

**REDUCED LETHALITY IN MICE RECEIVING A COMBINED DOSE OF
CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AND BUSULPHAN**

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Summary.—**Animals treated with a sufficiently high dose of busulphan die about 14**

days later from bone marrow failure. A single, appropriately timed injection of

cyclophosphamide can save these mice. The nature of this protection is shown to be

**the cyclophosphamide induced elaboration of a humoral factor which stimulates
haemopoietic recovery.**

THE USE of cytotoxic agents in cancer fetuin, a foetal protein, cause regeneration

chemotherapy is often limited by the of the haemopoietic stem cells in irradiated
action of these agents on the normal, mice.

Coulter counter and differentials performed lethal dose of busulphan as well as the

on ethanol fixed, Giemsa stained blood films made at the time of sampling. A hundred

cyclophosphamide improved dramatically when the cyclophosphamide was injected

TABLE Ib.—Effect of Splenectomy on the Enhanced Survival of Animals

Given Cy (200 ma/ka) One Day Before a Lethal Dose of Bu (45 ma/ka)

	30-day survival after Cv (200 mg/kg)	30-day survival after Bu
Animals splenectomized	1 day before Bu (45 mg/kg)	alone (45 mg/kg)
5 months before treatment	3/5	60 %
	0/5	0 %

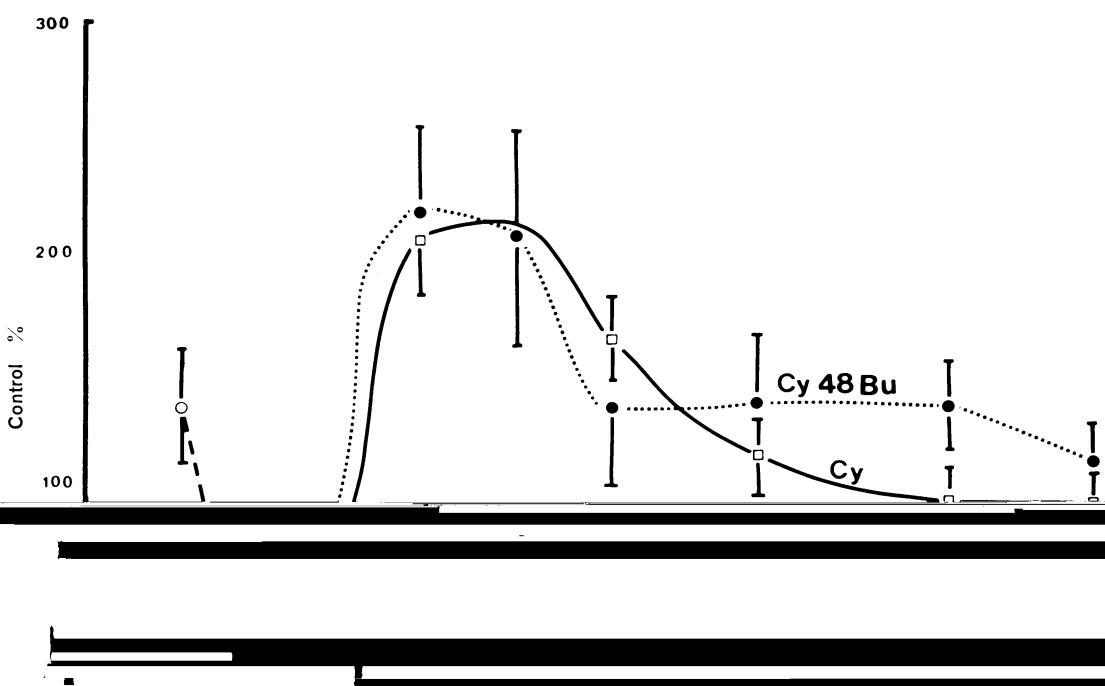
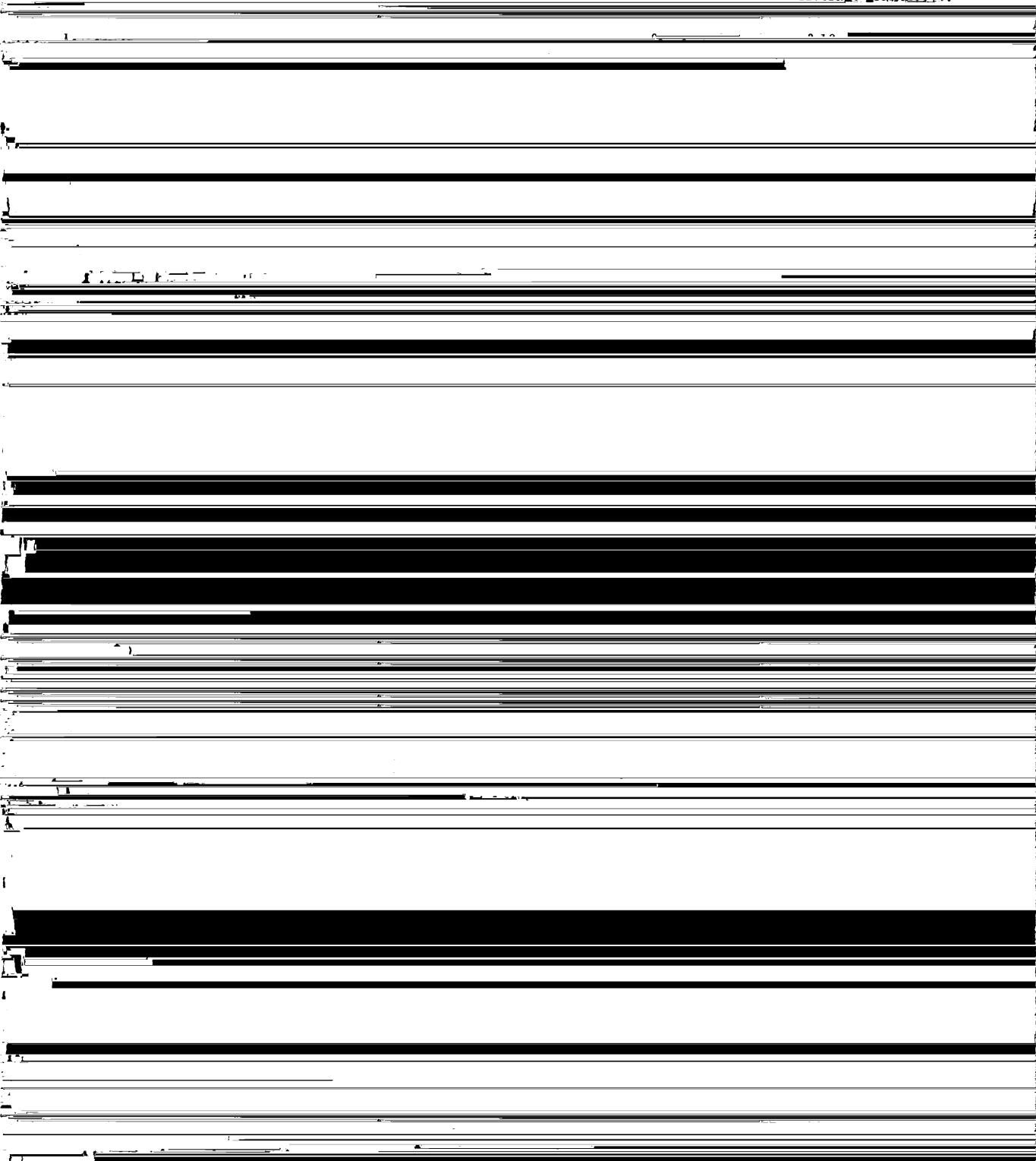


TABLE II.—*Effect of Serum from Cyclophosphamide Treated Animals on the 30-day**Survival of Animals Lethally Treated with Busulphan (40 mg/kg)*

Average granulocyte



given 1-2 days before the busulphan. How- progeny and the degree of stimulus to do

ever, there is still improved survival when cyclophosphamide is given after the busulphan, indicating that the improved

survival is not simply a result of the cyclophosphamide interfering with the action of busulphan.

Smith *et al.*, 1966; Yuhas and Storer,

Cyclophosphamide has been shown to enhance the regeneration of transplanted

1969; Dunn and Elson, 1970; Dunjic and Cuvelier, 1973). and this emphasizes the

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