

Metformin attenuate PTZ-induced apoptotic neurodegeneration in human cortical neuronal cells

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Seizures are one of the neurodegenerative disorders of human being. Metformin has antioxidant properties and commonly used as an oral antidiabetic drug. The current study was aimed to observe the neuroprotective effect of metformin against PTZ-induced apoptotic neurodegeneration in human cortical neuronal cell culture.

Methods: To observe that exposure of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ) at the dose of (30mM) for 30 minutes induced neuronal cell death by activation of caspase-3 in human cortical neuronal 2 (HCN-2) cell line. While the metformin at the dose of (20mM) along with PTZ for 30 minutes showed neuroprotection against PTZ-induced neuronal cell loss by MTT assay and Western blot analysis.

Results: The results of this study showed that PTZ-induced neuronal cell death by activation of pro apoptotic proteins caspase-3 and 9 whereas the exposure of metformin showed its protective effect against neuronal loss in HCN-2 cell line. Finally, our results showed that exposure of metformin can prevent the harmful effect induced by PTZ in neuronal cells cultures.

Conclusions: Our finding suggest that metformin exposure attenuates PTZ-induced neuronal cell death may act as a safe therapeutics and neuroprotective agent for the treatment of neuronal loss as result of seizure.

KEY WORDS: Neuroprotection, Metformin, HCN-2 Cortical cell line, Neuronal apoptosis.

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INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy is among the utmost common neurological disorders affecting the structure of brain by inducing neuronal cell death.¹

Pentylenetetrazol (PTZ) drug can cause seizure and results in cognitive disorders,² changes in emotional behavior³ and neuronal loss.⁴ PTZ exposure cause brain damage and induce epileptic seizures by affecting specific receptors and the magnitudes of seizure differ in the developing brain as compared to the mature brain.⁵ A large number of signaling pathways are involved that results in seizure-induced neuronal cell damage, change in behavior, intellectual dysfunction and apoptosis.⁶

Metformin (N',N'-dimethylbiguanide) hypoglycaemic drug used widely for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.⁷ Metformin not only involved in the reduction of blood glucose levels but also found to exert its beneficial effects in the cardiac diseases as well as stroke. Moreover it is reported recently in clinical trials that metformin meaningfully reduces

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the risk of stroke that are independent of its lowering the glucose effects.⁸ However, the fundamental molecular mechanisms how metformin effect remain largely unknown.

Neuron death occur in the seizure,⁹ However the mechanism of neuronal cell death after seizure remains unknown. Initiation of caspase-3 activation is known to be a crucial incident of apoptosis in the brain.¹⁰ It is well known that change in caspase-3 level in the brain changes the brain plasticity.¹¹ It has been reported recently that metformin can interfere the apoptotic pathway by hindering the release of mitochondrial cytochrome-c and preventing neuronal loss and death.¹² The clinical results are of great interest that by using metformin for both anti-hyperglycemic function and potent agent for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders.

In this study we used a dose of PTZ (30mM for 30 minutes) to induce cell death in adult neuronal cell culture and metformin at the dose of 20mM to protect the effect of neuronal cells death. Our results suggested that exposure PTZ induce neurodegeneration, whereas, the treatment of metformin provide protection against the neuronal loss induced by PTZ can be used as therapeutic approaches for protection in adult neuronal cell culture.

METHODS

Cell culture and drug treatment: In this study we used HCN-2 cell line derived from the cortical tissue of the brain from the patients undergoing hemispherectomy for intractable seizures. This study was done during 2015 in King Abdulaziz University.

Drug treatment: Primary HCN-2 cortical cells cultured for five days and further divided into groups for the drug treatments. These groups were divided as (1) Control contain DMEM medium (2) PTZ group containing PTZ (30mM) for 30min; (3) Metformin treated group with PTZ (30mM) and Metformin (20mM) for 30 minutes. Cells were used for the desired analyses at the end of the drug treatments.

Measurement of Cell viability using MTT assay: HCN-2 cell growth after the drug treatment was measured by growth assays using 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT). HCN-2 cells were seeded into 96-well plates using 150 µl of media (control groups only DMEM media). Media with PTZ (30 mM) and Metformin (20 mM) for 30

minutes were incubated at 37°C. Cell viability was determined by using MTT (5 mg/ml in phosphate buffer saline, PBS) further incubated for 4 h at 37°C. Formazan dissolved in organic solvent was added in each well and plates were placed on shaker for 30 min in dark. Plates were read at 550 to 570 nm (L1) and 620 to 650 nm (L2) on scanning microplate reader spectrophotometer. The final optical density was used to calculate cell death and survival in each wells using formula as absorbance in drug treated wells divided by absorbance from control wells × 100%.

Western blotting: Protein was extracted for the cultured neuronal cell after the drugs treatment. Each treatment group was repeated three times. The cells were homogenized in PBS (0.2 M) along with protease inhibitor. Bio-Rad protein assay was used for the measurement of protein concentration. SDS-PAGE gels was used for the separation of protein along with size marker and protein transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Caspase-3 and nine primary antibodies were used. Detailed methodology was used as previously described.¹³

Data analysis and statistics: Western blot data were analyzed by using Sigma Gel System (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Density of values were expressed as mean ± SEM. Student's *t*-test was used for the comparisons between treated groups and control groups. Statistical significance was *P* < 0.05 in each case.

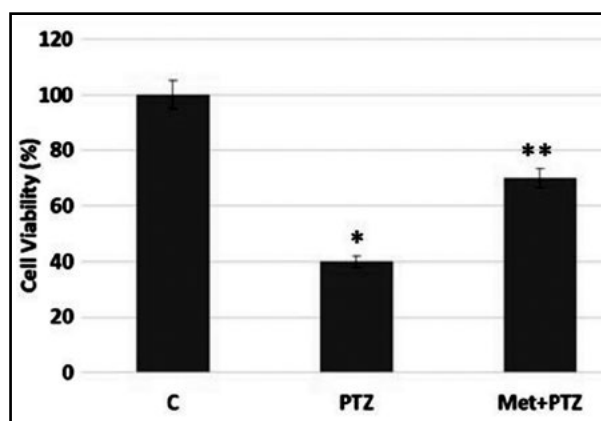


Fig.1: Cell viability was measured in HCN-2 cell cultures using MTT assay. After the exposure of drugs cell viability was measured in PTZ and Metformin treated groups. Data are the mean ± SE of three independent experiments (n = 3), with 3 plates in each experiment. Statistically significant differences at *P* < 0.05 are indicated.

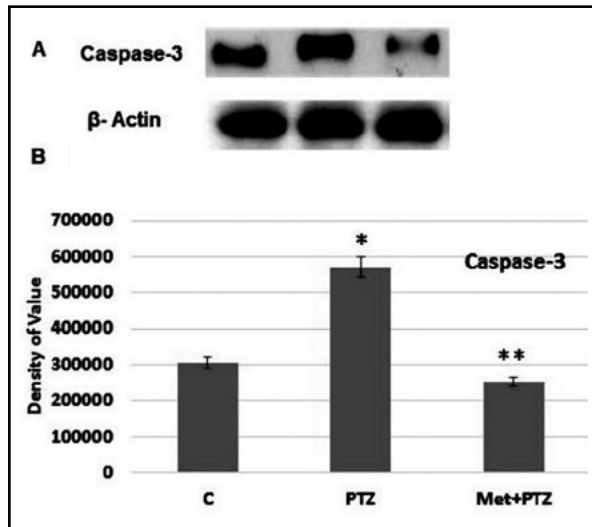


Fig.2: Western blot analysis was done after the drug treatment in HCN-2 adult neuronal cell culture. The caspase-3 antibody was used to identify the amount apoptotic protein in the culture. β -actin was as loading control. Density values, normalized to actin signals, are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 3$) and are showed as arbitrary units. Significant different values are taken as $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Effect of PTZ on cultured neuronal cell death: HCN-2 cortical neurons exposed with PTZ (30 mM) and Metformin (20 mM) in three groups for 30 minutes treated, and cell viability was measured by MTT assay. PTZ induced neuronal cell death and upon exposure of metformin reverse the effect of neuronal cell loss after 30 min as shown in Fig.1 as compared to the control group.

Metformin protect against PTZ-induced apoptotic neurodegeneration: Mitochondrial changes occurs after the activation of caspases pathway. In this study we observed that upon exposure of PTZ neuronal cell death starts significantly after activation of caspase-3 and 9. Caspases are proteases which play critical role in the initiation and execution of apoptotic cell death.¹⁴ The increased expression of caspase-3 is key player that activate the pathway leading to cell death including genomic DNA degradation.¹⁵ Further, the co treatment of metformin with PTZ can prevent PTZ-induced apoptotic neuronal loss by decreasing the expression of caspase-3 and 9. The doses of PTZ 30mM for 30 min induced neuronal cell death while metformin showed its protective effect by reversing the effect of PTZ as shown in the Fig.2 and 3.

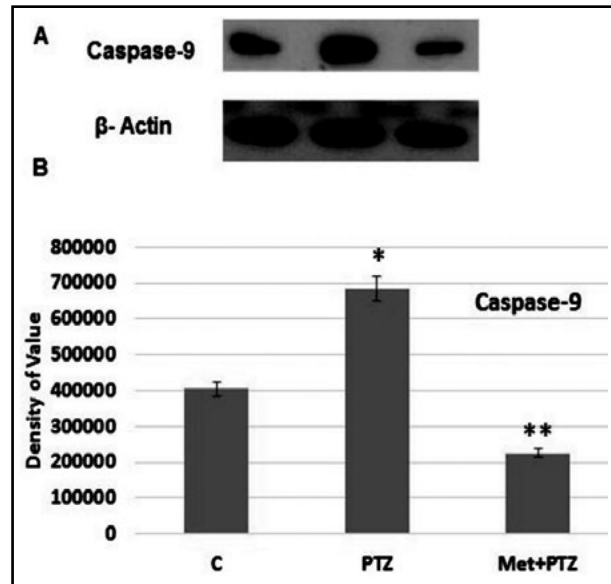


Fig.3: Western blot analysis was done after the drug treatment in HCN-2 adult neuronal cell culture. The caspase-9 antibody was used to identify the amount apoptotic protein in the culture. β -actin was as loading control. Density values, normalized to actin signals, are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 3$) and are showed as arbitrary units. Significant different values are taken as $P < 0.05$.

DISCUSSION

In the present work, we have studied the neuroprotective effect of metformin against PTZ induced neurodegeneration. It was previously reported that PTZ induced neuronal cell death in prenatal rat hippocampal and cortical neurons.¹⁶ Metformin upon exposure with PTZ reverse the effect of neurodegeneration in HCN-2 adult cortical cells as we reported previously that vitamin C showed neuroprotection against ethanol induced cell death¹⁷ and PTZ-induced seizures in adult rats.¹⁸ It is also previously known that PTZ can induced epileptic seizures along with brain damage whereas the effect of seizure may be differ in the developing and in mature brain.¹⁹

Metformin is primarily used for patients with type 2 diabetes as first-line therapy as it can cross the blood brain barrier (BBB) rapidly²⁰ and it has antioxidant property,²¹ along with anti-inflammatory,^{21,22} and neuroprotective¹² effect as well. Moreover, in the animal model studies it showed positive effect against stroke also has beneficial effect for multiple sclerosis,²⁰ protect ischemic brain and Alzheimer's disease.²³ Furthermore, Metformin was involved in the therapeutic benefits to prevent the formation and development of BBB breakdown²⁴ as previously it

was studied that PTZ exposure induced convulsive seizures along with increase of the BBB permeability in mice.²⁵

In the present study, the increased expression of caspase-3 and 9 was studied upon exposure of PTZ in the HCN-2 neuronal cells. The protective effect of metformin against PTZ induced neuronal apoptosis was investigated using MTT assay and Western blot analysis. Our results showed that upon exposure of PTZ the neuronal loss occur by activation of caspase pathway and co treatment of metformin reverse the effect of PTZ induced apoptotic cell death in HCN-2 cell. Our results showed that administration metformin protect against PTZ-induced apoptotic cell death in HCN-2 cells. The mechanisms how metformin shows its neuroprotective effects further need to be elucidated, however, our results showed that treatment of metformin against PTZ are in agreement with neuroprotective actions of metformin as reported previously.²⁶

In summary, our results presented that PTZ induced apoptotic neurodegeneration in HCN2 neuronal cells. While the treatment of metformin decreased PTZ-induced apoptotic neurodegeneration suggested that metformin a drug used for diabetic a safe agent and may be used for the prevention and treatment of the apoptotic neurodegeneration and seizures.

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Declaration of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Author's Contribution:

F.B and M.I.N. conceived and designed the project. **F.B and I.U.** performed experiments and confirmed these results.

M.O.K and M.I.N. analyzed and interpreted the whole data.

M.I.N, F.B and M.O.K advised on the study design and **M.I.N, and F.B** wrote the manuscript.

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