



A study on the Potential Protective Effect of Wogonin Against Cisplatin-Induced Nephrotoxicity in Rats

Thesis presented by
Alaa Mahdy Taha El-Said Badawy
B.Pharm.Sc. Ain Shams University (2013)
Quality control specialist,
Department of Pharmacology,
National Organization for Drug Control and Research

Submitted for the Fulfillment of Master's Degree
in Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Pharmacology and Toxicology)

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Hala Mahmoud Fawzy

Professor and Head of General Division of
Pharmacology Department, National
Organization for Drug
Control and Research

Dr. Mariane George Tadros

Associate Professor in the Department
of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Faculty of Pharmacy
Ain Shams University

Dr. Reem Nabil Mohamed Ali Abou El-Naga

Associate Professor in the Department of Pharmacology and
Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Pharmacy
Ain Shams University
2019**

Examination Board Approval Sheet

- Title of the Master's Degree thesis in Pharmaceutical Science (Pharmacology and Toxicology):

A study on the potential protective effect of wogonin against cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats

- Name of candidate:

Alaa Mahdy Taha El-Said Badawy

- Submitted to:

Pharmacology and Toxicology Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University.

- Approved by the committee in charge:

Dr. Hala Mahmoud Fawzy 

Professor and head of Pharmacology Department, National Organization for Drug Control And Research (NODCAR).

Dr. Hanaa Abd El-fattah 

Professor and former head of Pharmacology Department, National Organization for Drug Control And Research (NODCAR).

Dr. Gouda Kamel Helal 

Professor of pharmacology and Toxicology Department, Dean of Faculty of Pharmacy, Heliopolis University.

Dr. Mariane George Tadros 

Associate Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University

Dr. Reem Nabil Abou El-Naga 

Associate Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University

Head of Pharmacology and Toxicology Department

Professor. Ebtelhal El-Demerdash



Date: 17/9/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ
عَظِيمًا"

صَلَّى
الْعَظِيمِ

(النساء ١١٣)

List of Contents

| Subject | Page No. |
|--|-----------------|
| 1.Acknowledgements | I |
| 2.Abstract..... | III |
| 3.List of abbreviations..... | IV |
| 4.List of Tables | VIII |
| 5.List of Figures..... | X |
| 6.Review of Literature..... | 1 |
| I. The kidneys | 1 |
| II. Cisplatin | 7 |
| III. Wnt/ β -Catenin Signaling | 33 |
| IV. Wogonin..... | 42 |
| 7.Aim of The Work..... | 49 |
| 8.Material And Methods | 52 |
| 9.Results | 98 |
| 10.Disscussion | 126 |
| 11.Summary And Conclusion | 136 |
| 12.Reference | 142 |
| 13.Arabic summary | \ |

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, praise is to Allah, the most gracious, and the source of all knowledge by whose abundant grace this work has come to completion.

It would not have been possible to write this doctoral thesis without the help and support of the kind people around me, to only some of whom it is possible to give particular mention here

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and everlasting thanks to **Professor Dr. Hala Mahmoud Fawzy**, Professor of Toxicology, The National Organization for Drug Control and Research for her kind supervision, great encouragement, valuable advice, endless cooperation, helpful instruction, generous support, revising the thesis, interest and concern about my progress.

My deepest thanks, heartfelt appreciation and endless gratitude to **Dr. Mariane George Tadros**, *Associate Professor* of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain shams University, for her active supervision, enlightening thoughts, useful comments, efforts, kind relation and valuable time that she sacrificed for me during this work, without which I would have never been able to produce such a work.

I'm heavily indebted to **Dr. Reem Nabil Abou El-Naga**, *Associate Professor* of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain shams University, my dearest supervisor for providing with the idea of this study, her tremendous effort, deep experience and the valuable time that she sacrificed for me during the exhaustive process of organizing, revising, proof reading this thesis, openness of mind and above all the patience with which she supervised my work always helped me a lot in sustaining my enthusiasm in carrying out this work till its fruition.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation and endless gratitude to **Dr. Amany Mohamed Ahmed Gad**, Researcher of Pharmacology, National Organization for Drug Control and Research for her tremendous support, indispensable help in the practical work and thesis writing, her active participation to me at all difficult circumstances and giving me a boost when I

have fallen down, continuous support, confidence, motivation, kindness, understanding that helped me to forwards to continue. In fact, she is more than a doctor for me. I am considering her as a friend and older sister.

My deepest thanks and appreciation to **Professor Dr. Adel B. Khelosy**, Professor of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo university for his professional aid and meticulous guidance in the histopathological aspects of this thesis.

Grateful thanks are to **all my colleagues** and **all staff members** of the Pharmacology Department in the National Organization for Drug Control and Research and to **all my colleagues** and **all staff members** of the Pharmacology Department in the Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain shams University for their generous support and helpful advice throughout the thesis.

Finally, but of great importance, I wish to express my deep gratefulness and thanks to **my family members** for their love and prayers, which are and will always, be invaluable, listening to my frustrations and celebrating my accomplishments, calming me down when I need it and giving me a boost when I have fallen down, and for their continuous support to achieve my goal.

Alaa Mahdy Taha

Abstract

Cisplatin, a platinum chemotherapeutic agent, is used in a diversity of malignancies; however, the excessive nephrotoxicity following cisplatin treatment is the dose-limiting destructive reaction. In fact, numerous mechanisms are anticipated to induce cisplatin nephrotoxicity. Indeed, the mechanisms underlying cisplatin-mediated nephrotoxicity are not absolutely understood. The current study was designed to explore the possible nephroprotective impact of wogonin, a forceful anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumor agent, in a rat model of cisplatin-induced renal injury. The potential mechanisms of this nephroprotective effect were additionally investigated. Wogonin was given at a dose of 40 mg/kg via intraperitoneal injection, 7 days before giving a single dose of cisplatin (7mg/kg). Acute nephrotoxicity was indicated by a significant rise in blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and serum creatinine levels in cisplatin-injected rats. Also, cisplatin enhanced the lipid peroxidation, diminished the reduced glutathione (GSH), catalase (CAT), and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma (PPAR- γ) levels. Additionally, statistics of cisplatin-injected rats confirmed an apparent pro-inflammatory response as evidenced by a significant rise in tissue levels of interleukin 1 beta (IL-1 β), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), and nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B). Besides, cisplatin induced a marked elevation in the activity of the apoptotic caspase-3 enzyme. Pre-treatment with wogonin notably ameliorated the nephrotoxic outcomes, oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis prompted by means of cisplatin, in addition to the up-regulation of PPAR- γ expression. The involvement of Wingless-type and beta-catenin (Wnt/ β -catenin) pathway was debatable; however, our findings showed that it was significantly elevated by cisplatin, while wogonin pre-treatment markedly attenuated this elevation. In conclusion, these findings imply that wogonin improves the therapeutic index of cisplatin via being an anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, and a PPAR- γ -inducing agent. Also, Wnt/ β -catenin pathway is partially involved in the pathogenesis of cisplatin nephrotoxicity.

Keywords: Cisplatin; Nephrotoxicity; Wogonin; PPAR- γ ; Wnt/ β -catenin pathway

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| A | Absorbance |
| AAP | Aminophenazone |
| ABCA1 | ATP-binding cassette transporter A1 |
| c-Abl | Abelson murine leukemia |
| Ac-DEVD-pNA | Acetyl-Asp-Glu-ValAsp p-nitroanilide |
| ACE-I | Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors |
| Ag I | Angiotensin I |
| AgII | Angiotensin II |
| AKI | Acute kidney injury |
| ALD | Alcoholic liver disease |
| ANOVA | One-way analysis of variance |
| aP2 | Adipocyte Protein 2 |
| APC | Adenomatous polyposis coli |
| APoA-I | Apolipoprotein A-I |
| ApoE | Apolipoprotein E |
| ARB | Angiotensin II receptor blockers |
| ARF | Acute renal failure |
| ARI | Acute kidney injury |
| ATF-2 | Activating transcription factor |
| ATT | Rad3-related protein |
| AUC | Area under the curve |
| BUN | Blood urea nitrogen |
| Ca²⁺ | Calcium |
| CAT | Catalase |
| Cl⁻ | Chloride |
| CO₂ | Carbon dioxide |
| COX-2 | Cyclooxygenase-2 |
| Ctrl | Copper transporter-1 |
| Cyt c | Cytochrome c |
| DHBS | 3,5-dichloro -2-hydroxybenzene sulfonic acid |
| DNA | Deoxyribonucleic Acid |
| DSH | Dishevelled |
| EMT | Epithelial-mesenchymal transition |
| ER | Endoplasmic reticulum |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ERK | Extracellular signal-related kinase |
| ELISA | Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay |
| EtOH | Ethanol |
| FA | Fatty acid |
| FDA | Food and Drug Administration |
| FFA | Free fatty acid |
| FZ6 | Frizzled 6 |
| FZD | Frizzled receptor |
| GABA | Gamma-aminobutyric acid |
| GFR | Glomerular filtration rate |
| GLUT4 | Glucose transporter type 4 |
| GSH | Reduced glutathione |
| GSK3 | Glycogen synthase kinase 3 |
| H⁺ | Cationic form of atomic hydrogen |
| H2O2 | Hydrogen peroxide |
| HBV | Hepatitis B virus |
| HCO₃⁻ | Hydrogen carbonate |
| HDL | High-density lipoprotein |
| HO• | Hydroxyl radical |
| HONOO | peroxinitrous acid |
| HRP | Horseradish Peroxidase |
| ICAM | Intercellular adhesion molecule |
| IL-4 | Interleukin -4 |
| IL-6 | Interleukin -6 |
| IL-1β | Interleukin 1β |
| i.p | Intraperitoneal injection |
| iNOS | Inducible nitric oxide synthase |
| JNK | c-Jun N-terminal kinase |
| K⁺ | Potassium |
| LBD | Ligand binding domain |
| LD | Lethal Dose |
| LEF | Lymphocyte enhancement factor |
| LRP | Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein |
| MAPK | Mitogen-activated protein kinase |
| MCP-1 | Monocyte chemo-attractant protein-1 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| MDA | Malondialdehyde |
| MMP-7 | Matrix metalloproteinases-7 |
| MRT | Mean resi-dence time |
| mRNA | Messenger Ribonucleic Acid |
| mTOR | Mammalian target of rapamycin |
| Na⁺ | Sodium |
| NaClO | Sodium hypochlorite |
| NADPH | Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Hydrogen |
| NF-κB | Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain enhancer of activated B cells |
| NH₄⁺ | Ammonia |
| NO•2 | Nitrogen dioxide radical |
| NOS | Nitric oxide synthase |
| Nrf-2 | Nuclear factor erythroid 2–related factor-2 |
| NRs | Nuclear hormone receptors |
| NSAID | Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs |
| O₂• | Superoxide anion |
| OCT | Organic cation transporter |
| OCT2 | Organic cation transporter-2 |
| OCT3 | Organic cation transporter-3 |
| OD | Optical density |
| ONOO• | Peroxynitrite |
| p38 | protein 38 |
| p53 | Protein 53 |
| p73 | Protein 73 |
| PCP | Planar cell polarity |
| PKD | Polycystic kidney disease |
| pNA | p-nitroaniline |
| Porc | Porcupine |
| PPAR | Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors |
| PPARα | Peroxisome Proliferator-activated receptor alpha |
| PPAR-γ | Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Gamma |
| PPIs | Proton-pump inhibitors |
| PPREs | Peroxisome Proliferator hormone response elements |