

Chinese herbal medicine Xinji pill protects the heart from ischemia/reperfusion injury through the Akt/Nrf2 pathway

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Abstract. The cardioprotective drugs used for treatment against ischemia/reperfusion (MI/R) injury have been well evaluated and are considered inadequate. The Chinese herbal medicine formula, Xinji pill (XJP) has been used traditionally for the prevention and treatment of ischemic heart diseases for decades. In the present study, the cardioprotective effects of XJP against MI/R injury were assessed *in vivo* and its possible mechanism was examined. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were selected for establishing an MI/R model, which was induced by ischemia for 30 min followed by 24 h reperfusion. Drugs and saline were administered intragastrically from day 14 prior to MI/R. Blood samples were collected for biochemical detection. The rats were then sacrificed and cardiac muscle tissues were harvested. The mRNA expression levels of antioxidant genes were measured by reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction and the protein levels were measured by western blotting. Pretreatment with XJP for 14 days protected the heart against I/R-induced myocardial function disorder, protected against heart injury, as demonstrated by normalized serum levels of lactate dehydrogenase and creatine kinase, and suppressed oxidative stress. XJP markedly upregulated the expression of antioxidant genes, including superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione reductase and glutathione peroxidase, and promoted the protein expression of heme oxygenase-1 and NFE2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) in the heart tissues. Furthermore, Akt kinase was confirmed to be upstream of Nrf2 in the XJP

treatment. LY294002, a specific inhibitor of Akt, significantly eliminated the cardioprotective effects of XJP. In conclusion, these results demonstrated that XJP exhibited notable cardioprotective properties, in which the Akt/Nrf2 signaling pathway may be involved.

Introduction

Heart ischemia, with high morbidity and mortality rates, is a public health concern worldwide. To reduce ischemic myocardial injury and infarct size, the most effective therapy is efficient myocardial reperfusion. However, this process can induce further myocardial injury, known as myocardial ischemia/reperfusion (MI/R) injury (1,2). MI/R injury was first described by Jennings *et al* in 1960. It was observed that reperfusion accelerated the development of necrosis in a canine coronary ligation model and histological changes were observed following I/R (3). I/R injury comprises distinct phases of cellular injury. During ischemia, ATP depletion, lactate accumulation and acidosis are observed, and during reperfusion, the production of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species are observed (4). Every year, ~1,000,000 individuals suffer from myocardial infarction in the United States alone, and almost 50% of cases of myocardial infarction occur following I/R (5). Therefore, protecting the heart from MI/R injury is a primary goal of therapeutic intervention.

It is now well established that oxidative stress resulting from I/R is important in the initiation and development of heart failure (6). Upon reperfusion of heart ischemic tissue, rebound hyperoxia and the oxidation of reduced intermediates causes a burst of reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation (7). In this acute phase, primary sources of ROS are predominantly from the mitochondrial respiratory chain and xanthine oxidase reaction. Cytokines released from damaged cells due to the inflammatory response also cause delayed and amplified generation of ROS (8). The protective effect of antioxidants has provided indirect evidence for a role of oxyradicals in I/R-induced myocardial damage (9). This evidence suggests that antioxidant therapies may be effective in protecting against I/R injury and that the administration of antioxidants may provide potential benefit by attenuating

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oxidative stress (10,11). Therefore, the screening of antioxidant agents in natural products to mitigate oxidative stress is necessary.

The transcription factor, NFE2-related factor 2 (Nrf2), is a member of the cap 'n' collar family and is a master regulator of cellular redox status (12). In oxidative stress, Nrf2 is free from kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, a rapid ubiquitination causing the degradation of Nrf2, and then translocates from the cytoplasm into the nucleus. It upregulates the expression of numerous cytoprotective phase II detoxifying enzymes and antioxidant genes, which together suppress oxidative stress in the heart, and serve as a negative regulator of maladaptive cardiac remodeling and dysfunction (13). Based on the above, Nrf2 is important in maintaining the functional integrity of the heart under oxidative stress.

As the active ingredients of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) have multiple targets, there has been increasing interest in the treatment of MI/R injury with TCM (14). Among these, Xinji pill (XJP), a compound of Chinese medicine, is a good example. It was approved by the China State Food and Drug Administration in 1997 and is used for the treatment of angina pectoris and cardiac dysfunction. XJP has been commonly used clinically for the integrative treatment of patients with viral or ischemic heart disease, and has been well evaluated in the patients (15). The active components of XJP are extracted from *Codonopsis pilosula*, *Herba epimedii*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Radix puerariae*, *Fructus trichosanthis*, *Allium macrostemon* and *Coptis chinensis*. However, the therapeutic mechanism of XJP against MI/R injury remains to be fully elucidated. The present study aimed to verify the cardioprotective effect of XJP during MI/R and elucidate the potential mechanisms.

Materials and methods

Experimental animals. Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats ($n=60$, 250 ± 15 g body weight) were obtained from the Animal Experimental Center of the Fourth Military Medical University (Xi'an, China). The protocols of the experiments were approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation, and performed according to the Revised Guidelines for Animal Experimentation of the Fourth Military Medical University and the National Institute of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the National Academy of Sciences (8th edition, Washington DC, 2011) (16). The rats were fed in an environment with a 12-h light-dark cycle at 25°C.

Drug and reagents. XJP (batch no. 20151108) was obtained from Shaanxi Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Xi'an, China), which was prepared from water and ethanol extracts of *Codonopsis pilosula*, *Herba epimedii*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Radix puerariae*, *Fructus trichosanthis*, *Allium macrostemon* and *Coptis chinensis* according to the guidelines of Good Manufacturing Practice and Good Laboratory Practice (17,18). The Hospital Agency and Shaanxi Provincial Food and Drug Administration (Xi'an, China) determined the content of its major components. Saline was used to dissolve XJP and produce solutions at concentrations of 20, 40 and 80 mg/ml for experiments.

Chloral hydrate was purchased from Tianjin Kermel Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Tianjin, China), which was freshly prepared prior to experiments in a 5% solution with saline. Kits for the BCA protein assessment and detection of malondialdehyde (MDA) were purchased from Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute (Nanjing, China). The antibodies against Nrf2 (cat. no. sc-13032), heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1; cat. no. sc-10789), Akt (cat. no. sc-8312) and phosphorylated (p) Akt (cat. no. sc-33437) were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) was purchased from Molecular Probes; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc. (Waltham, MA, USA).

Rat MI/R injury model and drug administration. The rats were randomly divided into the following groups: Sham, I/R, XJP 20 mg/ml + I/R, XJP 40 mg/ml + I/R and XJP 80 mg/ml + I/R. There were 6 rats in each group. The rats in the treatment groups were intragastrically administered with XJP in saline once daily for 14 days prior to I/R surgery. The rats in the Sham group and I/R groups received saline solution alone at the same time.

The rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection by 5% chloral hydrate at a dose of 350 mg/kg and all experimental animal body temperatures were maintained at 37°C. Following performing of left thoracotomy and exposure of the hearts, a 6-0 silk suture was passed underneath the LAD (2-3 mm inferior to the left auricle) and a slipknot was tied. MI/R was induced by 30 min of ischemia followed by 24 h of reperfusion. Significant changes, including widening of the QRS complex and elevation of the ST segment detected using electroencephalography, were indicators of successful coronary occlusion. The animals in the Sham group underwent the same procedure but without ligation with suture silk. Blood was collected from the abdominal aorta 24 h following reperfusion, and the hearts were immediately removed and rinsed with pre-cooled saline, prior to being rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and preserved at -80°C.

Cardiac function and myocardial infarct size determination. At 24 h post-reperfusion, cannulation, which was connected to a biofunction experiment system (MP100-CE; Biopac Systems, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA, USA), was performed to the left ventricle through the right carotid artery following induction of anesthesia with 5% chloral hydrate by intraperitoneal injection. Heart rate (HR), left ventricular systolic pressure (LVSP), and left ventricular maximum upstroke and descent velocity (+dp/dt max/-dp/dt max) were measured by computer algorithms and an interactive videographics program (Po-Ne-Mah Physiology Platform P3 Plus; Gould Instrument Systems, Valley View, OH, USA). The MI size was determined using the Evans blue/TTC double staining method as described previously (19) following completion of functional determination.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and creatinine kinase (CK) release evaluation. To isolate serum, blood samples were collected from the abdominal aorta at 24 h post-reperfusion and centrifuged at $3,250 \times g$ for 10 min at 4°C. The activities of LDH and CK in plasma were measured to evaluate myocardial damage using commercially available assay kits (Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, Nanjing, China).

ROS levels in the myocardial mitochondria. A DCFH-DA fluorescent probe detection kit was used to measure the intra-mitochondrial ROS levels. Mitochondria in myocardial tissue were extracted and purified by a tissue mitochondria isolation kit from Beyotime (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Haimen, China). Purified mitochondria were incubated with DCFH-DA (1 μ M) at 37°C for 30 min and then washed three times with phosphate-buffered saline. The DCFH-DA-loaded mitochondria were excited at 488 nm, and the fluorescence emission was collected at 525 nm.

Tissue MDA content analysis. For the determination of MDA content, cardiac tissues were collected as described above and measured using a commercial kit from Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute. Briefly, tissue homogenate was added to phosphate-buffered saline solution and ultra-sonication was used for complete homogenization. Following centrifugation at 1,500 x g at 4°C for 15 min, the supernatants were collected into glass tubes. The supernatants were reacted with sodium acetate solution containing thiobarbituric acid at 95°C for 40 min. Following centrifugation at 1,500 x g for 15 min at room temperature, the supernatants were collected and the reaction products were measured spectrophotometrically at 532 nm absorbance and expressed as MDA equivalents (pmol) per milligram of proteins.

Western blot analysis. Following reperfusion, ~50 mg of myocardial tissue was collected and stored at -80°C. Radioimmunoprecipitation assay lysis buffer was used to extract the whole protein, and the concentration was determined using a BCA protein kit according to the manufacturer's protocol instructions, with the mean concentration values computed. The assessment was performed twice for each sample, and the values were averaged. The samples were stored at -80°C.

Equal quantities (30 μ g) of protein was separated on a 10% Tris-glycine SDS-PAGE polyacrylamide gel and transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride membranes (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Following blocking for 1.5 h with a 5% solution of skim milk, membranes were incubated with primary antibodies against Nrf2, HO-1, Akt, p-Akt and GAPDH at 1:1,000 dilution at 4°C overnight, followed by the horseradish peroxidase-linked anti-goat antibody for 60 min at 37°C. Following washing with Tris-buffered saline, the relative intensity of protein signals were normalized to the corresponding GAPDH intensity and quantified using densitometric analysis with QuantityOne software version 4.62 (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) analysis. TRIzol lysis buffer was used to extract total RNA and concentrations were measured using a ND-1000 spectrophotometer (Nano-Drop Technologies; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). cDNA was synthesized, according to the manufacturer's protocol. The mRNA expression levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione reductase (GSR), catalase (CAT) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) were determined using RT-qPCR analysis in a Step One Real-Time PCR system (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). For each sample, a 14 μ l mix containing 1 μ g total RNA, 1 μ l of a 50 μ M Oligo (dT), 1 μ l of a 10 mM dNTP mix and

RNase-free dH₂O was heated at 65°C for 5 min, and cooled on ice. After this, a 6 μ l mixture containing 1 μ l 200 U/ μ l SuperScript™ III Reverse Transcriptase, 4 μ l 5X First-Strand Buffer (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 1 μ l of 40 U/ μ l RNase inhibitor was added. Subsequently, reverse transcription was performed with an initial priming step at 30°C for 10 min, followed by cDNA synthesis at 42°C for 50 min. Activation was stopped at 70°C for 15 min. RT-qPCR was performed with SYBR-Green-based detection reagents (Roche Applied Science, Penzberg, Germany). Thermal cycling conditions were as follows: An initial predenaturation step at 94°C for 10 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 1 min, annealing at 58°C for 50 sec, extension at 72°C for 1 min and a final extension step at 72°C for 7 min. Serial dilutions of cDNA from the Sham surgery group were used to produce standard curves. cDNA was run in duplicate. To account for differences in cDNA preparation and cDNA amplification efficiency, the mRNA expression was normalized to that of GAPDH. To reliably estimate changes in mRNA levels, a standard curve for each mRNA was generated using serial dilutions of a standard cDNA, as described previously (20). The relative data for each gene were calculated by the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta C_q$} method (21). A value of 1 was attributed to sham and all mRNA levels were expressed as an n-fold difference relative to the sham. The sequences of the primers used were as follows: SOD sense, 5'AGATGACTTGGGCAAAGGTG3' and antisense, 5'CAATCCCAATCACACACAA3'; CAT sense, 5'ACATGGTCTGGGACTTCTGG3' and antisense, 5'CCATTTCGCATTAACCAGCTT3'; GAPDH sense, 5'CCATCACTGCCACTCAGAAGAC3' and antisense, 5'TCATTGGCAGGTTTCTCCA3'; GSH-Px sense, 5'GATTCGTTCCAACTTCCTGCTA3' and antisense, 5'GCTCCCAGAACAGCCTGTTG3'; GSR sense, 5'GGAAGTCAACGGGAAGAAGTTCAC TG3' and antisense, 5'CAATGTAACCGGCACCCACAATAAC3'.

Caspase-3 activity. A fluorometric assay kit was used to measure caspase-3 activity according to the manufacturer's protocol. In brief, heart tissues were lysed in 50 μ l of ice-cold lysis buffer at 4°C for 30 min, and then centrifuged at 12,000 g at 4°C for 10 min. A BCA protein assay kit was used to quantify the protein concentrations in the supernatants. Reaction buffer (50 μ l) and caspase-3 substrate (5 μ l) were added to the lysates (40 μ g per assay). Following incubation for 4 h at 37°C, the fluorescence was measured using a microplate reader with excitation at 400 nm (Fluoroskan Ascent; Thermo Labsystems, Santa Rosa, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis. All values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation and analyzed using SPSS 18.0 statistical software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The difference between two groups was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's test for multiple comparisons. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

XJP ameliorates myocardial function. The effect of XJP on LVSP and the $\pm dp/dt$ max of the left ventricle following MI/R for 24 h were evaluated. The rats treated with XJP had

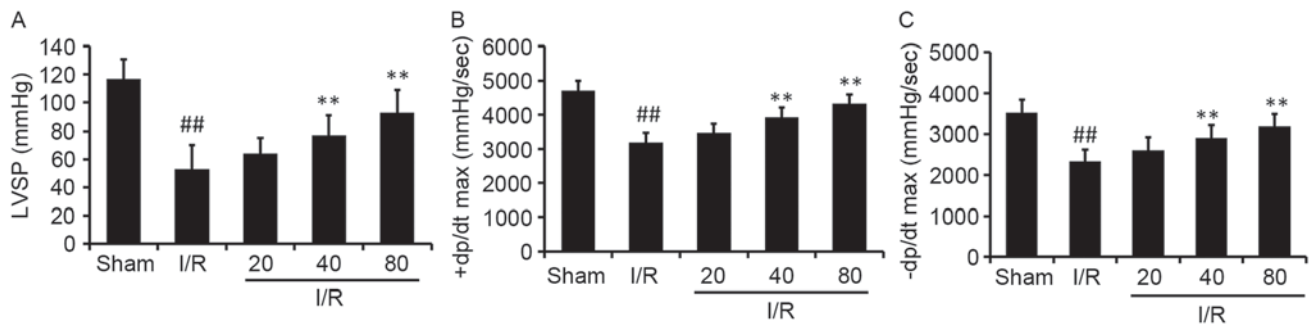


Figure 1. Hemodynamic assessment in rats following I/R-induced injury. Quantitative assessment of hemodynamics on cardiac function based on (A) LVSP, (B) +dp/dt max and (C) -dp/dt max. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation from six animals. ^{##}P<0.01, vs Sham group; ^{**}P<0.01, vs. I/R group. LVSP, left ventricular systolic pressure; +dp/dt max, left ventricular maximum upstroke velocity; -dp/dt max, left ventricular maximum descent velocity; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion.

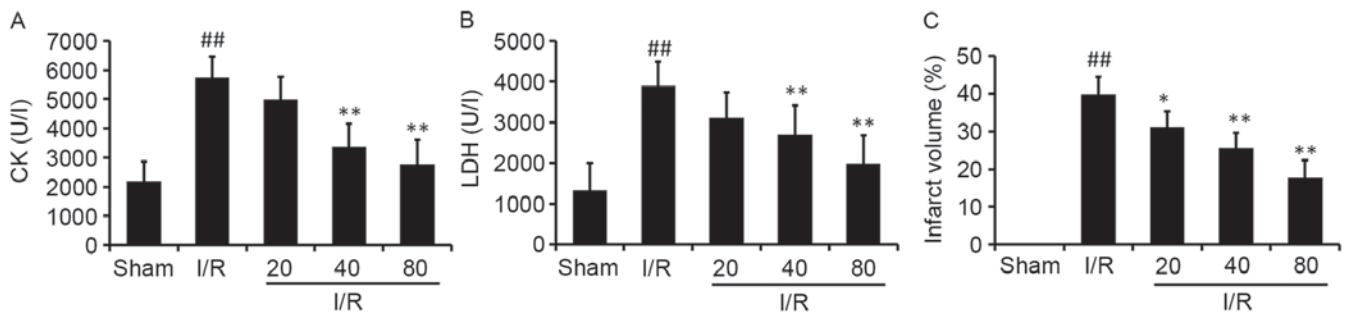


Figure 2. Effect of XJP on the content of CK and LDH in rat serum and changes in infarct volume. Statistical results from ELISA for (A) CK and (B) LDH. Pretreatment with XJP for 14 days prior to I/R (30 min/24 h). (C) Infarct size was determined using the Evans blue/TTC double staining method. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=8/group). ^{##}P<0.01, vs. Sham group; ^{*}P<0.05 and ^{**}P<0.01, vs. I/R group. XJP, Xinji pill; CK, creatine kinase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion.

significantly improved LVSP, +dp/dt max and -dp/dt max 24 h following I/R, compared with I/R-treated animals (Fig. 1). The HR and mean arterial blood pressure (MABP) among groups were also evaluated, with no significant differences in the changes. These results suggested that XJP treatment provided benefits for myocardial function recovery following MI/R.

XJP reduces MI/R injury. To determine the cardioprotective effects of XJP pretreatment on the injury induced by I/R, cardiac enzyme levels (CK and LDH) were determined using a microplate reader. The results showed that the rats in the model group had significantly higher levels of CK and LDH, compared with those in the Sham group (Fig. 2A and B). Compared with the I/R group, the XJP treatment groups had significantly decreased levels of CK and LDH in a dose-dependent manner. This indicated that XJP may have protected the cardiomyocytes from injury following MI/R.

The effect of XJP on infarct size was also examined (Fig. 2C). It was found that the infarct size was significantly increased by I/R treatment, compared with the sham group, and the size was significantly reduced by XJP treatment, compared with that in the I/R group. The results revealed for infarct size and cardiac enzymes suggested that XJP was useful in attenuating MI/R injury.

XJP reduces myocardial ROS and MDA levels. Acute I/R can induce the enhanced generation of high ROS; therefore, cardiac levels of ROS and MDA were measured. As shown in Fig. 3,

MDA levels in the I/R-treated rats were significantly higher, compared with those in the Sham rats (P<0.01). Pretreatment of the rats with XJP at concentrations of 40 or 80 mg/kg significantly decreased MDA levels, compared with those in the model group (Fig. 3A). In addition, in the I/R group, ROS levels were higher, compared with those in the Sham group in myocardial mitochondria, as shown in the fluorescence intensity assay, however, in the rats pretreated with XJP, ROS levels were significantly decreased, compared with those in the I/R group (Fig. 3B).

XJP increases the mRNA expression of antioxidant proteins. At the end of reperfusion, the mRNA levels of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px were quantified using RT-qPCR analysis (Fig. 4). In the I/R group, the mRNA levels of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px were significantly decreased (P<0.01), compared with those in the Sham group, whereas the mRNA expression of the antioxidant proteins in the XJP-treated groups were significantly higher, compared with those in the I/R group (P<0.01).

XJP increases the phosphorylation of Akt and the expression of Nrf2. Nrf2, a crucial regulator against oxidative stress, can regulate the expression of antioxidant proteins. Therefore, the present study examined the effects of XJP on the Nrf2 signaling pathway. HO-1, a cytoprotective downstream target protein of Nrf2, is a typical antioxidant. To determine the potential effects of XJP on the Nrf2 signaling pathway *in vivo*, the expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 were analyzed. As shown

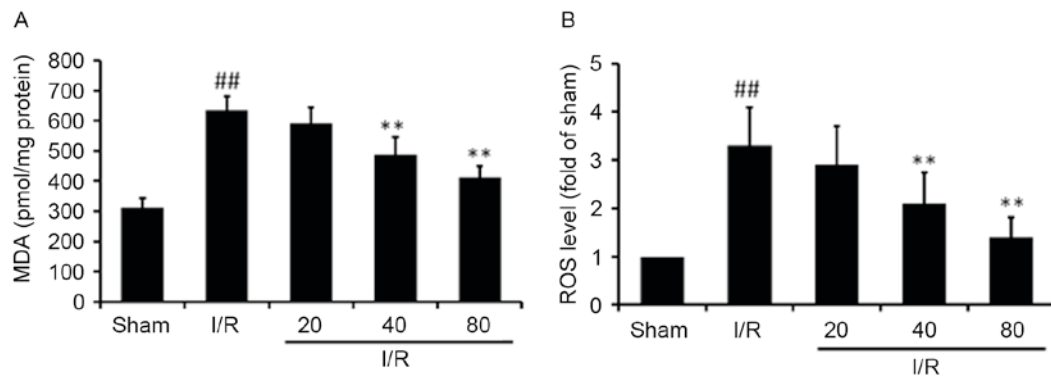


Figure 3. Effect of XJP on the content of MDA and ROS in rats following I/R-induced injury. (A) MDA was quantitative assessed using an ELISA kit according to the manufacturer's protocol. (B) A 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate fluorescent probe detection kit was to detect the levels of ROS in myocardial mitochondria. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=6/group). ^{##}P<0.01, vs. Sham group; ^{*}P<0.05 and ^{**}P<0.01, vs. I/R group. XJP, Xinji pill; MDA, malondialdehyde; ROS, reactive oxygen species; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion.

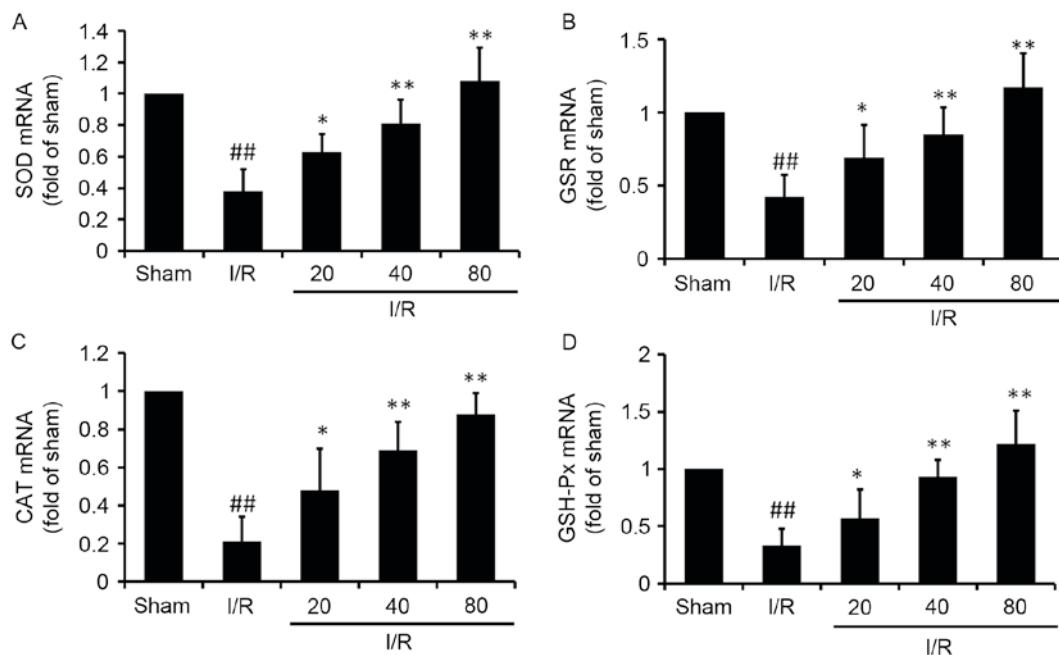


Figure 4. XJP regulates the mRNA expression of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px in rat hearts subjected to I/R. Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis was used to assess the relative mRNA levels of cardiac (A) SOD, (B) GSR, (C) CAT and (D) GSH-Px. Results were normalized to GAPDH. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=6/group). ^{##}P<0.01, vs. Sham group; ^{*}P<0.05 and ^{**}P<0.01, vs. I/R group. XJP, Xinji pill; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion; SOD, superoxide dismutase; GSR, glutathione reductase; CAT, catalase; GSH-Px, glutathione peroxidase.

in Fig. 5, I/R induced a marginal increase in the expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1, compared with those in the Sham group. The expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1 were further increased by XJP pretreatment in a dose-dependent manner.

Akt pathway mediates the activation of Nrf2 by XJP. It has been shown that activation of the Akt pathway can protect the heart from I/R injury (22). To further investigate upstream of Nrf2 and the mechanisms underlying the XJP-induced cardioprotective effects, the activation of Akt was measured using western blot analysis for rats subjected to MI/R (Fig. 6A). The results showed that the phosphorylation of Akt in the heart was significantly decreased by I/R treatment, compared with that in the sham group (P<0.01). However, pretreatment with XJP for 14 days significantly increased the phosphorylation of Akt

in the heart. These results suggested that Akt kinase may have been involved in the XJP-stimulated activation of Nrf2.

To further confirm these findings, an inhibitor of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt signaling, LY294002 was used subsequent experiments. As shown in Fig. 6B, the XJP-induced expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 were effectively inhibited in the presence of LY294002. It was also observed that LY294002 eliminated the cardioprotective effects of XJP, which was shown by the changes in the levels of LDH (Fig. 6C) and MDA (Fig. 6D).

Discussion

The present study is the first, to the best of our knowledge, to examine the cardioprotective effects of XJP against MI/R

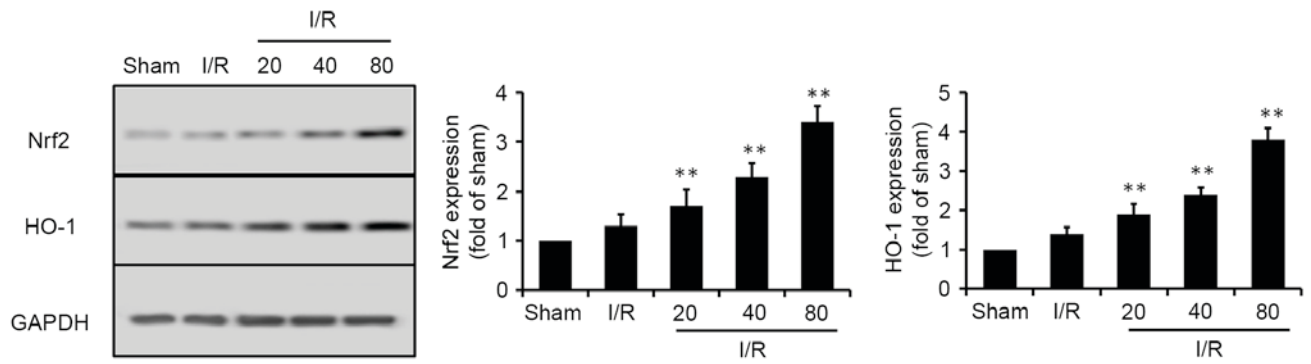


Figure 5. Effect of XJP on the expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 in heart tissues. Pretreatment with XJP for 14 days, followed by ischemia for 30 min and reperfusion for 24 h. Heart tissues were collected for western blot analysis. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=6/group). **P<0.01, vs. I/R group. XJP, Xinji pill; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion; Nrf2, NFE2-related factor 2; HO-1, heme oxygenase-1.

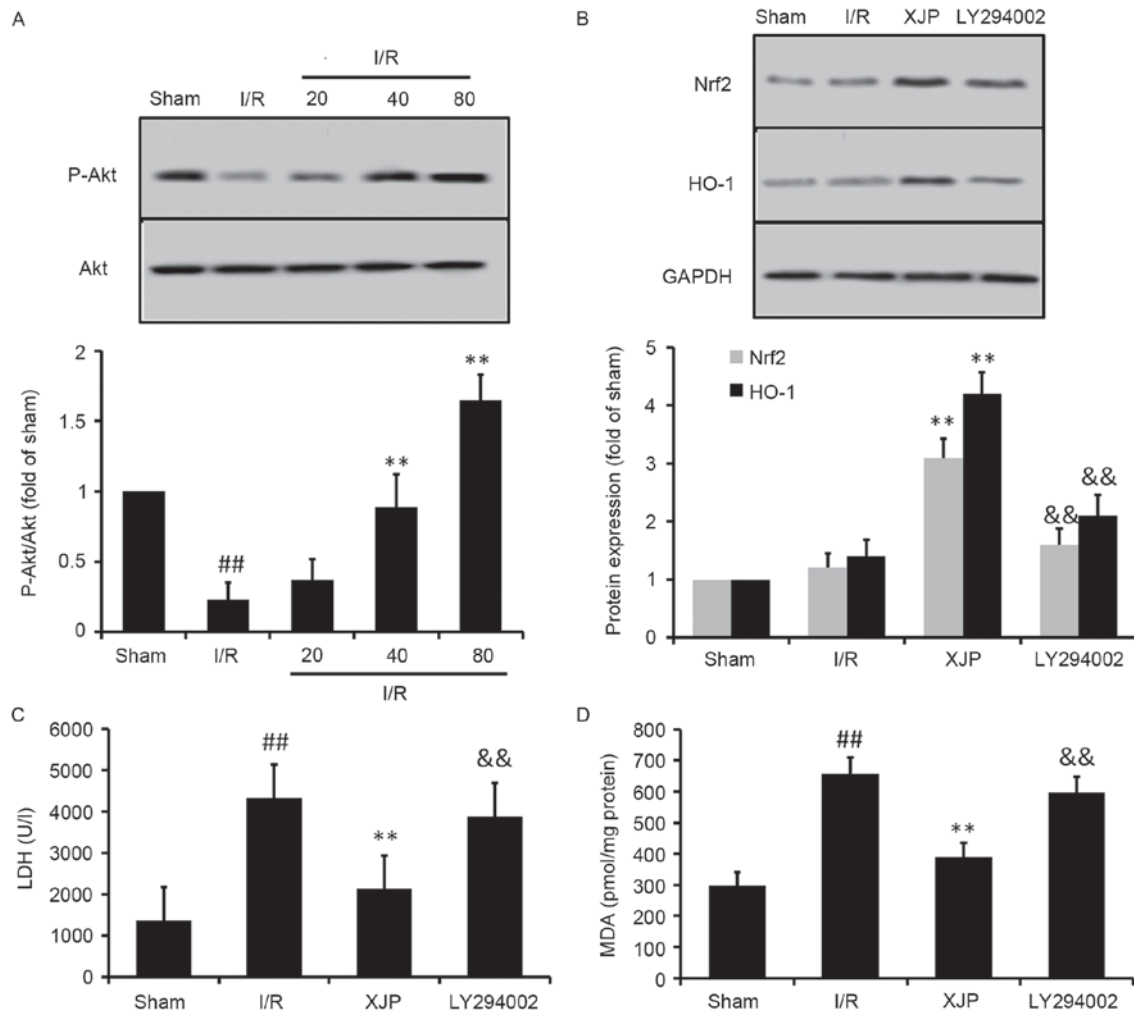


Figure 6. Role of Akt on the expression of Nrf2 by XJP in MI/R rats. (A) Phosphorylation of Akt induced by XJP. (B) Effects of inhibition of Akt in XJP-induced expression of Nrf2 and HO-1. Experiments aimed to determine the role of the Akt pathway in the protective effect of XJP against I/R-induced injury in rats, demonstrated by levels of (C) LDH and (D) MDA. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=6/group). ##P<0.01, vs. Sham group; **P<0.01, vs. I/R group; &&P<0.01, vs. I/R+XJP group. XJP, Xinji pill; I/R, ischemia/reperfusion; Nrf2, NFE2-related factor 2; HO-1, heme oxygenase-1; MDA, malondialdehyde; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase p-Akt, phosphorylated Akt.

injury in rats. It was found that pretreatment with XJP significantly improved cardiac function and reduced infarct size in the I/R rat hearts *in vivo*. These beneficial effects were demonstrated by the preservation of left ventricular function, as reflected by a significant increase in the indices of contraction

(+dP/dt max) and relaxation (-dP/dt max), and the increase in preload (LVSP). The results demonstrated that XJP reduced I/R-induced myocardial injury, increased the expression levels of Nrf2 and Akt, increased the levels of antioxidant proteins following MI/R, and inhibited necrosis in the I/R myocardium.

CK and LDH are used clinically as biomarkers of myocardial damage. They are expressed constitutively in endochylema and, in the normal physiological state, cannot transit through cytoplasmic membrane. LDH and CK are released from cells when the cell is damaged or dead, therefore, they are appropriate for the assessment of cellular injury (23-25). The activities of LDH and CK in the serum can represent the extent of myocardial injury induced by I/R. The results of the present study indicated that I/R significantly increased the serum levels of LDH and CK, whereas pretreatment with XJP significantly decreased these changes. These results showed that XJP had cardioprotective effects against I/R injury.

There are several reports that oxidative stress contributes to the pathogenesis of MI/R injury (26,27). In normal physiological conditions, ROS are usually scavenged by antioxidants. In disease states, including sudden hypoxia, the overproduction of ROS and overconsumption of antioxidants results in oxidative cellular damage (28,29). ROS can oxidize nucleic acids, proteins and lipids, and affect critical signal transduction pathways (30,31). Finally ROS-induced abnormalities result in alterations of cardiac function, cardiac stunning, arrhythmias, cellular injury and death (32,33). Cellular antioxidants can scavenge ROS and minimize injuries caused by the oxidative stress (34,35). In the present study, it was found that I/R caused a rapid and significant increase in ROS generation and levels of MDA in the heart. Pretreatment with XJP eliminated these increases to a certain extent. These results suggested that the attenuation of oxidative stress was involved in the cardioprotective effect of XJP.

The removal of excess ROS requires several antioxidant enzymes. Among these, SOD can transform intracellular superoxide anions to H_2O_2 , which can be scavenged by CAT and GSH-Px through enzymatic reactions. CAT, an enzyme located in the peroxisome, promotes the conversion of H_2O_2 to H_2O and O_2 (36). GSH-Px acts in conjunction with the GSH tripeptide, which is present in cells in high (micromolar) concentrations. GSH-Px decomposes peroxides to water and simultaneously oxidizes GSH (37). To further support the findings of the present study, the gene expression levels of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px were determined using RT-qPCR analysis. In the cardiac muscle tissue exposed to I/R, it was found that the expression levels of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px were significantly enhanced following treatment with XJP. Thus, the protective effect of XJP pretreatment may be achieved through upregulation in the gene expression levels of SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px, and the subsequent inhibition of oxidative stress.

Nrf2, a redox-sensitive transcription factor, predominantly mediates the transcriptional regulation of antioxidant genes, including SOD, GSR, CAT and GSH-Px. It is expressed in multiple tissues, but is only activated in response to certain electrophilic agents and oxidative stress, including ROS, specific antioxidants and certain disease processes. Upon activation, the interaction between Nrf2 with the antioxidant-response element (ARE) mediates the induction of a series of cytoprotective proteins, including phase II enzymes SOD, GSH and CAT (38,39). These findings suggest that activation of the Nrf2/ARE pathway may be involved in the gene expression and activities of SOD, CAT, GSH and GPx induced by XJP. In order to confirm this, the present study examined the effects of XJP

on the protein expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1. The data showed that XJP upregulated the expression of Nrf2 in the hearts subjected to I/R for the first time, demonstrating the activation of a cytoprotective pathway. Further investigation showed that XJP caused an increase in the expression of HO-1, which is a gene known to be upregulated by the activation of Nrf2.

A number of studies have identified that Akt is involved in the activation of Nrf2/ARE and its associated gene expression, and several studies have shown that several phytochemicals from herbal medicines, including butin and 3 a,4'-didemethylnobiletin, protect against oxidative stress-induced cell injury via the PI3K/Akt/Nrf2-dependent pathway (40). The present study investigated whether this pathway contributed to the protective effects of XJP against I/R-induced oxidative stress. Of note, the phosphorylation of Akt was significantly increased in the XJP-treated hearts in a dose-dependent manner, and the inhibition of Akt signaling by the Akt inhibitor, LY294002, completely inhibited the XJP-induced protein expression of Nrf2 and HO-1. Subsequent experiments showed that LY294002 eliminated the ability of XJP to control the levels of LDH and MDA, which were significantly increased by I/R. These results indicated that Akt/Nrf2 signaling was involved in the cytoprotective effects of XJP.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that XJP protected myocardial function and damage in rats exposed to MI/R injury. It significantly decreased infarct volume, improved hemodynamics and alleviated myocardial damage. The cardioprotective effects of XJP against I/R injury may be attributed to the increasing activities and protein expression levels of certain antioxidative enzymes, including SOD, CAT, GSR and GSH-Px. These may occur through a mechanism involving the activation of Akt and the upregulated expression of Nrf2 and its downstream antioxidant genes. These findings provide insight into the protective potential of XJP in MI/R injury.

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