



Morphological and cytophysiological changes in selected lines of normal and cancer human cells under the influence of a radio-frequency electromagnetic field

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Abstract

Introduction. Currently, mobile phones and Wi-Fi are the most commonly used forms of telecommunication. The popularity of mobile telecommunications has made it necessary to investigate the problem more comprehensively and cautiously assess the possible risks, because never before in history has such a substantial proportion of the population been exposed to microwaves at comparably high levels. Some studies indicate that the high frequency electromagnetic radiation emitted by mobile phone and Wi-Fi connections can have a negative effect on human health, and can cause cancer.

Objective. The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of the radiofrequency electromagnetic field (RF-EMF) on the metabolic activity and morphology of normal human cells (fibroblasts) and cancer cells (prostate cancer cells).

Materials and method. The cell cultures (human fibroblasts and prostate cancer cells) were exposed to RF-EMF at the frequency of 2.5 GHz for 24, 48 and 72h. To quantify changes in cell viability, the Cell Counting Kit – 8 was used.

Results. It was found that the RF electromagnetic field exposure caused a significant decrease in the viability of fibroblasts, and a significant increase in cancer cells. Morphological analysis did not show significant changes in both cell lines after exposure to RF-EMF.

Conclusion. On the basis of the obtained results, the hypothesis can be formulated that a high frequency electromagnetic field can have harmful effects on human cells.

Key words

metabolic activity, morphology, fibroblasts, cells of prostate cancer, radio-frequency electromagnetic field

INTRODUCTION

Mobile phones and Wi-Fi are now an integral part of modern telecommunications. The use of mobile phones is widespread globally with a high prevalence among almost all age groups, which poses a potential concern for public health. The use of mobile phones has increased rapidly in recent years. At the end of 2017, there were worldwide over 5 billion individual mobile phone subscriptions, equivalent to 66% of the world's population. By 2020, almost three-quarters of the global population will have a mobile subscription [1]. The popularity of mobile telecommunications has made it necessary to investigate the problem more comprehensively and cautiously assess the possible risks, because never before in history has such a substantial proportion of the population been exposed to microwaves and at comparably high levels. Mobile phones emit electromagnetic energy waves of radio frequencies which can have a carcinogenic effect upon people. In 2011, the International Agency for Research on Cancer

(IARC) at WHO evaluated the carcinogenic effect to humans from radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (RF-EMF), and included radiation from mobile phones and from other devices that emit similar non-ionising electromagnetic fields. It was concluded that RF-EMF has a group 2B classification, i.e. a 'possible human carcinogen' [2]. The use of mobile phones has increased the risk of brain tumours (glioma, meningioma, acoustic neuroma), since the brain is the targeted organ for radiation exposure during mobile phone calls. The first reports of an increased risk for brain tumours associated with the use of mobile phones was published 18 years ago [3]. In the following years, the impact of mobile telephony on the development of malignant and benign brain tumors has been confirmed [4–7]. Exposure to radiation from mobile phones is generally highest in the part of the brain that is near to the ear, the temporal lobe on the same side of the head to which the phone is generally held. In the conducted research [8] it was found that most – 97–99% of radiofrequency (RF) energy – is absorbed in the brain hemisphere on the side where the phone is used, generally (50–60%) in the temporal lobe.

The development of brain tumors under the influence of electromagnetic radiation emitted from mobile phones is

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particularly exacerbated regarding young people. Hardell et al. [9] reported that after even just one or more years of use there is a 5.2-fold elevated risk of malignant brain tumors in people who begin to use mobile phones before the age of 20 years, whereas for all ages the odds ratio was 1.4. A study showed that children absorb twice the amount of RF from mobile phone use as adults [10]. This is caused by the smaller brain size, a thinner pinna of the ear, thinner skin and thinner skull bone, permitting deeper penetration into the child's brain [11]. Acoustic neuroma (vestibular schwannoma) is a nerve sheath tumour of the vestibulocochlear nerve. This tumour is of particular interest in relation to mobile phones because brain deposition of energy from RF fields from a mobile phone is mainly within a small area of the skull, close to the handset, which includes the vestibular portion of the eighth cranial nerve where acoustic neuromas develop.

Several studies have reported relationships between the use of mobile phones and parotid gland tumours [12] and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [13, 14] and breast cancer [5]. The exposure to microwaves in the radiofrequency fields (RF) during mobile phone calls may also be a risk factor for testicular cancer, especially if the phone is located in a pocket close to the testis [15].

The cancer cell development is due to the DNA damage caused by the action of the high frequency electromagnetic field. The mechanism of DNA changes under the influence of RF-EMF electromagnetic field have not been fully investigated. The energy level associated with RF-EMF exposure is too low to cause direct DNA strand breaks and DNA crosslinks. However, DNA damage can be caused by cellular biochemical activities, such as free radicals. Several studies indicate that RF-EMFs increase free radical activity in cells [16, 17]. Liu et al. [18] showed that RF-EMF exposure induced the formation of oxidative base damage in a mouse spermatocyte-derived cell line. This was mediated by reactive oxygen species (ROS) production.

The high frequency electromagnetic field not only affects the development of cancer cells but also human fertility. This is indicated by the results of studies conducted on humans and animals. Kilgallon and Simmons [19] who reported negative effects from prolonged use of cell phones upon human sperm motility characteristics. Men who carried mobile phones in their hip pocket or on their belt had lower sperm motility those who did not carry a mobile phone, or who carried it elsewhere on the body. Eroglu et al. [20] also showed that RF-EMF emitted by cellular phones influences human sperm motility. Semen exposure to 900 MHz RF-EMF emitted by an activated cellular phone, caused a decrease in the rapid progressive and slow progressive sperm movement. It also caused an increase in the no-motility category of sperm movement. Davoudi et al. [21] observed a reduction in the proportion of rapid progressive sperm from 32.3% to 26.1% after one month of 6 hours daily mobile phone use. The high frequency electromagnetic field not only affects the motility of human sperm cells, but also their morphology and other fertility parameters. Gutsch et al. [22] studied human blood and sperm obtained from 2,110 patients attending clinics from 1993 – 2007. In the patients who used mobile phones, 68.0% of the spermatozoa featured a pathological morphology, compared to only 58.1% in the men who did not use mobile phones.

At the same time, patients with cell phone usage showed significantly higher testosterone and lower luteinising

hormone (LH) levels than those who did not use mobile phones. Also, a study carried out by Wdowiak et al. [23] on a male population using mobile phones (GSM equipment) for a period of 1–2 years, showed an increase in the percentage of sperm cells of abnormal morphology. It was also confirmed that a decrease in the percentage of sperm cells in vital progressing motility in the semen is correlated with the frequency of mobile phone use. Falzone et al. [24] exposed highly motile human spermatozoa to 900 MHz for an hour (SAR = 2.0 W/kg). They obtained a significant reduction in sperm head area, and a significant decrease in sperm binding to the hemizona in exposed samples. De Iuliis et al. [25] used human spermatozoa for exposure to electromagnetic radiation at 1.8 GHz with specific absorption rates varying from 0.4 – 2.75 W/kg. These authors showed that motility and vitality were significantly reduced after RF-EMF exposure, compared to the control. Similar results were obtained by Avendano et al. [26] who investigated the effect of laptop computers connected to internet through Wi-Fi on human sperm motility. Normozoospermic samples of sperm exposed *ex vivo* for a 4 hour connection duration. A significant decrease in progressive sperm motility and an increase in sperm DNA fragmentation were found.

The studies conducted on animals also have shown the effect of RF-EMF on fertility. Yan et al. [27] studied the effects of cellular phone emissions on sperm cells in rats. Rats were exposed to two 3-hr periods of daily cellular phone emissions for 18 weeks. The authors showed that the rats exposed exhibited a significantly higher incidence of sperm cell death than the control. In addition, abnormal clumping of sperm cells was present in rats exposed to cellular phone emissions. Otitoloju et al. [28] exposed male mice to radiofrequency radiation at a mobile phone (GSM) base station. The authors found that the electromagnetic field caused morphological changes in the sperm. The major abnormalities observed were knobbed hook, pin head and banana-shaped sperm head. The radiofrequency field can affect not only the testicular function, but also their structure. Salama et al. [29] exposed adult rabbits to a pulsed radiofrequency (of 800 Mhz) emitted by a mobile phone (8 hr daily for a period of 12 weeks). The authors showed a drop in sperm concentration and a significant decrease in the diameter of seminiferous tubules after exposure. Also, Dasdag et al. [30], in studies conducted on rats, reported the decrease in seminiferous tubule diameter after exposure 890–915 MHz GSM with 0.141 W/kg whole body SAR. In other studies, Aitken et al. [31] found significant damage to the mitochondrial and nuclear genome in the epididymal spermatozoa of mice after exposure to RF 900 MHz EMF for 12 hours a day for 7 days.

In animal studies, it was found that the RF-EMF electromagnetic field not only affects the reproduction of males, but also of females. Gul et al. [32] investigated the toxicity of microwaves emitted by cellular phones on ovaries in pregnant rats. The study revealed that in the exposed female group, the number of follicles was lower than that in the control. In other studies, also carried out on rats, Nakamura et al. [33] found that exposure to a 2.45 GHz continuous wave at 2mW/cm² power density for 90 min, decreased uteroplacental blood flow, increased progesterone and PGF₂ in pregnant females.

Electromagnetic waves can not only cause fertility problems but can also cause other dysfunctions of the human body. There is evidence for short-term effects of RF-EMF

exposure on cognition, memory and learning, behaviour, reaction time, attention and concentration, as well as altered brainwave activity (altered EEG) [34–36]. The relationship of RF-EMF to the human body with the occurrence of neurological effects and neurodegenerative diseases, immune system deregulation, allergic and inflammatory responses, miscarriage, and some cardiovascular effect, have been reported [5]. Insomnia (sleep disruption) is reported in studies of people living in very low-intensity RF environments with Wi-Fi and cell tower-level exposures [37–39].

OBJECTIVE

The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of radiofrequency electromagnetic field (RF-EMF) on the metabolic activity and morphology of normal humal cells (fibroblasts) and cancer cells (prostate cancer cells).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Cell cultivation. Cell cultures of the PC-3 prostate cancer cell line (ATCC® CRL-1435™) and human fibroblasts (own sources) were cultivated. Both cell lines belong to the adherent type and require the same culture conditions. The base medium was Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM). To complete the medium, the following ingredients were added: foetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%, Nutrient mixture F-12 to a final concentration of 40%, and a mixture of antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin, amphotericin) to a final concentration of 1%.

The cells were cultured in 25 cm² culture vessels at 37°C at 5% CO₂ concentration. For passage, the cells were washed with Hank's Balanced Salt Solution to remove residual FBS containing the trypsin inhibitor. The cells were then briefly washed with a 0.25% trypsin solution in a 0.53 mM EDTA solution (750 µl).

After 10 minutes of cell incubation with trypsin at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere, the degree of detachment of the cells from the vascular surface was evaluated using an inverted microscope. To prevent clumping, the cells were mixed by impact or shaking. After the detachment of the cells from the medium, they were filled with 8 ml of a complete culture medium and poured into 2 new vessels. Changes of the culture medium occurred, on average, every 2–3 days until the cells reached 80% confluence.

Cytotoxicity test Cell Counting Kit – 8. In order to analyze the effect of the electromagnetic field on cells under the conditions of the complete culture medium (10% FBS), the experiment was conducted as follows: Cells were propagated in culture flasks containing 4 ml of standard culture medium (DMEM, F-12, antibiotic, FBS) to 80% confluency. After reaching the desired level of confluence, the cells were transferred to the wells of a 96-well plate (5000 cells/100µl) and incubated for 24 hours.

Cells were incubated under the conditions described above in 2 variants. Test samples were exposed to RF electromagnetic field, at 2.4 GHz. The control cell lines were cultivated in conditions free from the influence of RF-EMF. In the cancer cell experiment, both test and control samples were prostate cancer cells. In the human fibroblast

cell experiment, both test and control samples were human fibroblast cells. Incubation was carried out for 72 hours. Cell viability measurements were made after 24, 48 and 72h of incubation.

To quantify changes in cell viability, the Cell Counting Kit – 8 (Sigma-Aldrich) was used. The test consists in using the reaction of reducing the tetrazolium salt (WST-8) for the coloured formazan. The amount of formazan obtained was proportional to the number of metabolically active (living) cells in the population. After the specified cultivation time (24, 48, 72 h), 10 µl of CCK-8 reagent was added to selected wells of the 96-well plate. The plate was incubated for 1h at 37°C. Absorbance readings were made at 450 nm in the ELx808 plate reader (BioTek).

Analysis of changes in cell morphology. Analysis of changes in cell morphology under the influence of RF-EMF was carried out using the Axiovert 200 inverted light microscope. Images of cells exposed to electromagnetic field and control cells were performed after 24, 48 and 72h, respectively.

Experimental setup (an electromagnetic field generator).

The experimental setup was constructed on the base of 2 IoT optimized FERMIO-EM mi-computers utilizing the Intel Quark processor. The Bluetooth output/input antenna was connected to an external inverted F antenna (IFA), which was constructed on a microwave substrate DK 6 from the Rogers company. The devices fulfilled the low energy consumption standard for Bluetooth 4.0. The RF output power of the transmitter was >7.5dBm, which gave less than 6mW of the radiated power when the carrier frequency was introduced to the antenna. The complete device power consumption is only 2.5W. With the use of a suitable operational system and high-level software, this provided the opportunity to build an independent and powerful measurement system for various types of experiments.

The antenna used in the described experiment was designed on a Rogers laminate because it has a very stable dielectric constant with temperature. The dissipated energy from the antenna remains constant even when the temperature changes. The Rogers3006 substrate exhibits a low dissipation in energy. The laminate is characterized by a dielectric constant of 6.15. The IFA antenna topology was chosen because of its better radiation effectivity when compared to MIFA; however, the former occupies a larger area.

For the real experiment, a wireless data transfer using a quasi-continuous mode and with an approximate speed of 1MB/s over Bluetooth, between the FERMIO-EM devices computers was chosen. The block diagram of the single device is shown in Figure 1. The external antenna was connected to port A via a coaxial transmission line. The impedance of the antenna was matched to 50 Ohms. For configuration purposes, each mini-computer was connected to the external router via Ethernet.

The 3D antenna model (Fig. 2) was designed using a two-layer PCB, for simulation purposes. The copper layer thickness was set to 35µm for both top and bottom sides. The ground plane was assigned to the bottom side. Vias were used to connect the top and bottom layers. The completed model was exported as a STL file and was then imported to the CST software. The IFA antenna of the electromagnetic waves source was assembled to a plexiglass holder. Between the antenna and the TC plate, which contained the cells, a sheet

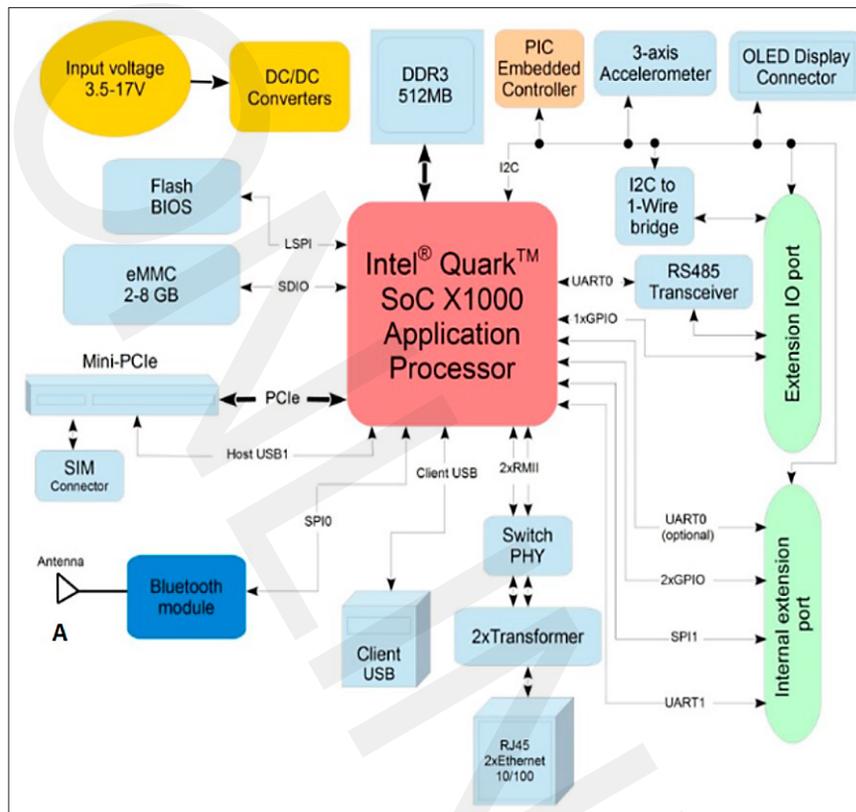


Figure 1. Block schema of the FERMIO-EM IoT designed mini-computer [59]

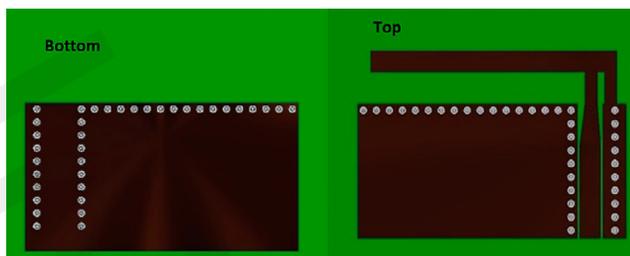


Figure 2. 3D model of designed IFA antenna optimized to Bluetooth communication standard. Left – bottom layer; Right – top layer

of plexiglass of 3mm height was placed. The 3D model of the experimental setup is shown in Figure 3. Two identical setups were used. The distance between the antennas was around 20cm. It was ensured that no other RF radiation was present in the laboratory during the cell irradiation experiment. The numerical simulation of the magnetic and electric fields was performed using the CST software. Each 3D geometry model

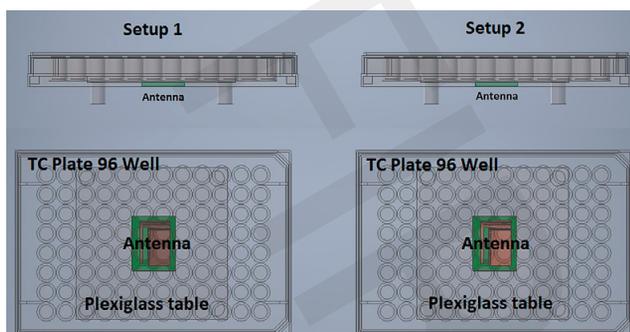


Figure 3. Experimental setup. Wireless digital transmission between 2 identical units

was characterized by the physical parameters to achieve reliable results. The separate antenna was matched and tuned in order to achieve the maximum energy radiation in the Bluetooth frequency range, with a centre frequency of around 2.4GHz. The S1.1 parameters for separate antenna are shown in Figure 4. For proper matching, lumped serial ($C1=0.43\text{pF}$) and parallel ($C2=1.58\text{pF}$) capacitors were needed. When approaching antenna to close to the plexiglass holder with the TC plate, the perfect matching and tuning were lost – energy transfer was far less that for single antenna. For simulation, the TC 96 well plate was characterized as a lossy material made from PS with density $\rho = 1,000\text{kg/m}^3$ and epsilon constant 2.55. For better results, the antenna should be placed at a minimum distance of 1.5mm below the bottom side of the plexiglass sheet. The optimal but not perfect position is shown in Figure 5. The simulation parameters were chosen in order to achieve a power introduced to the antenna of approximately 6mW. The electric and magnetic far fields distribution (reference 1m away from antenna) is shown in Table 1. Far field power pattern is presented with cut angle 90, constant Phi angle and constant Theta angle. Isotropic polar graphs of far field E, H and power are collected in Table 2. The antenna with the examined cells were positioned in the zero position. The power distribution was asymmetric with main lobe direction 132 deg and maximum magnitude 0.000206W/m. Fields distribution close to antenna in direct proximity to the examined cells were simulated 15mm above the antenna. The electric field is more concentrated on one side of the TC plate, with a maximum magnitude of below 23V/m for continuous exposition.

For future experiments, a different shape of the antenna needs to be considered in order to achieve more homogeneous fields and power distribution over the sample. For a quasi-

Table 1. Electric and magnetic far fields distribution

<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz; Constant Phi; Cut angle 90 Main lobe magnitude = 0.000206 W/m² Main lobe direction = 132.0 deg. Angular width (3dB) = 313.7 deg.</p>	<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz; Constant Phi; Cut angle 90 Main lobe magnitude = 0.279V/m Main lobe direction = 132 deg; Angular width (3dB) = 313.7 deg.</p>	<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz; Constant Phi; Cut angle 90 Main lobe magnitude = 0.000739A/m Main lobe direction = 132.0 deg; Angular width (3dB) = 313.7 deg.</p>
<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz; Constant Theta, Cut angle 90. Main lobe magnitude = 0.000138 W/m² Main lobe direction = 274.0 deg Angular width (3dB) = 133.6 deg Side lobe level = -2.4 dB</p>	<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz, Constant Theta, Cut angle 90. Main lobe magnitude = 0.263V/m Main lobe direction = 274.0 deg Main lobe direction = 133.6 deg; Side lobe level = -2.4dB</p>	<p>Frequency = 2.4GHz; Constant Theta, Cut angle 90. Main lobe magnitude = 0.000697A/m Main lobe direction = 274.0 deg Angular width (3dB) = 133.6 deg Side lobe level = -2.4 dB</p>
<p>Power</p>	<p>E field</p>	<p>H field</p>

Table 2. Near antenna E, H fields and power distribution.

<p>Power</p>	<p>E field</p>	<p>H field</p>

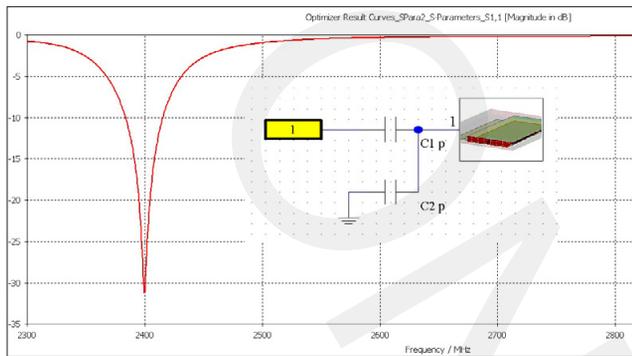


Figure 4. S1.1 parameters simulation results. Maximum electromagnetic radiation was achieved on frequency 2.4GHz. Signal for wireless transmitting was introduced to port 1

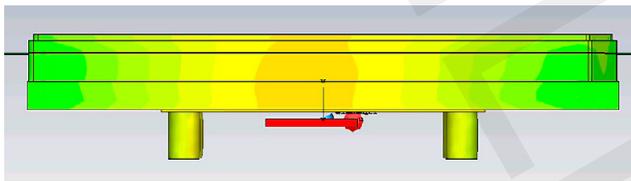


Figure 5. Optimal antenna position

continuous wave transmission over the Bluetooth, the average power could reach a maximum value of 50% of the power calculated in the simulation, which gives 0.56W/m², 11.5V/m for the electric field and 0.045A/m for the magnetic field. The specific absorption rate is a measure of the rate at which RF energy is absorbed by the tissue, and in future it could be calculated either from the electric field or simulated.

Statistical analysis. The results were tested for normal distribution (Shapiro test) and homogeneity of variance (Bartlett test). For comparison between mean values, t-test was used. Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered as significant. All statistical analyses were performed using R version 3.4.1.

RESULTS

The influence of RF-EMF on individual cell types is presented in Figures 6–7. Cultivation of a particular cell type carried out under standard conditions without the use of an electromagnetic field served as a control. Measurements were conducted after 24, 48 and 72 hours. The viability of the control group was assumed to be 100% in each time. The viability of the studied groups was calculated as a percentage of the control (untreated) group viability in each respective time.

The electromagnetic field exposure caused a significant decrease in viability of the fibroblast after 24 and 48 hours of incubation, compared to the control group. After 72 hours viability, it decreased but the effects was not statistically significant.

In the case of the exposed prostate cancer cells, a significant decrease in viability was found after 24 hours of incubation and a significant increase after 48 and 72 hours, compared to the control samples.

Morphological analysis did not show any significant changes in either cell line after exposure to RF-EMF and after the specified time of culture. The results concern both skin fibroblasts and the PC-3 line. Examples of morphologies

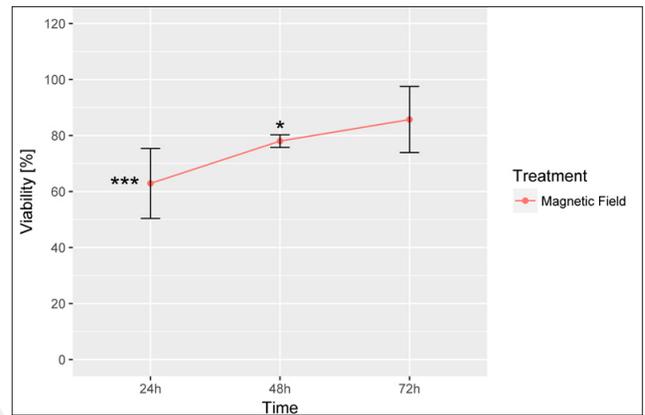


Figure 6. Changes in the viability of human fibroblasts cultivated in the magnetic field. Measurements were conducted after 24, 48 and 72 hours. Viability of the control group was assumed to be 100% in each time. Viability of studied groups was calculated as a percentage of the control (untreated) group viability in a respective time.

* $p < 0.05$ for the difference between viability of the control group and treated cells.
*** $p < 0.001$ for the difference between viability of the control group and treated cells.

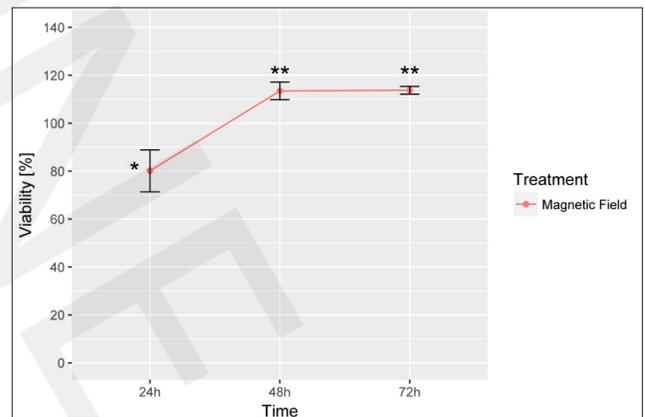


Figure 7. Changes in the viability of prostate cancer cells PC-3 cultivated in the magnetic field. Measurements were conducted after 24, 48 and 72 hours. Viability of the control group was assumed to be 100% in each time. Viability of studied groups was calculated as a percentage of the control (untreated) group viability in a respective time.

* $p < 0.05$ for the difference between viability of the control group and treated cells.
** $p < 0.01$ for the difference between viability of the control group and treated cells

of human fibroblasts after RF-EMF exposure and without exposure are shown in Figures 8–13.

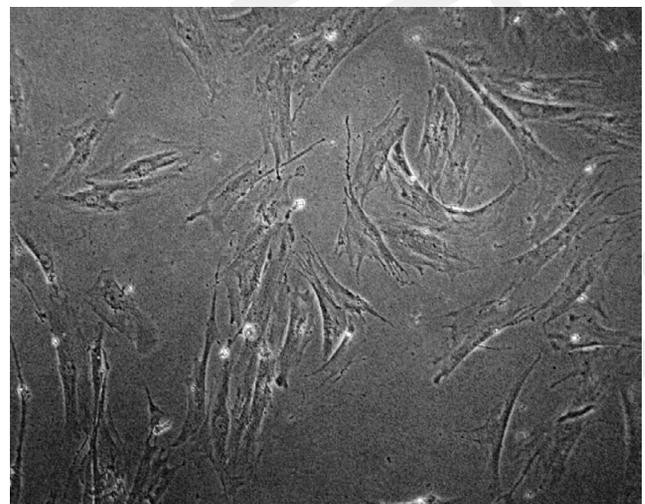


Figure 8. Human fibroblasts after 24h cultivation in the electromagnetic field

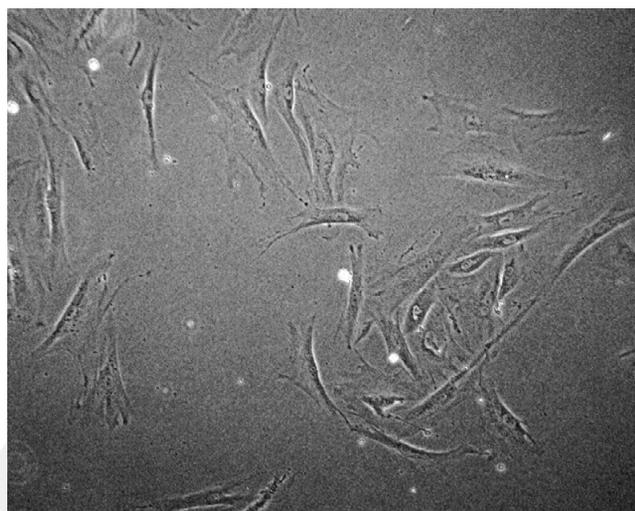


Figure 9. Human fibroblasts after 48h cultivation in the electromagnetic field

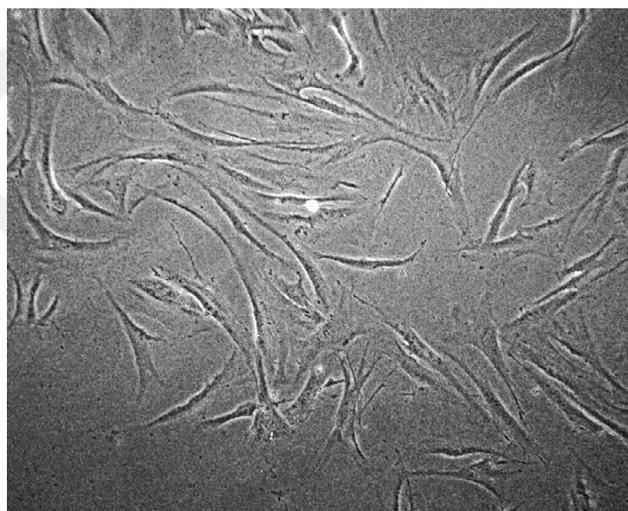


Figure 12. Human fibroblasts after 48h breeding – control cells without magnetic field

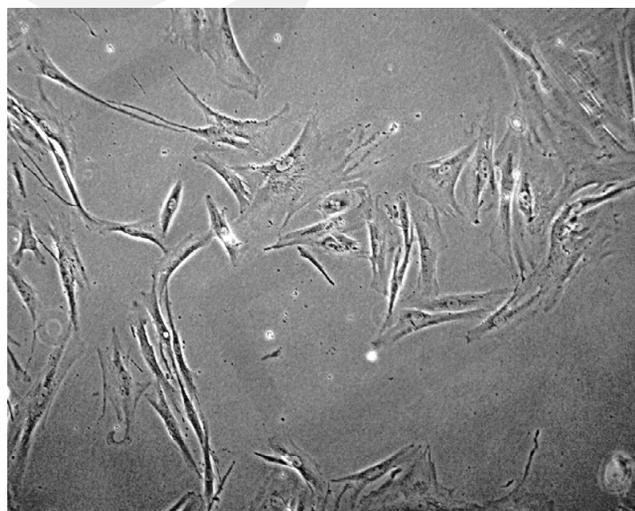


Figure 10. Human fibroblasts after 72h cultivation in the electromagnetic field

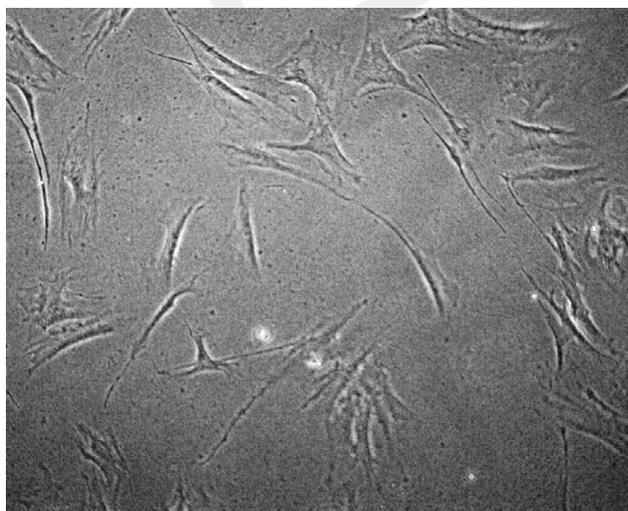


Figure 13. Human fibroblasts after 72h breeding – control cells without magnetic field.

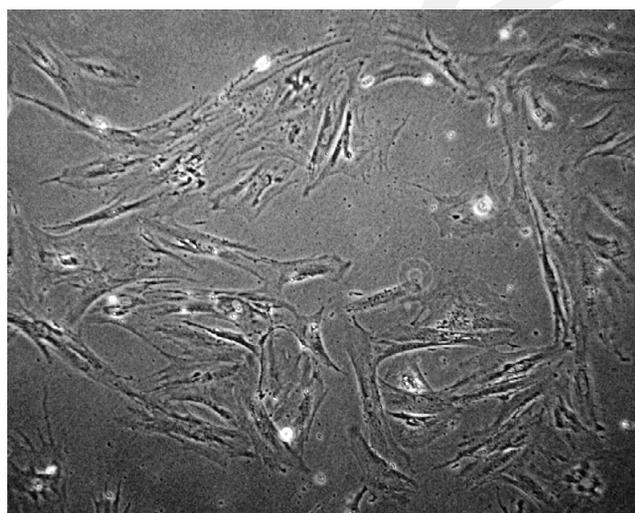


Figure 11. Human fibroblasts after 24h breeding – control cells without magnetic field

DISCUSSION

In the conducted research it was found that the RF electromagnetic field had a significant influence on cell metabolic activity. Exposure to the electromagnetic field caused a significant decrease in the viability of normal cells (fibroblasts) and a significant increase in cancer cells (PC-3 prostate cancer cell line).

Significant changes of proliferation in the normal cell were also observed by Kwee and Rasmark [40]. These authors found a decrease in the proliferation of human epithelial amnion cells exposed to 960 MHz microwave fields. Capri et al. [41] also found a decrease in cell proliferation when human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were exposed *in vitro* to a 900 MHz GSM (1 h/day for 3 days). Also in studies on animal cells, significant changes in proliferation were found after electromagnetic field exposure. Pavicic and Trosic [42] observed a decrease in the proliferation of Chinese hamster lung cells exposed to 864 MHz. Zhu et al. [43] showed that microwaves emitted by mobile phones lead to a significant reduction in the survival of *in vitro* cultured rat cortical neuronal cells.

In other studies, the effect of RF-EMF on other non-genotoxic functions of human cells were also observed. Some investigators have described an increased heat shock protein level in human epithelial and endothelial cells after RF-EMF exposure [44, 45]. Analysis on whole genome cDNA arrays have shown alterations in gene expression after various RF exposure conditions (900 and 1,800 MHz) using different cell types (endothelial cells, lymphoblastoma cells, leukemia cells) [46]. Results obtained by Nylund and Leszczynski [47] also show that gene and protein expression were altered in exposed human endothelial cells, in response to one hour exposure of mobile phone radiation. In other studies, Dąbrowski et al. [48] determined the effect of RF-EMF on immune cell activity. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells exposed to 1,300 MHz pulse-modulated RF fields showed that the electromagnetic field caused changes in immune cell activity.

Genotoxicity studies have also shown the negative effects of RF-EMF on cells. Diem et al. [49] observed DNA breakage in human diploid fibroblasts and in rat granulosa cell caused by mobile phone radiation (1,800 MHz). Effects occurred after 16 h exposure. A short-term exposure (15 and 30 min) to RFR (900 MHz) from a mobile phone caused a significant increase in DNA single strand breaks in human hair root cells located around the ear which is used for the phone calls [50]. De Iuliis et al. [25] observed reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and DNA damage in human spermatozoa exposed *in vitro* to RFR at 1.8 GHz, and covering a range of SAR from 0.4 W/kg – 27.5 W/kg. Campisi et al. [51] also found a significant increase in ROS levels and DNA fragmentation when they exposed human astrocytes to a modulated 900-MHz electromagnetic field for 20 min. In other studies, Lai [52] showed DNA strand breaks in brain cells of rat exposed to 2,450-MHz radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation. Garaj-Vrhovac et al. [53] found a correlation between the frequency of micronuclei and specific chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes exposed *in vitro* to microwave radiation (7.7 GHz, 0.5, 10, 30 mW/cm² for 10, 30, 60 min). In all experimental conditions, the frequency of all types of chromosomal aberrations and the incidence of micronuclei were significantly higher than in the control samples. Cellular Micronucleus formation was also found by Koyama et al. [54], who exposed Chinese hamster ovary cells to a RF-EMF at 78 and 100 W/kg for 18 h.

In vitro studies have shown, similar to the presented research, that high frequency electromagnetic radiation not only causes changes in normal cells, but also in cancer cells. In a study carried out by Jin et al. [55] the human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells were exposed to a continuous wave 900 MHz RF-EMF for 1h per day for 3 consecutive days, and showed a significant increase in viability and a decrease in apoptosis. In the current study, a significant decrease in viability was found after the exposure of prostate cancer cells to radiofrequency electromagnetic field for 48 and 72 hours. Marinelli et al. [56] cultured acute T-lymphoblastoid leukemia cells in the presence of an unmodulated 900 MHz EMF. It was shown that short exposure times (2–12 h), induced DNA breaks and early activation of both p53-dependent and independent apoptotic pathways. Longer continuous exposure (24–48 h) determined silencing of pro-apoptotic signals and activation of genes involved in both intracellular (Bcl-2) and extracellular (Ras and Akt1) pro-survival signaling. The authors have reported a better survival rate of T lymphoblastoid leukaemia cells exposed to 900 MHz. In other studies, Caraglia et al. [57] evaluated the *in vivo* effect of electromagnetic field at 1,950

MHz on human epidermoid cancer KB cells. The results of these tests indicate that EMF induces apoptosis through the inactivation of the ras → Erk survival signaling which is due to an enhanced degradation of ras and Raf-1 determined by a decreased expression of HSP90 and the consequent increase of proteasome dependent degradation. Ouadah et al. [58] studied the effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (900 MHz, 5 days a week, 45 min a day) on *in vivo* brain tumours in Wistar rats. The results suggested that the action of RF-EMF causes a reduction of immune cell invasion and glioblastoma cell apoptosis.

CONCLUSIONS

The presented study shows that an RF electromagnetic field has a significant influence on cell metabolic activity. The results of the viability analysis of cells exposed to the electromagnetic field unambiguously indicate that normal human fibroblast cells decrease metabolic activity, while the survival of cancer cells (PC-3) increases in relation to an increase in RF-EMF incubation time.

On the basis of the obtained results, the hypothesis can be formulated that a high frequency electromagnetic field can have harmful effects on human cells.

In order to confirm the formulated hypothesis, it is recommended to continue the research on the influence of the RF electromagnetic field, including the genotoxic interactions on human cells.

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