

In vivo assessment of optic chiasm associated with Heseperetin in demyelination model



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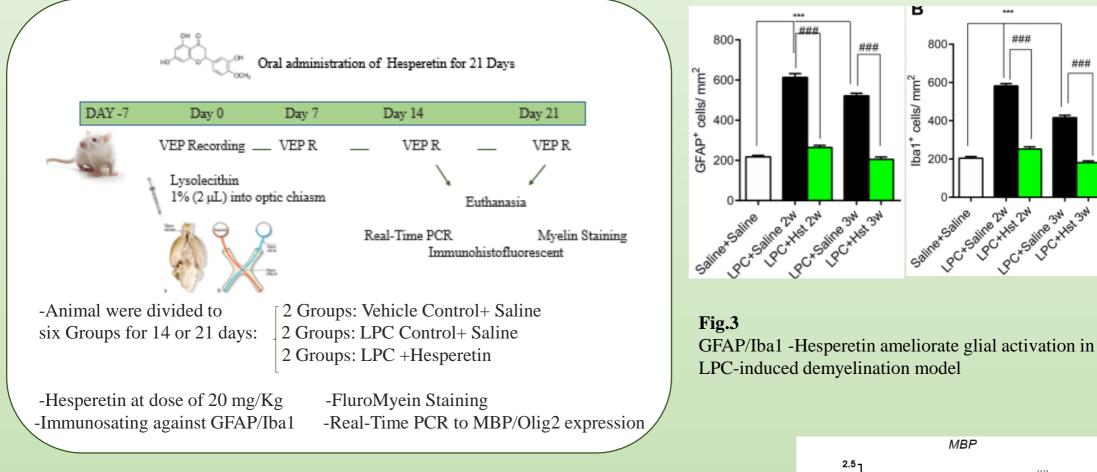
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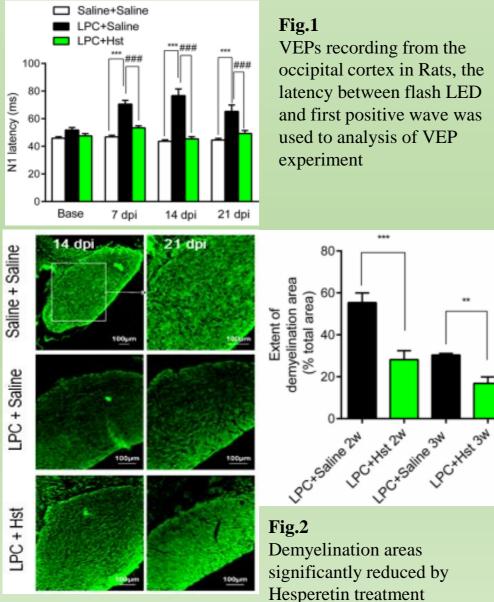
Introduction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is regarded as one of the most prevalent autoimmune disorders. Visual impairment has been considered as the most common primary symptoms in MS patients. Hesperetin (Hst), is one of the flavonoids from citrus species that possesses various biological properties such as antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. The aim of the present study was evaluate the effect of oral administration of Hesperetin on astrocytes activation and endogenous remyelination of optic pathway in lysolecithin (LPC)-induced demyelination model.

Materials and Methods



Results



occipital cortex in Rats, the latency between flash LED and first positive wave was

Fig.4

Hesperetin enhanced **MBP**(Myelin Basic protein) gene expression in LPC receiving animals

2.0 Fold of changes 1.5 1.0 0.5 LPC+nanotsi 2N LPC+nanoHal 3M LPC+Hat2N LPC*Saine 3m LPC+Hal3N 0.0

Conclusions

The In-Vivo study suggests that Hesperetin administration could enhance the myelination process and expression of gene markers MBP/ Olig2 as well as ameliorate the glial activation in the optic chiasm. It seems that Hesperetin has a potential neuroprotective activity and promises a therapeutic value in neuropathological conditions including MS.

References:

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