



كلية البنات للآداب والعلوم والتربية  
قسم علم الحيوان

## الدور المحتمل لكل من الخلايا الجذعية الميزنشيمية و الميلاتونين في علاج مرض السكري المستحث بواسطة ستريبتوزوتوسين في ذكور الجرذان.

رساله مقدمة للحصول على درجة دكتوراه الفلسفه فى العلوم (علم الحيوان)

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2018



Faculty of women for Arts  
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## **The Possible Role of Mesenchymal Stem Cells and Melatonin in the Treatment of Diabetes Induced by Streptozotocin in Male Albino Rats.**

A thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D. of Science in Zoology

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اسم الطالبة: **مروة طارق ابراهيم حسن.**

عنوان الرسالة: الدور المحتمل لكل من الخلايا الجذعية الميزنشيمية و  
الميلاتونين في علاج مرض السكري المستحث بواسطة ستريبتوزوتوسين في  
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الدرجة العلمية: دكتوراه الفلسفه فى العلوم (علم الحيوان)

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الدراسات العليا

أجيزت الرسالة بتاريخ: 20 / /

ختم الإجازة

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اسم الكلية : كلية البنات للآداب والعلوم والتربية.

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سنة التخرج : 2008 م .

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# Acknowledgment

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*Firstly and finally I want to thank the provider **ALLAH***

*Secondly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and words are not enough to reply Prof. Dr. **Shadia Mohamed kadry** Prof. of Histology and Histochemistry - Zoology Department –Faculty of women for Arts, Science and Education- Ain Shams University for her continuous and emotional support leading to finish this thesis.*

*Very special thanks to express my gratitude to my supervisor Prof. **Mai Helmy El-Dakdoky** Prof. of Embryology and Vertebrates, Zoology Department – Faculty of women for Arts, Science and Education- Ain Shams University whose expertise, understanding, and patience, added considerably to my graduate experience of my Ph.D. study and research, for her patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. Her guidance helped me all the time of research and writing this thesis.*

*I'm especially indebted to Prof. **Laila Ahmed Rashid** Prof. of Biochemistry and Molecular biology –Faculty Medecine- Cairo University for her advice, deep guidance and continuous monitoring the fulfilment of thesis.*

*I'm also thankful to Dr. **Nawal Zakaria Haggag** lecturer of Zoology, Zoology Department –Faculty of women for Arts, Science and Education- Ain Shams University for her genuine guidance, reading and revising the work.*

*Lastely, with great pleasure I would like to express my deep gratitude to my family and my friends for support and encouragement during the progress of this study.*

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# ABSTRACT



## **Abstract**

The present study was established to investigate the role of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) and melatonin (MT), alone or in combination with each other for improvement of beta cell functions in STZ-induced diabetic rat model. Also, to evaluate the role of melatonin in increasing the efficacy of MSCs. Fifty two male albino rats (130-150g) were divided into six groups. Control: received phosphate buffer saline PBS; Melatonin group received melatonin (10 mg/kg b.wt./ day for 2 months by oral intubation); Diabetic untreated group; Diabetic group treated with melatonin; Diabetic group treated with mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) (A single intravenous injection of  $3 \times 10^6$  cell in PBS )and Diabetic group treated with both stem cells and melatonin. Diabetes was induced by a single i.p. injection of 45mg/kg b.wt. of streptozotocin.

The results showed that treatment of diabetic rats with either MSCs alone or in combination with melatonin resulted in an increase in body weight and pancreas weight. The biochemical analysis showed significant improvement in glucose, insulin, total antioxidant and malondialdehyde level in diabetic rats treated with either MSCs alone or in combination with melatonin. On the other hand, the results of imumuno-histochemical analysis showed that MSCs and/or melatonin treatment reduced the rate of inflammation and

apoptosis of the islet cells of pancreas as well as increased the rate of pancreatic cell division. Such results were indicated by a significant improvement in the level of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-10, PCNA and caspase-3 to levels very close to the control. The microscopic examination of Langerhans islets showed that treatment with MSCs either alone or in combination with melatonin resulted in an improvement in the tissue of the pancreas or reduced number of damaged beta cells.

It can be concluded that stem cell therapy has a significant role in restoring the structural and functional efficiency of beta cells in the pancreas. The results also showed that co- treatment of stem cells and melatonin was more effective than stem cell alone. Such result may be due to the role of melatonin as an antioxidant in increasing the efficiency and vitality of stem cells.

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