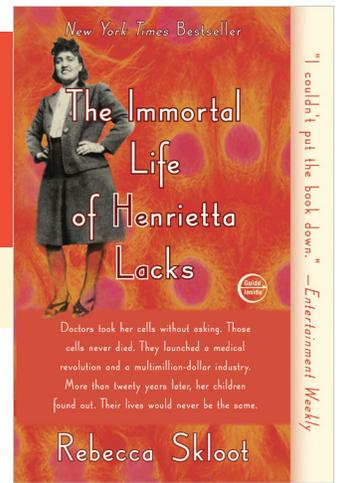


The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks

Rebecca Skloot

A Reader's Guide

A Broadway Paperback • ISBN 978-1-4000-5218-9 • RebeccaSkloot.com • HenriettaLacksFoundation.org



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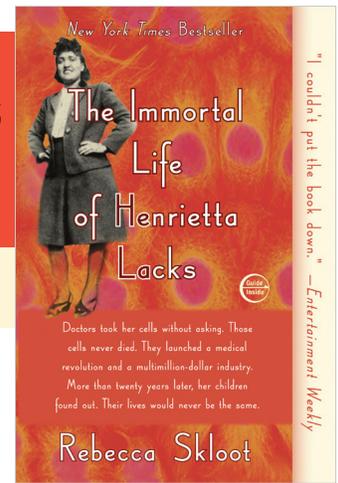
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ABOUT THE BOOK

In 1950, Henrietta Lacks, a young mother of five children, entered the colored ward of The Johns Hopkins Hospital to begin treatment for an extremely aggressive strain of cervical cancer. As she lay on the operating table, a sample of her cancerous cervical tissue was taken without her knowledge or consent and given to Dr. George Gey, the head of tissue research. Gey was conducting experiments in an attempt to create an immortal line of human cells that could be used in medical research. Those cells, he hoped, would allow scientists to unlock the mysteries of cancer, and eventually lead to a cure for the disease. Until this point, all of Gey's attempts to grow a human cell line had ended in failure, but Henrietta's cells were different: they never died.

Less than a year after her initial diagnosis, Henrietta succumbed to the ravages of cancer and was buried in an unmarked grave on her family's land. She was just thirty-one years old. Her family had no idea that part of her was still alive, growing vigorously in laboratories—first at Johns Hopkins, and eventually all over the world.

Thirty-seven years after Henrietta's death, sixteen-year-old Rebecca Skloot was a high school student sitting in a biology class when her instructor mentioned that HeLa, the first immortal human cell line ever grown in culture, had been taken from an African American woman named Henrietta Lacks. His casual remark sparked Skloot's interest, and led to a research project that would take over a decade to complete. Her investigation of the true story behind HeLa eventually led her to form significant—and in some cases, life changing—relationships with the surviving members of the Lacks family, especially Henrietta's daughter, Deborah.

In telling Henrietta's story, Skloot draws from primary sources and personal interviews to provide insightful narrative accounts of Henrietta's childhood, young adulthood, diagnosis, illness, and tragic death. She also explores the birth and life of the immortal cell line HeLa, and shows how research involving HeLa has changed the landscape of medical research, leading to not only scientific and medical breakthroughs, but also new and evolving policies concerning the rights of patients and research subjects.

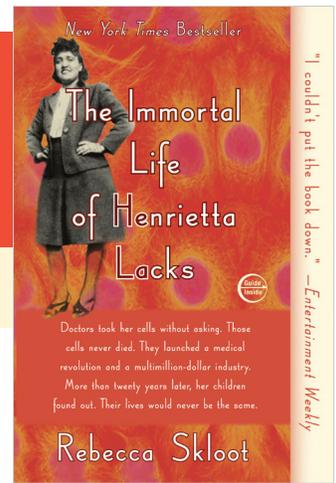
As the story of HeLa unfolds, so does the story of Henrietta's surviving children, who for two decades were unaware of the existence of their mother's cells—and the multimillion-dollar industry that developed around the production and use of HeLa. Central to this narrative is the relationship between Skloot and Deborah. As Skloot tenaciously worked to gain Deborah's trust, Deborah struggled to understand what had happened to her mother and her mother's cells. The result of their relationship is an illuminating portrait of the enduring legacy of Henrietta's life, death, and immortality.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

REBECCA SKLOOT is an award-winning science writer whose articles have appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*; *O, The Oprah Magazine*; *Discover*; *Prevention*; *Glamour*; and others. She has worked as a correspondent for NPR's Radiolab and PBS's *NOVA scienceNOW*, and is a contributing editor at *Popular Science* magazine and guest editor of *The Best American Science Writing 2011*. Her work has been anthologized in several collections, including *The Best Creative Nonfiction*. She is a former vice president of the National Book Critics Circle, and has taught creative nonfiction and science journalism at the University of Memphis, the University of Pittsburgh, and New York University. She lives in Chicago. *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks* is her first book. It is being translated into more than twenty languages and adapted into an HBO film produced by Oprah Winfrey and Alan Ball. She is the Founder and President of the Henrietta Lacks Foundation. For more information, visit her website at RebeccaSkloot.com, where you'll find links to follow her on Twitter and Facebook.

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A CONVERSATION WITH REBECCA SKLOOT

Was it wrong for the scientists to have taken Henrietta's cells?

In the 1950s when Henrietta's cells grew, the concept of informed consent that we have today didn't exist. People were routinely used in research without their knowledge. Scientists knew very little about the basic functioning of cells—they couldn't have imagined that someday those cells would be valuable, that someday researchers could look inside them at Henrietta's DNA and learn things about her and her children and grandchildren. It was a completely different mindset than the one we have now, but it was not ill-intended, or unethical by the standards of the day. George Gey, the scientist who first grew the cells, was devoted to curing cancer. He took cells from himself and his own kids. He never sold the HeLa cells, he never tried to patent them or anything else, including equipment he invented that's still used around the world that could have made him large amounts of money. Gey was pretty impoverished, but he spent his own money in the lab. Taking cells from patients was absolutely standard practice worldwide in the '50s. In a lot of ways, it still is today.

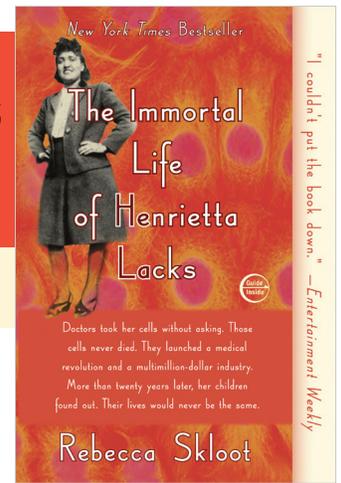
Why didn't Henrietta's cells die like all the other cells before them?

That's still a bit of a mystery. Scientists know that Henrietta's cervical cancer was caused by HPV, and her cells have multiple copies of the HPV genome in them, so some researchers wonder if the multiple copies of HPV combined with something in Henrietta's DNA caused her cells to grow the way they did. Henrietta also had syphilis, which can suppress the immune system and cause cancer cells to grow more aggressively. But many people had HPV and syphilis (particularly in the '50s) and their cells didn't grow like Henrietta's. I've talked to countless scientists about HeLa, and none could explain why Henrietta's cells grew so powerfully when others didn't. Today there are other immortal cell lines, and it's possible for scientists to immortalize cells by exposing them to certain viruses or chemicals; but there still hasn't been another cell line like HeLa, which grows in a very unique way.

If HeLa cells are cancer cells, how are they useful for research into anything other than cancer, like vaccine production?

Since the '50s, if researchers wanted to figure out how cells behaved in a certain environment, or reacted to a specific chemical, or produced a certain protein, they turned to HeLa cells. They did that because, despite being cancerous, HeLa still shared many basic characteristics with normal cells: They produced proteins and communicated with one another like normal cells, they divided and generated energy, they expressed genes and regulated them, and they were susceptible to infections, which made them an optimal tool for synthesizing and studying any number of things in culture, including bacteria, hormones, proteins, and especially viruses.

Viruses reproduce by injecting bits of their genetic material into a living cell, essentially reprogramming the cell so it reproduces the virus instead of itself. When it came to growing viruses—as with many other things—the fact that HeLa was malignant just made it more useful. HeLa cells grew much faster than normal cells, and therefore produced results faster. HeLa is a workhorse: It's hardy, it's inexpensive, and it's everywhere. Today, it's even possible for scientists to genetically alter HeLa cells to make them behave like other cells—a heart cell, for example. So being cancer cells isn't the limitation most expect that it would be, though there are some things you definitely wouldn't use HeLa cells for, including any vaccine creation, since you wouldn't want to inject cancer cells along with a vaccine.

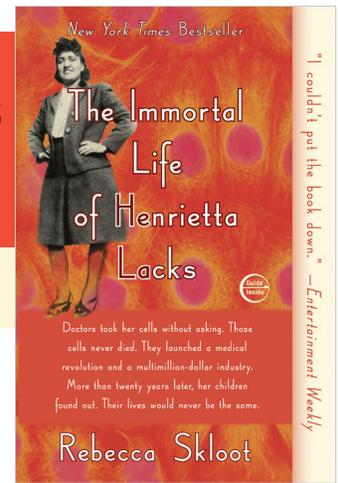


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Why was the existence of the HeLa cells so difficult for Henrietta's family?

The story of the HeLa cells isn't just about cells being taken from a woman without consent. There's much more to it: No one told her family that the cells existed until the '70s, when scientists wanted to do research on her children to learn more about the cells. Her children were then used in research without their consent, and without having their most basic questions about the cells answered (questions like "What is a cell?" and "What does it mean that Henrietta's cells are alive?"). This was very frightening, particularly for Henrietta's daughter, Deborah. The science all had a very scary sci-fi quality to it, so she had a very hard time distinguishing what was reality and what wasn't when it came to science. She worried that there were clones of her mother walking around that she might bump into. And she worried that what the research scientists were doing to her mother's cells somehow caused her mother pain in the afterlife. She'd say, "If scientists are shooting my mother's cells to the moon and injecting them with chemicals, can she rest in peace?" For her, these existential questions were really difficult. Other things that the family found upsetting: At one point, Henrietta's medical records were released to a reporter and published without her family's permission, which was very traumatizing for her children. Henrietta's sons were particularly very angry when they learned that people were buying and selling Henrietta's cells, which helped launch a multibillion-dollar industry, yet her family had no money. To this day, they can't afford health insurance.

Why is the story of Henrietta Lacks important?

It's important for a lot of reasons, but perhaps the most central one is that we're at a time when medical research relies more and more on biological samples like Henrietta's cells. A lot of the ethical questions raised by Henrietta's story still haven't been addressed today: Should people have a right to control what's done with their tissues once they're removed from their bodies? And who, if anyone, should profit from those tissues? Henrietta's story is unusual in that her identity was eventually attached to her cells, so we know who she was. But there are human beings behind each of the billions of samples currently stored in tissue banks and research labs around the world. The majority of Americans have tissues on file being used in research somewhere, and most don't realize it. Those samples come from routine medical procedures, fetal genetic-disease screening, circumcisions, and much more, and they're very important for science—we rely on them for our most important medical advances. No one wants that research to stop, but it's pretty clear that many people want to know when their tissues are being used in research and when there's a potential for them to be commercialized. The story of Henrietta, her family, and the scientists involved put human faces on all of those issues, which can be pretty abstract otherwise.

What sparked your curiosity about the woman behind the HeLa cells and made you devote more than ten years of your life to writing this book?

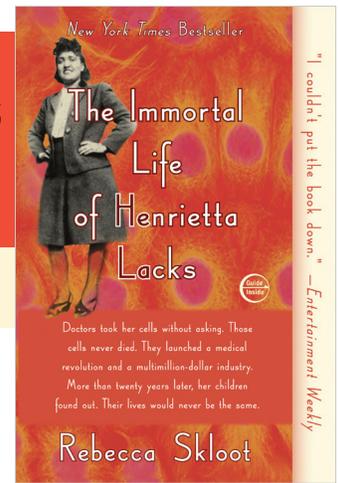
The prologue of the book tells the story of how I learned about Henrietta's cells for the first time when I was sixteen, but it doesn't really go into why that story grabbed me to the extent that it did. I think that's because it wasn't until after the book was published that I began to understand why the story had such an impact on me. When I first learned about Henrietta's cells in Mr. Deffer's biology class, the first questions I asked him were whether she had any children, what they thought about Henrietta's cells living on all these years after her death, and what did the fact that she was black have to do with it all.

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I realize now that my questions weren't obvious ones for a sixteen-year-old to ask, but something was happening in my life that I think primed me to ask questions about the cells. That same year, my father had gotten sick with a mysterious illness no one was able to diagnose. He'd gone from being my very active and athletic dad to being a man who had problems thinking, and he spent all of his time lying in our living room because he couldn't walk. It turned out that a virus had caused brain damage, and he eventually enrolled in an experimental drug study. Since he couldn't operate a car, I drove him to and from the hospital several times a week and sat with him and many other patients as they got experimental treatments. So I was in the midst of watching my own father go through research and was experiencing the hopes that can come with science, but also the frustration and fear. It was a frightening time; the research didn't help him, and in the end the study was dissolved without fulfilling promises it made to the patients about access to treatment. The experience really taught me about the wonder and hope of science, but also the complicated and sometimes painful ways it can affect people's lives.

I was in the middle of that experience when my teacher mentioned that Henrietta's cells had been growing in labs decades after her death. So I think I asked the questions I did because I was a kid wrestling with watching my own father be a research subject.

How has the Lacks family reacted to your book?

Henrietta's children and grandchildren read *THE IMMORTAL LIFE OF HENRIETTA LACKS* before it came out as part of the fact-checking process. They were very happy with it—they didn't object to any information in it or ask me to remove or change anything, other than pointing out some dates or other factual things that needed fixing. Naturally some of the book was painful for Henrietta's children to read, but it was also good for them to read about all of the amazing science that Henrietta's cells contributed to, which they feel very proud of. For the younger generations of Lackses, it was a way to learn about their history: Their family didn't really talk about what happened to Henrietta or her children. So the younger generation didn't know much (if anything) about Henrietta or the cells. They didn't know what Henrietta had contributed to science, they didn't know what had happened to their own parents. So finally having the full story has helped make sense of their history—they're also filled with pride about all that Henrietta's cells have done for science.

The Lacks family came to a lot of my public events when the book came out—they'd stand up in a room to answer questions, and the crowd would cheer and give them standing ovations. Scientists often stood up saying, "Here's what I did with your mother's cells, and thank you, I'm sorry that this has been hard for you and that no one told you what was going on." Scientists and general readers would stand in long lines waiting for their autographs. The enormous public response to the book has been great for the family—I think there's been some healing through that process for them.

How has the Lacks family benefited from your book?

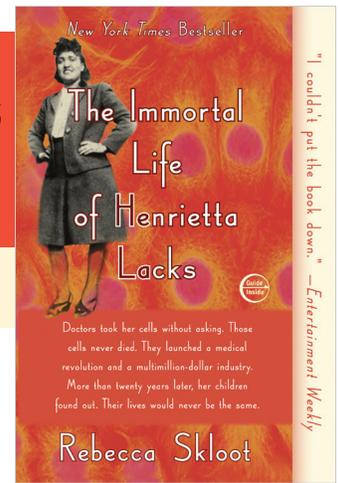
The family has benefited from the book in several different ways, including the closure and thanks from scientists that I mentioned earlier. When it came to money, I didn't want to be another person who came along and potentially benefited from the family and their story without doing something in return. So I set up The Henrietta Lacks Foundation and am

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donating a portion of the book's proceeds to it. The foundation has been in existence since January 2010, and anyone can donate via the foundation's website (HenriettaLacksFoundation.org). So far donations have come in steadily, ranging from \$1 to about \$500, with the average being in the \$50–\$100 range. These donations are from the general reading public and individual scientists who feel that they have benefited from HeLa cells in some way and want to do something in return for the family.

Among other things, the foundation provides scholarship funds for descendants of Henrietta Lacks, so they can get the education that Henrietta and her family didn't have access to but desperately wanted. It also aims to help provide health-care coverage for Henrietta's children. So far the foundation has been able to pay full tuition and books for eight of Henrietta Lacks's grandchildren and great-grandchildren who are now working toward undergraduate, graduate, and trade degrees. It has also provided money for medical assistance for Henrietta's children and grandchildren. The Henrietta Lacks Foundation strives to provide financial assistance to needy individuals who have made important contributions to scientific research without personally benefiting from those contributions, particularly those used in research without their knowledge or consent.

People often ask if any of the companies or research institutions that have sold or benefited from HeLa cells have given the family any money. The answer is they haven't, and likely never will. There is concern among research organizations that giving money to the Lacks family would set a legal precedent: If they pay Henrietta's family for use of HeLa cells, what about the millions of other people whose cells and tissues have been used in research? Who pays them, and how much? One of my hopes in setting up the foundation was that some of those companies and research institutions might feel that donating to a foundation in Henrietta's name would let them recognize her contribution to science and the impact it had on her family, without concern for setting a legal precedent. So far that hasn't happened.

Is the Lacks family still angry about HeLa cells?

The Lacks family has gotten to a point where they try to separate what happened with Henrietta's cells from what happened to them. Henrietta's cells have been this incredible thing for science and her family really sees that as a miracle, and they've gotten to a point now where they can look at them and say, "We think that they're incredible, and they've done wonderful things—and that makes us happy. We're very glad that her cells are out there and being used in the way that they are. We wish it didn't happen the way that it did. We wish they'd told us. We wish they'd asked, because we would have said yes. We wish they'd explained things to us when we asked. We wish they hadn't released her medical records." There were a lot of things they were unhappy about in terms of the way that they were treated, but the way they think about the cells definitely does not reflect a feeling of her being enslaved. It's more of her being an angel. In life Henrietta was this woman who lived to take care of everybody, and so to the family it makes perfect sense that she's doing that in death, too. They don't see the cells themselves as a dark or negative thing.

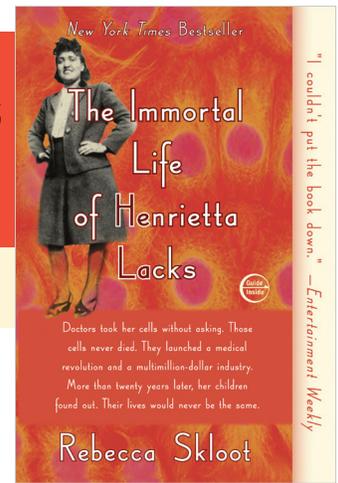
That said, they are still quite upset about the issue of money, and the fact that others have profited from the cells and her family hasn't, which is still the case today. The Lacks family is still hoping that Hopkins and the many companies that have profited off of HeLa cells will do something to honor Henrietta and recognize what her family went through.

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What messages should be taken from this story?

Some of that depends on each individual reader, because there are a lot of potential messages from the book: It's about trust, race and medicine, class, access to education and health care; it's also the story of a family and the impact that losing a mother can have on her children, and much more.

It's also about the fact that there are people behind every one of the billions of biological samples that are used in research every day. I can't count the number of emails I've gotten from researchers who say that they heard me talking on the radio or read the book and had this very powerful reaction of saying, "Oh wow, I had no idea. I did my dissertation on HeLa cells. I work with them every day in my lab—I owe a lot of my career to Henrietta's cells, and I never once stopped to think about where they came from, whether she had given consent, or whether her family might care about that." These are questions that scientists don't often think about. I also hear researchers saying that after learning the story of the HeLa cells, they no longer complain about the regulation of science and the mountains of forms they have to fill out for every study they want to do. In the book, you find out the history behind those forms, why they're now required, and why it is important. Those are important take-home messages.

But this is also a story about the fact that there are human beings behind every scientist as well. The scientists in the HeLa story have long been demonized in ways that weren't factually accurate, so I hoped to set that record straight.

What role did race play in Henrietta's and her children's experiences?

This is the story of how cells taken from a black woman without her knowledge became one of the most important advances in medicine and launched a multibillion-dollar industry, with drastic consequences for her family. It's inextricably linked to the troubling history of research conducted on African Americans without their consent, and many people—particularly African Americans—are hungry to learn Henrietta's story and how it fits into that history.

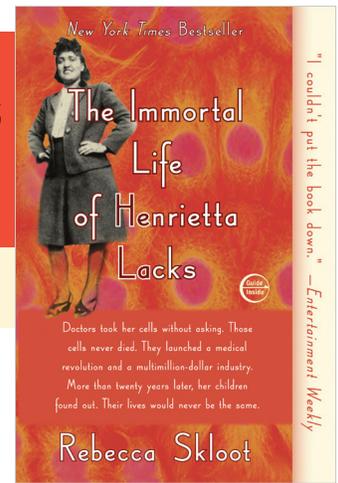
For decades, the story of Henrietta Lacks and the HeLa cells has been held up as "another Tuskegee," the story of a racist white scientist who realized a black woman's cells were valuable, stole them from her, then got rich selling them—perhaps even withholding treatment for her cancer in order to be sure the cells would grow. But none of that is true. Henrietta got the standard cervical cancer treatment for the day, and no one knew her cells would be valuable. George Gey gave them away for free and never profited directly from them (they were later commercialized by others). In 1951 when Henrietta showed up at Hopkins, taking tissues from patients without consent had been standard practice for decades. Henrietta's sample was taken as part of a study on cervical cancer for which researchers were taking samples from any woman who walked into Hopkins with cervical cancer, regardless of race. Henrietta wasn't targeted because her cells were known to be valuable, or because they were trying to grow cells from a black person. Gey didn't even know she was black until after the cells grew.

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That said, race did play an important role in the story: During the Jim Crow era, Hopkins was a segregated charity hospital—patients in the “public” ward where Henrietta was treated were there because they were either black or poor (often both). They couldn’t get treated elsewhere. And the prevailing attitude at the time was that since “charity cases” were treated for free, doctors were entitled to use them in research, whether the patients realized it or not. Henrietta’s doctor once wrote, “Hopkins, with its large indigent black population, had no dearth of clinical material.” That attitude was widespread at the time.

But this story is just as much about issues of class and economic injustice. Many people have asked me, “Would those cells have been taken from her if she’d been white?” The answer is yes, if she’d been white and poor. Many of the difficulties Henrietta’s family faced came down to issues of class: their lack of access to education, their inability to afford health care despite the fact that their mother’s cells helped lead to so many important medical advances. The Lacks family often says, “If our mother was so important to medicine, why can’t we get health insurance?” That question gets at the heart of what many readers find most upsetting about the Lacks family’s story.

How does this story relate to today’s health-care debate?

When you have a biopsy taken at a hospital you sign a form that says your doctor can dispose of your tissues any way he sees fit or strip them of your identity and use them in research. The attitude has long been that everyone should allow their tissues to be used for the good of science, since the research can lead to medical progress—important drugs, vaccines, etc.—from which everyone benefits. But the thing is, not everyone does benefit in the United States, because we don’t have universal access to health care. There is an imbalance in this country, which means many of the medical advances coming from tissue research aren’t available to everyone, sometimes including those who provided raw materials for the research. That’s a pretty stark point in the health-care debate.

From your afterword on tissue banking and cell culture laws, it really sounds like the same thing could happen today but without the name attached to it. Has anything changed on that front since the book was published?

No, nothing has formally changed in terms of the regulation of tissue research, but there is certainly much more public awareness of the fact that research happens on tissues without consent; and there’s a public discussion happening about this on a much larger scale than has happened before. There also does seem to be a shift happening in the way questions about tissue-research ethics are being handled.

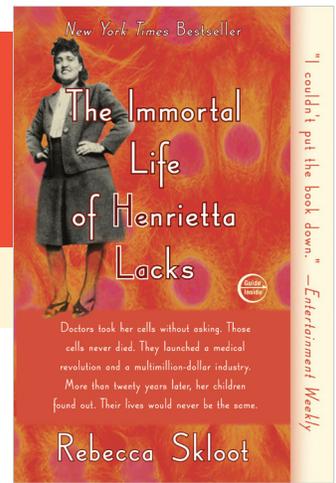
In the afterword of the book, I wrote about several related court cases that were pending; several of them have since been ruled on in ways that indicate the courts are leaning toward requiring consent. But as of the publication of the paperback edition of *THE IMMORTAL LIFE OF HENRIETTA LACKS*, there have been no changes in the laws governing tissue research; so as of today there is still no requirement for consent for most tissue research, and the law as I laid it out in the book’s original afterword is still in place.

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

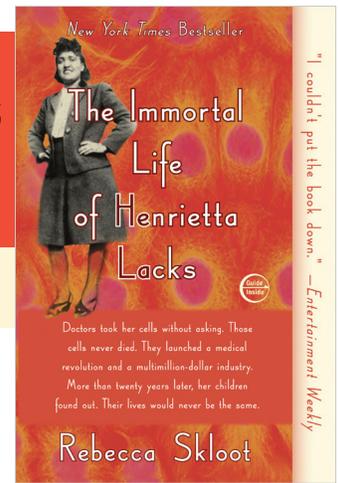
1. On page xiii, Rebecca Skloot states, “This is a work of nonfiction. No names have been changed, no characters invented, no events fabricated.” Consider the process Skloot went through to verify dialogue, re-create scenes, and establish facts. Imagine trying to re-create scenes such as when Henrietta discovered her tumor (page 15). What does Skloot say on pages xiii–xiv and in the notes section (page 346) about how she did this?
2. One of Henrietta’s relatives said to Skloot, “If you pretty up how people spoke and change the things they said, that’s dishonest” (page xiii). Throughout, Skloot is true to the dialect in which people spoke to her: The Lackses speak in a heavy Southern accent, and Lengauer and Hsu speak as nonnative English speakers. What impact did the decision to maintain speech authenticity have on the story?
3. As much as this book is about Henrietta Lacks, it is also about Deborah learning of the mother she barely knew, while also finding out the truth about her sister, Elsie. Imagine discovering similar information about one of your family members. How would you react? What questions would you ask?
4. In a review for the *New York Times*, Dwight Garner writes, “Ms. Skloot is a memorable character herself. She never intrudes on the narrative, but she takes us along with her on her reporting.” How would the story have been different if she had not been a part of it? What do you think would have happened to scenes like the faith healing on page 289? Are there other scenes you can think of where her presence made a difference? Why do you think she decided to include herself in the story?
5. Deborah shares her mother’s medical records with Skloot but is adamant that she not copy everything. On page 284 Deborah says, “Everybody in the world got her cells, only thing we got of our mother is just them records and her Bible.” Discuss the deeper meaning behind this statement. Think not only of her words, but also of the physical reaction she was having to delving into her mother’s and sister’s medical histories. If you were in Deborah’s situation, how would you react to someone wanting to look into your mother’s medical records?
6. This is a story with many layers. Though it’s not told chronologically, it is divided into three sections. Discuss the significance of the titles given to each part: Life, Death, and Immortality. How would the story have been different if it were told chronologically?
7. As a journalist, Skloot is careful to present the encounter between the Lacks family and the world of medicine without taking sides. Since readers bring their own experiences and opinions to the text, some may feel she took the scientists’ side, while others may feel she took the family’s side. What are your feelings about this? Does your opinion fall on one side or the other, or somewhere in the middle, and why?
8. Henrietta signed a consent form that said, “I hereby give consent to the staff of The Johns Hopkins Hospital to perform any operative procedures and under any anaesthetic either local or general that they may deem necessary in the proper surgical care and treatment of: _____” (page 31). Based on this statement, do you believe TeLinde and Gey had the right to obtain a sample from her cervix to use in their research? What information would they have had to give her for Henrietta to have given informed consent? Do you think Henrietta would have given explicit consent to have a tissue sample used in medical research if she had been given all the information? Do you always thoroughly read consent forms before signing them?

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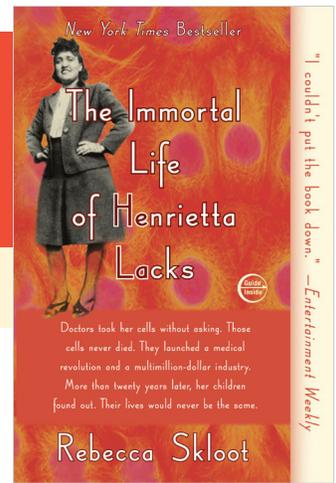
9. In 1976, when Mike Rogers's *Rolling Stone* article was printed, many viewed it as a story about race (see page 197 for reference). How do you think public interpretation might have been different if the piece had been published at the time of Henrietta's death in 1951? How is this different from the way her story is being interpreted today? How do you think Henrietta's experiences with the medical system would have been different had she been a white woman? What about Elsie's fate?
10. Consider Deborah's comment on page 276: "Like I'm always telling my brothers, if you gonna go into history, you can't do it with a hate attitude. You got to remember, times was different." Is it possible to approach history from an objective point of view? If so, how and why is this important, especially in the context of Henrietta's story?
11. Deborah says, "But I always have thought it was strange, if our mother cells done so much for medicine, how come her family can't afford to see no doctors? Don't make no sense" (page 9). Should the family be financially compensated for the HeLa cells? If so, who do you believe that money should come from? Do you feel the Lackses deserve health insurance even though they can't afford it? How would you respond if you were in their situation?
12. Dr. McKusick directed Susan Hsu to contact Henrietta's children for blood samples to further HeLa research; neither McKusick nor Hsu tried to get informed consent for this research. Discuss whether or not you feel this request was ethical. Further, think about John Moore and the patent that had been filed without his consent on his cells called "Mo" (page 201). How do you feel about the Supreme Court of California ruling that states when tissues are removed from your body, with or without your consent, any claim you might have had to owning them vanishes?
13. Religious faith and scientific understanding, while often at odds with each other, play important roles in the lives of the Lacks family. How does religious faith help frame the Lackses' response to and interpretation of the scientific information they receive about HeLa? How does Skloot's attitude toward religious faith and science evolve as a result of her relationship with the Lackses?
14. On page 261, Deborah and Zakariyya visit Lengauer's lab and see the cells for the first time. How is their interaction with Lengauer different from the previous interactions the family had with representatives of Johns Hopkins? Why do you think it is so different? What does the way Deborah and Zakariyya interact with their mother's cells tell you about their feelings for her?
15. Reflect upon Henrietta's life: What challenges did she and her family face? What do you think their greatest strengths were? Consider the progression of Henrietta's cancer in the last eight months between her diagnosis and death. How did she face death? What do you think that says about the type of person she was?

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Rebecca Skloot

A Reader's Guide

A Broadway Paperback • ISBN 978-1-4000-5218-9 • RebeccaSkloot.com • HenriettaLacksFoundation.org



TIMELINE

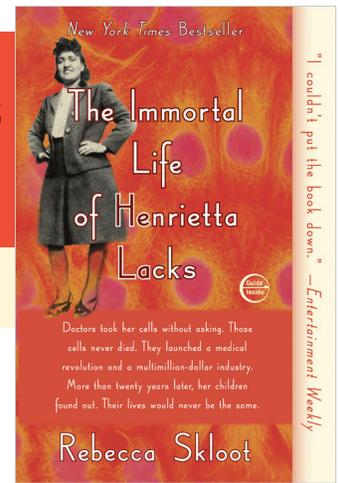
- 1889Johns Hopkins Hospital is founded.
- 1912Alexis Carrel claims to have successfully grown “immortal” chicken-heart cells.
- 1920Henrietta Lacks is born in Roanoke, Virginia.
- 1947The Nuremberg Code, a set of ethical standards for human experimentation, is produced as the result of a trial against several Nazi doctors who conducted experiments on prisoners during World War II.
- 1951George Gey successfully cultures the first immortal human cell line using cells from Henrietta’s cervix. It is given the name HeLa after the first two initials of Henrietta’s first and last names.
- 1951Henrietta Lacks dies of an unusually aggressive strain of cervical cancer.
- 1952HeLa cells become the first living cells shipped via postal mail.
- 1952The Tuskegee Institute opens the first “HeLa factory,” supplying cells to laboratories and researchers and operating as a nonprofit. Within a few years, a company named Microbiological Associates would begin selling HeLa for profit.
- 1952Scientists use HeLa cells to help develop the polio vaccine.
- 1953HeLa cells become the first cells ever cloned.
- 1954The pseudonym “Helen Lane” first appears in print as the source of HeLa cells.
- 1954Chester Southam begins to conduct experiments without patient consent to see whether or not injections of HeLa cells could cause cancer.
- 1957The term “informed consent” first appears in court documents.
- 1965HeLa cells are fused with mouse cells, creating the first animal-human hybrid cells.

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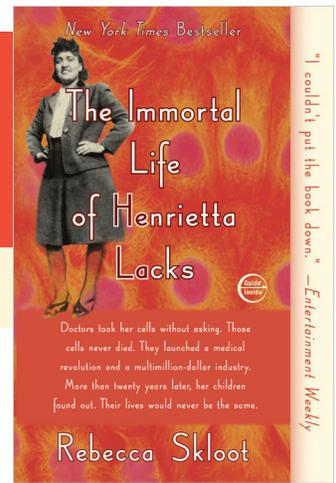
- 1965** The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York finds Southam and a colleague guilty of unprofessional conduct and calls for stricter guidelines regarding human research subjects and informed consent.
- 1966** To ensure adherence to the new guidelines for research involving human subjects, the National Institutes of Health begins requiring the approval of Institutional Review Boards for any research they fund.
- 1966** Stanley Gartler drops the “HeLa bomb” and proposes that HeLa cells have contaminated numerous cell lines.
- 1970** George Gey dies of pancreatic cancer.
- 1971** In a tribute to Gey, Henrietta Lacks is correctly identified for the first time in print as the source of HeLa.
- 1973** The Lacks family learns for the first time that Henrietta’s cells are still alive.
- 1973** Researchers from Johns Hopkins take samples from Henrietta’s children to further HeLa research, without informed consent.
- 1974** The Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (the Common Rule) requires informed consent for all human-subject research.
- 1975** Michael Rogers publishes an article about HeLa and the Lacks family in *Rolling Stone*. The Lacks family learns for the first time that Henrietta’s cells have been commercialized.
- 1984** John Moore unsuccessfully sues his doctor and the Board of Regents of the University of California for property rights over his tissues. Moore appeals the decision.
- 1985** Portions of Henrietta’s medical records are published without her family’s knowledge or consent.
- 1988** The California Court of Appeals rules in John Moore’s favor, saying that patients must have the power to control what becomes of their own tissues. Moore’s doctor and the University of California appeal.

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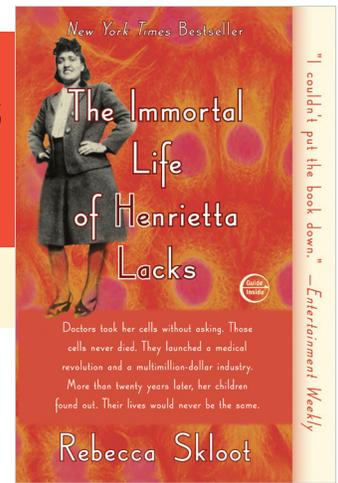
- 1991** The Supreme Court of California rules against John Moore, saying that once tissues are removed from the body, with or without consent, a person no longer owns those tissues.
- 1996** The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act makes it illegal for health-care providers or health insurers to make personal medical information public.
- 1999** The RAND Corporation publishes a report with a “conservative estimate” that more than 307 million tissue samples from more than 178 million people are stored in the United States alone. The majority of the samples were taken without consent.
- 2005** Members of the Native American Havasupai tribe sue Arizona State University after scientists take tissue samples the tribe donated for diabetes research and use them without consent to study schizophrenia and inbreeding.
- 2005** Six thousand patients join a lawsuit against Washington University, demanding that the university remove their tissue samples from its prostate cancer bank. Two courts later rule against the patients.
- 2005** By this date, the U.S. government has issued patents relating to the use of about 20 percent of known human genes, including genes for Alzheimer’s, asthma, colon cancer, and, most famously, breast cancer.
- 2006** An NIH researcher is charged with violating a federal conflict-of-interest law for providing thousands of tissue samples to the pharmaceutical company Pfizer in exchange for about half a million dollars.
- 2009** The National Institutes of Health invests \$13.5 million to develop a bank for fetal blood samples.
- 2009** Parents in Minnesota and Texas sue to stop the nationwide practice of storing and conducting research—without consent—on fetal blood samples, many of which can be traced back to the infants they came from.
- 2009** More than 150,000 scientists join the American Civil Liberties Union and breast cancer patients in suing Myriad Genetics over its breast-cancer gene patents. The suit claims that the practice of gene patenting violates patent law and has inhibited scientific research.

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CAST OF CHARACTERS

Immediate Lacks Family

David “Day” Lacks—Henrietta’s husband and cousin

David Jr. “Sonny” Lacks—Henrietta and Day’s third child

Deborah “Dale” Lacks—Henrietta and Day’s fourth child

Eliza Lacks Pleasant—Henrietta’s mother. She died when Henrietta was four.

Elsie Lacks (born Lucille Elsie Pleasant)—Henrietta’s second born and eldest daughter. She was institutionalized due to epilepsy and died at age fifteen.

Gladys Lacks—Henrietta’s sister, who disapproved of Henrietta’s marriage to Day

Johnny Pleasant—Henrietta’s father. He left his ten children when their mother died.

Lawrence Lacks—Henrietta and Day’s firstborn child

Loretta Pleasant—Henrietta’s birth name

Tommy Lacks—Henrietta and Day’s grandfather who raised both of them

Zakariyya Bari Abdul Rahman (born Joe Lacks)—Henrietta and Day’s fifth child. Henrietta was diagnosed with cervical cancer shortly after his birth.

Extended Lacks Family

Albert Lacks—Henrietta’s white great-grandfather. He had five children by a former slave named Maria and left part of the Lacks plantation to them. This section became known as “Lacks Town.”

Alfred “Cheetah” Carter—Deborah’s first husband. The marriage was abusive and ended in divorce.

Alfred Jr.—Deborah and Cheetah’s firstborn child and Little Alfred’s father

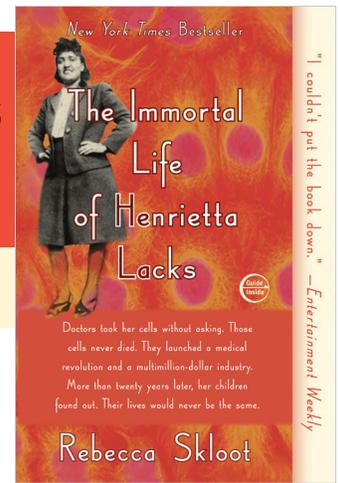
Bobette Lacks—Lawrence’s wife. She helped raise Lawrence’s siblings after Henrietta’s death and advocated for them when she discovered they were being abused.

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Cliff Garret—Henrietta’s cousin. As children, they worked the tobacco fields together.

“Crazy Joe” Grinnan—Henrietta’s cousin who competed unsuccessfully with Day for her affection

Davon Meade—Deborah’s grandson who often lived with and took care of her

Ethel—Galen’s wife, an abusive caregiver to Henrietta’s three youngest children

Fred Garret—Henrietta’s cousin who convinced Day and Henrietta to move to Turner Station

Galen—Henrietta’s cousin. He and his wife, Ethel, moved in with Day after Henrietta’s death to help take care of the children. He ended up abusing Deborah.

Gary Lacks—Gladys’s son and Deborah’s cousin. A lay preacher, he performed a faith healing on Deborah.

LaTonya—Deborah and Cheetah’s second child; Davon’s mother

“Little Alfred”—Deborah’s grandson

Margaret Sturdivant—Henrietta’s cousin and confidante. Henrietta went to her house after radiation treatments at Johns Hopkins.

Reverend James Pullum—Deborah’s second ex-husband, a former steel-mill worker who became a preacher

Sadie Sturdivant—Margaret’s sister, Henrietta’s cousin and confidante. She supported Henrietta during her illness. She and Henrietta sometimes sneaked out to go dancing.

Members of the Medical and Scientific Community

Alexis Carrel—French surgeon and Nobel Prize recipient who claimed to have cultured “immortal” chicken-heart cells

Chester Southam—cancer researcher who conducted unethical experiments to see whether or not HeLa could “infect” people with cancer

Christoph Lengauer—cancer researcher at Johns Hopkins who helped develop FISH, a technique used to detect and identify DNA sequences, and who reached out to members of the Lacks family

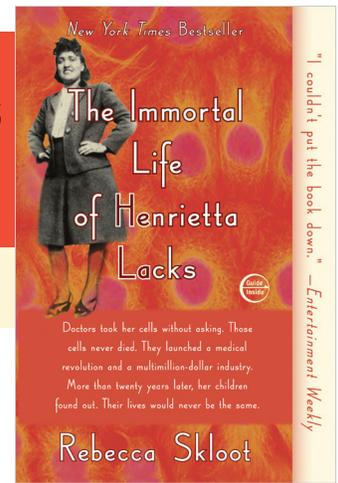
Emanuel Mandel—director of medicine at the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital (JCDH) who partnered with Southam in unethical experiments

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Dr. George Gey—head of tissue-culture research at Johns Hopkins. He developed the techniques used to grow HeLa cells from Henrietta’s cancer tissue in his lab.

Howard Jones—Henrietta’s gynecologist at Johns Hopkins

Leonard Hayflick—microbiologist who proved that normal cells die when they’ve doubled about fifty times. This is known as the Hayflick limit.

Margaret Gey—George Gey’s wife and research assistant. She was trained as a surgical nurse.

Mary Kubicek—George Gey’s lab assistant who cultured HeLa cells for the first time

Richard Wesley TeLinde—one of the top cervical cancer experts in the country 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—professor of gynecology at Morehouse School of Medicine who was one of George Gey’s only African American students. He organizes a yearly HeLa conference at Morehouse in Henrietta’s honor.

Stanley Gartler—the geneticist who dropped the “HeLa bomb” when he proposed that many of the most commonly used cell cultures had been contaminated by HeLa

Susan Hsu—the postdoctoral student in Victor McKusick’s lab who was assigned to make contact with the Lackses and request samples from them for genetic testing without informed consent

Victor McKusick—geneticist at Johns Hopkins who conducted research on samples taken from Henrietta’s children without informed consent to learn more about HeLa cells

Walter Nelson-Rees—the geneticist who tracked and published the names of cell lines contaminated with HeLa without first warning the researchers he exposed. He became known as a vigilante.

Journalists and Others

Courtney “Mama” Speed—resident of Turner Station and owner of Speed’s Grocery. She organized an effort to build a Henrietta Lacks museum.

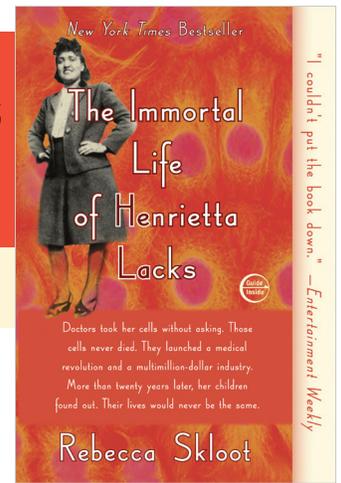
John Moore—cancer patient who unsuccessfully sued his doctor and the regents of the University of California over the use of his cells to create the Mo cell line

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Michael Gold—author of *A Conspiracy of Cells*. He published details from Henrietta's medical records and autopsy report without permission from the Lacks family.

Michael Rogers—*Rolling Stone* reporter who wrote an article about the Lacks family in 1976. He was the first journalist to contact the Lackses.

Sir Lord Keenan Kester Cofield—attempted to sue Johns Hopkins and the Lacks family

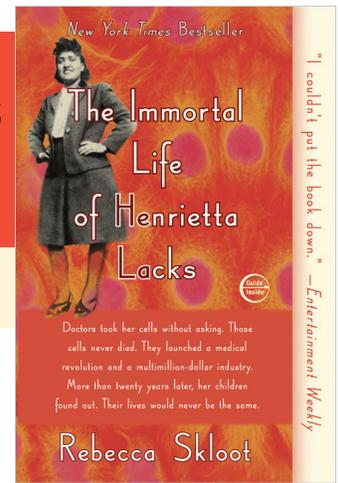
Ted Slavin—a hemophiliac whose doctor told him his cells were valuable. Slavin founded Essential Biologicals, a company that sold his cells, and later cells from other people so individuals could profit from their own biological materials.

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THE HENRIETTA LACKS FOUNDATION

The Henrietta Lacks Foundation is a nonprofit organization founded by Rebecca Skloot, author of *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*, who is donating a portion of her book's proceeds to the foundation. The Henrietta Lacks Foundation strives to provide financial assistance to needy individuals who have made important contributions to scientific research without personally benefiting from those contributions, particularly those used in research without their knowledge or consent. The Foundation gives those who have benefited from those contributions—including scientists, universities, corporations, and the general public—a way to show their appreciation to such research subjects and their families.

The Foundation has already awarded several grants, including grants covering tuition and book expenses for eight descendants of Henrietta Lacks, and health-care expenses and emergency needs of several members of her immediate family. The Foundation's goal is to continue to help the Lacks family as well as others with similar needs who may qualify, such as descendants of research subjects used in the famous Tuskegee syphilis studies, those injected with sexually transmitted diseases without their knowledge by the U.S. government, and others.

To make a donation, visit www.HenriettaLacksFoundation.org.

Or you can send your donation as a check or money order to:

The Henrietta Lacks Foundation
13504 NE 84th Street
Suite 103-148
Vancouver, WA 98682 USA

SHARE YOUR STORY

Since the book was published, readers of all kinds—scientists, teachers, nurses, librarians, members of book groups, high school and college kids, people old and young from all over the world—have e-mailed, written to, and faxed author Rebecca Skloot sharing their thoughts about HeLa and *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*. We want to hear from you, too. Did it change the way you think about cells, science, medical practices, research, race, American history, the way cancer is treated? What is your relationship to HeLa? Did HeLa cells help save your life or the life of someone you love? Did the book change how you think about your own research? Were you touched by the story of Henrietta's family? If the book moved you, we want to hear about it. Tell us your story.

Visit the author's website—www.RebeccaSkloot.com—and post your story, or e-mail us at HeLa@randomhouse.com.