

latent damage to certain vital organs make the difficulties of therapy exceedingly greater. But these favorable curative results are possible in various animals with all trypanosome infections, and it seems certain that this should also make this therapy of benefit to man. If this substance does not

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prove to be suitable in human pathology, this does not mean that we should throw in the sponge and give up all hope. Rome was not built in a day! Therefore, we must continue to stride forward on the path which has now been clearly revealed before us.

Comment

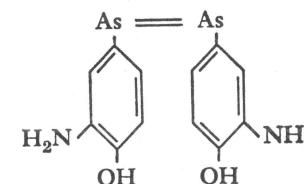
It is difficult to select one paper of Ehrlich's that is representative of his work on chemotherapy. He published so many papers and ranged so widely over so many fields, that choosing one paper will do him an injustice. The paper chosen was presented at a time when Ehrlich's long work in chemotherapy was coming to fruition with the discovery of Salvarsan (compound 606).

Ehrlich's early work had been on the staining of cells and microorganisms with dyes. He acquired here an appreciation of the selective combination of chemicals with different types of cells, since microorganisms would often be stained by dyes that would have little effect on animal cells. He then went to work in Robert Koch's Institute in Berlin, where von Behring (see page 141) had just discovered diphtheria antitoxin. He worked with von Behring and was instrumental in working out a practical process for making diphtheria antitoxin in commercial amounts. He did much additional research in immunology and was impressed by the highly specific action of antibodies on toxins or on bacterial cells. He formulated a theory to explain this specific action based on the presence on the bacterial cell or toxin of specific groupings, which he called receptors, to which the antibodies would specifically attach by haptophores. He viewed the antibodies as magic bullets which would seek out the parasite or toxin and destroy it without affecting the host cell. This theory has been essentially discarded today but was very important in stimulating research in immunology for many years.

But Ehrlich was aware that there were

many infectious diseases in which acquired immunity could not be induced. Thinking back to his earlier work on dyes, he began to think about the possibility of discovering chemical magic bullets which could be useful in these diseases. The most important idea that he had in regard to this work was that one should not be content to study just a few chemical compounds, but should embark on an extensive synthetic program, in which all possible chemical modifications would be made and carefully tested in experimental animals. As he outlines in the present paper, the modifications were usually made with some logic behind them. Ehrlich was the first to formulate this concept, in which he was greatly aided by the extensive developments of the German chemical industry.

As he mentions, compound 418 was synthesized. This compound, which is arsenophenylglycine, was the best compound which had been discovered for trypanosome infections. A number of other compounds were synthesized, including 606, which has the following structure:



Its similarity to the dimer compound mentioned in the present paper is evident. For some reason, the activity of 606 against trypanosomes was missed. In

Fleming • The antibacterial action of cultures of a Penicillium

1909, a year after the present paper was given, a Japanese worker, Hata, who had developed techniques for infecting experimental animals with the syphilis spirochete, came to work in Ehrlich's laboratory. Ehrlich insisted that he try all of the arsenical compounds for activity against syphilis. During this search, it was discovered that 606 was amazingly active. This discovery was Ehrlich's most brilliant success and seemed to indicate that his original experimental conception

was correct. The impact of this work on the field of chemotherapy was tremendous, and it can safely be stated that our present successes with sulfa drugs (see page 195) and antibiotics (see page 185) would not have been made without the pioneering work of Ehrlich.

In the same year the present paper was published Ehrlich was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine jointly with Metchnikoff (see page 132).

On the antibacterial action of cultures of a Penicillium, with special reference to their use in the isolation of *B. influenzae*

1929 • Alexander Fleming

Fleming, Alexander. 1929. On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium, with Special Reference to Their Use in the Isolation of *B. influenzae*. *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, Vol. 10, pages 226-236.

WHILE WORKING WITH STAPHYLOCOCCUS variants a number of culture-plates were set aside on the laboratory bench and examined from time to time. In the examinations these plates were necessarily exposed to the air and they became contaminated with various micro-organisms. It was noticed that around a large colony of a contaminating mould the staphylococcus colonies became transparent and were obviously undergoing lysis.

Subcultures of this mould were made and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining something of the properties of the bacteriolytic substance which had evidently been

formed in the mould culture and which had diffused into the surrounding medium. It was found that broth in which the mould had been grown at room temperature for one or two weeks had acquired marked inhibitory, bactericidal and bacteriolytic properties to many of the more common pathogenic bacteria.

CHARACTERS OF THE MOULD

The colony appears as a white fluffy mass which rapidly increases in size and after a few days sporulates, the centre becoming dark green and later in old cultures darkens to almost

black. In four or five days a bright yellow colour is produced which diffuses into the medium. In certain conditions a reddish colour can be observed in the growth.

In broth the mould grows on the surface as a white fluffy growth changing in a few days to a dark green felted mass. The broth becomes bright yellow and this yellow pigment is not extracted by CHCl_3 . The reaction of the broth becomes markedly alkaline, the $p\text{H}$ varying from 8.5 to 9. Acid is produced in 3 or 4 days in glucose and saccharose broth. There is no acid production in 7 days in lactose, mannite or dulcite broth.

Growth is slow at 37°C . and is most rapid about 20°C . No growth is observed under anaerobic conditions.

In its morphology this organism is a penicillium and in all its characters it most closely resembles *P. rubrum*. Biourge (1923) states that he has never found *P. rubrum* in nature and that it is an "animal de laboratoire." This penicillium is not uncommon in the air of the laboratory.

IS THE ANTIBACTERIAL BODY ELABORATED IN CULTURE BY ALL MOULDS?

A number of other moulds were grown in broth at room temperature and the culture fluids were tested for antibacterial substances at various intervals up to one month. The species examined were: *Eidamia viridiscescens*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Sporotrichum*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*, 8 strains. Of these it was found that only one strain of penicillium produced any inhibitory substance, and that one had exactly the same cultural characters as the original one from the contaminated plate.

It is clear, therefore, that the production of this antibacterial substance is not common to all moulds or to all types of penicillium.

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In the rest of this article allusion will constantly be made to experiments with filtrates of a broth culture of this mould, so for convenience and to avoid the repetition of the rather cumbersome phrase "mould broth filtrate," the name "penicillin" will be used. This will denote the filtrate of a broth culture of the particular penicillium with which we are concerned.

METHODS OF EXAMINING CULTURES FOR ANTIBACTERIAL SUBSTANCES

The simplest method of examining for inhibitory power is to cut a furrow in an agar plate (or a plate of other suitable culture material), and fill this in with a mixture of equal parts of agar and the broth in which the mould has grown. When this has solidified, cultures of various microbes can be streaked at right angles from the furrow to the edge of the plate. The inhibitory substance diffuses very rapidly in the agar, so that in the few hours before the microbes show visible growth it has spread out for a centimetre or more in sufficient concentration to inhibit growth of a sensitive microbe. On further incubation it will be seen that the proximal portion of the culture for perhaps one centimetre becomes transparent, and on examination of this portion of the culture it is found that practically all the microbes are dissolved, indicating that the anti-bacterial substance has continued to diffuse into the agar in sufficient concentration to induce dissolution of the bacteria. This simple method therefore suffices to demonstrate the bacterio-inhibitory and bacteriolytic properties of the mould culture, and also by the extent of the area of inhibition gives some measure of the sensitiveness of the particular microbe tested. Figure 2 shows the degree of inhibition obtained with various microbes tested in this way.

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The inhibitory power can be accurately titrated by making serial dilutions of penicillin in fresh nutrient broth, and then implanting all the tubes with the same volume of a bacterial suspension and incubating them. The inhibition can then readily be seen by noting the opacity of the broth.

For the estimation of the antibacterial power of a mould culture it is unnecessary to filter as the mould grows only slowly at 37°C ., and in 24 hours, when the results are read, no growth of mould is perceptible. *Staphylococcus* is a very suitable microbe on which to test the broth as it is hardy, lives well in culture, grows rapidly, and is very sensitive to penicillin.

The bactericidal power can be tested in the same way except that at intervals measured quantities are explanted so that the number of surviving microbes can be estimated.

PROPERTIES OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL SUBSTANCE

Effect of heat. Heating for 1 hour at 56° or 80°C . has no effect on the antibacterial power of penicillin. Boiling for a few minutes hardly affects it. Boiling for 1 hour reduces it to less than one quarter its previous strength if the fluid is alkaline, but if it is neutral or very slightly acid then the reduction is much less. Autoclaving for 20 minutes at 115°C . practically destroys it.

Effect of filtration. Passage through a Seitz filter does not diminish the antibacterial power. This is the best method of obtaining sterile active mould broth.

Solubility. It is freely soluble in

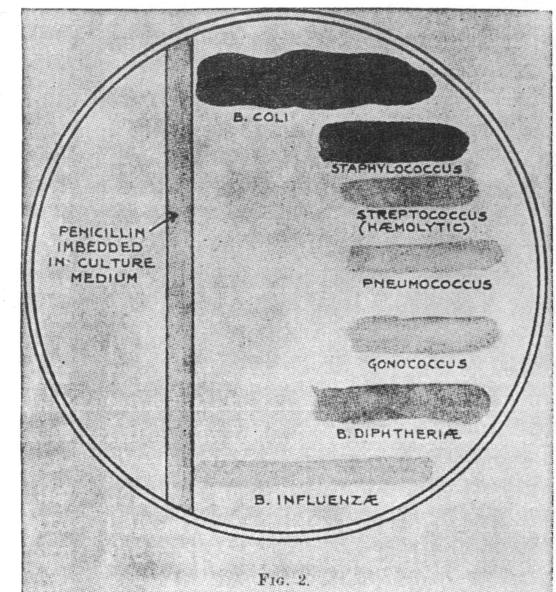


FIG. 2.

water and weak saline solutions. My colleague, Mr. Ridley, has found that if penicillin is evaporated at a low temperature to a sticky mass the active principle can be completely extracted by absolute alcohol. It is insoluble in ether or chloroform.

Rate of development of inhibitory substance in culture. A 500 cc. Erlenmeyer flask containing 200 cc. of broth was planted with mould spores and incubated at room temperature (10° to 20°C .). The inhibitory power of the broth to staphylococcus was tested at intervals.

After	Complete inhibition in
5 days	1 in 20 dilution.
6 "	1 in 40 "
7 "	1 in 200 "
8 "	1 in 500 "

Grown at 20°C . the development of the active principle is more rapid and a good sample will completely inhibit staphylococci in a 1 in 500 or 1 in 800 dilution in 6 or 7 days. As the culture ages the antibacterial power falls and may in 14 days at 20°C . have almost disappeared.

The antibacterial power of penicillin falls when it is kept at room temperature.

If the reaction of penicillin is altered from its original pH of 9 to a pH of 6.8 it is much more stable.

The small drops of bright yellow fluid which collect on the surface of the mould may have a high antibacterial titre. One specimen of such fluid completely inhibited the growth of staphylococci in a dilution of 1 in 20,000 while the broth in which the mould was growing, tested at the same time, inhibited staphylococcal growth in 1 in 800.

If the mould is grown on solid medium and the felted mass picked off and extracted in normal salt solution for 24 hours it is found that the extract has bacteriolytic properties.

If this extract is mixed with a thick suspension of staphylococcus suspension and incubated for 2 hours at 45°C. it will be found that the opacity of the suspension has markedly diminished and after 24 hours the previously opaque suspension will have become almost clear.

Influence of the medium on the antibacterial titre of the mould culture. So far as has been ascertained nutrient broth is the most suitable medium for the production of penicillin. The addition of glucose or saccharose, which are fermented by the mould with the production of acid, delays or prevents the appearance of the antibacterial substance. Dilution of the broth with water delays the formation of the antibacterial substance and diminishes the concentration which is ultimately reached.

INHIBITORY POWER OF PENICILLIN ON THE GROWTH OF BACTERIA

Tables II and III show the extent to which various microbes, pathogenic

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and non-pathogenic, are inhibited by penicillin. The first table shows the inhibition by the agar plate method and the second shows the inhibitory power when diluted in nutrient broth.

Certain interesting facts emerge from these Tables. It is clear that penicillin contains a bacterio-inhibitory substance which is very active towards some microbes, while not affecting others. The members of the colityphoid group are unaffected as are other intestinal bacilli such as *B. pyocyanus* [Pseudomonas], *B. proteus* [Proteus] and *V. cholerae* [Vibrio]. Other bacteria which are insensitive to penicillin are the enterococcus, some of the Gram-negative cocci of the mouth, Friedlander's pneumobacillus [Klebsiella], and *B. influenzae* (Pfeiffer) [Hemophilus], while the action on *B. dysenteriae* (Flexner) [Shigella], and *B. pseudotuberculosis rodentium* is almost negligible. The anthrax bacillus is completely inhibited in a 1 in 10 dilution but in this case the inhibitory influence is trifling when compared with the effect on the pyogenic cocci.

It is on the pyogenic cocci and on bacilli of the diphtheria group that the action is most manifest.

Staphylococci are very sensitive, and the inhibitory effect is practically the same on all strains, whatever the colour or type of the staphylococcus.

Streptococcus pyogenes is also very sensitive. There were small differences in the titre with different strains, but it may be said generally that it is slightly more sensitive than staphylococcus.

Pneumococci are equally sensitive with *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

The green streptococci vary very considerably, a few strains being almost unaffected while others are as sensitive as *S. pyogenes*. Gonococci, meningococci, and some of the Gram-negative cocci found in nasal catar-

TABLE II.—Inhibitory Power of Penicillin on Various Microbes
(Agar Plate Method)

Type of microbe	Extent of inhibition in mm. from penicillin embedded in agar, serum agar, or blood agar plates
<i>Staphylococcus pyogenes</i>	23
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	17
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i> (mouth)	17
Diphtheroid bacillus	27
Sarcina	10
<i>Micrococcus lysodiekticus</i>	6
<i>Micrococcus</i> from air (1)	20
<i>Micrococcus</i> from air (2)	4
<i>B. anthracis</i> [Bacillus]	0
<i>B. typhosus</i> [Salmonella]	0
Enterococcus [Streptococcus?]	0
Experiment 1:	
<i>Staphylococcus pyogenes</i>	24
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	30
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i> (mouth)	25
Pneumococcus	30
Diphtheroid bacillus	35
<i>B. pyocyanus</i> [Pseudomonas]	0
<i>B. pneumoniae</i> (Friedlander) [Klebsiella]	0
<i>B. coli</i> [Escherichia]	0
<i>B. paratyphosus A</i> [Salmonella]	0
Experiment 2:	
<i>Staphylococcus pyogenes</i>	16
<i>Gonococcus</i> [Neisseria]	16
<i>Meningococcus</i> [Neisseria]	17
Experiment 3:	
<i>Staphylococcus pyogenes</i>	16
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	18
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	15
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i> (faeces)	5
<i>B. diphtheriae</i> (2 strains) [Corynebacterium]	14
Diphtheroid bacillus	10
Gram-negative coccus from the mouth (1)	12
Gram-negative coccus from the mouth (2)	0
<i>B. coli</i> [Escherichia]	0
<i>B. influenzae</i> (Pfeiffer) 6 strains [Hemophilus]	0

TABLE III.—Inhibitory Power of Penicillin on Different Bacteria.*

		Dilution of penicillin in broth	1/5.	1/10.	1/20.	1/40.	1/80.	1/160.	1/320.	Control.
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
<i>Pneumococcus</i>	(haemolytic)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
<i>Streptococcus</i>	"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
<i>B. anthracis</i> [Bacillus]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. pseudotuberculosis rodentium</i>	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. pullorum</i> [Salmonella]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. dysenteriae</i> [Shigella]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. coli</i> [Escherichia]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. typhosus</i> [Salmonella]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. pyocyaneus</i> [Pseudomonas]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>B. proteus</i> [Proteus]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++
<i>V. cholerae</i> [Vibrio]	"		0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++

<i>B. diphtheriae</i> (3 strains) [Corynebacterium]	Control
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (13 strains)	++
" (1 strain)	++
" <i>faecalis</i> (11 strains)	++
" <i>viridans</i> at random from faeces (1 strain)	++
" " " (2 strains)	++
" " " (1 strain)	++
" " " (1 strain)	++
" " " (1 strain)	++
" " at random from mouth (1 strain)	++
" " " (2 strains)	++
" " " (1 strain)	++

* LEGEND: 0 = no growth; ± = trace of growth; + = poor growth; ++ = normal growth.

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rhal conditions are about as sensitive as are staphylococci. Many of the Gram-negative cocci found in the mouth and throat are, however, quite insensitive.

B. diphtheriae [Corynebacterium] is less affected than staphylococcus but is yet completely inhibited by a 1% dilution of a fair sample of penicillin.

It may be noted here that penicillin, which is strongly inhibitory to many bacteria, does not inhibit the growth of the original penicillium which was used in its preparation.

THE RATE OF KILLING OF STAPHYLOCOCCI BY PENICILLIN

Some bactericidal agents like the hypochlorites are extremely rapid in their action, others like flavine or novarsenobillon are slow. Experiments were made to find into which category penicillin fell.

To 1 cc. volumes of dilutions in broth of penicillin were added 10 c.mm. volumes of a 1 in 1000 dilution of a staphylococcus broth culture. The tubes were then incubated at 37°C. and at intervals 10 c.mm. volumes were removed and plated with the following result:

Number of colonies developing after sojourn in penicillin in concentrations as under:

Control 1/80 1/40 1/20 1/10

Before	27	27	27	27	27
After 2 hours	116	73	51	48	23
After 4½ hours	8	13	1	2	5
After 8 hours	8	0	0	0	0
After 12 hours	8	0	0	0	0

It appears, therefore, that penicillin belongs to the group of slow acting antiseptics, and the staphylococci are only completely killed after an interval of over 4½ hours even in a concentration 30 or 40 times stronger than

is necessary to inhibit completely the culture in broth. In the weaker concentrations it will be seen that at first there is growth of the staphylococci and only after some hours are the cocci killed off. The same thing can be seen if a series of dilutions of penicillin in broth are heavily infected with staphylococcus and incubated. If the cultures are examined after 4 hours it may be seen that growth has taken place apparently equally in all the tubes but when examined after being incubated overnight, the tubes containing penicillin in concentrations greater than 1 in 300 or 1 in 400 are perfectly clear while the control tube shows a heavy growth. This is a clear illustration of the bacteriolytic action of penicillin.

TOXICITY OF PENICILLIN

The toxicity to animals of powerfully antibacterial mould broth filtrates appears to be very low. Twenty cc. injected intravenously into a rabbit were not more toxic than the same quantity of broth. Half a cc. injected intraperitoneally into a mouse weighing about 20 gm. induced no toxic symptoms. Constant irrigation of large infected surfaces in man was not accompanied by any toxic symptoms, while irrigation of the human conjunctiva every hour for a day had no irritant effect.

In vitro penicillin which completely inhibits the growth of staphylococci in a dilution of 1 in 600 does not interfere with leucocytic function to a greater extent than does ordinary broth.

USE OF PENICILLIN IN THE ISOLATION OF *B. INFLUENZAE* (PFEIFFER) AND OTHER ORGANISMS

It sometimes happens that in the human body a pathogenic microbe may be difficult to isolate because it

occurs in association with others which grow more profusely and which mask it. If in such a case the first microbe is insensitive to penicillin and the obscuring microbes are sensitive, then by the use of this substance these latter can be inhibited while the former are allowed to develop normally. Such an example occurs in the body, certainly with *B. influenzae* (Pfeiffer) and probably with Bordet's whooping-cough bacillus and other organisms. Pfeiffer's bacillus, occurring as it does in the respiratory tract, is usually associated with streptococci, pneumococci, staphylococci and Gram-negative cocci. All of these, with the exception of some of the Gram-negative cocci, are highly sensitive to penicillin and by the addition of some of this to the medium they can be completely inhibited while *B. influenzae* is unaffected.

A definite quantity of the penicillin may be incorporated with the molten culture medium before the plates are made, but an easier and very satisfactory method is to spread the infected material, sputum, nasal mucus, and so forth, on the plate in the usual way and then over one half of the plate spread 2 to 6 drops (according to potency) of the penicillin. This small amount of fluid soaks into the agar and after cultivation for 24 hours it will be found that the half of the plate without the penicillin will show the normal growth while on the penicillin treated half there will be nothing but *B. influenzae* with Gram-negative cocci and occasionally some other microbe. This makes it infinitely easier to isolate these penicillin-insensitive organisms, and repeatedly *B. influenzae* has been isolated in this way when they have not been seen in films of sputum and when it has not been possible to detect them in plates not treated with penicillin. Of course if this method is adopted then a medium

favourable for the growth of *B. influenzae* must be used, e.g. boiled blood agar, as by the repression of the pneumococci and the staphylococci the symbiotic effect of these, so familiar in cultures of sputum on blood agar, is lost and if blood agar alone is used the colonies of *B. influenzae* may be so minute as to be easily missed.

From a number of observations which have been made on sputum, postnasal and throat swabs it seems likely that by the use of penicillin, organisms of the *B. influenzae* group will be isolated from a great variety of pathological conditions as well as from individuals who are apparently healthy.

DISCUSSION

It has been demonstrated that a species of penicillium produces in culture a very powerful antibacterial substance which affects different bacteria in different degrees. Speaking generally it may be said that the least sensitive bacteria are the Gram-negative bacilli, and the most susceptible are the pyogenic cocci. Inhibitory substances have been described in old cultures of many organisms; generally the inhibition is more or less specific to the microbe which has been used for the culture, and the inhibitory substances are seldom strong enough to withstand even slight dilution with fresh nutrient material. Penicillin is not inhibitory to the original penicillium used in its preparation.

Emmerich and other workers have shown that old cultures of *B. pyocyanus* acquire a marked bacteriolytic power. The bacteriolytic agent, pyocyanase, possesses properties similar to penicillin in that its heat resistance is the same and it exists in the filtrate of a fluid culture. It resembles peni-

cillin also in that it acts only on certain microbes. It differs however in being relatively extremely weak in its action and in acting on quite different types of bacteria. The bacilli of anthrax, diphtheria, cholera and typhoid are those most sensitive to pyocyanase, while the pyogenic cocci are unaffected, but the percentages of pyocyanus filtrate necessary for the inhibition of these organisms was 40, 33, 40 and 60 respectively (Bocchia, 1909). This degree of inhibition is hardly comparable with 0.2% or less of penicillin which is necessary to completely inhibit the pyogenic cocci or the 1% necessary for *B. diphtheriae*.

Penicillin, in regard to infections with sensitive microbes, appears to have some advantages over the well-known chemical antiseptics. A good sample will completely inhibit staphylococci, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and pneumococcus in a dilution of 1 in 800. It is therefore a more powerful inhibitory agent than is carbolic acid and it can be applied to an infected surface undiluted as it is non-irritant and non-toxic. If applied, therefore, on a dressing, it will still be effective even when diluted 800 times which is more than can be said of the chemical antiseptics in use. Experiments in connection with its value in the treatment of pyogenic infections are in progress.

In addition to its possible use in the treatment of bacterial infections penicillin is certainly useful to the bacteriologist for its power of inhibiting unwanted microbes in bacterial cultures so that penicillin insensitive bacteria can readily be isolated. A notable instance of this is the very easy isolation of Pfeiffer's bacillus of influenza when penicillin is used.

In conclusion my thanks are due to my colleagues, Mr. Ridley and Mr. Craddock, for their help in carrying out some of the experiments described

in this paper, and to our mycologist, Mr. la Touche, for his suggestions as to the identity of the penicillium.

SUMMARY

1. A certain type of penicillium produces in culture a powerful antibacterial substance. The antibacterial power of the culture reaches its maximum in about 7 days at 20°C. and after 10 days diminishes until it has almost disappeared in 4 weeks.

2. The best medium found for the production of the antibacterial substance has been ordinary nutrient broth.

3. The active agent is readily filterable and the name "penicillin" has been given to filtrates of broth cultures of the mould.

4. Penicillin loses most of its power after 10 to 14 days at room temperature but can be preserved longer by neutralization.

5. The active agent is not destroyed by boiling for a few minutes but in alkaline solution boiling for 1 hour markedly reduces the power. Autoclaving for 20 minutes at 115°C. practically destroys it. It is soluble in alcohol but insoluble in ether or chloroform.

6. The action is very marked on the pyogenic cocci and the diphtheria group of bacilli. Many bacteria are quite insensitive, e.g. the coli-typhoid group, the influenza-bacillus group, and the enterococcus.

7. Penicillin is non-toxic to animals in enormous doses and is non-irritant. It does (sic) not interfere with leucocytic function to a greater degree than does ordinary broth.

8. It is suggested that it may be an efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas infected with penicillin-sensitive microbes.

9. The use of penicillin on culture

plates renders obvious many bacterial inhibitions which are not very evident in ordinary cultures.

Comment

The history of the development of penicillin is now quite well known. This paper presents the first scientific observations of this substance.

Many earlier workers had noted the effects of various microorganisms on pathogenic bacteria. Fleming was the first to actually develop a clear conception of what this action was due to. It is obvious that he considers penicillin to be a substance, and although he does not say this in so many words, he considered it to be a chemical compound with a definite structure. He presented sufficient basic information so that later workers could develop penicillin into a practical substance.

He noted that this substance was produced only by a specific species of mold. This observation is important because it showed that the action of the mold broth filtrate was not due to some nonspecific effect, such as a change of pH during growth.

He devised a crude assay for determining the potency of the substance. With this assay he was able to study the stability and certain chemical properties of penicillin. He was able to follow its production in culture. By current standards of penicillin production, Fleming's material was of very low potency. His broths probably had around 10 µg./ml.

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10. Its value as an aid to the isolation of *B. influenzae* has been demonstrated.

Domagk • A contribution to the chemotherapy of bacterial infections

A contribution to the chemotherapy of bacterial infections

1935 • Gerhard Domagk

Domagk, Gerhard. 1935. Ein Beitrag zur Chemotherapie der bakteriellen Infektionen. *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift*, Vol. 61, page 253.

IT IS CURRENTLY THE GENERAL OPINION that only protozoal infections can be attacked by chemotherapeutic means. For protozoal infections, a number of effective drugs are available; for example, germanin for trypanosome infections, neostibodan for kala azar, plasmochin and atebrin for malaria, and salvarsan and its derivatives for spirochetes, especially syphilis.

For coccal infections, there have been no reasonably effective chemotherapeuticants known. Protozoa and spirochetes represent relatively advanced groups of living organisms, and the more highly developed an infectious agent is, the more loci it offers for attack by chemotherapeuticants. An advance in the chemotherapy of pneumococcus infections has been made by Morgenroth, but optochin is used mostly for direct application on the infection focus, as is vuzin—another derivative of hydroquinine—in streptococcal infections. In systemic infections we have found no clear-cut effect of these preparations in our experimental animals. Also, the silver compounds recommended for therapy of septic infections have proved to be inadequate in practice. Indeed, critical observation often indicates that they

cause a detrimental effect on course of the illness.

A prerequisite for the systematic search for chemotherapeutically effective substances is always a suitable model system. With streptococci it is possible to produce reproducible mice a fatal infection. We have for our studies a hemolytic strain of streptococcus which came from a human infection.

The first chemical compound which we found to be effective against streptococcus infections were a series of compounds of gold. These gold compounds produced a significant effect on the streptococcus in our experimental animals and also showed an unusually favorable influence on the streptococcus infections in humans. However, the gold compounds had a serious disadvantage. They could only be used in doses high enough to produce a certain chemotherapeutic effect and could not be used over a long period of time. For in long-term treatment, there was the danger of gold toxicity developing. Skin rash and kidney damage appeared, but disappeared when the drug was stopped, but returned when the therapy was begun again.

Success with gold compoun-