

HeLa Cells and Neural Carcinoma Mystery of Growth Factors from HeLa Cells

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Kunal Joon.**Abstract**

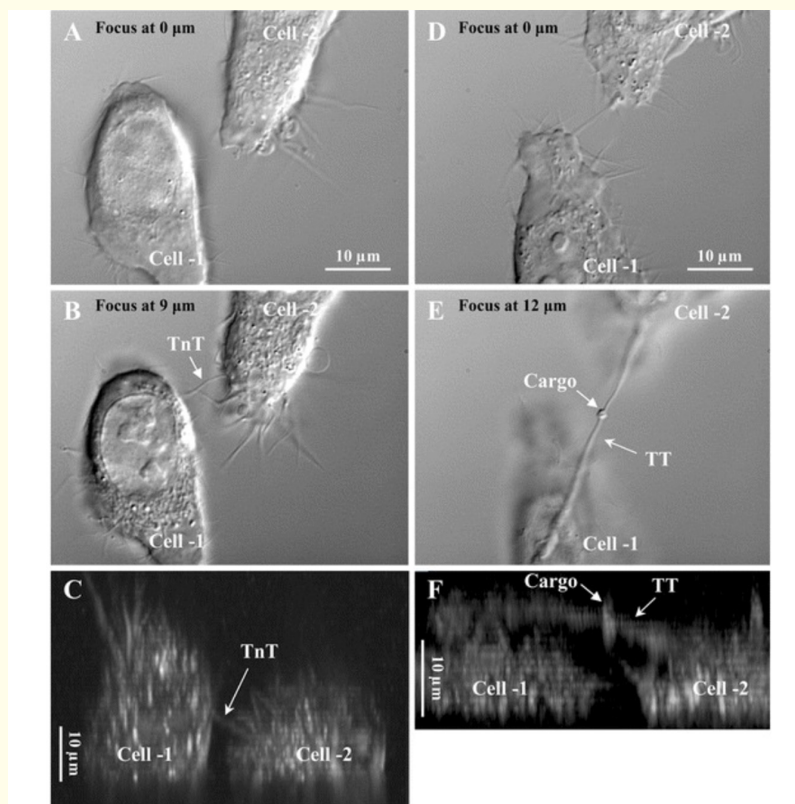
This research deals with treatment of neural tumor and how HeLa cells affect the neural tumor and what growth factors are released and how it affects the memory and brain function and how these tumor differs from the other brain cell.

Keywords: Cytokine Growth Factors; HeLa Cells; Neural Tumor; Si RNA; cytokine Bridging; Neural Connexins

Introduction

In the presence of neural connexins HeLa cells are observed with the tubu network growth for SiRNA transfer between the HeLa cells.

In below figure how tubular network is formed and how the Si RNA is transferred is given below.

**Figure 1**

This figure shows the tubulin formation in the HeLa cells in the presence of neural connexins and tubulin network is affecting only the tumor the cells and the network consist of the FF tubulin which helps in the si RNA and the fragments of DNA and connects to the cell and helps in the migration of the resistance gene in the encoded in the cell and it is well established network between the cell and helps in the cell to cell transfer.

Types of the cell to cell network and spread of the tumor genes

- Tumor cell to Tumor cell
- Tumor cell to cell
- Cell to cell

Tumor cell to tumor cell

This is the most common case in any case of the cancer and the DNA and siRNA transfer occur through it and that RNA is encoded

in the cell and lead to the development of the excess division and the activation of the dormant cancer cell and leading to the division and even in this case leading to the development of the resistance to the some anticancerous drugs.

Tumor cell to cell

This is the case occurs in the cancerous cell to simple cell occurs in the malignant cancerous where the property of metastasis occurs in the background other cells are also converted to cancerous cell through SiRNA transfer through development of the tubular network between cancerous cell and simple cell in presence of growth factor leading to transfer of mutant of SiRNA and DNA leafing to development of the another cancerous cell.

Cell to cell

It occurs in the prokaryotes in high scale and in eukaryotes on small case or in case of the adaptation.

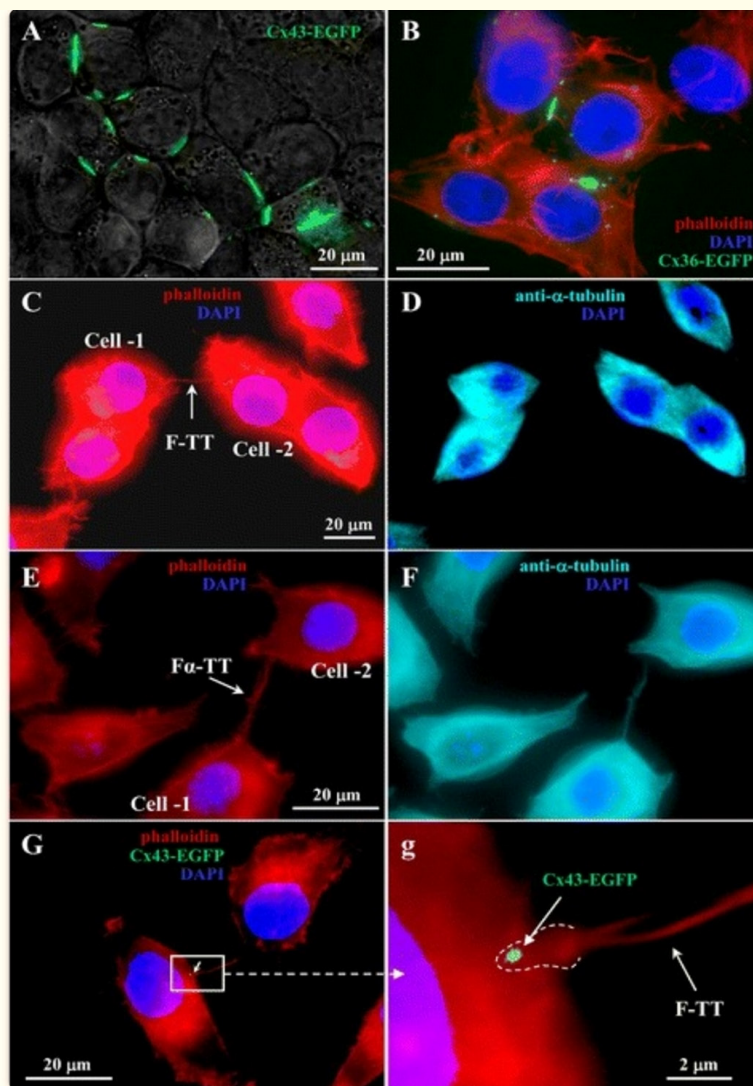


Figure 2

In this figure it shows F T Tublin showing HeLa cells and showing the formation of the tubual network and proper channel net-

work formation of the HeLa cells and SiRNA transfer act and formation of the channel of the HeLa cells and lead to the activation and division of the cell is shown clearly in the immunofluorescence.

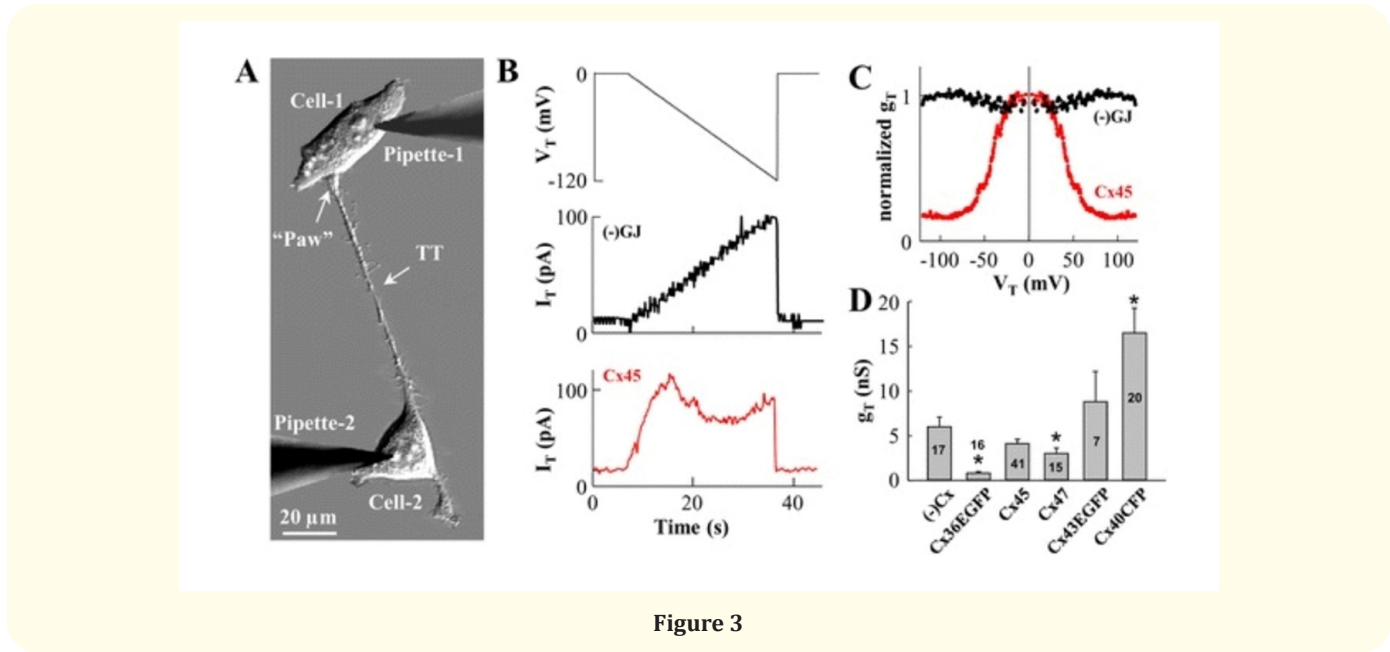


Figure 3

In this experiment we see the rampage negative polarity is applied their is the negative polarity.

Is applied and their is negative polarity of -1 and this indicates the transfer of the cell to cell of SiRNA and DNA and this transfer is in milli seconds and lead to the cancerous cell DNA and SiRNA transfer and lead to cancerous cell transfer (figure is below).

Equation of measuring of the cancerous cell and can occur through the fluroscent density.

Equation 1

$$J_T = \frac{vol_2 \cdot \Delta C_2}{\Delta t}$$

Equation 2

$$P_T = \frac{J_T}{C_1 - C_2} = \frac{vol_2 \cdot \Delta C_2}{\Delta t \cdot (C_1 - C_2)}$$

Equation 3

$$P_T = \frac{vol_2 \cdot \Delta FI_2}{\Delta t \cdot (FI_1 - FI_2)}$$

Abbreviations

GJ	gap junction
g_j	junctional conductance of abutted cells
g_T	conductance of the TT
I_T	current through the TT
J_T	cell-to-cell flux of the dye
P_T	permeability of the TT
siRNA	small interfering RNA
V_j	transjunctional voltage of abutted cells
V_T	voltage across the TT
LSCC	human laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma
TT	tunneling tube
F-TT	tunneling tube containing only F-actin
F α -TT	tunneling tube containing F-actin and α -tubulin
C	concentration of the dye
Cx	connexin

TT	tunneling tube
F-TT	tunneling tube containing only F-actin
F α -TT	tunneling tube containing F-actin and α -tubulin

These above Equation is used to the cell density and cell multiplication through the fluorescence density and leading to the maturity of the cell density and cell multiplication and even tubulin network and SiRNA transfer can be measured to the cell tubulin network.

Discussion

In this research we discussed about the HeLa cells and also the siRNA transfer between the cell and also the different types of cell to cell transfer in case of cancerous cell to cell and cancerous cell to cancerous cell and also about little cell to cell transfer and also DNA and SiRNA transfer and also cancerous cell and also transformation of cell to cancerous cell.

Conclusion

Cancerous cell and even cell in presence of growth factor can transfer SiRNA and DNA transfer to the cell and also lead to stimulatory action lead to cell division in the normal and lead to excessive cell division in tumor cells and cytoskeletal destruction and also the cells are mutated when the siRNA from cancerous cell to cell.