

The Effect of Noscaphine on Oxygen-Glucose Deprivation on Primary Murine Cortical Neurons in High Glucose Condition

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Abstract

In the present work we set out to investigate the neuroprotective effects of noscaphine (0.5-2 μ M) in presence of D-glucose on primary murine foetal cortical neurons after oxygen-glucose deprivation/24 h. recovery. Cell viability, nitric oxide production and intracellular calcium ($(ca^{2+})_i$) levels were evaluated by MTT assay, the modified Griess method and Fura-2 respectively. 25 and 100 mM D-glucose could, in a concentration dependent manner, improve cell viability and decrease NO production and $(ca^{2+})_i$ level in neuronal cells after ischemic insult. Moreover, pre-incubation of cells with noscaphine, noticeably enhanced protective effects of 25 and 100 mM D-glucose compared to similar conditions without noscaphine pre-treatment. In fact, noscaphine attenuated NO production in a dose-dependent fashion, after 30 minutes (min) OGD, during high-glucose (HG) condition in cortical neurons. Pretreatment with 2 μ M noscaphine and 25 or 100 mM D-glucose, was shown to decrease the rise in $(ca^{2+})_i$ induced by Sodium azide/glucose deprivation (chemical OGD) model. These effects were more pronounced than that of 25 or 100 mM D-glucose alone.

The present study demonstrated that the neuroprotective effects of HG before an ischemic insult were augmented by pre-treatment with noscaphine. Our results also suggested that the neuroprotection offered by both HG and noscaphine involve attenuation of NO production and $(ca^{2+})_i$ levels stimulated by the experimental ischemia in cortical neurons.

Keywords: Noscaphine; D-glucose; intracellular calcium levels; NO; Oxygen-Glucose Deprivation.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia which often leads to nerve injury probably through the induction of systemic and neuronal oxidative stress (1, 2). It has been shown that high glucose (HG) induces oxidative stress and cell death via NADPH oxidase dependent generation of

reactive oxygen species and NO production (3, 4).

During cerebrovascular accidents, ischemia induced metabolic deficiency appears to promote a cascade of events leading to neuronal cell death via both necrosis and apoptosis (5-7). In other words, ischemia induced glucose and/or oxygen deficiencies can cause both cellular and functional damage to the brain (8, 9). Also, neuronal cells deprived of means of production of energy appear to be highly susceptible to excitotoxicity (8, 10-13). Although glucose

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appears to be essential in normal function of the nervous system (14), there is conflicting evidence regarding the effects of extracellular glucose concentration on various forms of ischemic injury (9). Some studies have found that hyperglycemia worsens the effects of ischemic insult, probably due to enhanced lactate generation which results in tissue acidosis and leads to generation of reactive oxygen species (9, 15-23). In contrast, other studies have found that elevated glucose levels before hypoxic insult reduced neuronal damage (9, 24-28), while other studies have demonstrated that hyperglycemia can decrease glutamate levels released during ischemia (9, 15, 29-31). Corroborating evidence of neuroprotective effects of glucose was provided by Dave KR, Pileggi A and Raval AP (32) who showed that exposure of hippocampal slices to hypoglycemia prior to ischemic insult exacerbated ischemia induced damage.

Research on noscapine, a non-addictive antitussive alkaloid of opium, as a neuroprotective agent in our laboratory had previously shown its efficacy in attenuating brain injury after hypoxia in neonatal rats (33). Also, in a limited clinical trial, it was shown that noscapine reduced sharply the mortality rate of stroke patients (34).

In order to delineate the mechanism of the neuroprotective effects of noscapine, in this study, we investigated if noscapine could protect primary murine fetal cortical neurons exposed to oxygen-glucose deprivation/24 h. recovery during high glucose condition. The intracellular free calcium concentration and NO production were measured as two important factors during ischemic insult.

Experimental

Chemicals and reagents

Noscapine was obtained from Temad-D Pharmaco-Chemical Company (Tehran, Iran). The stock solution was prepared at 1 mol/L in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and stored at -20°C . RPMI-1640, glutamine-free Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM), foetal bovine serum (FBS), horse serum, penicillin-streptomycin, cytosine arabinoside, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide (MTT), D-glucose, fura-2 AM, poly-L-lysine, N^G nitro-

L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), Mannitol, sodium-azide (NaN_3) and modified Griess reagent were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA). All other chemicals used were of the purest grade available from regular commercial sources.

Murine Neuronal Cell Cultures

Primary cultures of cerebral cortex neurons were obtained from mouse embryos (E₁₅₋₁₈) as described previously (35, 36). Briefly, timed-pregnant mice were anaesthetised with chloroform and killed by cervical dislocation. Foetuses were removed and decapitated with small scissors. Skull cap were removed, cerebral cortex was isolated and the cortex was cut into small pieces. The tissue was then dissociated by repeated pipetting. The resulting homogenate was centrifuged at $300\times g$ and 20°C for 5 min and plated on poly-L-lysine-coated 12-well culture dishes at a density of 6×10^4 cells in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 5% horse serum, 100 IU/mL penicillin and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ streptomycin. Poly-L-lysine (150,000–300,000 MW) was dissolved in deionised water, and the plate bases were filled with this solution (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) 24 h. before the experiment. After 5 min standing at room temperature, the solution was aspirated, and the plates were left to dry in a laminar flow bench overnight. The culture dishes were kept at 37°C in humidified 95% air and 5% CO_2 . After 24–48 h. 10 μM cytosine arabinoside (cytosine 1- β -D-arabinofuranoside) was added to the culture medium to inhibit the proliferation of non-neuronal cells. The culture medium was changed twice weekly, and the neurons were used for experiments after 13–16 days of incubation. All experiments were approved by the Institute of Animal Care Committee at the Iran University of Medical Sciences.

Oxygen-glucose deprivation and drug exposure

Procedures for oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD) were performed as described previously (37). Neuronal cells were incubated for 24 h. in RPMI-1640 containing 25, 100 mM D-glucose in presence or absence of noscapine. The culture medium was replaced with glucose/glutamine-free DMEM, and cells were exposed to OGD for

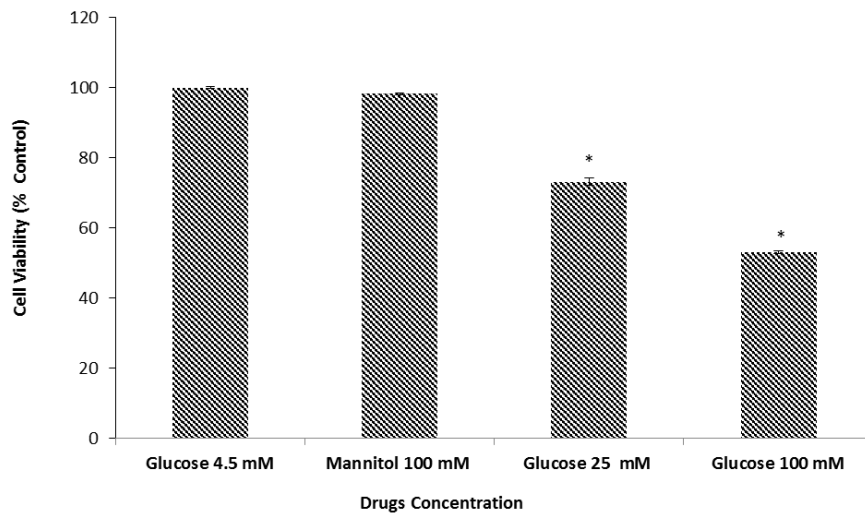


Figure 1. Effects of normal and high glucose on cell viability for 24 h. Primary cultured murine cortical neurons incubated in low glucose (4.5 mM), high glucose (25 and 100 mM), or mannitol (100 mM) containing medium. Mannitol (100 mM) was used as an osmotic control for the high-glucose concentration. Bar graph indicates the mean \pm S.E.M. * $P < 0.001$, vs. normal glucose control.

30 min in a small anaerobic chamber previously filled with 95 % (v/v) N_2 and 5 % (v/v) CO_2 at 37 °C. To terminate OGD, the chamber was opened, the medium was replaced with RPMI-1640 and the cultures were then placed in an incubator with 5 % CO_2 for 24 h. To examine the effects of nescapine, the drug (0.5-2 μ M) was added to cultures in media containing 25 mM or 100 mM D-glucose 24 h. before OGD. The concentrations of nescapine were chosen based on the results of preliminary experiments to identify nontoxic levels (data not shown). All measurements were repeated at least three times.

Analysis of neuronal cell viability

Neuronal cell viability was measured using the colorimetric MTT assay, as previously described by Mosmann T (38). Briefly, cells were incubated with 0.5mg/mL MTT in RPMI at 37 °C under 5 % CO_2 for 3 h. The blue formazan reduction product, which is generated by the action of the succinate dehydrogenase on the dye only in living cells, was dissolved in 100 μ L DMSO, and its absorbance was read at 570nm using a Dynex MMX microplate reader (Dynex, Richfield, MN, USA). The data were expressed as the percentage of viable cells in oxygen-glucose deprivation-exposed plates compared with control normoxic plates.

Measurement of nitrite levels

The level of nitrite as an indicator of NO production in the culture medium was measured using modified Griess reagent. In brief, after the experiment, the medium in each well was removed and centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min at 20 °C. Then, 100 μ L of the supernatant was mixed with an equal volume of Griess reagent at room temperature for 10 min, and the absorbance was measured at 540 nm using a microplate reader. The nitrite concentration was determined from a sodium nitrite standard curve. Plates not exposed to OGD were used as external control, and plates exposed to OGD without the addition of any drug were used as an internal control.

Measurement of intracellular free calcium

Measurement of intracellular free calcium concentration was performed using the Ca^{2+} -sensitive indicator fura-2 by a Olympus IX-71 inverted microscope and CCD camera equipped with an automated filter changer. Cortical cell cultures grown on a coverslips were loaded with 4 μ M fura-2/AM at room temperature for 30 min. Cells were washed three times with a salt solution containing (in mM): 140 NaCl, 3 KCl, 2.5 $CaCl_2$, 1.2 $MgCl_2$, 7.7 glucose and 10 HEPES, pH 7.4. The fura-2 fluorescent images (Ex 340/380 nm; Em 510 nm) were acquired.

Ratio metric analyses were carried out using Image J software (NIH).

Statistical analysis

All results are expressed as the means \pm S.E.M. The significance of differences was evaluated with student's *t*-test. A probability level of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

The effects of nescapine in high glucose conditions on primary cortical neurons exposed to 30 minutes OGD

We examined the effect of D-glucose in cell viability as measured by the MTT assay. Our results demonstrated that after 24 h. of exposure to 25 or 100 mM D-glucose neuronal cell viability was reduced by 73.5 ± 1.04 and 53.15 ± 0.47 respectively. As shown in Figure 1 the decrease in cell viability induced by HG media was concentration dependent and statistically significant when compared to the control cultures which were incubated in media with normal glucose concentration (4.5mM). We explored the effects of high osmolarity on neuronal cell death by pre-treating neuronal culture with 100 mM mannitol (negative control for osmolarity). Our results indicated that there was no significant difference in cell viability between neuronal cultures in control group (100 %) versus 100 mM mannitol (98.67 ± 0.1). Thus any observed change in cell viability is due, directly, to the effect of glucose on neuronal cells.

Exposure to 30 min of OGD decreased viability of neuronal cells which had been kept in media with normal glucose to 55.58 ± 1.09 . Neuronal cells pretreated for 24 h. with 25 or 100 mM glucose prior to OGD exposure showed an increase in cell viability (71.47 ± 0.79 and 80.56 ± 0.66 respectively) when compared with normal glucose medium (Figure 2a-b).

In order to determine if nescapine (0.5-2 μ M) could affect neuronal cells viability in the presence of 25 and 100 mM D-glucose prior to 30 min OGD, cultures were pretreated with nescapine and HG. Our results showed that in the presence of nescapine protective effect of

glucose was potentiated significantly compared to that of D-glucose alone (Figure2a-b). The increase in cell viability was 95.67 ± 1.02 and 98.91 ± 0.66 for 2 μ M nescapine, the most effective concentration, in the presence of 25 and 100 mM D-glucose.

The effects of nescapine in high glucose conditions on NO production in primary cortical neurons exposed to 30 minutes OGD

We examined the effects of nescapine in HG conditions on NO production in primary cortical neurons exposed to 30 min OGD. As shown in Figure. 3a-b, under normal glyceimic pre-treatment, neuronal cells exposed to 30 min OGD, produced significantly more nitrite compared to groups which were not exposed to OGD ($P < 0.001$). Cortical neurons pre-treated with 25 or 100 mM D-glucose prior to exposure to 30 min OGD produced significantly less NO 1.42 ± 0.09 μ M and 1.27 ± 0.08 μ M respectively. Pre-treating neurons with nescapine (0.5-2 μ M) during HG condition (25 or 100 mM) induced a further decrease in NO production as compared with HG alone ($P < 0.001$). The neuronal NO production induced by 30 min of OGD was attenuated by 100 μ M L-NAME, a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor (Figure 3a-b).

The effects of nescapine in high glucose conditions on intracellular calcium levels against chemical OGD

To determine the intracellular calcium levels during ischemia, the neuronal cells were exposed to 30 min sodium-azide (4 mM) as a model of chemical OGD in the absence of glucose. 4 mM NaN₃ was able to induce a significant increase in (Ca²⁺)_i levels in cortical neurons bathed in Ca²⁺-containing medium (169.87 ± 4.73) (Figure.4-5). Exposure of cortical neurons to sodium azide and 25 mM or 100 mM D-glucose after 30 min of OGD, decreased (Ca²⁺)_i levels by 161.23 ± 4.29 and 143.33 ± 2.23 respectively. Furthermore, the ischemia-evoked increase in (Ca²⁺)_i levels was decreased by 150.82 ± 2.7 and 124.12 ± 1.87 in the presence of 2 μ M nescapine with 25 or 100 mM D-glucose respectively (Figure 4-5).

Discussion

Hyperglycemia appears to be an important

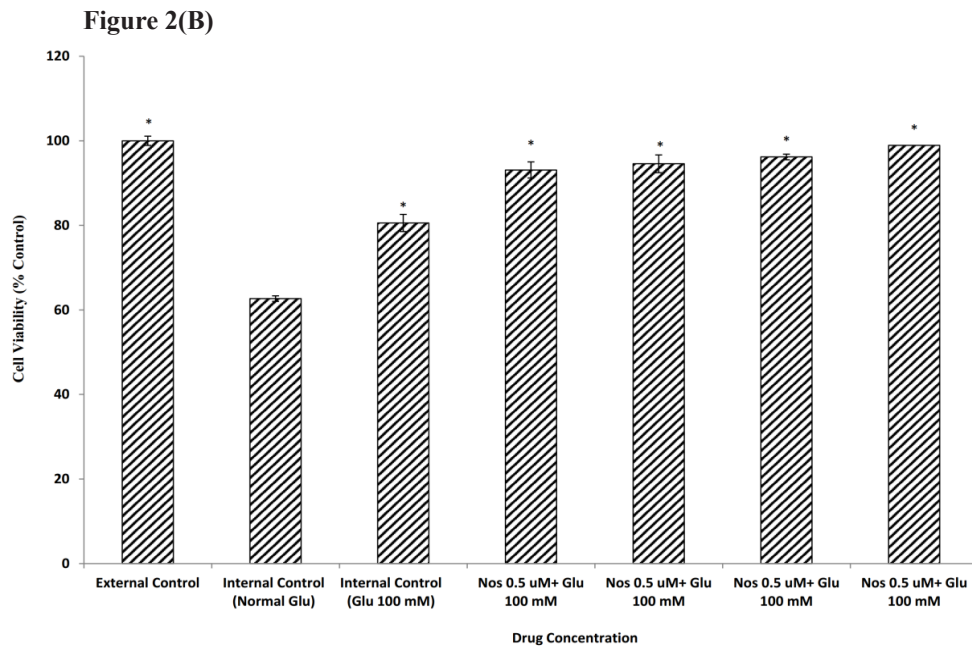
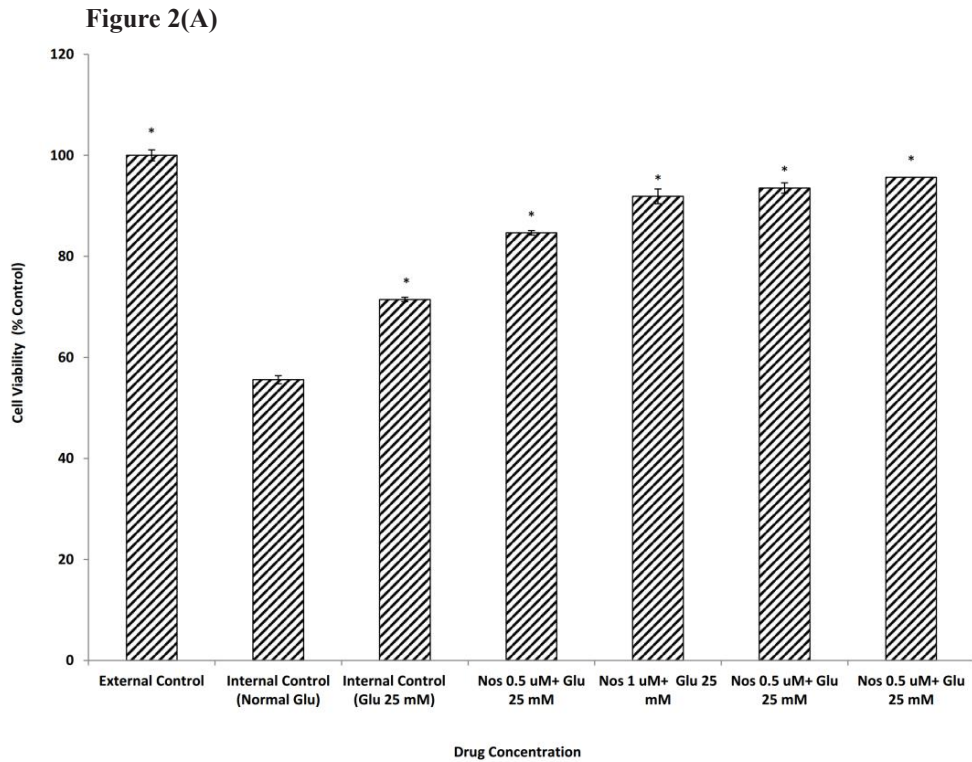


Figure 2. The effect of noscapine (Nos) in the presence of 25 mM (A) or 100 mM (B) D-glucose (Glu) on primary cultured murine cortical neurons subjected to a 30 min oxygen-glucose deprivation/24 h. recovery-induced cell injury. * P< 0.001 vs. internal control group (Normal Glu). External control: the plates not exposed to OGD and without addition any drugs.

factor in the development of diabetic neuropathy (2). It induces neuronal damage and dysfunction probably via the generation of reactive oxygen

species (2, 39). As such, many studies have shown that HG does indeed cause neuronal cell death (2-4). However, there is conflicting

Figure 3(A)

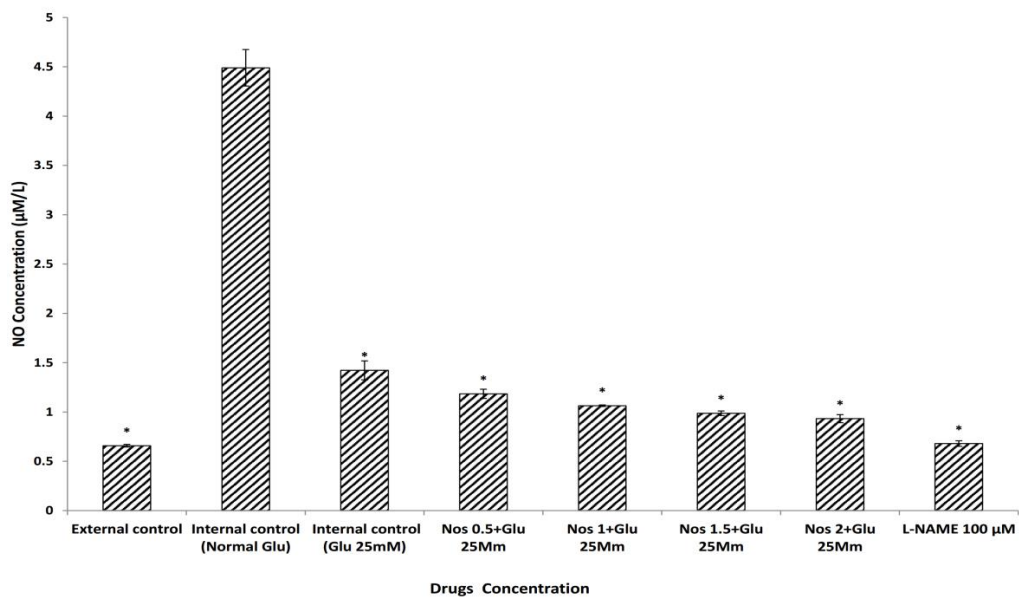


Figure 3(B)

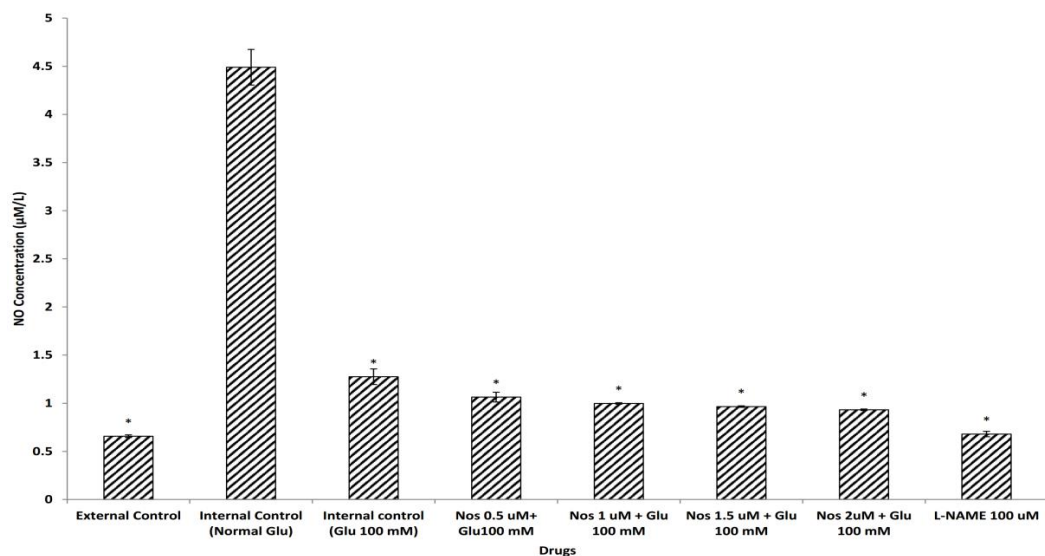


Figure 3. The effect of noscapine (Nos) on NO production in the presence of 25 mM (A) or 100 mM (B) D-glucose (Glu) on murine primary cultured cortical neurons during a 30 min oxygen-glucose deprivation/24 h. recovery-induced cell injury. *P< 0.001 vs. internal control group (Normal Glu). The values are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. External control: the plates not exposed to OGD and without addition any drugs.

evidence regarding the role of extracellular glucose during brain ischemic insults (9). It is generally held that glucose supplies the essential energy needs of the brain and alteration of glucose metabolism may result in dysfunction of the

CNS (8, 14). A number of studies have obtained evidence for the beneficial effects of enhanced glucose entry into neurons during ischemia (14, 40, 41). These works suggest a protective role for glucose against excitotoxicity and hypoxic

ischemia. In the current study, we aimed to show the effects of HG on intracellular Ca^{2+} levels, NO production, and general cell viability in the absence and presence of nospapine which we had previously shown to have neuroprotective effects of its own (42).

We examined the effect of D-glucose (25 or 100 mM) on neuronal cell death. Cortical cultures were exposed, for 24 h. to 4.5 mM (as normal glucose control), 25 and 100 mM glucose (as high glucose). Our results showed that 25 and 100 mM D-glucose could significantly reduce cell viability in a concentration dependent fashion as compared with control. In fact, neuronal cell viability treated with 100 mM glucose was markedly reduced as compared to 25 mM D-glucose. This was consistent with previous studies demonstrating that high concentrations of glucose induced neuronal injury in an *in-vitro* model (2, 4, 43). For example, Koshimura K, Tanaka J, Murakami Y and Kato Y (4) showed that HG increased NO production and induced cell death in differentiated PC12 cells. Also, Vincent AM, McLean LL, Backus C and Feldman EL (43) demonstrated that in neurons, HG caused oxidative stress, induced mitochondrial dysfunction and programmed cell death. Thus, the data obtained by us and other workers, confirmed exposure to HG for 24 h. or more, to be detrimental to neuronal cells.

However, there is data to suggest a neuroprotective role for short period exposure to HG after ischemia (40). Here the mechanism of protection is not completely delineated. Topping up of intracellular glucose stores has been proposed to be the reason for this effect (9, 44). Thus, to determine whether a short exposure to HG could protect cortical neuronal cells from OGD insult, cells were pre-incubated for 24 h. in RPMI-1640 containing 25 or 100 mM glucose prior to 30 min OGD. Exposure to HG reduced cell death due to OGD. This effect was more visible for 100 mM D-glucose than that of 25 mM D-glucose.

Other workers have shown HG to be protective against the effects of excitotoxins (8, 9, 41). Seo SY, Kim EY, Kim H and Gwag BJ (8) showed that although pretreatment with 25 mM glucose did not induce great protection against NMDA evoked neuronal death, 100 mM

glucose pretreatment enhanced cell survival after treatment with NMDA. It has been demonstrated that OGD induces cell death by enhancing the release of extracellular glutamate which in turn increases activation of NMDA receptors leading to increased intracellular Ca^{2+} levels and augmented NO production (45-48). Thus the data obtained by us is in part agreement with the work of many other researchers (8, 9, 14, 40, 41).

All this suggests an important role for intracellular Ca^{2+} and NO in both excitotoxicity and OGD induced cell death.

In a previous study carried out in this lab, effects of nospapine on OGD induced death in primary cortical neurons had been studied (42). Nospapine appeared to impart protection against ischemia by attenuating OGD induced NO production. In this study we investigated the possibility that nospapine could potentiate the protective effects of HG from OGD in primary cortical neurons. When neuronal cells pre-treated with nospapine (0.5-2 μM) subsequent the addition of HG (25 or 100 mM) and then subjected to 30 min OGD, the cell viability increased as compared with the cell pre-treated with high-glucose alone. In order to find out the neuroprotective effect of nospapine in HG condition, we set out to measure the change in Ca^{2+} and NO after OGD in cells pretreated with HG.

Sodium azide/glucose deprivation (chemical OGD) model was used to create *in-vitro* ischemic conditions. This model has been shown to elicit electrophysiological and neurochemical changes that are similar to the OGD model of ischemia. While this model having the advantage of producing neurochemical changes more rapidly and reproducibly (49, 50), thus facilitating the recording of changes in $(\text{Ca}^{2+})_i$ (51). Our results showed that during chemical OGD the $(\text{Ca}^{2+})_i$ was significantly increased compared to control condition. This is consistent with previous studies indicating that NaN_3 could increase neuronal $(\text{Ca}^{2+})_i$, as a consequence of energy depletion (52).

We next examined the $(\text{Ca}^{2+})_i$ level in neuronal cells exposed to 25 or 100 mM D-glucose after 30 min of chemical OGD treatment. The results suggested that exposure to 25 or 100 mM D-glucose was able to reverse the

Figure 4(A)

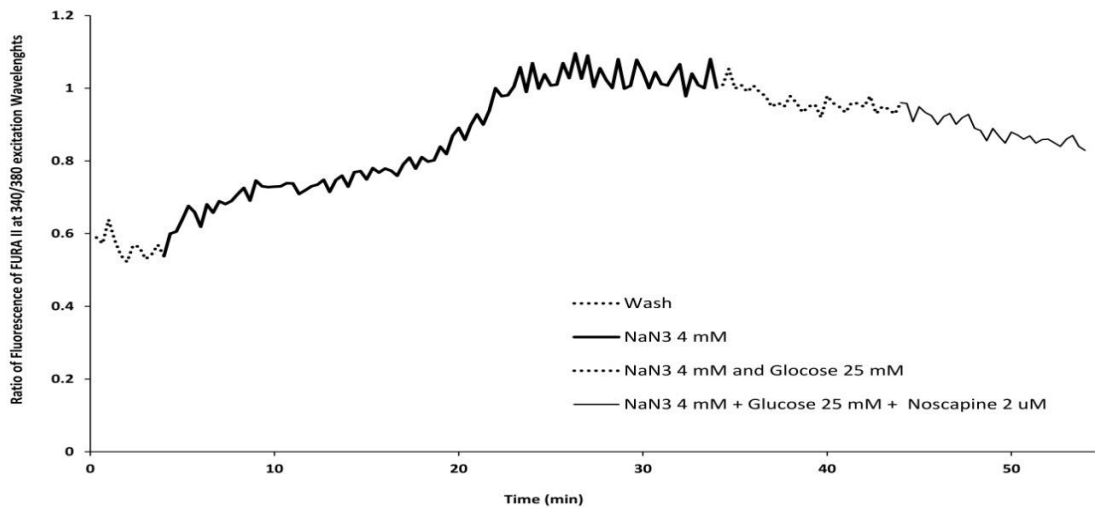


Figure 4(B)

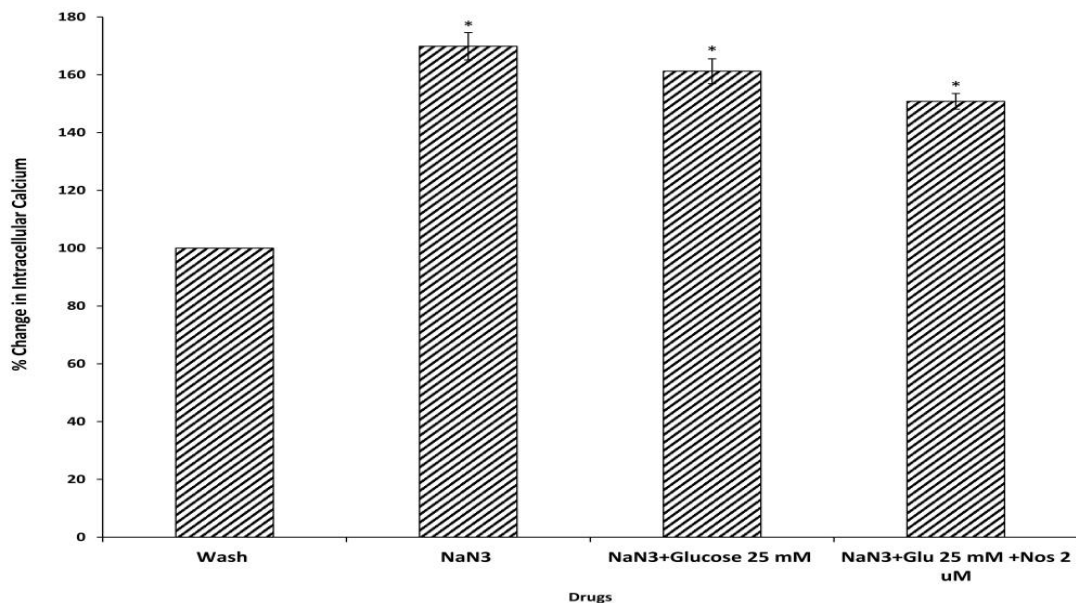


Figure 4. Changes in $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels induced by chemical OGD (4 mM NaN_3) in the presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 25 mM D-glucose in primary cortical neurons. (A) Time course of NaN_3 -induced ($Ca^{2+})_i$ rise in presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 25 mM D-glucose. NaN_3 (4 mM) stimulated ($Ca^{2+})_i$ levels increase. 25 mM D-glucose could decrease ($Ca^{2+})_i$ levels during chemical ischemia. 2 μM noscapine added to 25 mM D-glucose during ischemia reduced the ($Ca^{2+})_i$ levels than that of 25 mM D-glucose alone. (B) Bar graph of mean change in ($Ca^{2+})_i$ levels acquired in response to chemical ischemia in presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 25 mM D-glucose. Significant difference from control group (baseline) and chemical ischemic groups * $p < 0.001$.

effects of chemical OGD on intracellular Ca^{2+} levels in cultured cortical neurons. Also, 100 mM glucose was more effective in decreasing ($Ca^{2+})_i$ levels than 25 mM glucose. Chan J and Greenberg DA (53) showed that in PC12 cells,

increasing glucose concentration in the culture medium by a factor of 4, attenuated ischemic injury by reducing the dihydropyridine-sensitive and depolarization-induced increase in Ca^{2+} . These results suggested that HG might decrease

Figure 5(A)

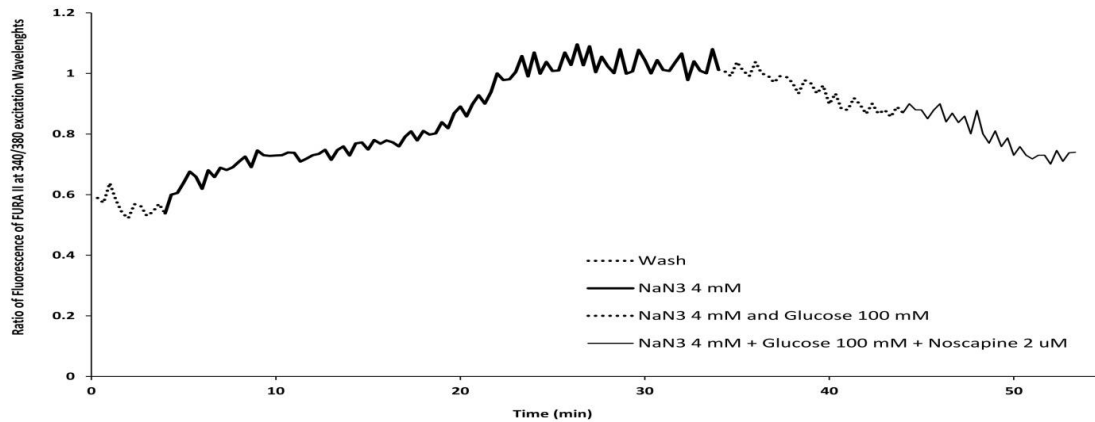


Figure 5(B)

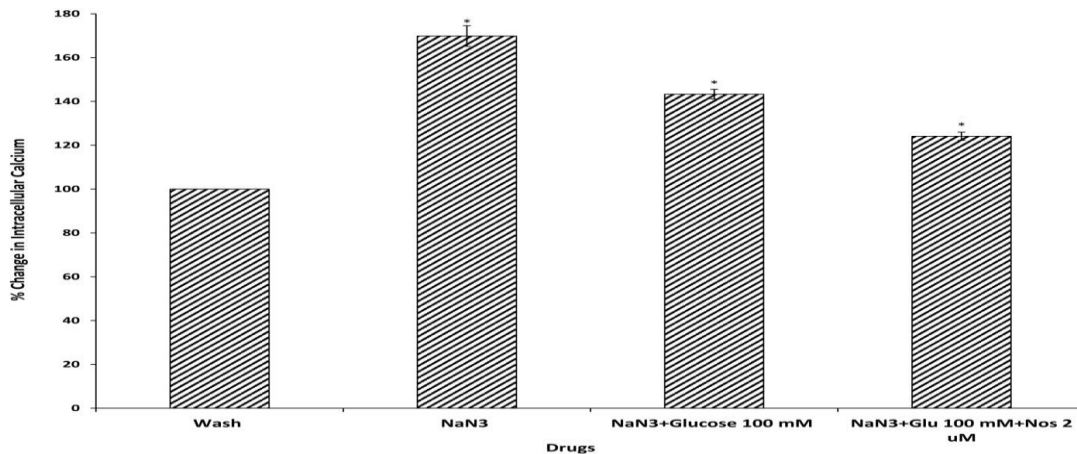


Figure 5. Changes in $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels induced by chemical OGD (4 mM NaN_3) in the presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 100 mM D-glucose in primary cortical neurons. (A) Time course of NaN_3 -induced $(Ca^{2+})_i$ rise in presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 100 mM D-glucose. NaN_3 (4 mM) stimulated $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels increase. 100 mM D-glucose could decrease $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels during chemical ischemia. 2 μM noscapine added to 100 mM D-glucose during ischemia reduced the $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels than that of 100 mM D-glucose alone. (B) Bar graph of mean change in $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels acquired in response to chemical ischemia in presence and absence of 2 μM noscapine during 100 mM D-glucose. Significant difference from control group (baseline) and chemical ischemic groups * $p < 0.001$.

neuronal cell death by reducing $(Ca^{2+})_i$ levels in neuronal cells.

Finally, our findings demonstrated that cells exposed to D-glucose together with 2 μM noscapine following chemical OGD had significantly lower $(Ca^{2+})_i$ compared to D-glucose treatment alone. This data suggests that noscapine reinforced the protective effect of HG via reduction in intracellular Ca^{2+} levels. Also, noscapine potentiated the effects of 100 mM glucose more than it decreased the effects

of 25 mM glucose. However, because 100 mM D-glucose could considerably reduce cell death during ischemic insult, the neuroprotective effect of 2 μM noscapine in presence of 100 mM D-glucose also could better act on neuronal cells to reduce $(Ca^{2+})_i$ following chemical OGD.

Many studies have been shown that NO is involved in both physiological and pathological events, and is believed to play different roles in both lethal and sub-lethal events (47, 54). Several studies have found evidence indicating

an involvement of NO synthase (NOS) in glutamate-induced excitotoxicity and there were some corroborating data that NO production increases during ischemia (35, 45, 47, 55-57). For example, it has been shown that during OGD, calcium enters the neurons through NMDA receptor and/or L-type voltage-gated calcium channel activation and activates NOS which leads to NO production (45). Zhang M, Ning G-M, Hong D-H, Yang Y, Kutor J and Zheng X-X (47) had shown that Ca²⁺-free medium markedly inhibited the OGD-induced increase in NO, suggesting that the inhibition of Ca²⁺ might cause the decrease of NO synthesis.

Our results confirmed that in neuronal cells exposed to 30 min OGD, NO production was significantly increased, supporting a role for NO in the cascade of events leading to OGD-induced cell death (45). However, the exposure of neuronal cells to 25 or 100 mM D-glucose could decrease the NO production during 30 min OGD. After that neuronal cells were pre-treated with nescapine (0.5-2 μM) in the presence of the 25 or 100 mM D-glucose and then subjected to 30 min OGD. The results indicated that the NO production was significantly reduced as compared with 25 or 100 mM D-glucose alone. This suggested that nescapine also increased neuroprotective effect of HG by reducing NO production. In addition, when the cultures were pre-treated with the NOS inhibitor, L-NAME, NO production was significantly decreased and returned to the level of the external control. Suggesting that NOS inhibitors could markedly decrease the NO production after NMDA receptor activation, and decreased excitotoxic injury in cultured neurons (45, 58, 59)

In conclusion, nescapine potentiated the neuroprotective effect of HG (25 and 100 mM) treatment prior to OGD. The enhanced cell viability after treatment with both nescapine and HG was mirrored by a dampening of OGD induced intracellular Ca²⁺ and NO rise. These observations support the hypothesis that calcium homeostasis and NO production have crucial roles in excitotoxicity process.

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