Research No.(4):

The Role of Mesenchymal Stem Cells with Ascorbic Acid and NAcetylcysteine on TNF-α, IL 1β, and NF-κβ Expressions in Acute pancreatitis in Albino Rats.

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Abstract:

Background: Severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) is a necrotic pancreatic inflammation associated with high mortality rate (up to 70%). Bone marrow (BM) mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been investigated in pancreatic cellular regeneration, but still their effects are controversial.

Aim of work: examining the enrichment of the stem cells with ascorbic acid (AA) and Nacetylcysteine (NAC) and explore their combined action on the expression of the inflammatory cytokines: interleukin 1 β (IL 1 β), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), and nuclear factor- $\kappa\beta$ (NF- $\kappa\beta$). A total of twenty adult male Sprague-Dawley albino rats were divided into four groups: the control group, cerulein group (to induce acute pancreatitis), BM-MSCs group, and combined BM-MSCs with AA and NAC group. Homing and proliferation of stem cells were revealed by the appearance of PKH26-labelled BM-MSCs in the islets of Langerhans. AA and NAC combination with BM-MSCs (group IV) was demonstrated to affect the expression of the inflammatory cytokines: IL 1 β , TNF- α , and NF- $\kappa\beta$. In addition, improvement of the biochemical and histological parameters is represented in increasing body weight, normal blood glucose, and insulin levels and regeneration of the islet cells.

Results: Immunohistochemical studies showed an increase in proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and decrease in caspase-3 reactions, detected markedly in group IV, after the marked distortion of the classic pancreatic lobular architecture was induced by cerulein. It could be concluded that treatment with BM-MSCs combined with antioxidants could provide a promising therapy for acute pancreatitis and improve the degeneration, apoptosis, necrosis, and inflammatory processes of the islets of Langerhans. TNF- α , IL 1 β , and NF- $\kappa\beta$ are essential biomarkers for the evaluation of MSC regenerative effectiveness.