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THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF N-DIBUTYLNITROSAMINE INDUCED PULMONARY TUMOURS (ADENOCARCINOMATA) IN EUROPEAN HAMSTERS

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FIG. 1.—Semi-thin section of pulmonary adenocarcinoma demonstrating densely packed light and dark cells. Toluidine blue. × 250.

females after 55 and 68 weeks of treatment. All the animals demonstrated lung tumours which were multiple in the male killed after 59 weeks of treatment and in the female after 68 weeks. Histo-

packed cytoplasmic organelles as well as a certain sparseness of cytoplasmic matrices in the light cells (Fig. 3). Both cell types were oval to polygonal in shape and possessed oval to rounded nuclei (Fig. 1–5).

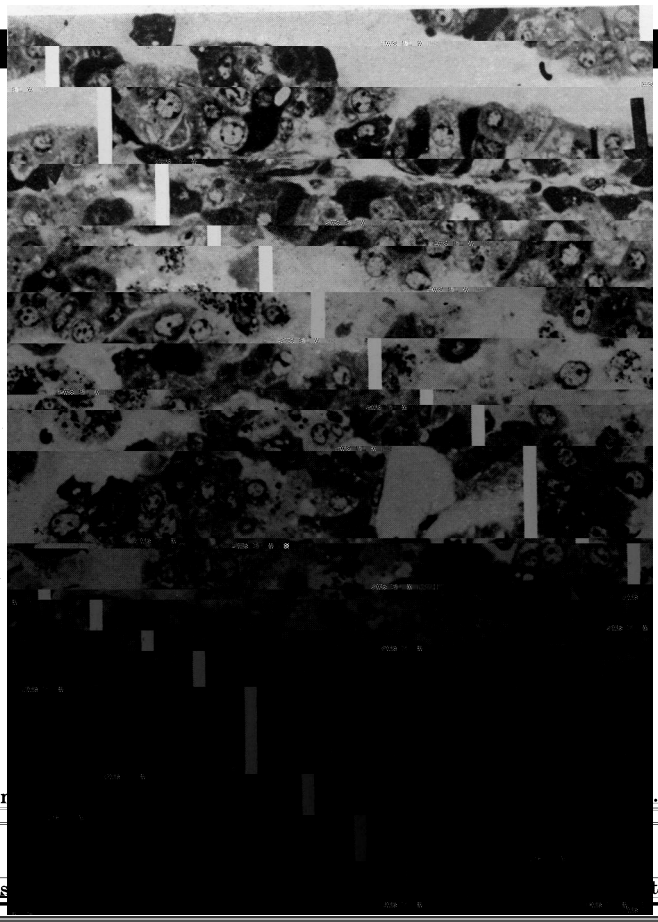


FIG. 2.—Semi-thin . The tumour is

connected to a s t the right side of

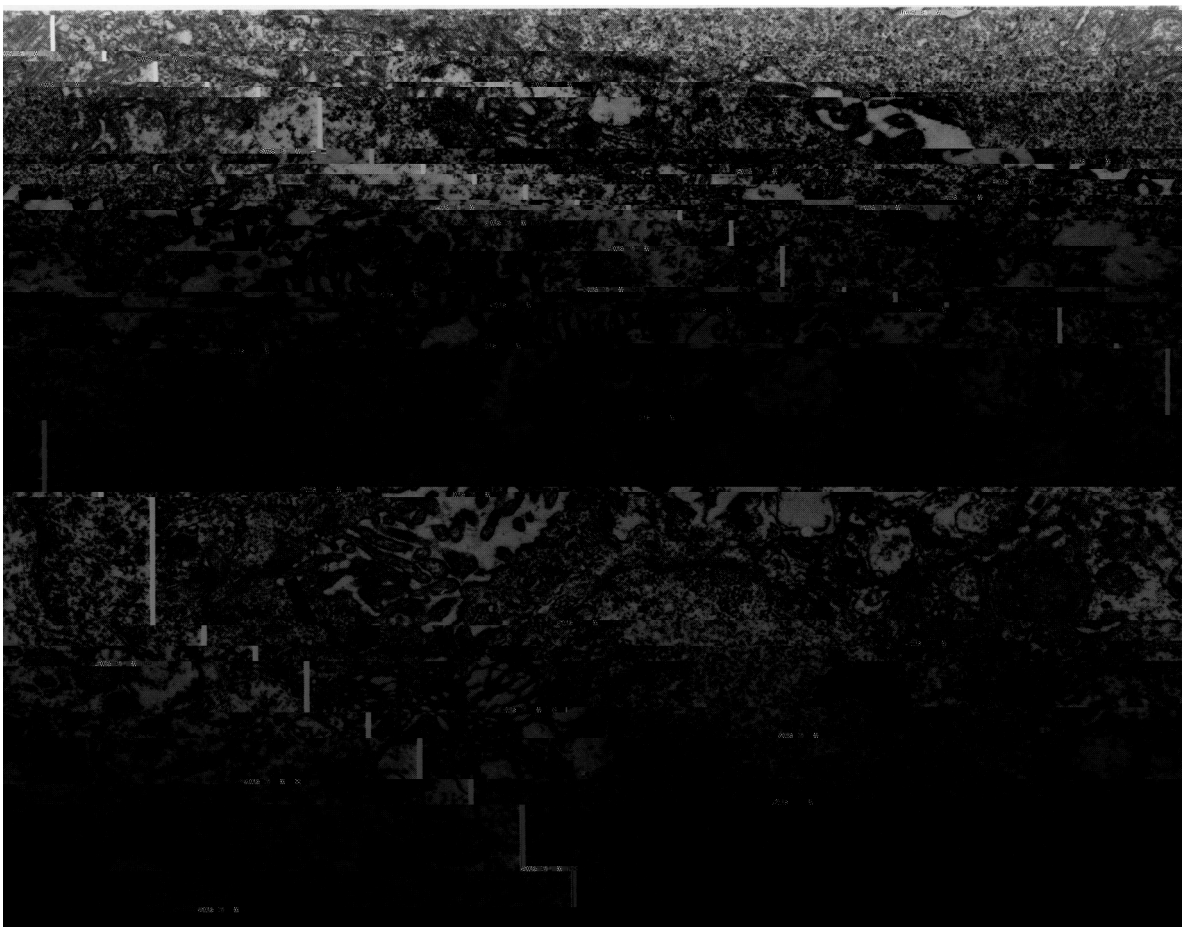


FIG. 3.—Dark tumour cells enclose a narrow lumen which is bordered by blunted microvilli. On the right side, parts of a light tumour cell (L), the cytoplasm of which, in comparison to the dark cells, demonstrates a certain sparseness of cytoplasmic matrix. Also, note swollen mitochondria and lamellar bodies of the cross-barred type (arrows). × 13,600.

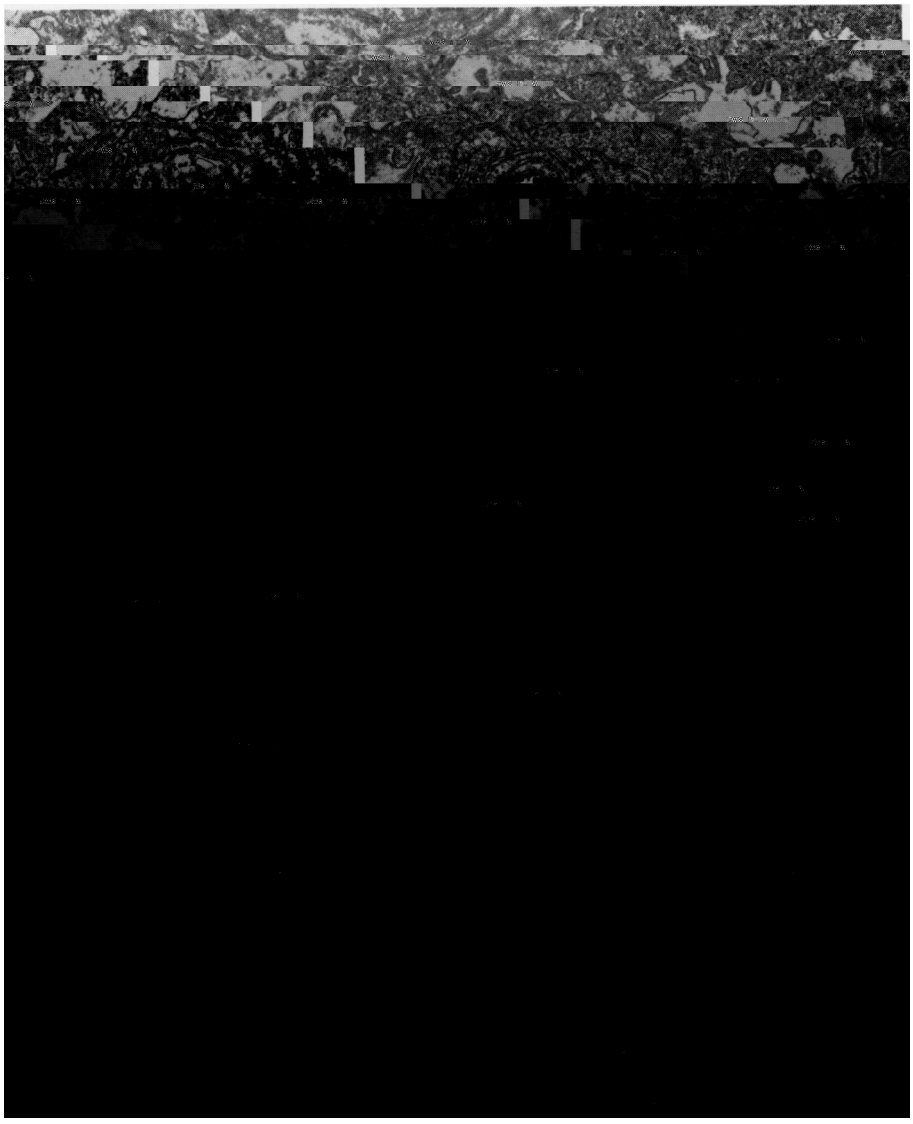
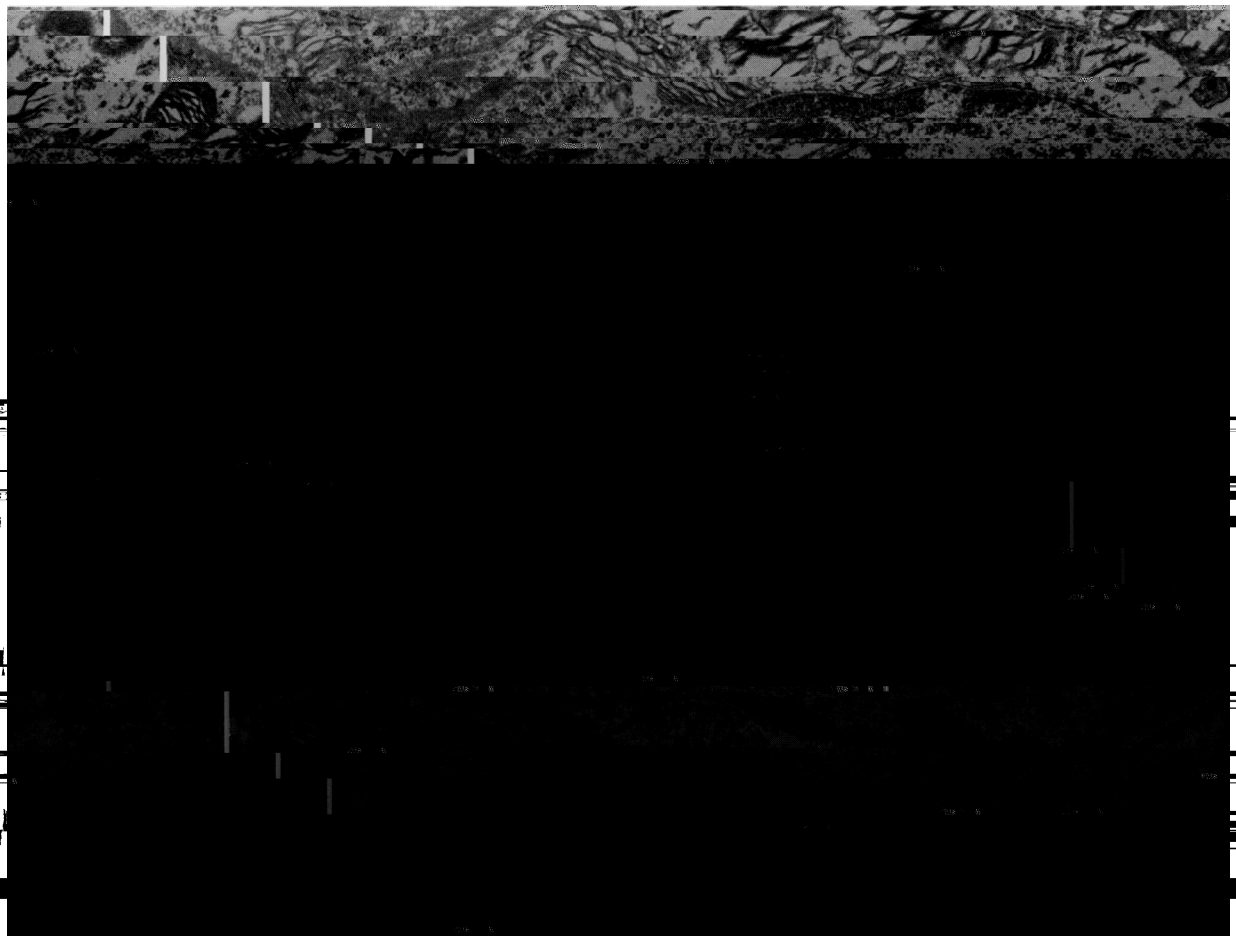
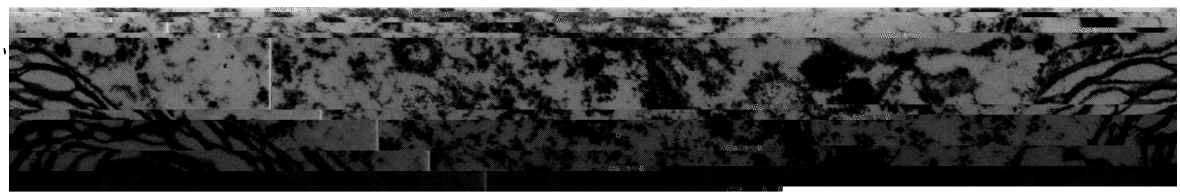


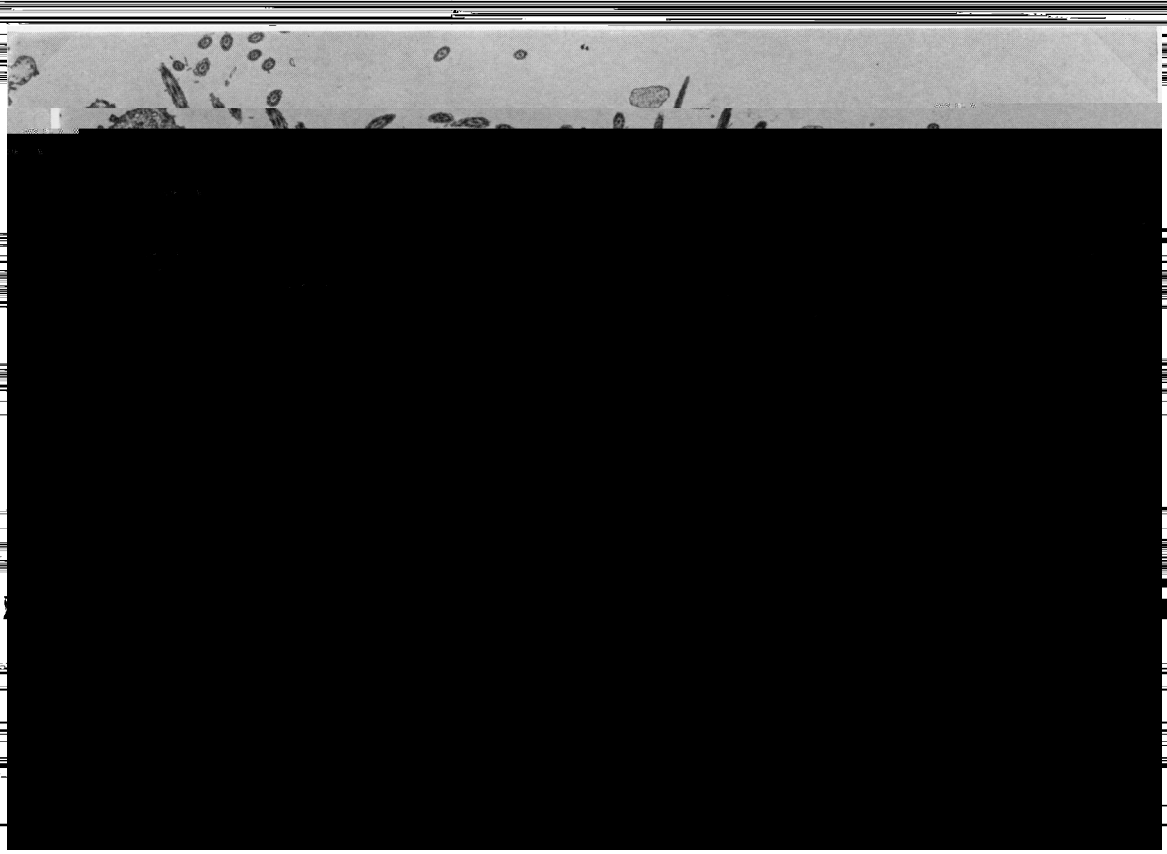
FIG. 4.—Dark tumour cells with prominent concentrically arranged rough endoplasmic reticulum (ER)

are connected to adjacent cells by desmosomes (large arrows). In the middle of the print, a



barred lamellae which meet the limiting membrane at right or acute angles. At the upper right, 2 lamellar bodies demonstrate a peripheral rim of lysosome-like dense material (arrows). At the





the different views of one organelle CAMPICHE, M. A., GAUTIER, A., HERNANDEZ, E. I. &