MChbL toxicity studies in mammals *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Eka Khurtsidze
Mariam Gaidamashvili
e-mail: eka.khurtsidze @tsu.ge
Department of Biology, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Chavchavadze Ave. 3, 0128, Tbilisi

Chronic toxicity of mistletoe MChbL endotoxin in mammals and cytotoxicity *in vitro* on the short-term cultures of human peripheral blood lymphocytes using the MTT test has been studied. No changes in the general condition and behavior in experimental animals revealed when fed on MChbL dose-dependence manner. The weight changes did not exceed the permissible weight reduction - 10% threshold. Macro-morphological analysis of organs and tissues of experimental animals showed some changes in the liver and gall bladder structures related to MChbL concentrations applied.

It has been shown that MChbL endotoxin caused significant inhibition of proliferation of human peripheral blood lymphocytes at 500 mg/ml concentration and revealed an apparent cytotoxic effects. However, minimal concentration (10 mg/ml) of MChbL showing toxic effects towards Lepidoptera pests, have induced proliferation of human peripheral blood lymphocytes near the control point, thus indicate that MChbL is not a mitogen and show no toxic effects towards human peripheral blood lymphocytes.