

Neuroprotective effects of astragaloside IV on Parkinson disease models of mice and primary astrocytes

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Abstract. Parkinson's disease (PD) is characterized by a progressive degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra pars compacta. Inflammation and neural degeneration are implicated in the pathogenesis of PD. Astragaloside IV (AS-IV) has been verified to attenuate inflammation. The current study aimed to investigate the role of AS-IV in PD and the possible molecular mechanisms. Pole, traction and swim tests were performed to examine the effects of AS-IV on 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP)-generated behavioral deficiencies *in vivo*. Meanwhile, as for *in vitro* experiments, the influence of AS-IV on cell viability was evaluated using the 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2, 5-diphenyl-2-H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay, the effects of AS-IV on 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion (MPP+)-induced cell viability changes were tested using MTT assays, cell apoptosis rates were assessed using an Annexin-V Fluorescein isothiocyanate kit, and the expression levels of phosphorylated-Jun N-terminal kinase (p-JNK), Bcl-2-associated X protein (Bax)/Bcl-2 and caspase-3 activity were assessed using western blot analysis. Behavioral tests showed that pretreatment of AS-IV significantly alleviated MPTP-generated behavioral deficiencies *in vivo*. Meanwhile, AS-IV remarkably rescued MPP+-induced cell viability reduction, increase in cell apoptosis rate, and upregulation of p-JNK, Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and caspase-3 activity *in vitro*. In conclusion, AS-IV may be a promising neuroprotective agent for PD.

Introduction

PD, the second most common neurodegenerative disorder after Alzheimer's disease (AD), is tightly associated with

aging, the morbidity of which is approximate 2% in the older. PD impacts basal ganglia in patients who typically experience bradykinesia, rigidity, tremor and disturbed balance (1). The precise mechanisms of PD remain elusive, previous studies suggested mitochondrial dysfunction (2), neuro-inflammation (3) as well as oxidative stress (4) were involved in this process. Neurological degeneration can be deteriorated by chronic inflammation in the central nervous system (CNS) which involves recruitment of cytotoxic molecules, free radicals and glutamate that have the potential to provoke neuritic beading, excitotoxic, apoptotic and necrotic degeneration (5).

In China, *astragalus membranaceus* was utilized for patients with chronic diseases and healthy individuals who wish to further improve vital functions (6). AS-IV, the primary pure saponin which is isolated from the root of *astragalus membranaceus*, was an effective compound with distinct pharmacological effects, including protecting against ischemic brain injury (6), lung inflammation (7), acute pancreatitis (8) and cardiac trauma (9).

Astrocyte dysfunction and even astrocyte dysregulation critically affected neuronal survival (10). Traditionally, necrosis was deemed to be the predominant mechanism of astrocyte death in brain injury models, moreover, mounting evidences demonstrated that astrocytic apoptosis might contribute to the pathogenesis of multiple neurodegenerative disorders, for instance, AD and PD (11,12).

In 1947, MPTP was first synthesized by Lee *et al* as an analgesic (13). It caused Parkinsonism in primates including humans, rodents (less susceptible) and rats (almost immune). After MPTP administration, mice were reported to only suffer from cell death in SNPC (14), excitingly, most of the recent studies indicated the appearance of Parkinsonism-like syndromes (especially chronically) as well (15).

MPP+, whose prodrug is MPTP, is a neurotoxin which selectively destroy nigral DA neurons and is also widely used to establish PD experimental models *in vitro* (16,17). MPP+ has been shown to induce a syndrome closely resembling PD in cellular and animal models (18,19).

To the best of our knowledge, as yet, whether and how AS-IV displays protective effects on MPTP generated PD in mice and MPP+ induced PD in astrocytes remain elusive. Our data suggested that AS-IV may be a promising agent for the prevention and therapy of PD.

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Materials and methods

Animals. Adult male C57BL/6 mice aged 8 weeks were used in current study. Mice were randomly divided into 6 different groups: i) ethanol-propylene glycol (10 μ l) + negative control (NC) group; ii) ethanol-propylene glycol (10 μ l) + MPTP group; iii) AS-IV (1.5 mg/kg/10 μ l) + MPTP group; iv) AS-IV (3 mg/kg/10 μ l) + MPTP group; v) AS-IV (6 mg/kg/10 μ l) + MPTP group and vi) AS-IV (6 mg/kg/10 μ l) group, with 10 mice in each group. Mice were housed in a temperature-controlled room with a 12-hour light/dark cycle and were free to food/water.

PD model was obtained by MPTP (30 mg/kg/10 μ l, i.p.) injection for consecutive 5 days. As for AS-IV, it was dissolved in ethanol-propylene glycol (50:50 v/v), and injected once a day 30 min before MPTP injection. Eight hours after MPTP administration, behavioral tests were carried out at 1 day before MPTP injection, and at 1th/4th/7th/10th day after MPTP injection, respectively. Mice were handled according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH, Bethesda, MD) *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (NIH publication 80-23, revised 1996). Experiments were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of Nanjing Medical University.

Pole test. A ball with the diameter of 2.5 cm was fixed at the top of the wooden pole which was at the length of 50 cm and at the thickness of 1 cm. Mice were placed on the ball to evaluate the different time spending on getting down from the ball. Results were re-tested when mice climbed to the reverse direction or stopped. Each mice was tested for 2-3 times one day. We carried out this test in accordance to a previous reported study (20).

Traction test. Mice were suspended on a horizontal with a distance of 30 cm to a platform for observing their hang time. Criteria were as followed: 0-4 sec recorded as 0 score, 5-9 sec recorded as 1 score, 10-14 sec recorded as 2 score, 15-19 sec recorded as 3 score, 20-24 sec recorded as 4 score, 25-29 sec recorded as 5 score, >30 sec recorded as 6 score. They were recorded as previously performed (21).

Swim test. Mice were placed in a 20x30x20 cm pool with the temperature of 28-30°C, swim situation within 1 min was recorded. Criteria were as followed: 3.0, swims successively; 2.5, swims for the most time; 2.0, floating time is longer than 30 sec; 1.5; swims occasionally; 1, swims occasionally and floating for almost all the time. This test was carried out as previously described (22).

Cell culture. Primary astrocytes were derived from 1-5 day postnatal mice. In brief, the cerebral cortices were minced in the medium which contained 20 μ g/ml DNase and 0.3% bovine serum albumin (BSA).

Tissues were digested in 0.25% trypsin solution at 37°C for 30 min. The suspension was filtered through 70 μ m nylon filter, pelleted by centrifugation to remove trypsin. Afterwards, pellets were re-suspended in 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin/1% streptomycin containing Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium/F12 (DMEM/F12), followed by

transferrin to flasks and incubation under the conditions of 37°C, 5% CO₂ and 90% relative humidity. When cells reached confluence, flasks were gently shaken to remove microglia cells and oligodendrocytes. Astrocytes were rinsed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for three times. Thereafter, astrocytes were trypsinized and loosened by patting the flasks, thereafter, they were placed in a new flasks and cultured in DMEM/F12 (15% FBS, L-glutamine and 500 ng/ml insulin) until confluent.

MPP+ (4 mM/l) was used in primary astrocyte to obtain cellular model of PD. Different concentrations of AS-IV (10, 20 and 40 μ M/l) were administrated 2 h prior to MPP+, at 24 h following MPP+ treatment, astrocytes were used for following experiments.

MTT assay. Cell viability was measured by MTT assay. Approximately 200 μ l cells at the concentration of 1x10⁴/ml were seeded into 96-well plates. After incubation of cells for 24 h, 20 μ l of 5 mg/ml MTT solution was added to each well and the plate was further incubated at 37°C for another 4 h. Afterwards, wells were rinsed with PBS for 3 times, and 150 μ l DMSO was added into each well. The microtitre plate was placed on a shaker to dissolve the dye thoroughly. Absorbance at 450 nm was read using a Bio-Rad iMark plate reader.

Annexin-V Fluorescein (FITC). Astrocytic apoptosis was assessed by FITC apoptosis detection kit (Oncogene Research Products, San Diego, CA, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions. Cell samples were analyzed by flow cytometry apparatus (Becton Dickinson FACS Vantage SE, San Jose, CA, USA). Dual analysis was adopted in the present study, necrotic cells were propidium iodide (PI)-positive, early apoptotic cells were Annexin V-FITC-positive, while cells at the state of late apoptosis were double-positive for Annexin V-FITC and PI. Cells that were stained with neither Annexin V-FITC nor PI were classified as live cells.

Western blotting. Expression levels of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), p-JNK, caspase-3 and Bax/Bcl-2 were evaluated by western blot. Briefly, astrocyte extract lysates were washed with pre-cold PBS and homogenized in RIPA lysis buffer which contained a cocktail of protease inhibitors and phosphatase inhibitors (Roche Diagnostics, Shanghai, China). Samples were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and electro-transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (Millipore, Bedford, USA). Afterwards, PVDF membranes were blocked in 5% bull serum albumin (BSA) for 1 h at room temperature, and incubated overnight at 4°C with the corresponding primary antibodies. After washing with Tris-Buffered Saline and Tween-20 (TBST), PVDF membranes were incubated with horse radish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature. GAPDH performed as a loading control.

Statistical analysis. Differences among groups were tested with two-way ANOVA. Data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Significance is determined on a criterion of P<0.05.

Table I. AS-IV pretreatment attenuates MPTP-induced deficiency in ability of moving.

Time point	Ethanol-propylene glycol + NC	Ethanol-propylene glycol + MPTP	AS-IV1.5 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV3.0 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV 6 mg/kg ± MPTP
1 day before PD (Score)	5.53±0.91	5.52±1.50	5.03±1.32	5.10±1.30	5.35±1.24
1st day after PD (Score)	5.48±0.86	5.78±1.53	5.27±1.55	6.17±1.43	5.77±1.35
4th day after PD (Score)	5.61±0.73	7.94±1.87 ^a	7.52±1.83 ^b	7.22±1.69 ^b	7.07±1.23 ^c
7th day after PD (Score)	5.36±0.81	7.31±1.36 ^a	7.15±1.38 ^b	6.99±1.32 ^b	6.81±1.34 ^c
10th day after PD (Score)	5.68±0.98	7.13±1.45 ^a	6.83±1.48 ^b	6.66±1.54 ^b	6.55±1.41 ^c

^aP<0.01 MPTP group vs. NC group; ^bP<0.05; and ^cP<0.01, AS-IV group vs. MPTP group. MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine; NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; PD, Parkinson's disease.

Table II. AS-IV pretreatment ameliorates MPTP-induced suspension deficiency.

Time point	Ethanol-propylene glycol + NC	Ethanol-propylene glycol + MPTP	AS-IV1.5 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV3.0 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV6 mg/kg ± MPTP
1 day before PD (Score)	2.83±0.41	2.83±0.65	2.83±0.52	2.85±0.56	2.86±0.64
1st day after PD (Score)	3.00±0.36	3.02±0.86 ^a	2.93±0.55 ^b	2.91±0.63 ^b	2.96±0.75 ^c
4th day after PD (Score)	2.90±0.46	2.20±0.83 ^a	2.40±0.83 ^b	2.60±0.69 ^b	2.87±0.23 ^c
7th day after PD (Score)	2.92 ±0.48	2.00±0.39 ^a	2.30±0.36 ^b	2.42±0.32 ^b	2.49±0.34 ^c
10th day after PD (Score)	2.94±0.48	2.41±0.53 ^a	2.50±0.45 ^b	2.63±0.54 ^b	2.74±0.41 ^c

^aP<0.01 MPTP group vs. NC group; ^bP<0.05; and ^cP<0.01 AS-IV group vs. MPTP group. NC, negative control; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; PD, Parkinson's disease.

Table III. AS-IV pretreatment ameliorates MPTP-induced swim deficiency.

Time point	Ethanol-propylene glycol + NC	Ethanol-propylene glycol + MPTP	AS-IV1.5 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV3.0 mg/kg ± MPTP	AS-IV6 mg/kg ± MPTP
1 day before PD (Score)	3.04±0.11	3.03±0.05	3.03±0.07	3.05±0.06	3.06±0.04
1st day after PD (Score)	3.20±0.16	3.22±0.16 ^a	3.13±0.25 ^b	3.11±0.33 ^b	3.12±0.25 ^c
4th day after PD (Score)	3.10±0.06	2.42±0.13 ^a	2.75±0.33 ^b	2.86±0.29 ^b	2.89±0.23 ^c
7th day after PD (Score)	3.12 ±0.08	2.23±0.09 ^a	2.43±0.31 ^b	2.54±0.30 ^b	2.59±0.20 ^c
10th day after PD (Score)	3.14±0.12	2.35±0.12 ^a	2.77± 0.35 ^b	2.73±0.24 ^b	2.83±0.21 ^c

^aP<0.01 MPTP group vs. NC group, ^bP<0.05, ^cP<0.01 AS-IV group vs. MPTP group. NC, negative control; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; PD, Parkinson's disease.

Results

Pole test manifests that pretreatment of AS-IV attenuates MPTP-induced moving deficiency. MPTP was utilized for the establishment of PD model *in vivo*. There was no significant difference in climbing time between MPTP group and NC group at one day before/after modeling. However, from 4th-10th day after MPTP injection, mice displayed significantly longer time on climbing than that in NC group. Moreover, AS-IV pretreatment remarkably attenuated MPTP-induced extending of climbing time. Data were showed in Table I. Mice treated with AS-IV (6 mg/kg/10 μl) did not exhibit significant change in climbing time (data were not shown).

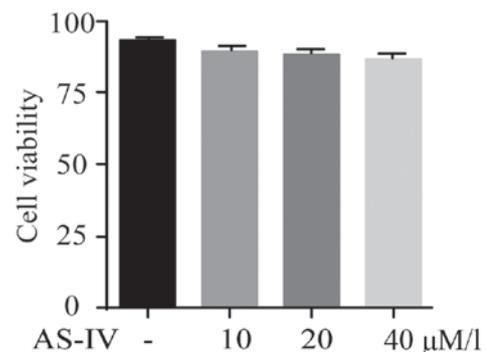


Figure 1. AS-IV shows no cytotoxicity on astrocytes. AS-IV alone did not affect the cell viability of astrocytes. AS-IV, astragaloside-IV.

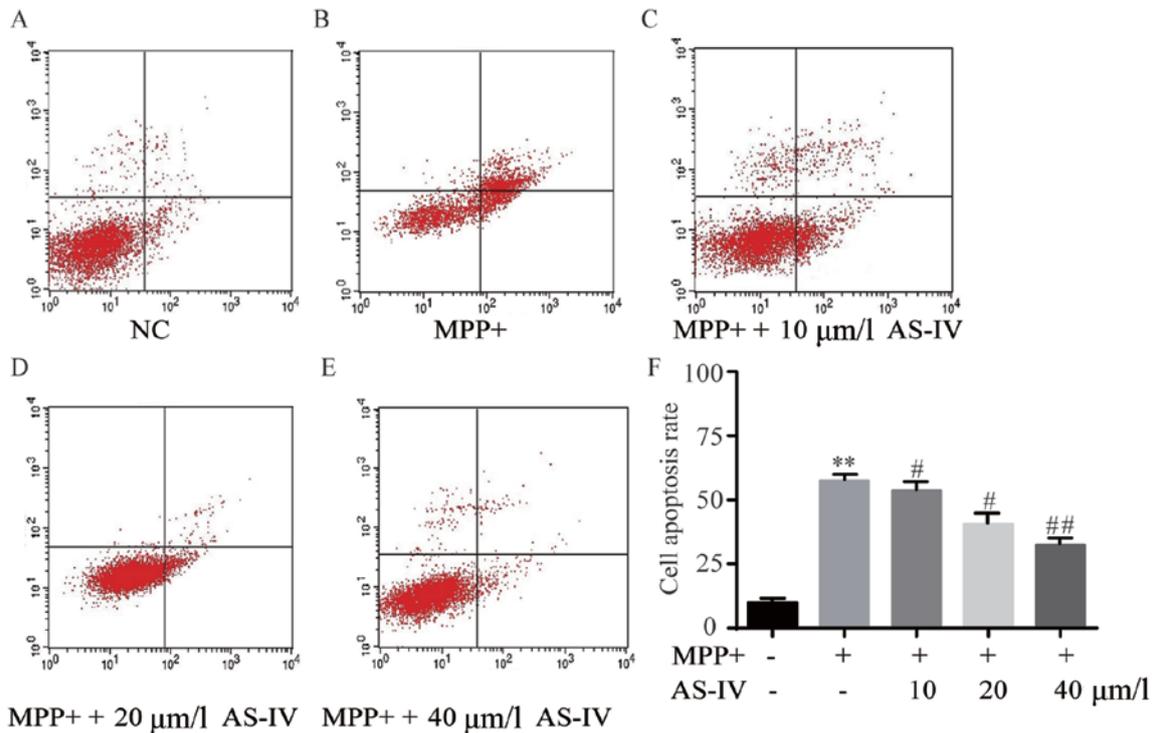


Figure 2. AS-IV attenuates MPP⁺-induced astrocyte cell apoptosis. In comparison with NC group, astrocytes that were administrated with MPP⁺ exhibited predominantly elevated cell apoptosis (A and B), which was significantly reversed by co-administration with AS-IV dose-dependently (C-E). Consistently, the corresponding statistical data of cell apoptosis rate were displayed (F). **P<0.01 MPP⁺ group vs. NC group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 AS-IV groups vs. MPTP group, respectively. NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine.

Traction test demonstrates that pretreatment of AS-IV ameliorates MPTP-induced suspension deficiency. No significant difference was found in suspension score between MPTP group and NC group at one day before/after modeling. Nevertheless, compared with NC group, mice in MPTP group displayed lower suspension score from 4th to 10th day after modelling which was remarkably reversed by AS-IV pretreatment. Data were displayed in Table II. Mice treated with AS-IV (6 mg/kg/10 μl) did not exhibit significant change in suspension score (data were not shown).

Swim test indicates that pretreatment of AS-IV ameliorates MPTP-induced swim deficiency. At one day before/after modeling, no significant difference was found in swim score between MPTP group and NC group. Whereas, from 4th-10th day after MPTP injection, mice exhibited lower swimming score in comparison with NC group. Moreover, AS-IV pretreatment remarkably reversed MPTP-induced swimming score downregulation. Data were exhibited in Table III. Mice treated with AS-IV (6 mg/kg/10 μl) did not exhibit significant change in swim score (data were not shown).

AS-IV shows no cytotoxicity on primary astrocytes. MPP⁺ was utilized for the establishment of PD model *in vitro*. Influence of AS-IV on cultured astrocytes was tested by MTT assay. Results revealed that AS-IV alone did not affect the cell viability of astrocytes as shown in Fig. 1.

AS-IV attenuates MPP⁺-induced cell apoptosis of astrocytes. In comparison with NC group, astrocytes administrated with

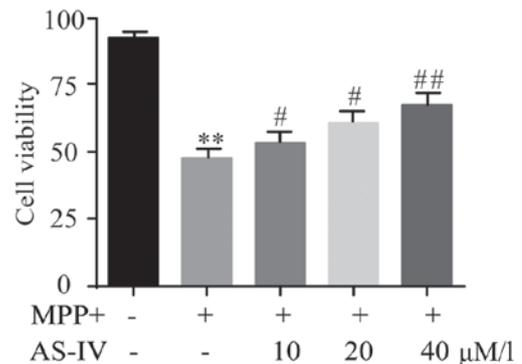


Figure 3. AS-IV rescues MPP⁺-induced astrocyte cell viability reduction. AS-IV significantly improved the downregulated astrocyte cell viability which was generated by MPP⁺. **P<0.01 MPP⁺ group vs. NC group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 AS-IV groups vs. MPTP group, respectively. NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine.

MPP⁺ have exhibited predominantly elevated apoptotic cell number (Fig. 2A and B), which was significantly reversed by co-administration of AS-IV (Fig. 2C-E). Consistently, the corresponding statistical data of cell apoptosis rate were displayed as in Fig. 2F.

AS-IV rescues MPP⁺-induced cell viability reduction of astrocytes. Influence of AS-IV on cell viability of cultured astrocytes was evaluated by MTT assay. Results revealed that AS-IV significantly improved the downregulated astrocyte cell viability which was generated by MPP⁺ (Fig. 3).

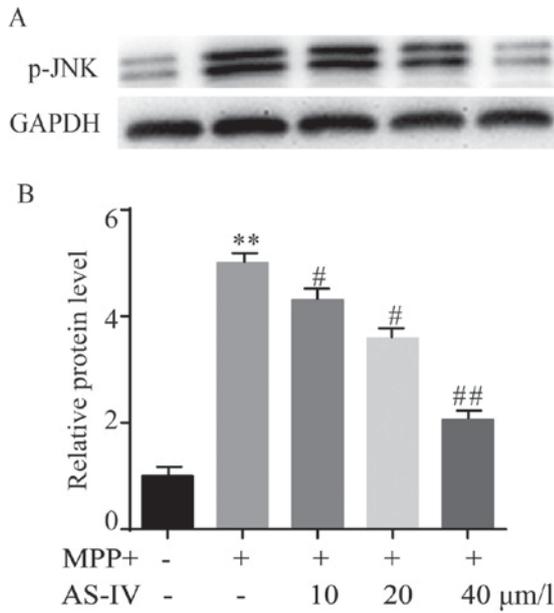


Figure 4. AS-IV reduces MPP⁺-induced elevation of p-JNK in astrocytes. AS-IV inhibited MPP⁺ induced over-expression of p-JNK in a dose-dependent manner (A). The statistical data verified that AS-IV notably repressed MPP⁺ generated upregulation of p-JNK (B). **P<0.01 MPP⁺ group vs. NC group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 AS-IV group vs. MPTP group. NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion; p-JNK, phosphorylated-Jun N-terminal kinase; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine.

AS-IV reduces MPP⁺-induced elevation of p-JNK in astrocytes. The protein level of p-JNK in different groups was assessed by western blot. AS-IV pretreatment dose-dependently inhibited over-expression of p-JNK caused by MPP⁺ (Fig. 4A). The statistical data were presented and demonstrated that AS-IV notably repressed the upregulation of p-JNK that was induced by MPP⁺ (Fig. 4B).

AS-IV represses MPP⁺-induced rise of Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in astrocytes. In MPP⁺ group, Bax protein level was significantly higher than NC group, while Bcl-2 manifested an opposite change profile. Surprisingly, both MPP⁺-induced upregulation of Bax and downregulation of Bcl-2 were reversed by AS-IV (Fig. 5A). After MPP⁺ treatment, Bax/Bcl-2 ratio was obviously higher than NC group, which was remarkably attenuated by AS-IV as in Fig. 5B.

AS-IV attenuates MPP⁺-induced cleaved caspase-3 activation in astrocytes. MPP⁺ elevated the immunoreactivity of cleaved caspase-3 significantly. Astrocytes that were co-administrated with AS-IV (20, 40 μM/l) exhibited a significant lower caspase-3 activity than those treated with MPP⁺ (Fig. 6A). The statistical data were consistent with the result of western blot (Fig. 6B).

Discussion

We found that after injection of MPTP within 6 h, mice in model group presented acute responses, including piloerection and fremitus. While at 4th-10th day after PD model establishment, mice exhibited dyskinesia (chronic responses), for

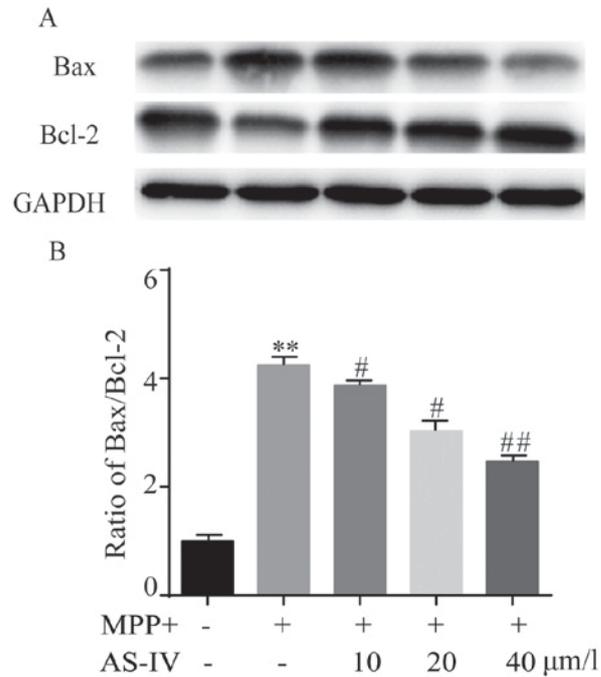


Figure 5. AS-IV represses MPP⁺-induced rise of Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in astrocytes. In MPP⁺ group, Bax protein level was significantly higher and Bcl-2 protein level was lower compared to NC group. MPP⁺-induced upregulation of Bax and downregulation of Bcl-2 were reversed by AS-IV (A). After MPP⁺ treatment, Bax/Bcl-2 ratio was obviously higher than that in NC group, which was remarkably attenuated by AS-IV (B). **P<0.01 MPP⁺ group vs. NC group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 AS-IV groups vs. MPTP group, respectively. NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Bax, Bcl-2-associated X protein; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine.

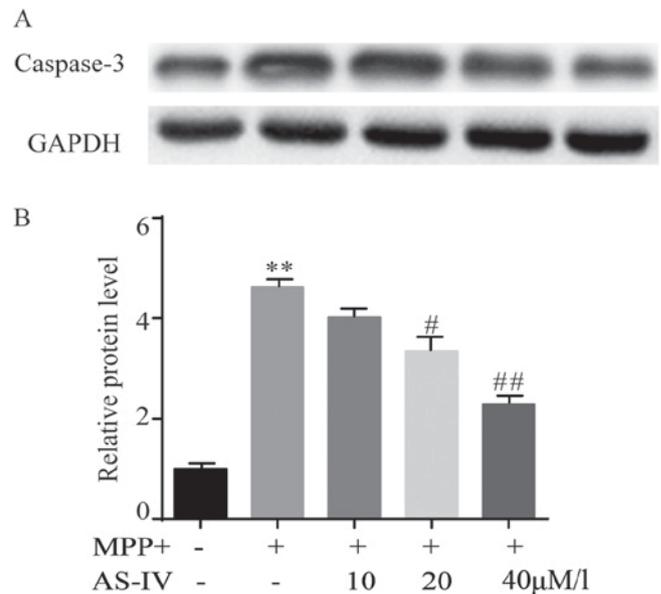


Figure 6. AS-IV attenuates MPP⁺-induced cleaved caspase-3 activation in astrocytes. MPP⁺ elevated the immunoreactivity of cleaved caspase-3 significantly in comparison with NC group. AS-IV (20, 40 μM/l) exhibited a significant lower caspase-3 activity compared to MPP⁺ group (A). The corresponding statistical data were consistent with the result of western blot (B). **P<0.01 MPP⁺ group vs. NC group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 AS-IV group vs. MPTP group. NC, negative control; AS-IV, astragaloside-IV; MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine.

instance, expansion of climbing time and decline of suspension/swimming time, which were consistent with previous reported studies (20-22). Taken together, these behavioral tests demonstrated the successful obtainment of PD model *in vivo*. And AS-IV dose-dependently attenuated the responses of PD mice, moreover, 6 mg/kg AS-IV significantly improved the aforementioned behavioral deficiencies. Mice injected with only 6 mg/kg AS-IV did not exhibit obvious behavioral changes, which suggested that protective effects of AS-IV on PD mice have been dependent on changes of intracellular signaling pathways.

We are eager to explore the effects of MPP+ on PD model *in vitro*. We first investigated whether AS-IV alone showed cytotoxicity on astrocytes. MTT assay was carried out and verified that AS-IV (10, 20 and 40 μ M) did not exhibit serious toxic effects *in vitro*. Thereafter, we performed the experiments as followed.

Effects of AS-IV on MPP+ induced astrocyte cell apoptosis was conducted by FITC. After the establishment of PD model *in vitro*, higher cell apoptosis rate was found in MPP+ group compared with NC group, which was dose-dependently and significantly rescued by co-administration of 20 or 40 μ M/l AS-IV. These data suggested that AS-IV served as a protective role against MPP+-induced cytotoxicity in astrocytes.

Meanwhile, we evaluated the influence of AS-IV on cell viability of astrocytes. MTT assay indicated significantly lower cell viability in MPP+ group than that in NC group, and AS-IV (10, 20 and 40 μ M/l) co-administration elevated MPP+ induced downregulation of cell viability a dose-dependent manner.

JNK signaling pathway was known to be implicated in numerous kinds of stress-mediated apoptosis, for instance, nerve growth factor withdrawal, excitotoxic stress and oxidative stress (23,24). And elevation of p-JNK (activated JNK) was discovered in SNc of MPTP-treated PD mice (25,26). Mounting evidences manifested the involvement of JNK in the process of cell apoptosis (27). We did western blot to assess protein level of p-JNK after MPP+ or MPP+/AS-IV treatments. Interestingly, compared with NC group, MPP+ upregulated p-JNK protein level, indicating the response of p-JNK to MPP+ in astrocytes, co-treatment of AS-IV (10, 20 and 40 μ M/l) downregulated MPP+-induced elevation of p-JNK. Thus, the data suggested that AS-IV might exert an anti-apoptotic effect via suppressing JNK apoptotic pathway.

Tumor-suppressor protein p53 was discovered to be activated following exposure to MPTP (28,29). Furthermore, JNK signaling pathway collaborated with p53 in activating Bax and resulting in Bax-mediated cell apoptosis. Members of Bcl-2 family were reported to participate in the process of MPP+ generated cell death (30). Moreover, studies also indicated the importance of Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in determining cell fate (31). We conducted western blot to explore whether Bax and Bcl-2 were affected by MPP+ *in vitro*. Results showed that, in MPP+ group, Bax protein level was significantly higher, while Bcl-2 protein level was significantly lower compared to NC group, both of which were reversed by AS-IV. Compared with NC group, obviously higher Bax/Bcl-2 ratio was found in MPP+ group which was in consistent with previous studies (32), and the elevated ratio was remarkably attenuated by AS-IV. These data indicated that the decline of Bax/Bcl-2 ratio by AS-IV

might due to repression of p-JNK protein level, an upstream regulator of Bax/Bcl-2.

In apoptotic cells, caspase-3 could be activated by extrinsic (death ligand) and intrinsic (mitochondrial) pathways (33,34). A recent study reported that in SH-SY5Y cells, AS-IV significantly reversed MPP+-induced elevated activity of caspase-3 (35). We carried out western blot to investigate the effects of AS-IV on caspase-3 in astrocytes. Results indicated that MPP+ elevated the immunoreactivity of cleaved caspase-3 significantly. And astrocytes that were co-administrated with AS-IV (20, 40 μ M/l) exhibited a significant lower caspase-3 activity than those treated with MPP+.

Taken together, we proposed that AS-IV might be a neuroprotective agent for PD via repressing the activation of JNK/Bax/Bcl2/caspase-3 signaling pathway.

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