

The effect of chloroform extracts of micromycete biomass on the movement of tracheal cilia in one-day old chickens *in vitro*

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Piecková E. and Jesenská Z. (1997): The effect of chloroform extracts of micromycete biomass on the movement of tracheal cilia in one-day old chickens *in vitro*. – Czech Mycol. 50: 57–62

The ciliostatic effect of metabolites from mycelia and spore biomass of 185 micromycete strains extractable with chloroform on tracheal epithel cilia was investigated in 1-d old chickens *in vitro*. The strains were isolated from cotton or flax. Extracts of 54 strains (29 %) displayed ciliostatic activity: 16 (9 %), 6 (3 %), and 32 (17 %) strains stopped the movement of cilia after 24, 48, and 72 hours, respectively. There may be relationships between these results and respiratory tract illnesses in people living in mouldy dwellings, working with mouldy materials, or with sick building syndrome.

Key words: Micromycete, biomass, chloroform extract, tracheal cilia.

Piecková E. a Jesenská Z. (1997): Vplyv chloroformových extraktov biomasy mikromycét na pohyb tracheálnych cílií jednodňových kurčiat *in vitro*. – Czech Mycol. 50: 57–62

Sledoval sa ciliostatický účinok chloroformom extrahovateľných metabolitov z biomasy mycélia a spór 185 kmeňov mikromycét na tracheálnom epiteli jednodňových kurčiat *in vitro*. Mikromycéty boli izolované z bavlny a ľanu. Ciliostatickú aktivitu mali extrakty 54 kmeňov (29 %): 16 (9 %), 6 (3 %) a 32 (17 %) extraktov zastavilo pohyb cílií po 24, 48, resp. 72 h. Možno uvažovať o vzťahu medzi týmito výsledkami a ochoreniami dýchacích ciest u ľudí žijúcich v plesnivých bytoch, pracujúcich s plesnivými materiálmi, resp. trpiacimi tzv. sick building syndrome.