

Research Paper

Sesamin modulates tyrosine hydroxylase, superoxide dismutase, catalase, inducible NO synthase and interleukin-6 expression in dopaminergic cells under MPP⁺-induced oxidative stress

Vicky Lahaie-Collins,¹ Julie Bournival,¹ Marilyn Plouffe,¹ Julie Carange¹ and Maria-Grazia Martinoli^{1,2}

¹Department of Biochemistry and the Neuroscience Research Group; Université du Québec, Trois-Rivières, Québec Canada; ²Neuroscience Research Unit; Université Laval; Québec Canada

Abbreviations: CAT, catalase; Ct, mean cycle threshold values; DA, dopamine; DAergic, dopaminergic; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; DAT, dopamine transporter; DHR, dihydrorhodamine 123; DMEM-F12, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium-F12 ham; DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide; ER α , estrogen receptor-alpha; ER β , estrogen receptor-beta; FBS, fetal bovine serum; HS, horse serum; IL-6, interleukin-6; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-pyridine ion; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine; NGF, nerve growth factor; NO, nitric oxide; PD, Parkinson's disease; ROS, reactive oxygen species; RT, room temperature; RT-qPCR, Real time-quantitative polymerase chain reaction; SOD, superoxide dismutase; TH, tyrosine hydroxylase; TNF β , tumor necrosis factor-beta

Key words: neuroprotection, oxidative stress, sesamin, lignans, MPP⁺, neurodegeneration, Parkinson's disease, neuroinflammation, dopamine, protein expression

Oxidative stress is regarded as a mediator of nerve cell death in several neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson's disease. Sesamin, a lignan mainly found in sesame oil, is currently under study for its anti-oxidative and possible neuroprotective properties. We used 1-methyl-4-phenyl-pyridine (MPP⁺) ion, the active metabolite of the potent parkinsonism-causing toxin 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine, to produce oxidative stress and neurodegeneration in neuronal PC12 cells, which express dopamine, as well as neurofilaments. Our results show that picomolar doses of sesamin protected neuronal PC12 cells from MPP⁺-induced cellular death, as revealed by colorimetric measurements and production of reactive oxygen species. We also demonstrated that sesamin acted by rescuing tyrosine hydroxylase levels from MPP⁺-induced depletion. Sesamin, however, did not modulate dopamine transporter levels, and estrogen receptor-alpha and -beta protein expression. By examining several parameters of cell distress, we found that sesamin also elicited a strong increase in superoxide dismutase activity as well as protein expression and decreased catalase activity and the MPP⁺ stimulated inducible nitric oxide synthase protein expression, in neuronal PC12 cells. Finally, sesamin possessed significant anti-inflammatory properties, as disclosed by its potential to reduce MPP⁺-induced interleukin-6

mRNA levels in microglia. From these studies, we determined the importance of the lignan sesamin as a neuroprotective molecule and its possible role in complementary and/or preventive therapies of neurodegenerative diseases.

Introduction

A large body of experimental evidence supports a role for oxidative stress as mediator of nerve cell death in several neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson disease (PD). The degeneration of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons located in the *substantia nigra* characterizes PD and leads to a decline of dopamine (DA) as well as its biosynthetic enzyme, tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), and its high-affinity cellular transporter (DAT). As reported recently, apoptotic death of DA neurons may be initiated by oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.¹⁻³ Besides, elevated iron levels, decreased glutathione levels, impaired mitochondrial complex 1 activity and increased superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity have been observed in PD brains.⁴⁻⁶

1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) is a neurotoxin that causes Parkinson-like symptoms in humans, monkeys and mice.⁷⁻⁹ This toxin is largely employed as an experimental model to study therapeutic strategies against PD. 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-pyridine ion (MPP⁺), the active metabolite of MPTP, is selectively taken up in DAergic neurons by DAT and actively transported into the mitochondria where it interferes with the respiratory chain and inhibits complex 1, inducing energy depletion and producing reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as superoxide anions.^{10,11} Superoxide anions can react with nitric oxide (NO) to produce the potent oxidant peroxynitrite, which has been implicated in the development of many neurological diseases.^{1,12,13} To date, however, the precise mechanism of MPP⁺-induced ROS generation is still under discussion.¹³

*Correspondence to: Maria-Grazia Martinoli; Department of Biochemistry; Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR); 3351, boul. des Forges, C.P. 500; Trois-Rivières, Québec G9A 5H7 Canada; Tel.: 819.376.5011x3994; Fax: 819.376.5241; Email: martinol@uqtr.ca

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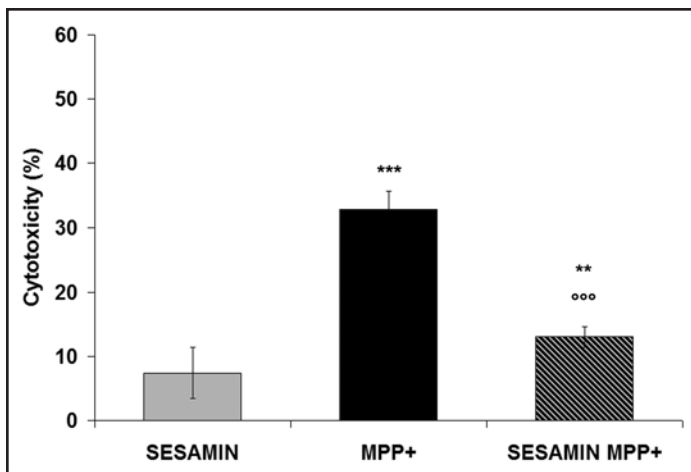


Figure 1. Effect of sesamin on MPP⁺-induced toxicity, as revealed by measuring LDH activity in supernatants after 24 h of treatment. Neuronal cells were pretreated with 10–12 M sesamin for 3 h, and then MPP⁺ was added for 24 h. The control medium was subtracted from all absorbance measurements, as described in Materials and Methods. *n* = 6. ***p* < 0.01 and ****p* < 0.001 vs. sesamin alone; ooo*p* < 0.001 vs MPP⁺.

On the other side, sesamin, a phytonutrient of the class of lignans, is a lipophilic compound found in sesame seeds and sesame seed oil and is known for its antioxidant role.^{14–16} Sesamin as well as sesamol and sesaminol, the other 2 primary compounds in sesame, are likely responsible for the increased stability of sesame oil against auto-oxidation and the development of rancidity caused by free radicals.¹⁷ Indeed, sesamin is recognized to have several positive physiological effects, such as hypocholesterolemic,¹⁸ antihypertensive actions,^{19–21} and regulates lipid and alcohol metabolism in the liver.²² It is also known to protect against rotenone-induced loss of DA cells in mice²³ and to inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-mediated activation of microglial cells *in vitro*.²⁴

In this study, we investigated the neuroprotective, antioxidative and anti-inflammatory actions of sesamin in a model of DA neurons, neuronal PC12 cells.^{25,26} MPP⁺ was used to induce oxidative damage in these cells and stimulate pro-inflammatory cytokine production in the microglial cells line N9.^{27,28} Our results show that picomolar doses of sesamin protect neuronal PC12 cells from oxidative stress by reducing MPP⁺-evoked cellular death and by decreasing ROS production. Moreover, sesamin restores TH protein expression after MPP⁺-induced reduction without modulating DAT protein levels. Our data also reveal that sesamin increases SOD activity and SOD protein production as well as diminishes catalase (CAT) activity, indicating a rescue role for sesamin in the oxidative metabolism of DA neurons. Finally, our study demonstrates that sesamin decreases inducible NO synthase (iNOS) protein expression in neuronal cells and lowers mRNA levels of the potent pro-inflammatory cytokine interleukin-6 (IL-6) in microglial cells. In this comprehensive study, we outline the importance of the lignan sesamin as a neuroprotective molecule and its possible potential in complementary and/or preventive therapies of neurodegenerative diseases.

Results

Sesamin reduces MPP⁺-induced cytotoxicity and MPP⁺ production of ROS. We measured the protective effect of pretreatment with

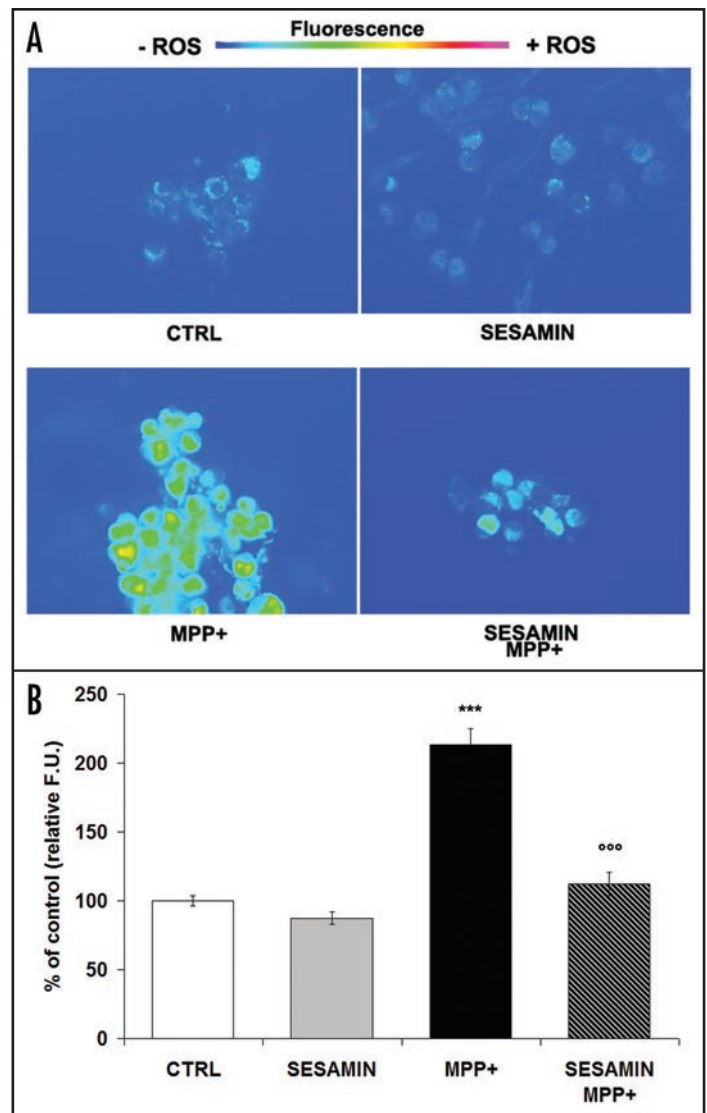


Figure 2. Rhodamine detection of ROS within neuronal PC12 cells. DHR is oxidized to fluorescent rhodamine in the presence of ROS. (A) Fluorescence microphotographs, Ctrl: cells were treated with vehicle. Sesamin: cells were treated with 10–12 M sesamin. MPP⁺: cells were treated with 5 mM. Sesamin + MPP⁺: cells were pretreated with sesamin for 3 h and then MPP⁺ was administered. A marked signal is evident only in neuronal PC12 cells treated with MPP⁺ but not in those treated with medium (CTRL) or sesamin alone. (B) Semi-quantitative image analysis. Fluorescent units (F.U.). Magnification $\times 400$. *n* = 3. ****p* < 0.001 vs CTRL or sesamin alone; ooo*p* < 0.001 vs. MPP⁺.

1 pM sesamin on MPP⁺-induced neuronal death. Figure 1 shows significant cell death after 24-h exposure to MPP⁺. Pretreatment with 10⁻¹² M sesamin prior to the production of oxidative stress greatly attenuated MPP⁺ toxicity in neuronal PC12 cells. Specifically, sesamin protected neuronal PC12 cells against MPP⁺ by reducing MPP⁺-evoked cellular death by 60%. Figure 2 illustrates the rhodamine detection of ROS in neuronal PC12 cells. The non-fluorescent dye DHR was converted to rhodamine in the presence of ROS.^{31,34,35} Figure 2A shows low levels of rhodamine fluorescence in control neuronal PC12 cells as well as in cells treated with sesamin alone, after 24 h (Fig. 2A, CTRL and sesamin, respectively), whereas

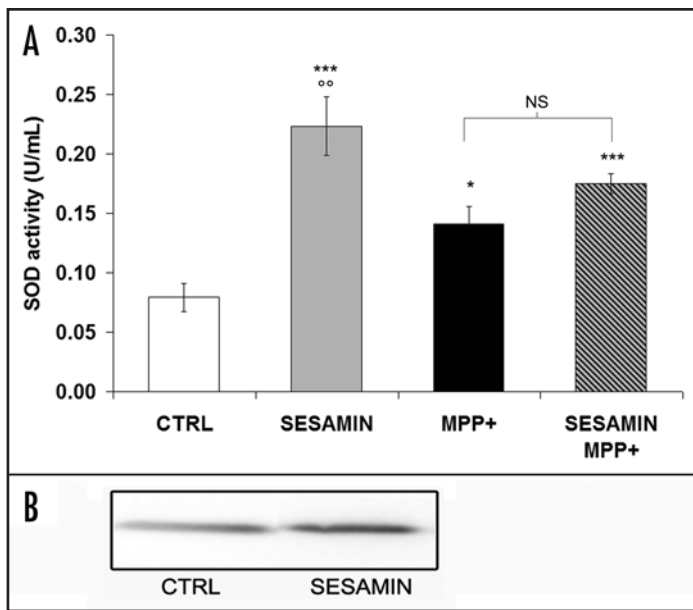


Figure 3. SOD activity (A) and SOD protein expression (B). (A) Sesamin markedly increased SOD activity in our experimental conditions. MPP⁺ also upregulated SOD activity by generating superoxide ions. SOD activity levels were increased over control values when sesamin was administered prior to MPP⁺. (B) Western blots indicate increased SOD protein expression when sesamin was added to the medium in neuronal PC12 cells. ****p* < 0.001 and **p* < 0.05 vs CTRL; °°*p* < 0.01 vs. MPP⁺; MPP⁺ vs. sesamin + MPP⁺ is nonsignificant (NS)

a marked signal was detected in MPP⁺-treated neuronal cells (Fig. 2A, MPP⁺). On the other hand, cells treated with sesamin prior to MPP⁺ demonstrated a dampened signal in comparison to MPP⁺ alone (Fig. 2A, sesamin + MPP⁺), suggesting a scavenging action of sesamin on MPP⁺-induced oxidative stress. Figure 2B reports on the semi-quantitative analysis of rhodamine fluorescence presented in figure 2A, revealing high-level fluorescence in the presence of MPP⁺ and a very significant reduction (*p* < 0.001) when the neuronal cells were pretreated with sesamin prior to MPP⁺.

Effect of sesamin on MPP⁺-induced increase in SOD and CAT activity. We used tetrazolium salt to detect superoxide radicals, as described in Materials and Methods. If SOD was present in the sample, the superoxide radicals would be dismutated by the enzyme. Figure 3 illustrates that sesamin alone increased SOD activity (Fig. 3A). Interestingly, sesamin also heightened SOD protein expression (Fig. 3B) in the same experimental paradigm, as revealed by Western blot analysis, indicating a shielding role for sesamin in pretreatment experiments. Our results also show that MPP⁺ increased both SOD and CAT activities, confirming a cellular response to MPP⁺ production of ROS (Fig. 2), as demonstrated *in vivo*.³⁶ When sesamin was administered prior to MPP⁺, we still detected an increment of SOD activity compared to the control condition (Fig. 3A). However, we did not observe any statistically-significant difference in SOD activity compared to MPP⁺ levels. Figure 4A reveals that sesamin alone decreased CAT activity and Fig 4B shows no apparent modulation of CAT protein expression. More importantly, sesamin reduced the MPP⁺-induced increase in CAT activity (Fig. 4A) when administered prior to MPP⁺, supporting an anti-oxidant role for sesamin in MPP⁺-treated cellular systems.

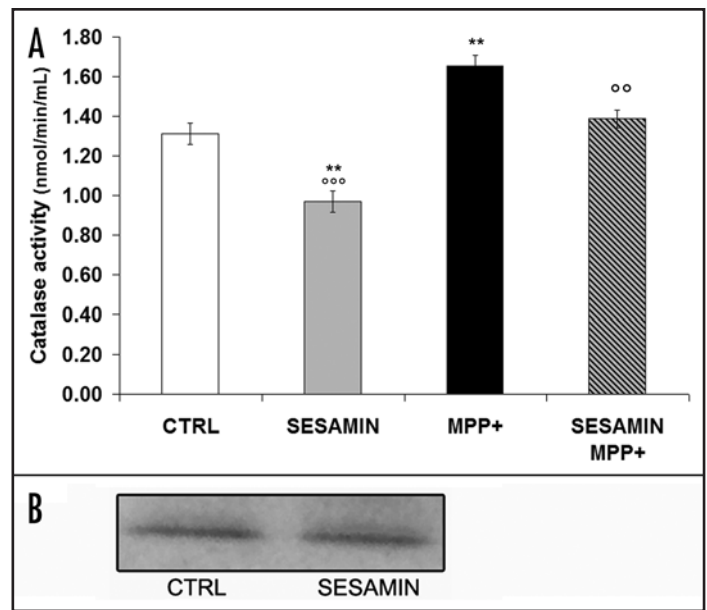


Figure 4. CAT activity (A) and CAT protein expression (B). (A) CAT activity was significantly reduced in the presence of sesamin whereas it was increased when MPP⁺ was administered. Treatment of neuronal PC12 cells with sesamin prior to MPP⁺ reduced MPP⁺-induced CAT activity levels. (B) Western blots. ***p* < 0.01 and vs CTRL; °°*p* < 0.01 and °°°*p* < 0.001 vs. MPP⁺.

Sesamin rescues TH protein expression without modulating DAT protein level. TH is the rate-limiting enzyme for DA production. TH protein expression was decreased after treatment with MPP⁺, whereas sesamin alone did not modulate it (Fig. 5A). Interestingly, when the cells were co-treated with MPP⁺ and sesamin, a slight but constant increase in TH protein expression was manifested, suggesting a neuroprotective role for sesamin in DA neurons. Figure 5B depicts that DAT protein levels were downregulated by MPP⁺, as already reported,^{25,26} and they were not impacted by sesamin alone. Pretreatment with sesamin before MPP⁺ caused a slight decline in DAT protein levels which was not statistically significant in comparison to MPP⁺ values.

Sesamin does not modulate ERα or ERβ protein expression. MPP⁺ administration did not influence ERα or ERβ protein expression in neuronal PC12 cells, as already demonstrated.^{25,26} Sesamin, alone or in combination with MPP⁺, also did not alter ERα or ERβ protein expression (Fig. 6A and B, and Fig. 6C and D, respectively), indicating that the intracellular actions of sesamin do not involve the nuclear ERs. Interestingly, immunofluorescence also revealed the cytoplasmic and nuclear localization of ERα, whereas ERβ appeared to be localized exclusively in the cytoplasm (Fig. 6B and D, respectively).

Sesamin modulates iNOS protein expression. Western blotting quantified the protein expression of iNOS, the enzyme mainly responsible for NO synthesis. Molecules that can inhibit iNOS may have anti-inflammatory activity. Figure 7 shows that when neuronal PC12 cells were exposed to MPP⁺, iNOS production was augmented as expected and already demonstrated.³⁷ In Figure 7, we also report that sesamin alone reduced iNOS production and that its administration prior to MPP⁺ provoked a marked decrease of MPP⁺-induced iNOS production, sustaining a scavenging role of sesamin against reactive nitrogen species.

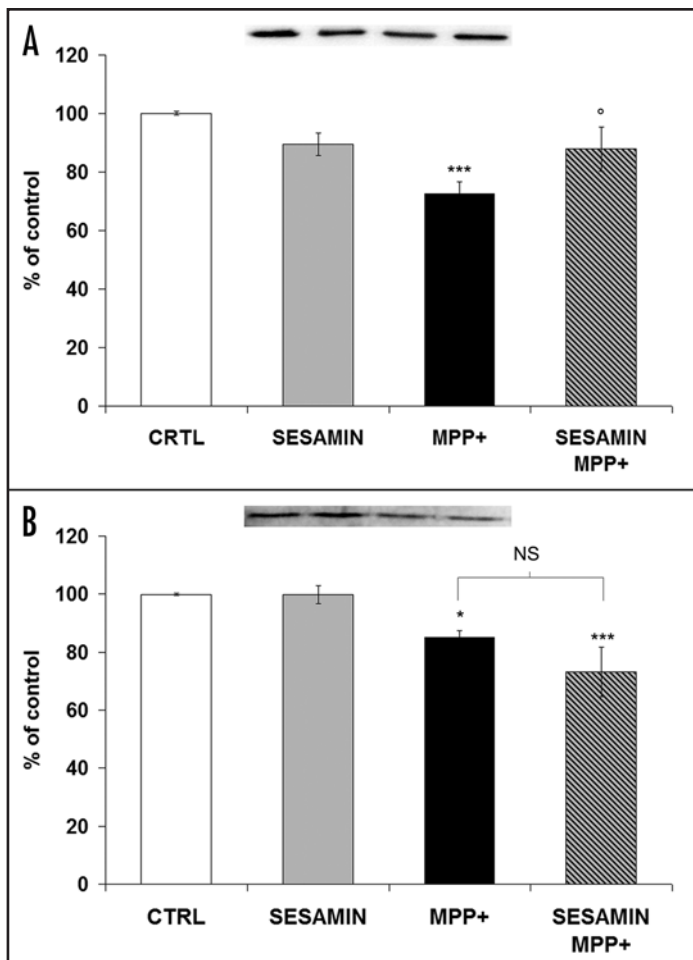


Figure 5. TH protein expression (A) and DAT protein expression (B). (A) Sesamin did not modulate TH expression when used alone in neuronal PC12 cells. When it was administered prior to MPP⁺, a slight but constant increase of TH protein expression was apparent. (B) Western blots revealed that sesamin did not modulate DAT protein levels. MPP⁺ decreased DAT levels. We could not detect any statistically-significant variation when the cells were pretreated with sesamin before MPP⁺ administration. ***p < 0.001 and *p < 0.05 vs CTRL; ^op < 0.05 vs. MPP⁺; MPP⁺ vs. sesamin + MPP⁺ is nonsignificant (NS).

Sesamin diminishes MPP⁺-induced IL-6 mRNA in microglial cells. By RT-qPCR, we measured the expression of the potent pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6. Figure 8 shows that MPP⁺ induced the activation of N9 microglial cells by dramatically increasing IL-6 mRNA levels. When sesamin was administered alone, no IL-6 was detectable, whereas the pretreatment of neuronal PC12 cells with sesamin 3 h before MPP⁺ elicited a reduced pattern of IL-6 gene expression, suggesting sesamin's significant anti-inflammatory role.

Discussion

A growing body of literature is reporting a positive association between the consumption of foods and beverages containing high levels of natural antioxidants and the prevention of several age-dependent diseases, such as cancer, stroke, osteoporosis and coronary heart disorders³⁸ as well as Alzheimer's disease,^{39,40} opposite to the effects of high-calorie diets.⁴¹ In this study, we tested neuronal PC12 cells, a known, reliable and efficient paradigm for the investigation

of oxidative stress and neuroprotection of DA neurons.^{25,42} After NGF administration, PC12 cells differentiate into the neuronal-like phenotype that secretes high DA levels and expresses TH, DAT, neurofilaments as well as ER α and ER β .^{25,43-46} It has already been demonstrated that various natural molecules exert anti-oxidative actions on mammalian cells, but these effects often require micromolar concentrations which would likely be impossible to sustain in vivo in humans due, in part, to the rapid metabolism of these phytonutrients.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ In this study, we examined the neuroprotective, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory consequences of low doses of sesamin (10⁻¹² M), the major component of sesame oil. The positive outcomes we reported in neuronal culture, using picomolar doses of sesamin on parameters of neuroprotection, oxidative metabolism and neuroinflammation, are supported by the fact that sesamin is likely to accumulate in serum and in the brain, being less susceptible to conjugation in the liver.⁵⁰ In particular, we demonstrated that picomolar doses of sesamin can protect DA neuronal cells from MPP⁺-induced cellular death by reducing intracellular ROS production. Indeed, non-fluorescent DHR has the capacity to enter cells and, once in, it is oxidized by oxygen species (superoxide anion, peroxynitrite) in fluorescent rhodamine.³⁵ Accordingly, our results show increased rhodamine fluorescence after MPP⁺ treatment and reduced fluorescence when sesamin is administered to neuronal PC12 cells prior to MPP⁺.

Currently, many clues point to the involvement of oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of PD (reviewed in refs. 51 and 52). On the one hand, it is now also recognized that estrogen replacement therapy in postmenopausal women reduces the risk of neurodegenerative diseases, particularly PD,⁵³ possibly because the antioxidant properties of estrogens contribute to their neuroprotective actions. Nevertheless, clinical trials have raised growing concern about the secondary hormonal outcomes of hormone replacement therapy.⁵⁴ Yet, phytoestrogens are naturally-occurring molecules that may exert neuroprotective effects similar to those of estrogens^{25,55,56} and have lesser hormonal actions. In our study, sesamin did not modulate ER α or ER β , making it unlikely that these nuclear receptors are involved in its neuroprotective outcomes.

MPTP has been widely used as a DA neurotoxin because it causes a severe Parkinson-like syndrome in humans, monkeys and mice.⁷⁻⁹ MPTP can produce oxidative stress in neurons by various mechanisms. ROS are generated during MPTP metabolism to MPDP and then to MPP⁺, by monoamine oxidase B in astrocytes. Moreover, massive DA release after MPP⁺/MPTP administration evokes excessive amounts of H₂O₂, resulting in oxidative stress. MPP⁺ can also elicit ROS release through the inhibition of mitochondrial respiration by impairing Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase function and leading to neuronal depolarization.^{11,57} Then, the levels of TH protein, the DA key chain metabolic enzyme, are reduced in vivo after MPTP administration.⁵⁸ Our present findings demonstrated prevention of the MPP⁺-induced decline in TH expression when sesamin was administered prior to MPP⁺, indicating a neuroprotective action of sesamin in DA neurons. Besides, we did not detect any modulation of DAT protein levels by sesamin, yet a specific effect of sesamin on TH expression was sustained. This is significant since DAT exerts its critical function by transporting DA into presynaptic cells; thus, molecules or pathologies that disrupt DAT could have a profound impact on the behaviors and physiological conditions it mediates.^{59,60} DAT is also

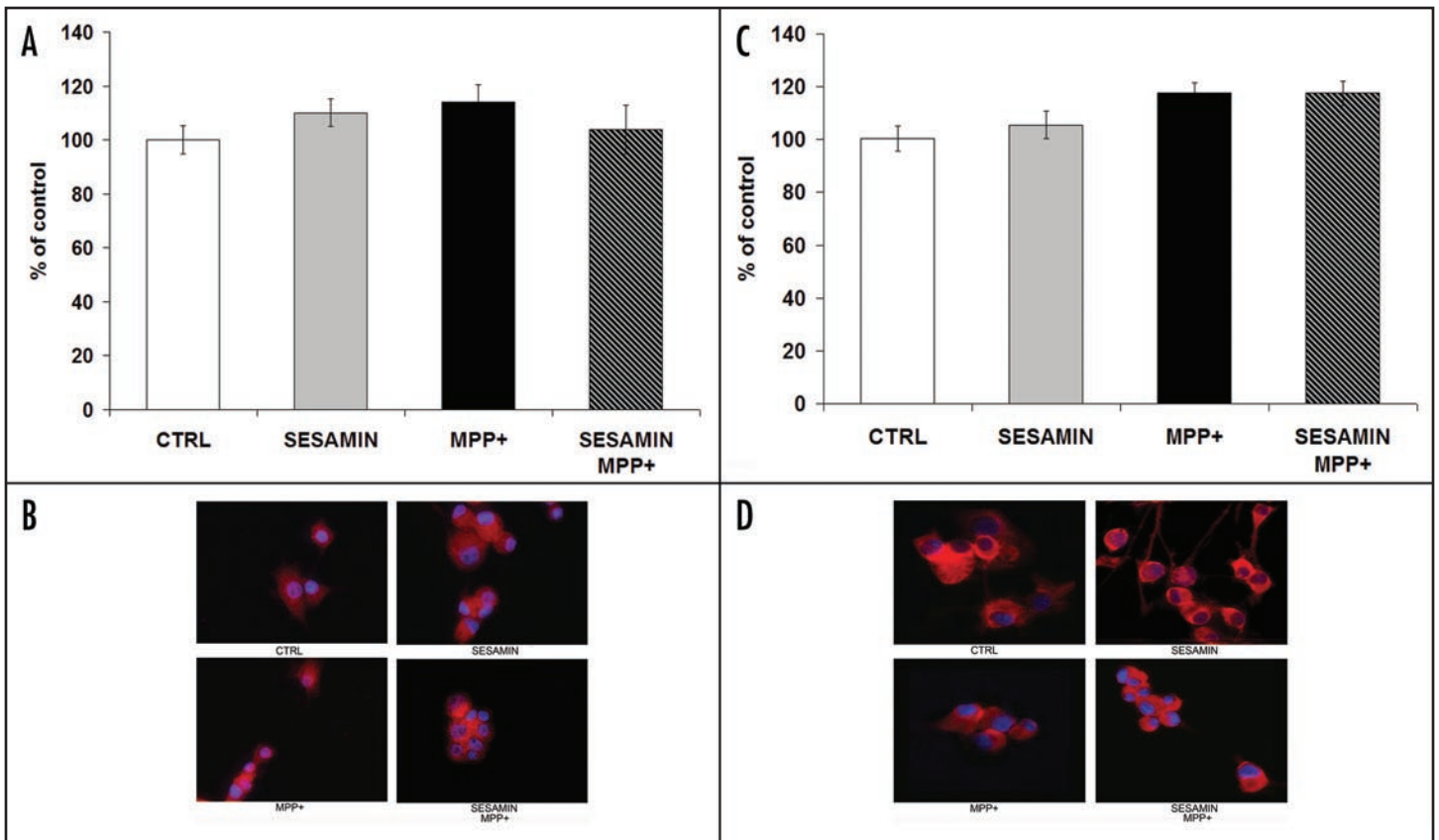


Figure 6. ER α (A and B) and ER β (C and D) protein expression, as revealed by immunofluorescence in neuronal PC12 cells. No statistically-significant difference of ER α or ER β protein expression was observed after each treatment. Microfluorescence panels (A and C): ER α and ER β proteins as revealed by monoclonal antibodies (red staining with Cy3); nuclei were coloured blue with DAPI, as described in Materials and methods. Histograms (B and D): semi-quantitative analysis of the fluorescent signal shown above. CTRL, sesamin alone, MPP⁺, MPP⁺ + sesamin in both panels. Magnification x 400.

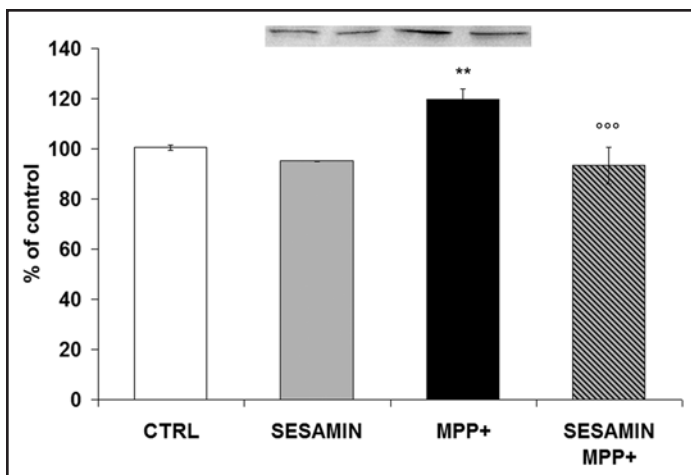


Figure 7. iNOS protein expression as revealed in neuronal PC12 cells after sesamin and MPP⁺ administration. 10–12 M sesamin slightly decreased iNOS protein expression and MPP⁺ markedly increased iNOS protein levels in our cellular paradigm. When sesamin was administered prior to MPP⁺ a significant decline of iNOS was detected. ***p* < 0.01 vs CTRL; ^{ooo}*p* < 0.001 v.s MPP⁺.

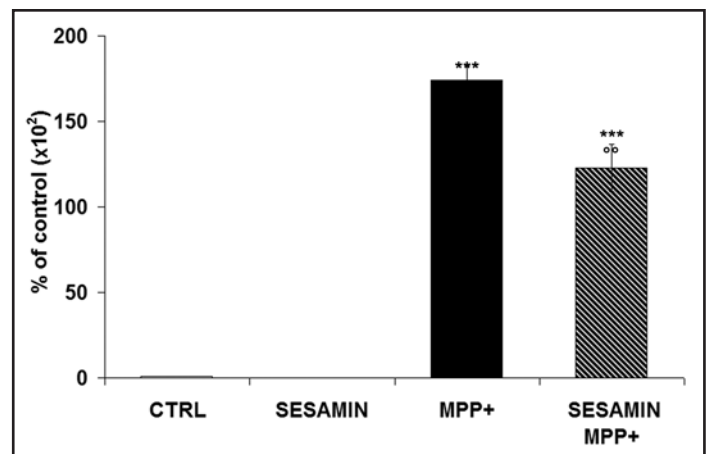


Figure 8. IL-6 mRNA levels shown by RT-qPCR. N9 microglia cells were first treated or not with sesamin for 3 h, then MPP⁺ was added or not. MPP⁺ clearly induced a significant increase of IL-6 mRNA levels, but when microglial cells were treated with sesamin prior to MPP⁺, we detected a significant decline of IL-6 mRNA. *n* = 3. ****p* < 0.001 vs CTRL, ^{ooo}*p* < 0.01 vs MPP⁺.

known to be sensitive to inhibition by ROS and possibly by NOS.¹³ Our results showing reduced DAT protein levels after MPP⁺ administration confirm previous data.²⁶ However, in our experiments, we could not demonstrate the recovery of DAT protein expression when sesamin was given prior to MPP⁺, indicating no acting defense of sesamin against MPP⁺-induced damage. Alternatively, the picomolar doses of sesamin we tested were not sufficient to specifically modulate DAT expression against the relatively high doses of MPP⁺ we used. These relatively high doses of MPP⁺ were required in our cellular paradigm as well as in others^{61,62} to reach significant cellular death over a short time period.

We also analyzed the effects of sesamin on parameters of cell distress as well as markers of neuroinflammation. Indeed, increased iron levels, decreased glutathione levels, impaired mitochondrial complex 1 activity and heightened SOD activity have been observed in PD brains.⁴⁻⁶ Moreover, the apoptotic death of DA neurons may be initiated by oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.^{2,3} In vivo studies suggest that sesamin protects the liver against Fe-induced oxidative damage by decreasing liver enzyme activities involved in lipogenesis and by increasing those implicated in fatty acid oxidation.^{63,64} Other recent data report that dietary sesame seed increase the levels of vitamin C and E, two antioxidative vitamins, in various tissues.⁶⁵

Augmented SOD activity demonstrates that sesame lignans may enhance the ability to eliminate superoxide radicals formed during Fe²⁺-induced oxidative stress.¹⁴ Accordingly, we found increased SOD activity as well as SOD protein expression when sesamin was administered alone in the medium, indicating a protective role in pretreatment experiments. In addition, several other natural and synthetic molecules are reported to heighten SOD activity in various cellular systems.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁸ MPP⁺ also augmented SOD activity in our experiments, as described in the recent literature where MPTP increased SOD activity by generating superoxide ions.³⁶ In our experimental conditions, pretreatment with sesamin prior to MPP⁺ administration elevated SOD activity in comparison to control cells, but this was similar to SOD activity after MPP⁺ treatment. The apparent contrasting action of SOD should be analyzed by comparing it with the results obtained by fluorescent rhodamine. Indeed, low ROS levels, illustrated by low rhodamine fluorescence (sesamin alone and sesamin + MPP⁺), sustained the ability of sesamin to induce SOD activity and protein expression, as demonstrated by our data. When MPP⁺ was administered, rhodamine fluorescence indicated high ROS levels and, consequently, the cells responded by augmenting SOD activity, as already reported.³⁶ Our findings clearly show that SOD activity may be induced by 2 different mechanisms, a protective mechanism and a response-to-stress mechanism. Pretreatment with sesamin prior to MPP⁺ administration indicates low ROS levels, as revealed by rhodamine fluorescence, and suggests that the SOD activity induced by sesamin pretreatment may scavenge MPP⁺-generated ROS. However, other data are needed to determine the balance between sesamin- and MPP⁺-induced SOD activity.

CAT activity is another parameter of oxidative stress. Our results showed that sesamin decreased CAT activity and sesamin pretreatment reduced the MPP⁺-induced increase in CAT activity, confirming a scavenging role for sesamin in the pretreatment experimental condition.

To date, ROS can no longer be regarded as the sole damaging species in MPTP/MPP⁺-induced toxicity.^{13,69} Certainly, NO is an

apoptosis-inducer, and iNOS is a key enzyme in charge of producing large NO quantities. Sesamin and sesamin metabolites are known to induce endothelial NOS and thus playing an important antihypertensive function.^{19,21} In this study, we demonstrated that sesamin markedly reduced the MPP⁺-induced upregulation of iNOS expression, corroborating other data on similar effects of curcumin in PC12 cells.⁷⁰

Finally, microglia activation and neuroinflammation have been proposed as candidates that mediate the apoptotic cell death of DA neurons. Currently, various phytonutrients, such as resveratrol, quercetin, silymarin, epigallocatechin-3-gallate and sesamin, have been found to dampen microglial activation in vitro and in vivo.⁷¹⁻⁷⁴ Others report that sesamin inhibits LPS-mediated activation of microglial cells in vitro^{24,75} as well as iNOS mRNA levels.⁷⁶ MPTP has recently been reported to activate microglia in vivo,^{27,77} and to induce TNF α expression.⁷⁸ Pro-inflammatory cytokines, identified in the post-mortem *substantia nigra*, striatum, and cerebrospinal fluid of PD patients, include TNF α , IL-1 β , -2 and -6 and interferon-gamma.^{79,80} We studied the N9 microglial cell line to quantitatively analyze mRNA levels of the potent pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6. Our results are the first to quantitatively indicate that sesamin can indeed reduce mRNA IL-6, when the inflammation process is induced by MPP⁺, supporting a complex role of sesamin in the mechanisms of neuroprotection, both at the neuronal and glial levels.

In conclusion, our comprehensive findings point to a distinct role of the sesame lignan sesamin as a potent neuroprotective antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agent. Certainly, cellular studies on natural compounds that could restore damaged mitochondrial functions and interfere with the production of ROS and NOS could benefit complementary alternative medicine and preventive therapies of neurodegenerative diseases.

Materials and Methods

Materials. All reagents were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO) unless noted otherwise.

Cell culture and treatments. PC12 cells (ATCC, Rockville, MD) were maintained in a controlled environment at 37°C and in 5% CO₂ atmosphere. They were grown in RPMI-1640 medium, without phenol red, supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 10% horse serum (HS, Invitrogen, Toronto, ON, Canada) and gentamicin (50 μ g/ml). The culture medium was changed every 3 days. For each experiment, cellular density was 30,000 cells/cm². Neuronal differentiation was induced for 8 days by 50 ng/ml nerve growth factor (NGF) in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 1% FBS, as already described.²⁵ To examine the effect of sesamin on MPP⁺-evoked oxidative stress, the cells were pretreated with sesamin (1 pM) for 3 h and then exposed to MPP⁺ (5 mM) for 24 h.²⁵ This concentration of sesamin was chosen as the lowest dose able to rescue cells from MPP⁺-induced cellular death, after kinetic and dose-response studies (data not shown). The microglial cell line N9 (a generous gift from Dr. L. Vallières, Centre de recherche, CHUL, Quebec, QC, Canada) was grown in 10% HS in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium-F12-ham (DMEM-F12). To assess the influence of sesamin on MPP⁺-induced N9 inflammation, the cells were pretreated with sesamin for 3 h and then exposed to MPP⁺ (500 μ M) for 24 h. All experiments were performed in phenol red-free medium

and charcoal-stripped serum to remove steroids from the medium.

Cytotoxicity measurements. Cytotoxicity was evaluated by colorimetric assay (Roche Diagnostics, Laval, QC, Canada) based on the measurement of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity released from damaged cells into the supernatant, as already described in reference 25. LDH is a stable cytoplasmic enzyme present in all cells. It is rapidly released into the cell culture supernatant upon damage of the plasma membrane. The amount of enzyme activity detected in the culture supernatant correlates with the portion of lysed cells.^{29,30} Briefly, 100 μ l of cell-free supernatant were taken to quantify LDH activity by measuring absorbance at a wavelength of 490 nm on a microplate reader (Thermolab System, Franklin, MA). Total cellular LDH was determined by lysing the cells with 1% Triton X-100 (high control); the assay medium served as a low control and was subtracted from all absorbance measurements:

$$\text{Cytotoxicity (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Experimental value} - \text{Low control}) \times 100\%}{(\text{High control} - \text{Low control})}$$

Dihydrorhodamine 123 (DHR) detection. The scavenging effect of sesamin against MPP⁺-induced oxidative stress was evaluated by DHR assay, as described previously.^{31,32} In brief, a stock solution of DHR (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) was prepared in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) to a concentration of 10 mM, deoxygenated with nitrogen and stored at -80°C. Neuronal PC12 cells were treated with DMSO (Ctrl), sesamin and/or MPP⁺. Then, they were quickly washed with PBS 0.1 M and exposed to 250 μ l of DHR at 37°C for 20 min. The slides were immediately examined under an Orthoplan fluorescence microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany), photographed with a Qimaging camera (Nikon, Mississauga, ON, Canada) and analyzed by NIS-Element 2.2 software (Nikon).

Detection of SOD and CAT activity. Neuronal cells were mechanically harvested and then collected by centrifugation at 2,000g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellets were homogenized in 1 ml of cold 20 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2 (1 mM EGTA, 210 mM mannitol and 70 mM sucrose) and sonicated (3 times, 5 s). The samples were then centrifuged at 1,500g for 5 min at 4°C, and the supernatant was assayed according to the manufacturer's protocol (Superoxide Dismutase Assay Kit or Catalase Assay Kit, Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI). One unit of SOD activity is defined as the amount of enzyme needed to exhibit 50% dismutation of superoxide radicals. The reaction was monitored at 450 nm with a microplate reader (Thermolab System).

Electrophoresis and immunoblot analysis. NGF-differentiated PC12 cells were grown and treated in collagen-coated 6-well plates. Total cellular proteins were extracted with Nuclear Extraction Kit (Active Motif, Carlsbad, CA), diluted in 50 μ l of lysis solution, and their concentration determined with a BCA Protein Assay Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of protein (1 μ g) were loaded onto 10% polyacrylamide gel-sodium dodecyl sulfate. After electrophoretic separation (180 volts, 45 min), the polyacrylamide gels were transferred onto nylon PVDF membranes (0.22- μ m pore size, BioRad, Hercules, CA) at 60 V for 2 h. The membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat powder milk for 1 h at room temperature (RT). Immunoblotting was performed overnight at 4°C with anti-TH antibody (1:2,000) (Sigma), anti-DAT antibody (1:50)

(Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), anti-Cu/Zn SOD antibody (1:1000) (StressMarq, Victoria, BC, Canada), anti-CAT antibody (1: 50) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), and anti-iNOS antibody (1:50) (StressGene, Biotech, Ann Arbor, MI). The following day, the membranes were washed, and anti-mouse POD-conjugated secondary antibody diluted 1:10,000 was added for 1 h at RT. Immunopositive signals were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence with the AlphaEase FC imaging system (Alpha Innotech, San Leandro, CA) and analyzed with AlphaEase FC software (Alpha Innotech).

Immunofluorescence. Neuronal PC12 cells were plated on collagen-coated coverslips in 24-well plates and neuronal differentiation was induced for 8 days with NGF, as described above. After treatment, the cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 1 h at 4°C, then permeabilized with fish skin gelatin buffer + Triton (TBS, 1% BSA, 0.18% fish skin gelatin, 0.1% Triton-X, 0.02% sodium azide) for 30 min at RT. The fixed cells were incubated with monoclonal anti-estrogen receptor-alpha (ER α) antibody (StressGene) diluted 1:500, for 2 h at RT or with polyclonal anti-ER β antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) diluted 1:50, for 2 h at RT. Then, the slides were washed with PBS and stained with Cy3-conjugated secondary antibody (Mediacorp, Montreal, QC, Canada) diluted 1:500, for 2 h at RT. Finally, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, 5 μ g/ml) was added for 10 min at 37°C to counterstain all nuclei. Coverslips were mounted with a Molecular Probes Prolong Antifade Kit (Invitrogen). Images were acquired with an Orthoplan fluorescence microscope (Leica) with a high-pressure mercury burner and necessary filter cubes, then analyzed with NIS-Element 2.2 software (Nikon).

Real time-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was extracted with Sigma's GenElute Mammalian Total RNA extraction kit. RNA was spectrophotometrically measured for each condition, and 1 μ g of total RNA was reverse-transcribed with 25 U of M-MULV reverse transcriptase, 1.5 μ M dNTP, and 10 μ M of random hexamers. RT-qPCR was then performed in a MiniOpticon Real-time PCR system (BioRad) in 20 μ l-sized reactions containing 4 μ l of the cDNA mixture, 0.3 μ M of each forward and reverse primer and 10 μ l of iQ SYBR Green Supermix (BioRad). Incubation at 95°C for 3 min was followed by 40 cycles of 15 s at 95°C and 30 s at 61°C. Primers for tumor necrosis factor-beta (TNF β) (5'-CAC GAG GTC CAG CTC TTT TC-3' and 5'-AGT GCA AAG GCT CCA AAG AA-3'), IL-6 (5'-TTC CAT CCA GTT GCC TTC TT-3' and 5'-ATT TCC ACG ATT TCC CAG AG-3'), Ubiquitin C (5'-AGC CCA GTG TTA CCA CCA AG-3' and 5'-TCA CAC CCA AGA ACA AGC AC-3'), -microglobulin (5'-ATG GGA AGC CGA ACA TAC TG-3' and 5'-CAG TCT CAG TGG GGG TGA AT-3') were synthesized at Sigma Genosys (Oakville, ON, Canada). Reactions were performed in duplicate, and 3 independent preparations of cDNA were studied. A 10-fold dilution series was obtained from a random pool of cDNA ranging from x10 to x100,000 dilution. Mean cycle threshold values (Ct) for each dilution were plotted against log₁₀ of cDNA input to generate efficiency plots. The reaction efficiency for each gene assay was calculated according to the following equation:

$$E = 10(-1/\text{slope})$$

where E was the reaction efficiency, and 'slope' was the slope of the line generated in efficiency plots. All PCR efficiencies were above 90%. In all PCR experiments, post-PCR DNA-melting curve analysis was undertaken to assess amplification specificity. DNA-melting was carried out at a temperature ramping rate of 1°C per step with 1-s rest at each step. Relative gene transcription was calculated by the comparative Ct method, using the real-time efficiency values of each gene. cDNA levels among the samples were normalized by the expression level of 2 internal control genes: ubiquitin and β -microglobulin. These housekeeping genes were chosen with the GeNORM algorithm.³³ A normalization factor was calculated with the geometric mean of the 2 reference genes. The normalized expression of each gene of interest was calculated by dividing the raw quantities for each sample by the appropriate normalization factor.³³

Statistical analysis. Significant differences between treatment effects were determined by 1-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's post-hoc test and Student-Newman-Keuls analysis with the GraphPad InStat program, version 3.06, for Windows[®] (San Diego, CA, www.graphpad.com). Data are expressed as the means \pm S.E.M. from 3–15 independent experiments. Asterisks (*) indicate statistical differences between the treatment and respective control conditions, and circles (o) show statistical differences between the treatment and MPP⁺ conditions.

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