

Research Article

Carcinogenesis and Angiogenesis Study Induced by Anthrachinone Plants and Hydroxyanthracen Derivatives in Chicken Eggs

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The importance of identifying new techniques and biological models for the evolutionary understanding of the different forms of cancer and of the carcinogens attributed to their formation also in the natural environment is fundamental.

The study that has been carried out aims precisely at the development of these new models and at the identification of potentially carcinogenic molecules or natural compounds.

Method: Two supermarket eggs (not fertilized) were taken and two incisions were made on both with the creation of an inoculation window on the half-egg shell, with partial lesion of the membrane underlying the shell to facilitate the inoculation of the HA hydroxyanthracene derivatives. , these were isolated by fractionation in two solutions constituting two apolar and polar phases, the apolar fraction was introduced in the first egg (A) while the polar fraction in the second egg (B) for a quantity of approximately 1 ml both eggs were incubated for 9 days in an incubator at a temperature of 38 °C.

OBSERVATION STUDY

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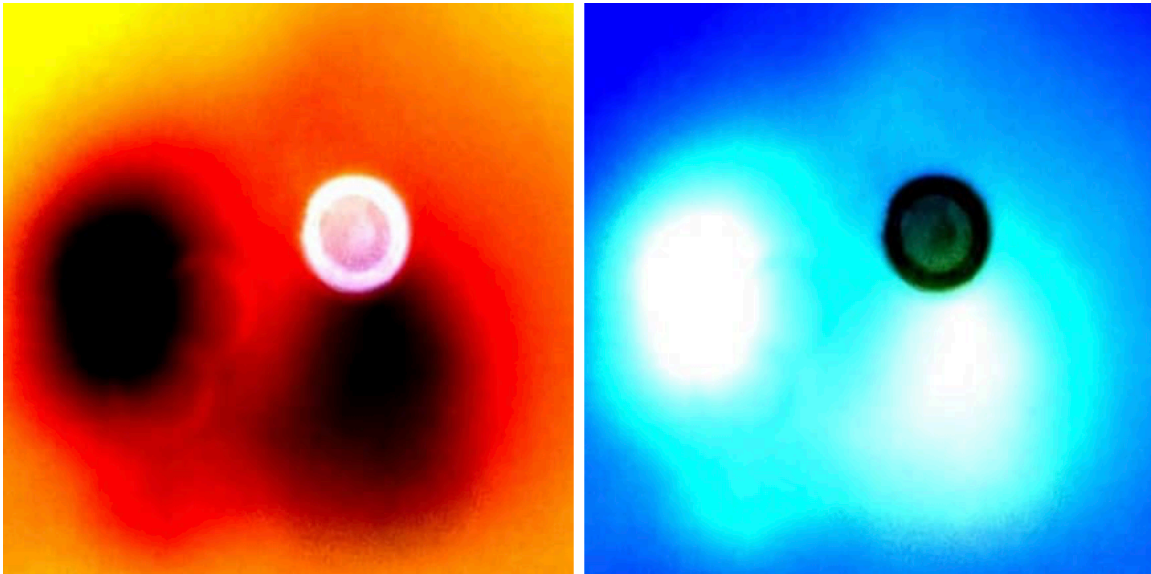
Objective Exam

In both eggs (A) and (B) the inoculum membrane placed under the shell in the first days appears bright red on the seventh day the membrane takes on a black color and thickens causing difficulty in penetrating the instruments on the ninth day performing dissection with removal of the membrane and part of the shell devotes itself to the egg (B) at the level of the yolk of areas in angiogenesis attributable to a bright bright red color with the presence of more black spots attributable to phenomena compatible with carcinogenic phenomena induced by polar fraction of HAD the consistency of the yolk and its membrane appears fragile.

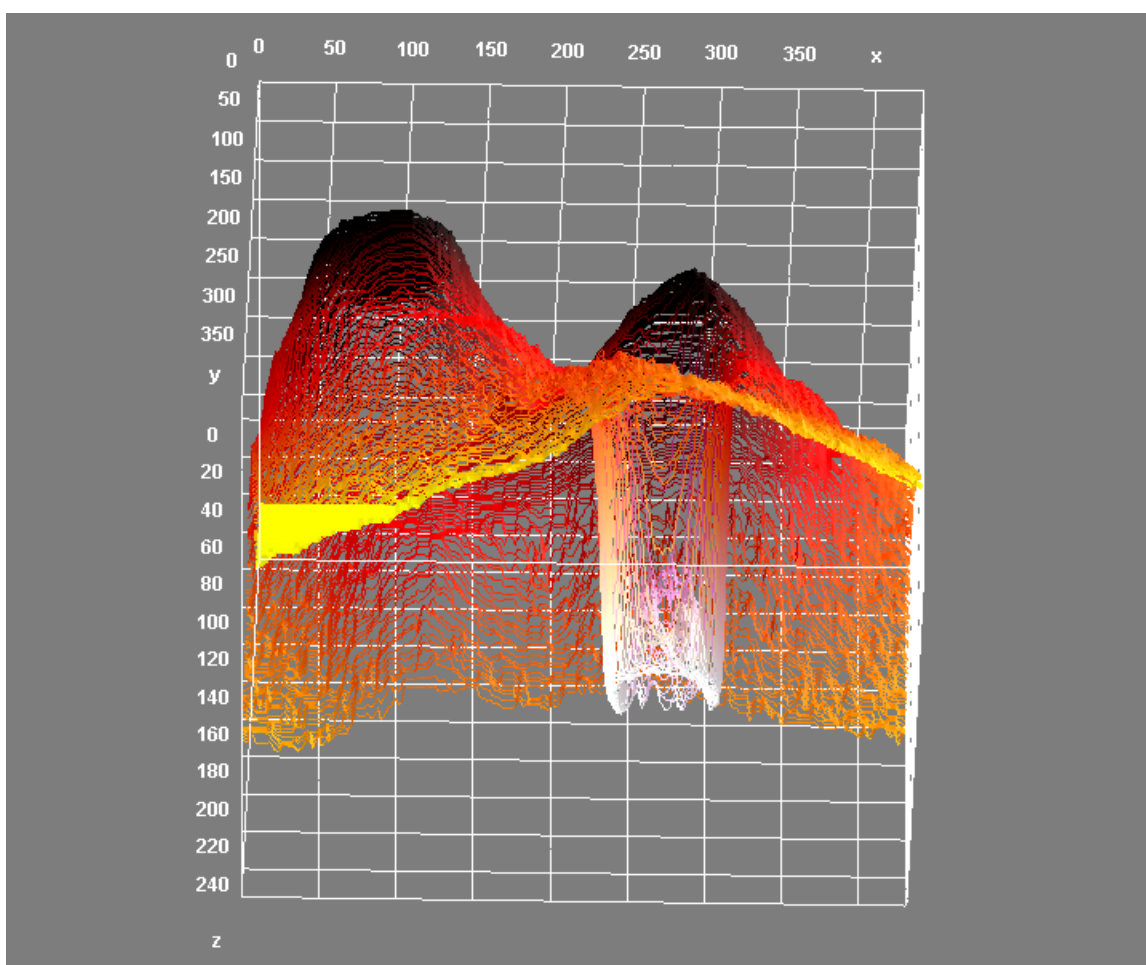


Membrane in an inflammatory state

Egg Cell Analysis



Presence of angiogenesis and beginning of polynucleidic formation



In the egg (A) there are no substantial changes in appearance that are not compatible with normal unfertilized eggs, the yolk appears intact and the membrane resistant.

Conclusion

The carcinogenic activity of hydroxyanthracenic derivatives occurs only if these compounds are inoculated separately from the phytocomplex of the anthraquinone plant such as Aloe as already confirmed with models of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in previous experimentation, with polynucleoid formations in chicken eggs while as a whole phytocomplex appear completely harmless

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