

Histocompatibility Groups in the Mexican axolotl. These histocompatibility groups are in the axolotl colony maintained by Dr. DeLanney at Cornell University.

Histocompatibility analyses of Holtfreter and Wistar strains maintained within a single colony suggest that the progeny segregate into three codominant factors, H-1^{A,B,C}. The Dutch stock segregate into two histocompatibility groups, designated N¹ and N², with rejection times similar to the H-1 groups. Studies on locus similarity among the Holtfreter, Wistar, and Dutch strains are not complete. Preliminary results with imported Mexican stock indicate that if only one locus is assumed, a minimum of eight alleles would be required to account for the observed histoincompatibilities. Now being analyzed is the difference in ability of H-1^C of Wistar lineage and that of other origins to allow an H-1^C strain-specific lymphosarcoma to progress or regress. Expression of histoincompatibility to lymphosarcoma in the Dutch and DeLanney strains begins to be expressed at about 3 months after spawning at 20° C.

- References: Meier, A.H. and L.E. DeLanney (1962) Am. Zool. 2: 431
 DeLanney, L.E. and M.K. Blacker (1969) in Recent Advances in Cancer Research, Biology of Amphibian Tumors. pub. Springer-Verlag, New York.

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