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การศึกษาในเขตลุ่มพายเป็นถึงกลไกของชาตุนุ้ลลที่นำไปสู่การเร่ร่อนของเขตลุ่มพาสถา
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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรบัณฑิต
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การศึกษาในเซลล์เพาะเลี้ยงถึงกลไกของธาตุเหล็กที่นำไปสู่การเสื่อมของเซลล์ประสาท
ในโรคอัลไซเมอร์



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NOOTCHANAT MAIRUAE : MECHANISMS OF IRON INDUCE NEURO-
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In degenerated brain regions of Alzheimer's disease (AD), abnormally high levels of iron have been reported. At cellular levels, progressive iron accumulation by activated microglia has also been observed, but its significance remains elusive. Although it has not yet known that iron accumulation in AD brain is an initial event that causes neurodegeneration or a consequence of the disease process, recent evidences have been reported that mutation in the gene involved in iron absorption, HFE, increased brain iron accumulation and also associated with AD. These reports have opened the possibility that increased brain iron accumulation may be an initial event that contributes to neurodegeneration in AD. However, the mechanisms have not yet known. In this study, iron supplemented and lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated cultures of BV2 microglia was developed to mimic progressive iron accumulation by activated microglia and used to address the functional relationship between iron and microglial activation, which demonstrated to be partially mediated by glycogen synthase kinase-3 β (GSK-3 β). The results were shown that the presence of iron during microglial activation enhanced GSK-3 β activity, the nuclear levels of NF- κ B and subsequently increased the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9). The presence of iron during microglial activation also significantly enhanced the cytotoxic effects of microglial culture medium to neuroblastoma (NA) cells, when compared to that of microglia activated by LPS alone. The inhibiting of GSK-3 β during the activation of microglia even in the presence of iron protected NA cells from the cytotoxic effects of these cell culture media. These results were consistent with decreased GSK-3 β activity and nuclear levels of NF- κ B, MMP-9, IL-1 β , TNF- α and NO in these cultures. Furthermore, increased cellular iron levels in neuroblastoma cells transfected with H63D HFE variant also increased reactive oxygen species, decreased mitochondrial membrane potential and cytochrome c oxidase activity, markers of mitochondrial damage, increased GSK-3 β activity, mitochondrial A β and neuronal apoptosis. The results in these studies suggest that the presence of iron appears to modify microglial activation and its associated neurotoxicity, which were partly due to the regulatory role of iron on GSK-3 β activity. Moreover, increased cellular iron levels in HFE mutation might be a one factor that triggers the onset of neurodegeneration at least in part by increasing oxidative stress, GSK-3 β activity, mitochondrial damage and neuronal apoptosis.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	adenylyl cyclase
AD	alzheimer's disease
AICD	APP intracellular domain
ANOVA	analysis of variance
APC	adenomatous polyposis coli
APPs	amyloid precursor proteins
APs	amyloid plaques
AP-1	activator protein-1
APAF-1	apoptotic protease activating factor-1
A β	amyloid beta
BBB	blood-brain barrier
BDNF	brain-derived neurotrophic factor
bp	base pairs
BSA	bovine serum albumin
°C	degree celsius
cDNA	complementary deoxyribonucleic acid
cm	centimeter
CNS	central nervous system
COX	cytochrome c oxidase subunit
CREB	cyclic AMP response element binding protein
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
CTF	C-terminal fragment
DAB	3, 3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride, anhydrous
DAG	diacylglycerol
DcytB	duodenal cytochrome B
dH ₂ O	distilled water

DOPA	dihydroxyphenylalanine
DMEM	dulbecco's modified eagle's medium
DMT1	divalent metal transporter 1
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTPs	dATP, dTTP, dGTP, dCTP
dvl	disheveled
ECE	endothelin-converting enzyme
eIF2B	eukaryotic initiation factor 2B
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FAC	ferric ammonium citrate
FBS	fetal bovine serum
g	gram
GAPDH	glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase
GPCRs	G-protein-coupled receptors
GPI	glycosylphosphatidylinositol
GSK	glycogen synthase kinase
HH	hemochromatosis
hr	hour
HRP	horseradish peroxidase
IDE	insulin-degrading enzyme
IF	interstitial fluid
IL-1 β	interlukin 1 beta
iNOS	inducible nitric oxide synthase
IP3	inositol trisphosphate
IRE	iron responsive element
IRPs	iron responsive element binding proteins
IRS	insulin receptor substrate
LDL	low-density lipoprotein

LiCl	lithium chloride
LIP	labile iron pool
LPS	lipopolysaccharide
MAO	monoamine oxidase
MCI	mild cognitive impairment
mg	milligram
min	minute
ml	millilitre
mM	millimolar
MMPs	matrix metalloproteinases
MS	multiple sclerosis
MT-MMPs	membrane type matrix metalloproteinases
NF-IL6	nuclear factor of interleukin 6
NF- κ B	nuclear factor-kappa B
NFTs	neurofibrillary tangles
ng	nanogram
nm	nanometer
NO	nitric oxide
NTBI	non Tf bound iron
OD	optical density
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS	phosphate-buffered saline
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PD	Parkinson's disease
PDK1	phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase 1
PI3K	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
PKA	protein kinase A
PKB	protein kinase B

PKC	protein kinase C
PLC β	phospholipase-C beta
PVDF	polyvinylidene difluoride
RNase	ribonuclease
RT	reverse transcription
sAPP	soluble amyloid precursor protein
SD	standard deviation
SDR	stromal cell-derived receptor
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulphate
SEM	standard errors of mean
TBE	tris borate
TBST	tris-buffered saline with Tween-20
TCF	T-cell factor
Tf	transferrin
TfR	transferrin receptor
TIMPs	tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases
TNF	tumor necrotic factor
TOM	translocase of the outer membrane
Tris-HCl	tris-(hydroxymethyl)-aminoethane
UTR	untranslated regions
UV	ultraviolet
VDAC	voltage dependent anion channels
WT	wild type
μ g	microgram
μ l	microlitre