

Figure 4 A: Protective Effect of piracetam against psychostimulants and opioids on SIRT-1 in human primary astrocytes.

The representative blot shows SIRT-1 protein level in control, cocaine (1 μ M), METH (10 μ M) and morphine (5 μ M) alone or in combination with piracetam (10 μ M)

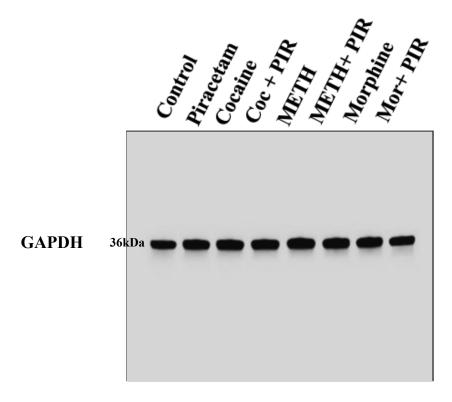


Figure 4 A: GAPDH for SIRT-1 in human primary astrocytes. The representative blot shows GAPDH for SIRT-1 in control, cocaine (1 $\mu M)$, METH (10 $\mu M)$ and morphine (5 $\mu M)$ alone or in combination with piracetam (10 $\mu M)$

B

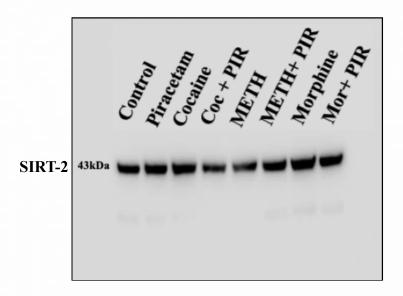


Figure 4 B: Protective Effect of piracetam against psychostimulants and opioids on SIRT-2 in human primary astrocytes.

The representative blot shows SIRT-2 protein level in control, cocaine (1 μ M), METH (10 μ M) and morphine (5 μ M) alone or in combination with piracetam (10 μ M)

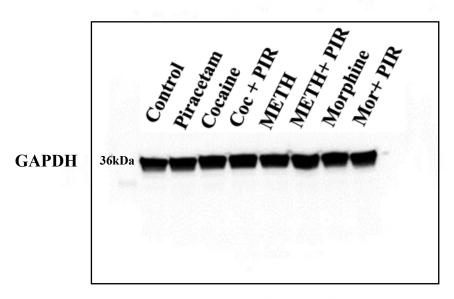


Figure 4 B: GAPDH for SIRT-2 in human primary astrocytes. The representative blot shows GAPDH for SIRT-2 in control, cocaine (1 μM), METH (10 μM) and morphine (5 μM) alone or in combination with piracetam (10 μM)

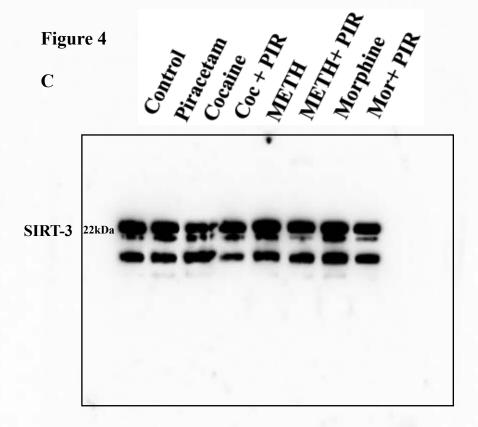


Figure 4 C: Protective Effect of piracetam against psychostimulants and opioids on SIRT-3 in human primary astrocytes.

The representative blot shows SIRT-3 protein level in control, cocaine (1 μ M), METH (10 μ M) and morphine (5 μ M) alone or in combination with piracetam (10 μ M)

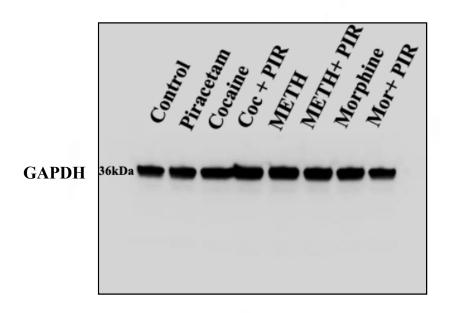


Figure 4 C: GAPDH for SIRT-3 in human primary astrocytes. The representative blot shows GAPDH for SIRT-3 in control, cocaine (1 $\mu M)$, METH (10 $\mu M)$ and morphine (5 $\mu M)$ alone or in combination with piracetam (10 $\mu M)$