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Starring Characters Immediate Flaws FamilyDavid Day Flaws-Husband Henrietta and cousinDavid Jr. Sonny Lux-Henrietta and Day's third child Dale Lux-Henrietta and Day's fourth child, Lax Pleasant. She died when Henrietta was four years old. Elsie Lux (nee Lucille Elsie Pleasant) is the second daughter of Henrietta. She was hospitalized after epilepsy and died at the age of fifteen. Glade Lux is The Sister of Henrietta, who disapproved of Henrietta's marriage to Dijchnny Pleasant, Henrietta's father. He left his ten children when their mother died. Lawrence Lux as Henrietta and Day Loretta Pleasant's firstborn is the name of Henrietta, named Tommy Lux, Henrietta, and Day's grandfather, who raised them both, zakariya Bari Abdul Rahman (born Joe Lux), Henrietta and Day's fifth child. Shortly after birth, Henrietta was diagnosed with liver cancer. Extended Family Flaws Albert Lux is Henrietta's white great-grandfather. He had five children from a former slave named Maria and left them part of the Lux plantation. This section became known as Lux Town. Alfred Cheetah Carter - Deborah's first husband. The marriage was abusive and ended in divorce. Alfred Jr. as Deborah and the cheetah's firstborn and the father of Little Alfred Bobette Lux, Lawrence's wife. She helped raise Lawrence's siblings after Henrietta's death and spoke for them when she discovered they were being bullied. Cliff Garrett is Henrietta's cousin. As children, they worked together in tobacco fields. Crazy Joe Greenan is Henrietta's cousin, who unsuccessfully competed with Day for her love, Deborah Mead, the grandson of Deborah, who often lived and cared for her wife, the abusive caregiver of HenriettaFred Garrett's three youngest children, a cousin of Henrietta, who persuaded Day and Henrietta to move to Turner StationGalen-Henrietta. He and his wife, Ethel, moved in with the day after Henrietta's death to help take care of the children. He ended up mocking Deborah.Gary Lux, Glade's son and Deborah's cousin. A worldly preacher, he performed the healing of faith on Deborah.LaTonya Deborah and the cheetah's second child; Devon's mother Little Alfred - grandson of DeborahMargaret Sturdivant - cousin and confidant of Henrietta. Henrietta went to her home after radiation therapy at Johns Hopkins.Reverend James Pullum-Deborah's second ex-husband, a former steelworker who became a preachersadie Sturdivant-sister Margaret, Henrietta's cousin and confidant. She supported Henrietta during her illness. She and Henrietta sometimes ran away to dance. Medical and scientific community memberAlexis Carrel is a French surgeon and Nobel laureate who claimed to have cultured immortal Chester Southam is a cancer researcher who conducted unethical experiments to see if HeLa could infect people with cancer Christoph Lenhauer is a cancer researcher at Johns Hopkins who helped develop FISH, a method used to detect and identify DNA sequences, and who reached out to members of the LacksEmanuel Mandel family director of medicine at the Jewish Hospital for Chronic Diseases (JCDH) George Gey He developed techniques used togrow HeLa cells from Henrietta cancer tissue in his laboratory. Howard Jones is Henrietta's gynecologist at Johns HopkinsLeonard Hayflick - a microbiologist who has proven that normal cells die when they have doubled about fifty times. This is known as the Heiflik limit. Margaret Gay is the wife of George Gay and a researcher. She was trained as a surgical nurse. Mary Kubicek, a george Gay lab technician who first studied HeLa cells, is one of the country's leading cervical cancer experts at the time of Henrietta's diagnosis. His research involved taking tissue samples from Henrietta and other cervical cancer patients at Johns Hopkins.Roland Pattillo, a professor of gynecology at Morehouse Medical School who was one of George Gay's only African American students. He organizes the annual HeLa conference at Morehouse in honor of Henrietta. Stanley Hartler is a geneticist who dropped the HeLa bomb when he suggested that many of the most commonly used cell cultures were contaminated by HeLaSusan Hsu - a postdoctoralist in the laboratory of Victor McKusak, who was appointed to make contact with Lux and request samples from them for genetic testing without informed consentVictor McKusik - a geneticist at Johns Hopkins who conducted a study of samples taken from children To learn more about HeLa cells Ulter Nelson-Res - a geneticist who tracked and published the names of cell lines contaminated by HeLawithout is the first warning the researchers are exposed to. He became known as the Avenger. Journalists and others Courtney Mama Speed - resident of Turner Station and owner of Speed's Grocery. She organized work to restore the Henrietta Lux Museum. John Moore is a cancer patient who unsuccessfully sued his doctor and regents at the University of California, using his cells to create the Mo Cell Immortal Life line of Henrietta LaxRebekka Skluta Broadway paperback - ISBN 978-1-4000-5218-9 - RebeccaSkloot.com - HenriLackettasFoundation.orgA Reader's GuideMichael Gold - Conspiracy. He published details from Henrietta's medical records and autopsy report without the Lux family's permission. Michael Rogers is a Rolling Stone reporter who wrote an article about The Shortage In 1976.He was the first journalist to contact Lackses.Sir Lord Keenan Kester Cofield-tried to sue Johns Hopkins and Lux familyTed Slavin - a haemophilia whose doctor told him his cells were valuable. Slavin founded Essential Biologicals, a company that sold his cells and then cells from other people so that people could profit from their biological materials. Courtesy Of Rebecca Skloot Page 2 REBECCA SKLOOT is an award-winning science writer whose articles have appeared in The New York Times Magazine; O, Oprah's journal; Discover; Prevention; Glamour; andothers. She has worked as a correspondent for NPR's Radiolab and PBS at NOVA ScienceNOW, and is co-editor of Popular Science magazine and guest editor of The Best AmericanScience Writing 2011. Her work has been anthologized in several collections, including TheBest Creative Nonfiction. She is a former vice president of the National Circle of Book Critics and has taught creative non-fiction and scientific journalism at the University of Memphis, the University of Pittsburgh and New York University. She lives in Chicago. The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lux is her first book. It translates in more than twenty languages and entered the HBO film produced by Oprah Winfrey and Alan Ball. She is the founder and president of the Henrietta Lux Foundation. For more information visit her web atRebeccaSkloot.com where you will find links to follow her on Twitter and Facebook. Starring Characters Immediate Family Flaws: David Day's Flawed-Henrietta Lux husband and cousin David Jr. Sonny Lux-Henrietta and Deborah Dale Lux-Henrietta's third child and Day's fourth child Elsie Lux (born Lucille Elsie Pleasant) - Henrietta's second born and eldest daughter. She was admitted to hospital due to epilepsy and died at the age of 15 eliza Lax Pleasant, Henrietta's mother. She died when Henrietta was four years old. Glade Lux is The Sister of Henrietta, who disapproved of Henrietta's marriage to Day. Johnny Pleasant is Henrietta's father. He left his ten children when their mother died. Lawrence Lux as Henrietta and Day's first. Loretta Pleasant is The Name of Henrietta. Tommy Lux as Henrietta and Grandfather Day, who raised them both. Henrietta and Day's fifth child. Henrietta was diagnosed with cervical cancer shortly after his birth. Extended Disadvantages family Albert Lux-Henrietta is a white great-grandfather. He had five children from a former slave named Maria, and he left them part of the Lux plantation. This section became known as Lux Town. (p.329) Alfred Cheetah Carter is Deborah's first husband. The marriage was abusive and ended in divorce. Alfred Jr. - Deborah and the firstborn cheetah and father of Little Alfred. Bobette Flaws-Lawrence Lux' She helped raise Lawrence's siblings after Henrietta's death and spoke for them when she discovered they were being bullied. Cliff Garrett is Henrietta's cousin. As children, they worked together in tobacco fields. Crazy Joe Greenan is Henrietta's cousin, who unsuccessfully competed with Day for her love. Devon Mead is the grandson of Deborah, who often lived with her and cared for her. Ethel is Galen's wife, brutally caring for Henrietta's three youngest children. Fred Garrett is a cousin of Henrietta, who persuaded Day and Henrietta to move to Turner Station. Galen is Henrietta's cousin. He and his wife, Ethel, moved from the day after Henrietta's death to help take care of the children. He ended up making fun of Deborah. Gary Lux is Gladys's son and Deborah's cousin. A worldly preacher, he performed the healing of faith in Deborah. LaTonia is the second child of Deborah and the cheetah; Devon's mother. Little Alfred is Deborah's grandson. Margaret Sturdivant is Henrietta's cousin and confidant. Henrietta went to her home after radiation therapy at Johns Hopkins University. The Rev. James Pullum is Deborah's second ex-husband, a former steelworker who became a preacher. Sadie Sturdivant, Margaret's sister, Henrietta's cousin and confidant, supported Henrietta during her illness. She and Henrietta sometimes ran away to dance. Articles on family flaws, see The Miracle Of Hela, Ebony (June 1976) also see the Family is proud of Mrs. Lux's contribution, Jet (April 1976), p.347 For the newspaper that first mentioned Henrietta Lux's real name, see H.W. Jones, W.A. McCusick, P.S. Harper and K.D. Wu, George Otto Gay (1889-1970): HeLa Cage and Reassessing Its Origin, Obstetrics and Gynecology 38, No.6 (December 1971); and J. Douglas, Who was HeLa? Nature 242 (March 9, 1973); J. Douglas, HeLa, Nature 242 (April 20, 1973), and BJ C., HeLa (for Henrietta Lux), Science 184, No. 4143 (June 21, 1974). Postscript, page 315-347 p.365-366. The use of human tissue in research, as well as the ethical and political debate around it, is enormous. See the following: Related Case Studies Lawsuits p.365-366. Scientists' Names: Cofield, Fake Science (p. 311) Explores Changes in Science From the 1960s To Come. for what cells are used, etc. Writers who wrote on HeLa (p.339-340): Michael Gold, Conspiracy of Cells (about pollution story, page 339-340). He published details from Henrietta Lux's medical records and autopsy report without the Lux family's permission. Michael Rogers (1976), Rolling Stone article about HeLa (p. 340). A reporter who was the first journalist to contact Lux. Harriet Washington, Medical Apartheid. She interviewed Family flaws for the 1994 Emerge article by Ethan Skerry and Lowenstein Sandler. PC-they helped Rebecca Skloot create the Henrietta Lux Foundation (they did pro-bono work, p.340) Donald Defler-he introduced Rebecca Skloot to information about Henrietta Lux (p.340) Hannah Landecker, Cultivating Life - She worked with Nathaniel Comfort at HeLa and the history of cell culture (p. 340) Other sources worth consulting: Vincent Racaniello-He reported the importance of providing science to the general public in an accurate and accessible manner. For more on his impact, see his this week's Virology podcasts on TV TV And his Twitter feed and profvrr (a great model for other scientists). Also see David Kroll (Abelpharmboy). He writes about science on his blog, Scienceblogs.com/terrasig. Courtney Mama Speed is a resident of Turner Station and owner of Speed's Grocery. She organized the creation of the Henrietta Lux Museum. John Moore is a cancer patient who unsuccessfully sued his doctor and regents at the University of California for using his cells to create Moe's cell line. See (p.332). Chapter 25: Who told you that you could sell my spleen? Dealing with the John L. Moore deal, notes (p. 360-361). Extensive literature on the subject. See the Mo-cell patent No.4,438,032, available by Patft.uspto.gov. Media coverage is extensive too regulatory responses to Moore's case... The possession of the cells - Sir Keenan Kester Cofield - tried to sue Johns Hopkins and the Lux family. Ted Slavin is a haemophilic whose doctor told him that his cells were valuable. He founded Essential Biologicals, a company that sold his cells and then cells from other people so that people could profit from their own biological materials. Consulting facilities: National Cancer Institute (NCI) National Institute of Health (NIH) Genetics and Public Policy Center of Johns Hopkins University Henrietta Lux Foundation (p. 314) Legal Issues: Informed Consent Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (also known as general rule, p.317) Division of Genetics and Biology Development of the National Institute of General Medical Science of the American Medical Association Code of Ethics Other Post Nuremberg Codes: Helsinki Declaration (p.318); Belmont Report Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act 2008 Lawsuits pending case unsolved: (2005) Native American Havasupai Tribe sued Arizona State University (on diabetes tests), p. 319. (2005) University of Washington in court for years, page 319. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act 1996 (HIPAA). Called clear federal law, p.319. Center for Biomedical Ethics and Society at the Institute of Science, Law and Vanderbilt University at the Illinois Institute of Technology of the Spanish Influenza Pandemic, p.320 (compare this with Epidemic, which killed 20 million, p. 320) Diagnostic Molecular Pathology Laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles, p.321. About Andrews vs. Corn (p.320-321) On Gene Patents (p.323) Myriad Genetics (p.323-324); 2009 Myriad lawsuit against Genetics (about patents for the breast cancer gene, p.336). Comparison of Ted Slavin, John Moore and Henrietta Lux (p.326-327); The 1999 (p. 327) Moore Post case, p.327. HL Cell Assessments, p.328. Members of the Medical and Scientific Community (p.331-332); begins with Alexis Carrel and ends Walter Nelson-Rees: Alexis Carrel-French surgeon and Nobel laureate, who claimed to be the cultural immortal chicken heart cells of Chester Southam-cancer researcher who conducted unethical experiments to see whether HeLa could actually infect people with cancer Christoph Lengauer-cancer researcher at Johns Hopkins, who helped develop FISH, a method used to detect and identify DNA sequences, and who turned to members of the family of Amen Emanuel Mandel's Family Of Chronic Medicine (JKDH) who collaborated with Southam in unethical experiments dr. George Gay is head of tissue culture research at Johns Hopkins. He developed methods used to grow HeLa cells from Henrietta Lux cancer tissue in his Howard Jones-Gynecologist Henryta Lux Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University. For information on her diagnosis see Howard W. Jones, Recording the first doctor to Henrietta Lux at Johns Hopkins Hospital: The Story of the Beginning of HeLa Cell Line, American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 176, No. 6 (June 1997): S227-S228. Leonard Hayflick is a microbiologist who has proven that normal cells die when they are doubled about fifty times. This is known as the Heiflik limit. Margaret Gay is the wife of George Gay and a researcher. She was trained as a surgical nurse by Mary Kubicek, an assistant at the George Gay Laboratory who first cured the cells of HeLa Richard Wesley Tilinde, one of the country's leading cervical cancer experts at the time of Henrietta Lux' diagnosis. His research has involved taking tissue samples from Henrietta Lux and other cervical cancer patients at Johns Hopkins University. For his research on on-site carcinoma and invasive carcinoma, and his concerns about unnecessary hysterectomy, see his hysterectomy essay: Modern Testimony, Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society (July 1949); G. A. Gavin, H. W. Jones and R.W. Telend, Clinical Relationship of Carcinoma on the Spot and Invasive Cervical Carcinoma, Journal of the American Medical Association 149, No. 8 (June 2, 1952); R.W. Telinde, H. Jones, and G.A. Gavin, what are the endometrial changes to justify the diagnosis of endometrial endometrium endometrium American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 66, No.5 (November 1953); and Telinde, Cervical Carcinoma, Obstetrics and Gynecology 1, No. 1 (January 1953). Also consult with Howard W. Jones, Georgina Jones and William E. Tiknor, Richard Wesley Tilinde (biography of Telinde). Roland Pattillo is a professor of gynecology at Glehouse School of Medicine who was one of George Gay's only African-American students. He organizes the annual HeLa conference at Morehouse in honor of Henrietta Lux. Stanley Gartler is the geneticist who dropped the HeLa bomb when he suggested that many of the most commonly used cell cultures were contaminated by HeLa Susan Hsu-postdoctoralist in victor McKusak's lab, who was assigned to make contact with Lux and request samples from them for genetic testing without the informed consent of Victor McKusick-Geneticist at Johns Hopkins, who conducted a study of samples taken from Henryt's children without informed consent. to learn more about HeLa cells Walter Nelson-Res - a

geneticist who tracked and published the names of cell lines contaminated by HeLa without one warning to the researchers he was exposed to. He became known as the Avenger. Study Places cited: pp.338-339 Scholars cited: pp.339-340 Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives (AMCMA) at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine Tissue Cultural Association Archives (TCAA) at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County

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