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CONDITION OF PRO-OXIDANT AND ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEMS IN GUINEA PIGS' LUNGS UNDER THE CONDITION OF IMMOBILIZATION STRESS

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Abstract

We have investigated the results of alterations in indices of pro-oxidant (conjugated diene and malondialdehyde) and antioxidant (superoxide dismutase, ceruloplasmin, catalase) systems in guinea pigs' lungs under the conditions of immobilization stress. The experiment was conducted on 40 female guinea pigs weighing 0.18-0.20 kg. The animals were divided into 4 groups, each contained 10 guinea pigs: I – intact guinea pigs (control), II–guinea pigs with model of IS on 1st day of experiment; III–animals on 2nd day of experiment; IV- group of animals on 34th day of experimental model of IS.

The results of our experimental work showed a significant accumulation of lipid peroxidation products in the lung's tissue in different periods (on 1st, 2nd and 34th days) of immobilization stress. The state of antioxidant defence was characterized by moderate decrease of enzymes activity (superoxide dismutase, catalase and ceruloplasmin). disorders of balance between pro-oxidant and antioxidant systems cause oxidative stress development.

Key words: immobilization stress; peroxide lipid oxidation; antioxidant system.

Introduction

Stress interferes of inflammation and is considered like the most important factor in systemic adaptation under local answer in extraprdinary conditions.

Chronic stress leads to development of secondary immunodeficiency states which may causes cancer, autoimmune, infectious diseases, formation or exacerbation of chronic pathology. Limitation of aggressive factors' action contributs to restoration of immune responce [1].

Nowadays, stress is seen as a non-specific reaction of an organism that occurs on the action of external and internal stimuli and is realized as a necessary link of the individual adaptation of the organism to the environment. The development of immobilization stress is accompanied by the activation of proteolytic systems, peroxide lipid oxidation, decreases of antiproteinase and antioxidant potential, and the involvement of central and peripheral regulatory mechanisms [2, 3].

The causes of this disease are already known, but the pathogenetic mechanisms of its formation have not yet been fully understood. However, the changes in the pro-oxidant and antioxidant systems in the lungs under the condition of immobilization stress is not described enough. The action of various aggressive factors is often combined, causing a stressful reaction in the body.

Under the influence of stressors, at the same time, significant structural changes in the lungs occure. That leads to development of variety of pathologies [4, 5].

The aim of the research was to study lipid peroxidation processes and the condition of antioxidant protection in guinea pigs' lungs under the conditions of immobilization stress (IS).

Materials and methods of investigation

All experiments on laboratory animals were conducted following the principles of bioethics according to the regulations of *European Convention for the protection of vertebrate animals* used for experimental and other scientific purposes (Strasbourg, 1986), European Union Directive 2010/63/EU, Law of Ukraine № 3447-IV "On protection of animals from cruel treatment", general ethic principles of experiments on animals, approved by the first national congress of Ukraine on bioethics (2001).

The experiment was conducted on 40 female guinea pigs weighing 0.18-0.20 kg. The animals were divided into 4 groups, each contained 10 guinea pigs: I – intact guinea pigs

(control), II–guinea pigs with model of IS on 1st day of experiment; III–animals on 2nd day of experiment; IV- group of animals on 34th day of experimental model of IS.

Immobilization stress was imitated by P.D. Horizontov method [6]. Later, the animals were decapitated; the level of LOPs and activity of antioxidant system enzymes were detected in lung homogenate on the 1st, 2nd, 34th days of stress activity. The content of conjugated dienes was determined by the method of V.B. Havrylov and M.I. Myshkorudina [7], malondialdehyde (MDA) – by E.N. Korobeinikov method [8], superoxide dismutase activity – by R. Fried method [9], catalase activity – by R. Holmes [10], and ceruloplasmin – by V.H. Kolb and V.S. Kamyshnikov method [11].

All digital results were statistically processed using arithmetical mean (M), margin of error of arithmetical mean (m), and Student's criterion "t". The calculations were performed using means of statistical and graphic analysis of electron tables Microsoft Excel (Microsoft office programs). Statistically reliable were the results with $P \leq 0.05$.

Results of investigation and their discussion

Changes of functional state of pro- oxidant and antioxidant systems we determined by means of conjugated dienes and malondialdehyde content. Activity of antioxidant defence was estimated according such indicators like superoxide dismutase, catalase and ceruloplasmin.

The results of our experimental investigations showed a significant accumulation of lipid peroxidation products in different periods of immobilization stress.

In particular, increase in conjugated dienes in the lungs was observed on the 1st, 2nd and 34th days of IS by 135,12% ($p < 0,05$) та 100,91% ($p < 0,05$) and 33,81% ($p < 0,05$) respectively, in comparison with the control.

Investigation of another marker of lipoperoxidational processes- malondialdehyde in the lungs give possibility to reveal its elevation. Thus, a gradual increasing of MDA level in the lungs was recorded on the 1st, 2nd and 34th days under the conditions of stress development by на 80,53% ($p < 0,05$), 70,29 % ($p < 0,05$) та 22,69% ($p < 0,05$) respectively, in comparison with the data of intact animals.

Thus, learning of indicators of prooxidant system (conjugated dienes and malondialdehyde) in dynamic of immobilization stress have showed increasing of its level in the lungs reaching its peak on the 34th day of the experiment (Fig.1). Activation of lipid oxidation processes causes intensive formation of free radicals and plays an important role in tissue damage.

The state of antioxidant defence under IS was characterized with changes of enzymes activity (superoxide dismutase, catalase and ceruloplasmin) in the lungs. The activity of superoxide dismutase was decreasing during all period of experiment, on the 1st, 2nd and 34th days by 23,27% ($p < 0,05$) 22,57% ($p < 0,05$) and 13,86% ($p < 0,05$) respectively, in comparison with the control indices.

Definitely, correct estimation of prooxidant system state is impossible just according one indicator. For complete characteristic we used also activity of catalase and ceruloplasmin in the lungs under the immobilization stress.

Moderate reduction of catalase activity in the lungs was observed on 1st, 2nd and 34th days the by 34,17% ($p < 0,05$), 27,78% ($p < 0,05$) and 11,13% respectively, in comparison with the physiological norm.

The changes similar to catalase occurred with ceruloplasmin. In particular, a moderate depression of ceruloplasmin activity in the lungs was observed. It demonstrates results which we received. Under the condition of IS development on 1st and 2nd days of the experiment decreasing of ceruloplasmin activity was by 33,49% ($p < 0,05$) and 26,02% ($p < 0,05$). Further, the activity of this enzyme in the lungs decreased significantly by 10,11% ($p < 0,05$) against the values of the intact group.

Results which were received pointed on exhaustion of antioxidant system (Fig.1).

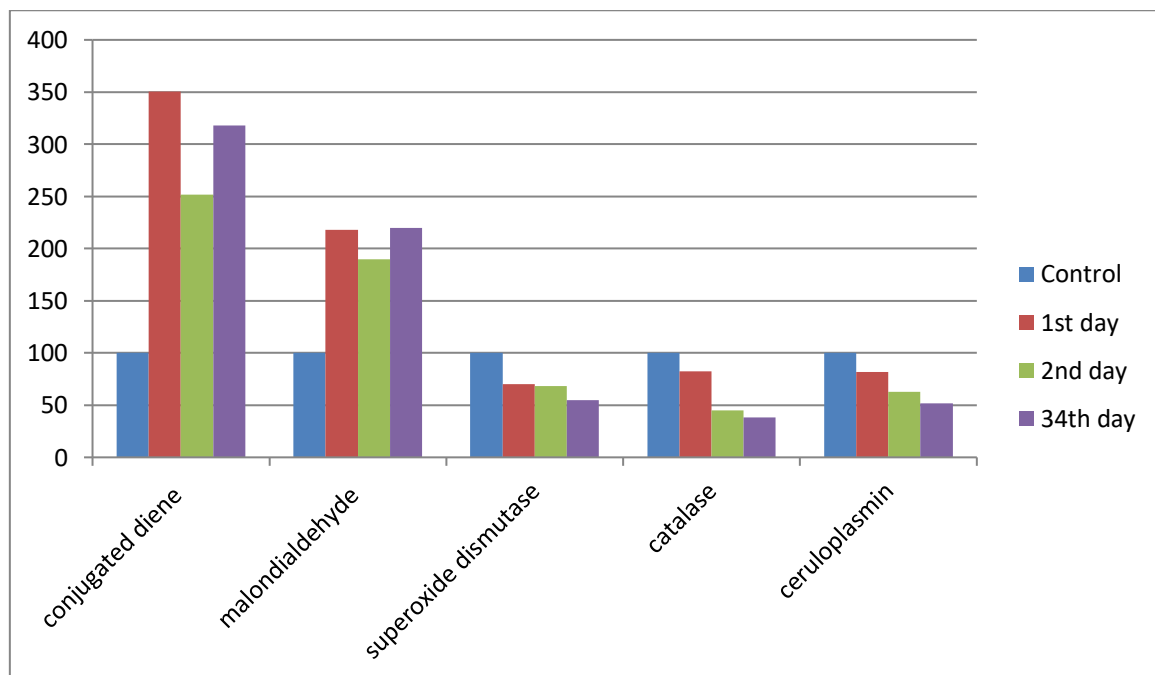


Fig.1. Condition of pro-oxidant and antioxidant systems in the animals' lungs under the conditions of IS (in % of control)

Conclusions. The obtained results indicate that a gradual accumulation of lipid peroxidation products occurs under the conditions of immobilization stress, reaching its peak on the 34th day of the experiment. In its turn, significant decreasing of the superoxide dismutase, catalase and ceruloplasmin activity on 1st, 2nd and 34th days of the experiment, which indicated the depletion of antioxidant defense during the development of this experimental IS model. It point out on disturbing of balance between pro- oxidant and antioxidant system during immobilization stress formation and gives possibility to making of new experimental researches.

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