Immunoreactive gastrin components in human serum

JENS F. REHFELD¹, FLEMMING STADIL, AND JØRGEN VIKELSØE

From the Department of Clinical Chemistry, Bispebjerg Hospital, and the Department of Gastroenterology, C, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

SUMMARY The apparent molecular size and charge of immunoreactive gastrin components were studied in sera from patients with pernicious anaemia or gastrinomas (the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome) by Sephadex gel filtration and aminoethylcellulose chromatography. The following serum components were distinguished: (1) a monophasic component I similar in size to pro-insulin which was converted into 'little' gastrin I by trypsin digestion; (2) a biphasic component II, corresponding to 'big' gastrins I and II (Gregory and Tracy); (3) a biphasic component III corresponding to 'little' gastrins I and II (Gregory and Tracy); and (4) a biphasic component IV, corresponding to 'minigastrins' I and II (Gregory and Tracy). 'Big, big' gastrin, a plasma component found in the void volume of the Sephadex G-50 column by Yalow and Berson (1972) was undetectable in the sera investigated. A component in gastrinoma and antral mucosa extracts corresponding in size to 'big big' gastrin was detectable by the assay; the 'big big' gastrin fraction from gastrinoma tissue was heterogenous, with components of apparent MW 30 000-100 000. It is concluded that serum gastrin circulates in the form of at least four components, of which the three smaller ones are in pairs.

Like other protein and peptide hormones (Franchimont, Gaspard, Reuter, and Heynen, 1972), immunoreactive gastrin circulates as components of different size and charge (Yalow and Berson, 1970, 1971; Rehfeld, 1972). It has been shown (Yalow and Berson, 1971; Rehfeld, 1972) that the larger components are not polymers of the heptadecapeptide gastrins isolated and purified by Gregory and Tracy (1964).

Employing gel filtration with high resolution and a sensitive radioimmunoassay we have recently been able to demonstrate that gastrin in peripheral blood from subjects with gastrin-producing tumours (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome) consists of four components of different molecular size (Rehfeld and Stadil, 1973a). The gel filtration studies also indicated that component II ('big' gastrin) and component III ('little' gastrin) might circulate in pairs. The two peaks in component III were eluted in the same positions as the sulphated and non-sulphated heptadecapeptides respectively, and the biphasic elution pattern of component II observed in some cases seemed in accordance with the recent study of Gregory and Tracy (1972), who isolated a pair of 'big' gastrins from gastrin tumour tissue.

The present study is concerned with further characterization of the immunoreactive components of gastrin in serum.

Materials

Peripheral sera were obtained from patients with hypergastrinaemia (pernicious anaemia or gastrinoma (the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)). The concentration of immunoreactive gastrin in serum varied from 140 to 131 000 pmol/1. A specimen of antral vein blood was obtained from a pig.

Purified human 'big' gastrins I and II, 'mini' gastrins I and II (non-sulphated and sulphated forms respectively), and fractions from Zollinger-Ellison tumour tissue corresponding to 'big big' gastrin (Yalow and Berson, 1972) and component I

¹Correspondence to: J. F. Rehfeld, Department of Clinical Chemistry, Bispebjerg Hospital, Bispebjerg Bakke 23, DK-2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark

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(Rehfeld, 1972) were kindly given by Professor R. A. Gregory and Dr Hilda Tracy, Liverpool, England.

The other materials were obtained from the following sources: Sephadex G-10, G-50 superfine, and Sephadex G-100 superfine from Pharmacia Inc, Uppsala, Sweden; aminoethylcellulose (Whatman AE 41), W & R Balston Ltd, Maidstone, England; synthetic human gastrin I from Imperial Chemical Industries, Cheshire, England; highly purified porcine gastrin II (lot no. 66/138) from Division of Biological Standards, National Institute of Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, England. 125I-labelled human immunoglobulin M (IgM) (specific radioactivity 47 μCi/mg) was kindly given by K. Birger Jensen, DMSc. 125I-labelled human albumin (specific radioactivity 2.5 μCi/mg) and 22NaCl (specific radioactivity 100 mCi/mg) were obtained from the Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, England. Human monoclonal insulin and monoclonal porcine proinsulin were gifts from Dr J. Schlichtkrull and L. Heding, PhD, NOVO, Copenhagen. Trypsin 'essentially free of chymotrypsin' (lot no. 101215) came from Calbiochem, San Diego, Calif, USA, and Trasylol ~ aprotinin, from Bayer, Leverkusen, W. Germany.

Radioactivity was measured in a well-type scintillation counter ND- (Selektrotron, Copenhagen). Samples were concentrated in a Büchi Rotavapor R, type KRv 64/65, Flawil, Switzerland. The gradient mixer was from Pharmacia Inc, Uppsala, Sweden.

Methods

SAMPLING AND TREATMENT OF SERA

Peripheral blood from three subjects immediately after drawing was distributed into seven tubes prepared in the following manner: (1) a sterile test tube placed at 4°C to which 1.0 ml aprotinin per 10 ml blood was added; (2) a non-sterile test tube placed at 4°C with the addition of aprotinin (as above); (3) a non-sterile test tube placed at 20°C with the addition of aprotinin (as above); (4) a non-sterile test tube placed at 4°C without aprotinin; (5) a non-sterile test tube placed at 20°C without aprotinin; (6) same treatment as (5), but with separation of serum delayed for 24 hours; (7) a non-sterile test tube without the addition of aprotinin boiled for three minutes.

FRACTIONATION PROCEDURES

Serum samples or solutions of gastrins in a volume of 1.0 to 1.5 ml were applied to Sephadex G-50 superfine columns, 10 × 2000 mm, with a constant flow rate of 5.4 ml/hr at 20°C. The columns were eluted with 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0.6 mM ethylmercuric thiosalicylate. These columns were calibrated with 125I-albumin, 22NaCl, monoclonal human insulin, porcine proinsulin, synthetic human gastrin I, and highly purified porcine gastrin II. Before each application of serum 125I-albumin and 22Na were added to the sample for internal standardization. Fractions of 1.5 ml were collected.

Serum samples of 12 to 15 ml were applied to Sephadex G-50 superfine columns, 75 × 1000 mm, with a constant flow rate of 75 ml/hr at 20°C. The columns were eluted with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, containing 0.6 mM ethylmercuric thiosalicylate. The columns were calibrated as above. Fractions of 12 ml were collected.

Gastrin samples of 2.0 ml were applied to Sephadex G-100 superfine column, 20 × 1000 mm, with a constant flow rate of 18 ml/hr at 20°C. The column was eluted with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, containing 0.6 mM ethylmercuric thiosalicylate. The column was calibrated with 125I-IgM, 125I-albumin, and 22NaCl. Fractions of 2.3 ml were collected.

Serum gastrin components were isolated by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine column, 75 × 1000 mm. Pooled fractions of each component were concentrated on the Rotavapor. The concentrates were refilettted on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns (10 × 2000 mm) and then diluted or desalted on Sephadex G-10 columns eluted with 0.05 M ammonium hydrogen carbonate. Samples of the isolated components I and II were incubated with trypsin as previously described (Rehfeld, 1972) and subjected to gel filtration as described above.

The void volume from the G-10 columns or the diluted solutions was mixed with monoidodinated 125I-synthetic human gastrin I (Stadil and Rehfeld, 1972) and applied to an AE 41 cellulose column, 10 × 150 mm. The sample was eluted with ammonium hydrogen carbonate at a flow rate of 30 ml/hr at 20°C by a linear gradient from 0.05 to 0.4 M ammonium hydrogen carbonate. The reservoirs in the gradient mixer were filled with 250 ml of each buffer. Fractions of 1.5 ml were collected from the column.

RADIOIMMUNOANALYSIS

Immunoreactive gastrin in sera and column effluents were determined radioimmunochemically using antisera and 125I-synthetic human gastrin I as characterized in detail elsewhere (Stadil and Rehfeld, 1972; Rehfeld, Stadil, and Rubin, 1972). The reactivity against cholecystokinin of the antisera used in the present study to investigate the relationship to cholecystokinin is expressed by the ratio.
between inhibition doses 50 for synthetic human gastrin I (ICI) and 99% pure porcine cholecystokinin (Mutt and Jorpes). Inhibition dose 50 is the molar concentration of an antigen able to inhibit the antibody binding of the labelled antigen to 50% of the initial value. For antiserum no. 2604-8 the ratio was 0.002, for antiserum no. 2716-4 the ratio was 0.046, and for antiserum no. 2720-3 the ratio was 0.20. The separation method employed in the present study was an anion exchange technique (Rehfeld and Stadil, 1973b). Immunoreactive insulin was determined with a reliable assay characterized in detail elsewhere (Rehfeld and Stadil, 1973c).

**Results**

**GEL FILTRATION STUDIES OF SERUM GASTRIN COMPONENTS**

*Elution diagram on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns (fig 1)*

The gastrin immunoreactivity in human serum was distributed in four components of which the two smaller ones appeared biphasic. Component I was eluted in the same position as proinsulin. Component II was eluted in a position between proinsulin and mono-component insulin. Component III was eluted in two peaks, the first one in a position similar to the sulphated heptadecapeptide, porcine gastrin II, the second in a position similar to the non-sulphated heptadecapeptide, synthetic human gastrin I. Component IV was eluted in one broad or two distinct peaks immediately before the salt peak.

Gastrin immunoreactivity in porcine antral vein serum was distributed in components similar to those found in human serum. A greater fraction of the total immunoreactivity was found in the smaller components.

*Significance of the manner in which blood or serum is treated after drawing*

Cooling, boiling for three minutes, the addition of a proteolytic inhibitor, and the use of sterile tubes was without effect on the number of components in the elution pattern and the fraction of the gastrin

![Diagrams](http://gut.bmj.com/)

Fig 1 *Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in serum (●—●) by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns (10 × 2000 mm). The columns were calibrated with 125I-albumin, proinsulin, and mono-component insulin (●—●), the heptadecapeptide gastrins I and II (-----), and 22NaCl. (a) Human serum. (b) Porcine serum from an antral vein. Porcine serum was gel filtrated for comparison since the sulphated heptadecapeptide, gastrin II, used for calibration was of porcine origin.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Component I</th>
<th>Component II</th>
<th>Component III</th>
<th>Component IV</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak 1</td>
<td>Peak 2</td>
<td>Peak 1</td>
<td>Peak 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Aprotinin 4°C, s</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.13</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Aprotinin 20°C, n (delayed separation)</td>
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<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>+ Aprotinin 100°C, n</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table *Fraction size of immunoreactive gastrin components as defined by gel filtration after various treatments of blood and serum (mean, n = 3)*

s = sterile, n = non-sterile
Immunoreactive gastrin components in human serum

**Fig 2** Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity

- **(a) Untreated serum.**
- **(b) Serum boiled for three minutes.**

Both sera were from the same sample.

**Fig 3** Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity

- **(a) On Sephadex G-50 fine column, 10 × 1100 mm, employing 0.02 M veronal buffer, pH 8.4.**
- **(b) On Sephadex G-50 superfine column, 10 × 2000 mm, eluted with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4.**

**Fig 4** Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity

- **(a) Antiserum 2604.**
- **(b) Antiserum 2716.**
- **(c) Antiserum 2720.**
Fig 5 Elution of the gastrin immunoreactivity of component I from serum (●—●) by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns, 10 × 2000 mm. (a) Component I isolated by refiltration. (b) The isolated component I after incubation with trypsin.

Fig 6 Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in components isolated from gastrinoma tissue (●—●) by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns (10 × 2000 mm). (a) Component I. (b) The sulphated form of component II. (c) The non-sulphated form of component II.

Fig 7 Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in component IV isolated from gastrinoma tissue (●—●) by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns, 10 × 2000 mm. (a) Component IV, non-sulphated form. (b) Component IV, sulphated form.
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Immunoreactive gastrin components in human serum were measured in serum by pmoles/l. The distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in 'big big' gastrin from gastrinoma tissue was studied by gel filtration on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns, 10 x 2000 mm. (a) 'Big big' gastrin without pretreatment. (b) 'Big big' gastrin preincubated with 8 M urea and gel filtrated in a urea gradient. (c) 'Big big' gastrin preincubated with trypsin. (d) 'Big big' gastrin gel filtrated on a Sephadex G-100 superfine column, 20 x 1000 mm.

Significance of Sephadex quality and buffers (fig 3)
Resolution of gastrin components was poorer on Sephadex G-50 fine columns than on Sephadex G-50 superfine columns. The use of 0.02 M veronal buffer, pH 8.4, or sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, both afforded recoveries in a range from 70 to 125%, whereas 0.05 M ammonium hydrogen carbonate resulted in lower recoveries (range 20 to 60%). All components were found irrespectively of the buffer employed.

Isolation and gel re-filtration of component I (fig 5)
Component I was isolated after two gel filtrations. The isolated component was eluted in the same position by gel re-filtration. By trypsin treatment component I was converted to a component eluted in a position similar to the non-sulphated heptapeptide, gastrin I.

GEL FILTRATION STUDIES OF GASTRIN COMPONENTS FROM GASTRINOMA TISSUE

Elution diagrams of components I, II, and IV (figs 6 and 7)
'Tissue-component I' was a preparation purified by Dr Hilda Tracy by chromatography on aminoethylcellulose, obtained from a gastrinoma extract fractionated on Sephadex G-50 superfine. On Sephadex G-50 superfine columns it was eluted in a

Immunoreactivity contained in each component (see table and fig 2).

Immunoreactivity of gastrin components
The elution patterns of the gastrin immunoreactivity were similar employing three antisera with different specificity towards cholecystokinin (fig 4).
single peak in a position identical with that of the serum component I. The purified preparations of 'big' gastrins I and II from gastrinoma tissue contained detectable amounts of other immunoreactive material; they emerged in overlapping positions which corresponded respectively to the later (BGI) and earlier (BGII) portions of the biphasic peak of component II from serum. Mini-gastrins I and II, the non-sulphated and sulphated members of a pair of tridecapeptide gastrins isolated by Gregory and Tracy from gastrinoma tissue in a study as yet unpublished, emerged in a position corresponding to the first and second peaks respectively of component IV from serum.

Elution diagram of a tissue gastrin component found in the void volume of a preparative Sephadex G-50 column (fig 8)

This preparation was obtained from the filtration on a large Sephadex G-50 superfine column of a partially purified preparation from gastrinoma tissue; it emerged in the void volume and so corresponded in position to that of the 'big big' gastrin component described in plasma by Yalow and Berson. On gel filtration in the present study the material was heterogenous; a prominent peak of immunoreactivity appeared in the void volume, followed by a number of poorly defined smaller components. After incubation with 8 M urea followed by gel filtration in a urea gradient as previously described (Rehfeld, 1972), the elution pattern became clearer; approximately one-third of the immunoreactive gastrin was eluted in the void volume, followed by well defined peaks corresponding in position to serum components I and II. After trypsin digestion most of the gastrin immunoreactivity from these three regions was converted into heptadecapeptide-like ('little' gastrin) material.

Fig 9  Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity of the components isolated from serum (●—●) by ion exchange chromatography on AE 41 cellulose columns, 10 × 150 mm. (a) Component I. (b) Component II. (c) Component III. (d) Component IV. 125I-synthetic human gastrin I (SHG) was used as marker.
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Fig 10  Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in components isolated from gastrinoma tissue (○-●) by ion exchange chromatography on AE 41 cellulose columns, 10 × 150 mm. (a) Component I. (b) Component II, sulphated form. (c) Component II, non-sulphated form. 125I-synthetic human gastrin I (SHG) was used as marker.

Fig 11  Distribution of gastrin immunoreactivity in component IV isolated from gastrinoma tissue (○-●) by ion exchange chromatography on AE 41 cellulose columns, 10 × 150 mm. (a) Component IV, non-sulphated form. 125I-synthetic human gastrin I (SHG) was used as marker.

On gel filtration on Sephadex G-100 superfine of the original preparation the immunoreactivity was eluted over a broad range; a major peak which emerged immediately in front of the ‘salt’ region (22Na) corresponded to components I and II as defined by Sephadex G-50 filtration.

ION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF GASTRIN COMPONENTS

Elution diagram of isolated gastrin components from serum (fig 9)
Component I was eluted in one peak in front of the labelled heptadecapeptide. Component II emerged in two major peaks significantly earlier than 125I-labelled synthetic heptadecapeptide gastrin. A small peak was eluted just behind the last of the two major peaks in a position similar to that of component I. Component III emerged in two peaks immediately before and after the iodinated synthetic human gastrin I respectively. Component IV was eluted in two peaks, emerging significantly later than the iodinated heptadecapeptide-marker.

Elution diagram of isolated gastrin components from gastrinoma tissue (figs 10 and 11)
Component I from tumour tissue emerged in one fairly broad peak significantly earlier than the labelled heptadecapeptide-marker, and also earlier than component I from serum. The non-sulphated variety of component II (‘big’ gastrin I) was eluted in a position as the first major peak of the serum
component, and the sulphated variety emerged in a position similar to the last major peak. The non-
sulphated tridecapeptide from gastrinoma tissue ('mini gastrin I') emerged as the first and the
sulphated-tridecapeptide from gastrinoma tissue ('mini gastrin II) was eluted as the last of the two
peaks found in component IV from serum.

Discussion

The present study indicates that immunoreactive
gastrin in serum is heterogenous and circulates as
one large component (I) and three smaller paired
components (II-IV) with different charges. Compared
with the tissue component isolated by Gregory and
Tracy, component I from serum emerged later from
the aminoethyl ion exchange column. This may be
due to a slight difference in charge between serum and
tissue component, or to the use of tumour material
from Zollinger-Ellison syndromes. Since the smaller
gastrin components in serum displayed a behaviour
similar to the tissue components by gel filtration,
ion exchange chromatography, and polyacrylamide
gel electrophoresis (preliminary studies), it is
suggested that each of these pairs consists of a
sulphated and a non-sulphated form, the sulphate
group being attached to the tyrosine residue as
known for heptadecapeptide gastrin.

While the present and earlier studies from our
laboratory (Rehfeld, 1972; Rehfeld and Stadil,
1973a) confirm the observation of Yalow and
Berson (1970, 1971) that the major fraction of
immunoreactive gastrin in serum or plasma generally
is present as component II (or 'big' gastrin), and a
minor fraction circulates as heptadecapeptide gastrins
(component III or 'little' gastrin), our results
do not agree with the previous results of
Yalow and Berson concerning the remaining
components. Yalow and Berson did not describe
components I and IV. This discrepancy is probably
in part due to differences in the efficiency of the
fractionation procedures employed, since in initial
studies we could neither separate component I
from component II nor component IV from
component III using Sephadex G-50 fine columns with
a dimension of 10 x 500 mm. Columns of the
double length afforded a resolution into three
components (Rehfeld, 1972); but not until still
longer columns and Sephadex G-50 superfine were
used, could we clearly separate the gastrin immuno-
reactivity into four components of different molecu-
lar size (fig 2). Moreover, in most gel filtration,
the 2 m long columns permitted a resolution of
components III, IV, and in a few instances also
component II, into two peaks, the apparent sulphated
variety emerging first from the column. We attribute
this phenomenon to a weak cation exchange effect
of the columns.

In a very recent study Yalow and Wu (1973) have
examined the elution patterns of some plasmas to
evaluate whether they could detect a component
comparable to component I described by us. In
plasma from pernicious anaemia and Zollinger-
Ellison patients they found a few per cent gastrin
immunoreactivity in fractions corresponding to
component I. They found significant amounts of an
immunoreactive gastrin component in extract from
gastrinoma tissue, provided by Gregory and Tracy
with elution volumes similar to component I, and
they conclude that plasma probably contains this
hormonal form as well. That component I circulates
in significant amounts, and in a higher fraction in
patients with pernicious anaemia than in Zollinger-
Ellison patients concordant with our previous
reports (Rehfeld, 1972; Rehfeld and Stadil, 1973a),
has now been confirmed from another laboratory
(Vinik, 1973, personal communication).

A year ago Yalow and Berson (1972) reported
that 1 to 2% of the total gastrin immunoreactivity
was eluted in the void volume of Sephadex G-50
columns by filtration of plasma from patients with
the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. They named this
immunoreactivity 'big big' gastrin. Recently Yalow
and Wu (1973) found that 'big big' gastrin is the
major fraction of total gastrin immunoreactivity
in plasma from normal subjects in the fasting state.
The implications of this finding are not clear. We
have not investigated plasma samples from normal
fasting subjects, and further studies are needed to
confirm that 'big big' gastrin is the predominating
component in normal sera as measured with our
antisera. A difference in specificity of the antisera of
Yalow and his colleagues and ours is unlikely, since
our antibodies are able to bind a gastrin fraction in
the void volume of a Sephadex G-50 gel filtration
of gastrinoma tissue provided by Gregory and Tracy,
as well as a similar preparation from antral tissue
(unpublished observation). By gel filtration on both
Sephadex G-50 and G-100 superfine columns the
void volume fraction from gastrinoma tissue was
shown to be heterogenous, indicating that it con-
tained a number of immunoreactive components
with a molecular mass between 30 000 and 100 000
daltons.

The almost identical results of different treatment
of blood and/or serum samples immediately after
drawing as presented here, combined with earlier
observations (Rehfeld, 1972) on the gastrin compo-
nent pattern by gel filtration using human plasma as
mobile phase at 37°C, makes it unlikely that the
number and the characteristics of the gastrin compo-
nents are significantly affected by degradation or
change of conformation in vitro. Since the component pattern and gastrin concentrations in portal and peripheral serum are similar (Dencker, Håkanson, Liedberg, Norryd, Oscarson, Rehfeld, and Stadil, 1973), the liver is probably without significant effect on the gastrin components.

Many questions are raised by demonstration of the gastrin heterogeneity: the total chemical structure and the biological activity of all components, the biosynthesis of gastrin, and the secretory patterns of the individual components to a number of relevant stimuli. With these problems solved the exploration of the role of gastrin in disease can begin—again.

We are indebted to Professor R. A. Gregory and Dr Hilda Tracy for providing us with gastrin components from tissue, and for stimulating critical discussion of the results obtained in the present study.

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