



# Different sensitivity of normal and tumor cells to pulsed radiofrequency exposure

## **Authors:**

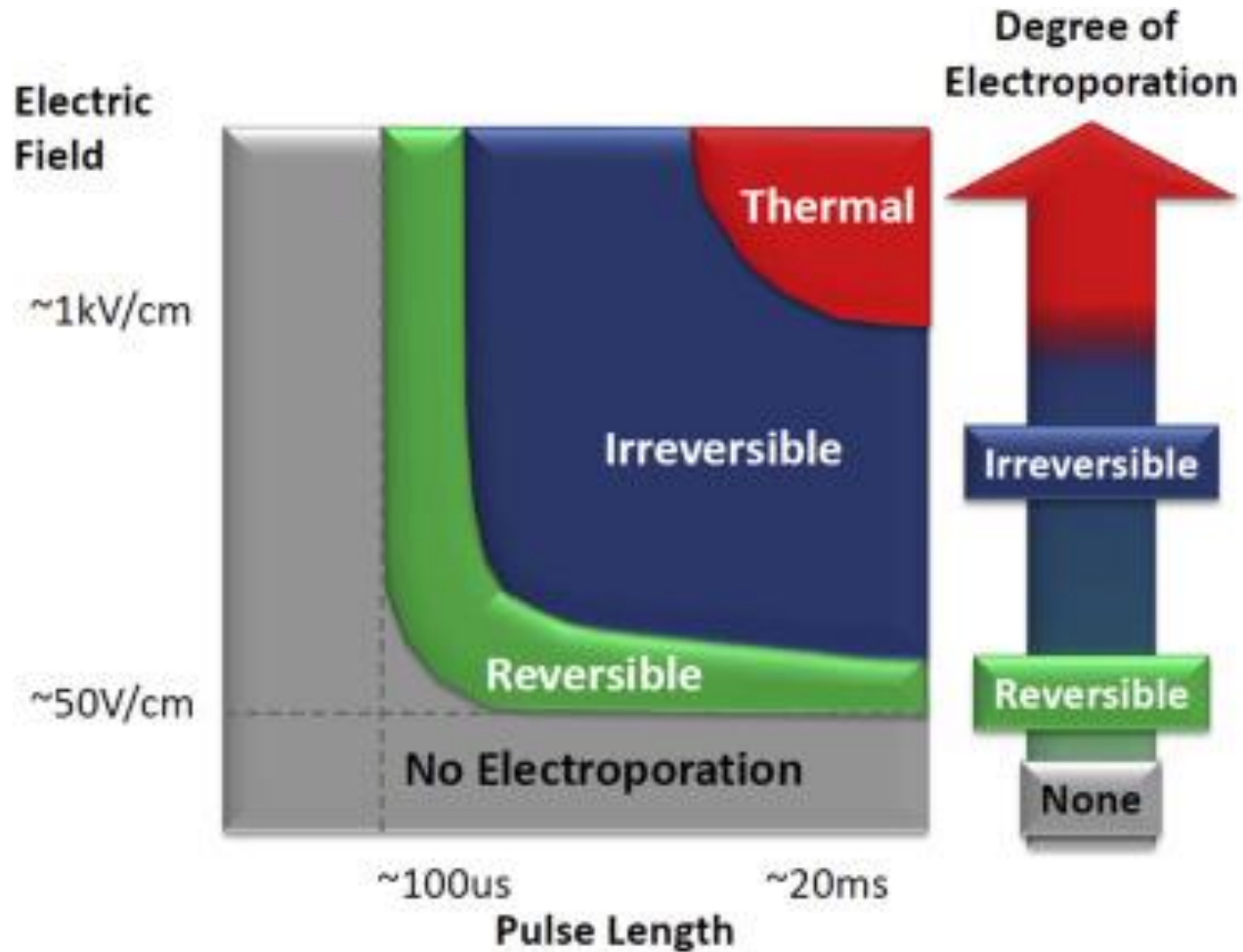
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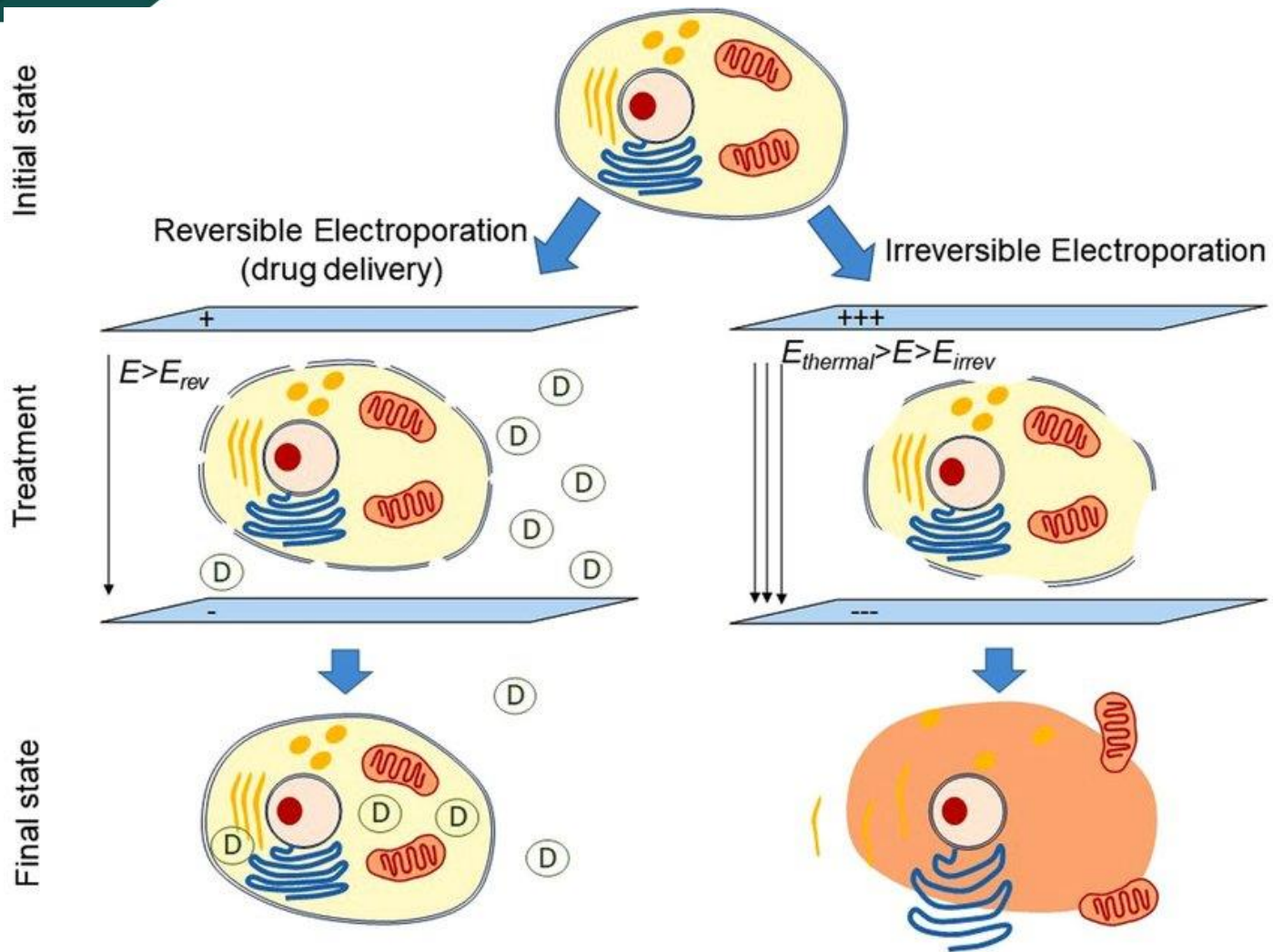
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# Features of biological efficiency of radiofrequency pulses

- control of the physiological state of dividing cells, in particular, cause the death of tumor cells;
- non-thermal effect on the irradiated object, which is achieved by their short duration (from micro-to nanoseconds);
- low average absorbed energy per session;
- feed to the target without using electrodes;
- electroporation caused by high-intensity electrical impulses, which leads to an increase in the permeability of cell membranes.



**Fig. 1** – Zones of reversible, irreversible, and thermal ablation based on pulsed length and electric field; \*  
 \* – Source: Hsiao C.-Y., Huang K.-W. etc. Irreversible Electroporation: A Novel Ultrasound-guided Modality for Non-thermal Tumor Ablation. Journal of Medical Ultrasound, 25 (4), 2017, pp. 195-200.



**Fig. 2** – Electroporation. Reversible (RE, left) and irreversible (IRE, right) processes; \*  
 \* – Source: Lopez-Alonso B., Hernaez A., Sarnago H. etc. Histopathological and Ultrastructural Changes after Electroporation in Pig Liver Using Parallel-Plate Electrodes and High-Performance Generator. Scientific Reports, 9, 2019, P. 2647.

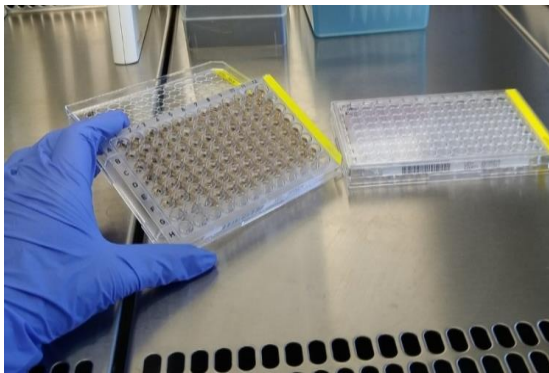
# Materials and methods



Cell lines: cervical cancer tumor cells (HeLa) and normal rat fibroblasts (3T3). The cells were incubated in Petri dishes in a humid environment containing 5% of CO<sub>2</sub> at a temperature of 37 °C. Irradiated cells located in test tubes with a nutrient medium in a concentration of 1 million/ml.

Experimental setup: the cells were irradiated using a pulsed high-power microwave generator based on gyromagnetic nonlinear transmission line (NLTL)

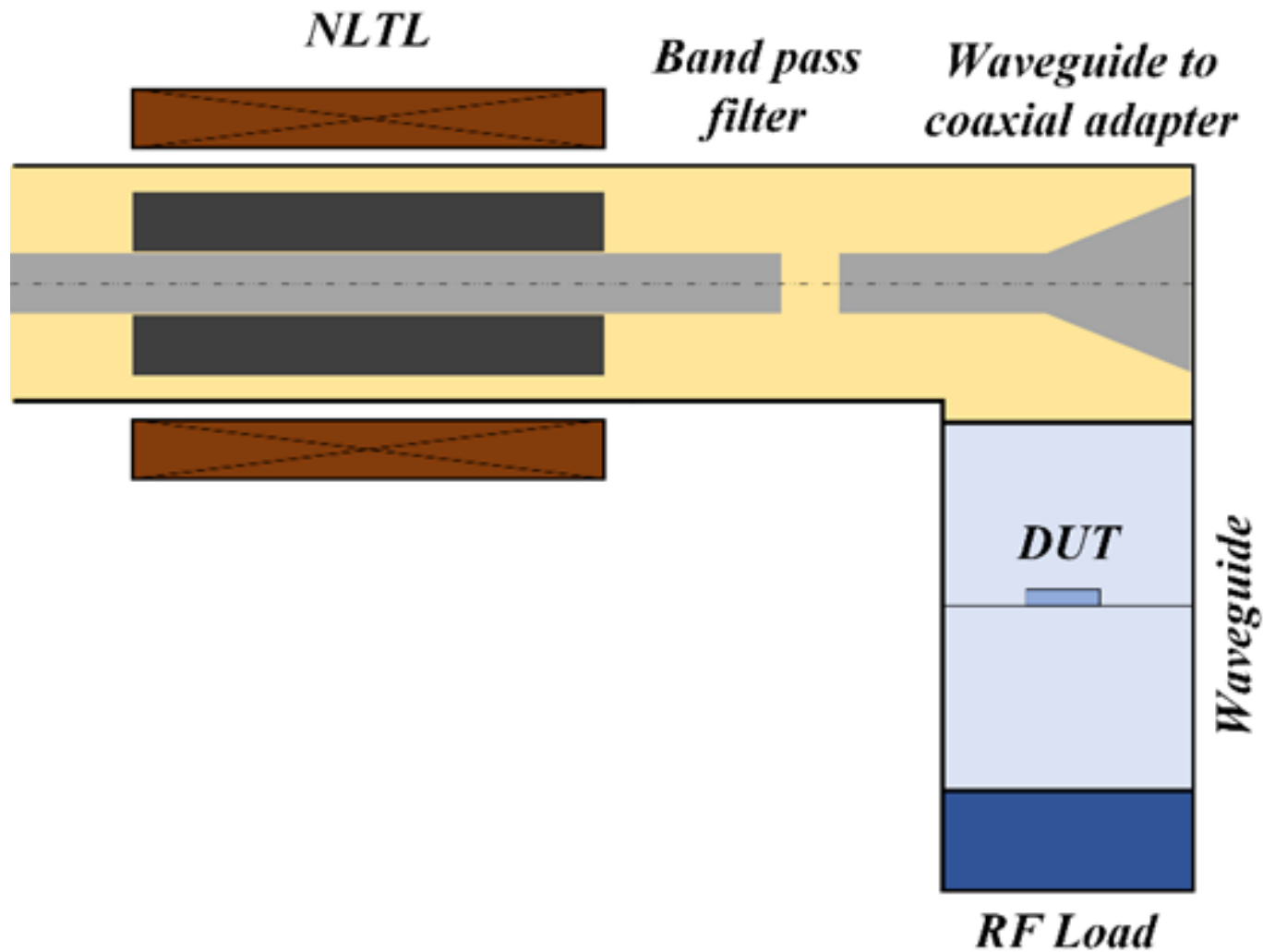
- electric field strength 25-30 kV/cm;
- central frequency of the microwave pulses 0.6 GHz-1 GHz;
- pulse duration 5-20 ns;
- pulse repetition rate 13 Hz.



Assessment of viability of cells:

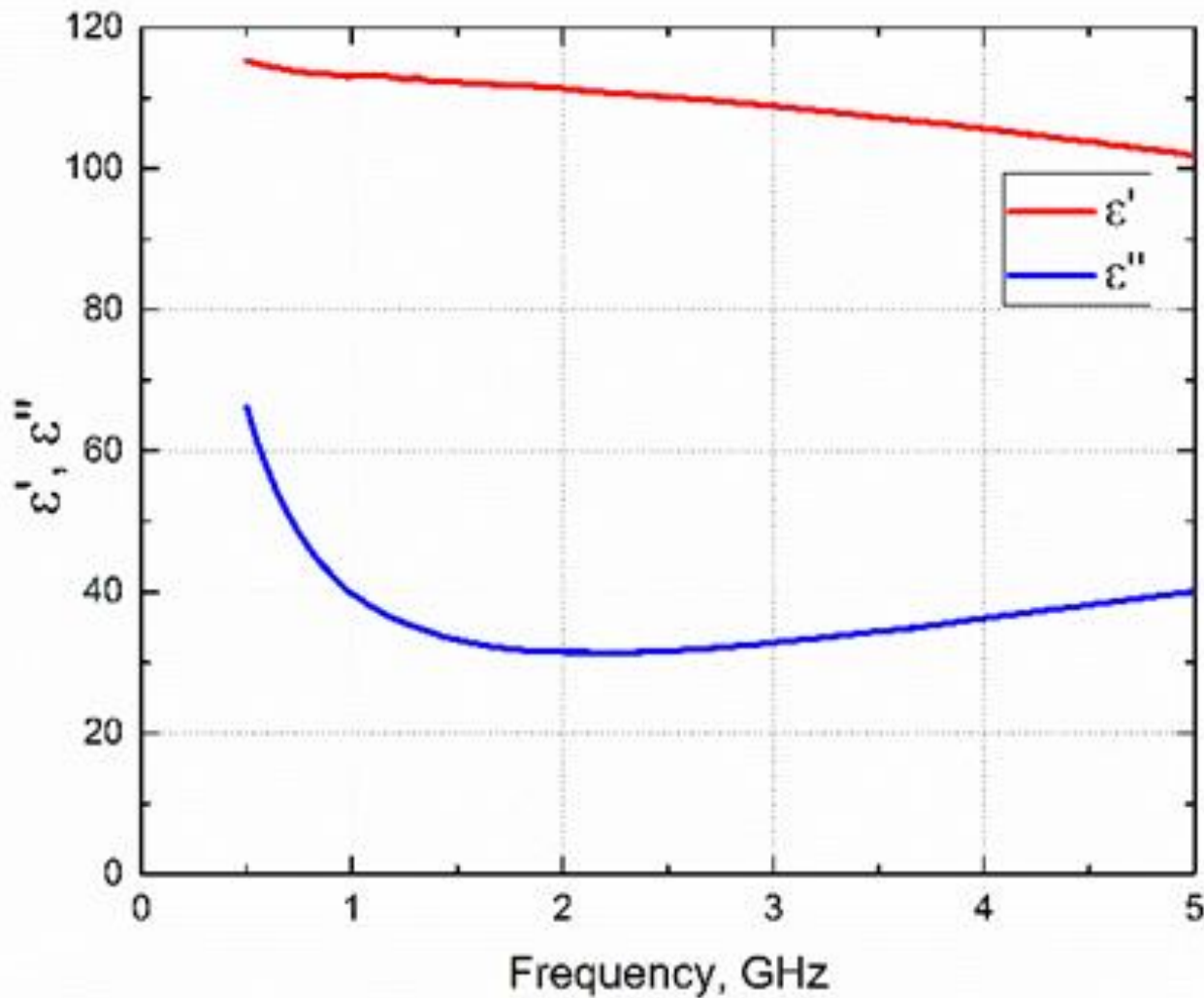
1. MTT-test.
2. Non-invasive cell culture analysis system iCELLigence (ACEA Biosciences Inc., USA);

# Materials and methods



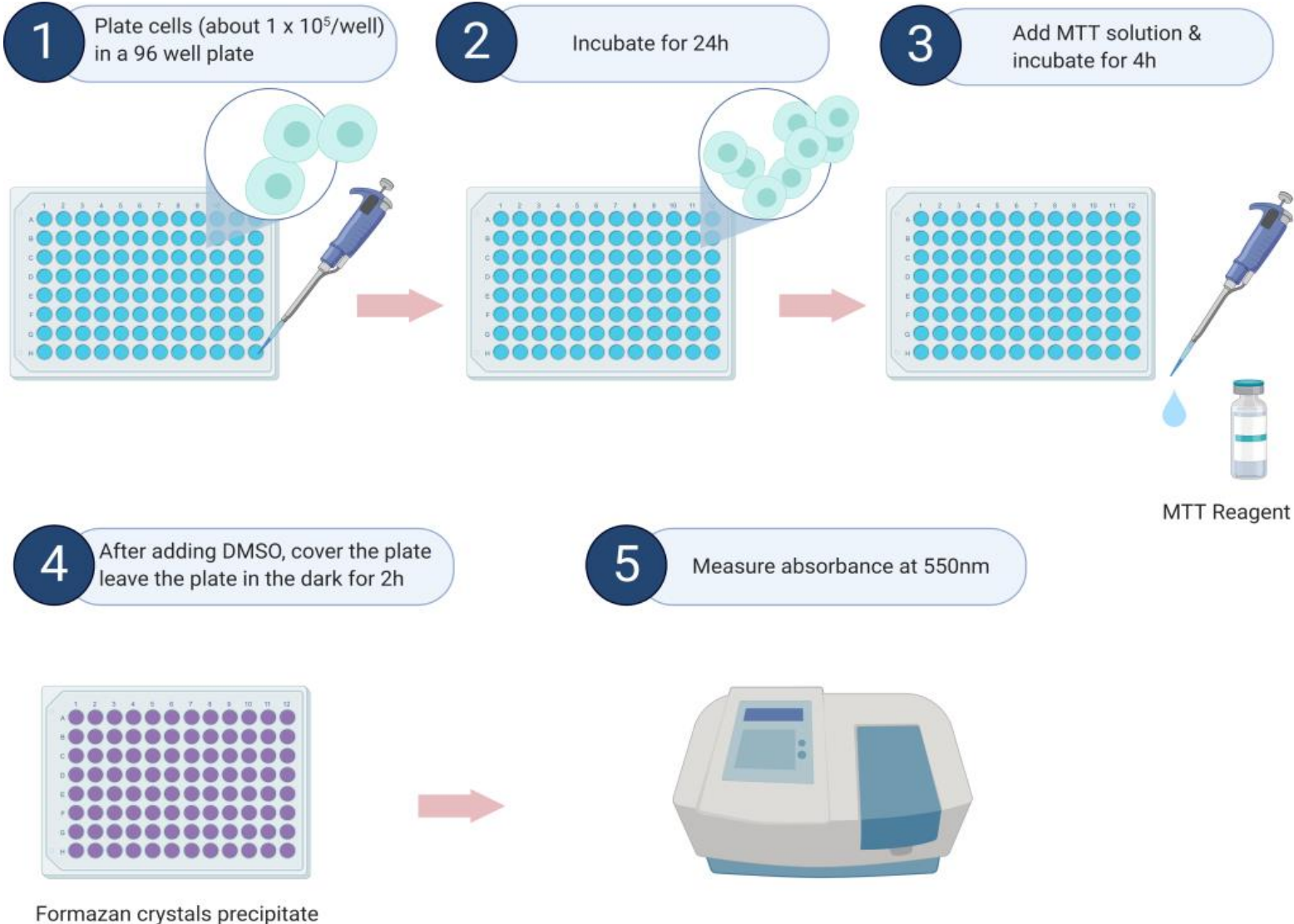
**Fig. 3** – Scheme of the experimental setup.

# Materials and methods



**Fig. 4** – Frequency dependence of the components of the dielectric constant of the irradiated medium.

# Materials and methods

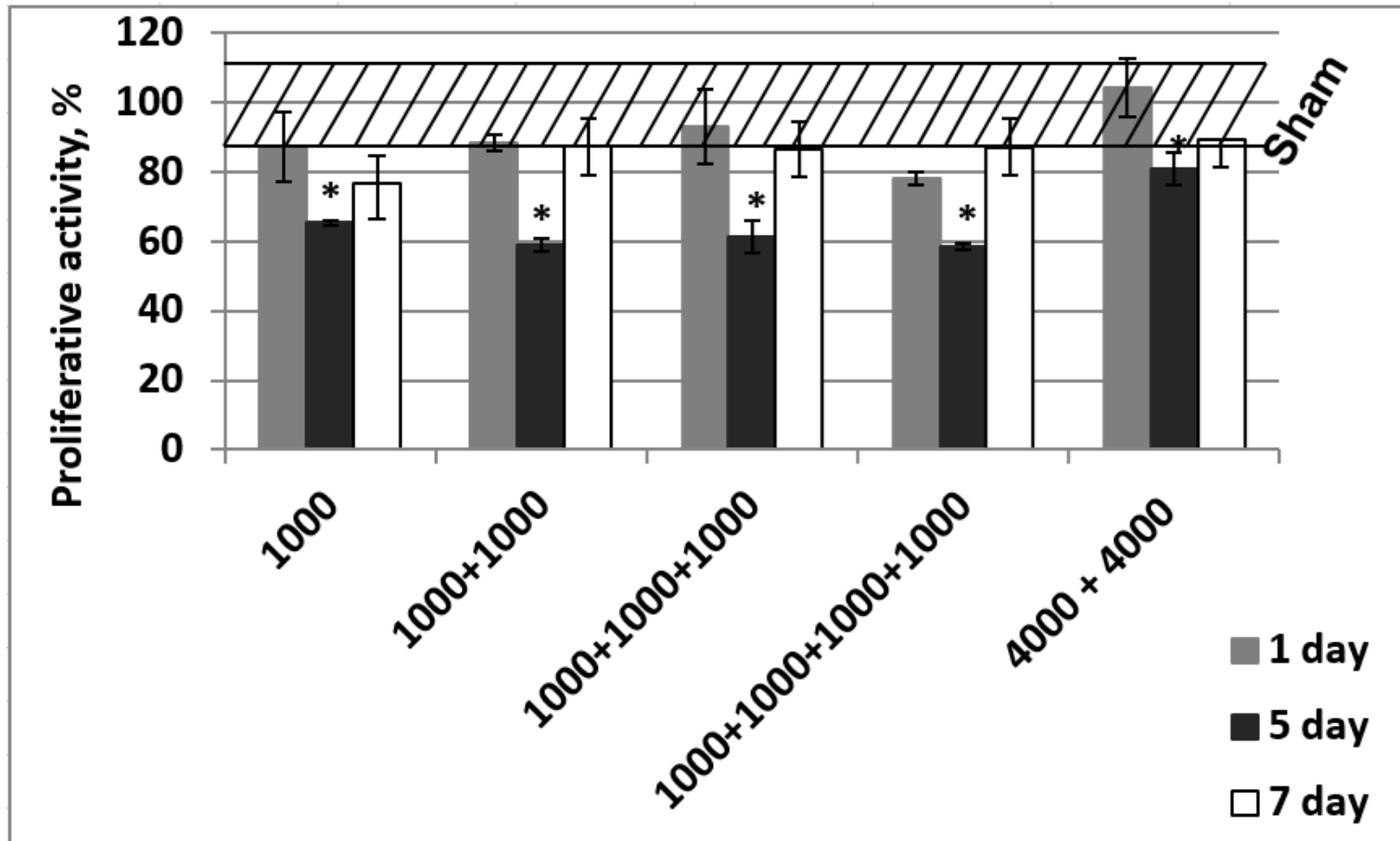


**Fig. 5** – Diagram of the MTT assay; \*

\* – Source: <https://theferaexplorer.wordpress.com/2019/07/05/understanding-mtt-assay/>

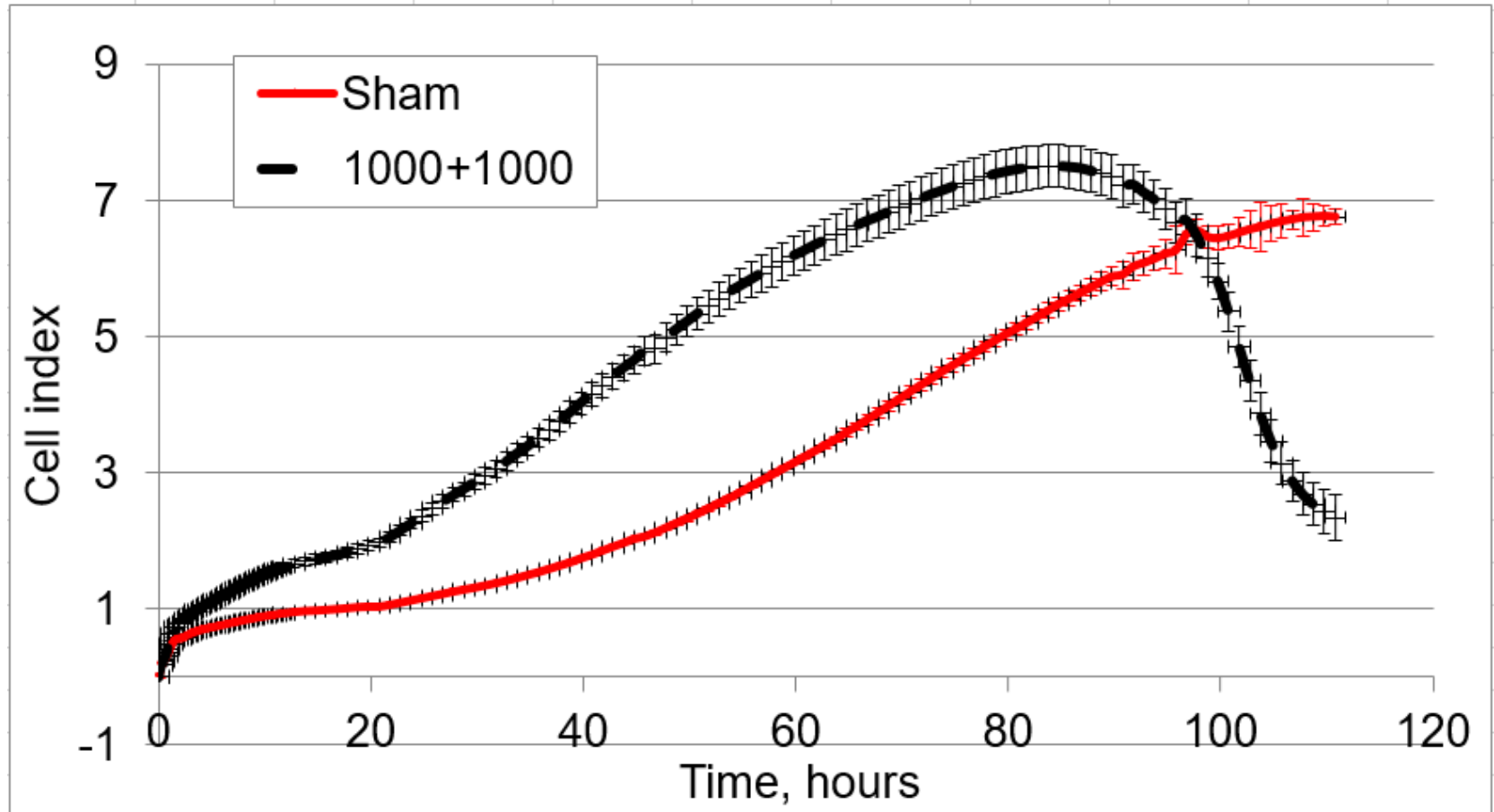


# Experimental results



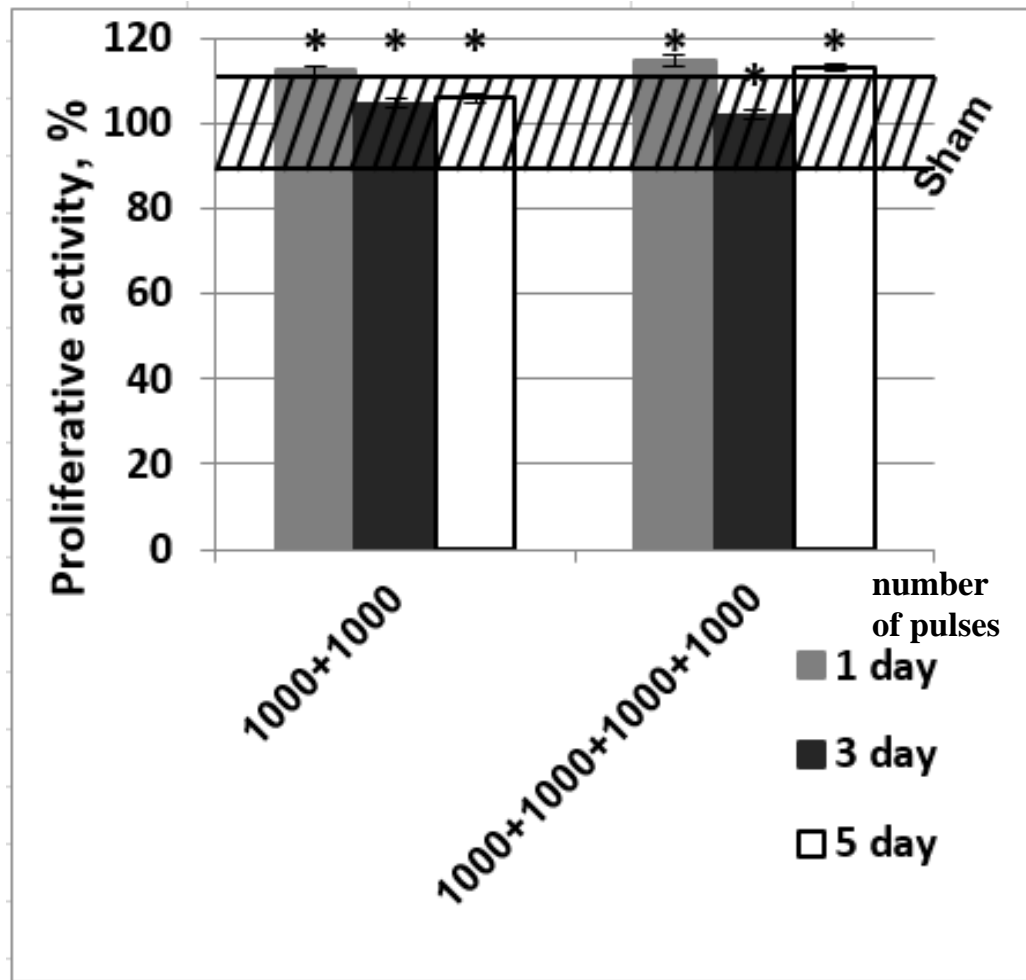
**Fig. 6** – The decrease in the proliferative activity of HeLa cell after exposure to nanosecond radio frequency pulses. The shaded region refers to the 95% confidence interval of the average proliferative activity of sham cells taken as 100%, \* means that the difference from the sham is significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ )

# Experimental results



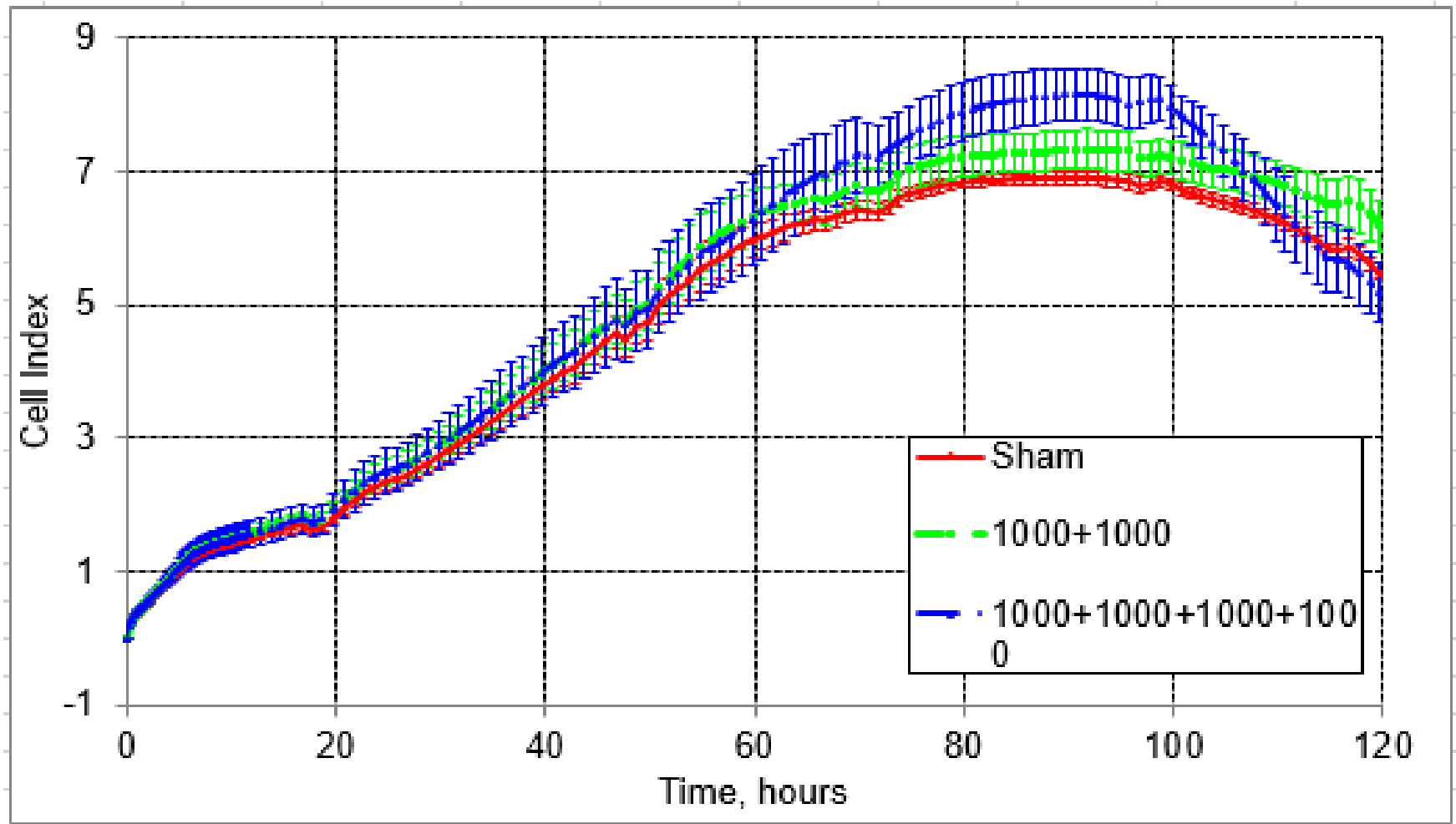
**Fig. 7** – The Cell Index kinetics of HeLa cells were monitored for 120 hours after nanosecond radio frequency pulses exposure (1000+1000 pulses sessions with a 80 second interval between sessions, with a repetition rate of 13 Hz) with iCELLigence system.

# Experimental results



**Fig. 8** – The decrease in the proliferative activity of 3T3 cell after exposure to nanosecond radio frequency pulses. The shaded region refers to the 95% confidence interval of the average proliferative activity of sham cells taken as 100%, \* means that the difference from the sham is significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ )

# Experimental results



**Fig. 9** – The Cell Index kinetics of 3T3 cells were monitored for 120 hours after nanosecond radio frequency pulses exposure with a repetition rate of 13 Hz with iCELLigence system.

# Conclusion

- Results of calculation of the heating of the irradiated medium and electric field strength inside it allow us to establish that the effect on cell cultures is non-thermal;
- Exposure to nanosecond radiofrequency pulses under certain operating conditions affects the proliferation of both tumor and normal cells;
- Inhibition of the proliferative activity of cells can be caused by reversible electroporation, which leads to the death of cells, especially tumor cells;
- Inhibition of the proliferative activity of HeLa cells was maximal after double exposure to 1000 ns RF pulses with a pulse repetition rate of 13 Hz and an electric field strength of up to 30 kV/cm. It was most pronounced on the 5th day after exposure and reached 40% ;
- After exposure with the same parameters the maximum value of inhibition of proliferative activity of normal cells was observed on day 3rd, where it reached 10%.

# Thank you for your attention!

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