

C₆₀ FULLERENE EFFECT ON THE DYNAMICS OF FATIGUE PROCESSES IN RAT SOLEUS MUSCLE AFTER ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION

D. M. Nozdrenko¹
K. I. Bogutska¹
Yu. I. Prylutskyy¹
U. Ritter²
P. Scharff²

^{1,2} Joint Ukrainian-German Center on Nanobiotechnology

¹ Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

² Technical University of Ilmenau, Institute of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Germany

E-mail: prylut@ukr.net

Received 28.02.2014

Effect of pristine C₆₀ fullerene aqueous colloid solution (C₆₀FAS; 1 mg/kg dose) on the dynamics of fatigue processes in rat soleus muscle after ischemia-reperfusion injury using the tensiometric method was studied. Experiments were conducted during the first 5 h and for 5 days after ischemia. The changes in maximal strength of muscle contraction and its level of generation between the beginning and end of stimulated irritation after intravenous and intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS unmodified fullerene aqueous colloid solution were analyzed. The pronounced protective effect of this drug on the dynamics of skeletal muscle contraction was first determined. Protective effect of C₆₀FAS unmodified fullerene aqueous colloid solution relative to changes in the levels of muscle contraction strength generation between the beginning and end of stimulated irritation was 15% in the first 5 h after ischemia and increased to 92% on the 5th day of the experiment. In such a case, the intravenous therapeutic administration of C₆₀ fullerene aqueous colloid solution was the most optimal: the protective effect was 67% versus 49% under intramuscular administration. Thus, the development of biomedical nanotechnology with the application of pristine C₆₀ unmodified fullerene as a strong antioxidant opens up new possibilities in prevention and treatment of ischemic injury in the skeletal muscles.

Key words: C₆₀ fullerene, skeletal muscle contraction, ischemia-reperfusion injury.

The purposeful application of biocompatible nanomaterials of low toxicity is a relevant problem in modern biotechnology. It is assumed that the use of nanoparticles will help to solve the problems of early disease diagnostics and targeted delivery of drugs into tissues and cells, as well as new methods of selective therapies. C₆₀ fullerene has a prominent position among other potentially effective therapeutic agents [1]. It is known that C₆₀ molecule normalizes cellular metabolism and neural processes, increases resistance to stress, exhibits antiviral properties, has pronounced anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic effects, enhances activity of enzymes and regenerative capacity of tissues [1]. Finally, C₆₀ fullerene and its derivatives can be used for the treatment of cancer [2–4].

C₆₀ fullerene can be readily dissolved in organic solvents, yet it is practically insoluble

in water [5]. Poor solubility in water severely hampers investigation of physiological and pharmacological effects of C₆₀ fullerene. As a consequence, a number of C₆₀ fullerene derivatives with better solubility in polar solvents have been synthesized to date [5–6]. Pristine C₆₀ fullerene aqueous solution (C₆₀FAS) has been received by transferring C₆₀ molecules from toluene to water followed by sonication [7–8]. The dark brown solution was identified to be a typical colloid system containing a single C₆₀ molecule and spherical clusters with the diameter of 2–3 nm or more (depending on the C₆₀ fullerene concentration in water) in a hydrated state [7–9].

Due to its nanoscale dimensions, the water-soluble pristine C₆₀ fullerene can penetrate the cell membrane [10].

Toxicity is a major concern for the use of C₆₀ fullerene-containing drugs for biomedical

applications since they can have damaged effects on human cells and animals [11]. It is important to point out that the C₆₀FAS used does not display toxic effects towards rat erythrocyte and thymocyte cells at concentrations below 0.1 mg/ml within 24 h of incubation [12, 13].

The ability of C₆₀ fullerene and its derivatives to inactivate reactive oxygen species has been described first by [14]. Indeed, C₆₀ molecule is capable of attaching 34 methyl radicals. Antioxidant efficiency of C₆₀ fullerene depends on the number of active centers in the molecule and the distance between active centers and target atoms. C₆₀ fullerene can quench superoxide anion and hydroxyl radicals in both *in vivo* and *in vitro* systems [15–17].

The ischemia-reperfusion injury of various organs or tissues has a complex pathogenesis which includes vascular dysfunction, inflammation and edema. Herewith, the key role in the pathogenesis of ischemia-reperfusion injury to tissues and organs belongs to free oxygen radicals. It is assumed that different types of antioxidants are able to mitigate ischemia-reperfusion organs or tissues injury. Thus, [18] estimated the protective effect of a water-soluble C₆₀ fullerene derivative [C₆₀(ONO₂)_{7±2}] in the isolated ischemic-reperfused rat lung. This drug has been shown to possess antioxidant properties and be able to furthermore release nitric oxide displaying the effects similar to those of nitroglycerine. Experimental protocol included 10 min of stabilization, 45 min of ischemia and 60 min of reperfusion. The lungs were ventilated with gas mixture containing 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂. Ischemia caused increase in pulmonary arterial, lung weight and filtration coefficients in controls, but C₆₀ fullerene derivative limited this increase, and this was considered to alleviate the ischemia-reperfusion lung injury.

In canine model [19], 60 min of small intestinal ischemia were followed by 1 h of reperfusion. A water-soluble C₆₀ fullerene derivative (fullerenol) at a dose of 1 mg/kg was administered intravenously 30 min prior to ischemia (preventively) and immediately after reperfusion (therapeutically). An increased amount of both malondialdehyde (MDA) and conjugated dienes (CD) was found in the intestinal tissue at the 30th and 60th min of reperfusion in control experiments. On the contrary, the tissue content of glutathione decreased after 60 min of reperfusion. Fullerenol administration did not alter

histological picture but caused significant decrease in tissue content of MDA and CD and furthermore increased glutathione level in both preventive and therapeutic protocols.

Yang et al. [20] investigated the influence of a water-soluble C₆₀ fullerene derivative (hexasulfobutyl[60]fullerene) on the ischemic brain injury caused by permanent 24 h occlusion of middle cerebral artery (MCA) in gerbils. Three groups of animals were investigated: controls, and receiving low (0.5 mg/kg/day) and high (5.0 mg/kg/day intraperitoneally during 2 weeks) dose of the aforesaid compound. After 24 h of MCA occlusion the infarct size was determined with triphenylterazolium chloride staining. Prolonged hexasulfobutyl[60]fullerene therapy resulted in significant decrease in cerebral infarct size (by 42–68% in comparison with controls). The authors suggested that neuroprotective effects of this drug are secondary to its antioxidant properties.

A water-soluble C₆₀ fullerene derivative (carboxyfullerene) was injected 30 min prior to ischemia-reperfusion either intravenously or intracerebroventricularly [21]. Carboxyfullerene did not alter infarct size after intravenous administration, which may be due to limited permeability of blood-brain barrier for this compound. Local administration of the above-mentioned drug resulted in infarct size restriction, preservation of tissue glutathione pools and decreased amount of lipid peroxidation products in the ischemic brain cortex.

Despite the large number of studies on the interaction of C₆₀ fullerene and its derivatives with biological objects *in vitro* and *in vivo*, a little information about the impact of pristine water-soluble C₆₀ fullerene on the functional properties of skeletal muscles was reported [22]. Furthermore, at present time there is no information about the C₆₀ fullerene effect on the ischemic injury of skeletal muscle. Hence, the aim of this study was to estimate the protective effect of C₆₀FAS in ischemia-reperfusion injury of rat soleus muscle.

Materials and methods

A highly stable reproducible C₆₀FAS was prepared according to protocol [23]. Briefly, for the preparation of C₆₀FAS we used a saturated solution of pure C₆₀ fullerene (>99.99% purity) in toluene with C₆₀ molecule concentration corresponding to maximum solubility about 2.9 mg/ml, and the equal amount of distilled water in an open beaker. The two phases

formed were treated in ultrasonic bath. The procedure was continued until the toluene had completely evaporated and the water phase was colored yellow. Filtration of the aqueous solution allowed to separate the product from undissolved C₆₀ fullerenes. The filter pore size during the filtration of aqueous solution was smaller than 2 µm (Typ Whatmann 602 h1/2).

The purity of prepared C₆₀FAS samples was determined by HPLC and GC/MS techniques using standard programs. Insoluble C₆₀FAS impurities were determined by ultracentrifugation: their amount was identified to constitute less than 1 µg/ml. Traces of toluene after synthesis could not be detected in water by GC/MS analysis. Moreover, ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of C₆₀FAS recorded in heavy water did not reveal any residual proton signals.

The concentration of C₆₀ fullerene in the prepared C₆₀FAS sample was determined as the concentration of total organic carbon in aqueous solution (Analytik Jena TOC Analyser multi N/C 3100). In our experiments the C₆₀FAS sample with 0.15 mg/ml concentration of C₆₀ fullerene was used. The resulting atomic force microscopy images clearly indicate the presence of both individual C₆₀ fullerenes with diameter ~0.7 nm and their aggregates with a typical diameter up to 50 nm in water [23].

Experiments were performed on 30 male Wistar rats under 3 months of 170±5 g weight. Administration of C₆₀FAS at a dose of 1 mg/kg was carried out in two ways: intravenously and intramuscularly 2 h prior to the start of experiment at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th experimental day.

The animals used in this study were treated in accordance with international principles of the European Convention for the protection of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (Strasbourg, 1986).

It is important to know that the dose of C₆₀ fullerene applied in our experiments was significantly lower than the LD₅₀ value defined for C₆₀ fullerene which is equivalent to 600 mg/kg of body weight for the oral administration to mice [16].

Anesthesia of animals was performed by intraperitoneal administration of nembutal (40 mg/kg). For muscle ischemia the branch of the femoral artery of the animal, which provides blood supply of experimental muscle, was dragged by ligatures. After 2 h of ischemia, reperfusion was performed by cutting the fixing ligatures. Preparation of the experiment also included cannulation (a. carotis communis sinistra) for pharmaceuticals administration and pressure measurement,

tracheotomy and laminectomy at the lumbar spinal cord level. Rat soleus muscle was freed from the surrounding tissues. Its tendon portion was transversely cut in the distal part. The ventral roots were cut in sites of their exit from the spinal cord for modulated stimulation of efferents in L7-S1 segments.

Variation of muscle contraction was measured using hypersensitive strain gauges, which measure the change in resistance of an array of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) by deformation [24, 25]. SWCNTs were located at the rear end of the micropipette, while its front part was attached to the investigated muscle tendon. The programmable signal generator of special form was used to form the stimulating electrical signal with duration of 6 s.

The muscle contraction strength was measured during the first 5 h and at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th experimental day after muscle ischemia.

The study of dynamic properties of muscle contraction was performed under conditions of muscle activation using modulated stimulation of efferents. Five filaments of ventral roots cut were fixed on stimulating electrodes and a special device was used for cyclic sequence distribution of electrical signals to stimulate the filaments. The distributed stimulation allowed monotonous and uniform muscle contraction at low stimulation frequencies of individual filaments. Stimulation of efferents in L7-S1 segments was performed by electric pulses of 2 ms, generated by pulse generator controlled through the platinum electrodes. The characteristics of stimulated signal were programmed and transmitted to generator. The external load on the muscle was controlled with the help of mechanical stimulators. The electromagnetic linear motor was used for perturbation load.

The experimental curves obtained reflect the change of the studied parameters as a percentage of intact muscle control parameters, which were considered as 100%.

The statistical analysis of the experimental data was performed using a Student t-test (the level of significance was $P \leq 0.05$).

Results and discussion

Ischemic injuries account for more than 35% of the total number of musculoskeletal system pathologies that develop due to skeletal muscle trauma [26]. While the skeletal muscles are more resistant to ischemia than other organs, prolonged ischemia can cause significant pathologies, including

muscle necrosis and apoptosis. The primary aim in the treatment of ischemia is rapid restoration of blood flow (reperfusion) to the damaged sites. However, reperfusion therapy leads to a new pathophysiological process called reperfusion injury, which also causes significant tissue damage [27]. Ischemia-reperfusion injury of skeletal muscle caused by the acute arterial occlusion is lethal in many cases [28]. In addition, ischemia-reperfusion injury of skeletal muscle might be one of a major cause of post-traumatic pathologies after surgical procedures [29, 30]. Rapid detection of the extent of ischemic injury is crucial for the further therapy, yet there are no accurate diagnostic tests to achieve this goal at the moment [30]. Ischemia-reperfusion pathological processes were found to reduce the muscle contraction force to 40% after 1 h of ischemia and to 90% after 2 h. Its recovery was observed only at the end of the 2nd week after ischemia-reperfusion [29]. There is also a high correlation between the duration of ischemia and viability of a muscle fiber [31]. Even considering that different types of skeletal muscle fibers are characterized by significant metabolic differences, it has no significant influence on their susceptibility to ischemia-reperfusion injury [32]. Experimental data indicate that the initial pathological effects after prolonged ischemia-reperfusion may be incomplete, thereby prolonging ischemic condition for several days [33]. These data established the basis for the study and analysis of the dynamics of fatigue processes occurring in the rat soleus muscle on the background of ischemia-reperfusion pathology development within the first 5 h after reperfusion and over the 5 days following it under therapeutic administration of C₆₀FAS.

Fig. 1 shows the curves of rat soleus muscle maximum strength change, obtained under the influence of stimulating irritation with duration of 3 min after 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 h following the 2 h long muscle ischemia and subsequent reperfusion.

The applied relaxationless stimulation allowed to analyze the development of fatigue processes within the first hours after reperfusion. In control experiments, the level of reduction of the maximum contractile strength of muscle was from 20% to 25%. However, regardless of the method of therapeutic administration of C₆₀FAS, its protective effect was manifested in reducing this index to 10% (Fig. 2).

The most pronounced protective effect of C₆₀FAS was manifested at comparing

changes in the levels of maximum strength generation between the beginning and the end of stimulating irritation (Fig. 3) (in muscle without expressed pathologies this parameter is practically zero). In this case C₆₀FAS reduced this figure to 5% vs. 20% in control regardless of the drug administration route. It should be noted that such protective effect of C₆₀FAS has a significant therapeutic value because it's manifested within the first hours after reperfusion, when the basic physiological

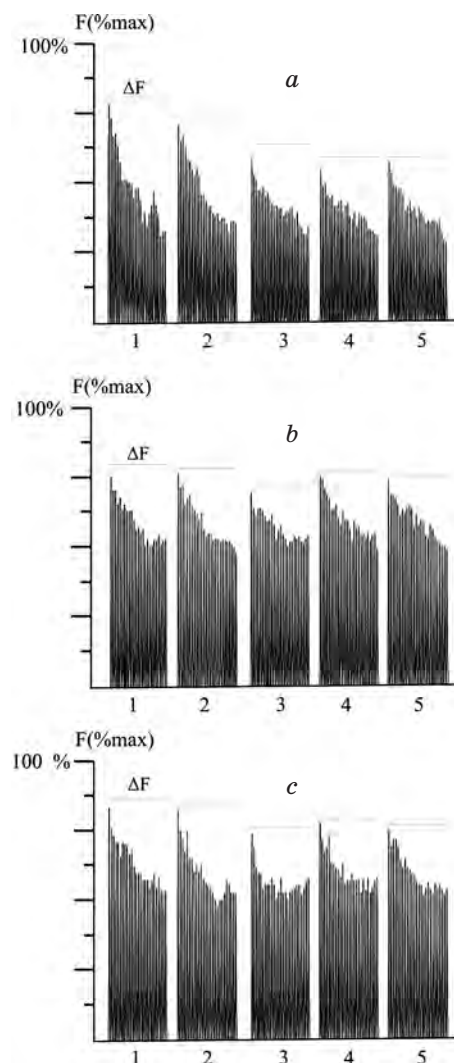


Fig. 1. The maximum strength (F) generation curves of ischemic rat soleus muscle under the influence of stimulating irritation with 3 min duration:

a — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug (control); *b* — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS; *c* — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS.

Here and further: (n = 10; 1 mg/kg); $\Delta F = F(t_1) - F(t_2)$, where t_1 and t_2 is the time of the beginning and the end of stimulated irritation, correspondingly; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the hours after 2 h of muscle ischemia-reperfusion

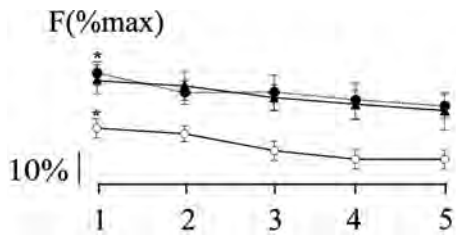


Fig. 2. The change in the maximum strength (F) of contraction of ischemic rat soleus muscle:
 (○) — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug;
 (▲) — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS;
 (●) — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS.
 Here and further: **P* ≤ 0.05

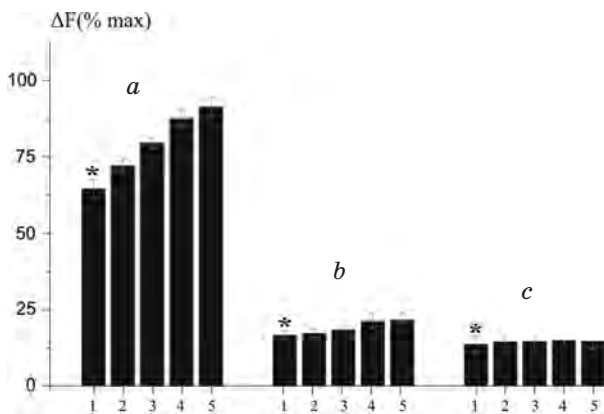


Fig. 3. The level of change in the maximum strength (ΔF) of contraction of ischemic rat soleus muscle between the beginning and the end of stimulated irritation:
 a — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug (control);
 b — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS;
 c — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS

processes take place, what leads to severe pathology as a consequence [34]. At the same time, in spite of the protective effect of C₆₀FAS, under ischemia-reperfusion processes a progressive decrease of the strength of muscle contraction is observed for 5–6 days, after which a slow recovery process takes place [35–37].

Pathological processes in muscle after reperfusion last several days with progressive dynamics. Migration of neutrophils into the endomysium and later to perimysium already occurs within 24 h after the 2 h long ischemia-reperfusion. Structural process of regeneration starts only at the end of the first week after the 2 h long reperfusion. There is functional and morphological evidence of ischemic and reperfusion injury of muscle tissue even 1 week after reperfusion. Meanwhile, the increase of ischemia from 1 to 2 h delays regeneration processes [29]. Therefore, the next stage of

the study was to investigate the dynamics of muscle contractile process caused by the analogous stimuli at the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 day after 2 h long ischemia-reperfusion (Fig. 4).

Apparently, the manifestation of fatigue processes takes place throughout the experiment. Simultaneously, a protective effect of C₆₀FAS towards the damaged muscle tissue is dramatically manifested: namely, while the reduction of the maximum muscle contraction strength at the 5th day of the experiment reached over 30% in the control, the maximum contractile strength at the therapeutic administration of C₆₀FAS was increased by 20% and 30% by its intramuscular and intravenous administration, respectively, which nearly eliminated the pattern of pathological disorders of muscle contraction caused by ischemia injury (Fig. 5).

The most significant protective effects of C₆₀FAS were manifested at comparing the changes in the levels of maximum strength generation between the beginning and the end of stimulating irritation (Fig. 6). The decrease rate of this indicator was 63% in the control group (without drug administration) on day 1 of the experiment and decreased to 92% by day 5 of the study. Under intramuscular drug administration this reduction was 25% and 43%, respectively, while the intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS reduced the difference of the strength response at the beginning and the end of stimulation to 23% and 25%, respectively. Thus, intravenous administration of the drug is more effective with regard to its impact on the development of fatigue processes in the damaged muscle.

The aforementioned effects may be observed due to the fact that the 2 h long ischemia-reperfusion of musculus soleus significantly reduces the concentration of ATP simultaneously with significantly increasing lactate. The ATP depletion at 3 h long ischemia is known to constitute approximately 95%, while glycogen is exhausted by 88% [34]. Furthermore, we can assume that a large number of macroergic phosphates is consumed by a damaged muscle cell to maintain hemostasis and, as a result of metabolic disorders, leads to increased muscle fatigue.

At the same time, the data available from literature indicate that free radicals (e. g., superoxide anion and hydroxyl groups) represent a major pathogenic factor in the process of ischemia-reperfusion tissue damage. It includes the initiation of lipid peroxidation, the direct inhibition of mitochondrial respiratory chain enzymes, inactivation of the

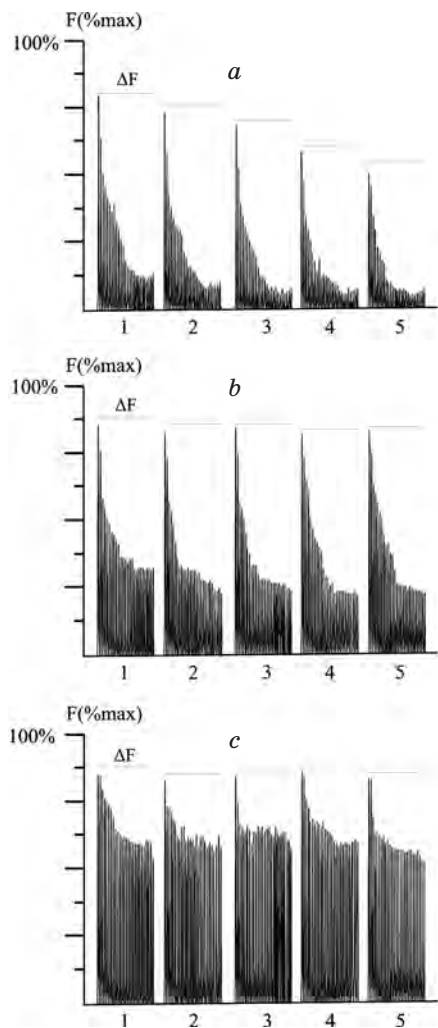


Fig. 4. The maximum strength (F) generation curves of ischemic rat soleus muscle under the stimulating irritation with 3 min duration:
a — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug (control);
b — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS;
c — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS.
 Here and further: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are the days after 2 h of muscle ischemia-reperfusion

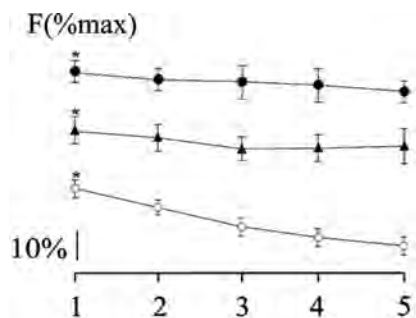


Fig. 5. The change in the maximum strength (F) of contraction of ischemic rat soleus muscle:
 (○) — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug (control);
 (▲) — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS;
 (●) — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS

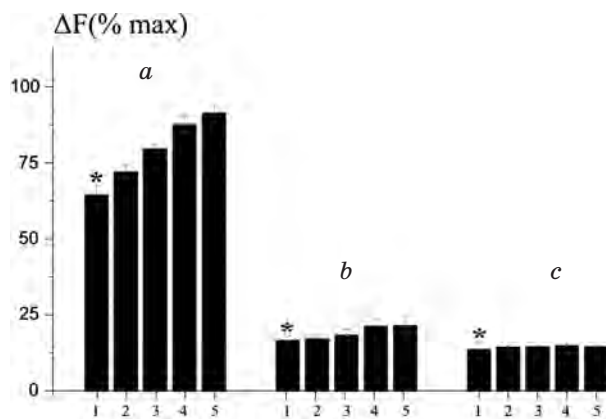


Fig. 6. The level of change in the maximum strength (ΔF) of contraction of ischemic rat soleus muscle between the beginning and the end of stimulated irritation:
a — ischemic muscle without affecting the drug (control);
b — intramuscular administration of C₆₀FAS;
c — intravenous administration of C₆₀FAS

glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, inhibiting ATP-ase activity, the inactivation of membrane sodium channels, etc. [38]. Superoxide anion radical is produced after ischemia at the stage of reperfusion in much larger quantities and quickly reacts with NO [39]. The ascorbic acid, which is a recognized antioxidant, was shown to have a positive effect on the reduction of muscle injury caused by ischemia-reperfusion [28]. It is assumed that the modified C₆₀ fullerene may be regarded as a potent scavenger of free radicals induced by ischemia-reperfusion small intestine injury [19]. The feasibility of C₆₀ fullerene derivatives to reduce ischemia-reperfusion lung injury has also been shown [18, 40]. In this regard, the protective effect of C₆₀FAS on the fatigue processes in ischemically damaged muscle can be directly linked to the strong antioxidant properties of the pristine C₆₀ fullerene [17].

Thus, the above data obtained for the first time demonstrate a pronounced protective effect of pristine C₆₀ fullerene by the means of injection of its colloidal aqueous solution on the fatigue processes of muscle soleus contraction during its ischemia-reperfusion injury, namely: during the study of the reduction level of maximum muscle contraction strength within the first 5 h after muscle ischemia injury, the protective effect of C₆₀FAS constituted 10–15% of the control and did not depend on the method of drug administration; during the study of changes in the levels of maximum strength generation between the beginning and the end of the stimulus the

protective effect of C₆₀FAS was 15% (relative to controls) within the first 5 h after muscle ischemia injury and increased to 92% by the 5th day of the experiment. In this case, intravenous administration of therapeutic C₆₀FAS is considered to be the most optimal route: its protective effect was 67% versus 49% under intramuscular administration.

Thus, the development of biomedical nanotechnology with the application of pristine

C₆₀ fullerenes, based on their expressed antioxidant properties and the lack of data on induced acute and chronic intoxications, opens up new possibilities in the prevention and treatment of ischemic pathologies.

Acknowledgments. Dr. D. M. Nozdrenko is grateful to Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for financial support.

REFERENCES

1. Medicinal chemistry and pharmacological potential of fullerenes and carbon nanotubes. Series: Carbon materials: chemistry and physics. *Cataldo F., Da Ros T.* (eds.). V. 1, Springer Netherlands, 2008.
2. *Zhu J., Ji Zh., Wang J., Sun R., Zhang X., Gao Y., Sun H., Liu Y., Wang Z., Li A., Ma J., Wang T., Jia G., Gu Y.* Tumor-inhibitory effect and immunomodulatory activity of fullerol C₆₀(OH)_x. *Small*. 2008, V. 4, P. 1168–1175.
3. *Prylutska S. V., Burlaka A. P., Klymenko P. P., Grynyuk I. I., Prylutskyi Yu. I., Schuetze Ch., Ritter U.* Using water-soluble C₆₀ fullerenes in anticancer therapy. *Cancer Nanotechnol.* 2011, V. 2, P. 105–110.
4. *Prylutska S. V., Burlaka A. P., Prylutskyi Yu. I., Ritter U., Scharff P.* Pristine C₆₀ fullerenes inhibit the rate of tumor growth and metastasis. *Exp. Oncol.* 2011, V. 33, P. 162–164.
5. *Mchedlov-Petrossyan N. O.* Fullerenes in liquid media: an unsettling intrusion into the solution chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* 2013, V. 113, P. 5149–5193.
6. *Hirsch A., Brettreich M.* Fullerenes — chemistry and reactions. *New York: John Wiley & Sons*, 2005.
7. *Prilutski Yu., Durov S., Bulavin L., Pogorelov V., Astashkin Yu., Yashchuk V., Ogul'chansky T., Buzaneva E., Andrievsky G.* Study of structure of colloidal particles of fullerenes in water solution. *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.* 1998, V. 324, P. 65–70.
8. *Prylutskyi Yu. I., Durov S. S., Bulavin L. A., Adamenko I. I., Moroz K. O., Geru I. I., Dihor I. N., Scharff P., Eklund P. C., Grigorian L.* Structure and thermophysical properties of fullerene C₆₀ aqueous solutions. *Int. J. Thermophys.* 2001, V. 22, P. 943–956.
9. *Prylutskyi Yu. I., Buchelnikov A. S., Voronin D. P., Kostjukov V. V., Ritter U., Parkinson J. A., Evstigneev M. P.* C₆₀ fullerene aggregation in aqueous solution. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2013, V. 15, P. 9351–9360.
10. *Prylutska S., Bilyi R., Overchuk M., Bychko A., Andreichenko K., Stoika R., Rybalchenko V., Prylutskyi Y., Tsierkezos N. G., Ritter U.* Water-soluble pristine fullerenes C₆₀ increase the specific conductivity and capacity of lipid model membrane and form the channels in cellular plasma membrane. *J. Biomed. Nanotechnol.* 2012, V. 8, P. 522–527.
11. *Johnston H. J., Hutchison G. R., Christensen F. M., Aschberger K., Stone V.* The biological mechanisms and physicochemical characteristics responsible for driving fullerene toxicity. *Toxicol. Sci.* 2010, V. 114, P. 162–182.
12. *Prylutska S. V., Matyshevska O. P., Golub A. A., Prylutskyi Yu. I., Potebnya G. P., Ritter U., Scharff P.* Study of C₆₀ fullerenes and C₆₀-containing composites cytotoxicity in vitro. *Mater. Sci. Engineer. C: Mater. Biolog. Appl.* 2007, V. 27, P. 1121–1124.
13. *Prylutska S. V., Grynyuk I. I., Grebinyk S. M., Matyshevska O. P., Prylutskyi Yu. I., Ritter U., Siegmund C., Scharff P.* Comparative study of biological action of fullerenes C₆₀ and carbon nanotubes in thymus cells. *Mat.-wiss. Werkstofftech.* 2009, V. 40, P. 238–241.
14. *Krustic P. J., Wasserman E., Keizer P. N., Morton J. R., Preston K. F.* Radical reactions of C₆₀. *Science*. 1991, V. 254, P. 1183–1185.
15. *Scharff P., Carta-Abelmann L., Siegmund C., Matyshevska O. P., Prylutska S. V., Koval T. V., Golub A. A., Yashchuk V. M., Kushnir K. M., Prylutskyi Yu. I.* Effect of X-ray and UV irradiation of the C₆₀ fullerene aqueous solution on biological samples. *Carbon*. 2004, V. 42, P. 1199–1201.
16. *Gharbi N., Pressac M., Hadchouel M., Szwarc H., Wilson S.R., Moussa F.* C₆₀ fullerene is a powerful antioxidant *in vivo* with no acute or subacute toxicity. *Nano Lett.* 2005, V. 5, P. 2578–2585.
17. *Prylutska S. V., Grynyuk I. I., Matyshevska O. P., Prylutskyi Yu. I., Ritter U., Scharff P.* Antioxidant properties of C₆₀ fullerenes in vitro. *Fullerenes, Nanotubes, Carbon Nanostruct.* 2008, V. 16, P. 698–705.
18. *Lai Y. L., Murugan P., Hwang K.C.* Fullerene derivative attenuates ischemia-reperfusion induced lung injury. *Life Sci.* 2003, V. 72, P. 1271–1278.

19. Lai H. S., Chen W. J., Chiang L. Y. Free radical scavenging activity of fullerene on the ischemia-reperfusion intestine in dogs. *World J. Surg.* 2000, V. 24, P. 450–454.
20. Yang D. Y., Wang M. F., Chen I. L., Chan Y. C., Lee M. S., Cheng F. C. Systemic administration of water-soluble hexasulfonated C₆₀ (FC(4)S) reduces cerebral ischemia induced infarct volume in gerbils. *Neurosci. Lett.* 2001, V. 311, P. 121–124.
21. Lin A. M. Y., Fang S. F., Lin S. Z., Chou C. K., Luh T. Y., Ho L. T. Local carboxyfullerene protects cortical infarction in rat brain. *Neurosci. Res.* 2002, V. 43, P. 317–321.
22. Andreichenko K. S., Prylutska S. V., Medynska K. O., Bogutska K. I., Nurishchenko N. E., Prylutsky Yu. I., Ritter U., Scharff P. Effect of fullerene C₆₀ on ATPase activity and superprecipitation of skeletal muscle actomyosin. *Ukr. Biokhim. Zh.* 2013, V. 85, P. 20–26.
23. Prylutsky Yu. I., Petrenko V. I., Ivankov O. I., Kyzyma O. A., Bulavin L. A., Litsis O. O., Evstigneev M. P., Cherepanov V. V., Naumovets A. G., Ritter U. On the origin of C₆₀ fullerene solubility in aqueous solution. *Langmuir.* 2014, V. 30, P. 3967–3970.
24. Prylutsky Yu. I., Ogloblya O. V., Eklund P., Scharff P. Electronic properties of carbon nanotubes with defects. *Synth. Met.* 2001, V. 121, P. 1209–1210.
25. Ogloblya O. V., Prylutsky Yu. I., Strzhemechny Yu. M. Peculiarities of conductance of carbon nanotube-based quantum dots. *Int. J. Quantum Chem.* 2010, V. 110, P. 195–201.
26. Murdock M., Murdoch M. M. Compartment syndrome: a review of the literature. *Clin. Podiatr. Med. Surg.* 2012, V. 29, P. 301–310.
27. Wang W. Z., Baynosa R. C., Zamboni W. A. Therapeutic interventions against reperfusion injury in skeletal muscle. *J. Surg. Res.* 2011, V. 171, P. 175–182.
28. Erkut B., Özyazicioğlu A., Karapolat B. S., Koçoğulları C. U., Keles S., Ateş A., Gundogdu C., Kocak H. Effects of ascorbic Acid, alpha-tocopherol and allopurinol on ischemia-reperfusion injury in rabbit skeletal muscle: an experimental study. *Drug Target Insights.* 2007, V. 2, P. 249–258.
29. Rác I. B., Illyés G., Sarkadi L., Hamar J. The functional and morphological damage of ischemic reperfused skeletal muscle. *Eur. Surg. Res.* 1997, V. 29, P. 254–263.
30. Bortolotto S. K., Morrison W. A., Messina A. The role of mast cells and fibre type in ischemia reperfusion injury of murine skeletal muscles. *J. Inflamm. (Lond).* 2004, V. 1, P. 1–7.
31. Turóczy Z., Arányi P., Lukáts Á., Garbaisz D., Lotz G., Harsányi L., Szijártó A. Muscle fiber viability, a novel method for the fast detection of ischemic muscle injury in rats. *PLoS One.* 2014, V. 9, P. e84783.
32. Sternbergh W. C., Adelman B. Skeletal muscle fiber type does not predict sensitivity to postischemic damage. *J. Surg. Res.* 1992, V. 53, P. 535–541.
33. Loerakker S., Oomens C. W., Manders E., Schakel T., Bader D. L., Baaijens F. P., Nicolay K., Strijkers G. J. Ischemia-reperfusion injury in rat skeletal muscle assessed with T2-weighted and dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI. *Magn. Reson. Med.* 2011, V. 66, P. 528–537.
34. Carvalho A. J., McKee N. H., Green H. J. Metabolic and contractile responses of fast and slow twitch rat skeletal muscles to ischemia and reperfusion. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 1997, V. 99, P. 163–171.
35. Grace P. A. Ischemia-reperfusion injury. *Br. J. Surg.* 1994, V. 81, P. 637–647.
36. Carvalho A. J., Hollett P., McKee N. H. Recovery of synergistic skeletal muscle function following ischemia. *J. Surg. Res.* 1995, V. 59, P. 527–533.
37. Tidball J. G. Mechanisms of muscle injury, repair, and regeneration. *Compr. Physiol.* 2011, V. 1, P. 2029–2062.
38. Cuzzocrea S., Riley D. P., Caputi A. P., Salvemini D. Antioxidant therapy: a new pharmacological approach in shock, inflammation, and ischemia-reperfusion injury. *Pharmacol. Rev.* 2001, V. 53, P. 135–159.
39. Matheis G., Sherman M. P., Buckberg G. D., Habron D. M., Young H. H., Ignarro L. J. Role of L-arginine-nitric oxide pathway in myocardial reoxygenation injury. *Am. J. Physiol.* 1992, V. 262, P. H616–620.
40. Chen Y. W., Hwang K. C., Yen C. C., Lai Y. L. Fullerene derivatives protect against oxidative stress in RAW 264.7 cells and ischemia-reperfused lungs. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 2004, V. 287, P. R21–26.

ВПЛИВ C₆₀-ФУЛЕРЕНУ НА ДИНАМІКУ ВТОМЛЮВАЛЬНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ У КАМБАЛОПОДІБНОМУ М'ЯЗІ ЩУРА ПІСЛЯ ІШЕМІЇ-РЕПЕРФУЗІЇ

Д. М. Ноздренко¹
К. І. Богуцька¹
Ю. І. Прилуцький¹
У. Ріттер²
П. Шарфф²

^{1, 2} Спільний Українсько-Німецький центр
з нанобіотехнології

¹ Київський національний університет
імені Тараса Шевченка,

ННЦ «Інститут біології», Україна

² Технічний університет Ілменау,
Інститут хімії і біотехнології, ФРН

E-mail: prylut@ukr.net

З використанням тензометричного методу досліджено вплив водного колоїдного розчину немодифікованого C₆₀-фулерену (1 мг/кг) на динаміку втомлювальних процесів у камбалоподібному м'язі щура після ішемічно-реперфузійного ушкодження. Експерименти проводили упродовж перших 5 год і 5 діб після ішемії. Аналізували зміни максимальної сили скорочення м'яза та рівня його генерації між початком і кінцем стимулювального подразнення тривалістю 3 хв за внутрішньовенного і внутрішньом'язового введення водного колоїдного розчину немодифікованого C₆₀-фулерену. Вперше виявлено виражений захисний ефект препарату на динаміку м'язового скорочення. Захисна дія водного колоїдного розчину немодифікованого C₆₀-фулерену за порівняння змін у рівнях генерації максимальної сили скорочення скелетного м'яза між початком і кінцем стимулювального подразнення становила 15% у перші 5 год після ішемії і зростала до 92% на 5-ту добу експерименту. При цьому внутрішньовенне введення водного розчину фулерену було найбільш оптимальним: захисний ефект досяг 67% проти 49% за внутрішньом'язового введення. Отже, розвиток біомедичних нанотехнологій із застосуванням немодифікованого C₆₀-фулерену як сильного антиоксиданта відкриває нові можливості у профілактиці та лікуванні ішемічних ушкоджень скелетних м'язів.

Ключові слова: C₆₀-фулерен, ішемічно-реперфузійне ушкодження.

ВЛИЯНИЕ C₆₀-ФУЛЛЕРЕНА НА ДИНАМИКУ УСТАЛОСТНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В КАМБАЛОВИДНОЙ МЫШЦЕ КРЫСЫ ПОСЛЕ ИШЕМИИ- РЕПЕРФУЗИИ

Д. Н. Ноздренко¹
К. И. Богуцкая¹
Ю. И. Прилуцкий¹
У. Риттер²
П. Шарфф²

^{1, 2} Совместный Украинско-Немецкий центр
нанобіотехнологии

¹ Киевский национальный университет
имени Тараса Шевченко,

ННЦ «Институт биологии», Киев, Украина

² Технический университет Илменау,
Институт химии и биотехнологии, ФРГ

E-mail: prylut@ukr.net

С использованием тензометрического метода исследовано влияние водного коллоидного раствора немодифицированного C₆₀-фуллерена (1 мг/кг) на динамику усталостных процессов в камбаловидной мышце крысы после ишемически-реперфузионного повреждения. Опыты проводили в течение первых 5 ч и 5 сут после ишемии. Анализировали изменения максимальной силы сокращения мышцы и уровня ее генерации между началом и концом стимулирующего раздражения длительностью 3 мин при внутривенном и внутримышечном введении водного коллоидного раствора немодифицированного C₆₀-фуллерена. Впервые обнаружен выраженный защитный эффект препарата на динамику мышечного сокращения. Защитное действие водного раствора фуллерена при сравнении изменений в уровнях генерации максимальной силы сокращения скелетной мышцы между началом и концом стимулирующих раздражений составило 15% в первые 5 ч после ишемии и увеличилось до 92% к 5-м сут эксперимента. При этом внутривенное введение водного коллоидного раствора немодифицированного C₆₀-фуллерена оказалось наиболее оптимальным: защитный эффект составил 67% против 49% при внутримышечном введении. Таким образом, развитие биомедицинских нанотехнологий с применением немодифицированного C₆₀-фуллерена в качестве сильного антиоксиданта открывает новые возможности в профилактике и лечении ишемических повреждений скелетных мышц.

Ключевые слова: C₆₀-фуллерен, ишемически-реперфузионное повреждение.