Comparison in the efficiency of different murine lines for genotoxicity assays

Daniel Francisco ARENCIBIA-ARREBOLA 1, Luis Alfredo ROSARIO-FERNÁNDEZ 2, Yolanda Emilia SUÁREZ-FERNÁNDEZ 3, Alexis VIDAL-NOVOA 4, Livan DELGADO-ROCHE 5

1 Finlay Institute, Havana, Cuba
2 Institute of Pharmacy and Food Science, Havana, Cuba
3 Agrarian University of Havana, Veterinary Faculty, Havana, Cuba.
4 University of Havana, Biology Faculty, Havana, Cuba.
5 Center of Study for the Research and Biological Evaluations (CEIEB-U.H), Havana, Cuba

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to compare the efficiency of different murine lines for genotoxicity assays. Rats and mice of different murine lines were used. The spontaneous and induced indexes were evaluated according to alkaline comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, micronucleus and chromosomal aberration assay of bone marrow cell, and sperm head morphology assay. In most of the evaluated assays the line of Balb/c mice turned out to be the ideal biomodel, with less spontaneous indexes and high induced indexes to the mutagen used; allowing to detect in a narrow error margin those substances that are classified of very low genotoxicity. These results demonstrate that genetically the line of Balb/c mice in both sexes is more stable than the other ones evaluated. This suggests the use of the Balb/c line on in vivo genotoxicity assay will increase sensibility and robustness.

KEY WORDS: efficiency; murine lines; rats; mice; genotoxicity; genetic toxicology

Introduction

It is concluded that the mutagenic and genotoxic studies in experimental toxicology have been completed when all the studies of toxicity including sharp potential of the product to evaluate in two species and for at least two pathways of administration in an independent way have been undertaken (Arencibia et al., 2009). The studies done show risk associated to direct or indirect damage on the genetic material, where a positive response is associated to the consideration of the product for further evaluation. A wide range of in vivo and in vitro assays have been described to detect genotoxicity at different expression stages, all with a high sensibility and specificity (Loeb & Loeb, 2000).

The main problem is that the researchers use the different mouse and rat genetic lines of the available biomodel for convenience. Nevertheless genetic differences among the lines of the biomodel, present differentiation in the expression due to genome damage (Arencibia et al., 2011). In most instances however this decision does not have a theoretical-practical basis that would be in line with the selection. This is conditioned by lack of studies in this subject and could lead to inability to compare results obtained by different research groups on similar products or of the same group, in different moments.

The classic mutagen more used on in vivo genotoxicity studies are the cyclophosphamide (CF), administered by intraperitoneal route (i.p). The CF is an alquilant agent that forms monoadducts and crossed connections between chains as consequence of the appearance of ruptures for reparative mechanisms effects. This drug is used with great effectiveness as an antineoplastic (Arencibia et al., 2011). The CF is a chloroethylamine, considered a bifunctional alquilant without specificity for some of the cell cycle phase (Arencibia et al., 2011a).

The present approach to this kind of work classifies appropriately only very safe or very genotoxic products, but those provoking less damage are improperly classified. Indeed it is important to perform a comparative study of the spontaneous and induced rates of genotoxicity in the genetic lines of mice and rats available and most used in research worldwide at the different expression levels with different cytogenetic methods. This will contribute to...
provide genetic toxicologists with a statistically validated method, when selecting the genetic line of mice and rats to perform the mutagenesis and carcinogenesis studies.

The assessment of this research were:
1. Assess the efficiency in the use of the lines of Balb/c, NMRI, OF-1 and C57/BL6/Cenp mice of both sexes in the alkaline comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, micronucleus and chromosomic aberrations in cells of the bone marrow and the sperm head morphology assay.
2. Assess the efficiency in the use of the lines of rats Sprague Dawley (SD), Lewis and Wistar of both sexes in the alkaline comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, micronucleus and chromosomic aberrations in cells of the bone marrow and the sperm head morphology assay.
3. To compare the mouse line and rat selected of both sexes in the alkaline comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, micronucleus and chromosomic aberrations in cells of the bone marrow and the sperm head morphology assay.

Materials and methods

Animals and Experimental Conditions
Lines of mice were Balb/c, NMRI, OF-1 and C57/BL6/Cenp of both sexes, 8–9 weeks of age, body weight 26–30 g at the end of the quarantine. Rats of the genetic lines SD, Lewis and Wistar were used, 6–8 weeks, 180–210 g at the end of the quarantine. Animals were randomly distributed in groups of 5 animals each, with 10 animals in total (in the two replicates).

Experimental Groups
The experimental groups were given: group 1 nothing (negative control), group 2: Tween 65 at 2%, group 3: NaCl to 0.9%, group 4 (positive control): CF in dose of 50 mg/kg, via intraperitoneal (i.p), (Ledoxina®, Lemery, CORP), which was diluted in saline solution (NaCl) to 0.9%. The solution was administered immediately after being prepared, 24 than 48 hours and then at the 24 hours before the euthanasia at 10 ml/kg (Shayne, 2007). Substances were administered via oral at 2 ml/kg during a period of 14 days, prepared 2 hours before the administration (Shayne, 2007). All groups of animals were exposed to the same handling conditions by the technique of gastric intubation during a period of 14 days.

We must highlight that for the case of the sperm head morphology assay we used mice and male rats of each evaluated line, forming these same experimental groups to the dose and mentioned previously, the administration of each one of these substances was during 5 consecutive days and then received no treatment 35 days (mice) (Shayne, 2007) and 52 days (rats) (duration of the spermatogenic cycle of each species) (Shayne, 2007).

At the end of experiment we were able to do the alkaline electrophoresis of individual cells assay (comet assay), micronucleus assay in bone marrow, chromosomic aberrations assay in bone marrow and the sperm head morphology assay as previously reported (Arenencia et al., 2009a; Arenencia & Rosario, 2010).

Cytogenetics

Alkaline electrophoresis of individual cells
The comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes was performed according to (Arenencia & Rosario, 2010). 15–20 μL of samples were suspended in 140 μL of low melting point agarose to 0.5%; then previously prepared sheets were added with agarose. They dove in lysis solution to pH 10 for 1.5 hr to 4°C and subjected to 20 min of denaturation in electrophoresis regulatory solution, pH-13. The electrophoresis was performed to 300 mA and 1 V/cm during 18 to 20 min (Collins, 2004). The sheets were washed with solution neutralization regulatory using the Tris 0.4 M to pH 7.5 and clarified with distilled water, later they were tinted with silver nitrate to 0.05%. The nucleoids were evaluated using a microscope of light transmission, Olympus BH-2, by three independent observers, to establish an average among readings. The visual analysis includes the quantification of 100 comets per animal in the gel center. The comets were classified corresponding to the category or degree of corresponding to DNA damage between 0 and 4 category (Collins, 2004; Flee & Steinert, 2003). The magnitude of the DNA damage was expressed in arbitrary units (UA) starting from possible values in an interval of 0–400.

The micronucleus assay in bone marrow cells
The micronucleus assay in bone marrow cells were performed according to the standardized protocols and adjusted by (Arenencia et al., 2009a). One medullar femur cavity/animal was washed with 3 mL of fetal bovine serum. The bone marrow cells obtained were centrifuged at 200 g for 10 min; and cell pellet was expanded in coverslips. A minimum of 2 sheets/animal were mounted, kept 24 hr at room temperature for drying and fixing in absolute methanol (5 min). They were tinted in Giemsa at 5% during 12–15 min. The analysis was performed for three independent observers, using a microscope Olympus BH-2 (100X with immersion lens). The presence of polychromatic erythrocytes (PE) and normochromatic erythrocytes (NE) in 2000 cells/animal were counted (Hayashi et al., 1994). The micronucleus (MN-EP) was calculated in 2000 PE/animal. Later on the cytotoxicity index was calculated (PE/NE) of the total population of erythrocytes and the number of PE were counted with 1 MN, 2 MN and ≥2 MN per treatments group (Hayashi et al., 1994).

Chromosomal aberration assay in bone marrow cells
The chromosomal aberration assay in bone marrow cells were performed according to the standardized protocols and adjusted by (Arenencia et al., 2009a). The cellular division in metaphase stopped using colchicine (4 mg/kg, via i.p), in the next day schedule (4 hours before the euthanasia). One medullar femur cavity/animal was
extracted and washed with 3 mL of foetal bovine serum (FBS). The cellular suspension was centrifuged, hypotonic solution (KCl, 0.075 M), was added to pelleted cells. After centrifugation pelleted cells were fixed in mixture methanol-glacial acetic acid (3:1 proportion), 15 minutes (3x) and next extended in humid sheets with previous cooling. The sheets dried off to the air and they were tinted with Giemsa 10% solution, 30–35 min and 100 metaphases counted/ animal, number of cells with aberrations (ruptures and chromosomes exchanges, ruptures and chromatids exchanges) and gaps frequency (Kramer, 2000). Also the mitotic index MI% was calculated (metaphases percentage in 1 000 readable cells) and the number of polyploidy cells in 1 000 readable cells. All the determinations were read by two observers, and then an average established (Arencibia et al., 2009a).

**Sperm head morphology assay**

In mice both epididymis and in rats one epididymis was extracted, minced into Petri dishes that contained 3 mL of isotonic solution of NaCl 0.9%. The sample was homogenized with Pasteur pipettes (Arencibia et al., 2009a).

**Count of sperms**

0.05 mL trypsin 0.25% was added to homogenates, after five minutes more than 2 mL of NaCl 0.9% was added. A dilution of the homogenized with trypsin in NaCl-formaldehyde to 1% (1:10) was done and counts were done with a NewBauer chamber and microscope Olympus BH-2, 10x (Wyrobek, 1983; Arencibia et al., 2009a).

**Sperm head morphology**

Five eosin drops to 1% were added to the homogenized dilution, and incubated 5 minutes. Later on, a drop was mounted on a dry sheet (Arencibia et al., 2009a). 500 sperms were analysed (minimum: 2/animal) with a microscope Olympus BH-2, at 40x. The observations were performed blindly by two independent observers, and an average was then established. The classification was based on normal and abnormal heads that it includes amorphous, banana, without hook and with two tails (Arencibia et al., 2009a).

**Analysed variables**

The analysed variables were the spermatic concentration in epididymis, spontaneous frequency of anomalous sperms heads, erythrocytes number in bone marrow with micronucleus, cytotoxicity index (relationship among young erythrocytes/mature erythrocytes), total of cells with structural aberrations in the chromosomes, mitotic index (number of cells that were in the phase of cellular division of metaphase) and the per cent of peripheral blood leukocytes, for levels of damage in the DNA according to level 1, 2, 3, 4 of less to more damage (Arencibia et al., 2009a; Arencibia & Rosario, 2010).

**Euthanasia methods and statistical analysis**

The method of euthanasia selected was the cervical dislocation with previous ether atmosphere. All the results were compared against the group negative control and among lines of mice and of rats for the same group and sex. Likewise the results were compared among murine species (Arencibia et al., 2009a; Arencibia & Rosario, 2010). The continue variables were analysed by ANOVA test (p<0.05) and the categorical variables by Chi Squared (p<0.01) (Arencibia et al., 2009a; Arencibia & Rosario, 2010). All the analyses were performed using the Statsoft for Windows. StatSoft, Inc. (2003). STATISTICA (data analysis, software system), version 6.

**Permission of animal ethics committee**

During the experimental process the established ethical principles were respected for the research with laboratory animals. The authors declare that this work was made on the base of good practices of preclinical laboratory present in the national regulation of protocols approval of research in the Cuban republic. It is also declared on the part of the authors that it was obtained the consent of protocol approval and report in writing when this research began.

**Results**

The comparison among lines of mice hurtled as a result that the Balb/c line in both sexes differed with the other lines evaluated in the four assay performed in this study. Lowest rate in genotoxic damage was obtained with the mutagen used. In Balb/c mice the nucleoids per cent with 0 degree of damage in the DNA according to the comet assay was 49.97–57.47% in both sexes, however the CF induced a considerable decrease being values among 23.33–25.80%. When being evaluated this line in the micronucleus assay, spontaneous indexes of the per cent of polychromatic erythrocytes were obtained, with results between 0.13–0.18%. Equally the CF induced high per cents with values among 1.65–1.82%. The chromosome aberration assay detects endogenous values up to 7–10 total cells with aberrations. The CF induced a total of 175–192 cells with aberrations in bone marrow cells. When evaluating male mice of this line in the sperm head morphology assay, the total of normal heads was obtained with values among 483.2–489.3 in 500 cells registered on the other hand the CF cause a significant decrease with values among 387.2–411.8.

On the other hand in the comparison among lines of rats was obtained that the SD rats in both sexes differed with the other evaluated lines keeping in mind the spontaneous and induced rates of damage in the variables analysed in this study. In the comet assay of peripheral leukocytes it was obtained in this line of rats endogenous values among 78.21–80.46 of the nucleoids per cent with 0 degree of damage to the DNA. However the mutagen used diminished these results significantly with values among 32.76–35.56% in the 0 degree of nucleoids. The evaluation of this line in the micronucleus assay detects endogenous rates among 0.15–0.22% of micronucleus in polychromatic erythrocytes. Inducing the CF rates among...
1.68–1.74% of micronucleus in polychromatic erythrocytes in both sexes. It was detected basally among 17–23 total cells with chromosomic aberrations; the CF induced a total of 220–246 cells with chromosomic aberrations in bone marrow in both sexes. When being evaluated this line of rats in the sperm head morphology assay, it showed results among 455.3–460.6 of normal heads in 500 total cells, differing these results with those obtained with the administration of the CF. The CF mutagen induced among 85–99 anomalous heads in 500 registrable cells.

In the comparison among mice and rat species selected, the Balb/c mice were the most efficient in all evaluated assay, except in the comet assay. In this assay the rats demonstrated less endogenous damage and bigger susceptibility to the CF.

**Discussion**

When comparing the endogenous and induced results among both murine species, it was obtained as a result that in most of the evaluated assay the line of Balb/c mice turned out to be the ideal biomodel, being the lower spontaneous indexes and induced high to the mutagen used; allowing us to detect in a narrow error margin those substances that are classified of very low genotoxicity. The results obtained in this line of mice differed significantly with those obtained in SD rats in both sexes. Only in the comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, was it obtained in rats of the SD line lower endogenous values that in Balb/c mice.

When performed a comparison among lines of mice keeping in mind the results obtained in the alkaline comet assay, it is appreciated that there were significant differences among the Balb/c line in both sexes with the other ones, it didn’t seize among the other three evaluated lines. These results were obtained when comparing the % of spontaneous nucleoids and induced with CF in each one of the levels of damage, being in this line the lower spontaneous or basal levels of damage and acceptable induced, standing out their sensibility to mutagenic substances as the CF (Arencibia et al., 2010, 2011a).

From the micronucleus assay it was obtained as a result that the line Balb/c equally differed with the other three

---

**Table 1. Comparison between Balb/c mice and Sprague Dawley rats of both sexes subjected to the comet assay, according to induction of DNA damage of peripheral blood leukocytes.**

| Groups                                | Sex | Arbitrary Units | Level 0 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                       |     |                | (Nucleoids %) |         |         |         |         |
| Balb/c mice of both sexes             |     |                |         |         |         |         |         |
| Negative Control                      | F   | 49.5±10.24     | 56.00±8.01 | 39.29±7.49 | 4.01±4.17 | 0.60±0.68 | 0.10±0.05 |
|                                       | M   | 56.3±7.51      | 51.03±3.14 | 42.72±5.68 | 5.10±2.77 | 1.15±1.05 | 0.00±0.00 |
| Vehicle Substance 1                   | F   | 57.23±10.20    | 50.82±9.32 | 42.13±2.22 | 6.05±5.28 | 1.00±0.93 | 0.00±0.00 |
|                                       | M   | 54.25±8.90     | 55.50±9.01 | 36.15±3.58 | 7.00±4.66 | 1.30±1.45 | 0.05±0.03 |
| Vehicle Substance 2                   | F   | 52.15±10.31    | 57.47±3.76 | 34.27±8.58 | 6.90±4.50 | 1.36±0.46 | 0.00±0.00 |
|                                       | M   | 56.32±7.62     | 49.97±10.03| 44.92±2.02 | 4.00±5.76 | 1.03±0.49 | 0.08±0.02 |
| Positive Control (CF)‡                | F   | 118.02±13.28*  | 23.33±5.22* | 35.02±10.64* | 10.41±4.99* | 8.78±3.90* | 4.46±1.43* |
|                                       | M   | 112.69±14.11*  | 25.80±3.41* | 52.78±11.98* | 9.37±1.90* | 7.03±2.01* | 5.02±0.91* |
| Sprague Dawley rats of both sexes     |     |                |         |         |         |         |         |
| Negative Control                      | F   | 34.80±10.24a   | 79.14±4.32a | 11.86±5.02a | 5.37±3.10a | 2.32±2.01a | 0.31±1.00a |
|                                       | M   | 33.46±7.51a    | 80.10±5.22a | 11.23±5.56a | 5.00±2.89a | 2.45±1.20a | 1.22±0.98a |
| Vehicle Substance 1                   | F   | 32.56±10.20a   | 80.32±7.63a | 11.21±4.28a | 5.25±2.99a | 2.33±1.73a | 0.99±0.34a |
|                                       | M   | 35.03±8.90a    | 78.21±9.10a | 13.19±4.77a | 4.98±2.33a | 2.60±1.26a | 1.02±0.83a |
| Vehicle Substance 2                   | F   | 33.19±10.31a   | 80.46±6.59a | 10.78±5.11a | 5.17±3.15a | 2.29±1.51a | 1.30±0.99a |
|                                       | M   | 33.44±7.62a    | 79.75±3.83a | 12.19±4.99a | 4.96±2.51a | 2.07±1.65a | 1.28±1.01a |
| Positive Control (CF)‡                | F   | 101.45±13.28a* | 35.56±3.35a* | 43.47±3.44a* | 10.31±3.91* | 6.08±2.80a* | 4.78±2.46* |
|                                       | M   | 106.83±14.11a* | 32.76±4.88a* | 44.67±4.77a* | 10.56±3.68a* | 7.00±2.00a* | 5.01±2.51* |

CF (cyclophosphamide), †Administration by i.p. route *p<0.05 (Comparison against the negative control in the same species, Mann Whitney U test). **p<0.05 (Comparison against the same variable in the same experimental group, Mann Whitney U test). (X mean; S.D. standard deviation, for the two analyzed series).
lines evaluated in both sexes. The differences were given when keeping in mind the cytotoxicity index obtained of the relationship polychromatic erythrocytes (PE)/normochromatic erythrocytes (NE), the genotoxicity index (% of PE that contain micronucleus), as well as the number of PE with 1, 2 or more than 2 micronucleus, as index of damage severity. In this line we obtained the lowest spontaneous results and the highest induced results, being observed a high sensibility of this animal biomodel to detect clastogenic compound (Arencibia et al., 2009d, 2009e, 2010, 2010a, 2011b).

On the other hand, in the chromosomic aberration assay, useful to detect in vivo substances that induce aberrations of structural type in bone marrow cells, met significant differences among the Balb/c line in both sexes with the other evaluated lines. When performed the comparison among lines it was obtained that the Balb/c differed from the other ones, for the fact of having the lowest spontaneous indexes and induced intermissions keeping in mind the total cells with aberrations, number of chromosomic aberrations and chromatid aberrations, aberrations of the gaps type, as well as the number of cells with polyploidies and the mitotic index. These last two variables are of the numeric type (Arencibia et al., 2009f, 2010b, 2010c, 2010d). The line of OF-1 mice also differed in significant way of the C57BL/6/cenp, in this last one the highest spontaneous and induced values were obtained, being less efficient and sensitive to the damage determined by this cytogenetic technical (Arencibia et al., 2010b).

When performed a comparison among these 4 lines in male mice, in the sperm head morphology assay, it was obtained that the most efficient line again was the Balb/c (Arencibia et al., 2009c, 2009e, 2010). This line differed in an evaluated significant way of the other ones, keeping in mind that in this line the highest values in spontaneous spermatocyte concentration were obtained as cytotoxicity index and the lowest values in anomalies in the sperm head as indicator of genotoxic damage (Arencibia et al., 2009e, 2010, 2010d; Arencibia, 2010). Of equal forms it was the line that better responded to the evaluated mutagen (Arencibia et al., 2009e, Arencibia & Rosario, 2011). The spontaneous results obtained in Balb/c mice are lower than those obtained by us in the negative control group (not administered), in a study where they were used OF-1 mice (Arencibia et al., 2009g). These results demon-

strated that genetically the line of Balb/c mice in both sexes is more stable than the other ones evaluated, besides demonstrating that it presents an acceptable response to the action of the mutagenic substances.

Comparing the lines of rats less damage was observed at the basal DNA in the line of SD rats in both sexes when being evaluated in the alkaline comet assay of individual cells (Arencibia & Rosario, 2010a; Arencibia et al., 2010c, 2011c). The induction results obtained with the CF did not differ among lines, result that was manifest in both sexes.

The CF differed again with the other groups in the three lines of rats evaluated in the micronucleus assay. The lower basal result of cytotoxicity given by the relationship PE/NE was obtained in the line of SD rats in both sexes (Arencibia & Rosario, 2010b, 2010c; Arencibia et al., 2011c, 2011d). Equally the response of this rat line to the CF was high, but less as compared to the clastogenic results obtained in the Lewis and Wistar lines in both sexes. On the other hand the CF induced a considerable number of MN in this line of rats but the biggest clastogenic effect it was in the line of Wistar rats in males.

The results of the chromosomic aberrations assay, demonstrated once again the use of SD rats as more efficient biomodels in the genotoxicity assay. Again the analysed variables keeping in mind the aberrations of structural type and the mitotic index differed among.

| Group            | n  | PE/NE | MN-PE (%) | MN          |
|------------------|----|-------|-----------|-------------|
| **Balb/c mice**  |    |       |           |             |
| Male             |    |       |           |             |
| Negative Control | 10 | 1.18±0.01a | 0.16±0.03a | 23a         |
| Vehicle Substance 1 | 10 | 1.16±0.04a | 0.18±0.04a | 26a         |
| Vehicle Substance 2 | 10 | 1.19±0.05  | 0.18±0.04a | 25a         |
| Positive Control (CF) | 10 | 0.87±0.03a | 1.82±0.89a | 258a        |
| Female           |    |       |           |             |
| Negative Control | 10 | 1.15±0.05a | 0.13±0.04a | 19a         |
| Vehicle Substance 1 | 10 | 1.17±0.02a | 0.14±0.07a | 20a         |
| Vehicle Substance 2 | 10 | 1.19±0.04  | 0.17±0.08  | 24          |
| Positive Control (CF) | 10 | 0.85±0.02a | 1.65±0.77a | 233a        |
| **Sprague Dawley rats** |    |       |           |             |
| Male             |    |       |           |             |
| Negative Control | 10 | 1.20±0.03 | 0.19±0.05  | 27          |
| Vehicle Substance 1 | 10 | 1.19±0.04  | 0.21±0.02  | 30          |
| Vehicle Substance 2 | 10 | 1.18±0.06  | 0.15±0.06  | 22          |
| Positive Control (CF) | 10 | 0.90±0.03* | 1.68±0.92* | 241*        |
| Female           |    |       |           |             |
| Negative Control | 10 | 1.19±0.06  | 0.22±0.01  | 32          |
| Vehicle Substance 1 | 10 | 1.21±0.02  | 0.20±0.02  | 29          |
| Vehicle Substance 2 | 10 | 1.18±0.04  | 0.17±0.05  | 25          |
| Positive Control (CF) | 10 | 0.89±0.04* | 1.74±1.03* | 250*        |

CF (cyclophosphamide). *Administration by i.p. route. (2000 cells/animal analysed, *p<0.05 comparison with the control, ANOVA Test, X mean: S.D standard deviation, for the two analysed series). (Determination in 2 000 PE/animal, *p<0.01 (comparison with the control), Chi Squared χ² no parametric test, for the two analyzed series), a=p<0.05 (it differs when comparing among species keeping in mind the same variable in the same experimental group, using the same statistic test).
Table 3. Results of the comparison of the spontaneous and induced frequency of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow between Balb/c mice and SD rats of both sexes.

| Groups                      | MI (%)± SD | Cells with poliploidy | Gaps± SD | Number of cells with aberrations± SD |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| **Balb/c mice**             |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Male                        |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Negative Control            | 5.65±0.56  | 1                      | 4        | 7±                                   |
| cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg, i.p) | 3.89±0.24  | 14±*                   | 47±*     | 175±*                                |
| Vehicle Substance 1         | 5.49±0.53  | 0                      | 6        | 8±                                   |
| Vehicle Substance 2         | 5.86±0.20  | 0±                     | 7±       | 10±                                  |
| Female                      |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Negative Control            | 5.98±0.22  | 1                      | 6        | 8±                                   |
| cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg, i.p) | 3.93±0.84  | 18±*                   | 44±*     | 192±*                                |
| Vehicle Substance 1         | 4.98±0.79  | 0±                     | 5        | 8±                                   |
| Vehicle Substance 2         | 5.12±0.63  | 1                      | 2±       | 9±                                   |
| **Sprague Dawley rats**    |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Male                        |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Negative Control            | 4.93±0.09  | 2                      | 6        | 17                                   |
| cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg, i.p) | 3.58±0.43  | 23±                    | 62±*     | 220±*                                |
| Vehicle Substance 1         | 5.12±0.18  | 2                      | 7        | 18                                   |
| Vehicle Substance 2         | 5.29±0.25  | 3                      | 4        | 23                                   |
| Female                      |            |                        |          |                                      |
| Negative Control            | 4.81±0.10  | 1                      | 5        | 18                                   |
| cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg, i.p) | 3.40±0.26  | 28±                    | 69±*     | 246±*                                |
| Vehicle Substance 1         | 4.97±0.21  | 3                      | 8        | 19                                   |
| Vehicle Substance 2         | 5.19±0.32  | 1                      | 6        | 20                                   |

*aX ± S.D., 10,000 total cells/group/serie for a total of 20,000 evaluated cells, *p<0.05; ANOVA Test. **p<0.01; Chi Squared χ2 non parametric test. Comparison against negative control for both tests in the same species. a=p<0.05 (It differs when comparing among species keeping in mind the same variable in the same experimental group, using the same statistic test).

Table 4. Comparison between Balb/c mice and SD rats in the sperm head morphology assay and spermatic concentration in epididymis.

| Group          | n   | Normal          | Abnormal         | Amorphous         | Bananas         | Without Hook | Two Tails | Concentration (10⁶ Cells/mL) |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| **Balb/c mice** |     |                 |                  |                   |                 |              |           |                             |
| NC             | 20  | 489.3±5.8±     | 10.7±5.8±       | 6.2±5.7±         | 1.2±1.7±       | 2.0±3.8±     | 0.3±1.5±  | 2.27±0.2±                   |
| VS1            | 20  | 483.2±8.3±     | 16.8±5.9±       | 12.0±1.6±        | 1.7±0.3±       | 2.6±3.1±     | 0.5±0.9±  | 2.24±0.2±                   |
| VS2            | 20  | 487.6±13.7±    | 12.4±3.7±       | 7.1±5.2±         | 1.7±1.2±       | 3.1±2.7±     | 0.5±0.2±  | 2.25±0.3±                   |
| CF ‡           | 20  | 399.5±12.3±    | 100.5±6.3±      | 39.1±6.8±        | 22.1±3.7±      | 29.9±6.1±    | 9.4±2.0±  | 0.84±0.5±                   |
| **Sprague Dawley rats** |     |                 |                  |                   |                 |              |           |                             |
| NC             | 20  | 460.4±19.4     | 39.6±10.4       | 14.3±4.3         | 10.4±8.2       | 13.7±6.8     | 1.2±0.7   | 2.18±0.5                    |
| VS1            | 20  | 460.6±8.3      | 39.4±8.3        | 16.6±1.6         | 9.3±4.4        | 11.8±3.7     | 1.7±0.9   | 2.09±0.3                    |
| VS2            | 20  | 455.3±17.5     | 44.7±13.5       | 18.4±3.8         | 11.4±7.9       | 12.6±6.1     | 2.3±1.7   | 1.97±0.2                    |
| CF ‡           | 20  | 408.0±7.0±     | 92.0±7.0±       | 27.6±8.0±        | 30.0±2.9±      | 30.5±7.0±    | 3.9±5.5   | 0.81±0.3                    |

(NC: Negative Control, VS1: Vehicle Substance 1, VS2: Vehicle Substance 2, CF: Cyclophosphamide). ‡ Administration by i.p. route, during five consecutive days. Determinations in 500 cells/animal. *p<0.05 (comparison with the negative control in the same species, ANOVA Test). a=p<0.05 (It differs when comparing among species keeping in mind the same variable in the same experimental group, using the same statistic test).
the SD rats in both sexes when being compared with the Lewis and Wistar lines. We obtained the lowest basal results in cells with aberrations in SD rats (Arencibia & Rosario, 2010b, 2010d). But the biggest effect in the CF it was obtained in the line of Lewis rats.

The male SD rats overcame the other evaluated lines in the number of normal basal sperms. Of the other two evaluated lines the one where bigger results of basal anomalous sperms obtained was the Lewis. On the other hand in the three evaluated lines were obtained a genotoxic ambient in the germinial cells with the use of the CF, being obtained bigger results of induction of anomalous sperms in the line of Lewis rats.

The fact that SD rats differed in a significant way in the variables of damage measured by the four assay with the other two evaluated lines, it reports a great utility, since the SD rats constitutes a heterogeneous line, with very similar response to that of the human populations, justifying its use in most of the pharmacological and toxicological preclinical studies (Arencibia & Rosario, 2009, 2010e; Arencibia et al., 2010f).

Once selected the best mouse and rat as biomodels in genotoxicity assay we performed a comparison among both murine species among the endogenous rates and induced with cyclophosphamide keeping in mind the cytogenetic technical of the alkaline comet assay of peripheral blood leukocytes, micronucleus and chromosomic aberrations in bone marrow cells assay and lastly the sperm head morphology assay starting from samples of epididymis sperm.

The comet assay (Table 1) it showed that the best biomodel in both sexes was the SD rats differing significantly with the results obtained in Balb/c mice keeping in mind the spontaneous and induced values of damage to the DNA (Arencibia et al., 2011e). The SD rats constitutes a heterogeneous line, reason why it will mimic with more degree of trust the possible effects that can achieve a drug evaluated by means of this assay in humans. Not being this way the mice of the Balb/c line, this mice line is isogenic and it experiences less genetic variability (Arencibia et al., 2011e).

In the micronucleus assay (Table 2) the ideal biomodel was the Balb/c mouse, keeping in mind the lowest values in spontaneous micronucleus and the induced higher values, being more susceptible than the SD rats to the CF (Arencibia et al., 2011f). Demonstrating that the Balb/c mice by means of the mechanism of endogenous formation of micronucleus in erythrocytes of bone marrow cells are more stable genetically that the SD rats (Arencibia et al., 2011g), being a strong predominant factor in this study again the fact that mouse line is isogenic, obtaining low rates of genetic variations and epigenetics among individuals (Arencibia et al., 2011f).

On the other hand in the chromosomic aberrations assay (Table 3) the best experimental biomodel as for the spontaneous indexes was the Balb/c mice, experienced less cells with aberrations, but the rats SD demonstrated to be more susceptible to the CF, inducing bigger number of structural chromosomic aberrations (Arencibia et al., 2011f). Then SD rats could be used in this assay to determine genotoxic activity of new drugs that induce damage to the DNA by alquilant effect, as chemical with clastogenic effects (Hayashi et al., 1994; Higashikuni & Sutou, 1995), allowing the determination of the mechanism of damage of new drugs.

When comparing the basal and induced results in the sperm head morphology assay (Table 4) among both species it was obtained that the line of Balb/c mice differs with the SD rats in all the analysed variables (Arencibia et al., 2011k). Experiencing this line of mice the lower spontaneous values as for the analysis of the genotoxic variables, but in turn this line experiment bigger spermatic concentration that the SD rats (Arencibia et al., 2011k). When analysing the results of the induced variables it is observed that equally in the case of the morphology of the sperm head the Balb/c mice is more susceptible to the CF (Arencibia et al., 2011i), but when measuring the cytotoxicity by means of the spermatic concentration they turned out to be more resistant to the damage induced by the CF than the SD rats (Arencibia et al., 2011k). In this study we obtained as a final result that the best experimental biomodel to be the Balb/c mice (Arencibia et al., 2011i), differing significantly with the results obtained in the SD rats, keeping in mind the spontaneous and induced values in the spermatic concentration and the frequency of morphological anomalous sperms in epididymis (Arencibia et al., 2011k).

The opposing differences as for the expression of the genotoxic damage caused by the CF could be since in response to different levels of expression of the genes that code for the cytochrome P-450I A1 enzyme in the liver, the mice and rats differ genetic and epigenetically when keeping in mind this fundamental hepatic enzyme in the I phase of the xenobiotic metabolism that participates in the metabolism of the CF in the liver when being used as cytostatic drug (Amri et al., 1986; Bell et al., 1993; Jana et al., 1998).

For this drug to be metabolized, it is necessary the activation in the hepatic microsomal, in a first step to hydroxide-cyclophosphamide, transforming spontaneously to aldo-phosphamide, and later on in the target cells it becomes mustard phosphor amide, of which four metabolites arises: -mustard phosphor amide (activate), aclorine, carboxyl-phosphamide and 4-cecophosphamide that are barely active. The CF is inactivated for microsomal and hepatic enzymes with active participation of the P-450 cytochrome (Arencibia et al., 2010f).

For the first time it was performed a deep characterization, endorsed statistically by several biomodels keeping in mind their efficiency (Arencibia et al., 2011, 2011h, 2011j). Besides not existing until the moment a harmonization as for the best biomodel able to detect substances with low or little genotoxic effect, that which when suggesting the use of a species and line in particular will allow to these assays a bigger sensibility and robustness (Arencibia et al., 2011, 2011h, 2011i). In this study the characterization from the point of view of the endogenous damage to the DNA for several genotoxicity mechanisms, contributed
to knowledge of the biomodels that markets our country, being of importance to support in equal forms the export toward other countries interested in evaluating its products using our biomodels.

Acknowledgment

We wanted to thank to the researchers of the biochemistry department of the Centre for the evaluations and biological investigations CIEB-IFAL (Cuba). We can never cease to express gratitude as well to all the persons who made it possible to conclude this basic investigation in genotoxicity in vivo assays, and also to the excellent student Stacy Olivia James (IFAL-UH) to consent to help us with the translation of this research.

REFERENCES

Amri H, Batt A and Sest G. (1986). Comparison of cytochrome P-450 content and activities in liver microsomes of seven species including man. Xenobi- otic 16: 351–358.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2009). Spontaneous and induced abnormalities in the morphology of the sperm head in Sprague Dawley rats. THERIOIA 18(2): 7–13.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010). Some thoughts on the development of technology for the in vivo comet assay in peripheral blood leucocytes and liver cells. Retel 26(1): 1–12.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010a). Sprague Dawley rats assessment as biomodel to detect DNA damage in peripheral blood leucocytes and liver cells by Comet assay. ARS Pharmaceutica 51(1): 49–56.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010b). Sprague Dawley rats assessment as experimental biomodels the micronucleus test and chromosome aberrations in bone marrow cells. Veterinarian Argumente Journal 27(264): 1–13.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010c). Sprague Dawley rats as biomodel in the induction of micronuclei in bone marrow cells by cyclophosphamide and bleomycin. Retel 29(1): 1–15.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010d). SD Rats response to the administration of cyclophosphamide and bleomycin by chromosomal aberration test. Retel 28(1): 1–14.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2010e). Spontaneous and induced abnormalities in the morphology of the sperm head in Sprague Dawley rats. Revista Ciencias.com 2(2): 1–5.

Arencibia DF and Rosario LA. (2011). Response of Balb/c against cyclophosphamide and bleomycin in the sperm head morphology assay. REDVET 12(2): 1–13.

Arencibia DF. (2010). Spontaneous and induced frequency of anomalies in the head sperm morphology in NMRI mice. Toxicology Letters 196(Supplement 1): 156–157.

Arencibia DF, Rosario LA, Rodríguez Y, Martin Y and Diaz D. (2009e). Spontaneous and induced abnormalities frequency in the morphology of the sperm head and micronuclei in bone marrow of Balb/c and OF-1 mice. Retel 24(2): 7–29.

Arencibia DF, Gámez R, Gutiérrez A, Mas R, Pardo B and Garcia H. (2010c). Effects of D-003, a mixture of aliphatic acids in the in vivo chromosome aberration test. Cuban Journal of Pharmacology 44(2): 213–220.

Arencibia DF, Gámez R, Gutiérrez A, Pardo B, Curvedo D and Garcia H. (2009b). Genotoxic evaluation of D-004, extract of Roystonea regia fruits, in the sperm head morphology assay Sprague Dawley rats. Spanish Journal of Toxicology 26(2): 127–130.

Arencibia DF, Gámez R, Gutiérrez A, Pardo B, Noa M and Mas R. (2009g). Genotoxic evaluation of D-004 in Study of Morphology of the Sperm Head in OF-1 mice. Rev. CENIC. Biologic Science 40(1): 29–32.
Bell DR, Plan NJ, Rider CG, Na L and Brown S. (1993). Species-specific induction of cytochrome P-450 4A RNAs: PCR cloning of partial guinea-pig, human and mouse CYP4A cDNAs. Biochem. J 294: 173–180.

Collins AR. (2004). The Comet Assay for DNA Damage and Repair. Principles. Mol. Biotech 24(2): 249–261.

Flee R and Steinert S. (2003). Use of the single gel electrophoresis/comet assay for detecting DNA damage in aquatic (marine and freshwater) animals. Mutat. Res 544(3): 43–64.

Hayashi M, Tice RR, MacGregor JT and Anderson D. (1994). In Vivo, Rodent Erythrocyte Micronucleus Assay. Mutat. Res 312(2): 293–304.

Higashikuni N and Sutou S. (1995). An optimal, generalised sampling time of 30 ±6 h after double dosing in the mouse peripheral blood micronucleus test. Mutagenesis 10(1): 313–319.

Jana NR, Sarkar S, Yonemoto J, Tohyama C and Sone H. (1998). Strain differences in cytochrome P451A1 gene expression caused by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin in the rat liver: Role of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and its nuclear translocator. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comum 248: 554–558.

Kramer PJ. (2000). Genetic toxicology. The in vitro and in vivo aberration test. J Pharm Pharmacol 4: 395–405.

Loeb KR and Loeb LA. (2000). Environmental Mutagens Effects. Carcinogenesis 21: 379–385.

Shayne CG. (2007). Animal Models in toxicology. In: Published by Shayne C. Gad and Taylor & Francis Group. Toxicology: Chapter 2 and 3. The Mouse and Rats, 2nd edition, (LLC eds), pp. 24–162, New York, USA.

Wyrobek AJ. (1983). An evaluation of the sperm morphology test in experimental animals and other sperm test in humans. Mutat. Res 115(3): 73–148.