other characteristics of long-cultured infectious mononucleosis leucocytes are thought to be attributable to the presence of EB virus; they do not, on their own, indicate that infectious mononucleosis is a disease with an inherent neoplastic potential.

**EB Virus and Other Diseases**

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EB virus is very closely associated with two human neoplasms—Burkitt’s lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma—and a very large body of evidence has accumulated supporting the view that the virus does indeed play a causative role in these two malignancies. Thus 100% of patients with Burkitt’s lymphoma or nasopharyngeal cancer have antibodies to EB virus VCA; the EB viral genome is present in all Burkitt tumours and in the malignant epithelial cells of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and in the case of Burkitt’s lymphoma is expressed *in vivo* by the production of viral-determined membrane antigen in the tumour cells; the virus confers the power of unlimited proliferation in culture on normal human peripheral lymphocytes and satisfies the criteria established for transformation of normal cells *in vitro* by known oncogenic animal viruses including induction of cellular DNA synthesis, production of neo-antigens analogous to membrane transplantation antigens and nuclear T antigens, and the ability of the transformed cells to grow on heterotransplantation to laboratory animals to form invasive, metastasizing, fatal tumours; the ability of the viral genome to be activated by BUDR; the extremely close parallels between the biological behaviour of EB virus and that of known oncogenic animal herpes viruses; and finally recent experiments describing the development of malignant lymphomas in South American primates following inoculation of the virus have demonstrated the oncogenic capacity of EB virus *in vivo*. 