

Investigations of antioxidative activity against oxidative stress induced by hydrogen peroxide in PC-12 neuronal cells from enzymatic hydrolysates of *Flammulina velutipes*

Department of Biotechnology, College of Biomedical & Health Science, KonKuk University

Seung-Jae Lee, Hyuck-Ju Kwon, Hyun-Jung Oh, Jin-Woo Hwang, Yon-Suk Kim, Beoung Ou Lim, and Pyo-Jam Park\*

팽이버섯 효소 가수분해 추출물의 항산화성 및 신경세포 보호효과

건국대학교 생명공학과 : 이승재, 권혁주, 오현정, 황진우, 김연숙, 임병우, 박표잠\*

Objectives

*Flammulina velutipes* has been used as a traditional medicine in Korea, China, Japan and other Asian countries for the treatment of various diseases, including oral ulcer, gastroenteric disorder, lymphatic disease and other cancers. It has been reported that *Flammulina velutipes* showed anti-inflammation, and anti-angiogenesis effects, stimulating humoral and cell-mediated immunity, as well as inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis. In this study suggest that enzymatic extracts of *Flammulina velutipes* possess antioxidative activity.

Materials and Methods

○ Materials

*Phellinus linteus* was sourced from a local market (Chungju, Korea). In addition PC-12 Cells was obtained from Pukyong National University.

○ Methods

**Free radical scavenging** DPPH radical - A sample solution of 30 μL of each enzymatic extracts, was added to 30 μL of DPPH (30 μM) in methanol solution. After mixing vigorously for 10 sec, the solution was then transferred into a 100 μL Teflon capillary tube, and the scavenging activity of each enzymatic extract on DPPH radical was measured using a JES-FA ESR spectrometer (Jeol Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).

Alkyl radical - Alkyl radicals were generated by AAPH. The phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) reaction mixtures containing 10 mM AAPH, 10 mM 4-POBN, and indicated concentrations of tested samples were incubated at 37°C in a water bath for 30 min and then transferred to a 100 μL teflon capillary tube. The spin adduct was recorded on an ESR spectrometer.

**Flow cytometer** For sub-G1 and cell cycle analysis, PC-12 cells were suspended in ethanol with 0.5% Tween-20 and left for 24 hr at 4°C. The cells were harvested by centrifugation and resuspended in 1.0 mL of PBS with 0.05 mg/mL of propidium iodide and 10 μg/mL of RNase A, and incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The analysis of apoptotic cell death was performed by measuring the hypodiploid DNA contents using a flow cytometer (FACS-caliber; Becton Dickinson, NJ, USA). The cells in sub-G1 population was considered as apoptotic cells and percentage of each phase of cell cycle was determined.

\* 주저자 연락처(Corresponding author): 박표잠 E-mail : parkpj@kku.ac.kr Tel : 043-840-3588

## Results

The *Flammulina velutipes* were enzymatically hydrolyzed by 8 protease ( $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin, Alcalase, Flavourzyme, Neutrase, Papain, Pepsin, Protamex and Trypsin). The DPPH radical scavenging activity of  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin extracts was the highest, and the  $IC_{50}$  values was 475  $\mu$ g/mL. The  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin extracts showed the highest alkyl radical scavenging activity, and the  $IC_{50}$  values was 407  $\mu$ g/mL. In addition, the  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin extracts decreased cell death in PC-12 cells against  $H_2O_2$ -induced oxidative damage.

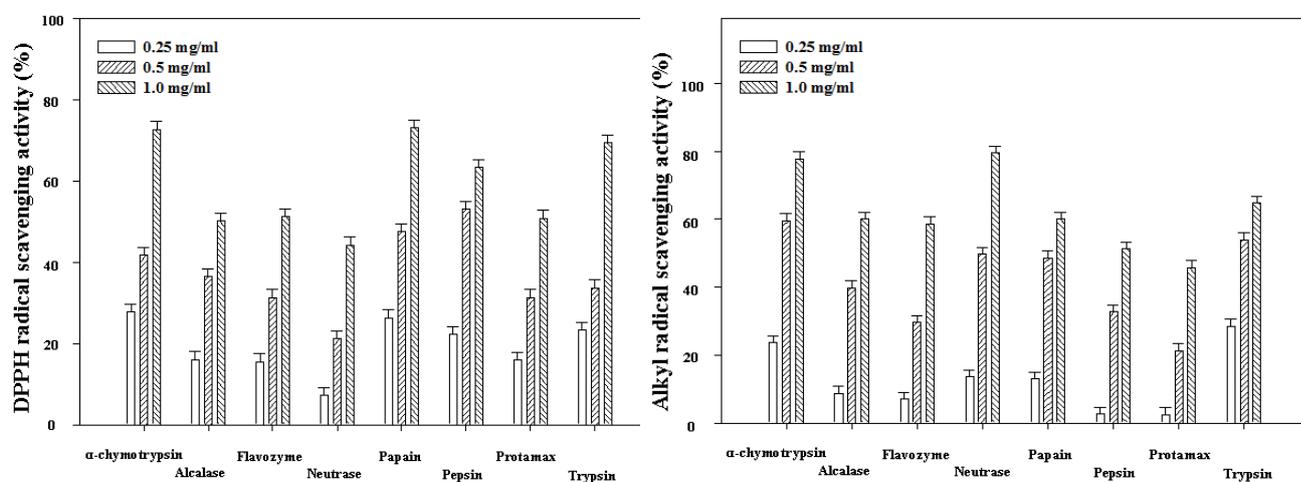


Fig 1. DPPH (left) and alkyl (right) radical scavenging activity of various enzymatic extracts by protease hydrolysis from *Flammulina velutipes*