Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields do not affect DNA damage and gene expression profiles of yeast and human lymphocytes med./bio.

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Published in: Radiat Res 2005; 164 (3): 277-285 Journal , PubMed , doi:10.1667/rr3426.1 Download citation in RIS format

Aim of study (acc. to author)

To study the effects of extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields on peripheral human blood lymphocytes and yeast.

Endpoint

• genotoxicity/mutation: DNA damage

Exposure

• 50/60 Hz, magnetic field, low frequency

Exposure	Parameters
Exposure 1: 50 Hz	<u>magnetic flux density</u> : 0.1 µT
Exposure duration: continuous for 18 hours	<u>magnetic flux density</u> : 1 µT
	<u>magnetic flux density</u> : 10 μT
	<u>magnetic flux density</u> : 100 µT

Extended view

Exposed system: intact <u>cell/cell culture</u> <u>yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae/strain</u> DBY747)

Methods

Endpoint/measurement parameters/methodology

- genotoxicity/mutation: DNA damage (strand breaks) and oxidized bases (comet assay)
- molecular biosynthesis: gene expression profiles (microarray)

Investigated system: <u>DNA/RNA</u>, intact <u>cell/cell culture</u> Time of investigation: after exposure

Main outcome of study (acc. to author)

After <u>exposure</u> to the <u>electromagnetic field</u>, an increase in the amount of <u>strand breaks</u> or <u>oxidated DNA bases</u> relative to controls or a variation in <u>gene expression</u> profiles were not observed. The data suggest that <u>extremely low frequency</u> <u>electromagnetic fields</u> do not induce <u>DNA</u> damage or affect <u>gene expression</u> in these two different <u>eukaryotic cell</u> systems.

Study character: medical/biological study, experimental study, full/main study

Study funded by

• Ministero delle attività produttive (Ministry for Productive Activities), Italy

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