Bacopa monnieri-induced Protective Autophagy Inhibits Benzo[a]pyrene-Mediated Apoptosis

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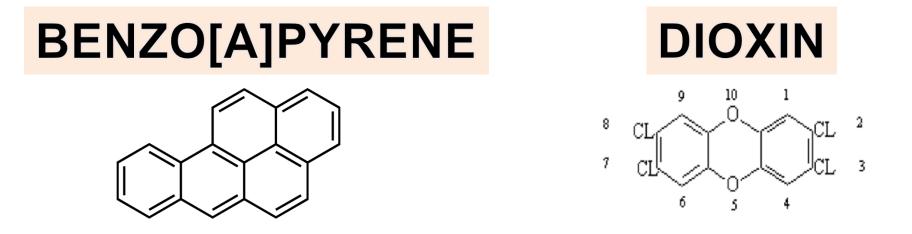
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AIR POLLUTION

- Air pollutants Major problem of developing industrial cities like Rourkela
- Particulate matter (PM) forms a mixture of inorganic and organic component that vary in size, origin and composition : Coarse PM (2.5-10 μm) Fine PM (0.1 – 2.5 μm) Ultrafine PM (<0.1 μm)
- Industrial PM contains organic volatile polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon like Benzo[a]pyrene, anthracene, 1, 2-Benzpyrene, Dioxin, Dibenzofuran
- Senzo[a]pyrene, Dioxin most potent pollutant assessed by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- ***** Major PM source : Industries, Power plant, Incinerators, Constructions

* Cause: Increased mortality, morbidity including increased risk of cancer among industry workers

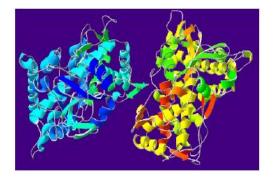


Senzo[a]pyrene, Dioxin- Group 1 carcinogen (IARC)

Cytochrome P450 inadvertently converts a precarcinogen like Benzo[a]pyrene and Dioxin- into highly potent carcinogens leading to widespread CANCER!

CYTOCHROME P450

Cytochrome P450 superfamily (CYP)
-large diverse group of enzymes



Human CYPs - membrane associated proteins located either in inner membrane of mitochondria or in endoplasmic reticulum of cells

✤ Cytochromes P450 (CYPs) belong to superfamily of proteins containing heme cofactor

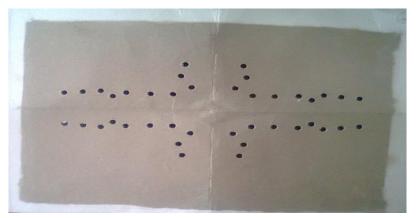
♦Most common reaction catalyzed by cytochromes P450 is monooxygenase reaction, where one atom of oxygen is inserted into an organic substrate (RH) while the other oxygen atom is reduced to water:

 $RH + O_2 + NADPH + H^+ \longrightarrow ROH + H_2O + NADP^+$

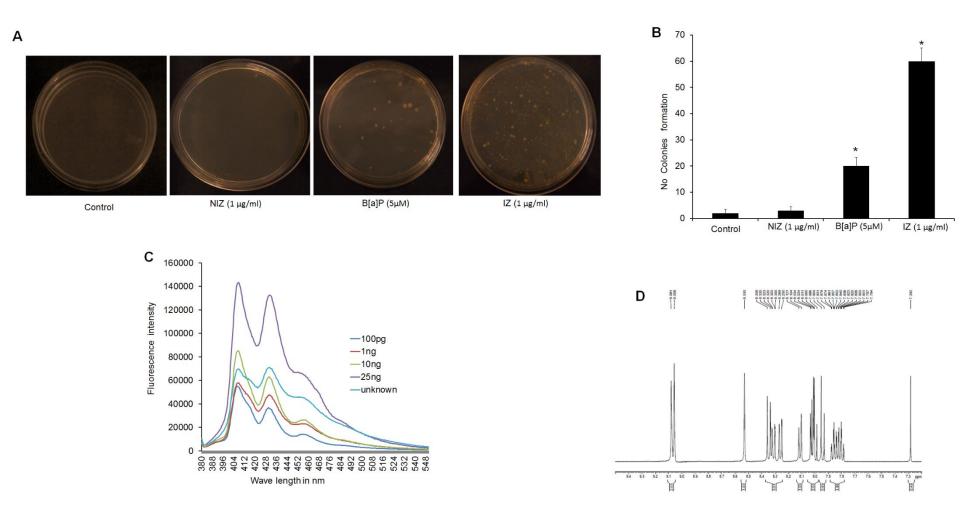
Analysis of particulate matter collected from Rourkela city



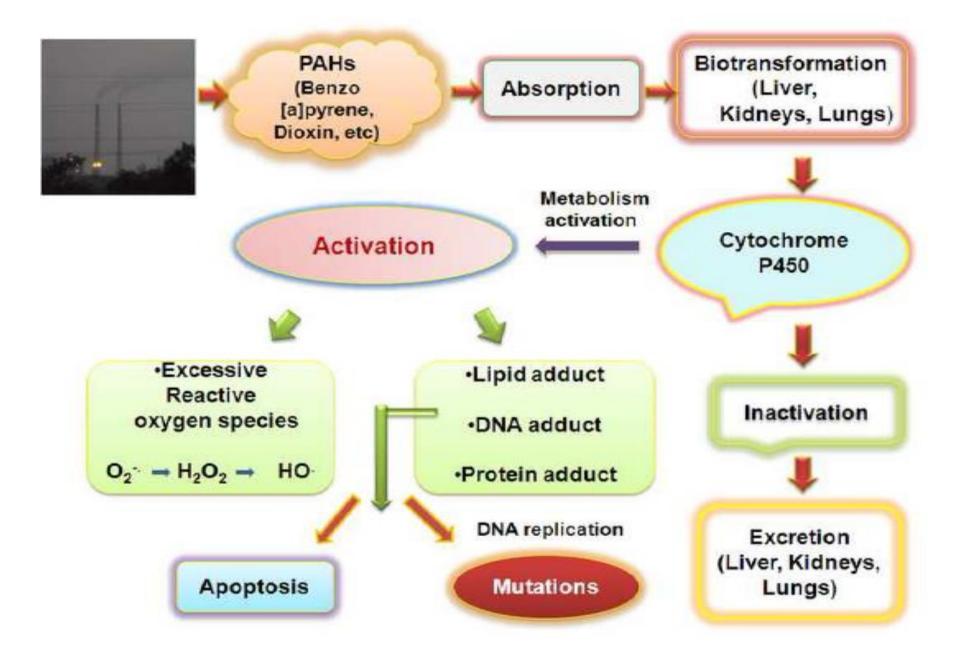




Analysis of PM collected from Rourkela city



Das et al, Environ Toxicol Pharmacol. 2016;46:131-139

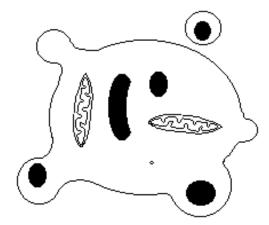


Das et al, Toxicol Mech Methods. 2017;27:1-17

Necrosis: a pathological response to cellular injury



Apoptosis: a physiological response to specific suicide signals, or lack of survival signals



Chromatin clumps

Mitochondria swell and rupture

Plasma membrane lyses

Cell contents spill out

General inflammatory response is triggered

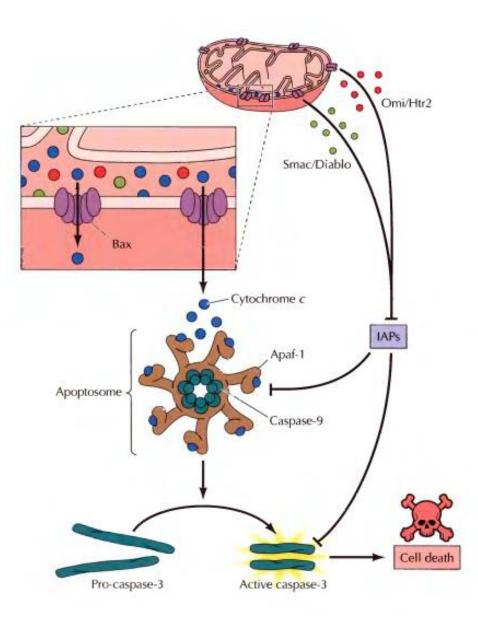
Chromatin condenses and migrates to nuclear membrane. Internucleosomal cleavage leads to laddering of DNA at the nucleosomal repeat length, ca. 200 bp.

Cytoplasm shrinks without membrane rupture

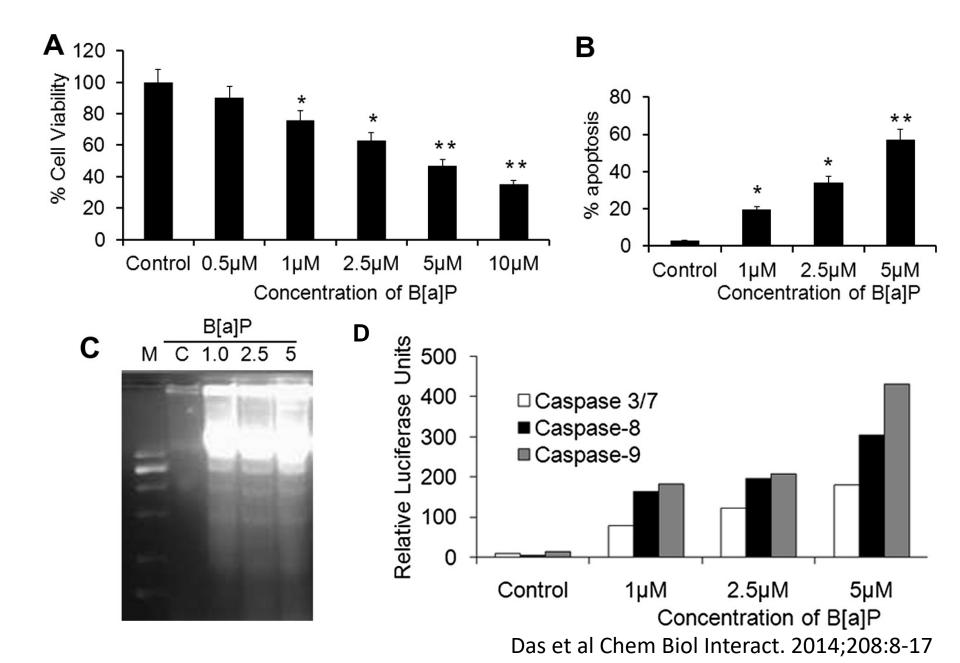
Blebbing of plasma and nuclear membranes

Cell contents are packaged in membrane bounded bodies, internal organelles still functioning, to be engulfed by neighbours.

Epitopes appear on plasma membrane marking cell as a phagocytic target. No spillage, no inflammation



Benzo[a]pyrene induces apoptosis

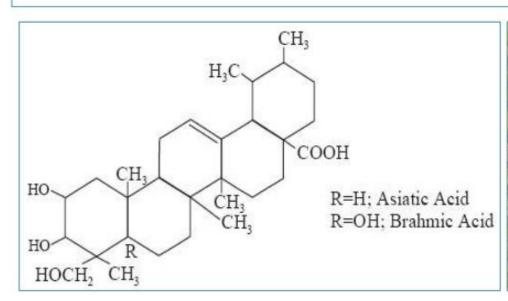


Biological Sources: It comprises of the fresh stems and the fresh leaves of *Bacopa monnieri* belonging to family *Scrophulariaceae*.

Chemical Constituents: The leaves contain saponin glycosides known as

Bacoside-A and Bacoside-B which on acid hydrolysis give rise to triterpenoid aglycone termed as bacogenin-A and Bacogenin-B respectively.

It also contains Asiatic acid and Brahmic acid





MEDICINAL USES

BM has been studied extensively in animal models and *in vitro*. While BM is implicated in the treatment of anxiety, epilepsy, and other neurodegenerative disorders,

Bacopa monnieri, known to most as Brahmi, acts as an adaptogen; which means it helps the body adapt to new or stressful situations

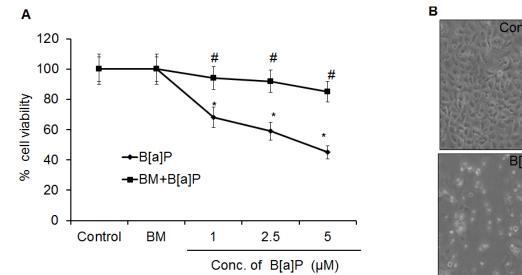
Although Bacopa has been indicated as a remedy for epilepsy in Ayurvedic medicine, research in animals shows anticonvulsant activity

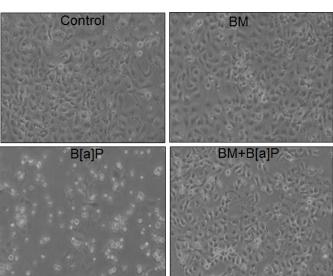
Animal studies have demonstrated Bacopa extracts have a relaxant effect on chemically-induced broncho-constriction.

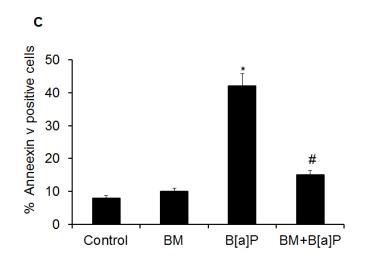
Use of Bacopa as a "cardiotonic" is frequently mentioned in Ayurvedic medicine.

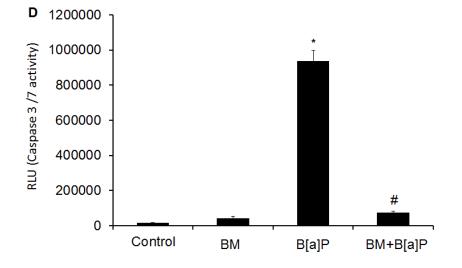
A study in mice demonstrated high doses (200 mg/kg) of Bacopa extract increased the thyroid hormone,

Bacopa monnieri found to protect benzo[a]pyrene-induced cytotoxicity in HaCaT cells

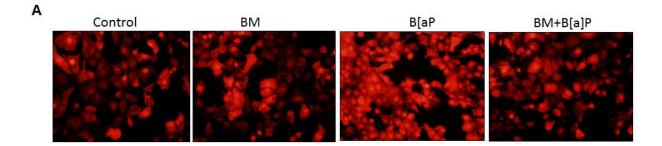


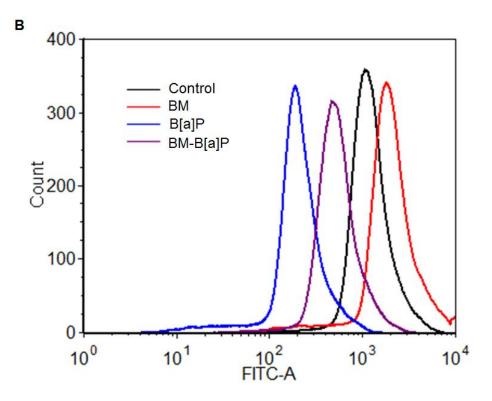


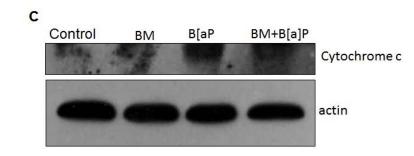




BM diminish B[a]P-induced mitochondrial dysfunction



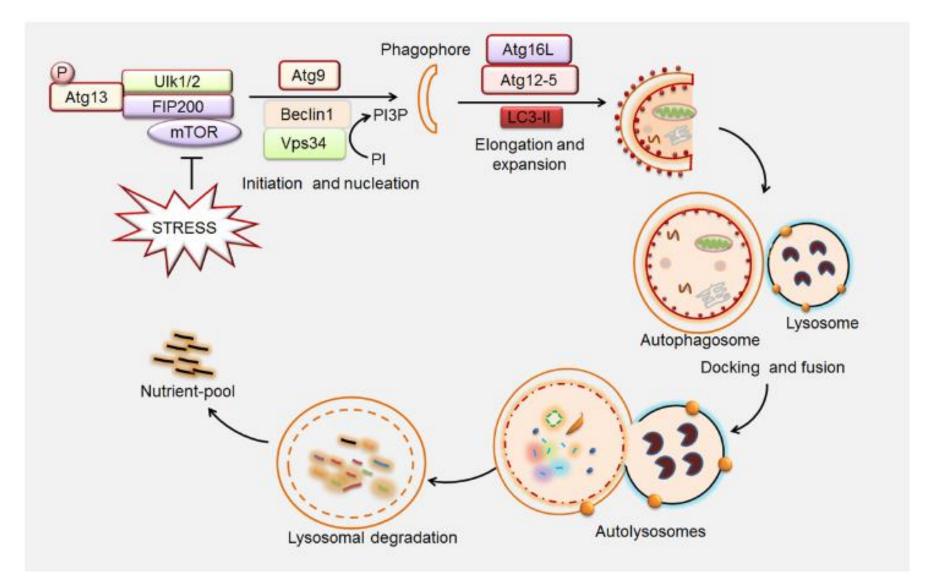




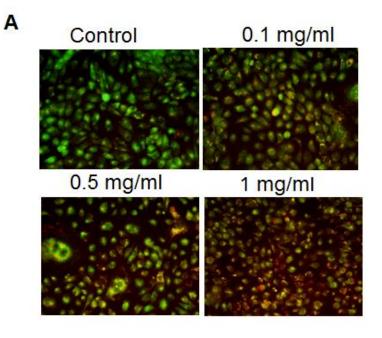
Autophagy

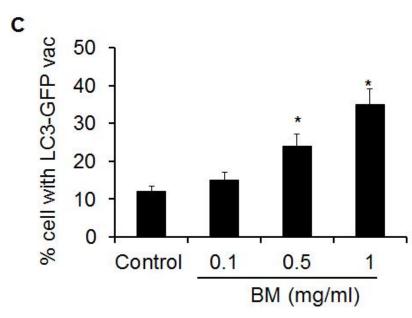
- Autophagy "eat onself"
- Highly conserved and regulated catabolic process that maintains cellular homeostasis
- Protect cells against starvation, microbe invasion
- Repair mechanism
- Programmed cell death-II

Autophagy: The self degradation process

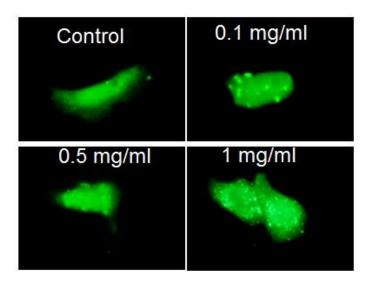


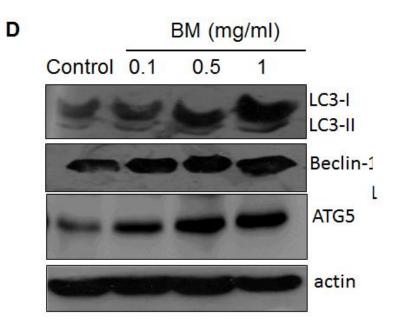
Autophagy induction by BM in HaCaTcells

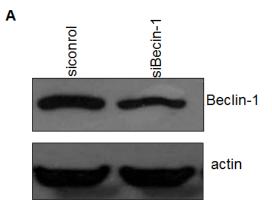


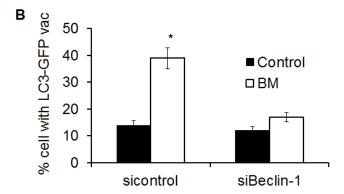


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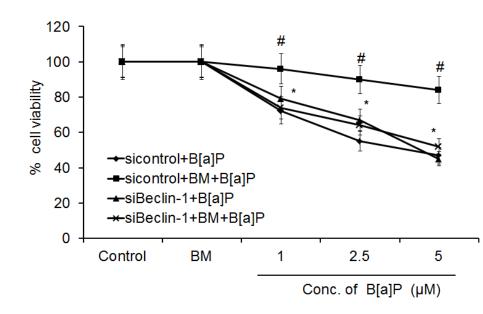




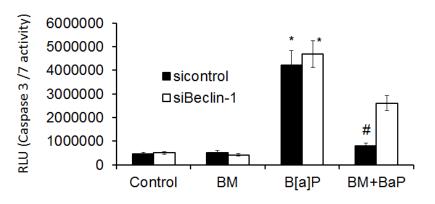




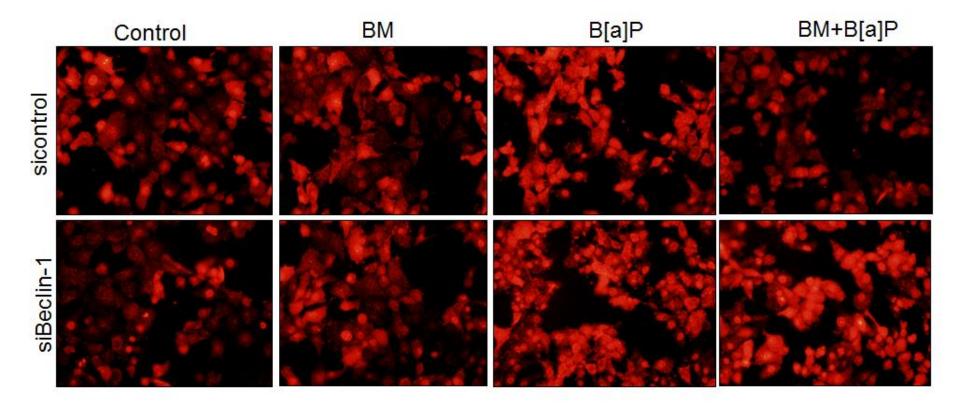
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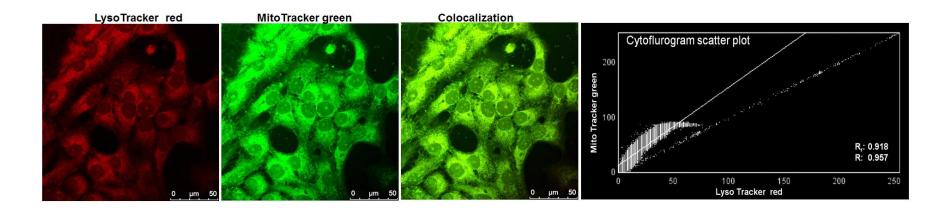
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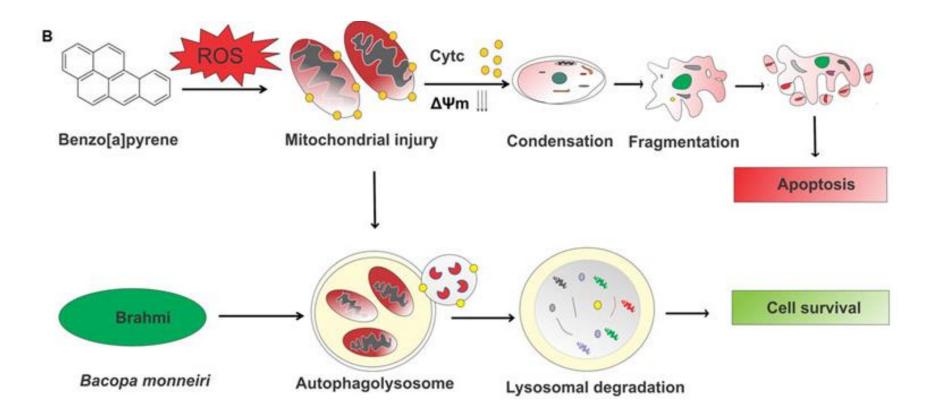
Role of BM in mitochondrial ROS generation by B[a]P in Beclin-1-deficient HaCaT cells



B[a]P-induced reactive mitochondria were cleared by BM-promoted autophagy



Summary





THANK YOU