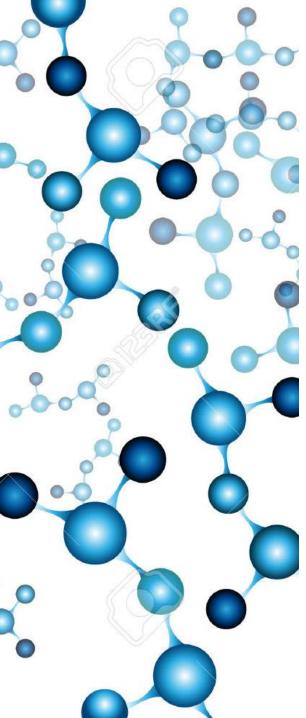
Animal tissue-specific biomolecules influence on rats with cyclophosphamide-induced immunosuppression

Natural immunostimulators obtained over Sus scrofa tissue extraction with the use of water with modified isotope composition (RSF grant No. 15-16-00008)

Stepan S. Dzhimak, PhD

Ekaterina R. Vasilevskaya

RAW MATERIALS CHOICE **BONE MARROW** (hematopoietic stem cell) Predecessor Predecessor Predecessor of the T-lymphocytes **B-lymphocytes** myeloid series (immune memory) (antigen-specific) **THYMUS B-lymphocytes maturation** Monocyte Macrophage Neutrophil Mature B - and T-lymphocytes circulation Eosinophils (CD20/CD14/IgM/IgG) T-cells Basophil differentiation Mast cell (CD4/CD3/ CD8/TcR) **SPLEEN** Main Sus Scrofa immune cell-mediated immunity (C): organs – spleen, thymus T-helpers(Th); T-killers(Tc); T-suppressors and lymph nodes as (Ts); potential tissues Migration into blood and humoral immunity (H): Ig, lymph nodes lymph containing compounds with immunnoregulatory properties



The aim of the study was to investigate water with modified isotopic D/H composition effect on immunological activity of protein-peptide compounds extracted from *Sus scrofa* immune organs.

Research tasks:

- Research WMIC influence on the protein extractability, peptide and protein profiles;
- Research WMIC complex extracts and its fractions influence in vivo

WMIC – deuterium depleted water with deuterium concentration 40 ppm

DW – standard distilled water with deuterium concentration 140 ppm

EXTRACTION ALGORITHM

Grinding

Knives with ceramic coating

Extraction

- 4°C, 0,9 % solution NaCl WMIC, 4 hours
- 4°C, 0,9 % solution NaCl DW, 4 hours

Centrifugation

 3500 Rev/min, 8 min, Plastic tubes

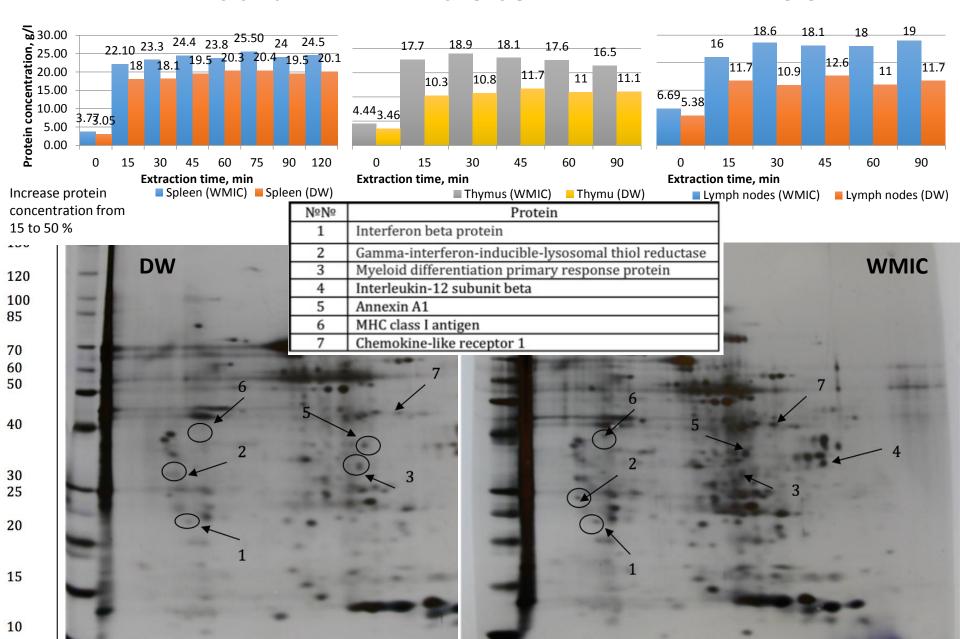
Ultrafiltration

Pressure 2.5 bar
 Polyethersulfone membranes with plastic fittings and tanks

Lyophilic drying

- Pressure 3,3 Pa, T = (-41±1°C)
- Glassware

WMIC and DW EXTRACTS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS



IMMUNOLOGICAL REACTIVITY IN VIVO

Study of immune corrective effect was carried out with:



Laboratory animals

- Male Wistar rats, SPF
- N= 58, $m = 390 \pm 10 r$



Immunodeficiency Model

- Modulator: cyclophosphamide (Sigma)
- Intraperitoneal injection
- Dose: 75 mg/kg
- Interval: 72 hours,
- Repeat count: three times
- Model complete: 12 days after first injection



Research (20 days)

- Group A (n=10) intact animals
- Group B (n=10) control animals (IDF model)
- Group C (n=10) –20 days treatment, WMIC fraction up to 5 kDa
- Group D (n=10) 20 days treatment, WMIC fraction 5-30 kDa
- Group E (n=10) 20 days treatment, WMIC fraction above 30 kDa

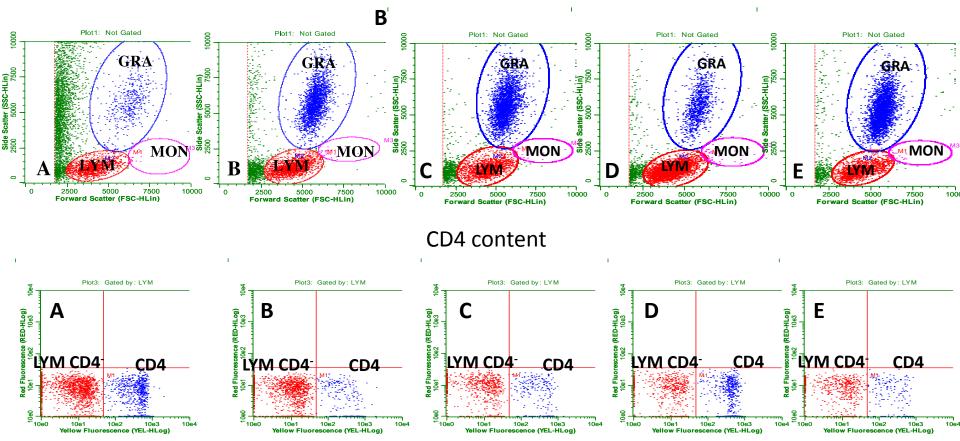


Методы

- Cytometry analysis:
 LYM, MON, GRA; CD4.
- Immunoassay analysis:
- Complement components C1q,C1qA, C1qB, C3,C4, C5
- IgM, IgG, Il-2, Il-4, Il-6

IMMUNOPHENOTYPING

Lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes content.

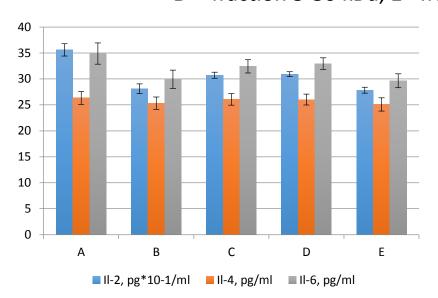


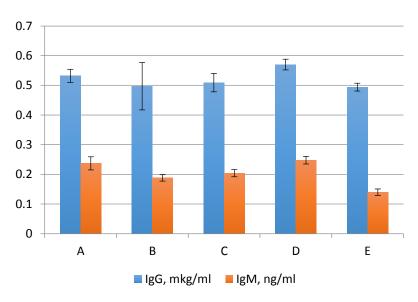
A – intact; B – control; C – fraction <5 kDa;

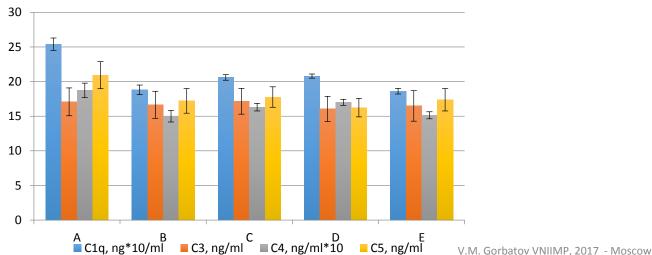
D – fraction 5-30 kDa, E –fraction >30 kDa.

IMMUNOASSAY ANALYSIS RESULT

A – intact; B – control; C – fraction <5 kDa; D – fraction 5-30 kDa, E –fraction >30 kDa







CONCLUSION

- Deuterium depleted water intake led to the increase proteins (involved in the immune response) concentration during extraction from animal tissues (spleen, thymus, lymph nodes);
- *In vivo* research showed immune system recovery, adaptive immune response and functional activation of nonspecific immune defense system;
- Biomolecules (5-30 kDa), isolated from *Sus Scrofa* immune tissues by WMIC extraction, showed obvious immunoactivating effect.



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"Development of innovative natural adaptogenic stimulants of innate (nonspecific) immunity based on species and tissue-specific biomolecules"



