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## Analysis of the interplay between chemoresistance and pro-inflammatory effects within neuroblastoma (and other) chemoresistance cell line models

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The evidence for the critical clinical repercussions stemming from the simultaneous, dys-regulated expression of multiple components within both the pro-inflammatory and chemoresistance pathways is evermore present within a large spectrum of cancer conditions. The author's team is currently investigating the level of dys-regulated gene expression of hallmark pro-inflammatory genes within multiple, validated chemoresistant tumour cell line models such as neuroblastoma, breast and prostate carcinomas. In essence, identification of these novel interplays can demonstrate to contribute key diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers that can serve the oncology clinician to take more informed clinical decisions, based on the individual tumour characteristics. Such informed clinical decisions ultimately allow for bespoke and enhanced therapeutic efficacy, possibly utilising current anti-inflammatory drug treatments, with minimal suffering to the individual cancer patient presenting with chemoresistant tumours.

### Biography

Duncan Ayers has completed his PhD in Translational Medicine from The University of Manchester (UK) and is currently continuing his postdoctoral studies at The University of Malta. He is also a Research Associate with the Faculty of Medicine & Human Health Sciences at the University of Manchester. During his doctoral studies, he also spent a 17-month attachment with the Vandesompele group at the Center for Medical Genetics Ghent (Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium). He has published/presented his research in more than 34 reputed journal papers and international meetings, together with contributing to four book publications

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## Some factors affecting fertilizing capacity of cryopreserved goat semen

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Semen from 10 fertile crossbred bucks ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Damascus x  $\frac{1}{2}$  Egyptian Baladi, 3-5 years) was collected by artificial vagina twice weekly for 12 months. Ejaculates with mass motility  $\geq 80\%$  were pooled to be used in series of five experiments. Semen was diluted with tris-citric acid-glucose-glycerol extender to evaluate the best level of egg yolk (2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 15.0 and 20%, experiment I) and dilution rate (1:4, 1:5, 1:8, 1:10 and 1:16, experiment II) for semen cryopreserved in pelleted form or straws (Exp. III). In experiment IV, post-thaw sperm motility and recovery rate for the best level of egg yolk and dilution rate, and type of cryopreservation were compared among months of the year. Fertility rate by pelleted frozen semen with different sperm cell concentrations (100, 200 and 300 x 10<sup>6</sup>/cervical inseminate) was assessed (Exp. V). Results showed that sperm motility percentage was the highest in post thawed semen diluted with Tris extender containing 2.5% egg yolk at a rate of 1: 5 (54.5%,  $P < 0.05$ ). Percentage of sperm motility in post thawed semen was higher in pellets than in straws (49.04% vs. 43.54%,  $P < 0.05$ ). Sperm motility in fresh, post-diluted and post thawed semen showed the highest values during autumn months (September - November) and the lowest during summer months (June-August.). Fertility rate of with 100, 200 and 300 x 10<sup>6</sup> motile sperm in pelleted form was 31.57, 42.10 and 50.0% respectively.

### Biography

E Z M Oudah is professor of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Mansoura University, Egypt. He has completed his PhD at Tashkent State Agrarian University, Uzbekistan on 1996. He has published more than 30 papers in international conferences all over the world and also published in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of many international journals. He was director of Animal Production Research Unit, Faculty of Agriculture, Mansoura University. He is a reviewer in supreme council of Universities, Egypt.

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