

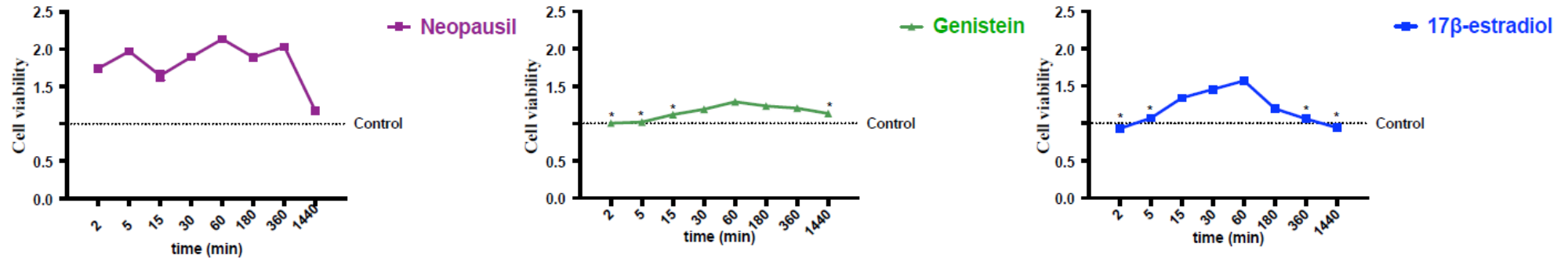
NEOPAUSIL

CELL VIABILITY COMPARISON TEST

Ovarian cells (CHO K1 cell line, validate in literature to study human ovarian mechanism) were treated with Neopausil, Genistein and 17 β -estradiol ad the same concentration to verify the efficacy of Neopausil on Ovarian cells analyzing cell viability. Cell viability assess how healthy the cells are by measuring its specific activity. Cell viability determines how well or how poorly cells will respond to stress stimuli. This assay must be used when looking at the effect of pharmacological compounds on cells to estimate the beneficial effects on human after oral intake. The stimulation was maintained for 24h (1440min), a classical posology in human.

Data reported below are a means of 6 indepent experimnts performed into 4 repliactes and expressed as means+/- SD (standard deviation).

* $p > 0.05$, the data without * are statistical significant compared to control



Time (min)	Neopausil	Genistein	17 β -estradiol
2	74	1	0.03
5	97	2	7
15	65	12	24
30	90	19	46
60	114	29	57
180	89	24	20
360	103	21	6
1440	17	14	0.04

Table 1. % of cell viability measured on CHO K1 cells compared to control.



The results showed that:

- all substances are able to induce a time-dependent effects, following a physiological kinetic curve specific of each one;
- Genistein showed a less effect on cell viability compared to Neupasil and 17 β -estradiol ($p < 0.05$) during all time;
- 17 β -estradiol exerts a greater effects during time compared to Genistein ($p < 0.05$) but its beneficial effects are less compared to Neupasil during time ($p < 0.05$);
- Neupasil showed more evident effects during all period analyzed ($p < 0.05$) compared to other substances, indicating a better influence on ovarian cell and more beneficial effect on epithelial ovarian cells.