Summary. The infectivity of the RNA core within FMDV, type A, was found to be very stable. Virus which was pre-acidified at pH 5.0 to destroy 99.9% of its infectivity for calf-kidney cultures gave fractional yields of RNA, after extraction with phenol, that were 500 to 2,100 times higher than were obtained from untreated virus. Moreover, RNA in situ was not completely inactivated when the virus was heated at 100°C for 5 minutes, even though the infectivity of the intact virus was entirely lost at 61°C and higher temperatures. It is concluded, therefore, that an acid- and thermal-labile property of the protein coat is required for the initiation of infection by whole virus. When the coat factor is damaged by acid or by heat, the resistant internal RNA cannot act unless first freed by phenol extraction.

The infectivity of free RNA was only slightly less stable to heat than that of RNA in situ, and it was more stable to acid than the infectivity of intact virus.

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ERRATUM

Volume 1, Number 4, October 1959 in the article entitled "Influence of Vitamin A Deficiency on the Biosynthesis of Cholesterol, Squalene and Ubiquinone" by U. Gloor and O. Wiss (pages 182 - 185):

Page 183, Table I, heading of Column 1 should read

Days of vitamin A-depletion

Page 184, in line 23 the reference should read

Linn et al. (1959)

Page 184, the first author's name in the first entry in the Bibliography list should read

Linn, B. O.