ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH

VOLUME 24

ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH

Edited by

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Royal Society, Vice President of the British Cancer Council and from

1962 to 1966 was President of YAAUTIBO at lond Against Cancer. Among many awards were foreign to the Academy of Medical Science USSB. Academy of Medical Science USSB. Academy and Woodah Sadanasa Araba Association for Cancer Lesco 701-7001 and the New York Academy of Sciences (Fellow). ther honors were received from

The Editors of this series sadly announce the loss of a distinguished colleague, Sir Alexander Haddow, whose death on January 21, 1976, ended the career of one of the world's outstanding leaders in cancer research. By a strange coincidence, another luminary in cancer research, Waro Nakahara, died on the same day. Alex Haddow was one of the founders of Advances in Cancer Research, and served as a coeditor with the late Jesse Greenstein from 1953 to 1958 (Volumes 1 through 5). On the death of Jesse Greenstein in 1956, one of us (S.W.) took his place, and from Volumes 6 through 11, had the privilege of collaborating as coeditor with Alex Haddow. When ill health (virtual blindness) made it necessary to terminate this role in 1968, Alex continued his association with the Advances as Consulting Editor.

His was a life uniquely devoted to cancer research. As he describes in a stirring autobiographical essay [Cancer Research 34, 3159-64 (1974)], his choice of a career in medicine was made when he was hardly out of the cradle. Shortly after graduating in medicine from the University of Edinburgh in 1929, he began research in chemical carcinogenesis at the same University; and continued work in this field on joining the Royal Cancer Hospital in London in 1936. At that time and place, the newly emerging field of hydrocarbon carcinogenesis was developing brilliantly under the leadership of Sir Ernest Kennaway.

Succeeding Kennaway in 1946 as Director, Alex Haddow built the newly established Chester Beatty Institute into one of the world's leading cancer centers, where epoch-making progress was recorded in chemotherapy, chemical carcinogenesis, and the biology and pathophysiology of cancer. Since 1972, when the complications of diabetes necessitated his retirement, he moved to the Institute's lodge at Pollards Woods, where with the constant aid of his wife Feo, he continued his life of study and writing.

Despite a busy research career and directorial responsibilities, Sir Alex was heavily involved in worldwide organizations devoted to the cancer problem, and his various posts in such external bodies are too many to list in these short paragraphs. He held several leadership positions

xii OBITUARY

in the British Empire Cancer Campaign, was founder and President of the Oncology Section of the Royal College of Medicine, a Fellow of the Royal Society, Vice-President of the British Cancer Council, and from 1962 to 1966 was President of the International Union Against Cancer. Among many awards were foreign memberships in the Academy of Medical Science, USSR; Academy of Arts and Sciences, U.S.A.; the American Association for Cancer Research (Honorary Member); and the New York Academy of Sciences (Fellow). Other honors were received from France (Croix de Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur), Cuba, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia; and Honorary Doctorates from the Universities of Edinburgh, Perugia, and Helsinki. He was knighted in 1966.

The Editors of this serial publication mourn a warm friend, a brilliant

scientist and leader of scientists, and a benefactor of humanity.

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3. Microglobulin and the Major Histocompatibility Complex

PER A. PETERSON, LARS BASK, AND LARS OSTRE

115	I. Introduction
	III Tweets Accordated with the Major Histogrammatibility Consuler
CONT	RIBUTORS TO VOLUME 24
144	VII. T. Locus Gene Froducts and gMicroglobulin
146	The Murine Sarcoma Virus-Induced Tumor: Exception
155	or General Model in Tumor Immunology?
	J. P. LEVY AND J. C. LECLERC
	Introduction in the distributed and the second Alpha, amond 2 In Vivo Studies of the Immunological Rejection of MSV-Induced
III.	Sarcomas
VI.	(CMI)
200 200	General Comments
	Temperature-Sensitive Mutations in Animal Cells
	Organization of the Genomes of Polyoma Virus and SV40
200	MIKE FRIED AND BEVERLY E. GRIFFIN
as I.	III. is Mutations Affecting the Expression of Specialized Functions. 67 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
82	Action of Enzymes on the Viral DNAs and Construction of Physical Maps
	Maps
IV.	Origin and Termination of Viral DNA Replication 81
	Location of Virus-Specific RNAs 83
VI.	Virus-Induced Proteins coloid and to attend on the color of the color
VII.	Protein Binding Sites on Viral DNAs
VIII.	Genetic Mapping
	Essential and Nonessential Regions of the Viral Genomes 94
X.	Defective Viral DNAs . 1
XI.	Comparison of the Polyoma Virus and SV40 Genomes 102

XII. Conclusion

References

99 102

105

107

I. Introduction

$eta_2 ext{-Microglobulin}$ and the Major Histocompatibility Complex

	PER A. PETERSON, LARS RASK, AND LARS OSTBERG	
I.	Introduction	. 115
	Genetics of the Major Histocompatibility Complex	117

IV	Traits Associated with the Major Histocompatibility Complex. Isolation and Characteristics of β_2 -Microglobulin Features of the Classical Transplantation Antigens	120
V	Features of the Classical Transplantation Antigens	127
VI.	Biochemical Properties of the Thymus-Leukemia Antigens	
VI.	T. Leave Core Products and a Missella Live	142
	T-Locus Gene Products and β ₂ -Microglobulin	144
111.	I-Region Defined Antigens and the Fc Receptor	146
IX.	The S-Region and the Complement System	152
A.	The S-Region and the Complement System Conclusions and Speculations	155
	References	157
	J. P. LEVY WAS J. C. LEOLEING	
C	nromosomal Abnormalities and Their Specificity in Human Neopla	
Ci		26. 1.26.
	An Assessment of Recent Observations by Banding Techniques	
	JOACHIM MARK	
	halytical Study of the Am MRAM MIHOAOI Response	III.
1.	tradytical Study of the Aphitamor Cell Reaction: Humoral noissuborant	165
	analytical Study of the Ancitumer Response: Oell Mediate samoignineM	
III.	Myeloproliferative Disorders	
	Lymphoproliferative Disorders annually in a name bar animal. Vel	196
V.	Concluding Remarks	212
	References	215
	Addendum	222
	Temperature-Sensitive Mutations in Animal Cells	
	Organization of the Ossilico Basilico and Svan	
	CLAUDIO DASILICO SIN TO HORDANDO	
I.	Introduction	223
II.	ts Growth Mutants . A rubavall dra dami anim	225
III.	ts Mutations Affecting the Expression of Specialized Functions	253
IV.	Nature of the ts Mutations Described in Animal Cells . not authorism.	261
V.	Action of Envymes on the Viral DNAs and Construction anoison	262
	References	264
	Note Added in Proof	266
	Primary Sequence Studies	.VI
	Location of Virus ground Rivas	.V.
	Current Concepts of the Biology of Human about and V	
	Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma ambala mistora	
	Certaine Managiran Metanolina	JIIV
	WALLACE H. CLARK, JR., MICHAEL J. MASTRANGELO,	
	ANN M. AINSWORTH, DAVID BERD, ROBERT E. BELLET,	
1	AND EVELINA A. BERNARDINO	
	AND EVELINA A. BERNARDINO	

267

II.	Inductive Cir	cumsta	nces	.0									
III.	The Develop	mental	Biolo	gy (of th	ne I	rimar	y L	esion	ns of	Ma	align	ant
	Melanoma												- :
IV.	The Immunob	oiology	of Ma	lign	ant M	Melai	noma						
V.	Fine-Structura	1 Studi	ies .										
VI.	Summary and	Concl	usions										
	References												
UBJE	CT INDEX.					•					•		
CONT	ENTS OF PREVI	ous Vo	DLUMES			٠.							

THE MURINE SARCOMA VIRUS-INDUCED TUMOR: EXCEPTION and one of the most extensive statement of t

past 10 years. Being autochthonous tumors with a rapid development at the site of virus inocul orales. J. J. bno gvel . P. J. tancous rejection and a

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10-	ing of mine or well on for hometow and sate they we willier	094
	ins of mice as well as for hamsters and rats, thu noisubortal	
11.	In Vivo Studies of the Immunological Rejection of MSV-Induced Sarcomas	
rand	A. Suggestions of an Immune Reaction from the Natural History of the	
	B. In Vivo Demonstration of a Potent Antitumor Response in MSV-Tumor-	9.1
	B. In Vivo Demonstration of a Potent Antitumor Response in MSV-Tumor-	my
	Bearing Mice	14
	C. Tumor-Associated Transplantation Antigens (TATA) in the MSV	
mol	e about the immunology of the MSV system, since the story rob	1
III.	Analytical Study of the Antivirus Immune Response	92
	A. Antigens of the Viral Particles 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	2
	B. Anti-MSV Neutralizing Antibodies	107
	C. In Vivo Role of Anti-MSV Neutralizing Antibodies	. ,
IV.	Analytical Study of the Antitumor Cell Reaction: Humoral Response	0.5
	A. Serologically Defined Antigens of the MSV Tumor Cell Surface	
TIW.	B. Antitumor Cell-Reacting Antibodies	
(10	C. In Vivo Role of the Antitumor Cell Antibodies	3
V.	Analytical Studies of the Antitumor Response: Cell-Mediated Immunity	οM
	(CMI)	3
hi.	A. Detection of CMI by the Colony-Inhibition Test (CIT) and the Micro-	
	cytotoxicity Assay (MA)	.3
atec	B. Study of the Antitumor CMI by Analytical Methods	913
dze	C. Interactions of Effector Cells and Soluble Factors	not
	D. Antigenic Specificities Involved in CMI	1
	E. In Vivo Relevance of the in Vitro-Detected Cell-Mediated Reactions	1
VI.	MSV Tumors and Immune Surveillance	
SAIN	A. MSV Tumors Escape	5
	B. Appearance of Leukemias after Rejection of MSV Tumors of Identical	311.21
E.ST.	Antigenicity Antig	5
VII.	General Comments ow MAN Malute to missis industrial bigs republish bigs	.);
	A. Contribution of the MSV Model to the Understanding of an Efficient	
MIN	Antitumor Immune Response	5.
	B. General Value of the MSV Model in Tumor Immunology	5
	C. The MSV System: A Model of an Immune Response against a Viral	ads.
DELOS	Infectious Disease	71
	D. Similarities of anti-MSV and anti-H-2 Immune Responses	VIII.
	References Roman allegations and several based Allegation Research	.53
291	Mannana partetarn ateritation in the state of the state o	

noitsubortal . I FD TUMOR EXCEPTION

The tumors induced by murine sarcoma virus (MSV)1 have been one of the most extensively studied models in tumor immunology during the past 10 years. Being autochthonous tumors with a rapid development at the site of virus inoculation, followed by a spontaneous rejection and a strong resistance to further virus challenges, they appear as an attractive model for the study of the antitumor response in the natural host of a primary tumor. Furthermore, the MSV is oncogenic for various inbred strains of mice as well as for hamsters and rats, thus providing the opportunity to compare the antitumor response in different genetic backgrounds. Numerous groups have chosen this model, and we now have a considerable amount of information about the tumor-associated antigens, the antibody response, and the cell-mediated antitumor reaction. This review will try to summarize these data and the problems that now arise about the immunology of the MSV system, since these problems are of general interest in experimental and human tumor immunology. The observations reported in this system have been especially useful, notably in cellular immunology, but we still do not know whether the highly antigenic MSV tumor must be considered as a general model, or as an exception in tumor immunology.

Most of the experiments that will be reviewed, have been done with five different isolates of MSV: Harvey, or H-MSV (Harvey, 1964); Moloney, or M-MSV (Moloney, 1966); Kirsten, or K-MSV (Kirsten and Mayer, 1967); Finkel, or FBJ-MSV (Finkel et al., 1966) and Gazdar or G_z-MSV (Gazdar et al., 1972a). However, it must be emphasized that the descriptions of the antitumor response, notably when cell-mediated, concern mainly the M-MSV isolate, probably because it is characterized

¹ Abbreviations used in this review: MSV: murine sarcoma virus; MSV prefixed with H, K, M, Gz or FBJ: MSV pseudotypes isolated, respectively, by Harvey, Kirsten, Moloney, Gazdar, or Finkel; MuMAV: murine myeloma-associated virus; MuLV: murine leukemia virus; G, Gi, F, M, and R, respectively, Gross, Graffi, Friend, Moloney, and Rauscher strain of MuLV; WMV: woolly monkey virus; TATA: tumor-associated transplantation antigen; SCSA: sarcoma-specific antigen; GCSA: Gross specific cell surface antigen; VCSA: viral cell surface antigen; VEA: viral envelope antigen; MEV-SA: murine endogenous viral surface antigen; gs: group-specific antigen; NP (cells): nonproducer (cells); GVH: graft-versus-host reaction; CTL: cytolytic T lymphocytes; CMI: cell-mediated immunity; IEM: immunoelectron microscopy; IF: immunofluorescence; CIT: colony-inhibition test; MA: microcytotoxicity assay; MLTR: mixed lymphocyte tumor cells reaction; CRT: chromium release test; S. CRT: secondary CRT; MMI: macrophage migration inhibition test; PA: proline assay; ATS: antithymocyte serum; ADCC: antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.

by (1) usual induction of sarcomas at the site of virus inoculation without other macroscopically detectable pathology, (2) regular spontaneous rejections, which are less frequent with the other isolates (Harvey and East, 1971).

The pathology and virology of MSV will not be considered in this review. They have been extensively studied in the Harvey and East review (1971). In addition, a great number of subsequent reports have been published, which cannot be reviewed here. However, it is necessary to know the main characteristics of MSV, a type C RNA virus with defective replication and transforming activities in vivo and in vitro, to comprehend the immunologic aspects of the MSV system. The constant association of a helper virus in MSV producer cells must be especially emphasized. Also, no comparison has been attempted with the immunology of other tumors, unless necessary.

As far as possible, each of the four main sections of the review has been treated as a unit in its own right. The sections concern, respectively, in vivo tumor protection (Section II), antivirus immune response (Section III), antitumor cell antibody response (Section IV), and cell-mediated antitumor immunity (Section V). The complexity of the antigens of the MSV system is remarkable. Therefore, we felt that to ensure a better understanding, the antigens involved in each of these four reactions must be studied separately. In addition, Table I summarizes the main antigens existing in the MSV tumor.

II. In Vivo Studies of the Immunological Rejection of MSV-Induced Sarcomas

A. Suggestions of an Immune Reaction from the Natural History of the Tumor

The evolution of the tumors induced in mice by subcutaneous or intramuscular MSV inoculation is well known (Harvey and East, 1971). The neoplasms arise and progress rapidly at the site of inoculation, and they are frequently extensive enough to weigh up to 10% of the total body weight when newborns have been inoculated. One of the most remarkable points is that these tumors will follow a different evolution in very young and in adult animals. Whatever the inbred line, practically 100% of the adults will finally reject the local M-MSV tumor. The pathology of H-MSV and K-MSV is more complex since most of the treated animals develop at the same time a local tumor and a spleen erythroblastosis. Changes similar to those of Friend disease with erythroblast proliferation are usual after H-MSV infection, so that the mice

TABLE I
MAIN ANTIGENS OF MSV TUMOR CELLS

Nature	Antigens	Situation in the virion	Cell- localization	Molecular	Directing	References	Observations
since most and a sease will so that	Type specific VEA $gs-VEA$	Surface projections Surface projections	(1) Budding particles (2) Can be VCSA	gp69/71	Helper virus	Eckner-Steeves (1972) Gomard et al. (1973) Aoki (1974)	Another sub-gs VEA Mulv-VEA was described by Aoki 1974
was a distance of the same	FMR or FMRGi GCSA (a)	Internal The state of the state	Cell surface outside viral particles Cell surface outside viral particles	? (p15?) et (p15?) et (p15?) et (p15?)	Helper virus Helper virus	Old et al. (1964)	FMRGi and GCSA (a) are-subgroup specific
MSV is mo e same tin	GCSA (b) gs1	? Core shell Core shell	ological Re	response (1). The conherence of the conherence o	Helper virus Helper virus	Geering et al. (1966, 1968) Yoshiki et al. (1973, 1974) Ferrer (1973)	GCSA (b) gsl, and gs3 are group specific GCSA (b) could be identical to gs1
	SCSA (d) SCSA (b) and (c)	S OR AN IMMUN INTORY OF THE On of the turne MSV inoculation s arise and prog	Cell surface in nonproducer cells and cell surface outside virus particles in parti	r cell antibody numity (Section) s remarkable T the antigens in arately La addit	iso, no comparis mors, unless neo- sible, each of the nit in Rs own ri- oteotion (Section	Aoki et al (1973) Aoki et al. (1974a	have been ette
onic	Embryonic specificity	Absent?	Cell surface	Cellular	Host cell	Salinas and Hanna (1974)	Could be multiple
Endogenous virus antigens	MEV-SAI	Nam The e tramu he nec	Cell surface	I), an stitum SV sy storsta storst	Endogenous type C virus	Herberman et al. (1974)	(1) unions thous The property (1).

^a For general reviews, see Levy (1974) and Bauer (1974).

^b VEA, viral envelope antigens; VCSA, viral cell-surface antigens; SCSA, sarcoma cell-surface antigens.

generally are killed by the spleen lesions without having had the time for regression of the local tumor. On the contrary, when M-MSV is used, there is no spleen erythroblastosis and the evolution of the local tumor can be studied independently. After 2-4 weeks, on the average, all the animals are tumor-free and spontaneous recurrences occur only in a very small percentage. On the other hand, 100% of the newborn infected recipients die with a huge local tumor, sometimes with metastatic proliferation (Harvey and East, 1971). It is interesting to observe that sarcomas appear in adults as well as in newborns of the same inbred line when high virus doses are inoculated, the discrepancy between the two groups being detectable only at the stage of the tumor rejection. This suggests that the cells are sensitive to the oncogenic potency of MSV in adults as well as in newborns, but only adults are able to mount an antitumor reaction. From the beginning, it was supposed that this reaction could be immunologic, and that the newborns do not reject MSV tumors owing to their well-known immunologic immaturity.

The ontogeny of the antitumor response has been studied by different groups (Fefer, 1969; McCoy et al., 1972a). The anti-M-MSV response becomes detectable in vivo in BALB/c around the age of 3 weeks. A 50-70% rejection is observed at 4 weeks, and the maximum a little later on. However, the rejection ability may still not be total at the age of 8 weeks (Fefer, 1969). In CBA/wh the resistance to M-MSV is detectable at 2 weeks and complete at 5 weeks. A similar, or slightly more rapid, development of the antitumor response has been found in C3Hf/Gs inoculated with K-MSV, with complete protection in mice 4-5 weeks old (McCoy et al., 1972a). In our experiments (unpublished results), C57BL/6 are especially remarkable by a very rapid appearance of the ability to reject the M-MSV tumor, all being already rejected in 2-week-

old recipients.

The level of sensitivity is different among the inbred strains of mice. For instance, C57BL/6, C57BL/10, B10-Br, DBA/2, CBA, Swiss NIH, and BALB/c are sensitive, whereas AKR and their F₁ hybrids with CBA, NIH, or DBA/2 are relatively resistant to the M-MSV (Chieco-Bianchi et al., 1974; Colombatti et al., 1975a,b). Even among sensitive lines some discrepancies can be found: it is well known, for instance, that C57BL/6 are less sensitive than BALB/c to low virus doses, and that they reject the tumor more rapidly. These variations could be due to unequal levels of antitumor immune response, but no precise arguments have been yet given to support this hypothesis.

The study of the tumor histology reinforces the idea that the tumor rejection could be an immunological phenomenon. Two different types of lesions can be found in the tumors: a clearly neoplastic proliferation

and an inflammatory granulomatous reaction. The neoplastic proliferation is composed of mesenchymal cells that can be fibrosarcomatous, or myoblast cells, or other mesenchymal, sometimes undifferentiated cells. In addition, hemangiosarcomas appear also relatively frequently (see notably Chesterman et al., 1966; Perk and Moloney, 1966; Perk et al., 1967; Stanton et al., 1968; Thomas et al., 1973; and for a review, Harvey and East, 1971). This problem will not be discussed here, but it can be mentioned that no differences in the antitumor response have been demonstrated according to the cell type of the neoplastic proliferation.

The inflammatory reaction consists of polymorphonuclear cells, occasionally mast cells, and eosinophiles and a dominant infiltration of mononuclear cells, which are lymphocytes and possibly histiocytes. During tumor evolution in adults, this inflammatory exudate becomes more and more important, whereas the number of tumor cells decreases. Finally, the tumor cells completely disappear. On the contrary, the study of tumors induced in newborns does not reveal any mononuclear cell infiltration, but only the proliferation of tumor cells, which progress continuously until death (Perk and Moloney, 1966; Fefer et al., 1968a). The observation of tumor cell grafts confirms the correlation between mononuclear infiltration and the ability to reject the tumor (Russel and Cochrane, 1974), and the same conclusions are drawn from the study of Gz-MSV tumors (Gazdar et al., 1973). Therefore, one can suppose that this infiltration represents an antitumor reaction that will provoke the tumor cell destruction. This hypothesis is strengthened by the observation that lesions with the usual morphologic characteristics of neoplasms, that is to say, with large areas almost exclusively composed of cells of the same type, with mitotic foci and no apparent organization, are rare in adult infected mice, but occur more frequently in thymectomized or irradiated animals (Stanton et al., 1968). This kind of proliferation, with a clear neoplastic appearance, is especially frequent in tumors that develop several weeks after virus inoculation. Similarly, in addition to typical pleomorphic tumors, other neoplasms, composed of monomorphic cells with nodular or diffuse growth, reminiscent of clonal aggregates, can be observed in the resistant adult AKR inoculated with M-MSV (Chieco-Bianchi et al., 1974). In these mice, the tumors grow slowly, but they ultimately kill the host in most cases; they are due to the spontaneous formation of a poorly immunogenic Gross (G) pseudotype (see Section III,A,1). Similarly, the naturally occurring G pseudotype of the FBJ-MSV isolated from a spontaneous osteosarcoma of CF1 mice (Finkel et al., 1966), induces progressively growing tumors with purely neoplastic morphological characteristics and very few granulomatous lesions or mononuclear cell infiltrations (Price et al., 1972). Therefore, when one

considers the value of MSV tumors as an in vivo model in tumor immunology, one must remember that two different kinds of such tumors exist:

1. The sarcomas, detectable very early after the virus inoculation, usually in the first 2 weeks, are virus-producing and strongly antigenic. In most cases, adults are able to reject these tumors, which are associated with an inflammatory reaction. It is not certain whether or not the tumor cells are really autonomous; a constant production of virus with recruitment of newly infected transformed cells could be necessary to ensure tumor development, as suggested notably by the difficulty in establishing permanent transformed cell lines by in vitro infection of primary mouse embryo fibroblasts or in maintaining primary in vivo MSV-induced tumors in a permament in vitro culture (Simous, 1970; Simons and McCully, 1970). In some way, these early sarcomas are perhaps equivalent to the "Early Foci," dependence of virus production in the in vitro MSV-induced transformation (Aaronson et al., 1970). It is probable that really autonomous tumor cell clones would also appear inside these early sarcomas. However, in most cases, such clones would be superinfected by the viruses produced by the surrounding cells, and therefore they would be destroyed by the antitumor response, which appears to be mainly directed against viruses and/or virus products of the host cell surface (see following sections of this review).

2. By contrast, late sarcomas, which appear after several weeks could be the *in vivo* equivalent of the *in vitro* virus-production-independent "late foci" of transformed cells (Aaronson et al., 1970). Such sarcoma cell clones would be selected mainly in two situations: if they are non-virus producers or if they produce a poorly immunogenic virus. In both cases, it would not be surprising if the mononuclear cell infiltration were absent or remained very weak, which could explain the slow but continuous proliferation.

The rapidly growing sarcomas provide very convenient systems for study of the rejection of tumor cells *in vivo*, but the slowly growing sarcomas are probably much more relevant for the natural situation.

- B. In Vivo Demonstration of a Potent Antitumor Response in MSV-Tumor-Bearing Mice
- 1. Development of a Specific anti-MSV Tumor Resistance in Regressor Mice

Regressor mice are strongly immunized against a booster MSV injection (Fefer et al., 1968a) or against the graft of live sarcoma cells (Fefer et al., 1967a; Burstein, 1970). The same is true in regressor rats (Jones

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