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Effect of Cedrol on Quinolinic acid-induced Toxicity in OLN-93 Cells

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Introduction: Quinolinic acid (QA)-induced oxidative stress plays a crucial role in neuronal cell death and consequently is associated with various neurodegenerative disorders, such as cerebral ischemia, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Multiple sclerosis. Damage and apoptosis induced by excitatory neurotransmitters in oligodendrocytes are involved in the pathophysiology of MS disease. Cedrol, a natural sesquiterpene derived from cedar wood, has various pharmacological effects such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective properties. The present study was designed to investigate whether Cedrol has protective properties against QA-induced neuronal injury and to elucidate the underlying molecular mechanisms.

Methods and Materials: At first, the potential toxic effect of Cedrol on OLN-93 viability was evaluated. The cells were co-treated with Cedrol (0.5, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 μ M) for 24 h and simultaneously subjected to QA (8 mM) toxicity for 24 h. The cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and lipid peroxidation (LPO) levels were measured by Fluorimetric methods. The apoptotic cell death was assessed by the appearance of the sub-G1 peak in propidium iodide (PI) cell cycle analysis.

Results: Cedrol at concentration ranges of 0.5-100 μ M had no toxic effect on cell viability. Co-treatment with Cedrol at concentrations greater than 1mM restored the viability of OLN-93 cells under 8 mM QA toxicity. Treatment with Cedrol significantly reduced ROS production, LPO, and apoptosis induced by QA toxicity in cells.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that the protective effects of Cedrol against QA toxicity in OLN-93 were mediated through the amelioration of oxidative stress and apoptosis. Thus, Cedrol has the potential to be used in neuronal disorders. However, further investigations are needed to precisely understand the cellular mechanisms involved in the neuroprotective effects of Cedrol in neurological disorders.

Keywords: Quinolinic acid, Cedrol, Oligodendrocyte, OLN-93, Multiple sclerosis disease (MS)

