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INFLUENCE OF INDUCED CARCINOGENESIS ON BIOLOGICAL MARKERS OF ENDOTOXEMIA

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In an experiment on outbred white rats was conducted a research of changes in biological markers of endogenous intoxication in the dynamics of development of induced neoplastic process. There was established the progressive formation and accumulation in the blood of the experimental animals of middle-mass molecules of different fractions: MMM₂₃₈, MMM₂₅₄, MMM₂₆₀, MMM₂₈₀. The membranedestructive effect of these protein toxins in confirmed by an increase in the erythrocyte index of intoxication. Mathematically calculated index of distribution, aromaticity index and the peptide-nucleotide index indicate on violation between the individual components of the complex of substances of low and medium molecular weight.

Key words: Induced neoplastic process, endogenous intoxication, biological markers.

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Colorectal cancer is one of the most widespread types of cancer and occupies the 3rd place at the structure of mortality from malignant diseases. About 50% of cancer patients die within 2 years from lymphogenic and hematogenous metastasis [4]. Most cancer patients die from the so-called endogenous intoxication. The formation and development of cancer is accompanied by the distinct manifestations of syndrome of endogenous intoxication (SEI), the systemic pathological process that can rapidly progress. Consequently, the study of this issue in terms of induced carcinogenesis is the most promising. The middle-mass molecules, namely, oligopeptides, with a mass of 500 to 5000 D are the best suited as substrates for study of endogenous intoxication. By their nature, they refer to protein toxins with a high content of dicarboxylic and low - aromatic acids in middle-mass molecules. They also have a direct membrane-toxic effect and initiates nascence of peptides that are similar in structure to the bio regulators. MMM are characterized by high biological activity. Essential increase of blood MMM in various pathologies are unfavorable prognostic indicator of diseases [1, 10]. The research of permeability of the erythrocyte membranes is one of the waysfor endogenous intoxication diagnosis. Since erythrocyte membrane is treated as a prototype of plasma membrane of all body cells, the increase of their permeability (own growth of the erythrocyte index of intoxication) can be considered a general manifestation for the cell membranes of the body [5,7].

The purpose of the study was to find out the changes of endotoxemia markers in the blood of white rats with chemically induced carcinogenesis during the experiment.

Materials and Methods. The research was conducted on 96 mature outbred white male rats with body weight (190 ± 5) g, kept in standard vivarium conditions. All manipulations with the experimental animals were carried out in compliance with the rules of "European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes", and according to "Scientific and practical recommendations for keeping laboratory animals and work with them" [8,11]. The experimental animals were divided into the following groups: control (n=12); experimental group of animals with simulated induced carcinogenesis (n=84, where: 12 species were mortified after 1 month; 12 species were mortified after 2 months; 12 species were mortified after 3 months; 48 species were mortified after 4, 5, 6, 7 months, respectively). Induced carcinogenesis was simulated by administration of 1,2-dimethylhydrazine dihydrochloride (DMH) (Sigma-Aldrich Chemie, Japan production; series D161802), pre-diluted with isotonic sodium chloride solution. Carcinogens were administered subcutaneously in a blade region at a dose of 7.2 mg/kg (per active substance) once a week during 30 weeks, strictly by the mass rate of animals 0.1 ml DMH per 10 grams of body weight [3]. The controls were rats administered subcutaneously with 0.1 ml saline per 10 grams of body weight weekly in the same region. Experimental simulation and collection of the materials of spleen and blood for research was carried out at the same time of day (10.00-12.00 hrs) in a special room at a temperature of 18-20°C. The degree of intoxication was assessed by erythrocyte index of intoxication (EII) by the number of absorbed stain (methylene blue) by erythrocyte membranes [9] and the content of the middle-mass molecules (MMM₂₃₈, MMM₂₅₄, MMM₂₆₀, MMM₂₈₀), calculating their indices (index of distribution of MMM₂₈₀/MMM₂₅₄); the peptide-nucleotide index (MMM₂₃₈/MMM₂₆₀); aromaticity index (MMM₂₃₈/MMM₂₈₀) [2]. The computer program Microsoft Excel XP (USA) was used for calculations. All results were processed by variation statistics using unvaried analysis of variance with ANOVA using

Originpro 7.5. The differences between the mean values were considered reliable when the probability of alternative hypothesis was not less than 0.95 [6].

Results and Discussion. The specific feature of the dynamics of the blood middle-mass molecules amount was increasing gradually, indicating about their accumulation in the blood. This process was a reflection of endogenous intoxication (endotoxemia), which subsequently could significantly complicate the progression of carcinogenesis, thus, causing the formation of qualitatively new manifestations of the pathologic process. In this way, the level of MMM_{238} , reflecting the content of low molecular weight peptides (with a molecular weight up to 2000 Da), within one month from the beginning of the simulation of the oncoprocess, exceeded the benchmark by 19.7% ($p < 0.001$); within 2, 3, 4 and 5 months - by 34.1%, 9.8%, 17.4%, and 21.2%, respectively. The highest rate of MMM_{238} was observed within 6 and 7 months from the beginning of administration of DMH and raised up to 41.7 % and 43.2 %, respectively ($p < 0.001$). Noteworthy, the sharp stepwise increase of the MMM_{238} content on the 6 and 7 months was observed. Obviously, it was during this period that there was an increase of endotoxemia with the avalanche-like accumulation of blood MMM. The level of the MMM_{254} is considered to be the common integral index of content of substances of low and medium molecular weight (500 Da to 5000 Da), including, in addition to peptide, about two hundred compounds of normal and abnormal metabolisms. The dynamics of the increase of MMM_{254} was similar to the MMM_{238} : the increase, starting from the first month (by 15.0%) of DMH administration with further growth on the 2nd (by 33.6%), 3rd (by 16.4%), 4th (by 21.1%) and 5th (by 25.8%) months of observation and followed by an abrupt increase on the 6th (by 50.8%) and 7th (by 50.9%) months of the simulated oncoprocess. The dynamics of this index illustrated the revealed tendency more clearly: the primary (a month after the beginning of simulation of the induced lesion) increase in blood MMM, followed by the period of the "plateau" type, when the level of MMM changed insignificantly (2-5 months) and, finally, the avalanche-like accumulation of MMM, starting from the 6-7 months of oncoprocess development (Fig. 1).

The MMM_{260} level that reflects the content of the nucleotide fraction was increasing during all periods of observation with the largest growth on the 2nd, 6th and 7th months from the start of simulation-induced lesions by 22.5%, 39.4%, 40.1%, respectively, as compared to the same period in the control group of animals. It can be assumed that the destruction of cells in carcinogenesis also involves the nucleotides.

The MMM_{280} level that mainly reflects the content of aromatic amino acids, began to increase significantly only from the 2nd month after administration of DMH, exceeding the reference value by 27.1% ($p < 0.001$). The formation of aromatic derivatives had its own peculiarities: not growing on the first months of the simulation of the induced carcinogenesis, it was increasing considerably, starting from the 6th and 7th month of observation by 34.1% and 35.4%, respectively. The accumulation of MMM_{280} in blood was revealed later, when the SEI was originating and systemic damage to internal organs joined to pathogenetic circle. Consequently, accumulation of MMM_{280} in blood can be considered as a marker of SEI development (Fig. 1).

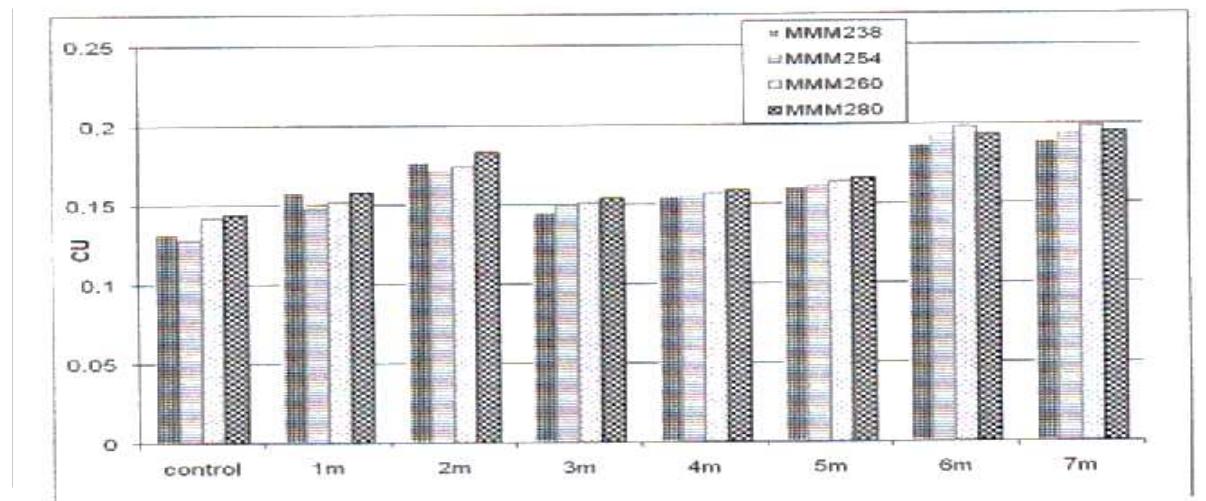


Fig. 1. Content of MMM of different fractions in the dynamics of the induced carcinogenesis development.

The dynamics of neoplastic intoxication development showed the significant increase of EII. In this way, on the 1st month of observation the EII increased by 54.8%; on the 2nd – by 63.1%; on the 3rd – by 75.6%; on the 4th – by 75.7%; on the 5th, 6th, and 7th months – by 77.9 %, 78.4 % and 85.6 %, respectively in comparison with control group of animals. Endogenous intoxication may be caused by not only the accumulation of toxins in the blood, but also by a violation of the ratio between the individual components of

the complex of substances of low and medium molecular weight. To evaluate this correlation the calculation of the indices that reflect the extinction ratio at certain wavelengthswas suggested(Table 1).

The most commonly used index of distribution (ID) was increasingduring all periodsof the observation, especially on the 7thmonth of the simulation of the induced carcinogenesis by 14.1% from the control level ($p <0,001$). It is indicated about accumulation of aromatic peptides, containing chromatophore cells,in the blood of animals with simulated oncoprocessboth at the early and late periods of observation.

Table 1

Markers of the endogenous intoxication in the dynamics of neoplastic endotoxemia development (M ± m)

Group of animals		Index			
		EII, %	ID _{280/254}	IAR _{238/280}	PNI _{238/260}
Control		51,42±0,98	0,99±0,02	0,92±0,02	0,93±0,02
The term of administration of DMH	month 1	79,71±1,25***	1,01±0,01	0,97±0,01	0,95±0,01
	month 2	83,88±1,07***	1,04±0,01	0,98±0,01	0,95±0,01
	month 3	90,29±1,08***	1,04±0,01	0,96±0,02	0,99±0,01*
	month 4	90,13±0,99***	1,02±0,02	0,98±0,02	0,98±0,01*
	month 5	91,46±1,04***	1,04±0,02	0,97±0,02	0,98±0,01*
	month 6	91,75±1,04***	1,05±0,01	0,97±0,01	1,00±0,01**
	month 7	95,42±0,59***	1,13±0,02**	1,01±0,01**	1,04±0,01**

Note.* - values that are significantly different from similar index in the control group of animals(1. * - $p <0,05$; 2. ** - $p <0,01$; 3. *** - $p <0,001$).

The peptide-nucleotide index (PNI) was increasing steadilystarting from the first month of the affection to the end of observation. The largest and significant growth of this index was noted on the 7thmonth of the experiment, indicating aboutprimary contribution of nucleotides as compared to peptides and other substances. Aromaticity index (IAR) reflects the ratio between the low molecular weight peptides and the peptides containing aromatic chromatophore cells, specifying the contribution of the latter. The index significantly increased(by 11,8%) ($p <0,01$) on the7thmonthof simulation of the induced destruction. It confirmed that the aromatic peptides contribute to the overall accumulation of MMM in the dynamics of carcinogenesis progressing.

Conclusion

The analysis of the dynamics of calculation indices quantitatively confirmed the assumptions about the value and contribution of different MMM factions into the development of the DMH-induced carcinogenesis. The findings are noteworthy, since in accessible literature we did not find data on the pathogenetic role of individual components of the general complex of substances of low and middle molecular weight, which are joined under the name of MMM. The advantage of nucleotide faction and amplification of aromaticity of peptides, comprising the MMM,were adverse factors of oncoprocessprogress, since they accompanied the progressive formation of SEI.

Prospects for further research. Taking into account a substantial accumulation of potentially dangerous protein toxins, i.e., MMM,in the blood of animals with induced carcinogenesis the establishment of their effect on the state of cell membranes and the progress of immunological reactivity processes is promising for further research.

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Реферати

ВПЛИВ ІНДУКОВАНОГО КАНЦЕРОГЕНЕЗУ НА БІОЛОГІЧНІ МАРКЕРИ ЕНДОТОКСЕМІЇ
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В експерименті на аутбредних білих щурах досліджено динаміку змін біологічних маркерів ендогенної інтоксикації в процесі розвитку індукованого неопластичного ураження. Встановлено прогресуюче утворення та накопичення у крові піддослідних тварин молекул середньої маси різних фракцій: MCM238, MCM254, MCM260 та MCM280. Мембронодеструктивний ефект цих білкових токсинів підтверджується підвищеннем еритроцитарного індекса інтоксикації. Математично розраховані індекс розподілу, індекс ароматичності та пептидно-нуклеотидний індекс вказують на порушення між окремими компонентами пула речовин низької і середньої молекулярної маси.

Ключові слова: індукований неопластичний процес, ендогенна інтоксикація, біологічні маркери.

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ЛЕКТИНИ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННІ МОРФОЛОГІЇ ТА ФУНКЦІЇ СЕРЦЯ

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Використано лектини WGA, RCA, LABA для характеристики серцевого м'яза людини на тлі постінфарктного кардіосклерозу. Виявлено гіпертрофію кардіоміоцитів у поєднанні з численними розривами м'язових волокон і заміщенням дефектів елементами сполучної тканини, периваскулярні розростання сполучної тканини, десквамацію ендотелію судинного русла, мікротромбози та діапедез еритроцитів. Використані лектини чітко маркували елементи сполучнотканинної строми, судини мікроциркуляторного русла, а також тканинний детрит. У цитоплазмі кардіоміоцитів виявлено значний вміст пігментних ліпофусцинових включень. З використанням лектину WGA у стінці артеріол ідентифіковані ендотеліоцити атипової веретеноподібної форми. Означений лектин демонстрував також підвищену реактивність з цитоплазматичними глікокон'югатами лімфоцитів та плазмоцитів, дезорганізованих волокнистих структур периваскулярної локалізації. Лектин RCA на тлі ареактивності кардіоміоцитів проявляв підвищену афінність до волокнистих структур сполучної тканини. У порівнянні з методами загальної морфології лектини WGA та RCA більш вибірково взаємодіяли з елементами сполучної тканини, кровоносними судинами міокарда, що дозволяє рекомендувати їх використання в якості альтернативи при кількісній характеристиці кардіосклеротичних змін.

Ключові слова: лектинова гістохімія, міокард людини, постінфарктний кардіосклероз

Робота є фрагментом НДР «Лектино- та імуногістохімічний аналіз вуглеводних детермінант нормальних та патологічно змінених клітин і тканин», № державної реєстрації 0117U001076.

Лектини посідають важоме місце серед сучасних методів морфологічного дослідження. Це обумовлено тим фактом, що термінальні вуглеводні залишки глікополімерів, які є рецепторами лектинів, формують своєрідний глікокод живого організму, забезпечуючи взаєморозпізнавання та різноманітні форми взаємодії клітин з їхнім мікрооточенням, як у процесі ембріонального розвитку, так і функціонування зрілого організму, а також служать підґрунтам для розвитку багатьох патологічних процесів [2, 7, 16, 20, 25, 26, 29]. У попередніх дослідженнях нами було показано, що методи лектинової гістохімії дозволяють вивчати модифікацію вуглеводних детермінант глікополімерів кардіоміоцитів серця щурів у процесі розвитку посмертних змін [3] та на тлі експериментального гіпотирозу [12]; диференціювати субпопуляції ендотеліоцитів щура залежно від їхньої органної спеціалізації, зокрема, у складі серцевого м'яза [28]; селективно виявляти ендотеліоцити людини та ідентифікувати накопичення аномальних глікокон'югатів навколо гладких міоцитів стінки аорти при розвитку розшаровуючої аневризми [4]. Іншими авторами мічені лектини були використані для дослідження перебудови вуглеводних детермінант міокарда людини при цукровому діабеті [11]. В експериментах на тваринах методи лектинової гістохімії застосовувалися для морфологічної характеристики процесу рубцювання [24], розвитку фіброзу постінфарктного