



The most important results achieved in solving projects

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Successfully completed VEGA/KEGA projects solved in the department

VEGA 1/0435/23:

Study of the role of non-coding RNAs and metabolome composition in endometriosis and endometrial cancer – principal investigator: prof. Ing. Mária Mareková, CSc.

As part of the **VEGA 1/0435/23** project, pathological changes in endometriosis and endometrial cancer were studied using metabolomic techniques. The results of the ncRNA study indicate that combined monitoring of miR-17-5p and miR-99 expression has potential for differential diagnosis of endometriosis and endometrial cancer, as well as for assessing the risk of disease progression. Analysis of patient serum revealed changes in the levels of trace elements zinc and copper, which are key cofactors for antioxidant enzymes, as well as significant changes in reduced glutathione concentration and in the activity of antioxidant defense enzymes. The detected increases in glutathione levels, along with simultaneous changes in the activities of glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, and glutathione S-transferase, indicate an adaptive response of the organism to increased reactive oxygen species production in chronic inflammation and tumor processes. As part of the project, a screening approach for detecting endometriosis and endometrial carcinoma was developed, based on the analysis of the fluorescence metabolome of biological fluids using machine learning methods. Three-dimensional fluorescence spectroscopy enabled the capture of a complex metabolic fingerprint of samples without the need for targeted identification of individual metabolites, while reflecting systemic metabolic changes linked to benign and malignant gynecological diseases.

Two dissertations were successfully defended during the project. In total, the project results were published in **11** papers in the V3 category (Scientific output of publication activity from a journal), with the majority in Q1 and Q2 journals, which have been cited 27 times so far. The obtained results were presented at international and national conferences and published (**9**) as V2 outputs (Scientific output of publication activity as part of an edited book or proceedings). Furthermore, **4** outputs were classified in the O2 category (Professional output of publication



activity as part of a book publication or proceedings) and **3** outputs in the O3 category (Professional output of publication activity from a journal).

The complete list of publication outputs is at:

<https://www.upjs.sk/pracoviska/univerzitna-kniznica/evidencia-publikacnej-cinnosti/>

KEGA 017UPJŠ-4/2023:

Case portal – for the support and innovation of medical biochemistry teaching – responsible researcher: doc. MUDr. **Anna Birková**, PhD.

The teaching of medical biochemistry has its own unique aspects, and despite its unquestionable importance, this subject is often seen as very challenging for students. The aim of the KEGA 017UPJŠ-4/2023 project was to innovate and make the mandatory course Medical Biochemistry, taught in the second year of general medicine studies, more attractive, and to align the teaching with current requirements of medical practice, thereby increasing the professional preparedness of medical students. As part of the project, a comprehensive teaching resource focused on biochemical case studies was created and tailored to the level of a second-year student. The material is prepared in both Slovak and English. In addition to developing study materials, the project introduced several practical tasks using POCT (Point-of-Care Testing) devices, which are integral to modern diagnostic approaches and decision-making. The project results were presented at several international conferences (MEFANET 2023: 16th international conference of medical and healthcare academic institutions in Czechia and Slovakia., 27th Biochemistry Congress of Slovak and Czech Societies for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology with cooperation of Hungarian and Ukrainian Biochemical Societies: FEBS3+ Meeting, 19th Scientific-Pedagogical Conference of Teachers of Biochemical Disciplines of Medical Faculties of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. – Ostrava; Education in Medicine III: Prague). With the project's support, 1 full-length article was published in a Slovak professional medical journal.

KEGA 014UPJŠ-4/2023:

Basics of Chemistry for International Students – Biomedical Aspects and Applications – responsible researcher: doc. RNDr. **Marek Stupák**, PhD.

The aim of the KEGA 014UPJŠ-4/2023 project was to prepare a comprehensive, up-to-date textbook on basic chemistry in English for foreign medical students at the Faculty of Medicine in Košice. The textbook is a summary of current knowledge in the field necessary for the study of Medical Chemistry, and it also serves as a cornerstone for the subsequent study of Medical Biochemistry. Individual chapters faithfully reflect the curriculum topics of the subject Medical Chemistry in the 1st year of medical studies. Along with fundamental knowledge of general, inorganic, organic, and bioorganic chemistry, the textbook also includes the biomedical perspective. This broadens the reader's understanding of chemistry in relation to living organisms and connects basic chemical principles to specific events occurring in the human body. The author team paid considerable attention to the section on dental materials. The above relates to the creation of a separate subject, Chemistry of Dental Materials, for both foreign and domestic dental students in the academic year 2024/2025. The authors therefore decided, also based on discussions with students, that the parts on dental materials will represent a separate work, a continuation of the textbook Medical Chemistry. The results of the project were presented at the 16th International Conference of Medical and Healthcare Institutions in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the 19th Scientific and Pedagogical Conference of Educators of Biochemistry Departments of Medical Faculties of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, as well as the 7th Ostrava Cerebrospinal Fluid Symposium.



VEGA 1/0333/20:

Tear fluid and saliva in preventive, predictive, and personalized medicine – responsible researcher: doc. RNDr. Vladimíra Tomečková, PhD.

Grant **VEGA 1/0333/20** study tears and saliva as non-traditional collection materials that provide diagnostic potential for detecting various inflammatory diseases. Accurate collection of materials is important for subsequent measurement; therefore, in this project, we monitored the effects of several collection methods on the quality of collected tear fluid. The spectrum of each material is unique, personalized, and characteristic like a fingerprint. There are no two substances in the world that have the same spectrum. If substances have a similar spectrum, it is possible to find more differences, for example, by mathematical derivation of the spectrum. Infrared spectra, synchronous fluorescence fingerprints, circular dichroism spectra, and MALDI-TOF mass spectra of tear fluid differed between patients with various diseases and healthy subjects. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) is a fast, complex experimental method that observes the surface of the tear fluid as a whole without separation. The AFM results demonstrated both aesthetic and scientific value. This method, in conjunction with other spectral methods, showed differences between the tear fluid of healthy people and patients with selected eye diseases, e.g., glaucoma, but it also revealed systemic disease in the tear fluid, e.g., psychiatric illness such as major depression. Every disease is accompanied by inflammation. All psychiatrically treated patients have dry eye syndrome (DED). This inflammatory eye disease was also studied in dogs in cooperation with UVLF in Košice. A new adjunctive anti-inflammatory therapy, namely the application of the antioxidant fisetin in eye drops, was proposed as a pilot treatment for dry eye in dogs treated with cyclosporine. We designed these experimental, freshly prepared eye drops ourselves, but they were prepared by an experienced pharmacist in cooperation with UVLF in Košice. The results of experimental work funded by VEGA 1/0333/20 were shown in ADC publications (9), conference contributions (7), invited lectures (3), and the exhibition "Tears of Psychiatric Patients" at XI. Czech-Slovak Neuropsychiatric Symposium in May 2022. The results are from the collection of a small volume of tear fluid (2-5 μ l), with great potential for future personalized research on patients' tear fluid, e.g., developing a sensor or smart software to detect diseases from tear fluid.

The complete list of publications is available at: <https://www.upjs.sk/pracoviska/univerzitna-kniznica/evidencia-publikacnej-cinnosti/>.

VEGA 1/0540/20:

Study of selected biomarkers of the origin and progression of demyelinating CNS diseases – responsible researcher: doc. Mgr. Peter Urban, PhD.

As part of the project **1/0540/20**, pathological changes in the biological material of patients with multiple sclerosis were monitored in several phenotypic forms, using the methods of real-time PCR, western blot, ELISA, zymography and fluorescence microscopy. The use of whole blood to determine specific protein markers of disease progression in selected demyelinating diseases is limited mainly by the blood-brain barrier, which prevents the free passage of molecules between the central nervous system and the blood. The advantage of exosomes, as extracellular vesicles that are abundant in biological fluids, is their ability to cross the blood-brain barrier, providing a unique opportunity to obtain information from direct intercellular communication. In the first stage of the project, in collaboration with the UPJŠ FM and UNLP clinics, whole blood was collected from patients with various multiple sclerosis phenotypes and healthy controls. In the next phase of the project, a molecular analysis of selected biomarkers was performed (serum and exosomal proteins and miRNA) that are involved in the process of de/remyelination, e.g. NfL, CHI3L1, CXCL13 and MCP-1, or are specific for a given type of



exosomes, e.g. ALIX, and necessary for their identification, whether they are involved in ECM degradation, e.g. metalloproteinases 2 and 9. Based on the results of all the mentioned techniques and measurements, a complex algorithm was developed to detect the transition from the relapsing-remitting form of MS to the secondary progressive form, which is associated with a lower likelihood of treatment success and subsequent disease regression. This non-invasive analysis of patients' serum will contribute to improved diagnostics and, subsequently, to better prognoses of patient survival. Overall, the project's results were published in **4** ADC papers, **1** ADN paper, and **2** ADF papers. The obtained results were presented at two conferences and published as abstracts in a collection. The results were also used to prepare a diploma thesis and a rigorous doctoral dissertation.

The complete list of publications is available at: <https://www.upjs.sk/pracoviska/univerzitna-kniznica/evidencia-publikacnej-cinnosti/>.

VEGA 1/0620/19:

The use of innovative molecular biochemical methods in the diagnosis of non-perceptive endometrium in the process of in vitro fertilization – responsible researcher: doc. RNDr. Miroslava Rabajdová, Ph.D.

The **VEGA 1/0620/19** project focused on the use of innovative molecular-biochemical methods for diagnosing non-perceptual endometrium during in vitro fertilization. One of the most important results is the identification of specific miRNAs in a woman's plasma and in the embryo's culture medium. Specific canonical miRNA/iso-miRNA molecules showed significantly different representations and distributions in the plasma of women in the successful IVF group compared to the failed IVF group. The distribution of specific canonical miRNA/iso-miRNA molecules (miRNA profile) in plasma can be used for diagnostics on the day of the IVF process, to evaluate biological competence - readiness, resp. maternal unpreparedness for the IVF process. The secretion of specific canonical miRNA/iso-miRNA molecules (miRNA profile) into the embryo culture medium can be used for diagnostics on the day of the IVF process and to evaluate the competence and quality of the embryo. The scientific research results were published in 9 peer-reviewed, national, and international journals *in extenso*. **Two** papers are registered in the Web of Science database, and **4** papers have been published in foreign journals (IF: 1.216, IF: 3.196, IF: 4.155, IF: 4.856). The results were presented at domestic and international conferences and published as abstracts (5) and papers (7). Partial results were published in the form of scientific papers in other domestic journals (3), respectively in the form of presentations of doctoral students at selected events, e.g. 45th Brno Oncology Days (under the auspices of Masaryk University in Brno, Doctoral Students' Seminar dedicated to the memory of Academician Boďa, under the auspices of UVMP, SAS and UPJŠ in Košice.

The works are registered in UL UPJŠ, and the complete list of publications is also on the UL UPJŠ website: [EPC BIB - Výsledky vyhľadavania \(upjs.sk\)](#) or [EPC - Kod pracoviska= UPS? and Projekt\(číslo\)= |1/0620/19| \(upjs.sk\)](#), respectively [EPC - Kod pracoviska= UPS51010 and Projekt\(číslo\)= |1/0620/19| \(upjs.sk\)](#)

VEGA 1/0559/18:

Study of the onset and progression of periodontide using the latest molecular-biochemical methods – principal investigator: doc. RNDr. Janka Vašková, Ph.D.



The **VEGA 1/0559/18** project was aimed to analyse the saliva of patients with parodontal disease by studying of selected clinical biochemical biomarkers. Samples were collected from patients with gingivitis, chronic and aggressive form of parodontitis and subsequently compared with a group of healthy individuals. In the context of the observed antioxidant parameters, it is a significant finding that superoxid dismutase activity is significantly reduced in patients with gingivitis, but in more advanced disease stage, is increased in aggressive and chronic parodontitis. Differences between individual patient groups are significant.

The opposite character has glutathione peroxidase activity. Previous studies have indicated that increased SIRT1 levels can be considered as a parameter of parodontitis progression, and in accordance with this, it has been found that SIRT-1 levels are not different in all three groups of patients. However, SIRT-2 levels, which is involved in regulating the expression of antioxidant enzymes, were significantly increased. mRNA of selected specific matrix metalloproteinases (eg MMP2, MMP9) and IL1-beta expression were also monitored. The most significant result achieved in solving the VEGA 1/0559/18 is a detection of up-regulation of IL1-beta gene in aggressive and chronic parodontitis. The analyzed results indicate that IL1-beta, both for inflammatory cytokine, plays a key role in pro-inflammatory protein activation. Research results achieved were published in **4** scientific and research papers *in extenso* in reviewed domestic and foreign journal. **Two** papers are registered in the Web of Science database and two were published in current content journals (IF: 1.216 and IF 3,024), registered in WOS/SCOPUS databases. The results were presented on both domestic and foreign conferences and published in the form of abstracts (3) as well as full paper published contributions (7).

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:
https://aleph.upjs.sk/F/7MCUFUA1PPU88Y2FRQTTHU74T9REDC8AE879GSQTCJ5F7159Q-40009?func=find-c-0&local_base=epc01

VVGS-2018-747:

New diagnostic options for severe eye diseases – principal investigator: doc. RNDr. Vladimíra Tomečková, PhD.

The main output of the project **VVGS-2018-747** was the exhibition "**Human Tear as Art**", which presented to the general public 27 interesting artistic and scientific images of the tear fluid of sick people, imaged using an atomic force microscope. The presented images are the result of the cooperation of the ophthalmologist MUDr. Gabriela Glinská and three research teams united around doc. RNDr. Vladimíra Tomečková, PhD. The pilot science and art project aims to present the results of several years of research to the general public through images, which show the interesting diagnostic potential of original images of human tear fluid in various diseases, as tears of patients with different diagnoses differ in structure from tears of healthy people. Part of the grand opening of the exhibition was a lecture and screening of a short film with unique depictions of various eye and systemic diseases in the tear fluid of sick people associated with a short lecture. The artistic enrichment of the opening was a sample from the performance *The Little Prince* of the theater ANIMA MEA, as reminiscent of Saint-Exupéry's idea that the most important thing is invisible to the eyes. The exhibition presented the results of research focused on microscopic observation of tear fluid and is an example of successful cooperation between the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Science of Pavol Jozef Šafárik University and the Slovak Academy of Sciences. The achieved scientific-research results were published in two journals with impact factor and one paper was published in a domestic journal. The results were presented at domestic and foreign conferences in the form of invited lectures (3/2).



Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:

https://aleph.upjs.sk/F/7MCUFUA1PPU88Y2FRQTTHU74T9REDC8AE879GSQTCJ5F7159Q-40009?func=find-c-0&local_base=epc01

VEGA 1/0372/17:

The use miRNA and fluorescence techniques in diagnosis of bladder tumors – principal investigator: prof. Ing. **Mária Mareková, CSc.**

The urinary bladder tumor diagnosis is based on the changes of vital cell functions on the gene and protein level. Response to processes ongoing in tumor environment are molecules and metabolites that can be detected in urine. Revealing the causes of tumor is an extremely challenging process and requires both standard clinical trials and genomic, transcriptomic and metabolomic access. The presence of various urine molecules (e.g. miRNA) and metabolites that represent natural fluorophores, are characterized by physiological condition and allow pathological conditions to be distinguished. The most significant results from the solution of **VEGA 1/0372/17** includes the formation of a group of patients with histologically defined tumors in which the 3D fluorescence metabolomic analysis (so-called fingerprints) isolated specific miRNA from urine. Based on the combination of individual analyzes, which will continue even after the end of the project, we plan to create an algorithm characterizing the micro environment of the tumor, which could be used in the diagnosis of the urinary bladder tumor. Creating a database of fingerprints of patients from different urological diagnosis and their subsequent computer validation could contribute to early diagnosis of the diseases. Implementation of these modern and still highly current molecular methods contributes to improving laboratory diagnostics and moves it towards personalized medicine. The scientific and research results were published in **three** scientific and research papers *in extenso* in reviewed domestic journal and one paper was published in a foreign current content journal (IF: 2.943; 5-year Impact Factor: 3.321), registered also in the Web of Science database/Scopus. The results were presented on both domestic and foreign conferences and published in the form of abstracts (8) as well as full paper contributions (1).

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:

https://aleph.upjs.sk/F/7MCUFUA1PPU88Y2FRQTTHU74T9REDC8AE879GSQTCJ5F7159Q-40009?func=find-c-0&local_base=epc01

KEGA 013UPJŠ-4/2016:

Clinical biochemistry – principal investigator: prof. Ing. **Mária Mareková, CSc.**

Determined objectives of the **KEGA 013UPJŠ-4/2016** - E-version of teaching materials (teaching texts, methods, causeries, tests, videos) and a nationwide university textbook were met. The electronic version of the textbook is already available at (<https://portal.lf.upjs.sk/clanky.php?aid=222>), its book form is ready to print. From a global point of view, results achieved unambiguous benefit. As electronic teaching materials and the print textbook contains the latest recommendations and trends in clinical-biochemical diagnostics. Modern interdisciplinary approaches that will contribute to a higher level intermediation and student motivation were used in their preparation.

The main outputs of the project were: e-learning materials - teaching texts, methodologies, case reports, tests that are available for students of medical faculties on the portal of UPŠ LF in Košice under the name Clinical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine. These can be continuously updated



and supplemented according to the needs and suggestions of teachers as well as students. The forthcoming nationwide university textbook "Clinical Biochemistry" fills a gap in the market, as despite the teaching of the subject Clinical Biochemistry at all Faculty of Medicine in the Slovak Republic, the textbook has been absent so far. Its use should be in both undergraduate and postgraduate education. As part of the project, partial results were also presented at scientific and professional events (Olomouc, Prague).

<https://portal.lf.upjs.sk/articles.php?aid=114> and <https://portal.lf.upjs.sk/clanky.php?aid=222>

VEGA 1/0873/16:

Characterization of microenvironment of endometrial carcinoma – principal investigator: doc. RNDr. **Miroslava Rabajdová, PhD.**

During the solution of the **VEGA 1/0873/16** project, pathological changes in the biological material of patients with endometriosis and endometrial carcinoma were monitored by scanning microscopy and molecular biochemical methods. In the first part of the project, morphological changes of DNA and chromatin, related to high-intensity transcription of specific oncogenes, were monitored and evaluated in comparison with a healthy control. A high-sensitivity atomic force microscopy (AFM) technique was used to investigate the surface properties of samples with high spatial resolution. A greater width of ssDNA as well as dsDNA was detected in the blood of patients with endometriosis and endometrial adenocarcinoma when compared to the control group. Similarly, the width of nucleosomes was greater, suggesting increased activity of nuclear histone deacetylases associated with epigenetic histone modification processes. The obtained results point to the possible use of the AFM method as a unique detection technique, which can verify the occurrence and differentiate endometriosis from uterine endometrial carcinoma based on the interconnection of relationships between temporal and spatial dynamics of molecular mechanisms. In the second part of the project, changes in expression of mRNA of specific pro- (PLGF) and anti-angiogenic factors (endogline) in the blood of patients with a precancerous form of endometriosis method by real-time PCR were detected. The expression level of the endogline gene showed a significant increase in mRNA when compared to the control group. Conversely, the PLGF-angiogenic gene was characterized by reduced expression, indicating reduced neoangiogenesis and neoplastic differentiation. The results achieved confirmed that changes in individual angiogenic genes affect not only the process of angiogenesis during the emergence of disease, but also affect the progression of the monitored disease. The determination of gene transcription activity can therefore contribute to the correct selection of high risk patients with endometriosis. Implementation of these modern and still highly current molecular methods contributes to improving laboratory diagnostics and moves it towards personalized medicine. In summary, there have been achieved scientific research results published in 2 ADC - foreign current content journals, 2 ADM papers were published in journals registered in WOS/SCOPUS databases). Two ADE scientific papers were published in other foreign journals. The results achieved were presented on both domestic and foreign conferences and were published in the form of abstracts (7 outputs). ADC, one ade and two ADF papers are in press.

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:

https://aleph.upjs.sk/F/7MCUFUA1PPU88Y2FRQTTTHU74T9REDC8AE879GSQTCJ5F7159Q-40009?func=find-c-0&local_base=epc01

VEGA 1/0115/14:

Study of the mechanism of thoracic aorta aneurysm due to regulatory changes of signalling pathway TGF-1 β – principal investigator: prof. Ing. **Mária Mareková, CSc.**



In the context of the solution of the project **VEGA 1/0115/14**, pathological changes were monitored in the tissue of the thoracic aorta (TAA) as well as in the blood by fluorescent analysis methods, clinical-biochemical and molecular-biochemical methods. Fluorescent fingerprint, used in blood studies confirmed its diagnostic potential. Changes of the expression of selected inflammatory cytokines (CRP, IL6) and their receptors (TNFR1, TNFR2, IL6R) as well as changes in extracellular matrix damage markers expression (Emilin-1, MMP9, Timp) in the blood and tissue of patients with different degrees of TAA progression. Based on the detection of individual markers, there were already a significantly increased level of mRNA and proteins for CRP and IL6, which indicates the progression of the strings of the vascular wall were shown in early phases of TAA (up to 4.3 cm). Inflammatory changes closely correlated with MMP levels and emilin-1, whose increased activity suggests progressive weakening of the ECM by targeted degradation of fibrin, induction of the TGF- β - β lane, while both processes increase the risk of TAA rupture.

The results of the study of selected parameters confirm the deterioration of the tissue with TAA progression, which could contribute to a better laboratory diagnosis of TAA, respectively to the indications of specific surgical procedures at the molecular level. The results achieved in solving the project are expanding the knowledge of TAA mechanism and can also be used in developing new diagnostic markers that would contribute not only to improve clinical diagnostics, but also monitoring patient therapy. In summary, there have been achieved scientific and research results published in 4 foreign current content journals (ADC), two papers were published in journals registered in WOS/SCOPUS databases (ADM, ADN). Furthermore, seven scientific papers were published in other foreign / domestic journals (ADF). The results achieved were presented on both domestic and foreign conferences and were published in the form of abstracts (14 outputs).

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:

https://aleph.upjs.sk/F/H18E6UM1RL73KCE7FQUK9JASNRG2L8S66S8G79LRHFDM9EIQ4J-33228?func=find-c-0&local_base=epc01

VEGA 1/1236/12:

Effect of humic acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids on animal production health, antioxidant status, the activity of mitochondria, lipid profile, absorption of certain heavy metals and pesticides from feed – principal investigator: doc. MVDr. Ladislav Vaško, CSc.

Several important and interesting knowledge about the studied substances were identified during the solution of **VEGA 1/1236/12**. It was observed that antioxidant enzymes of mitochondria in various organs as liver, kidney, heart react differently to oral income of natural substances, e.g. gamma linolenic acid, which is caused by a different preference to nutrients in individual organs. It is apparent from the results achieved that when applying natural or synthetic substances affecting antioxidant status, it is very important to find an effective concentration because higher or lower concentration used can adversely affect the health state of the organism. Completely new knowledge is the finding that oral administration of humic acids change the concentration of microelements not only in different bodies, but also the intracellular redistribution within the body and thus modifies the metabolic activity of the cell. The knowledge in the available literature has not been described and therefore it is desirable continue the research (submitted a new VEGA project) as the effect of only one used huminic acid concentration was studied. The results in the project solution were presented on both domestic and foreign scientific conferences (55) and scientific papers were published in foreign current content journals, respectively. registered in WOS or Scopus databases (9) and domestic scientific (11) and professional (5) journals.

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:



<https://aleph.upjs.sk/cgi-bin/epc2.cgi?set=106532&sestava=7&pocet=93&dotaz=1/1236/12&sesnum=2V3X2XEKAU897XPQSALF6LBC83NKDN2J2U6CJ9138P632XX34U-26396>

VEGA 1/0999/11:

The effect of polyphenols and monoamine oxidase inhibitors on mitochondrial function – principal investigator: prof. Ing. Juraj Guzy, CSc.

As part of the solution of **VEGA 1/0999/11**, the effect of selegiline (deprenyl) was monitored in high (0.001 mol/kg) and low doses (0.00001 mol/kg) on Wistar rat's mitochondria. High doses of selegiline are associated with adverse side effects. For rats, their positive effect on the respiratory control ratio of mitochondria was confirmed. It was proved, that tetramethylpyrazine (TMP) caused vasodilation and inhibition of blood plate aggregation, and demonstrated a significant antioxidant effect. Our results point to the protective effect of TMP on small intestine mucosa. Studies provided with the support of this grant can serve as pilot studies for various clinical testing of the therapeutic effect of test substances (eg deprenyl). It would be appropriate to clinically test the therapeutic effect of low doses of deprenyl in people suffering from Parkinson's disease, as their positive effect has been confirmed on the respiratory control ratio of rats bmitochondria. Substituted chalcones showed a protective effect against oxidative stress. The studies with TMP, that causes vasodilation and inhibition of blood platelet aggregation point to the TMP protective effect on the small intestine mucosa, indicating the positive effect of TMP administration in ischemic-reperfusion damage of the small intestine. The results from the project solution were presented to 4 domestic and foreign scientific conferences including conferences organized by FEBS with the publication of the abstract in the current content journal (Mareková, Miria - Tomečková, Vladimír - Revická, Miroslava Doctorand - Guzy, Juraj: Study of Endogenous Fluorescence of Mitochondria by Fluorescence Techniques - no. Project: VEGA 1/0999/11, MŠ SR - APVV 0252-07. In: FEBS JOURNAL. - ISSN 1742-464X. - Vol. 280, SUPPL. 1 (2013), p. 262.) Furthermore, the results were published in one current content journal (Toth, Štefan Jr. - Pekárová, Timea - Varga, Ján - Tóth, Stefan - Tomečková, Vladimír - Gál, Peter - Veselá, Jarmila - Guzy, Juraj: Intravenous Administration of Tetramethylpyrazine Reduces Intestinal Ischemia -Reperfusion Injury in Rats - no. Project: VEGA 1/0402/10, VEGA 1/0999/11. In: American Journal of Chinese Medicine. - ISSN 0192-415x. - Vol. 41, No. 4 (2013) p. 817-829) and 3 scientific papers has been published in domestic journals.

Published papers are registered in UK UPJŠ and a complete list of published outputs is accessible from:

<http://aleph.upjs.sk/cgi-bin/epc2.cgi?set=011127&sestava=1&pocet=8&dotaz=Kod%20pracoviska=%20UPS51010%20and%20Rok%20vydania%28985r%29=%202001-%203E2013%20and%20Projekt%28typ%29=%20VEGA%20and%20Projekt%28C4%8D%20ADslo%29=%201/0999/11&sesnum=12SM85PAEHN845NINYBXBGUFJ11JEB75CG6HLVHKEHDBKBB8G-16648>