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EFFECT OF NANO-SELENIUM AND MOLECULAR HYDROGEN ON BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM UNDER OXIDATIVE STRESS

By

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Approval Sheet

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ABSTRACT

Fatma Shawky Fayez Mohamed: Effect of Nano selenium and molecular hydrogen on biological system under oxidative stress. Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Biochemistry, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2022.

The conducted study was aimed to evaluate effect of selenium nanoparticles (SeNPs) and molecular hydrogen on biological system exposed to disturbing the prooxidant/antioxidant balance of cells, using two oxidative stress, Thioacetamide (TAA) as a chemical oxidative stress agent and ultraviolet UV ray specially (UVA) as a physical oxidative stress agent. Thus, the study tends to investigate the protective efficacy such as effect of nano selenium and molecular hydrogen treatments against oxidative stress imbalance induced by thioacetamide (TAA) and ultraviolet (UVA) in male albino rats through the estimation of various oxidative stress biomarkers *i.e.* lipid peroxidation, antioxidant enzymes. Therefore, to accomplish this target 96 experimental albino rats were selected and divided into 16 groups (6 rats/group) as follows: Group 1: Normal control (NC), only orally treated with 0.9% saline solution, group 2: orally treated with Selenium Nanoparticles (SeNPs) (0.3 mg/Kg body weight), group 3: orally treated with molecular hydrogen in drinking water as hydrogen rich water (HRW) (6.75 mg/Kg body weight), group 4: orally treated with (SeNPs + HRW), group 5: Thioacetamide (TAA), intraperitoneally treated with (100 mg/Kg body weight) group 6: i.p. & orally treated with (TAA and SeNPs), group 7: i.p. & orally treated with (TAA and HRW), group 8: treated i.p. with TAA and orally received (SeNPs and HRW), group 9: rats were exposed to UV radiation dose, group 10: rats exposed to UV radiation and orally received SeNPs, group 11: rats exposed to UV radiation and orally received HRW, group 12: rats exposed to UV radiation and orally received (SeNPs and HRW), group 13: i.p. injected with TAA and rats exposed to UV radiation, group 14: i.p. injected with TAA, rats exposed to UV radiation and orally received SeNPs, group 15: i.p. injected with TAA, rats exposed

to UV radiation and orally received HRW, group 16: i.p. injected with TAA, rats exposed to UV radiation and orally received (SeNPs and HRW).

The experiment of TAA was continued for three months followed by one month recovery. However, the UV experiment still three months without recovery study. During experimental duration, blood samples were taken every month for analysis. The obtained results indicated that TAA & UV cause significant alterations in biochemical parameters. Besides, TAA & UV induces hepatic fibrosis and histological manner of liver and elevated serum aminotransferases levels, increased malondialdehyde (MDA) as biomarker of lipid damage and decrease antioxidant enzymes activity. Meanwhile administration of Nano-Selenium and molecular hydrogen improve liver enzymes and reduce the oxidative stress. Obviously, TAA & UV significantly decreases levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione reductase (GR), catalase (CAT) and reduced glutathione content (GSH). In addition, data obtained reveal that SeNPs & Molecular hydrogen or (HRW) significantly reduce the hazard effects of TAA & UV in male albino rats. It could be concluded that Nano-Selenium has a powerful hepato-protective and antioxidant effects. In addition, Nano-Selenium and molecular hydrogen play as antagonistic agents against chemical & physical oxidative stress induced by thioacetamide toxicity and hazard effect of UV radiation respectively.

Keywords: Thioacetamide, Nano-selenium, chemical & physical Oxidative stress, antioxidant enzymes, UVA radiation and molecular hydrogen or (HRW).

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CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
LIST OF DIAGRAMS	X
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XI
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1. Environmental pollution	5
2.1.1. Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) and its types	6
2.1.2. Oxidative stress & reactive oxygen species (ROS)	7
2.1.2.1. Chemical & Physical oxidative stress	9
2.1.2.1.1. Thioacetamide (TAA) as chemical oxidative agent	9
2.2.1. TAA & ROS	13
2.2.2. Solar radiation & stress	13
2.2.2.1. UV-rays as a component of solar radiation and an inducer of ROS & Oxidative stress	13
2.2.2.2. UV-rays as an inducer of ROS & oxidative stress	14
2.3. Antioxidants and free radicals	15
2.3.1. Types and Levels of Antioxidants	16
2.4. Selenium in biological system	18
2.4.1. Se element as antioxidant agent against oxidative stress	18
2.4.2. Se nanoparticles (SeNPs) synthesis and properties	20
2.5. SeNPs & its role in oxidative stress biomarkers	21
2.5.1. Nano-selenium and toxicity	21
2.5.2. Effect of SeNPs on biochemical biomarkers	22
2.6. Applications scope of SeNPs: (Liver, kidney functions, tumors, reproductive system & antifungal effect	23
2.6.1. Liver & kidney functions	23
2.6.2. SeNPs & Tumor	24

II

2.6.3. SeNPs & reproductive system	24
2.6.4. SeNPs & Antifungal effect	25
2.7. Molecular hydrogen (H ₂) and Hydrogen Rich Water (HRW)	26
2.8. Molecular hydrogen (HRW) interacts with ROS and its pathway in biological system	26
2.9. Oxidative stress and Antioxidant potential of molecular hydrogen (HRW)	27
2.10. Mechanisms of action of molecular hydrogen	27
2.11. Utilization techniques of ingesting molecular hydrogen	29
2.12. Organs affected by molecular hydrogen	29
2.13. Applications of molecular hydrogen	29
2.14. Diabetes and Molecular hydrogen (HRW)	30
2.15. Molecular hydrogen (HRW) along with Hepato-toxicity and Renal function	31
2.16. HRW reduce side effects of chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatments	31
2.17. HRW & Neurological functions	32
2.18. Advantages of molecular hydrogen in applications	33
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	34
3.1. Chemicals	34
3.2. Materials	34
3.2.1. Molecular Hydrogen	34
3.2.2. U.V lamp	34
3.3. Methods	34
3.3.1. Experimental animals	34
3.3.2. Rats experimental design	35
3.3.3. UV irradiation	36
3.3.4. Hydrogen rich water preparation	36
3.3.5. Preparation of Selenium Nanoparticles	36
3.3.6 Determination of selenium	36
3.3.7 Particle size analysis of SeNPs	37
3.3.8. Induction of liver toxicity by Thioacetamide and exposed to	37

III

UV- rays treatment	
3.3.9. Collection of blood samples	37
3.4. Biochemical parameters assays	38
3.4.1. Determination of serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST/GOT) activity	38
3.4.2. Determination of serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT/GPT) activity	39
3.4.3. Determination of serum gamma-glutamyl transferase (γ -GT) activity	40
3.4.4. Determination of serum alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity	41
3.4.5. Determination of serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity	42
3.4.6. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity	42
3.4.7. Catalase (CAT) activity	45
3.4.8. Estimation of glutathione reductase (GR)	45
3.4.9. Assay of lipid peroxidation	46
3.4.10. Assay of reduced glutathione (GSH)	47
3.4.11. Determination of serum total protein concentration	49
3.4.12. Determination of serum albumin	50
3.4.13. Determination of serum total bilirubin	51
3.4.14 Determination of hemoglobin	52
3.4.15 Determination of serum glucose	53
3.4.16. Determination of serum urea	54
3.4.17. Determination of serum creatinine	55
3.4.18. Determination of serum total cholesterol	56
3.4.19. Determination of serum triglycerides	56
3.4.20. Serum Alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP)	58
3.5. Statistical analysis	59
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	61
4.1. Selenium Nano-particles Characterization	61
4.2. Effect of SeNPs & HRW on biochemical parameters in albino rats induced stress by TAA & UV	64

IV

4.2.1. Aminotransferases activity (AST)	64
4.2.2. Aminotransferases activity (ALT)	70
4.2.3. Effect on gamma glutamyl transferase (γ -Gt)	76
4.2.4. Effect on alkaline phosphatase (ALP)	82
4.2.5. Effect on lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	88
4.2.6. Superoxide dismutase (SOD)	94
4.2.7. Blood catalase (CAT)	101
4.2.8. Plasma glutathione reductase (GR)	107
4.2.9. Plasma malondialdehyde (MDA)	113
4.2.10. Reduced Glutathione (GSH) level	120
4.2.11. Total protein (TP)	127
4.2.12. Serum Albumin (Alb) level	133
4.2.13. Serum Total Bilirubin (T.Bili) level	139
4.2.14. Blood Hemoglobin	145
4.2.15. Blood glucose concentration level (Glc)	151
4.2.16. Blood Urea level (Urea)	157
4.2.17. Serum Creatinine level (Create)	163
4.2.18. Serum Cholesterol level (Choles)	169
4.2.19. Serum Triglyceride level (TG)	175
4.2.20. Serum Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP) Tumor Marker Test	181
4.2.21. Body weight of the rats in different group	186
4.2.22. Show recovery parameter in TAA	189
4.2.23. TAA recovery experiment	198
4.2.24. Liver images	201
4.3. Histopathology investigation	204
5. SUMMARY	225
6. REFERENCES	232
7. ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

No.		Page
1.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum AST in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	67
2.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum ALT in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	73
3.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum γ -Gt in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	79
4.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum alkaline phosphatase in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	85
5.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum lactate dehydrogenase in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	91
6.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on erythrocytes SOD activities in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	98
7.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on blood catalase activities in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	104
8.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on plasma glutathione reductase (GR) activities in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	110
9.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on Plasma malondialdehyde (MDA) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	117
10.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on blood reduced glutathione level (GSH) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	123

11.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum total protein (TP) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	130
12.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum Albumin level (Alb) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	136
13.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum total bilirubin level (T.Bili) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	142
14.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on blood hemoglobin level (Hb) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	148
15.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum glucose level (Glc) in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	154
16.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum Urea in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	160
17.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum creatinine level in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	166
18.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum cholesterol level in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	172
19.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum triglyceride level in male rats under oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents	178

VII

20.	Effect of SeNPs & HRW treatments on serum Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP) level in male albino rats under chemical & physical oxidative stress induced by TAA & UV agents.	183
21.	Body weight of the rats in different groups	186
22.	Liver enzymes activity, antioxidant enzymatic and nonenzymatic biomolecules, tumor marker, kidney function and lipid profile in rats after one month recovery	189
22	Continued	190