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Modulations of molecular signaling mechanisms in smooth muscles excitable cells by titanium dioxide nanoscale material

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Applying isometric contractile measuring system was investigated the influence of titanium dioxide nanoparticles (TiO₂) on spontaneous and histamine-, nicotine- (acetylcholine-nicotine)-stimulated modulations of mechanical activity in rats' caecum and antrum circular smooth muscles. The nanoparticles of TiO2 (PlasmaChem GmbH, D-12489 Berlin, Germany) were used in the form of nanopowder (a mixture of rutile and anatase), the average size of particles was (21 \pm 5) nm (the measurements were conducted using a scanning electron microscope Tescan Mira 3 LMU), specific area – (50 ± 10) sq.m./g; purity > 99.5 %, content of $Al_2O_3 < 0.3$ % wt; $SiO_2 < 0.2$ % wt. It was revealed that relaxation of *caecum* smooth muscles stripes (SMS) stimulated by 10^{-5} mol/l nicotine on the background of histamine (10^{-5} mol/l) contraction was not affected by TiO₂ (10^{-3} mol/l) mg/ml); under the same conditions TiO₂ reinforced the histamine-induced contractions. The cumulative increase of TiO $_2$ from 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁴ mg/ml range was accompanied by inhibition of SMS contractions stimulated by histamine (10^{-5}) mol/l) and nicotine (10^{-7} mol/l) . Similar results were obtained on stomach SMS. The phase component of acetylcholine contraction modulated by nicotine was unaffected to TiO2, whereas the tonic component was inhibited. Consequently, in cumulative effect conditions the suspension of TiO_2 nanoparticles modulates mechanisms of neurotransmitter release, activated by histamine and nicotine on its background (10⁻⁷ mol/l), from intramural plexuses neurons of gastrointestinal tract circular smooth muscles.