

Effect of quercetin-conjugated superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles on diabetes-induced learning and memory impairment in rats

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Background: Diabetes mellitus plays a causative role in cognitive decline. Newly, neuroprotective effects of flavonoids have been widely investigated in neurodegenerative diseases. Quercetin (QC) is a phyto-derived bioactive flavone with numerous beneficial activities. However, its limited permeability to cross the blood–brain barrier, low oral bioavailability, poor aqueous solubility, and rapid gastrointestinal digestion lead to the administration of high dose of QC in clinical application.

Materials and methods: In order to overcome these limitations, we conjugated QC with superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (QCSPIONs) and supplemented streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats with it to improve diabetes-related memory impairment. In this regard, 40 rats were distributed into five groups with eight animals: control, diabetes, and diabetes treated with SPIONs, QC, and QCSPIONs. All treatments (at the dose of 25 mg/kg) were dissolved in deionized water and gavaged for 35 consecutive days.

Results: At the end of the study, QCSPIONs possessed significantly better efficacy than free QC on the improvement of memory performance. In the Morris water maze test, QCSPIONs compared to free QC reduced much better the escape latency over training trials ($P < 0.01$) and increased the time spent in the target quadrant in probe trial ($P < 0.001$). In the passive avoidance test, it increased step-through latency ($P < 0.05$) and reduced the time spent in the dark compartment ($P < 0.01$). In addition, both free QC and QCSPIONs were able to prevent the changes in body weight and decrease blood glucose levels in diabetic rats ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Overall, according to these results, we conclude that QC in the conjugated state with lower dose offers significantly higher potency in ameliorating diabetes-related memory impairment. Thus, this study offers an effective combined therapy for improving learning and memory.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, cognitive decline, conjugated quercetin, nanoparticles

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the most common metabolic disorder in which high levels of plasma glucose are detected due to inadequate insulin secretion by β -cell (type 1 DM) or body resistance to insulin action (type 2 DM).¹ The association between diabetes and dementia was first observed in 1999. This study reported that diabetes could double the risk of dementia and Alzheimer's disease (AD).² Further studies also revealed that elevated plasma glucose level is a major pathological link between uncontrolled diabetes and development of dementia.^{3–5} It has been shown that cognitive inefficiency associated with diabetes is a result of structural changes in the central nervous system (CNS), reduction in the hippocampal size, brain tissue atrophy, alteration in the electrical characteristics of nerve tissue, reduction of hippocampal neurogenesis and impaired proliferation, and differentiation of neural progenitor cells into neurons.^{6–9}

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Generally, chronic hyperglycemia triggers a non-enzymatic reaction between blood glucose and free amino groups of proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids, thereby increasing advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and their receptors on the surface of neurons and glial cells.¹⁰ AGEs have been proposed as a causal link between diabetes and AD by several mechanisms.¹¹ 1) AGEs stimulate activation of GSK3 β , one of the kinases that phosphorylate tau, through AGEs/RAGE/GSK3 β pathway that leads to tau hyperphosphorylation and thereby accumulation of neurofibrillary tangles in the brain, which is an important hallmark of AD.¹² 2) AGEs lead to NF- κ B activation through AGEs/RAGE/NF- κ B pathway that results in the upregulation of BACE1 and A β PP expression. Elevated A β PP and BACE1 expression ultimately leads to enhanced amyloidogenic A β PP processing and amyloid beta (A β) production, another important mark of AD.^{13–15} 3) AGE accumulation might affect the O-GlcNAcylation process that triggers the production and accumulation of A β and abnormal hyperphosphorylation of tau.¹⁶ 4) AGEs also produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) in brain tissue by binding to their receptors. Oxidative stress may increase A β pathology, via stimulating APP gene expression or modifying its processing via modulating γ - and β -secretase.^{16,17}

Quercetin (QC; 3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone) is one of the most important natural flavonoid found in many fruits, seeds, vegetables, and oil. It has the potency to scavenge ROS and modulate neuroinflammation with unremarkable toxicological profile.¹⁸ These qualities are considered favorable for improvement in various types of cancers, cardiovascular disease, viral infections, gastrointestinal diseases, obesity, cataracts, inflammatory diseases, DM, and a number of neurological diseases.¹⁹ It has been shown that QC treatment can enhance cognitive impairment in the diabetic rats, which may have the potential for treating neuropathy in diabetic patients.^{20,21} In spite of beneficial properties of QC, some in vivo studies have shown that its concentration is very low to pass the blood–brain barrier (BBB) due to poor stability, solubility, distribution, and bioavailability in the brain.²² Therefore, different QC formulation strategies have been offered to reduce the dose and ameliorate the efficiency of this compound. Kim et al demonstrated that solubility, stability, and cell permeability of QC amino acid conjugates such as QC glutamic acid conjugate is better than free QC.²³ Also, Kumari et al used QC encapsulated with poly-D,L-lactide nanoparticles (NPs) in order to the improvement of its poor aqueous solubility and stability.²⁴ Recently, the superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (SPIONs) with unique properties including high surface to mass ratio, high magnetization,

colloidal stability, cellular absorption, and bio-distribution become the most effective parameters for carrying drugs, proteins, and probes.²⁵ This NP because of these advantages has been used as a targeted drug delivery system to carry QC for chemotherapy applications.^{25,26} However, there are no reports concerning the application of SPIONs as a drug delivery system to carry QC against diabetes-related memory impairment. Therefore, the current study was designed to investigate the effect of QC conjugated with dextran-coated SPIONs (QCSPIONs) to the improvement of memory dysfunction in multiple low-dose streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic rats and compare its effects with free QC.

Materials and methods

Chemicals

QC (>95% purity, Q4951, molecular formula C₁₅H₁₀O₇, and molecular weight: 302.238 g/mol), STZ, dextran, dimethyl sulfoxide, N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide, and ammonia (NH₃) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Iron (III) chloride (FeCl₃) and iron (II) chloride (FeCl₂) were obtained from EMD Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA). PBS and other chemicals used in this experiment were purchased from Cinnagene (Tehran, Iran).

Synthesis of quercetin conjugated Fe₃O₄ NPs (QCSPIONs)

The protocol of QCSPION preparation was in accordance with a previous literature,²⁵ but with certain modifications. Chemical coprecipitation method was used to synthesize dextran-coated Fe₃O₄ NPs. Briefly, a mixture containing FeCl₃ anhydrous, FeCl₂, and dextran dissolved in deionized (DI) water was put into a three-neck flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer. Then ammonia solution was dropped into the mixture until the pH of the solution reached 9. This solution was kept at 90°C for 2 hours with fixed stirring; then the resultant precipitate was collected with the assistance of a powerful external magnet. The supernatant was washed several times with DI water and ethanol and was dried in an oven at 70°C overnight.

In order to prepare QC-conjugated magnetite NPs, QC was added to dextran-coated Fe₃O₄ NPs. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy was recorded on a Jasco 6300 spectrophotometer (JASCO, Baltimore-Washington, USA) in transmission mode with KBr pellets, operating from the wave numbers between 400 and 4,000 cm⁻¹. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of magnetite NPs were collected by using Cu K α 1 ($k=1.54056$ Å) radiation on a PANalytical

X'PERT PRO powder X-ray diffractometer at the room temperature. The morphological features were obtained on a Hitachi S-4700 field emission scanning electron microscope, equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray analysis detector. The molecular weight of Fe_3O_4 NPs is 231.533 g/mol.

Animals

Male Wistar rats (40 animals weighing 200–230 g) purchased from the Royan Institute (Isfahan, Iran) were used in this experiment. The rats were maintained for 2 months in an air-conditioned room with constant temperature environment ($25^\circ\text{C}\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and a humidity of 40%–50%) and a 12-hour light/dark cycle with free access to food and water. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals (USA National Institute of Health Publication No 80-23, revised 1996) and were reviewed and approved by the animal ethics committee of the University of Isfahan.

Experimental induction of diabetes

Before the initiation of the study, all the rats were acclimatized for 10 days (four rats per cage). Type 1 diabetes was induced through intraperitoneal injections of 20 mg/kg STZ on 5 consecutive days, according to a previous study.²⁷ STZ was freshly diluted in cold sodium-citrate buffer (0.1 M, pH 4.5) and immediately used. STZ-treated rats received 5% of glucose 24 hours after the first injection to reduce death due to hypoglycemic shock. In order to measure glucose levels, blood samples were taken from the tail vein after the last injection of STZ. All STZ-treated rats revealed fasting glycemia over 250 mg/dL and are used in our study.

Treatment schedule

The rats were randomly divided into five groups of eight animals, and treatments with Fe_3O_4 NPs, QC, QC- Fe_3O_4 , and vehicle were initiated 5 days after the last injection of STZ. The dose of QC (25 mg/kg, as standard dose) and duration of supplementation (35 days) were selected according to previous reports designating its effectiveness on the improvement of memory.^{20,21,28–31} All of the treatments were dissolved in DI water and gavaged (08:00–10:00 am) in separate groups of rats.

Group 1: Rats in the control group were treated with a vehicle of QC (DI water) for 35 days.

Group 2: Rats in the diabetic group were treated with a vehicle of QC (DI water) for 35 days.

Group 3: Rats in the diabetic group were treated with 25 mg/kg/day of free QC solution for 35 days.



Figure 1 Timelines of experiments.

Abbreviations: PAT, passive avoidance test; MWM, Morris water maze; STZ, streptozotocin.

Group 4: Rats in the diabetic group were treated with 25 mg/kg/day Fe_3O_4 NPs for 35 days.

Group 5: Rats in the diabetic group were treated with 25 mg/kg/day QC- Fe_3O_4 NPs for 35 days.

During the experiment, the blood glucose levels were measured seven times: two times before the beginning of treatment, the beginning of treatment, and four times after the treatment at intervals of 10 days. Body weight was also measured daily during the experiment. The timeline of experiments is shown in Figure 1.

Behavioral parameters

Morris water maze (MWM) test

MWM test was conducted as an index of the spatial memory. The procedure was done according to the previous protocols with some certain minor modifications.^{32,33} The water maze consisted of a large circular swimming pool (180 cm diameter, 50 cm height) full of water ($23^\circ\text{C}\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) to a depth of 30 cm that was divided into four equal quadrants, labeled 1-2-3-4. A round platform was placed ~1 cm below the surface of the water in a constant position in quadrant 2 (the target quadrant) inside the pool. The pool was located in a dark room with a number of fixed visual cues hung on the wall, and the water was colored with powder milk to hide the position of the submerged platform. Rats were placed into the different quadrants and trained to swim to reach a hidden platform for 5 consecutive days and four training courses per day. A trial terminated when the animal reached the platform during 90 seconds; otherwise, failed rat was gently guided toward the platform and allowed to rest there for 30 seconds and returned to the cage. The probe trial was performed 24 hours after the last training session, the same as the training trial, except that the hidden platform was removed and each rat was allowed to search for it for 60 seconds. In the probe trial, each rat was released in the opposite quadrant of the platform facing the pool wall, and the retention of the spatial memory was evaluated by analyzing the time spent in the target quadrant. The time taken to reach the hidden platform in each trial day (escape latency), the time spent by each rat in the target quarter at probe trial day, and other parameters were measured. All behavior parameters were

monitored by a video camera, fixed to the ceiling above the center of the pool and connected to a computerized tracking system (video tracking Software, Designed by BorjSanat Company, Tehran, Iran).

Passive avoidance test

Passive avoidance performance was conducted in shuttle-box apparatus. The apparatus and procedure for the passive avoidance test were the same as our previous report, with some modifications.³⁴ Briefly, the shuttle-box consists of two compartments of the same size, illuminated, and dark ($30 \times 25 \times 25$ cm³) separated by a sliding door. The floor of the dark compartment was made of stainless steel rods that could be electrified using a shock generator. On day 1 (training), each rat was placed gently into the white chamber for 5 seconds and let to move into the dark chamber by opening the door. Each rat was kept in the dark room for 30 seconds for habituation training. After 30 minutes, the previous step was repeated for each rat, but when individual rat entered into the dark chamber, the sliding door was immediately closed and an electrical shock (0.3 mA, 1 seconds) was delivered (acquisition training). After 30 seconds, the rat was removed and returned to the home cage, and the same procedure was performed 2 minutes later to examine short-term memory formation. If the animal remained in the white compartment for 120 seconds, the test would be terminated; otherwise, the test was repeated and each rat received the shock again. Probe trial (retention trial) was conducted 24 hours after training. The procedure was performed the same as acquisition training without any shock. The rats were again positioned in the light chamber, and the time to enter the dark compartment was recorded as step-through latency (STL). The time spent in the dark compartment (TDC) was also recorded and considered as the memory retention. A maximum retention latency of 600 seconds was given to each rat.

Pathohistological study

At the end of the study to examine histopathologic alterations of normal and treated rats, the animals were killed by ketamine anesthesia. Pancreas, liver, kidney, and brain were removed and fixed instantaneously in 10% formalin in order to routine paraffin embedding. Paraffin blocks with 2–3 μ m thickness were prepared and stained with hematoxylin–eosin method. Finally, the sections were examined under a Leitz microscope at 400 \times magnification.

Statistical analysis

All results were reported as mean \pm SEM. The one-way or two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison

tests or Student's *t*-test were used for data analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism software version 7 and $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant. For morphometric analysis, ImageJ software was used.

Results

QC-Fe₃O₄

Physical and chemical properties of dextran-coated Fe₃O₄ NPs, QC, and QC-conjugated magnetite NPs (QC-Fe₃O₄) are shown in Figure 2. The FTIR spectrum of dextran-coated Fe₃O₄ NPs showed a strong absorption band at 3,386 cm⁻¹ that confirmed the successful conjugation of QC on the Fe₃O₄ NPs (Figure 2A). The powder XRD pattern of the synthesized magnetic NPs revealed that this is close to the pattern for crystalline magnetite Fe₃O₄ (Figure 2B). The scanning electron microscopy results of exterior morphology and size of QC-conjugated Fe₃O₄ NPs showed that the NPs are spherical and have diameters in the range of 30–50 nm (Figure 2C). The presence of iron and oxygen was also confirmed by the EDX detector coupled to the scanning electron microscope (Figure 2D).

Blood glucose levels and body weight

Table 1 shows the results of measuring body weights. There was no significant difference in the average of body weight between groups before the onset of the study ($P > 0.05$), but after the last injection of STZ, the body weight of diabetic rats began to decrease. Forty-five days after diabetes induction (day 60), body weight decreased significantly in diabetic rats compared to control rats ($P < 0.0001$). Ten days after the initiation of treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄, weight gain of this group was significant ($P < 0.01$), but after 30 days of treatment, a slight weight loss ($P > 0.05$) was observed in these rats and remained almost constant until the end of the study. Twenty days after treatment with QC, the weight of rats increased significantly ($P < 0.01$) and remained high until the end of the experiment. Treatment with Fe₃O₄ NPs did not influence ($P > 0.05$) on the body weights as compared to diabetic rats during the treatment (Table 1). Briefly, at the end of the study, the body weights in the conjugated ($P < 0.05$) and pure QC groups significantly ($P < 0.01$) increased compared to the diabetic rats, but weight loss remained significant in comparison with the non-diabetic control (NDC) group during treatment (Figure 3A).

As shown in Figure 3B, after diabetic induction (day 20), blood glucose levels were highly elevated in diabetic rats in comparison with control rats ($P < 0.0001$). Treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ ($P < 0.05$) and QC caused a significant decline in

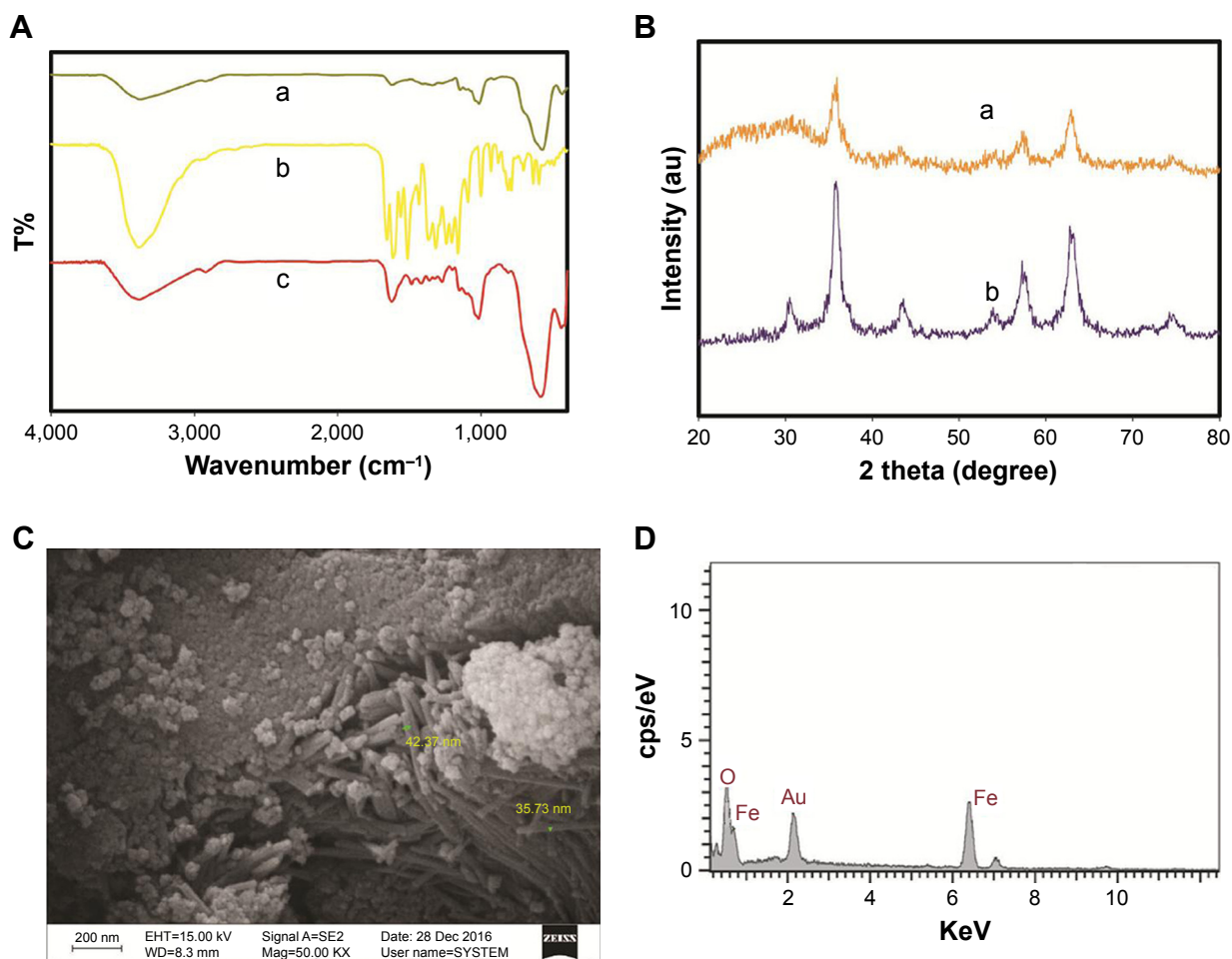


Figure 2 Characterization of QC-Fe₃O₄. FT-IR spectra for the (A) dextran-coated, (B) pure QC, and (C) QC-conjugated Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles (A). XRD pattern of the (A) dextran-coated and (B) QC-conjugated Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles (B). Scanning electron microscope image of QC-conjugated Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles (C). Scanning electron microscope-EDX spectrum of QC-conjugated Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles (D).

Abbreviations: FT-IR, Fourier transform infrared; QC, quercetin; XRD, X-ray diffraction.

blood glucose level in diabetic rats ($P < 0.01$), although the elevated blood sugar in these groups was significant compared to the NDC rats until the end of the treatment. Treatment with Fe₃O₄ NPs had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on blood glucose levels in diabetic rats during the treatment, such as body weight.

Effects of treatments on the performance of the MWM test

The spatial memory was investigated in the MWM test. The mean escape latency for trained rats reduced during the 20 training sessions in all groups. Control diabetic rats significantly exhibited higher escape latency on the days 2, 3, 4,

Table 1 Body weight of control, diabetic rats, and those treated with Fe₃O₄ NP, QC, and QC-Fe₃O₄ NPs at 20 and 10 days before treatment, the onset of treatment, 10, 20, 30, and 40 days after the beginning of treatment

Groups (n=8)	Body weight (g)						
	Day 0	Day 10	Day 20	Day 30	Day 40	Day 50	Day 60
NDC	203.8±4.79	229.6±5.86	244.8±3.58	254.3±4.60	266.4±4.31	277.9±4.38	283.6±5.16
DC	210.0±5.08	239.9±6.42	224.1±5.45**	219.8±6.97**	215.9±8.41***	216.3±10.15***	214.9±9.70***
D+NP (25 mg/kg)	206.9±6.33	235.3±7.18	221.8±7.09	231.6±9.91	234.0±9.52	236.4±8.97	240.9±11.13
D+QC (25 mg/kg)	205.6±5.93	234.6±6.13	223.0±4.93	232.6±5.79	237.5±5.13 [#]	248.5±5.14 [#]	256.8±5.54 ^{##}
D+QCNP (25 mg/kg)	213.8±6.86	243.3±7.73	237.4±3.51	248.6±3.91 ^{###}	244.3±4.20 ^{###}	245.0±5.46 [#]	242.1±7.47 [#]

Notes: * $P < 0.05$ and ^{##} $P < 0.01$ against diabetic control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test, $n = 7-8$). ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.0001$ vs NDC group.

Abbreviations: DC, diabetic control; QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

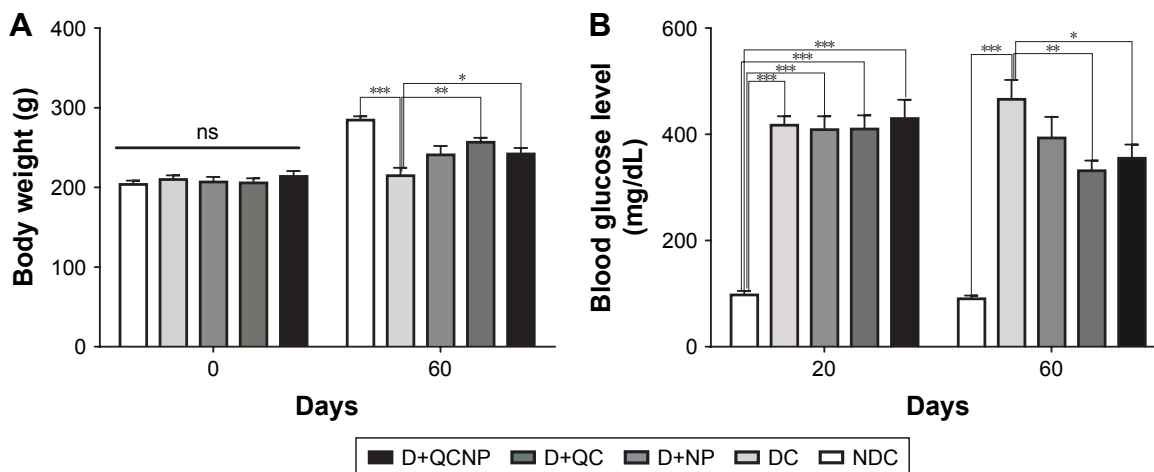


Figure 3 Effect of treatment with Fe₃O₄ NPs, QC, QC-Fe₃O₄ NPs (35 days) on body weight (A) and blood glucose levels (B) in STZ-induced diabetic rats. **Notes:** Each value is represented as mean ± SEM of 7–8 animals per group. **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, and ****P*<0.0001 vs diabetic control group (two-way ANOVA). **Abbreviations:** QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; STZ, streptozotocin; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

and 5 of training compared to non-diabetic rats. The mean escape latencies were similar on the first day of testing in all groups which indicates that swimming ability was not affected by hyperglycemia (*P*>0.05). Two-way ANOVA

followed by Tukey’s multiple comparison tests showed that treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ (25 mg/kg) significantly (*P*<0.05 and *P*<0.01) decreased escape latency in diabetic rats on days 2, 3, 4, and 5 compared to diabetic rats.

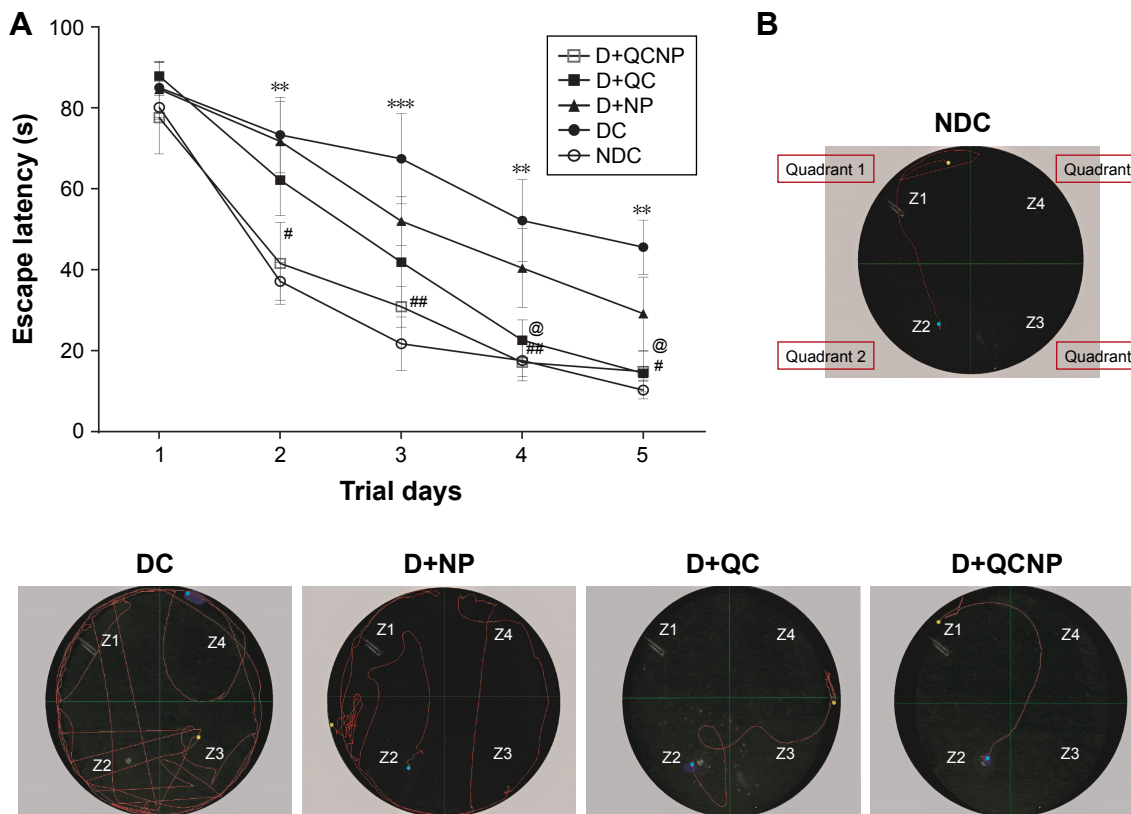


Figure 4 Effect of treatment with Fe₃O₄ NPs, QC, QC-Fe₃O₄ NPs (35 days) on the performance of spatial memory acquisition phase in Morris water maze test. Average escape latency during the training days (A), swim path traces from the final training day (B). Each value expressed as mean ± SEM of 7–8 animals per group. Statistical significance was determined using two-way ANOVA (followed by Tukey’s multiple comparison test) at ***P*<0.01 and ****P*<0.0001 vs NDC group. #*P*<0.05, ##*P*<0.01, and @*P*<0.05 vs diabetic control group. **Abbreviations:** QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

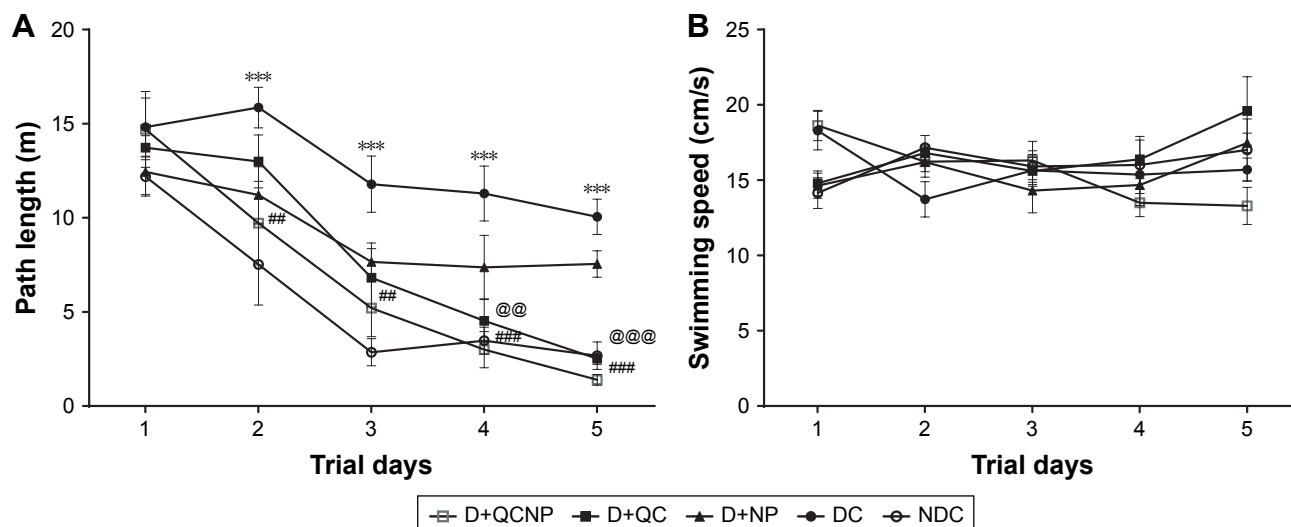


Figure 5 Comparison of swimming speed (A) and traveled swimming distance (B) during training trial days. Values are represented as mean \pm SEM for 7–8 observations. Statistical significance was determined using two-way ANOVA (followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test) at *** $P < 0.001$ vs NDC group, ## $P < 0.01$, ### $P < 0.001$, @@ $P < 0.01$ and @@@ $P < 0.001$ vs diabetic control group.

Abbreviations: QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

It is noteworthy that there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in escape latency between this group and the control group during all the training days. Further analyzes indicated that treatment with QC (25 mg/kg) also prevented memory impairment, which was shown by reducing escape latency in diabetic rats on days 4 and 5 in comparison with control diabetic rats ($P < 0.05$). Treatment with Fe_3O_4 NPs (25 mg/kg) in diabetic animals had no significant ($P > 0.05$) improvements in escape latency over the training days (Figure 4A). In addition, a comparison

of swimming path traces on the final trial day showed that the group treated with QC NPs traveled less to reach the platform (Figure 4B).

Figure 5A shows the swim path length in training days. The path lengths to reach the hidden platform in all groups were shortened during the training period. Two-way ANOVA analysis showed that treatment with QC alone ($P < 0.05$) and in conjugated with Fe_3O_4 NPs ($P < 0.01$) significantly reduced the pathway length in subsequent trial days ($P < 0.05$). The swimming speed during the acquisition test for all groups is shown in Figure 5B.

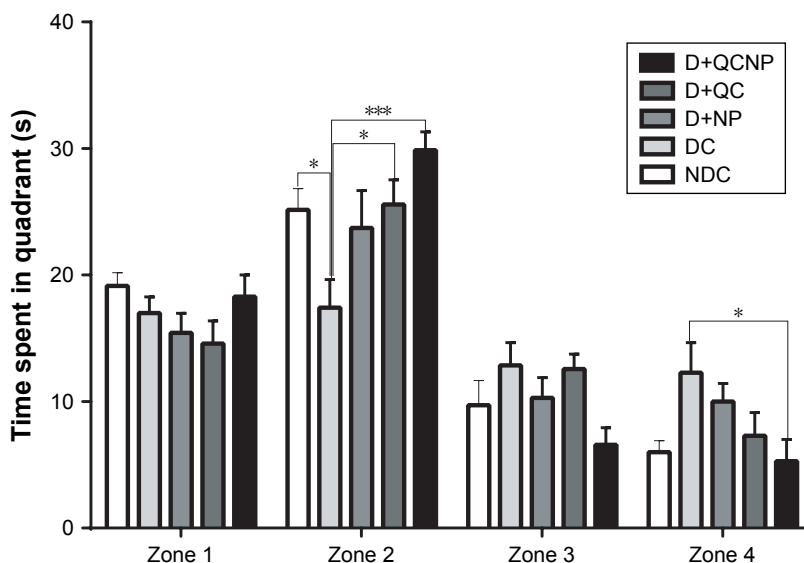


Figure 6 Effect of treatment with Fe_3O_4 NPs, QC, QC- Fe_3O_4 NPs (35 days) on water maze performance in the probe trial. Probe trial performance was measured by the time spent in the target zone (zone 2). Values are represented as mean \pm SEM of 7–8 animals per group. * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.0001$ vs diabetic control group (two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).

Abbreviations: QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

There was no significant difference in mean swimming speed in different groups during the training period, indicating that all of the groups showed similar motor capabilities ($P>0.05$).

Results from the probe trial are indicated in Figure 6, which provides the time spent in each of the four zones for all groups. The target zone preference (zone 2 in this research, where the platform was previously located) declined significantly in the diabetic group ($P<0.05$) that indicates that the memory was impaired in this group. While treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ significantly prevented the memory dysfunction as indicated by increasing the time spent in the target quadrant ($P<0.001$) and reducing the time spent in the opposite quadrant (Z4 in this research) ($P<0.05$). Pure QC treatment also prevented memory impairment in rats but showed less effect on the time spent in the target quadrant relative to the conjugated state ($P<0.05$). The analyses showed that Fe₃O₄ NPs had no influence ($P>0.05$) on the preference of the target quadrant.

Effects of treatments on the performance of passive avoidance learning test

The result of passive avoidance task is shown in Figure 7. Statistical analysis revealed that there was no significant difference in the STL of the first acquisition trial between groups ($P>0.05$). This result shows that five groups of animals revealed similar exploratory behavior in the absence of electrical shock (Figure 7A). One-way ANOVA showed significant differences in STL between experimental groups in the retention test. STL was dramatically lower in the diabetic group, which is another confirmation of the memory loss in this group. Treatment with QC and QC-Fe₃O₄ significantly amplified STL in STZ group ($P<0.05$), suggesting improvement effect of QC on memory retrieval.

The other investigated criterion in retention test was TDC. As shown in Figure 8, TDC in the diabetic group was significantly increased compared to control. Post hoc analysis by Tukey's test revealed that treatments with both free and QC-conjugated NPs significantly decreased TDC in STZ groups. However, the maximum effect was observed with QC-Fe₃O₄ ($P<0.01$). Interestingly, Fe₃O₄ NP treatment significantly reduced TDC ($P<0.05$) in diabetic rats that exhibited improvement effect of Fe₃O₄ NPs on memory and passive avoidance learning (PAL). Overall, the results of MWM and PAL tests revealed that QC-Fe₃O₄ has high efficiency in increasing learning and memory than the free QC.

Effects of treatments on histopathologic alterations

Histology of the pancreas, liver, kidney, and brain tissues are shown in Figure 9. The pancreas tissue from control group rats showed a compact and round-shaped of pancreatic islet with a normal distribution. In the diabetic group, deformation of islets of Langerhans with a significant decrease in number of the islets and their area ($P<0.01$) were observed relative to the control group (Figure 9A–C). After treatment with QC and QC-Fe₃O₄, significant amelioration and regeneration in the structure of the islets of Langerhans were observed. In this respect, the number of islets and the islet area significantly increased in diabetic rats treated with QC ($P<0.05$) and treated with QC-Fe₃O₄ ($P<0.05$) groups as compared with diabetic group. Tissue sections from diabetic rats treated with Fe₃O₄ NPs showed expansion of pancreatic islet with partial regeneration of beta cells.

Hepatic sections of control rats showed a regular lobular pattern with a central vein, slit-like sinusoids, and prominent

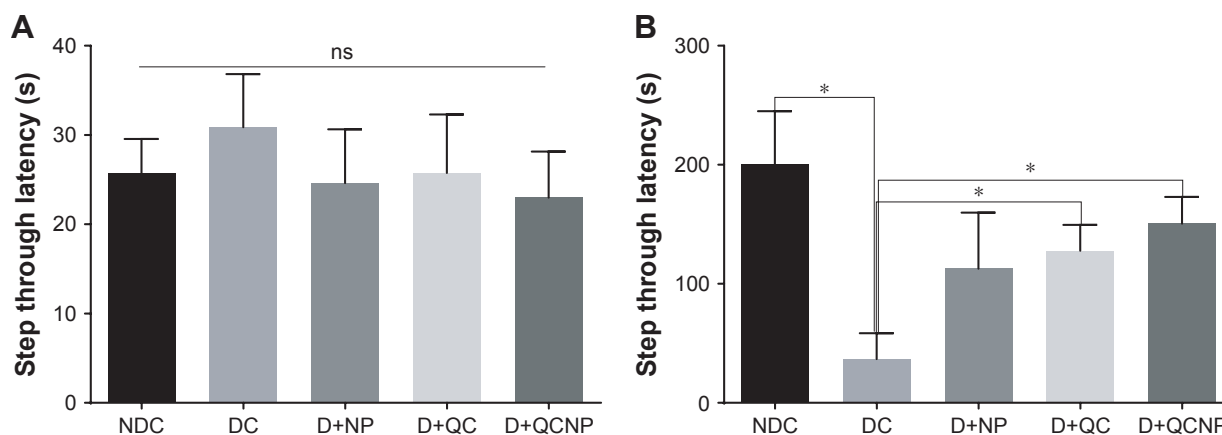


Figure 7 Effect of treatment with Fe₃O₄ NPs, QC, QC-Fe₃O₄ NPs (35 days) on passive avoidance performance. STL in the first acquisition trial (A) and STL in the retention test (B). Each value represents mean \pm SEM of 7–8 animals. * $P<0.05$ vs diabetic control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test).

Abbreviations: QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle; STL, step-through latency.

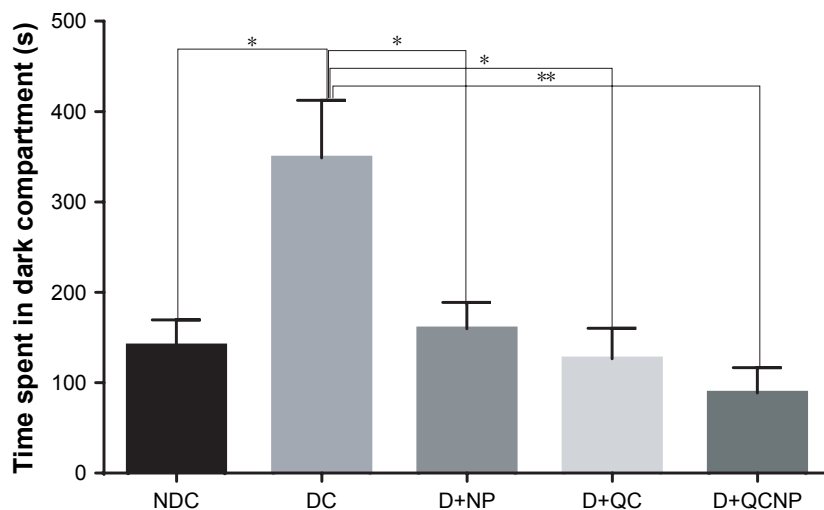


Figure 8 Effect of treatment with Fe_3O_4 NPs, QC, QC- Fe_3O_4 NPs (35 days) on the time spent in the dark compartment in the retention test (TDC). Each value represents mean \pm SEM of 7–8 animals. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ vs diabetic control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test).

Abbreviations: QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

nuclei. While, histological alterations including distorted central vein, hepatocellular degeneration, and disrupted sinusoids including infiltration of blood were observed in the liver tissue of diabetic rats. Treatment with QC and QC- Fe_3O_4 caused revival of hepatic lobular architecture. Furthermore, the histological slides of the NDC kidney revealed the presence of the normal renal corpuscle surrounded by Bowman's capsule, normal glomerulus containing a tuft of regular capillaries. In addition, epithelial lining and the urinary space were clearly visible in the sections of the kidney. In the case of DC group, distorted histomorphology such as modest glomerular lesions, irregular capillaries, and destructed epithelial lining were detected, but these abnormal histological signs dramatically restored in diabetic groups treated with QC and QC- Fe_3O_4 .

In the hippocampus, the granular cell layers of NDC dentate gyri contained densely arranged neurons. In diabetic brains, pyknotic nuclei were observed in many granular cells, suggesting apoptosis. In QC and QC- Fe_3O_4 -treated groups, most of the granular neurons were considered normal.

Discussion

The major finding of this study is that QCSPIONs could enhance learning and memory in diabetic rats with higher efficiency than pure QC. In spite of investigating the effect of pure QC, to the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first study evaluating QCSPIONs on diabetes-related cognitive dysfunction. Injections of multiple low doses of STZ were used to induce experimental type 1 diabetes in the tested rats. After the last injection of STZ, the level of

blood sugar was significantly increased in diabetic rats and body weight significantly decreased in this group (Figure 3). In addition, at the end of the study period (45 days after DM induction), histological evaluation of pancreatic beta-cells revealed that the Langerhans islets and beta cells were destroyed in diabetic rats (Figure 9). These results confirmed that a successful diabetic model with a minimum mortality rate was induced in this way.

Experimental diabetes decreased learning and memory performance during 45 days. The MWM and PAL tests were performed to evaluate the spatial learning and fear memory, respectively. In the MWM test, a decrease in escape latency in repeated trial days and increased time spent in the target zone in the probe trial indicate the correct function of memory and learning.³³ In diabetic rats, escape latency was higher than non-diabetic rats, and time spent in the target quadrant was less than non-diabetic rats. Since the mean latencies in the first trial and swimming speed during trial days in the diabetic group was similar to controls, it could be suggested that the hyperglycemia decreased learning and memory performance without any effect on the motor performance (ability to swim) (Figures 4, 5). Similarly, the PAL test in diabetic rats was also impaired when compared to non-diabetic rats, which confirmed the earlier test. In the PAL test, a decrease in STL and an increase in TDC in the retention test indicated impairment of memory.³⁴ The analysis revealed that hyperglycemia significantly reduced STL and increased TDC in diabetic rats (Figures 7, 8). All of the results are consistent with previous studies that diabetes causes memory impairment.^{20,21,35}

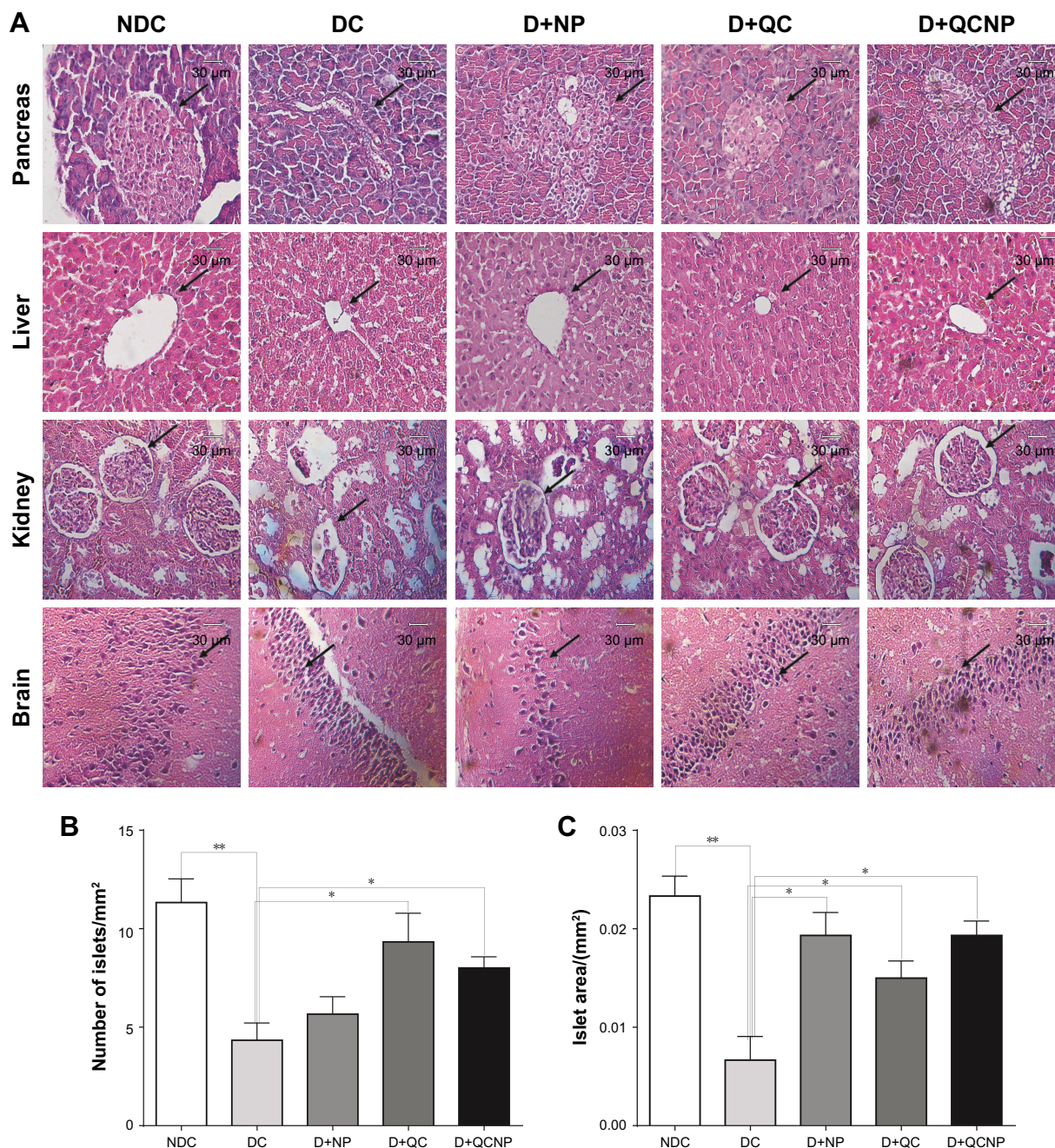


Figure 9 Photomicrographs of pancreas, liver, kidney, and brain sections after 35 days treatment with Fe_3O_4 NPs, QC, QC- Fe_3O_4 NPs (H&E staining, magnification 40 \times , scale bar: 30 μm) (A). The arrows show islets in pancreas, bile duct in liver, glomerular in kidney, and cell nuclear density and cytoplasm in hippocampus. The number of pancreatic islets/mm² (B) and the islet area (C) was measured from whole pancreas sections taken from rats. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ vs diabetic control group (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test).

Abbreviations: QC, quercetin; NP, nanoparticle; H&E, hematoxylin & eosin; NDC, non-diabetic control; DC, diabetic control; D+NP, diabetic treated with nanoparticle; D+QC, diabetic treated with quercetin; D+QCNP, diabetic treated with quercetin nanoparticle.

QC, a polyphenol widely present in the human diet, has received the most attention in the CNS due to numerous neurobeneficial activities including free radical scavenging, anti-inflammatory properties, neuroprotection, and cognitive enhancing effects.^{36,37} In the present study, treatment with QC by gavage at dose 25 mg/kg once a day for 35 days improved spatial learning and memory retrieval in diabetic rats evidenced by improved performance in the MWM and

PAL tests. These results are also in accordance with earlier reports. In 2010, Bhutada et al showed that orally administered QC (5–20 mg/kg, twice daily, 30 days) in STZ-induced diabetic rats ameliorated the performance of the MWM test and elevated plus maze tasks.²⁰ In 2016, Maciel et al also showed that QC administration by gavage (5–50 mg/kg, once daily, 40 days) was able to prevent the impairment of memory induced by STZ-diabetes.²¹ Generally, the beneficial effects

of QC on learning and memory that has been observed in the present study could be because of several reasons. 1) QC acts as a direct antioxidant due to the presence of two pharmacophores inside its structure and indirect antioxidant by stimulating cellular defenses against oxidative stress.¹⁹ The roles of oxidative stress in neuronal damage, A β pathology, and cognitive dysfunctions in diabetic condition have been studied.¹⁶ Therefore, the protective effect of QC on diabetes-related cognitive impairment may be due to its antioxidant effect. 2) QC possesses beneficial anti-inflammatory properties through the inhibition of NF- κ B pathway and reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor- α , interleukin (IL)-1 β , and IL-6.^{38,39} It has been reported that increasing the activity of NF- κ B and the concentration of pro-inflammatory mediators in the brain of diabetic rats is associated with a loss of synapse and impaired cognition.^{11,40} Therefore, the protective effect of QC could be due to its role in reducing neuroinflammation. 3) Some studies have shown that QC enhances phosphorylation and expression of cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB). It is noteworthy that the reduction of CREB expression in the brain of diabetics is associated with cognitive decline.⁴¹ Hence, the inhibitory effect of QC on diabetes-relevant cognitive inefficiencies might also involve CREB activation. 4) Additionally, the ability of QC in the inhibition of acetylcholine esterase (AChE) has been widely reported. Since the induced activity of AChE has been shown in the diabetics brain to be a hallmark of the cognition dysfunction, QC may play a role in preventing cognitive dysfunctions associated with diabetes through inhibiting AChE.

In this study, treatment with QC also effectively reduced the blood glucose levels and prevented the body weight loss in diabetic rats. Some studies also demonstrated antidiabetic properties of QC through a variety of mechanisms.⁴²⁻⁴⁴ On the other hand, the relationship between prolonged hyperglycemia and cognitive impairment has been reported.⁴⁵ Therefore, part of the memory restoration that is found in diabetic rats could be due to the potency of QC to decrease hyperglycemia and improve other diabetic-related parameters such as dyslipidemia.

Despite the beneficial effects, QC has poor solubility and difficulty crossing the BBB. An *in vivo* study demonstrated that after a single intraperitoneal injection of QC (30 mg/kg), no QC was detected in the rat brains during the period 30 minutes to 4 hours.⁴⁶ In another study in pigs, after 50 mg/kg daily QC intake for 4 weeks, only 0.02 μ M QC was found in the brain tissue.⁴⁷ In order to overcome this important challenge, we conjugated QC on SPIONs. The results

of the MWM test revealed that treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ significantly decreased the escape latency of diabetic rats on the second day of their training, whereas treatment with pure QC reduced the escape latency on the fourth day of training (Figure 4). Treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ also increased significantly the time spent in the target zone of the probe trial in diabetic rats when compared with rats that received pure QC (Figure 6). The result of the PAL test also revealed that treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ significantly increased STL and decreased TDC in STZ groups (Figures 7 and 8). It has been reported that dextran increased the stability of NPs in the bloodstream.⁴⁸ Therefore, it could be proposed that dextran-coated NPs increase the stability of QC in the bloodstream for a longer time and lead to better results in learning and memory. A study in 2015 showed that oral delivery of QC conjugated with poly(n-butyl cyanoacrylate) NPs enhanced its distribution in the brain of Wistar rats by 2.38-fold relative to QC in the pure form.⁴⁹ Recently, we reported that the concentration of conjugated QC in the brain of healthy rats is higher than the pure form, 24 hours after oral administration of QC conjugate with iron oxide NPs (under submission). We measured the concentration of QC in the brain and plasma, after treatment with either free QC or QCSPIONs by means of HPLC. Reverse-phase HPLC with UV detector and the C18 column was used to measure the concentrations of QC and QC conjugate with iron oxide NPs in the brain. The results of this study showed that QC concentrations in the brain after oral administration of QC in the conjugate state with a dose of 50 and 100 mg/kg was about 4.8 and 8.6 times, respectively, higher than QC in the pure form.

In the present study, the drug loading and drug-releasing for QC-Fe₃O₄ conjugate were obtained as 42% and 61.6%, respectively. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the dose of QC in the conjugated form is significantly lower than free QC dose because only one part of the construct was composed of QC. Therefore, we proposed that superparamagnetic Fe₃O₄ NPs will lead to more efficiency of QC on learning and memory via enhancing its bioavailability. It is noteworthy that Fe₃O₄ NPs enter the cell through endocytosis depending on their size, so it can be suggested that NPs increase the penetration of QC into brain cells through the endocytosis process.⁵⁰

In addition, treatment with QC-Fe₃O₄ significantly increased the body weight of diabetic rats on the 10th day after treatment, but after 30 days of treatment, a slight weight loss was observed in these rats (Table 1). In a research conducted by Szalay et al, injection of 5 mg/kg Fe₃O₄ NP for 7 days led to a significant weight loss in treated rats.⁵¹ Therefore, it could

be concluded that the observed weight loss could be due to an oxidative stress induced by Fe₃O₄ NPs. We also observed that QC-Fe₃O₄ decreased the blood glucose level of the diabetic rats the same as pure QC did. This result is consistent with the Alam et al report that observed a significant reduction of blood glucose levels in the QCNP supplemented group.⁵² In the present study, normal levels of blood glucose were not reached in the treatment groups due to permanent damage of β-cells in the pancreas by hyperglycemia. This observation is consistent with previous results and suggests that antidiabetic activity of QC is not sufficient to overcome permanent hyperglycemia.⁵³ Finally, histological analysis showed that treatment with both QC-Fe₃O₄ and pure QC restored the shape of beta islands and increased the number of islets and their area in diabetic rats. Treatment with QC in pure and conjugated states also preserved the liver lobular architecture and caused revival and recovery of distorted sinusoids. However, the recovery effect appeared to be better in the QC-Fe₃O₄ group compared to the QC group. Furthermore, renal abnormal histological signs were dramatically improved in QC-Fe₃O₄ and QC-treated diabetic rats (Figure 9). These results are consistent with new reports that QC NPs can assist in cellular regeneration.^{44,54} These results are also confirmed by our new study that showed QC and QCNP (50 and 100 mg/kg) have no toxic effects on the liver and kidney of normal rats. This study did not show a significant difference in hepatic and renal AST, ALT, ALP, GGT, and LDH activities between control and treated groups.⁵⁵ In these studies, the concentration of QC in the conjugated form was significantly lower than free QC concentration because only one part of the construct was composed of QC. Therefore, we can propose that the lower dosage of QC in the conjugate state could have a higher potential than pure QC.

Conclusion

Our results suggest SPIONs with minimal toxicity on body weight, blood glucose level, and body tissues to be a favorable candidate for oral delivery of QC. Subsequently, we should say that like many studies, cell experiments are needed to confirm the results obtained by the behavioral and histopathologic analysis. We have opened a new window in the assessment of the influencing mechanisms of QC in increasing learning and memory which can be also enhanced through conjugation it with superparamagnetic Fe₃O₄ NPs.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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