

# EFFECT OF VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTATION VERSUS TAURINE ON THE ALVEOLAR BONE OF NICOTINE -TREATED ALBINO RATS

#### Thesis

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By

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#### **Dedication**

To my beloved Mother,

The mate of my soul, and the friend of my life,

To the soul of my dear great Father,

To my supporting, lovely husband, Ahmed,

To my sweet sons Ali & Jana,

To my fascinating brothers Ahmed & Mohammed,

To my dear Grandfather Ibrahim and my dear

Grandmother Nazik,

To all the people who I love

I dedicate this work Rehab Wafaa El-din Kamal

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

**AGEs** Advanced glycation end products

**ATP** Adenosine triphosphate

**B-L** Bucco-lingual

BMC Bone mineral content
BMD Bone mineral densety

BW Body weight
Ca<sup>2+</sup> Calcium Ions
CsA Cyclosporine A
CSH Glutathione

CTGF Connective tissue growth factor
DXA Dual energy X-ray absorptiometery

Exp.G.I Experimental group I
Exp.G.II Experimental group II
Exp.G.III Experimental group III

M-CSA Macrophage colony-stimulating factorM-CSF Macrophage colony stimulating factor

M-D Mesio-distalMKs Megakaryocytes

MMP-1 Matrix metalloprotinases-1
MMP-13 Matrix metalloprotinases-13
MMP-2 Matrix metalloprotinases-2
MMPs Matrix metalloprotinases
NF-kB Transcription factor-Kappa B

**OPG** Osteoprotegrin

**PTH** Parathyroid Hormone

**RNKL** Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor –kB ligand

ROS Reactive Oxygen Species
TauCl Taurine chloramines
TAUT Taurine Transporter

TNF Tumor Necosis Factor

**TRAP** Tartarate-Resistant Acid Phosphatase

**VDR** Vitamin D receptor

**Vit D** Vitamin D

**1,25** (**OH**)**2D** 1, 25 (OH)2-dihydroxy vitamin D3

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# INTRODUCTION &

#### **REVIEW OF LITERAURE**

Cigarette smoking is one of the most destructive habits spread worldwide. The deleterious effects of smoking on various tissues are well known; even passive smoking has been proved to have harmful effects and has enormous public health implications.

Cigarettes contain more than 150 toxic compounds, of which nicotine is the major component known to interact with nicotinic acetylecholine receptor in many cell types. Cigarette smoke is divided into two different populations of free radicals, a particulate (tar) phase and a gas phase. The particulate phase of cigarette smoke contains more than 10<sup>7</sup> free radicals/gm and the gas phase contains more than 10<sup>5</sup> free radicals/puff. Nicotine, the major toxic component of the tar phase of cigarette, is responsible for tobacco addiction (**pryor et al. 1983**).

Tobacco refers to a genus of broad-leafed plants of the nightshade family; such leaves are often smoked in the form of a cigar, cigarette or a smoking pipe. Tobacco is also chewed, dipped (placed between the cheek and gum), or consumed as finely powdered snuff tobacco, which is sniffed into the nose (**Killebrew et al. 1928**).