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"Potential Protective Effects of Phytoestrogen(s) Against Experimentally-Induced Neurotoxicity"

A Thesis Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Pharmaceutical Science (Pharmacology & Toxicology)

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Acknowledgment

Above all; utmost thanks and glory to Almighty God for the divine intervention in my whole life.

I wish to thank, first and foremost, my Professor Ashraf Bahai Abdel-Naim, Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University for his great support, unwavering guidance, continuous encouragement and generosity in sharing his tremendously valuable expertise.

It is with immense gratitude that I acknowledge the support and help of Professor Amani Emam Khalifa, Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology seconded as the Strategic Planning Consultant for the Children's Cancer Hospital, Egypt, 57357, for her keen supervision, positive insights and guidance throughout the whole work.

I am heartily thankful to Dr. Mariane George Tadros, Lecturer of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, for her assistance in the practical experiments, precious advices and inspiration and for saving no effort in helping me.

It is my pleasure to thank Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdelrazek, Lecturer of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, to whom I am indebted, for his generous guidance, direct supervision and assistance in the practical experiments.

I would like to thank my friends and colleagues from the department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, for their support and for sharing their knowledge and experiences, especially, Eman Mantawy, Haidy Effat, Christine Nathan, Reem Tarek and Diana Hanna. I also want to thank Dr. Nessma, Department of Pharmacology, National Institute of Research, for her efforts in teaching me ovariectomy.

I wish to thank Professor Adel Bakir, Professor of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University, for carrying out the histopathological examination and Mr. Moussa Hussein, National Institute of Cancer, Cairo University, for immunohistochemical staining.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that this thesis would not have been possible without the unwavering emotional and financial support of my family.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

μl Microlitersμmol Micromole

3-NPA 3-Nitropropionic acid

A AbsorbanceA% Area percent

AAP 4-Aminoantipyrine

Ab Antibody
ACh Acetylcholine

AChE Acetylcholine esterase
AD Alzheimer's disease

ALS Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
AMP Adenosine monophosphate

ANOVA Analysis of variance **ATCh** Acetylthiocholine

ATP Adenosine triphosphate

Bax Bcl-2 associated x-protein

BBB Blood brain barrier BCA Bicinchonic acid

BSA Bovine serum albumin
CAG Cytosine-Adenine-Guanine

ChAt Choline acetyl transferase
CNS Central nervous system

COX CyclooxygenaseD1 Dopamine receptor 1D2 Dopamine receptor 2

dB Decibel

DHBS Dichloro-2-hydroxy benzene sulfonic acid

DMSO DimethylsulfoxideDNA Deoxyribonucleic acidDTNB Dithionitrobenzoate

DTT Dithiotheritol

eNOS Endothelial nitric oxide synthase

ER Estrogen receptor

ELISA Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay

ERE Estrogen responsive element
ERT Estrogen replacement therapy

g Gram

GABA Gamma aminobutyric acid

GluR
Glutamate receptor
GPe
Globus pallidus externa
GPi
Globus pallidus interna
GSH
Reduced glutathione
H₂O₂
Hydrogen peroxide
HD
Huntington's disease

Htt Huntingtin protein
IgG Immunoglobulin G

IL Interleukin

HRP

iNOS Inducible nitric oxide synthase

Horse radish peroxidase

ip Intraperitoneal

IR Infra-red
kb Kilo base
kDa Kilo Dalton
kg Kilogram
M Molar

mA Milliampere

MAPK Mitogen activated protein kinase

MDA Malondialdehyde

mgMilligramminMinuteMlMillitermolMole

mRNA Messenger Ribonucleic acid

ms Millisecond

MW Molecular weight

NADPH Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, reduced form

NF-κB Nuclear factor- kappa B

nm Nanometer

NMDA N-methyl-D-aspartate

nmol Nanomole

NO Nitric oxide

NO Nitric oxide radical

NSAIDs Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

 O_2 Superoxide radical

OD Optic density
OH Hydroxyl radical
ONOO Peroxynitrite radical
PBS Phosphate buffer saline
PD Parkinson's disease

pg Picogram

PGE₂ Prostaglandin E₂

PI3K Phosphatidylinoistol 3-kinase

PVDF Polyvinylidine fluoride

RNS Reactive nitrogenous speciesROS Reactive oxygen species

rpm Round per minute

s Second

s.c. Subcutaneous

SDS Sodium dodecyl sulfate

SERM Selective estrogen receptor modulators

STN Subthalamic nucleous TBA Thiobarbituric acid

TBARS Thiobarbituric acid reactive species

TBST Tris buffered saline tween **TEMED** Tetramethylenediamine

Thal Thalamus

TNF Tumor necrosis factor

v Volt

°A Angstrom °C Celsius

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ABSTRACT

Huntington's disease (HD) is an autosomal dominant progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by motor, cognitive and psychiatric abnormalities. 3-Nitropropionic acid (3-NPA) is a mitochondrial toxin that produces selective lesions in the brain similar to that of HD. Phytoestrogens have well-established neuroprotective and memory enhancing effects with better side effect profile in comparison to estrogens. This study investigated the potential neuroprotective and memory enhancing effects of genistein (5, 10 and 20 mg/kg), a phytoestrogen, in ovariectomized rats challenged with 3-NPA (20 mg/kg). These potential effects were compared to those of 17β -estradiol. Results showed that systemic administration of 3-NPA for 4 days decreased animals body temperature and weight, significantly decreased % PPI, impaired locomotor activity and decreased retention latencies in the passive avoidance task. It also increased striatal, cortical and hippocampal oxidative stress through increasing lipid peroxidation and decreasing catalase activity and reduced glutathione levels. Moreover, 3-NPA significantly increased acetylcholinesterase activity (AChE), cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expressions also decreased ATP levels and increased prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) production and Bax/Bcl-2 ratio. Pretreatment with genistein and 17β-estradiol maintained animals' temperature and weight, restored % PPI, attenuated locomotor hypoactivity, increased retention latencies in the passive avoidance task. They also improved the oxidative stress profile, increased ATP levels and attenuated 3-NPA-induced increase in AChE activity and COX-2 and iNOS expressions. Genistein also decreased PGE₂ production and Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in the striatum. Overall, the highest genistein dose (20 mg/kg) was the most effective. In conclusion, this study suggests a neuroprotective and memory enhancing effects for genistein in a rat model of HD. These effects might be attributed-at least partly- to its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cholinesterase inhibitory activities.