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after each PHY. BNL and PPL at 250 μg/kg produced significant suppressions of the hypertensive response. BNL at 500 μg/kg caused a significant reduction of the resting blood pressure (BP), but did not affect the hypertensive response. PPL produced no effect on resting BP. MPL produced a significant reduction in resting BP, but did no attenuate the hypertensive response. These data suggest that BNL and PPL at the lower dose reduce the hypertensive response through the action on central nervous system and/or the efferent sympathetic nerves. The balance between nervous and vascular β-receptor blockade could be important for the suppression of PHY-induced hypertension.

Blockage of assembly and disruption of microtubules by diethylstilbestrol (DES)

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DES is a unique carcinogen lacking measurable mutagenic potency. It induces aneuploidy or polyploidy and resembles in its effect to colchicine. In this report, we present evidence to show that DES is an agent which disrupts microtubules and inhibits microtubule assembly.

Microtubule proteins were isolated from hog brains and the polymerization was followed by viscometry and turbidity measurement. The effective concentration of DES was 10—200 μM. The potency of DES was much stronger than that of griseofulvin and a little weaker than that of colchicine or vinblastine.

In consistence with above evidence, colcemid was recently reported to induce neoplastic transformation in Syrian embryo cells. Gross chromosomal changes might be more important than gene mutations in the process of carcinogenesis.

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