Higenamine Decreased Oxidative Kidney Damage Induced By Ischemia Reperfusion in Rats

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Abstract
The aim of this research is to determine protective effects of higenamine on kidney tissue injury caused by ischemia reperfusion. In this study, 24 Sprague Dawley female rats were divided into 3 groups. The groups were designed as follows; control, ischemia reperfusion, and ischemia reperfusion + higenamine. Some oxidant, antioxidant and inflammatory parameters were evaluated in kidney tissues at the end of the experimental procedure. It was confirmed that the oxidant and inflammatory parameters of kidney tissue increased and antioxidant parameters decreased in ischemia reperfusion group compared to control group. Antioxidant parameters increased while oxidant and inflammatory parameters decreased in the ischemia reperfusion + higenamine group compared to ischemia reperfusion group. These results have demonstrated that higenamine administration as single dose is effective against oxidative kidney damage originating from ischemia reperfusion.

Keywords: Ischemia reperfusion, Higenamine, Kidney, Oxidative stress, Inflammation, Rat

INTRODUCTION
Decreasing the blood flow, reperfusion and systemic inflammatory response may lead to kidney ischemia reperfusion (I/R) injury [1]. Acute kidney injury (AKI) is related to a severe mortality, great economic, and social burdens, particularly in critically ill cases [2-4]. In the long term, AKI may cause chronic kidney disease and end-stage kidney disease [5]. Reactive oxygen species (ROS), are related to the early phase of inflammation, necrosis and apoptosis in kidney I/R injury [6]. It has been suggested that increased ROS production during kidney I/R is one of the most important reasons of kidney damage with extensive interstitial edema, tubular flattening with brush border

Higenamin Ratlarda İskemi Reperfüzyonunun Neden Olduğu Oksidatif Böbrek Hasarını Azaltır

Öz

Anahtar sözcükler: İskemi reperfüzyon, Higenamin, Böbrek, Oksidatif stres, İnflamasyon, Siçan
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MATERIAL and METHODS

This study was initiated with approval (2019-69) of Atatürk University Experimental Animals Local Ethics Committee. Experimental phase of the present research was performed at Atatürk University Experimental Animal Research and Application Center and the animals were supplied from the same place. Animals were kept in standard cages in laboratory environment provided with humidity, 20-22°C temperature and 12 h light/dark cycle control. They were fed with standard pellet feed and water. They were fasted 12 h before the experiment to prevent anesthesia complications.

Groups and Ischemia Reperfusion Model

All procedures were performed under anesthesia of 10 mg/kg i.p xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun®, Bayer, Istanbul) and 60 mg/kg i.p ketamine (Ketalar®, Pfizer, Istanbul). The number of animals and there should be at least 8 animals in each group if the animals were divided into 3 groups were determined by 5% deviation, type 1 error (α) 0.05 and type 2 error (β) (Power = 0.80) power analysis. Three groups each containing 8 Sprague Dawley female rats (240±10 g) were set. Control group; the back region was shaved, cleaned and opened with an incision under anesthesia and then closed without I/R model or a medication. I/R group; the incision area was cleaned with povidone iodine, opened with an incision under anesthesia and then, bilateral kidney arteria and veins were blocked with an atrumatic microvascular clamp for 1 h. In reperfusion period, blood circulation was allowed for 24 h by opening the clamps. Incision closed with silk 3/0 suture. I/R + Hig group; Hig was administered to rats intraperitoneally at a dose of 10 mg/kg 30 min before reperfusion. Later as described in I/R group, the I/R model was created. At the end of the experiment, the right kidneys of all decapitated rats were collected with capsules. Finally, when the experiment ended, the kidney tissues were washed and kept frozen until the biochemical analysis. Hig was purchased from Sigma Aldrich (Missouri, USA).

Analysis of Biochemical Parameters

The kidney samples (right kidney samples with capsules, each sample 100 mg) were homogenized with phosphate buffer (2 mL). The homogenized kidney tissues were centrifuged at 5000 rpm at +4°C for 20 min; and the supernatants obtained in this way were transferred to microcentrifuge tubes. Kidney tissue samples were processed for MDA assay to determine lipid peroxidation status as described by Ohkawa et al.[20]. The results were given in μmol/g protein. SOD activity was measured as defined by Sun et al.[21]. The results were presented in U/mg protein. We also quantified kidney injuries by measuring tissue MPO activity, using a protocol developed by Bradley et al.[22]. The results of MPO activity in tissue samples were expressed as U/g protein. The total antioxidant status (TAS) value was evaluated with a commercially available kit (Rel Assay Diagnostics). Total oxidant status (TOS) measurement was done with a commercially available kit (Rel Assay Diagnostics). TAS and TOS results were presented as nmol/L. TOS to TAS ratio was accepted as the oxidative stress index (OSI). OSI level was detected as follows: OSI = [(TOS, μmol H₂O₂ equivalent/L)/(TAS, mmol Trolox equivalent/L)] × 10). OSI has been proposed to be better in demonstrating the oxidative state more precisely compared to TOS value [23].

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Package Program (version 22.0). Experimental results were reported as mean ± standard deviation. The normality assumption was confirmed by the Kolmogorov Smirnov test. One-way ANOVA was used to compare the experimental groups with the control. Multiple comparisons were made using the Post hoc Tukey test.

RESULTS

While TAS value decreased significantly, TOS and OSI levels increased in I/R group compared to control group. TOS and OSI values decreased but TAS level increased in I/R + Hig group compared to group I/R (Table 1, P<0.05).
Superoxide dismutase enzyme activity increased in I/R + Hig group compared to I/R group. The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties and protective effects of Hig against I/R-induced kidney injury have been demonstrated by biochemical results (as shown in Fig. 1a). However, MPO activity (Fig. 1b), MDA (Fig. 1c), TNF-α (Fig. 2a) and IL-1β (Fig. 2b) levels increased in I/R group compared to control group and decreased in I/R + Hig group compared to IR group (P<0.05).

**DISCUSSION**

Acute kidney injury, especially in developing countries, is related to mortality and morbidity [24]. AKI usually occurs due to I/R injury [25]. Kidney I/R injury is a major reason for AKI with various origins such as kidney transplantation, shock and low cardiac output [26]. Kidney injury following kidney transplantation may also lead to kidney I/R injury [27]. In the reperfusion phase, oxygen derived free radicals occur [28]. Tissue injury induced by I/R is based on oxidative stress and this condition is supported with a strong body of evidence [29]. To remove toxic ROS, cells have several
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natural defense systems, including SOD enzyme. Increased ROS that is generated during I/R may cause endogenous antioxidant depletion [30]. The protecting enzymes (SOD, CAT) perform against the devastating actions of ROS and these molecules comprise TAS. TAS measurement provides the evaluating of all antioxidant levels in a biological sample [31]. TOS to TAS ratio is confirmed as OSI, which is an indication of oxidative stress [32]. Reaction between ROS and lipids causes lipid peroxidation in biological membranes during kidney I/R injury [33] and ultimately, enzymatic actions like ion pump activity (plays role on inhibition of DNA transcription and repair) is affected. If an uncontrolled lipid peroxidation continues, it may end with cell death [34,35]. MDA, bioproducts of lipid peroxidation, indicates oxidative stress. CAT and SOD indirectly show free radical generation ability. These are positive and negative markers for oxidative stress level [36]. MDA was clearly increased in a kidney I/R model in rats [37].

The inflammatory response is another important part of the pathophysiology implicated in kidney I/R injury [38]. Some proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-2, IL-6, TNF-α and IL-1β are released during kidney I/R injury [39,40]. TNF-α takes an important part in the beginning and continuation of the inflammatory response. Further, TNF-α could lead to endothelial damage, apoptosis and even kidney failure [41]. IL-1 is a proinflammatory cytokine involved in several inflammatory processes [42]. When the inflammatory response is regulated at the early stage effectively, this presents a vital step for prevention and treatment of kidney injury [43,44].

There are several studies showing the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of Hig that support the results of this study. In the present study, reduction of IL-1β and TNF-α levels in kidney I/R model in rats by Hig, suggesting that Hig decreased IR-induced kidney injury. In a rat model of cerebral I/R, Hig improved functional state of nerves and significantly stopped the increase in TNF-α, IL1, and IL-6 of cerebral I/R, Hig improved functional state of nerves and ultimately, enzymatic actions like ion pump activity (plays role on inhibition of DNA transcription and repair) is affected. If an uncontrolled lipid peroxidation continues, it may end with cell death [34,35]. MDA, bioproducts of lipid peroxidation, indicates oxidative stress. CAT and SOD indirectly show free radical generation ability. These are positive and negative markers for oxidative stress level [36]. MDA was clearly increased in a kidney I/R model in rats [37].

Oxidative stress in kidney tissue was assessed to determine the possible mechanisms of the protective effect of Hig against I/R-induced kidney injury and it was observed that oxidative stress decreased with Hig. To make effective changes in the clinical management of I/R, the pathogenesis of I/R-induced organ damage should be better understood for the development of therapeutic strategies. Clearly observed in I/R studies is that suppression of inflammation and oxidative stress can provide significant contributions to I/R treatment. In the present study, inflammation and oxidative stress pathways are suppressed by Hig and this promises hope in the treatment of I/R.

Hig provides a protection against I/R-induced kidney injury with its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. We have indicated that treatment with Hig reduces kidney injury in experimental animals exposed to I/R model. Moreover, further researches are necessary to explain the other protective mechanisms in I/R-induced kidney tissue injury.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

None.

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