

IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECTS OF COLCHIPRIT-NEO**Enikeeva Z.M., Urazov N.E., Ibragimov Sh.N., Agzamova N.A**

The republican specialized scientifically-practical medical centre of Oncology and Radiology of MH RUz, Republic Uzbekistan, Tashkent - 700174, Street Faroby

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ABSTRACT

Most anticancer drugs used to treat cancer patients have a noticeable immunosuppressive effect, therefore, the characteristics of each new anticancer drug necessarily include the study of its effect on the immunological reactions of the body.

Also, for colchicine derivatives, information was obtained that after the therapy, some - K-48, with intraperitoneal and oral, and K-42 after oral administration, had the ability to stimulate immunity [Enikeeva, 2005].

The aim of this work was to study the immunological effect of the new compound by determining the number of antibody-forming cells (AOC) in the spleen using the method of local hemolysis of erythrocytes according to Erne and Nordin [1963] in mice with a transfected tumor strain of Sarcoma 180.

The AOC formation index, chosen by us as a criterion for assessing the immunological effect of the test compounds, reflects the state of the immunocompetent system, and its decrease indicates the development of immunosuppression. Ram erythrocytes are a thyme-dependent antigen, AOC to which are formed only after the interaction of progenitor cells with T-lymphocytes. After 8-fold intraperitoneal administration of drugs and colchicine as a control in therapeutic doses, on the 15th day after tumor transplantation, the animals were immunized with washed ram red blood cells. AOC quantification was performed on day 4 after immunization.

The results showed that cucifrito's has a different effect on the number of AOCs in the spleen: the drug administered intraperitoneally at a dose of 4 mg/kg significantly, almost halved, reduces the number of AOCs (8,300 -K-20; 14.000

control) compared to the control group with simultaneous spleen weight suppression. In contrast, K-20 administered orally at a dose of 100 mg/kg increased the amount of AOC in tumor carriers (17,000 AOC per spleen). At the same time, the weight of the spleen increases significantly compared to other substances considered.

Thus, the fact of the stimulating effect of cuchifrito-neo on the immune status of tumor-carrying animals with its 8-fold use at a therapeutic dose, along with high antitumor activity, was obtained.

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