CYTOPROTECTIVE ACTION OF THE RIBES NIGRUM

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There are many different factors that can lead the red bone marrow cell to increase the frequency of the toxic damage. In the clinical and experimental practices phenolic substances that were got from the plants are widely used as antioxidants, particulary the substances of the flavonoid nature. That's why the searching of the new effective cytoprotectors that have membrane stabilizing activity is topical. So if the last ones are the part of the leaves of the Ribes nigrum, we guess that we should explore its membrane-stabilizing properties.

With the choosing the optimal model, the red bone marrow cells, that had been got before every experiment, were used. The number of this cells in a gotten suspension was counted by the method of determination the number of the white blood cells (leukocytes).

40% ethanol was used as a toxical substance. The leaves of the Ribes nigrum were explored as 40% tincture doses 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, and 1.0 ml. A Shrek's method was used for estimation the quality of cytotoxic and cytoprotective action. The essence of this method lies in the fact that the living bone marrow cells don't skip a pigment when it's being painted by the 1% water solution of the methylen blue while the membrance of the damaged cells are fixing the color.

0,5 ml of the bone marrow cells (with the concentration $2.43*10^5$) and a dose of the exploring substance was imported to the tubes for determination of the cytoprotective action of the leaves of Ribes nigrum. A control was the bone marrow cells with the adding 0.5 ml of physiological solution.

The received information found out that the 0.5 ml dosed tincture of the Ribes's nigrum leaves has the most expressed membrane-stabilizing activity. So we can make a conclusion that an exploring preparation has membrane-stabilizing activity on the isolated red bone marrow cells.