Serum ferritin was determined in 129 cases of urologic disease and tissue homogenates of renal cell carcinomas and normal kidneys were also studied.

Serum ferritin was elevated in 25 out of 41 cases of renal cell carcinoma. Patients of high stages in these cases showed higher value. Ferritin levels of tissue homogenate in renal cell carcinoma were 4-8 times higher than that of the normal kidney.

Ferritin mixtures extracted from tissue were separated on disc electrophoresis at 5% polyacrylamide gels with 0.5M, pH 6.0 sodium phosphate buffer.

Ferritin mixture extracted from renal cell carcinoma revealed 4 bands of protein, first of which is supported to be ferritin. However, in extracted ferritin from normal kidney, second and third bands were not observed. It was suggested that ferritin mixture extracted from renal cell carcinomas showed heterogeneity.

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CEA VALUE INTO ORGANIZATIONS IN CANCER PATIENTS (SECOND REPORT). M. Sato, T. Nomoto. Clinical Laboratory, National Yokosuka Hospital, Tokyo Electric College, Yokosuka and Tokyo.

In a tumour and all kinds of cancer disease, it is thought that measurement of CEA value is very significance. But CEA is not necessarily always high value. Then, as we thought it is able to inquire chemically by all kinds of organization, we examine CEA value of normality man and cancer patients. We do a part of all kings of internal organs biopsy, and we did it use CEA RIAskit. By the above facts measurement of CEA value is all kinds of internal organs is possible, and in a classified density organization, we take value to bear out previous report as stomach plus lung, colorectomy are high value or liver, womb are low value. In indoor internal organs (stomach, bowels) compared with quality organization, there are a little matter of pick part and so on, but in hold of density abnormal change, it is enough, and in both pick and many are the possible case, we think that measurement of CEA value by a chemical analysis have a meaning.

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CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MEASURING CARCINOEMBRYONIC ANTIGEN (CEA) BY RADIOIMMUNOASSAY (4TH REPORT). --- CEA-LIKE SUBSTANCES OF DIGESTIVE JUICES IN PATIENTS WITH DIGESTIVE DISEASES. T. Kobayashi, T. Yoda, M. Masaki, K. Kasukawa and M. Saito. Second Department of Internal Medicine, Yotsukawa Medical College and Radioisotope Institute, Fukushima Medical College, Fukushima.

Amounts of CEA in digestive juices of 62 patients with digestive disease were measured by radioimmunoassay of Z-Gel method. In serial examinations of digestive juices; saliva, gastric juice, duodenal juice, bile and pancreatic juices, mean CEA levels were 79±114, 78±130, 143±197, 97±110 and 11±17 ng/ml respectively. CEA levels in digestive juices were varies greatly among individuals that clinical significance was considered hardly, except pancreatic juice, because of its lowest level and less variability. In saliva, a difference of CEA levels was observed between patients with Sjogren syndrome and others. In gastric juices, CEA levels were much higher in patients with chronic gastritis and gastric cancer than in patients with gastric ulcer, but which was not significant statistically. Negative correlation was observed between CEA levels and free HCl concentrations in gastric juices. In bile, higher CEA levels were found in gallstone patients with clinical complaints than silent-stone patients. In pancreatic juices, CEA levels were higher in patients with pancreas cancer than patients with chronic pancreatitis.