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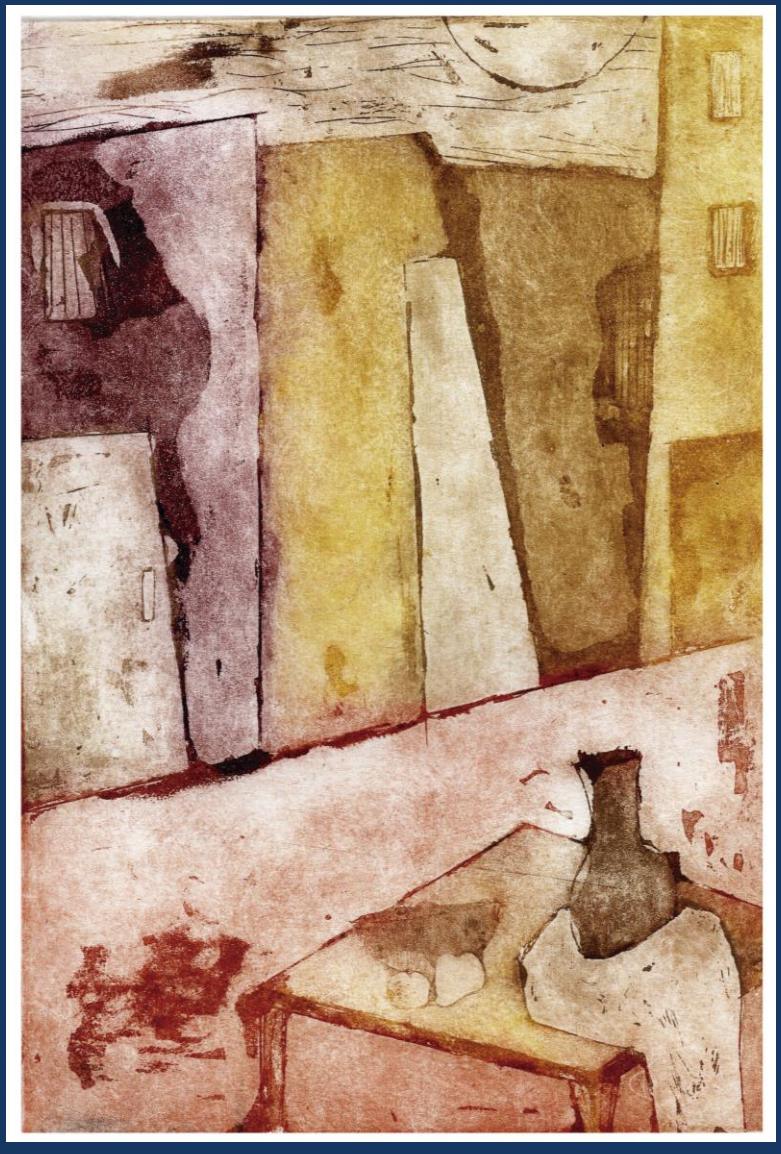

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REUNIÓN ANUAL DE SOCIEDADES DE BIOCIENCIA 2019

LXIV Reunión Anual de la
Sociedad Argentina de Investigación Clínica (SAIC)

LI Reunión Anual de la
Asociación Argentina de Farmacología Experimental (SAFE)

XXI Reunión Anual de la
Sociedad Argentina de Biología (SAB)

XXXI Reunión Anual de la
Sociedad Argentina de Protozoología (SAP)

IX Reunión Anual de la
Asociación Argentina de Nanomedicinas
(NANOMED-ar)

VI Reunión Científica Regional de la Asociación Argentina
de Ciencia y Tecnología de Animales de Laboratorio
(AACyTAL)

con la participación de
The Histochemical Society

13 - 16 de noviembre de 2019
Hotel 13 de Julio - Mar del Plata

EDITORES RESPONSABLES

Dra. Mónica Costas
Dra. Gabriela Marino
Dr. Pablo Azurmendi

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ANNUAL MEETING OF BIOSCIENCE SOCIETIES 2019

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VI Regional Scientific Meeting of Asociación Argentina
de Ciencia y Tecnología de Animales de Laboratorio
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CHIEF EDITORS

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13 % of the projects submitted, allocated jointly to these three areas, and 3 % for other categories. The most used animal species were mice (Mus musculus) in 82 % of the protocols, followed by rats (Rattus norvegicus) (13 %) and 5 % of other species. Regarding mice strains, most protocols employed C57BL/6 or BALB/c. The severity classification of the procedures was based on EU Directive (2010/63). Thus, procedures classified as mild or moderate were 42 %, while 10 % were severe, 3 % with no recovery or mild and 3 % had no recovery. Considering the lack of local database on the use of laboratory animals, this work provides updated information of the local scenario of animal use for research and may contribute to developing long term scientific policies that ensure the welfare of animals used in research to help fulfill IACUC's responsibilities in Argentina.

0161 - OPTIMAL NUTRITION MURINE MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF NON-TRANSMISSIBLE CHRONIC DISEASES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Narella Antonina COLUSSI | Patricia Ruth ROMERO VIDOMLANSKY | Juan Santiago TODARO | Juan Pablo RODRIGUEZ | Gabriela Beatriz OLEA | Tania Romina STOYANOFF | Maria Victoria AGUIRRE

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL NORDESTE. FACULTAD DE MEDICINA

The development of animal models of optimal nutrition, understood as one that acts as a protective factor against chronic non communicable diseases (NCDs) is an area of interest in medical sciences. The general objective of the work was to evaluate the nutritional adequacy of experimental diets based on natural ingredients rich in linolenic acid w3 (ALA; C18:3) in experimental mice through multiparametric determinations. Thirty male mice of the Balb-c strain (28 days) from the Bioterium of the Faculty of Medicine-UNNE (CICUAL MED-UNNE Res protocol No. 02/17) were used. Mice were distributed randomly in 3 lots (10 animals each) provided with water and food ad libitum and were fed for 70 days: LOT 1 CONTROL= commercial balanced diet, LOT 2= diet B with crushed chia seeds (Hispanic sage) and LOT 3= diet C with crushed flax seeds (Linnum usitatissimum L). Growth indicators, biochemical parameters, histological and endogenous bioconversion of ALA were determined. The data were processed with the Prism 6.0 software. Weights did not change significantly among lots. The biochemical levels of glucose, cholesterol and triglycerides were lower in the experimental lots compared to control. Histological studies with H / E and PAS stains did not reveal apparent damage to the tissues in both experimental groups. Diet B fed mice showed bioconversion of ALA in 6.4 ± 0.32 % of eicosapentanoic acid (EPA, C 22: 5) and 22.7 ± 1.13 % of docosahexanoic acid (DHA, C 22: 6) in brains. Mice fed with diet C showed no bioconversion in EPA and 114.30 ± 5.7 % in DHA. In conclusion, diets B and C demonstrated lipid lowering and hypoglycemic properties, induced optimal nutrition without causing histopathological alterations. Diet C formulated with crushed flax seed caused the greatest bioconversion in brains of ALA in DHA. This study might contribute to obtain murine experimental models based in dietary conditioning for the study of NCDs.

0325 - PRIMED B LYMPHOCYTE DEPLETION BY POPLITEAL LYMPH NODE RESECTION SURGERY IN A MURINE MODEL OF DENGUE VIRUS INFECTION

Jorge Martín BRAHAMIAN (1) | Fernanda Agustina TOLEDO(2) | Alana BYRNE(3) | Fernando Pedro POLACK(3) | Laura Beatriz TALARICO(3)

INSTITUTO DE QUÍMICA BIOLÓGICA DE LA FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES (IQUIBICEN) (1); BIOTERIO FCEN-UBA (2); FUNDACIÓN INFANT (3)

Strategies designed to study B cell responses to viral infections in mice comprise passive transfer of antigen-specific antibodies, adoptive transfer of primed B lymphocytes or use of B-cell-deficient mice, among others. The objective of the present work is to describe ipsilateral popliteal lymph node resection surgery as a strategy to abrogate B cell responses in a mouse model of dengue virus (DENV) infection. C57BL/6 mice were inoculated with UV-inactivated DENV-1 or DENV-2 (equivalent of $5x10^5$ PFU) via footpad (f.p.). On day four, the ipsilateral popliteal lymph nodes in the hind legs corresponding to the inoculation site were removed. Control mice were inoculated with UV-inactivated DENV-1 via f.p. and underwent mock surgery or were inoculated with C6/36 cell supernatant (placebo) f.p. Briefly, C57BL/6 mice were anesthetized using an intraperitoneal injection of a mixture of ketamine and xylazine (100 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg of body weight, respectively, via i.p. injection). After depilation and skin antisepsis, the ipsilateral popliteal lymph nodes were removed. After surgery enrofloxacin (0.1 mg/ml, diluted in drinking water) was administered for 3 days as prophylaxis and tramadol (200 µl of a solution 100 mg/ml, diluted in 1 liter of drinking water) was administered for 4 days as an analgesic. Post-surgical wound healing and behavior was monitored. All the animals being operated survived the surgery and did not show mobility impairments in the operated member or disturbances in normal behavior. The efficacy of B cell depletion was tested at 40 days post-inoculation by DENV-specific IgG immunoassay. DENV-1 and DENV-2 IgG endpoint titers were significantly reduced 13- and 36- times, respectively, in lymph node resected mice, compared to animals that received mock surgery. The results demonstrate that popliteal lymph node resection was a successful strategy to deplete B cell response to DENV inoculation in mice

0497 - USE OF INTRA-RECTAL VIA IN CF1 MICE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF A COMBINATION OF ACEPROMAZIN AND MIDAZOLAM AS ANESTHETIC PREMEDICATION

Eduardo CATURINI (1) | Carolina BERGEROU | Marlene GODOY | Noelia PUCHETA | Maria RIBET | Gabriel GULLACE | Samuel RUIZ DÍAZ | Patricia APREA

LAB. DE CS. VETERINARIAS, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MEDICAMENTOS, ADMINISTRACIÓN NACIONAL DE MEDICAMENTOS, ALIMENTOS Y TECNOLOGÍA MÉDICA (ANMAT)

Intraperitoneal is the route of administration for anesthetic drugs generally used in mice. It requires a particular physical restraint that generates stress. The aim of the present work is to evaluate the intra-rectal (IR) route to administer an alternative drug combination that would allow, with low doses of drug, a comfortable handling of the animal and also to evaluate the impact produced by the repeated administration of acepromazine/midazolam IR in CF1 mice. At the initial stage, 12 CF1 mice were used. Each animal was administered acepromazine maleate and midazolam hydrochloride by IR using an intravenous Teflon catheter, previous manual emptying of the rectal ampoule, registering latency and duration of the effect in each case. In all the animals, the latency time recorded was 3 to 5 minutes and the duration of the effect was between 30 and 60 minutes. At the second stage, 10 female CF1 mice were used. The treated group was composed of 7 animals to which were administered the same dose as the previous group and by the same route, using the same materials and the same technique. The control group consisted of 3 animals that were administered the same volume of physiological solution. The maneuver was repeated daily for 12 consecutive days. At the end of the trial, the animals were euthanized. Necropsy examinations were made, taking samples of the rectum and colon that were processed according to routine techniques. There were no lesions at the epithelial level or inflammatory reaction, nor congestion and vascular edema in the treated animals. No significant statistical differences were observed between the treated animals and controls. The IR administration is a simple and fast option for the operator and it is safe for the animal. Additionally, the IR route for repeated administration of this pre-