

Tumor pathomorphosis and changes in internal organs of laboratory rats with PC-1 transfected liver cancer at different multiplicity of NaYF4 +HSA and NaYF4+HSA+FA particles administration

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The aim is to study the efficacy of NaYF4 + HSA and NaYF4+ FA particles on laboratory animals with PC1 liver cancer at different multiples of intravenous administration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental protocol in vivo

In the experiment, a comparison group without exposure and three groups for each type of NaYF4+HSA and NaYF4+HSA+FA particles were allocated with single, double and triple intravenous administration of these particles, respectively.

Experimental design

Work with laboratory animals. The study was carried out on 32 white sexually mature male laboratory rats of Wistar breed weighing 150±20 g, 4 in each group. Work with laboratory animals was carried out according to the protocol of research, not contradicting the Geneva Convention of 1985 on "International Principles of Biomedical Research Using Animals", and the Helsinki Declaration of 2000 on the humane treatment of animals, as well as in accordance with the provision of Order No. 755 of the Ministry of Health of the USSR from 12.08.1977. When developing the design of experiments, we used the "Guidelines for experimental (preclinical) studies of new pharmacological substances" (Khabriev R.U., 2005) and "Guidelines for conducting preclinical studies of drugs" (Mironov A.N., 2012). In vivo experiments were performed at the Center for Collective Use "Experimental Oncology" at V.I. Razumovsky Saratov State Medical University of the Russian Federation Ministry of Health. V.I. Razumovsky Saratov State Medical University named after V.I. Razumovsky, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Head of the Center - Dr. B.S. Bucharskaya A.B.).



Types of nanoparticles



Results of immunohistochemical changes in the tumor of some laboratory rats with transplanted liver cancer PC-1, depending on the type of exposure (typical picture for this type of exposure)

RESULTS

Thus, based on the morphological study, it was found that for NaYF4



+HSA particles the twofold injection was the most effective, causing significant tumor death. For NaYF4+HSA+FA particles, a significant effect was achieved with both twofold and threefold administration, as significant tumor death and cyst formation were observed. Also, taking into account the known data on the increase of toxic effect from the multiplicity of administration of any particles, the twofold administration can be considered the most appropriate.

Groups	Immungbistochemical			
	ki67	Bax	p53	CD95
Conrtol	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
NaYF ₄ annealed with irradiation	0 ± 0	10±1	0 ± 0	0 ± 0

NaYF₄ unannealed 32 ± 4 20 ± 1 0 ± 0 0 ± 0

NaYF₄ unannealed with **19±1** 47±3 37±9 0 ± 0 irradiation