

# **Mechanistic study of potential antifibrotic effect of methyl palmitate in experimentally induced liver fibrosis**

*Thesis presented by*

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## **Abstract**

Fibrosis accompanies most chronic liver disorders and is a major factor contributing to hepatic failure. Therefore, the need for an effective treatment is evident. The present study was designed to assess the potential antifibrotic effect of MP and whether MP can attenuate the severity of oxidative stress and inflammatory response in chronic liver injury. Male albino rats were treated with either CCl<sub>4</sub> (1 ml/kg, twice a week) and/or MP (300 mg/kg, three times a week) for six weeks. CCl<sub>4</sub>-intoxication significantly increased liver weight, serum aminotransferases, total cholesterol and triglycerides while decreased albumin level and these effects were prevented by co-treatment with MP. As indicators of oxidative stress, CCl<sub>4</sub>-intoxication caused significant glutathione depletion and lipid peroxidation while MP co-treatment preserved them within normal values. As markers of fibrosis, hydroxyproline content and  $\alpha$ -SMA expression increased markedly in the CCl<sub>4</sub> group and MP prevented these alterations. Histopathological examination by both light and electron microscope further confirmed the protective efficacy of MP. To elucidate the antifibrotic mechanisms of MP, the expression of NF- $\kappa$ B, iNOS and COX-2 and the tissue levels of TNF- $\alpha$  and nitric oxide were assessed; CCl<sub>4</sub> increased the expression of NF- $\kappa$ B and all downstream inflammatory cascade while MP co-treatment inhibited them. Collectively these findings indicate that MP possesses a potent antifibrotic effect which may be partly a consequence of its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.

**Keywords:** Liver fibrosis; Methyl palmitate; Carbon tetrachloride; NF- $\kappa$ B; Inflammation.

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## *List of Abbreviations*

<b>4-AAP</b>	4- Aminoantipyrine.
<b>ALT</b>	Alanine aminotransferase.
<b>AST</b>	Aspartate aminotransferase.
<b>ATP</b>	Adenosine-5'-triphosphate.
<b>BCG</b>	Bromcresol green.
<b>Bcl2</b>	B-cell lymphoma 2.
<b>BclxL</b>	B-cell lymphoma-extra large.
<b>BSA</b>	Bovine serum albumin.
<b>CCl<sub>3</sub>•</b>	Trichloromethyl free radical.
<b>CCl<sub>3</sub>OO•</b>	Trichloromethyl peroxy radical.
<b>CCl<sub>4</sub></b>	Carbon tetrachloride.
<b>CE</b>	Cholesterol esterase.
<b>cIAPs</b>	Cellular inhibitors of apoptosis.
<b>CO</b>	Cholesterol oxidase.
<b>COX-2</b>	Cyclooxygenase 2.
<b>CYP 450</b>	Cytochrome P 450.
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic acid.

<b>DTNB</b>	Ellman's reagent [5,5'-dithio-bis (2-nitrobenzoic acid)].
<b>ECM</b>	Extracellular matrix.
<b>EGF</b>	Epidermal growth factor.
<b>ELISA</b>	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.
<b>ET-1</b>	Endothelin-1.
<b>FGF</b>	Fibroblast growth factor.
<b>GFAP</b>	Glial fibrillary acidic protein.
<b>GK</b>	Glycerol kinase.
<b>GPO</b>	Glycerol phosphate oxidase.
<b>GSH</b>	Reduced glutathione.
<b>H &amp; E</b>	Hematoxylin and Eosin.
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub></b>	Hydrogen peroxide.
<b>HBV</b>	Hepatitis B virus.
<b>HCC</b>	Hepatocellular carcinoma.
<b>HCV</b>	Hepatitis C virus.
<b>HDV</b>	Hepatitis delta virus.
<b>HFE</b>	(High-iron) gene.
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus.

<b>HSCs</b>	Hepatic stellate cells.
<b>I.P.</b>	Intraperitoneal.
<b>ICAM-1</b>	Intracellular cell adhesion molecule-1.
<b>IFN-<math>\gamma</math></b>	Interferon gamma .
<b>IGF</b>	Insulin-like growth factor.
<b>IgG</b>	Immunoglobulin G.
<b>I<math>\kappa</math>B</b>	Inhibitor of $\kappa$ B.
<b>IKK</b>	Inhibitor of $\kappa$ B Kinase.
<b>IKKK</b>	Inhibitor of $\kappa$ B kinase kinase.
<b>IL-1</b>	Interleukin-1.
<b>iNOS</b>	Inducible form of nitric oxide synthase.
<b>KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub></b>	Potassium dihydrogen phosphate.
<b>K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub></b>	Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate.
<b>LPL</b>	Lipoprotein lipase.
<b>LPS</b>	Lipopolysaccharide.
<b>MCP-1</b>	Monocyte chemotactic protein-1.
<b>MDA</b>	Malonaldehyde.
<b>MMPs</b>	Matrix metalloproteinases.
<b>MP</b>	Methyl palmitate .

<b>NF-κB</b>	Nuclear factor kappa B.
<b>NK</b>	Natural killer
<b>NO</b>	Nitric oxide.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Total nitrite/nitrate.
<b>NSAIDs</b>	Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
<b>ODN</b>	Oligodeoxynucleotide.
<b>ONOO<sup>-</sup></b>	Peroxynitrite .
<b>PDGF</b>	Platelet derived growth factor.
<b>POD</b>	Peroxidase.
<b>RNS</b>	Reactive nitrogen species.
<b>ROS</b>	Reactive oxygen species.
<b>SP Conjugate</b>	Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate.
<b>TBA</b>	Thiobarbituric acid.
<b>TBS</b>	Tris buffered saline.
<b>TCA</b>	Trichloroacetic acid.
<b>TGF-β</b>	Transforming growth factor beta.
<b>TBARS</b>	Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances.
<b>TIMPs</b>	Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase.
<b>TNF-α</b>	Tumor necrosis factor alpha.

<b>UDCA</b>	Ursodeoxycholic acid.
<b>UV</b>	Ultraviolet.
<b>VCAM-1</b>	Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.
<b>XIAP</b>	X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein.
<b><math>\alpha</math>-SMA</b>	Alpha smooth muscle actin.

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