## INFLUENCE OF SULPHATE CHLORIDE ZINC AND CADMIUM IONS ON THE ACTIVITY OF 5-AMINOLEAVULINIC ACID DEHYDRATASE IN BLOOD OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS *in vitro*

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**Summary.** In the present reseach the influence of zinc ions  $(Zn^{2+})$  on the activity of 5-aminoleavulinic acid dehydratase (5-ALAD) in blood *in vitro* upon impact of cadmium  $(Cd^{2+})$ , sulphate  $(SO_4^{2+})$  and chloride  $(Cl^{-})$  ions was investigated. The obtained curves of the consecutive multidot dependences and  $Cd^{2+}$  concentrations causing half-maximal inhibition  $(IC_{50}^{*})$  showed that  $Cd^{2+}$  inhibited the activity of enzyme 5-ALAD *in vitro* in higher extent compared to equimolar concentrations of  $Zn^{2+}$ . In comparison to  $Zn^{2+}$  the leap of enzymes activity inhibition and  $IC_{50}$  occured under the lower concentrations of  $Cd^{2+}$ . Reduced concentrations of  $SO_4^{2-}$  and  $Cl^{-}$  increased the 5-ALAD activity penetrating its maximumes, while high concentrations of  $SO_4^{2-}$  and  $Cl^{-}$  decreased the activity of enzyme, but not inhibited the enzyme sactivity. The shift of the leap and  $IC_{50}$  of the inhibition of 5-ALAD activity under the impact of  $Cd^{2+}$  ions inhibited the enzyme later in precence of  $Zn^{2+}$  additions and lower compared to natural concentration of  $Zn^{2+}$ . aAlthough  $Zn^{2+}$  ions are characterized by the low protective activity *in vitro*. The investigations showed that the effects of  $SO_4^{2-}$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$  and  $Cd^{2+}$  ions on blood 5-ALAD activity can be predicted, compared and evaluated *in vitro* according to the impulse of the leap of enzyme inhibition (concentration value of the catalytic poison, which cause half-maximal inhibition –  $IC_{50}$ ).

Key words: sulphate, chloride, zinc, cadmium, blood, 5-aminoleavulinic acid dehydratase, activity, in vitro.