

The effect of extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields on skin and thyroid amine- and peptide-containing cells in rats

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Rajkovic V, Matavulj M, Johansson O, Environ Res 2005; 99: 369-377

The aim of this latest study was to investigate the influence of extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields (ELF-EMFs) on mast cells, parafollicular cells, and nerve fibers in rat skin and thyroid gland. The experiment was performed on 2-month-old Wistar male rats exposed for 4h a day, 7 days a week for 1 month to power-frequent (50 Hz) EMFs. After sacrifice, samples of skin and thyroid were processed for indirect immunohistochemistry or toluidine blue staining and then were analyzed using the methods of stereology. Antibody markers to serotonin, substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), and protein gene product 9.5 (PGP) were applied to skin sections and PGP, CGRP, and neuropeptide Y (NPY) markers to the thyroid. A significantly increased number of serotonin-positive mast cells in the skin (p

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