

B103

(25-35)

Ginsenoside Rb₁ Rg₁

*

Protective Effect of Ginsenoside Rb₁ and Rg₁ Against Amyloid(25-35)-Induced Neurotoxicity on B103 cells

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Background : Ginseng extracts, known to enhance bodily functions including learning and memory, were reported to have in vitro neuroprotective activity in vitro. Here We demonstrate the possible therapeutic effects of ginsenosides on the cell culture model of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). We tested whether Rb₁ or Rg₁, major components of ginseng saponins, protects neuronal cells from the toxic effect of β -amyloid (A β), which is regarded to be the main neurotoxic substrate in the AD. **Methods** : B103 cells, rat brain-derived neuronal cells, were cultured and the extent of neuroprotective effects of ginsenosides on the cytotoxicity induced by exogenous A β ₂₅₋₃₅ was measured by MTT assay. **Results** : Treatment of Rb₁ and Rg₁ at various concentrations (10nM, 50nM, and 1 μ M, respectively) in B103 cells did not show any dose-dependent neurotoxic effects. Rg₁ (1 μ M) significantly blocked the neurotoxic effect of A β ₂₅₋₃₅ (50 μ M)(P<0.05). Rb₁ at concentration of 1 μ M also had some neuroprotective effects, but not as effective as Rg₁. These neuroprotective effects are comparable to the one of estrogen (1.8nM). **Conclusions** : This experiment suggests the potential beneficial effects of ginseng in the treatment of AD.

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Key Words : Alzheimer's disease, β -amyloid toxicity, Saponin(Rb₁, Rg₁) Protective effect

가 (senile plaque) , -
 1.5 3 50% , 가가 .³ 가 APP
^{1,2} (amyloid precursor protein) PS1 (presenilin 1),
 , 가 , 96 PS2 -
 , 가 97 24 .³ 가 ,
 2020 62 가 (estrogen)
 . 가 40%
 .
 (estrogen) -
⁴⁻⁶
⁷
 가
^{2,5,8-10,11-13}

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10,14-17

가 Rb₁ Rg₁ - B103 (rat) 가 B103 10Mℓ (hemocytometer) 1Mℓ . 96 well plate cell line B103 well 가 5K (5,000/mm³) 가 100μℓ B103 가 8% CO₂ incubator 1 well 가 APP (amyloid precursor protein) A B103 50μℓ N2 가 25-35 가 .¹⁸ Rb₁ (;1,108) Rg₁ (,800) 6 (Korean red ginseng) . Rb₁ Rg₁ stock 가 10mM . Rb₁ Rg₁ 1 μM, 50nM, 10nM . A₂₅₋₃₅ (K Biology. U.S.A.) DMSO 10mM stock , A₂₅₋₃₅ -20 , A₂₅₋₃₅ (PBS) . B103 (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium 10% fetal bovine serum 가) 4 37 water bath 가 (serum) A₂₅₋₃₅ N2 . MTT . MTT<3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide> . 10% SDS/50% dimethylformamide Spectrophotometer 570nm~630nm OD . MTT 5μg/Mℓ in PBS plates 96 well (Falcon) .

2. B103 8% CO₂ incubator 가 80% 가 B103 , CMF-PBS 5Mℓ , CMF-PBS 5Mℓ 3-5 . CMF-PBS 가 1 B103 10Mℓ (hemocytometer) 1Mℓ . 96 well plate well 가 5K (5,000/mm³) 가 100μℓ B103 가 8% CO₂ incubator 1 well 가 APP (amyloid precursor protein) A B103 50μℓ N2 가 25-35 가 .¹⁸ Rb₁ (;1,108) Rg₁ (,800) 6 (Korean red ginseng) . Rb₁ Rg₁ stock 가 10mM . Rb₁ Rg₁ 1 μM, 50nM, 10nM . A₂₅₋₃₅ (K Biology. U.S.A.) DMSO 10mM stock , A₂₅₋₃₅ -20 , A₂₅₋₃₅ (PBS) . B103 (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium 10% fetal bovine serum 가) 4 37 water bath 가 (serum) A₂₅₋₃₅ N2 . MTT . MTT<3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide> . 10% SDS/50% dimethylformamide Spectrophotometer 570nm~630nm OD . MTT 5μg/Mℓ in PBS plates 96 well (Falcon) .

3. MTT A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 μM) well Rb₁ Rg₁ 10nM, 50nM, 1 μM , positive control (E₂, 17-β-estradiol, Sigma) 가 1.8nM (column) well 1 8% CO₂ incubator . 1 가 50 μM A₂₅₋₃₅ (1mM) 50μℓ , 24 , MTT well 15μℓ , 3~4 , solubilization buffer (50% Dimethylformamide, 10% SDS) well 100μℓ .

4. MTT Spectrophotometer 570nm 630nm OD .

5. MTT TKCT (Turkey-Kramer Multiple Comparisons Test) p 0.05 . Sample 4 , 10 , 10 .

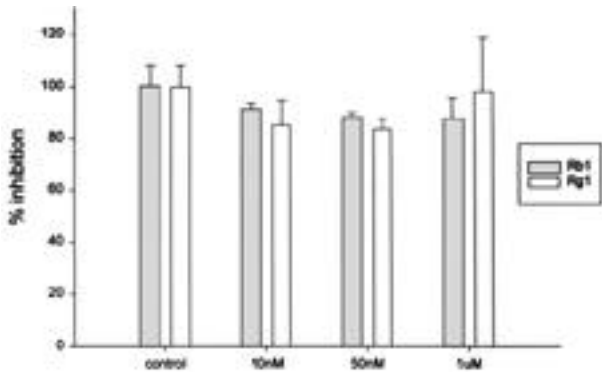


Figure 1. There is no dose-dependent neurotoxic effect.

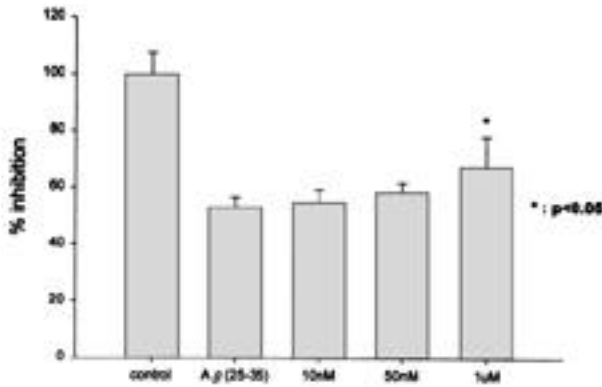


Figure 2. Rg1 (1 µM) significantly blocked the neurotoxic effect against A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM) neurotoxicity (p < 0.05).

1. Rb₁ Rg₁ A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)
 Rb₁ Rg₁ 10nM, 50nM, 1 µM
 , A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM) 53%
 , Rb₁ Rg₁ 9% 가
 , Rb₁ Rg₁ (Fig. 1).

2. Rg₁ 10nM, 50nM A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)
 50 ~ 60% 가 ,
 54.9%, 58.5%
 (P > 0.05), 1 µM 55 ~ 70%
 67.5%
 (p < 0.05) (Fig. 2).

3. Rb₁ 10nM, 50nM A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)
 50 ~ 58%
 (P > 0.05), 1 µM 50 ~ 70%
 64.3%
 (Fig. 3).

4. estrogen 1.8nM A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)
 (66.8%).
 estrogen A 가
 , Rb₁ Rg₁ estrogen APP
 , Rg₁ (1 µM) A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)
 (67.6%)
 estrogen (1.8nM) A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM)

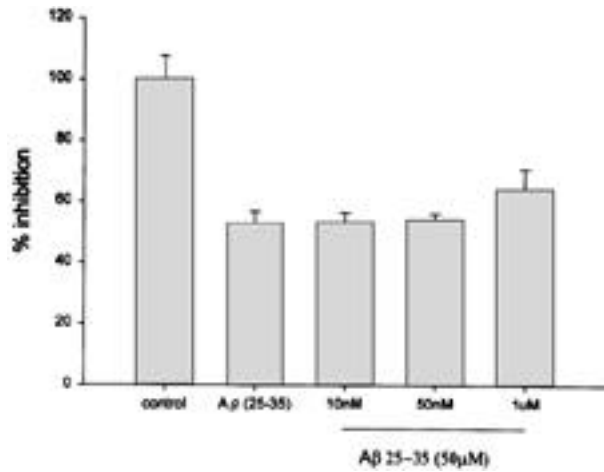


Figure 3. Rb1 (1 µM) showed some, but not significant neuro-protective effect against A₂₅₋₃₅ (50 µM) neurotoxicity.

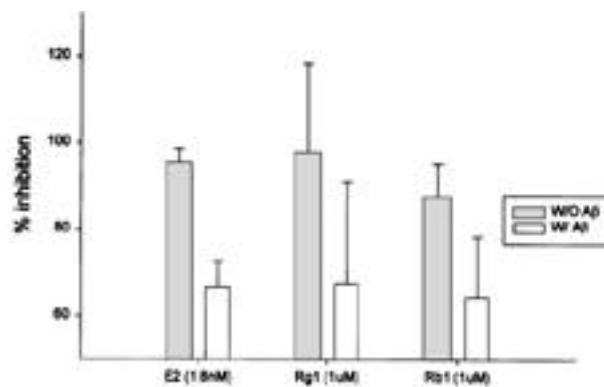


Figure 4. These neuroprotective effects are comparable to the one of estrogen (1.8nM).

(66.8%) Rb1
 (1 µM) (64.3%)
 (Fig. 4).
 amyloid가
 neuritic plaque (senile plaque), neu-
 rofibrillary tangle, granulovacuolar
 degeneration
 1 senile plaque
 plaque 25%
 가 , 70 ~ 80%가 -amyloid
 (A) 3,19
 A 가
 A neurite
 (dystrophy) 3,19 A
 (Amyloid precursor protein;
 neurite

. A Rg₁ 가 . 1 Rb₁

apoptosis

APP 21 APP가 , Lim¹⁶ Rb₁

가 A 가 . 20,21 CA₁ 가

5~10% 가

21 가 (Down

syndrome) 가 Nah²⁶ (voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channel)

14 presenilin 1 presenilin 2 1

A 가 Rb₁ Rg₁ 가 , 17

가 A 가

27

choline

esterase inhibitor B103 A²⁵⁻

가 35 가 Rb₁ Rg₁

(nerve growth factor) (neurotrophin) 2%가 Rb₁ 26 1-^{1,29}

(neurite) Akao² Rb₁ compound-K (Enzyme immunoassay)

22

A , ¹² apolipoprotein E (Apo E) (antioxidant effect) 가 Rg₁ 1 μM estrogen

8,12,22 가 A²⁵⁻³⁵ Rb₁ 1 μM A²⁵⁻³⁵

1997 Mook estrogen A¹⁻⁴² 가 가 ,

7

가 Nah²⁶

가 3 Rb₁ Rg₁ A²⁵⁻³⁵ 가

가 20 11 13

가 Rb₁ Rg₁ 10nM, 50nM A²⁵⁻³⁵

가 23 Rb₁ 가 26 A

가 ,
가
가
(NO)
(oxygen
,¹¹ Zhang
free radical)
30
가
Rb₁ Rg₁
B103
Rg₁ 1 μM
A₂₅₋₃₅ 가 ,
(1.8nM)
Rg₁
가 Rb₁
A₂₅₋₃₅
Rg₁
가
가
가

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