

The Antioxidant Drug “U-74389g” Effect on Alanine Aminotransferase Levels

Research Article**Abstract**

The possible repressing capacity of the antioxidant drug “U-74389g” was studied in a rat model. It included the evaluation of the mean alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels after induced liver ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury. The 40 used rats were classified at 2 evaluation endpoints: one of 60 min for groups A and C and one of 120 min for groups B and D after reperfusion. The U-74389g was administered only in groups C and D. The U-74389g administration non-significantly suppressed the ALT levels ($p=0.4168$). The reperfusion time kept non-significantly elevated the ALT levels ($p=0.1309$). However, the interaction of U-74389g administration and reperfusion time non-significantly suppressed the ALT levels ($p=0.4527$). The U-74389g administration non-significantly restored the ALT levels, getting on declining them from significant level to non-significant one.

Keywords: Ischemia; U-74389g; Alanine aminotransferase; Reperfusion; Levels; Carbohydrate; Mineralocorticoid; Glucoactive; Steroid; Pathologic; Lipoperoxidation; Lipid membranes; Methodology; Equipment; Prenarcosis; Standard deviation

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Abbreviations: ALT: Alanine Aminotransferase; IR: Ischemia-Reperfusion; IV: Intravenous; SD: Standard Deviation; MES: Mild Electrical Stimulation; HS: Heat Shock; IRF-1: Interferon Regulatory Factor-1; LPS: Lipopolysaccharide; IP: Intraperitoneally; NO: Nitric Oxide; ANP: Acute Necrotizing Pancreatitis

Introduction

The chemical group of lazardol is a C₂₁-amino-steroid complex, devoid of effect on mineralocorticoid and carbohydrate metabolism (glucoactive activity) [1]. Contrary, this complex has a powerful effect against the pathologic lipoperoxidation occurred on lipid membranes. This effect is performed by a steroid-like mechanism lacking the side effects typical of high-dose steroids as methylprednisolone [2]. All the lazardol members act as “scavengers” of oxygen free radicals (ROS) such as hydroxyl radical, lipid peroxides and superoxide anion. It inhibits the lipooxygenase and the production and release of arachidonic acid. The U-74389g is the most famous antioxidant agent of that family.

The U-74389g implicates over 254 published biomedical studies at present. The methodology at least of the 46 (18.11%) of these experiments are classified at the tissue ischemia-reperfusion (IR) style. The assumption concerned whether the U-74389g can reverse induced IR injuries in tissues, surrounding organs or even the patients' health. Common affairs were the drug reaction rapidity, the timing of its administration and the dosage height. This antioxidant agent may be proved more beneficial than described. So specific matters are always hardly met in bibliography. A meta-analysis of 34 published related studies yielded a certain numeric efficacy of U-74389g (Table 1). This certain biomedical work tested the effect of U-74389g on a rat liver model. The U-74389g effect was calculated on mean alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels.

Materials and methods

Animal preparation

Legal vet licenses were ascribed under the 3693/November 12, 2010 & 14/January 10, 2012 decisions by the local Prefecture in which the acknowledged Co. Inc SA belongs. All the consumed and non substances, settings and equipment were offered by that Co. at Pikermi - Attiki. The Albino female Wistar rats were managed by the predicted humanistic care. *Ad libitum* diet accompanied the 7 days pre-experimental normal housing in laboratory. Prenarcosis engaged the nonstop intra-experimental care including general anesthesia [3-6], oxygen supply, electrocardiogram and acidometry. Post-experimental euthanasia excluded awakening and preservation of the animals. The rats were successively delivered to four experimental groups; each one containing 10 animals. Thus, the following protocol of IR was performed: The ischemia stage of 45min preceded and was common in all groups. However, it was followed by reperfusion for: 60min for group A; 120min for group B; 60min with immediate U-74389g intravenous (IV) administration for group C and 120min with immediate U-74389g IV administration for group D. The dose of U-74389g was assessed at 10mg/Kg body mass of animals. Ischemia was induced by laparotomic clamping inferior aorta over the renal arteries with forceps for 45min. The clamp removal restored the inferior aorta patency and reperfusion. The U-74389g was administered just at initiation of reperfusion; through inferior vena cava catheter. The ALT levels were assessed at 60th min of

reperfusion for A,C groups and at 120th min of reperfusion for B,D groups. The forty female Wistar albino rats were described with mean weight (mW): 231.87g [Standard Deviation (SD): 36.59g], with minimum W: 165g and maximum W: 320g. Rats' W could be perhaps a confusing factor, e.g. the more obese rats, the higher ALT levels. This assumption was also tested.

Control groups

The known preceded ischemia of 45min for the 20 control rats (mW: 252.5g [SD: 39.31g]) was followed by reperfusion.

Group A: Reperfusion lasting 60min (10 controls rats) concerned mW: 243 g [SD: 45.77g] and mean ALT levels 43.6IU/L [Std. Dev: 5.85IU/L] (Table 2).

Group B: Reperfusion lasting 120min (10 controls rats) concerned mW: 262 g [SD: 31.10g] and mean ALT levels 64.5IU/L [Std. Dev: 39.42IU/L] (Table 2).

Lazaroid (L) group

The known preceded ischemia of 45min for the 20L rats (mW:

211.25g [SD: 17.53g] was followed by reperfusion in the beginning of which 10mg U-74389g /kg body W were IV administered.

Group C: Reperfusion lasting 60min (10L rats) concerned mW: 212.5g [SD: 17.83g] and mean ALT levels 48.8IU/L [Std. Dev: 6.08IU/L] (Table 2).

Group D: Reperfusion lasting 120min (10L rats) concerned mW: 210g [SD: 18.10g] and mean ALT levels 48.2IU/L 10.55 [Std. Dev: 10.55IU/L] (Table 2).

Statistical analysis

The standard t-test was used to determine whether the 4 sets of both weight and ALT levels data are significantly different from each other (Table 3). Any raised significant difference among ALT levels, was investigated whether due to any potent significant weight one. Since the ALT levels could be considered a dependant variable; the drug or no administration, the reperfusion time and their interaction could be considered as multivariate independent variables; the general linear models were used to determine how much the dependant variable is influenced by the independent ones (Table 3).

Table 1: The U-74389g influence (\pm SD) on the levels of some seric variables³ concerning reperfusion (rep) time.

Variable	1h Rep	p-Value	1.5h Rep	p-Value	2h Rep	p-Value	Interaction of U-74389g and Rep	p-Value
WBCC	0.3544	0.0914	0.4199	0.0045	0.5609	0.0185	0.2973	0.0004
RBC	0.021	0.7161	0.0096	0.8106	-0.10%±0.05%	0.9762	0.0158	0.4911
Hematocrit	0.0858	0.0852	0.0698	0.0435	0.0733	0.2608	0.0449	0.0196
Hemoglobin	0.08	0.0925	0.06	0.0604	0.059	0.3544	0.038	0.0423
MCH	0.0273	0.0663	0.0297	0.0001	0.0374	0.0003	1.33%+0.36%	0.0005
MCV	0.0328	0.0663	0.0357	0.0001	0.0449	0.0003	0.0203	0.0005
MCHC	0.0024	0.482	-0.0032	0.1124	-0.0028	0.1603	-0.0032	0.0655
RbcDW	-0.024	0.0667	-0.0269	0.0175	-0.0073	0.1383	-0.0115	0.679
Platelet count	-0.0839	0.0647	-0.0704	0.0303	-0.0005	0.2939	-0.0254	0.0857
MPV	0.1436	0.0663	0.1584	0.0001	0.2006	0.0003	0.09	0.0005
Platelet-crit	0.1367	0.6373	0.1552	0.1064	0.2369	0.0833	0.1045	0.0712
PDW	0.0198	0.2368	0.0255	0.0314	0.0382	0.0807	0.0142	0.0396
Glucose	-0.0291	0.0663	-0.0651	0.0001	-0.0822	0.0003	-0.0348	0.0005
Urea ⁴	-0.0387	0.0663	-0.0862	0.0001	-0.1087	0.0003	-0.0461	0.0005
Creatinine	-0.0725	0.0663	-0.1596	0.0001	-0.1997	0.0003	-0.0853	0.0005
Uric acid	0.353	0.1614	0.2453	0.096	0.2211	0.3946	0.1042	0.3873
Total protein	-0.0249	0.0663	-0.0558	0	-0.0704	0	-0.0298	0
Albumins	-0.0123	0.0663	-0.0276	0.0001	-0.035	0.0003	-0.0148	0.0005
AST ⁵	0.4904	0.0328	0.3931	0.0593	0.3872	0.4077	0.2481	0.0583
γGT	0.3793	0.2362	0.2171	0.6442	0.1439	0.7809	0.1023	0.8877

ALP	0.3503	0.0663	0.396	0.0001	0.5081	0.0003	0.2254	0.0005
ACP	-0.9159	0.0006	-1.1361	0	-1.2274	0	-0.6482	0
CPK	0.6807	0.0012	0.5254	0.026	0.4661	0.4951	0.2796	0.077
CK-MB ³	0.5716	0.0147	0.447	0.0148	0.4534	0.2865	0.2266	0.0745
LDH	0.2096	0.0663	0.233	0.0001	0.2964	0.0003	0.1325	0.0005
Sodium	0.0188	0.0707	0.0078	0.7714	-0.87%±1.03%	0.3995	-0.32%±0.36%	0.3693
Potassium	-0.0532	0.0579	0.0292	0.673	0.1262	0.3801	0.051	0.4853
Chloride	0.0019	0.4533	-0.0044	0.0879	-0.006	0.1113	-0.75%±0.38%	0.0159
Calcium	0%±1.75%	1	0.0096	0.8782	0.0126	0.8492	0.0078	0.8245
Phosphorus	0.0328	0.7966	0.0171	0.5789	0.0348	0.8129	0.0091	0.5771
Magnesium	0.0492	0.7033	0.0247	0.9171	0.0338	0.7161	0.0494	0.8228
Amylase	-0.0285	0.0663	-0.0638	0.0001	-0.0806	0.0003	-0.0341	0.0005
Progesterone	-0.2095	0.0663	-0.4405	0.0001	-0.5353	0.0003	-0.2356	0.0005
Testosterone ⁶	0.6905	0.1261	0.8086	0.0451	1.0832	0.138	0.2915	0.5245
Mean	1.76%±27.62%	0.2211	0.46%±29.81%	0.1767	0.3247	0.2394	0.1626	0.1942

Table 2: Weight and ALT levels and Std. Dev. of groups.

Groups	Variable	Mean	Std. Dev
A	Weight	243 g	45.77g
	ALT	43.6 IU/L	5.85IU/L
B	Weight	262 g	31.10g
	ALT	64.5 IU/L	39.42IU/L
C	Weight	212.5 g	17.83g
	ALT	48.8 IU/L	6.08IU/L
D	Weight	210 g	18.10g
	ALT	48.2 IU/L	10.55IU/L

Table 3: Statistical significance of mean values difference for groups (DG) after statistical standard t test application.

DG	Variable	Difference	p-Value
A-B	Weight	-19 g	0.2423
	ALT	-20.9 IU/L	0.1022
A-C	Weight	30.5 g	0.0674
	ALT	-5.2 IU/L	0.0699
A-D	Weight	33 g	0.0673
	ALT	-4.6 IU/L	0.3470
B-C	Weight	49.5 g	0.0019
	ALT	15.7 IU/L	0.2081
B-D	Weight	52 g	0.0009
	ALT	16.3 IU/L	0.2185
C-D	Weight	2.5 g	0.7390
	ALT	0.6 IU/L	0.8508

Table 4: The alteration influence of U-74389g in connection with reperfusion time.

Alteration	95% c. in.	p-Values		
		Reperfusion Time	t-test	glm
-5.2 IU/L	-0.41IU - 10.81IU/L	1h	0.0699	0.0673
5.55 IU/L	-19.41IU - 8.31IU/L	1.5h	0.4109	0.4227
16.3 IU/L	-43.41IU - 10.81IU/L	2h	0.2185	0.2228
-10.15 IU/L	-3.42IU - 23.72IU/L	Reperfusion time	0.1233	0.1385
3.136364 IU/L	-11.50IU - 5.23IU/L	interaction		0.4527

Table 5: The (%) alteration influence of U-74389g in connection with reperfusion time.

Alteration	±SD	Reperfusion Time	p-values
+11.25%	±6.19%	1h	0.0686
-8.83%	+11.25%	1.5h	0.4168
-28.92%	±24.55%	2h	0.2206
+16.14%	±11.01%	reperfusion time	0.1309
-4.98%	±6.77%	interaction	0.4527

Results

The U-74389g administration non-significantly declined the ALT levels by 5.55IU/L [-19.41IU - 8.31 IU/L] (p=0.4227). This finding was accordant with the results of standard t-test

($p=0.4109$). Reperfusion time kept non-significantly elevated the ALT levels by 10.15IU/L [-3.42IU - 23.72IU/L] ($p=0.1385$) also accordant with standard t-test outcome ($p=0.1233$). However, the interaction of U-74389g administration and reperfusion time together non-significantly declined the ALT levels by 3.13IU/L [-11.50IU-5.23IU/L] ($p=0.4527$). Tables 4 & 5 sum up the alteration influence of U-74389g versus reperfusion time after the co-evaluation of the above with Table 3. Inserting the rats weight also as an independent variable at generalized linear models analysis, a non-significant relation results in ($p=0.1695$), so as to further investigation was interrupted.

Discussion

Ischemic situations may influence the ALT levels. Liu SQ et al. [7] found significantly higher by 45.35% the IR post-operative ALT levels for the detection of liver damage with hand suturing, than sutureless group ($P < 0.01$) reducing the complications and the extent of injury in adult dogs. Sosnowski P et al. [8] observed an increase in both ALT activity and liver tissues free radicals level after hind limb IR in rats. Teoh NC et al. [9] observed ALT levels release exacerbation 24hours after induced steatohepatitis or simple steatosis hepatic IR in foz/foz mice than wild-type littermates. Ikeda A et al. [10] found serum ALT levels significantly less in rat pre-transplanted liver grafts preserved in the University of Wisconsin (UW) solution containing 5% CO (CO-UW solution) group for 21 hours, than preserved in the control UW group one in Lewis rats. Oba M et al. [11] suppressed the hepatic IR-induced release of serum ALT levels three-fold, after heat shock (HS) (42 degrees C) and/or mild electrical stimulation (MES) (12V) for 20min than sham ones in mice. Kim KH et al. [12] counted elevated ALT levels in the short-term period (3 hours) in a model of orthotopic rat liver transplantation pretreated 4 days before graft harvesting with interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1) than uninfected control liver graft donors. IRF-1 is an important regulator of IR injury after OLT in rats and may be a potential strategy to ameliorate ischemic liver injury after transplantation. Pulitanò C et al. [13] found the postoperative serum ALT levels significantly lower in group provided 500 mg of methylprednisolone preoperatively than control one in liver injury patients following liver operation. Fiorini RN et al. [14] found ALT levels decreased after hepatic IR in all ob/ob mice pretreated with 85 mg/kg epigallocatechin gallate than control ones.

Also, ALT levels are perhaps influenced by U-74389g. Fukuma K et al. [15] investigated whether lazaroid U-74389g (nonglucocorticoid analogs of methylprednisolone with multiple actions) could attenuate endotoxin-induced liver injury. They hypothesized that U-74389g treatment may suppress hepatic proinflammatory gene up-regulation through inhibition of activation of nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B). They also compared the efficacy of U-74389g in endotoxin-induced liver injury. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (*Escherichia coli*, 30 mg/kg given intraperitoneally (IP) was administered along with U-74389g (3 mg/kg IP) in male IR mice. U-74389g treatment significantly increased survival rates 48 hours after LPS injection and protected against LPS-induced liver injury in vivo, as indicated by the hepatic enzyme release. These findings suggest that U-74389g can suppress proinflammatory gene up-regulation through inhibition of NF- κ B activation and that it is a promising new antioxidant drug for the treatment of endotoxin shock. Altavilla D et al. [16]

investigated the effect of the 21-aminosteroid U-74389g on the l-arginine-nitric oxide (NO) pathway in a rat model of endotoxin shock. Endotoxin shock was produced by a single IV injection of 20mg/kg of Salmonella Enteritidis LPS in male rats. Rats were treated with U-74389g (7.5, 15 and 30mg/kg IV) or vehicle (1ml/kg IV) 5 min after endotoxin challenge. LPS administration enhanced plasma concentration of ALT. Treatment with U-74389g (15 and 30mg/kg IV, 5min after endotoxin challenge) significantly ameliorated liver function. Alhan E et al. [17] investigated the influence of U-74389g on acute necrotizing pancreatitis (ANP) induced by glycodeoxycholic acid in rats. The induction of ANP resulted in a significant increase in serum levels of ALT.

Conclusion

U-74389g administration whether it interacted or not with reperfusion time non-significantly restored the ALT levels. Specifically, the U-74389g got on suppresses the ALT levels from the significant level to non-significant one. Further biochemical research should elucidate that restore capacity of U-74389g on ALT activity. This capacity may be ascribed to its antioxidant property.

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