

1st
WORLD
CONGRESS ON HEALTHY AGEING

19 – 22 March, 2012

www.healthyageingcongress.org

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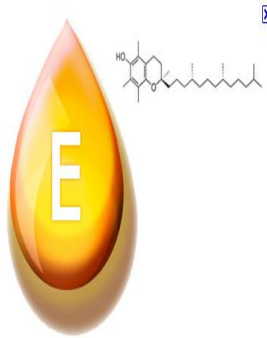


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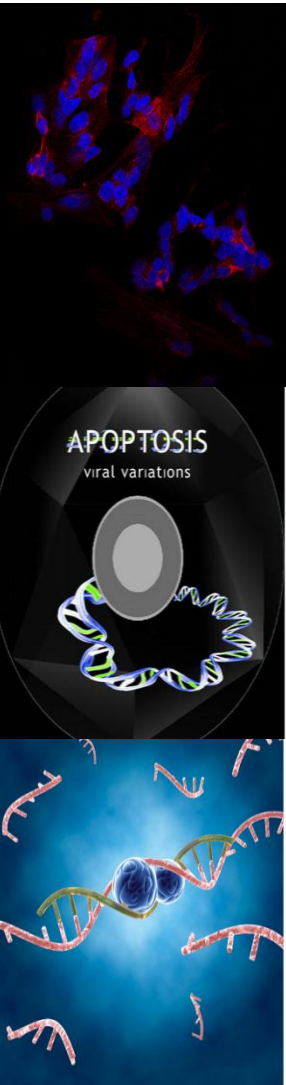
World Health
Organization



WCHA – 2012 March

**Gamma-tocotrienol (γ T3) protects
human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells
against buthionine sulfoximine-induced cell death**

TAN JEN KIT
Research Associate

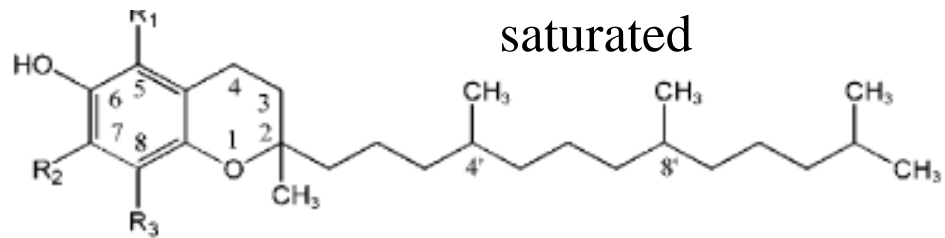


UKM MEDICAL MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

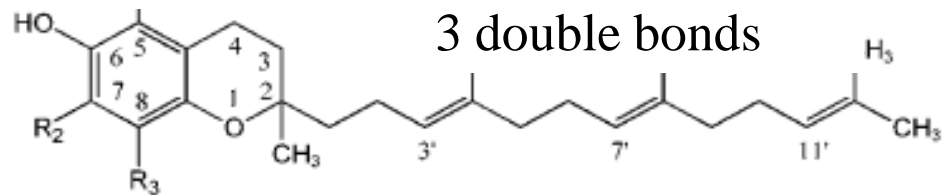
Vitamin E

❖ antioxidant

Tocopherol (T)



Tocotrienol (T3)



Vitamin E

❖ antioxidant

Tocopherol (T)

α-

β-

γ-

δ-

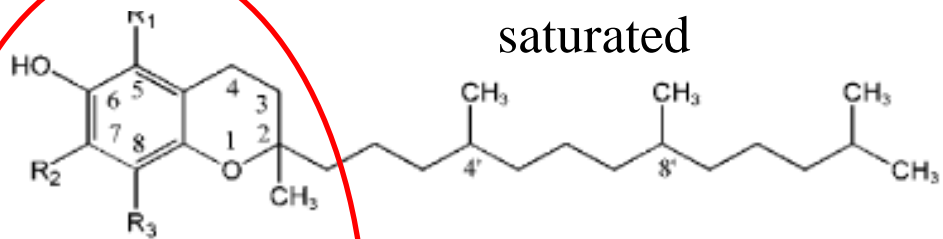
Tocotrienol (T3)

α-

β-

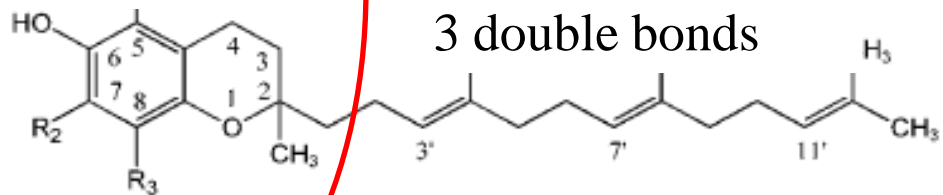
γ-

δ-



saturated

Methyl group (R)



3 double bonds

Tocotrienols

- ❖ neuroprotection
- ❖ anticancer
- ❖ cardioprotective effects

palm oil

- ❑ gamma-tocotrienol (γ T3)

Tocotrienols

- ❖ neuroprotection
- ❖ anticancer
- ❖ cardioprotective effects

palm oil

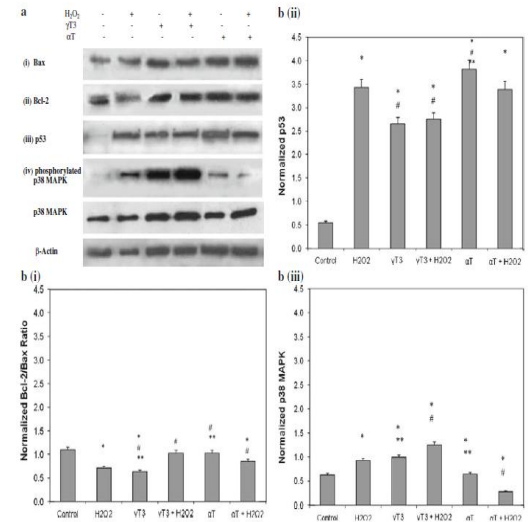
❑ gamma-tocotrienol (γ T3)

Previous findings

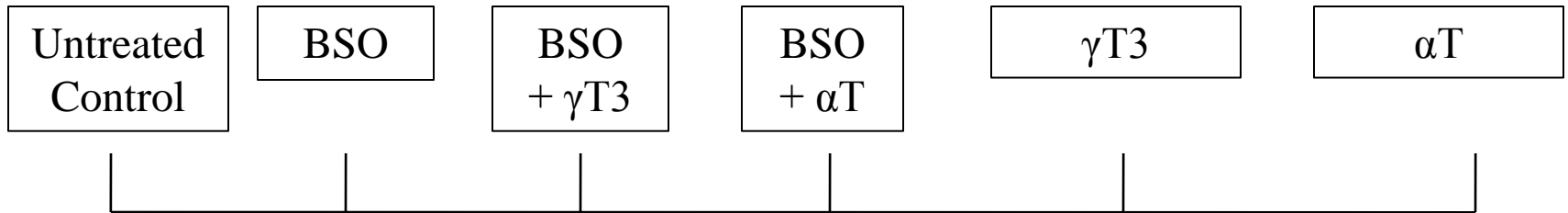
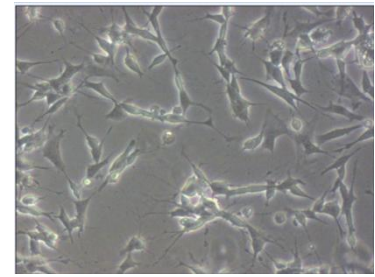
Is Vitamin E Toxic to Neuron Cells?

Sue Mian Then · Musalmah Mazlan ·
Gapor Mat Top · Wan Zurinah Wan Ngah

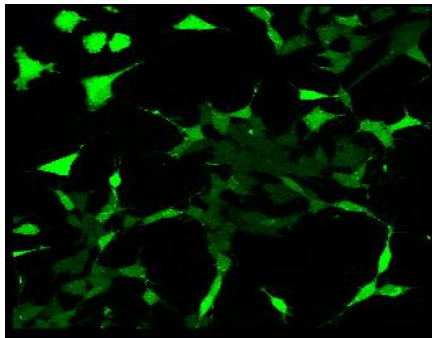
- γ T3 protected rat astrocytes and neuron from oxidative stress-induced apoptosis
- Current study: to elucidate the role of γ T3-mediated apoptosis pathway in human dopaminergic neurons



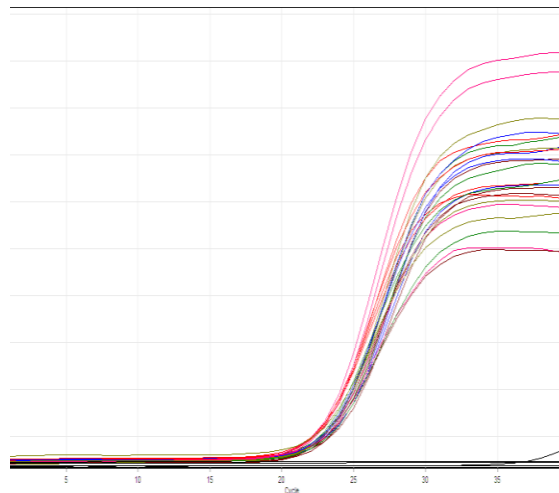
Methodology



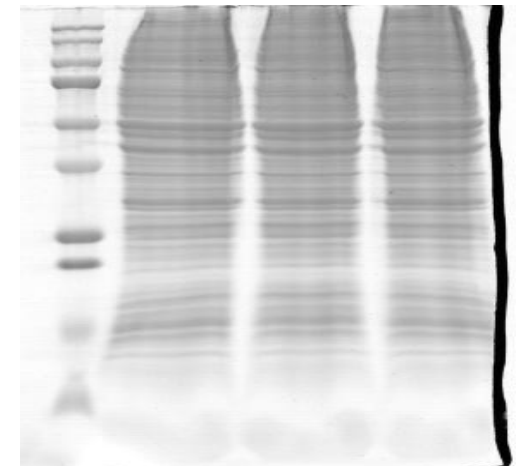
Cell-based assays:



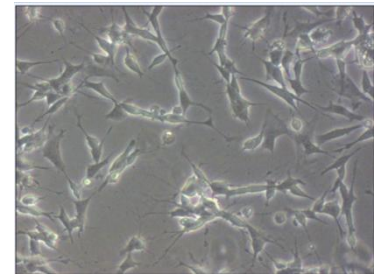
Gene expressions



Protein expressions and modification



Methodology

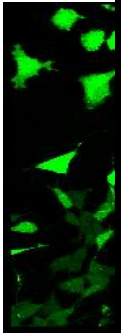


Cells

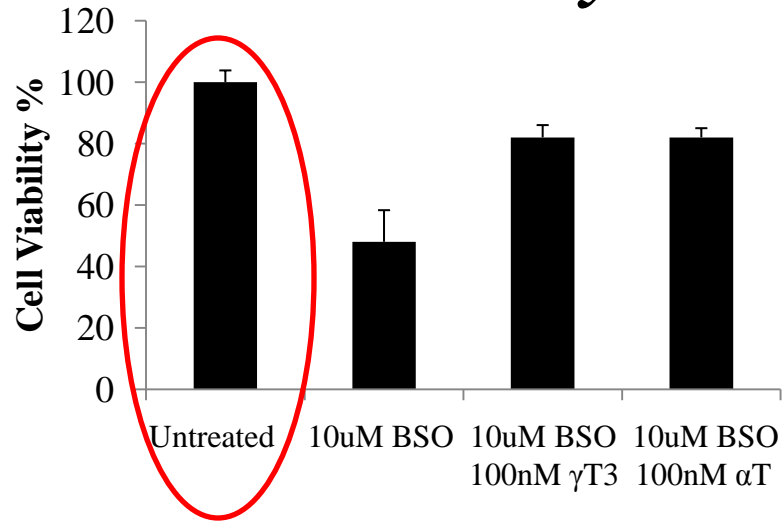
BSO inhibits glutathione synthesis

Western Blots

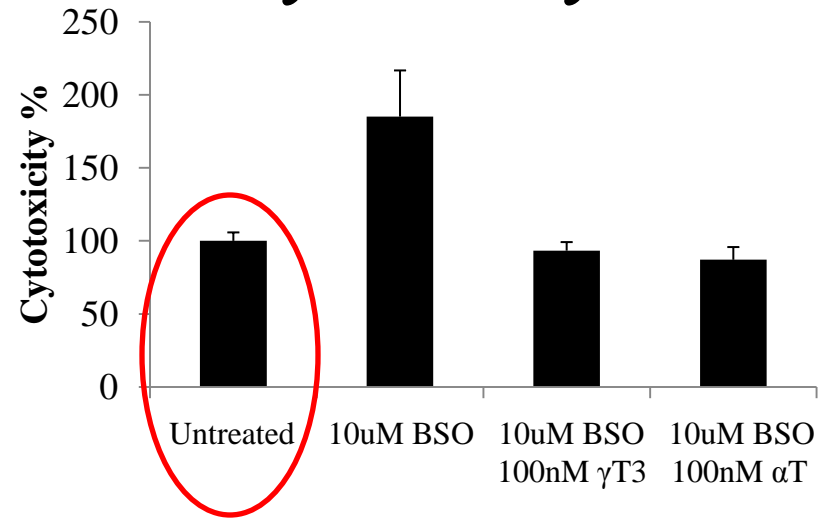
α T as comparative isomer



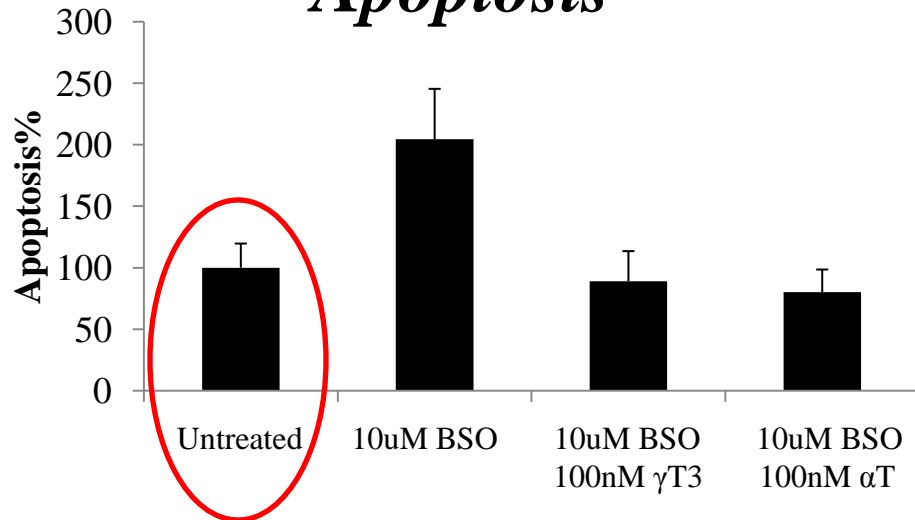
Cell Viability



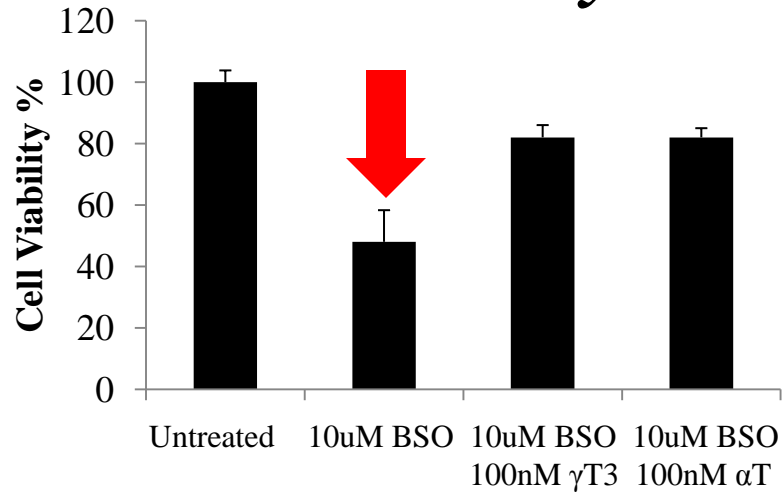
Cytotoxicity



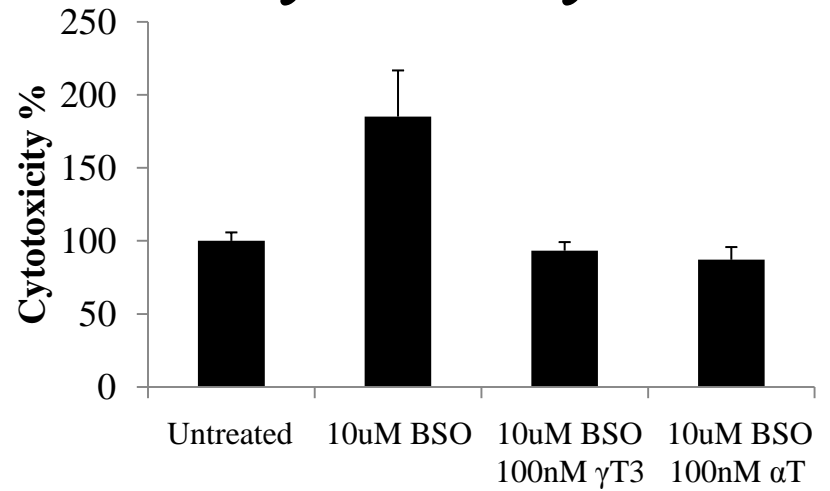
Apoptosis



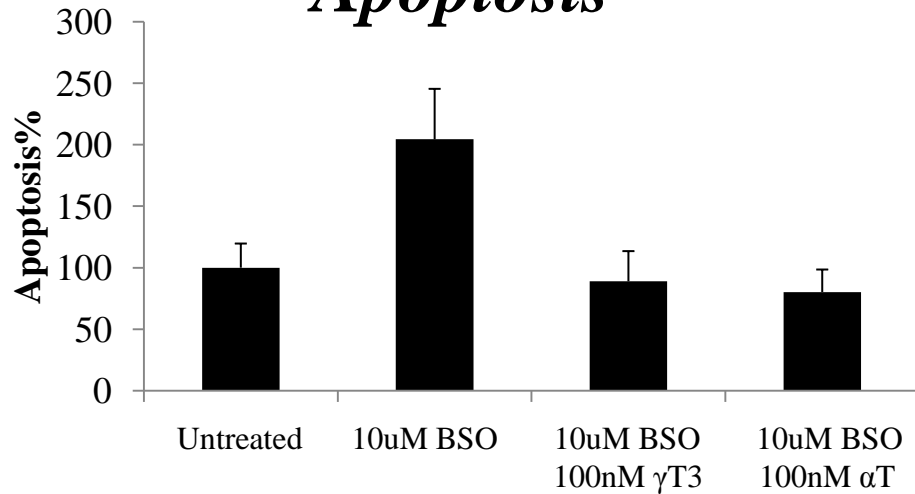
Cell Viability



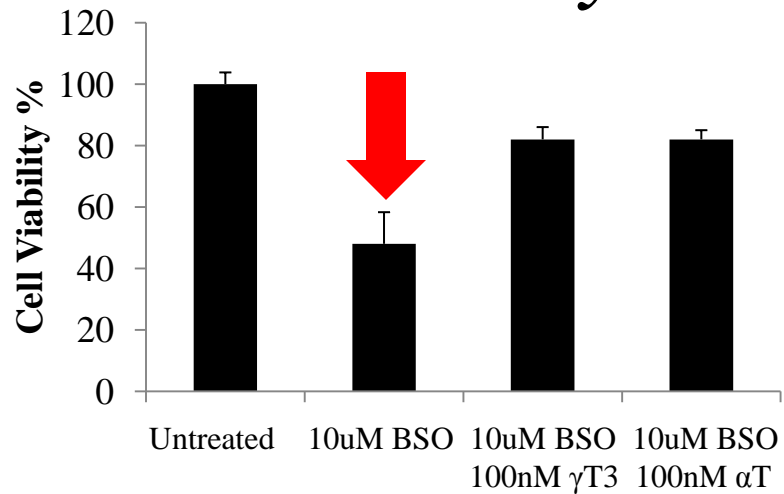
Cytotoxicity



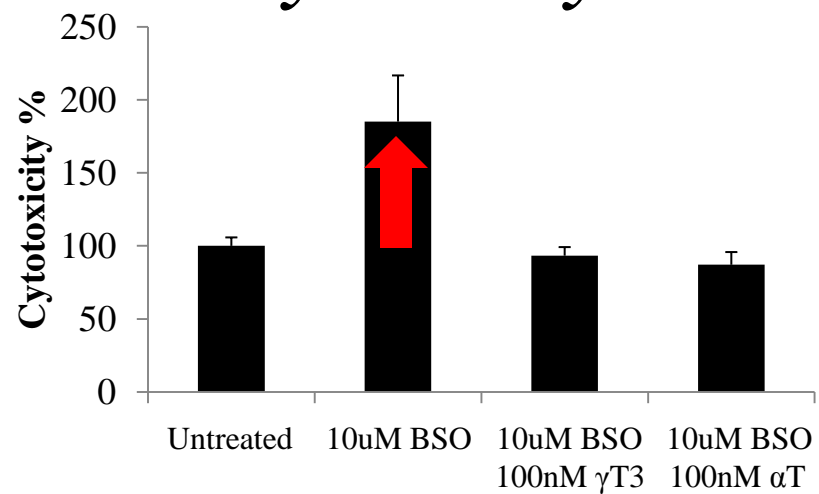
Apoptosis



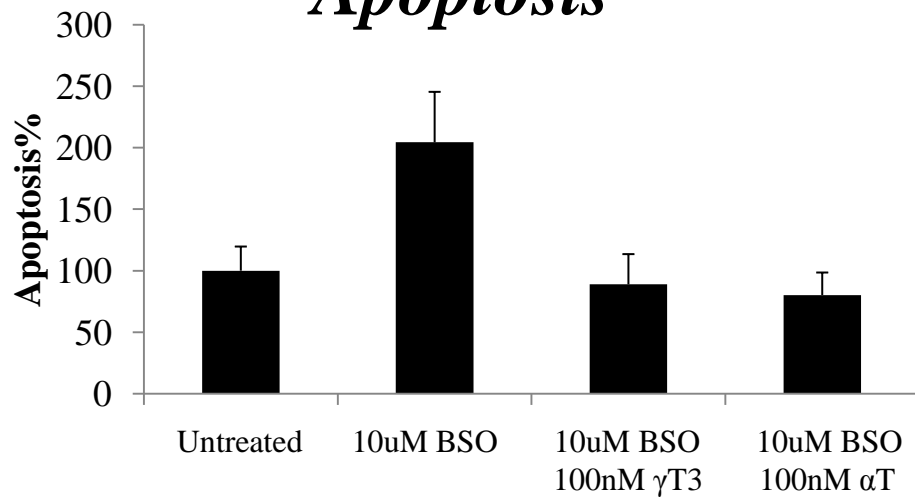
Cell Viability



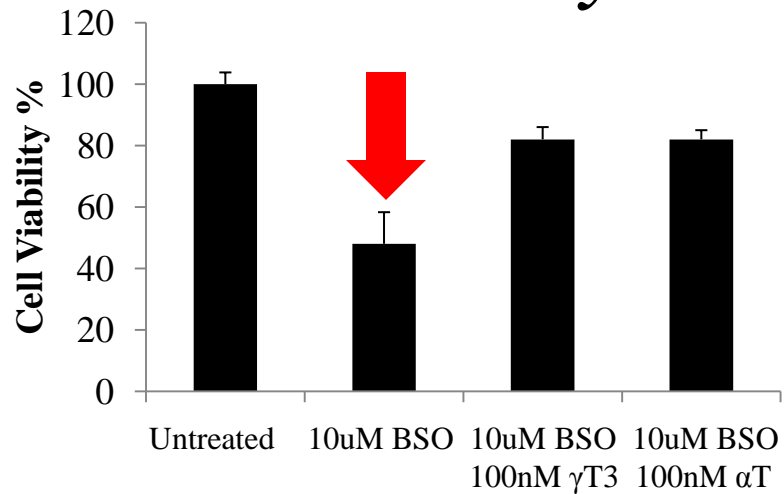
Cytotoxicity



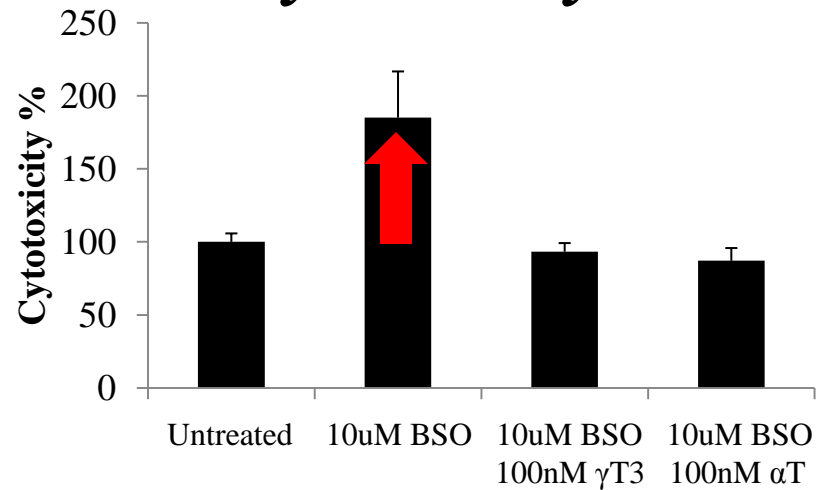
Apoptosis



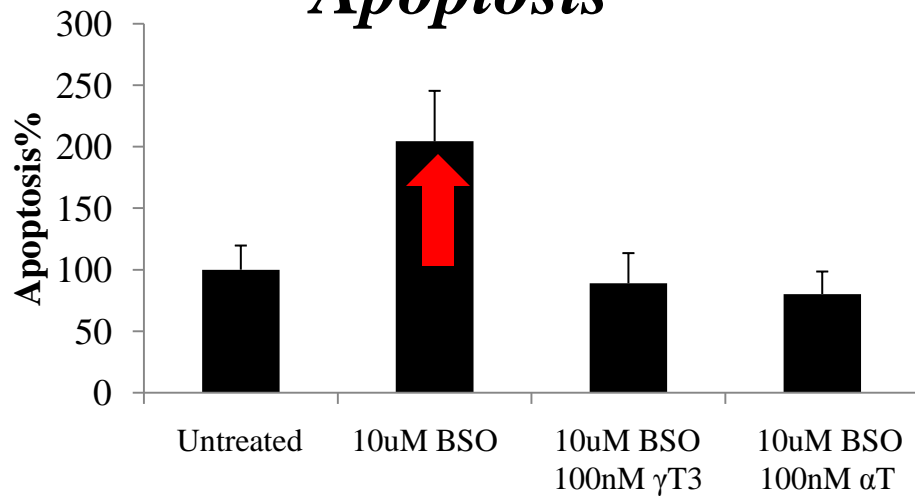
Cell Viability



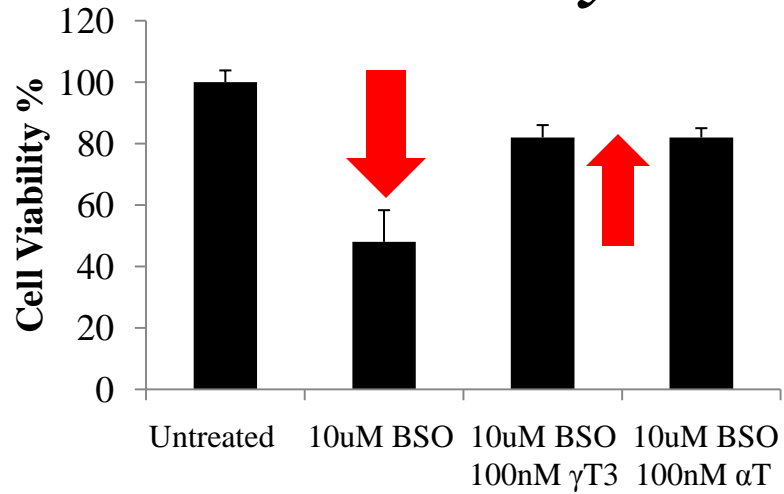
Cytotoxicity



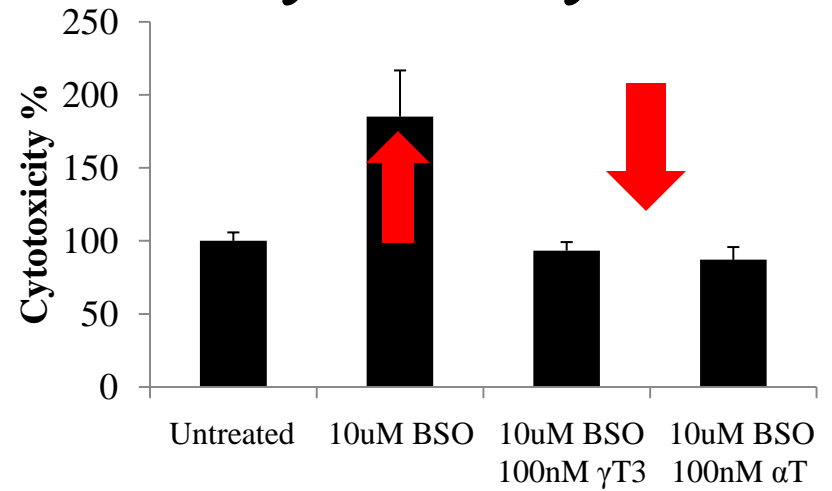
Apoptosis



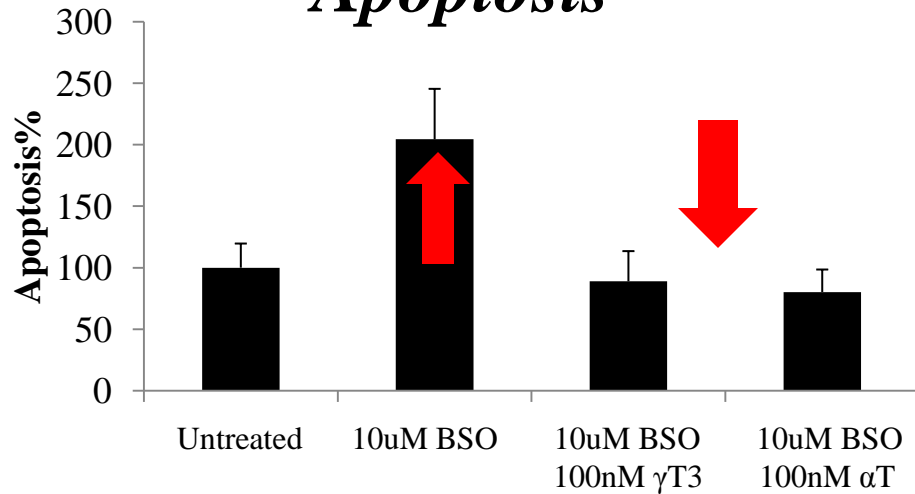
Cell Viability



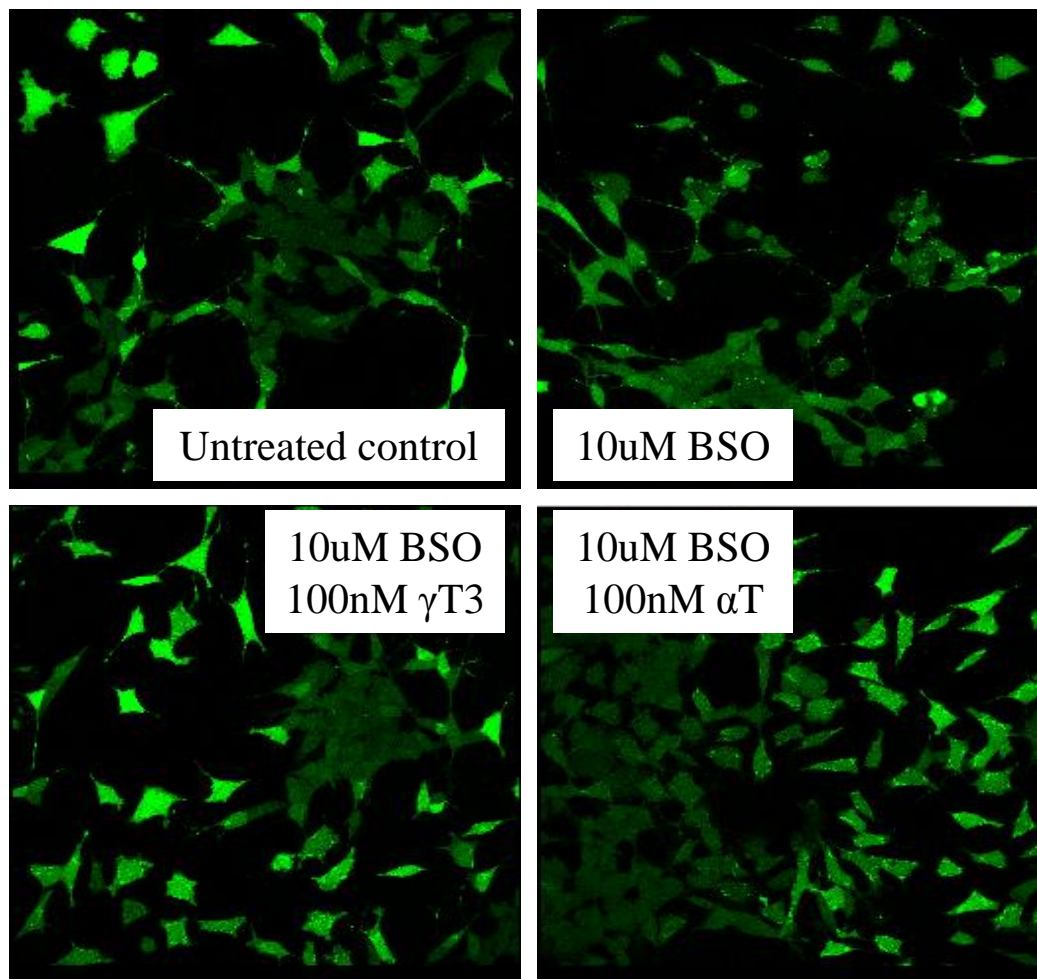
Cytotoxicity



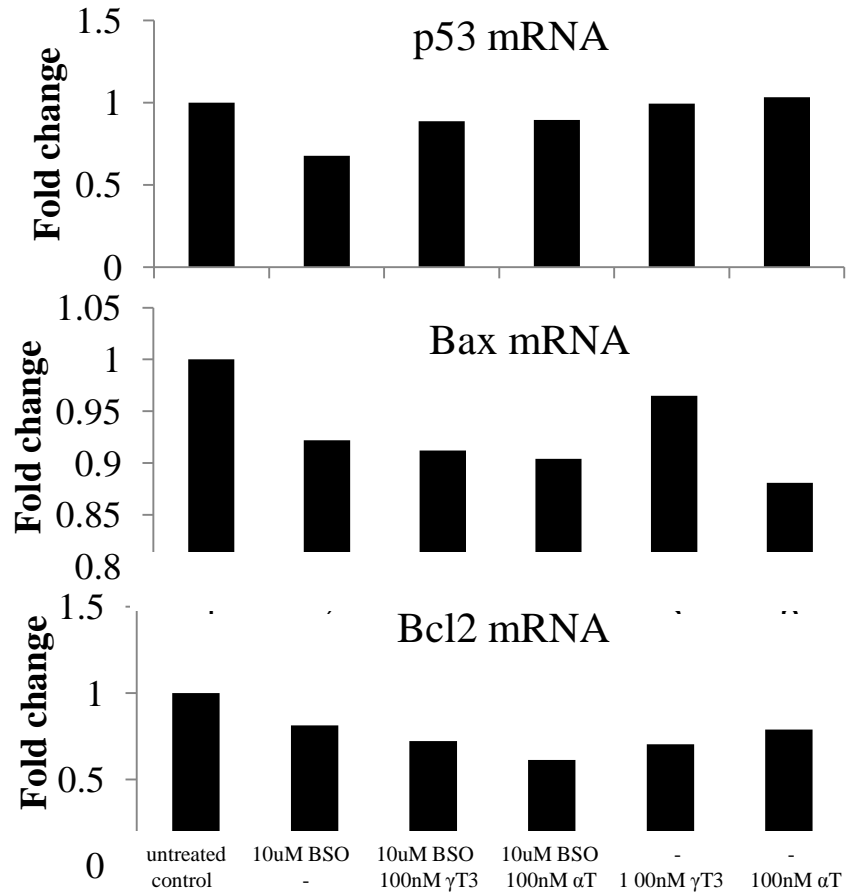
Apoptosis



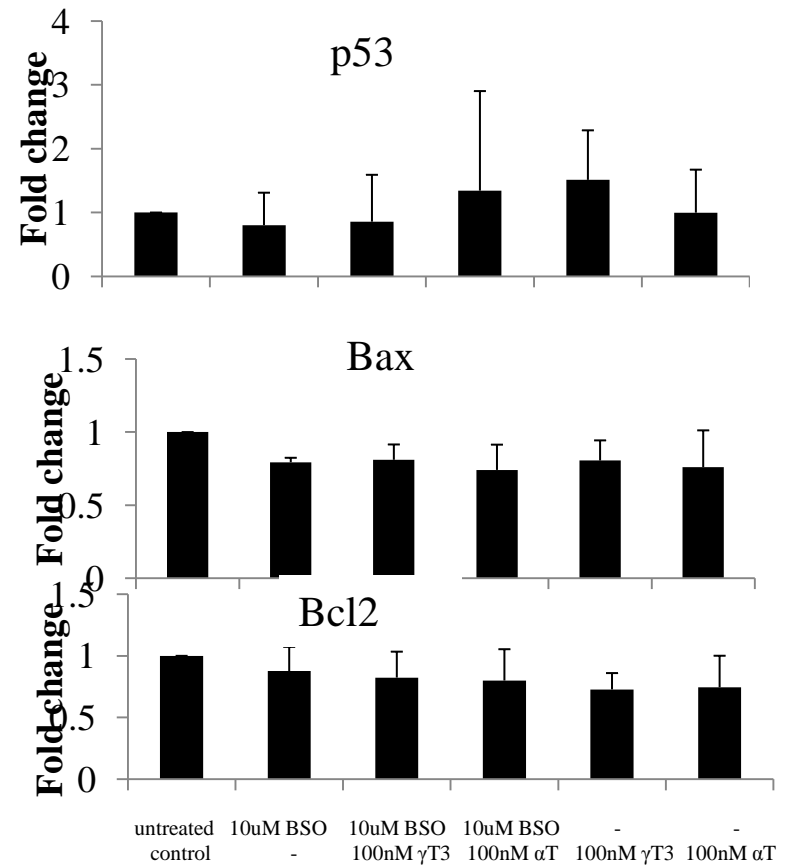
Reactive oxygen species (ROS) detection



Gene expressions



Protein expressions



n= 3 separate experiments

* p < 0.05, significantly different from treatment with untreated control

Conclusions

❖ not related to ROS

❖ BSO-induced cell death: ↓ p53 mRNA and Bax protein

❖ So what

Sum-up

- ❖ γ T3 and α T as potent neuroprotectants
- ❖ the molecular action ?
- ❖ γ T3 only: \downarrow Bcl2 mRNA & protein
- ❖ Purpose?

Acknowledgement

Dr. Then Sue Mian

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Prof. Wan Zurinah Wan Ngah

UMBI's staffs and lab mates

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Thanks you

References

Osakada, F., Hashino, A., Kume, T., Katsuki, H., Kaneko, S., & Akaike, A. 2004. α -tocotrienol provides the most potent neuroprotection among vitamin E analogs on cultured striatal neurons. *Neuropharmacol.* 47: 904-915.

Lucarini, M. & Pedulli, G.F. 2007. Overview of antioxidant activity of vitamin E. Dlm. Preedy, V. R. & Watson, R. R. (pnyt.). *The Encyclopedia of Vitamin E*, hlm. 3-10. Trowbridge: CAB International.

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