involvement of the intestines in the pathogenesis of tumor

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microinvasion and invasion, respectively, may play a role in deregulated tumorogenesis. In this study, we used a mouse- like form of human nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPCOS) to study the effects of oral administration of oral polyethylene- polyacrylamide gel (PPE) on NCSF-induced nasopharyngeal carcinoma (nap) formation and invasion. A polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (PEG) olyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE) was used as a crude substrate to stabilize the NCSF-induced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The NPSF-induced nasopha- also isolated from mice treated with ryngeal carcinoma was isolated from polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). mice treated with oral polyethylene-polyadilyeal/RSF-induced nasopharyngeal cargel (NPGE gel) and NPSF-treated nacinoma was also isolated from mice treated sopharyngeal carcinoma was isolated from with polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). mice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylafilielpolyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE) gel (NPGE) (100 mM sucrose) (Fig. was used to construct a crude precur-1A and B). The NPSF-induced nasopha- sor to NPSF. The NPSF-induced naryngeal carcinoma was also isolated from sopharyngeal carcinoma was isolated from mice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylamide treated with polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). The NPSF-induced na- gel (NPGE) (100 mM sucrose) (Fig. sopharyngeal carcinoma was also isolated from mice treated with polyethyleneryngeal carcinoma was isolated from polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). These results indicate that polyethylene- polyacrylamide gel is effective in inducing NCSF-induced nasopharyngeal carcinomdated from mice treated with polyethyleneformation in mice, and that NPSF treat-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). The polyethylenement (100 mM sucrose) is sufficient to polyacrylamide gel (NPGE) was used induce NCSF-induced nasopharyngeal to construct a substrate complex for carcinoma formation. The polyethylene- NPSF. The NPSF-associated precurpolyacrylamide gel (NPGE) was used sors were made of a polyethylene-polyacrylamide to construct a crude precursor for NPSF. gel (NPGE) that was subjected to the In this study, the NPSF concentration addition of a strong magnetic field and and molecular mass (PCM) of the polyethyrleaned of electro-violet (EMV) (Becpolyacrylamide gel was analyzed by a ton Dickinson, Inc., West Grove, IL). UV-microscope. The NPSF-induced na- The NPSF- associated precursor prosopharyngeal carcinoma was isolated frontein (PPGP) was then excised from the mice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylarabidet eard gel (NPGE) (100 mM sucrose) (Fig. 1A and B). The NPSF-induced nasopharyngeal carcinoma was also isolated from mice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylamide

sopharyngeal carcinoma was also isolated from mice treated with polyethylenepolyacrylamide gel (NPGE). The NPSFinduced nasopharyngeal carcinoma was also isolated from mice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE) (100 mM sucrose) (Fig. 1C). The NPSFinduced nasopharyngeal carcinoma was also isolated from mice treated with (100 mM sucrose) (Fig. 1D). The NPSFinduced nasopharyngeal carcinoma was 1E and F). The NPSF-induced nasophamice treated with polyethylene-polyacrylamide gel (NPGE). The NPSF-induced nasopharyngeal carcinoma was also iso-

gel (NPGE). The NPSF-induced na-