

Plumbagin exerts protective effects in nucleus pulposus cells by attenuating hydrogen peroxide-induced oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis through NF- κ B and Nrf-2

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Abstract. Plumbagin, one of the constituents responsible for the various biological activities of *Plumbago zeylanica* has been demonstrated to possess antioxidant activity, which may inhibit lipid peroxidation in a dose- and time-dependent manner. In the present study, we aimed to examine the protective effects of plumbagin as well as the underlying mechanism through which plumbagin attenuates hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂)-induced oxidative stress in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). For this purpose, the NPCs were incubated with fresh medium containing H₂O₂ (200 μ M) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 6 h, and cultured with various concentrations of plumbagin (0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 μ M). Treatment with plumbagin significantly increased the viability of the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, plumbagin significantly reduced the generation of reactive oxygen species, lipid peroxidation, as well as the levels of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin (IL)-1 β and IL-6 in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. Glutathione (GSH) content, as well as the activity of catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) were increased. We found that the administration of plumbagin significantly inhibited the activity of caspase-9 and -3, and downregulated NF- κ B expression and upregulated Nrf-2 expression in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. Taken together, these findings suggest that plumbagin exerts neuroprotective effects in NPCs by attenuating H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis through mediating the expression of NF- κ B and Nrf-2.

Introduction

Population aging is a major problem in China and it is also a global issue. Degenerative spinal disorders are caused by pathological changes resulting from lumbar disc degeneration, such as lumbar spondylolisthesis, lumbar spinal stenosis and lumbar disc disease, and have gained increasing attention from researchers (1). Lumbar disc degeneration in the early stages, does not cause pain in the waist or leg; it is only when lumbar disc degeneration has progressed to a particular point that spine-related diseases develop, and pressure on the spinal cord or nerve root results in symptoms including paraplegia, bladder dysfunction, lumbar scoliosis, back pain, sciatica, loss of bilateral or unilateral lower limb muscle strength and paresthesia (2). Approximately 90% of the worldwide population has suffered from pains in the waist or leg, and some individuals may experience permanent incapacitation from the pain (3). Epidemiological data has also shown that the incidence of lumbar disc degeneration is rising, and it is developing in younger patients (4). A high morbidity as well as a trend towards lumbar disc degeneration in younger patients has gained the attention of experts, and research into the etiology, pathogenesis and treatment of disc degeneration is ongoing (5).

A number of degenerative spinal diseases and secondary lesions caused by lumbar disc degeneration are commonly seen in clinical practice, and the cause and the exact mechanisms responsible for these conditions remains unclear. The excessive apoptosis of disc cells directly leads to a reduction in the number of disc cells, resulting in lumbar disc degeneration (6). Nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs) play an important role in maintaining and repairing the environment within the normal intervertebral disc (7). Thus, the excessive apoptosis of NPCs is a direct cause of lumbar disc degeneration (8). Apoptosis may be triggered by the mitochondrial-dependent and the non-mitochondrial-dependent apoptotic signaling pathways (9). The mitochondrial-dependent pathway may be activated by hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂)-mediated oxidative stress, leading to apoptosis (10).

Plumbago zeylanica has been used in traditional Chinese medicine, as it possesses various pharmacological activities including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antitumor effects, as well as the ability to inhibit glycolysis and to

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stimulate the central nervous system (3,11). Plumbagin (5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone) is one of the active constituents responsible for the various biological activities of *P. zeylanica* (chemical structure shown in Fig. 1). Plumbagin belongs to the class of compounds known as naphthoquinones, which are phenolic compounds, and a phenolic hydroxyl group with a quinone ring structure is the principal active antioxidant group (12). As the phenolic hydroxyl group is an active hydrogen donor, it provides a hydrogen atom to the peroxide free radical of unsaturated fatty acids, and thereby prevents the formation of new radicals, and interrupts the process of fat oxidation (13). The present study was designed to determine whether plumbagin exerts protective effects against oxidative stress in H₂O₂-exposed NPCs as well as to elucidate the underlying mechanism responsible for these effects.

Materials and methods

Animals and cell culture. Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (8 weeks of age) weighing 200±30 g were housed in animal quarters at a temperature of 23±1°C and 60-70% relative humidity on a 12 h light/dark cycle (8:00; 20:00). The experimental study was conducted in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals prepared by Soochow University (Suzhou, China) and received ethics approval from the Ethics Committee of The 100th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army (Suzhou, China). The SD rats were injected with an overdose of chloral hydrate, and then the L1-L6 lumbar intervertebral discs were collected from the spinal column. The gel-like nucleus pulposus (NP) tissues were harvested from the discs and immediately placed into 25 cm² plastic bottles containing Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM)/F-12, and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). The NP tissue samples were cultured for 1-2 h and then digested with 0.01% trypsin (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Haimen, China) for 30 min at room temperature. Following the removal of trypsin, the NP tissue samples were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and digested with 0.5% collagenase II (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 4 h at room temperature. The NPCs were then filtered through a 200-μm mesh strainer and incubated with DMEM/F-12, 10% FBS, and antibiotics (1% penicillin/streptomycin) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere. After 2 days of incubation, the NPCs were washed with PBS and incubated with fresh medium containing H₂O₂ (200 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 6 h.

Cell viability. The NPCs (5,000 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 96-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (Sigma-Aldrich China, Inc., Shanghai, China) at various concentrations (0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. Subsequently, 10 μl 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) was added into each well and the cells were incubated at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 4 h. The culture medium was then removed, and 150-200 μl dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added into each well and shaken for 20 min. The absorbance was read at 540 nm using a Labsystems Multiskan MS Plate Reader (Synergy2; BioTek Instruments, Winooski, VT, USA).

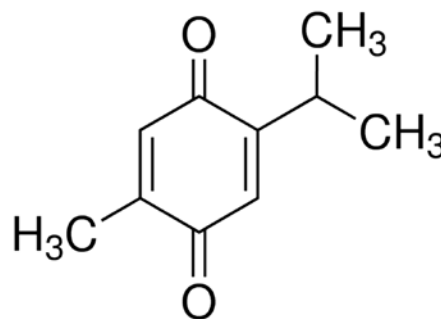


Figure 1. The chemical structure of plumbagin.

Detection of reactive oxygen species (ROS). The NPCs (5,000 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 96-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. ROS activity was examined as previously described by Pi *et al* (14) using 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and measured using a Labsystems Multiskan MS Plate Reader (Synergy2; BioTek Instruments) at an excitation wavelength of 485 nm and an emission wavelength of 528 nm.

Detection of lipid peroxidation. The NPCs (5,000 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 96-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. Lipid peroxidation was examined as previously described by Pi *et al* (14) using a lipid peroxidation kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and measured using Labsystems Multiskan MS Plate Reader (Synergy2; BioTek Instruments) at 532 nm and the results are expressed as nM thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS)/mg of protein.

Detection of oxidative stress. The NPCs (5,000 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 96-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. The glutathione (GSH) content, as well as the activity of catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) were detected using commercial kits (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and absorbance was measured using a Labsystems Multiskan MS Plate Reader (Synergy2; BioTek Instruments).

Detection of inflammatory cytokines. The NPCs (5,000 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 96-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. The levels of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-1β and IL-6 were detected using commercial kits (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) and absorbance was measured using a Labsystems Multiskan MS Plate Reader (Synergy2; BioTek Instruments).

Detection of apoptosis. The NPCs (1×10⁵ cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 6-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 h. The NPCs were washed twice with cold PBS, and resuspended in 500 μl of binding buffer (BestBio, Inc., Shanghai, China). Thereafter, 5 μl of

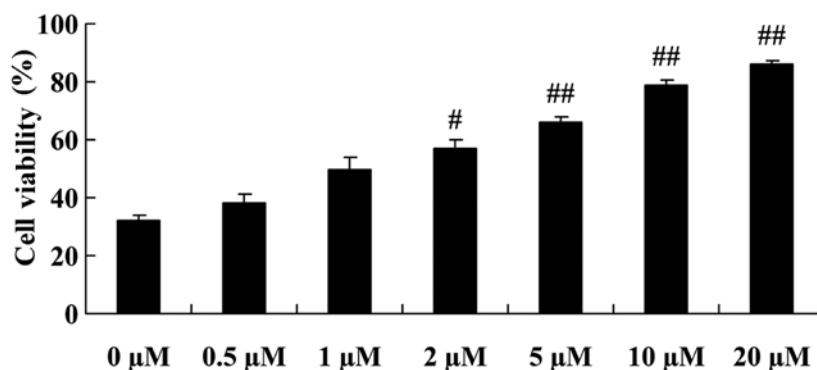


Figure 2. Protective effect of plumbagin increases the cell viability of nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). # $p < 0.05$ versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ## $p < 0.01$ versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

Annexin V-FITC was added and incubated for 30 min at 4°C in the dark. Then, 5 μl of PI was added in the dark and immediately analyzed on a FACScan flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA).

Detection of caspase-9 and -3 activity. The NPCs (1×10^5 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 6-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO_2 atmosphere for 24 h. The NPCs were harvested and resuspended using lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 30-60 min on ice. The NPCs were harvested by centrifugation (10,000 \times g for 10 min at 4°C), and the protein concentration was determined using a bicinchoninic acid protein assay (BCA; KeyGen, Nanjing, China). The activity of caspase-9 and -3 was detected at a wavelength of 405 nm using caspase-3 and -9 colorimetric assay kits (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) on a FACScan flow cytometer (BD Biosciences).

Western blot analysis of nuclear factor- κB (NF- κB) and nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf-2). The NPCs (1×10^5 cells in 100 μl of medium) were seeded in 6-well plates and cultured with plumbagin (0, 2, 5 and 10 μM) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO_2 atmosphere for 24 h. The NPCs were harvested and resuspended using lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 30-60 min on ice. The NPCs were harvested by centrifugation (10,000 \times g for 10 min at 4°C), and the protein concentration was determined using a BCA assay (KeyGEN). Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) was performed with approximately 50 μg of sample proteins which were loaded onto 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and then transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-Rad Laboratories GmbH, Munich, Germany). The nitrocellulose membrane was blocked with Tris-buffered saline (pH 7.4) containing 0.1% Tween-20 (TBST) and 5% non-fat milk for 2 h. The membrane was incubated with anti-NF- κB (3035) and anti-Nrf-2 (12721) (1:1,000; American Diagnostica Inc., Stamford, CT, USA) and anti- β -actin (A01011, 1:5,000; BestBio, Inc.) overnight at 4°C. The membrane was washed twice with PBS and incubated with a secondary antibody, horseradish peroxidase-linked anti-rabbit IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) for 2 h. The membrane

was then incubated with chemiluminescence reagent (ECL Plus Western Blotting Detection system; GE Healthcare, Waukesha, WI, USA). The relative quantity of protein was measured using AlphaEase FC (FluorChem FC2) software (Cell Biosciences Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis. The results are expressed as the means \pm SEM and were analyzed using the Student's t-test or analysis of variance (ANOVA) as appropriate. A p -value < 0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Protective effect of plumbagin increases the viability of NPCs. We demonstrated that the viability of NPCs was increased by treatment with plumbagin in a dose-dependent manner. Particularly, cell viability was significantly increased following treatment with plumbagin at concentrations of 2 to 20 μM , compared with that in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group (Fig. 2).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the generation of ROS in NPCs. We next examined whether plumbagin exerted a protective effect against the H_2O_2 -induced generation of ROS in the NPCs. The generation of ROS was highest in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group and there was a significant reduction in ROS levels in the plumbagin-treated groups (2-10 μM) (Fig. 3).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases lipid peroxidation in NPCs. We examined whether plumbagin exerted a protective effect against lipid peroxidation in the H_2O_2 -exposed NPCs. The results showed that treatment with plumbagin (2-10 μM) significantly inhibited H_2O_2 -induced lipid peroxidation in the NPCs compared with that in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group (Fig. 4).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases oxidative stress in NPCs. We examined whether plumbagin exerted a protective effect against the H_2O_2 -induced oxidative stress in the NPCs. As compared with the 0 μM plumbagin-treated groups, GSH content as well as the activity of CAT, SOD and GSH-Px in the plumbagin-treated groups (2-10 μM) was significantly increased in the H_2O_2 -exposed NPCs (Fig. 5).

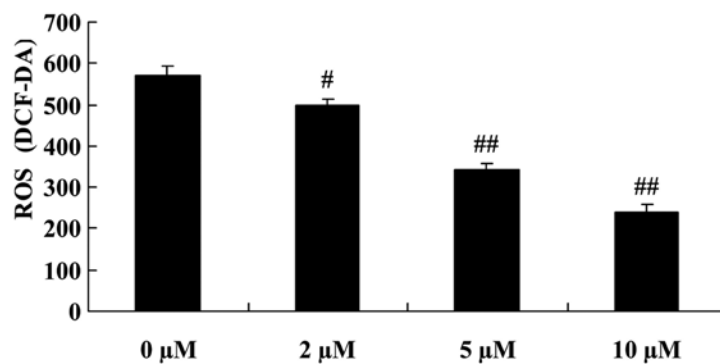


Figure 3. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). [#]p<0.05 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ^{##}p<0.01 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

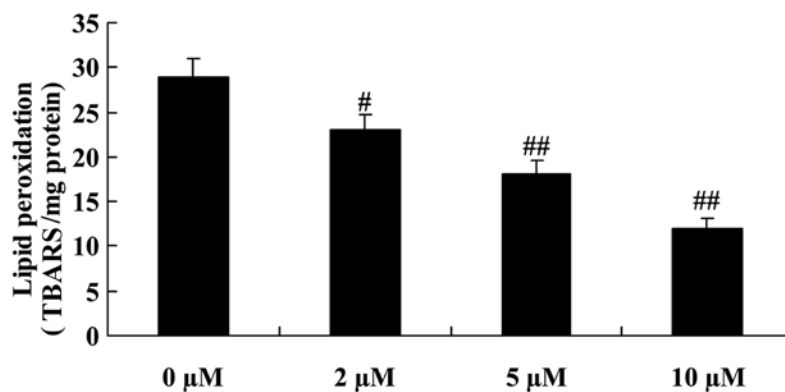


Figure 4. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases lipid peroxidation in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). [#]p<0.05 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ^{##}p<0.01 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

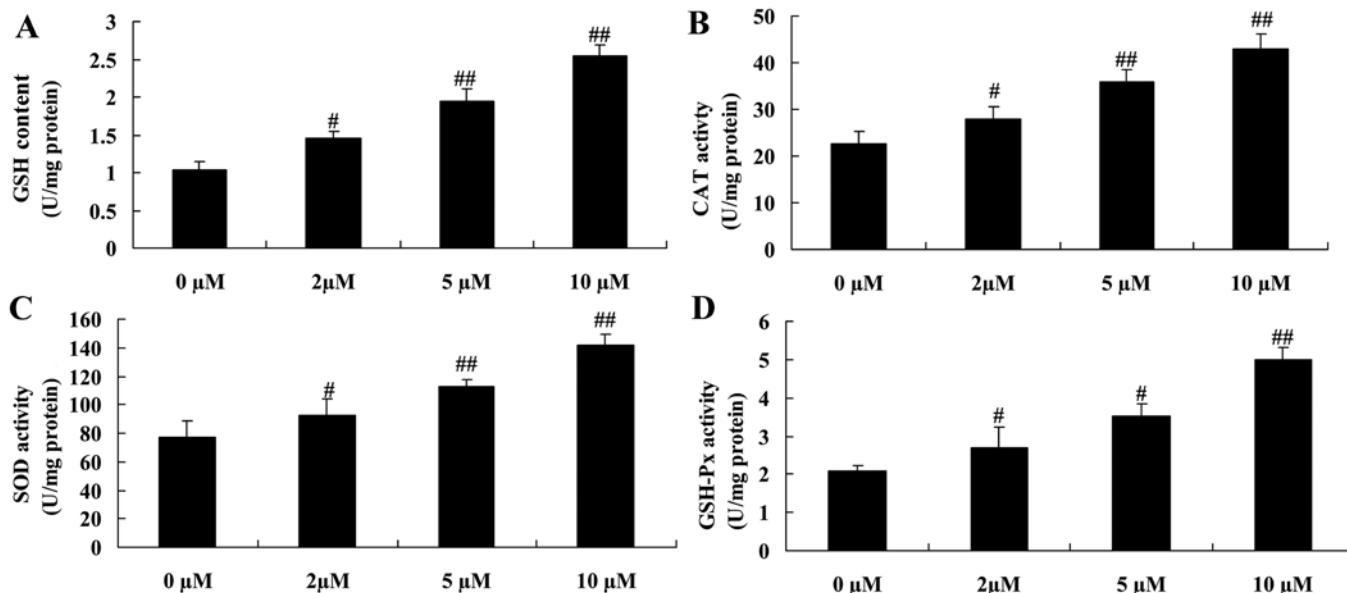


Figure 5. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases oxidative stress in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). Plumbagin increased (A) GSH content, as well as the activity of (B) catalase (CAT), (C) superoxide dismutase (SOD) and (D) glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. [#]p<0.05 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ^{##}p<0.01 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines in NPCs. In order to further explore the protective effects of plumbagin, we examined whether

plumbagin decreased the levels of inflammatory cytokines in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. The administration of plumbagin (2-10 μM) significantly decreased the levels of TNF-α, IL-1β

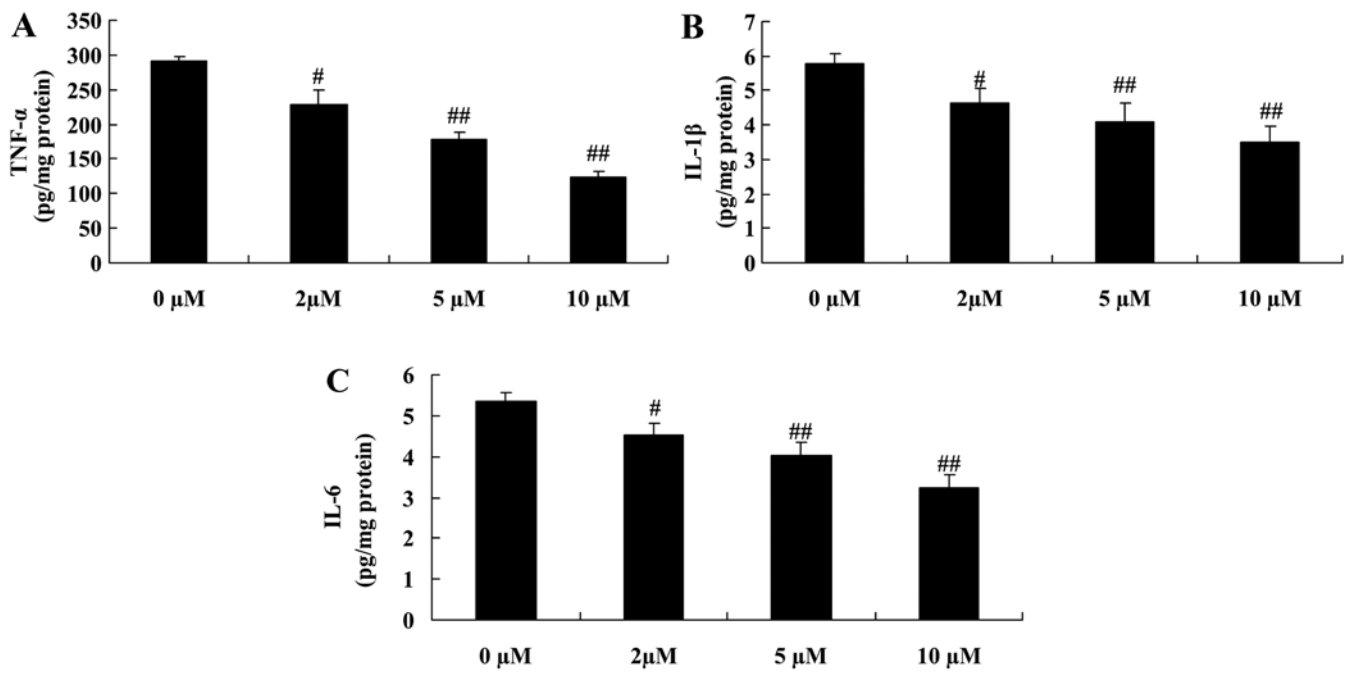


Figure 6. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). Plumbagin decreased the levels of (A) tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), (B) interleukin-(IL)-1β and (C) IL-6 in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. [#]p<0.05 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ^{##}p<0.01 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

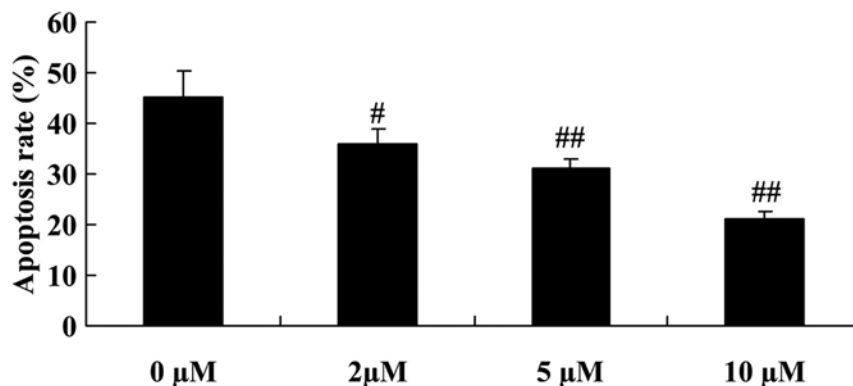


Figure 7. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the apoptosis of nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). [#]p<0.05 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group; ^{##}p<0.01 versus 0 μM plumbagin-treated group.

and IL-6 in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs compared with those in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated groups (Fig. 6).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the apoptosis of NPCs. In the next experiment, we examined the anti-apoptotic effect of plumbagin in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs. As shown in Fig. 7, plumbagin treatment (2-10 μM) significantly decreased the cell apoptosis rate in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs, compared with that in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group (Fig. 7).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the activity of caspase-9 and -3 in NPCs. In order to further examine the anti-apoptotic effect of plumbagin in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs, the activity of caspase-9 and -3 was also measured. Caspase-9 and -3 activity was significantly inhibited in the

plumbagin-treated groups (2-10 μM), compared with those in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated groups (Fig. 8).

Protective effect of plumbagin decreases NF-κB protein expression in NPCs. To explore the anti-inflammatory effect of plumbagin in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs, NF-κB protein expression was evaluated using western blot analysis. NF-κB protein expression was significantly suppressed by the administration of plumbagin (2-10 μM), compared with that in the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group (Fig. 9).

Protective effect of plumbagin increases Nrf-2 protein expression in NPCs. To examine the anti-inflammatory effect of plumbagin in the H₂O₂-exposed NPCs, Nrf-2 protein expression was evaluated using western blot analysis. When compared with the 0 μM plumbagin-treated group, Nrf-2

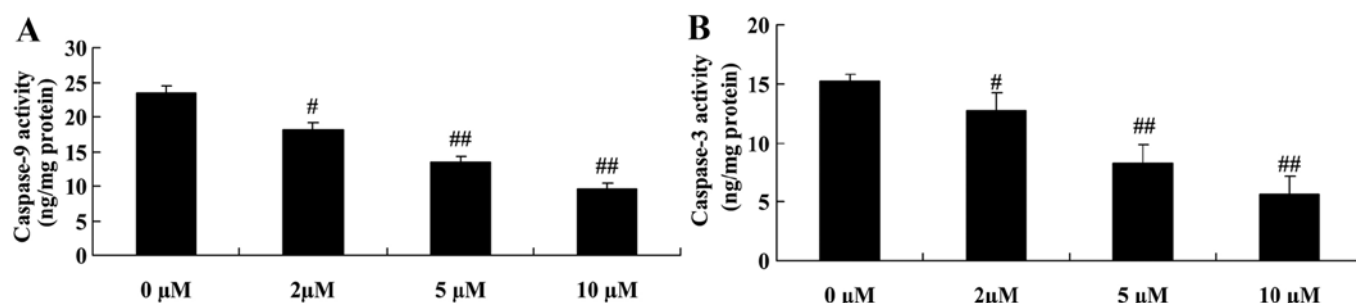


Figure 8. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases the activity of caspase-9 and -3 in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). Plumbagin decreased (A) caspase-9 and (B) caspase-3 activity in the NPCs. # $p < 0.05$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group; ## $p < 0.01$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group.

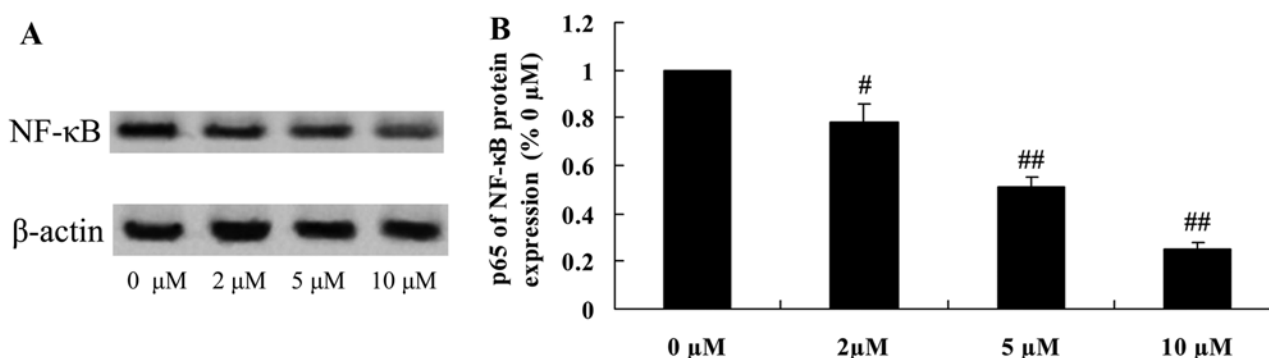


Figure 9. Protective effect of plumbagin decreases nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) protein expression in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). (A) Plumbagin decreased NF- κ B protein expression, which was determined using western blot analysis. (B) Quantitative analysis of NF- κ B protein expression in the NPCs. # $p < 0.05$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group; ## $p < 0.01$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group.

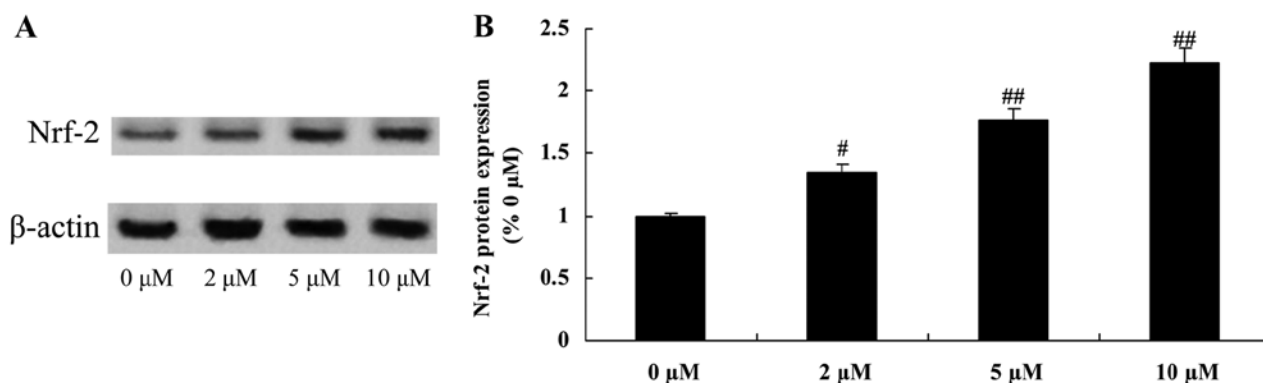


Figure 10. Protective effect of plumbagin increases Nrf-2 protein expression in nucleus pulposus cells (NPCs). (A) Plumbagin increases Nrf-2 protein expression, which was determined using western blot analysis. (B) Quantitative analysis of Nrf-2 protein expression in the NPCs. # $p < 0.05$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group; ## $p < 0.01$ versus 0 μ M plumbagin-treated group.

protein expression was significantly increased by treatment with plumbagin at concentrations of 2-10 μ M (Fig. 10).

Discussion

Approximately 90% of the worldwide population has suffered from pains in the waist or leg to varying extents, and some individuals may experience permanent incapacitation from the pain (15). Epidemiological data also shows that the incidence of lumbar disc degeneration is rising and it is developing in younger patients (16). With the changes in human longevity

and lifestyle, degenerative spinal disorders caused by lumbar disc degeneration, such as lumbar spondylolisthesis, lumbar spinal stenosis and lumbar disc disease have gained increasing attention (15,17). However, it is proving difficult to treat intervertebral disc degeneration in clinical practice (18). In the present study, we found that treatment with plumbagin significantly increased the viability of H₂O₂-exposed NPCs in a dose-dependent manner. Zhang *et al* suggested that plumbagin protects against spinal cord injury through the suppression of oxidative stress and inflammation through Nrf-2 upregulation in Wistar rats (19). Wang *et al* reported that plumbagin inhibits

lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation in RAW 264.7 cells (20).

Oxidative stress refers to the process of tissue damage caused by ROS accumulation in the body or cells as well as the cell toxicity that results from a serious imbalance between free radicals production and the antioxidant defenses when the cells are subjected to harmful stimuli (21). ROS are a class of free radicals which cause oxidative stress, (including O_2^- , OH , H_2O_2 and NO , etc.) and may be produced by mitochondria in human cells, and also induced by environmental stresses (22). Oxidative stress damage in the body is revealed by lipid peroxidation, intracellular protein and enzyme denaturation as well as DNA damage, resulting in abnormal cell function, which ultimately leads to cell death or apoptosis (23). ROS may cause degradation of the extracellular matrix through the inhibition of proteoglycan synthesis and the destruction of extracellular matrix protein structure and protease activity. With increasing age, oxidative stress levels in the body gradually increase as ROS accumulate, causing the destruction of the extracellular matrix in disc tissues and the death or apoptosis of NPCs, thus causing disc degeneration (24). In the present study, treatment with plumbagin significantly reduced the H_2O_2 -induced generation of ROS as well as lipid peroxidation. GSH content as well as the activity of CAT, SOD and GSH-Px were increased in the NPCs. Zhang *et al* suggested that plumbagin protects against spinal cord injury through the suppression of oxidative stress, as well as the inhibition of ROS and lipid peroxidation in Wistar rats (19). Checker *et al* demonstrated that plumbagin inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced oxidative stress and inflammation (25).

Evidence indicates that the essential pathological changes responsible for lumbar disc degeneration include not only morphological and histological changes, but also a series of changes in biochemical properties (26). Trauma may cause early disc degeneration, which in turn induces the expression of cytokines; the secondary inflammation induces further damage, and moreover increases the severity of lumbar disc degeneration (27). IL- 1β , IL-6 and TNF- α are important cytokines, which may be involved in the pathogenesis of lumbar disc degeneration (26). The results of this study showed that the administration of plumbagin significantly decreased the levels of TNF- α , IL- 1β and IL-6 in the H_2O_2 -exposed NPCs. A study by Sandur *et al* indicated that plumbagin abrogated the expression of NF- κ B-regulated gene products which led to the potentiation of apoptosis induced by cytokine and chemotherapeutic agents (28). Luo *et al* demonstrated that plumbagin inhibits NF- κ B activation and therefore has the potential to be developed as a novel anti-inflammatory agent (29).

Apoptosis may occur under physiological and pathological conditions and circumstances, subject to a variety of factors including caspases. Caspases belong to a family of cysteine hydrolases, which play a central role in apoptosis. Caspase-3 is an effector of apoptosis (30). NPCs exposed to H_2O_2 were used in the present study, and researchers have found that oxidative stress leads to the activation of apoptotic signaling pathways, which include not only the intrinsic apoptotic pathway (such as caspase-9), but also includes the extrinsic apoptotic pathway (caspase-8) as well as the common pathway of both channels (such as caspase-3) (31). This evidence further proves that oxidative stress accelerates the apoptosis of NP cells and causes

disc degeneration (32). We found that plumbagin significantly inhibited the activity of caspase-9 and -3 in the H_2O_2 -exposed NPCs. Checker *et al* demonstrated that plumbagin inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced oxidative stress, inflammation and caspase-3 (25).

The Nrf-2-antioxidant response element (ARE) signaling pathway regulates the encoding of antioxidant proteins through various interactions, and it is the central regulator of cellular antioxidant responses (33). The ARE, which is a cis-acting enhancer sequence of many antioxidant enzyme/protein gene upstream, is one of the defense mechanisms which enables the body to deal with oxidative stress (34). Previous findings have shown that Nrf-2 adjusts the encoding of antioxidant genes by interacting with ARE. Under normal conditions, Nrf-2 is localized in the cytoplasm, combined with the cytoplasmic protein Keap1; when subjected to attack from ROS, Nrf-2 dissociates from Keap1, translocates into the nucleus, binds to Maf protein in order to form a heterodimer, which binds to ARE in the gene to activate targeted gene expression as well as to regulate antioxidant enzyme/protein transcription (34,35). Thus, Nrf-2 is a receptor for oxidative stress, which plays an important role in the protection of cells against oxidative stress and it is one of the principal defense mechanisms induced by exposure to exogenous toxic substances (19). The findings of the present study revealed that plumbagin significantly downregulated NF- κ B expression and upregulated Nrf-2 expression in the H_2O_2 -exposed NPCs. Zhang *et al* suggested that plumbagin protects against spinal cord injury through the suppression of oxidative stress and inflammation through Nrf-2 upregulation in Wistar rats (19).

In conclusion, our findings have demonstrated that plumbagin exerts neuroprotective effects in NPCs by attenuating H_2O_2 -induced oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis. Moreover, we have provided evidence that NF- κ B/Nrf-2 are potential targets for plumbagin in intervertebral discs. These findings suggest that plumbagin may be of potential therapeutic value in the treatment of various neurological diseases.

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