

Assessment of the Cardioprotection Offered by Fisetin in H₂O₂-induced Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp)

Jeong-Soo Lee¹, Eun-Seok Park^{2,†} and In-Sik Kim^{1,3,†}

¹Department of Senior Healthcare, BK21 Plus Program, Graduate School, Eulji University, Daejeon 34824, Korea

²Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, Kyungbok University, Gyeonggi-do 12051, Korea

³Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, School of Medicine, Eulji University, Daejeon 34824, Korea

The aim of this study was to evaluate the protective function of fisetin, a natural flavonoid in zebrafish heart for the treatment of myocardial infarction in coronary and ischemic heart disease. For this purpose, we induced oxidative stress zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) by H₂O₂ and then administered fisetin, the protective effect of fisetin was determined by measuring the heart rate following fisetin administration. After testing the toxicity of fisetin, we found that the heart rate increased in a concentration-dependent manner, however there was no difference between the heart rates of embryos and adults. The improved heart rate demonstrated the cardioprotective effect of fisetin. The result showed that fisetin, at concentration of 3 and 5 μM, significantly increased heart rate compared with the heart with H₂O₂ alone. This indicates that fisetin plays an important role in the prevention of heart damage and treatment of cardiovascular diseases caused by oxidative stress due to ischemia / reperfusion.

Key Words: Fisetin, Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp), Cardiovascular disease, H₂O₂

심혈관계질환은 전세계적으로 사망률 1위를 차지하고 있는 질환이다(Bots et al., 2017). 심혈관계질환에는 심근경색, 고혈압, 부정맥, 동맥경화에 의한 허혈성 심장질환 등이 주요 심장질환이며, 뇌졸중과 말초혈관질환 등이 혈관 질환이다(Kuller et al., 2017). 심장에 산소와 영양을 공급하는 관상동맥이 좁아지거나 막혀 발생하는 심근경색과 협심증을 유발하고, 위험 요인에는 고혈압, 당뇨, 흡연 그리고 고지혈증, 비만, 운동부족, 스트레스, 여성의 폐경, 그리고 유전적 요인 등이 심근 세포의 세포 사멸에 중요한 역할을 관여한다는 것을 보고하였다(Wei et al., 2017). 심근

세포 사멸 증가는 심근 허혈/재관류(I/R)로 세포의 양의 감소됨에 따라 심장 기능을 감소시키고 심부전증을 촉진시킨다(DeBerge et al., 2017). 따라서 심장 혈관과 심장근육 세포 사멸에 초점을 맞춘 연구는 심혈관질환 예방에서 매우 중요한 부분이다(Sara et al., 2017). 최근 몇 년간의 연구에 따르면 허혈 / 재관류 손상을 포함한 많은 요인들이 심근 세포에서 세포 사멸을 일으킬 수 있음이 밝혀졌다(Andrienko et al., 2017). 따라서 많은 연구를 통해 산화 스트레스와 같은 세포 독성 자극으로부터 심근 세포를 보호하는 방법에 중점을 두었다(Park et al., 2017). I / R 손상

*Received: December 21, 2017 / Revised: May 29, 2018 / Accepted: June 15, 2018

†Corresponding author: In-Sik Kim. Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science School of Medicine, Eulji University 77, Gyeryoung-ro 771 beon-gil, Jung-Gu, Daejeon 34824, Korea.

Tel: +82-42-259-1753, Fax: +82-42-259-1759, e-mail: orientree@eulji.ac.kr

†Corresponding author: Eun-Seok Park. Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, Kyungbok University, 425, Kyeongbokdae-ro, Jinjeop-eup, Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do 12051, Korea.

Tel: +82-31-539-5430, Fax: +82-31-570-9929, e-mail: eunspark@kbu.ac.kr

©The Korean Society for Biomedical Laboratory Sciences. All rights reserved.

©This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

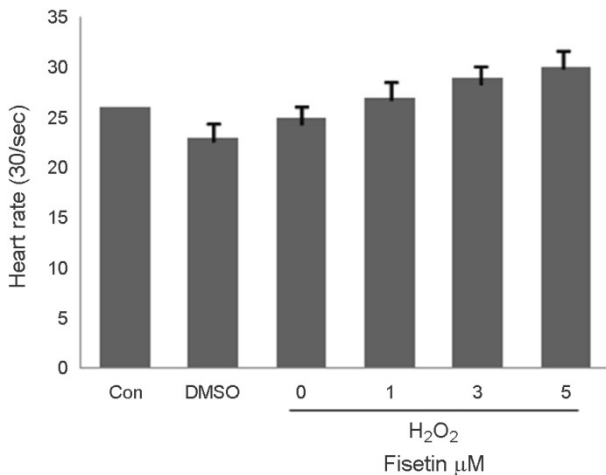


Fig. 1. Fisetin is not toxic to zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp). After scattering for 48 hours, 10~20 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos were placed in each well of a six well plate. Different concentrations of fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μ M) were dispensed into each well and the embryos were incubated at 28.5 $^{\circ}$ C. for 24 hours. After 72 hours of scattering, the cells were observed under a microscope (100 \times , 400 \times). The heart rate/30 sec was 28 \pm 2.4 for 0 μ M of fisetin, 25 \pm 1.5 for 1 μ M of fisetin, 28 \pm 0.3 for 3 μ M of fisetin, and 29 \pm 0.3 for 5 μ M of fisetin, showing that fisetin was toxic to the embryos.

은 직접적으로 또는 간접적으로 증가된 세포질 칼슘 농도를 유도하는 산화 스트레스로 인한 미토콘드리아 기능 장애로 나타난다(Swerdlow, 2017). Myocardial I/R 손상으로 인한 미토콘드리아 기능 장애는 mitochondrial permeability transition pore의 개방을 유발하여 반응성 산소 종(reactive oxygen species, ROS) 유발 세포 사멸의 중대한 개시 단계인 시토크롬 c의 세포질로의 방출을 초래한다(Yang et al., 2017). 과산화수소 H_2O_2 , superoxide radical, hydroxyl radical, peroxynitrite를 포함하는 ROS는 증가하고 심근 I/R 손상의 병인에 관여한다고 본다(Khaper et al., 2017).

Fisetin (tetrahydroxyflavone)은 항산화 작용을 하는 플라보노이드계로서 자유 라디칼을 제거할 수 있고, 세포 내에서 소수성 화합물로서 세포막에 붙어 항산화 효과를 발휘한다(Das et al., 2017). Fisetin은 양배추, 양파, 사과, 등에 포함되어 있고, 항암, 항 혈관 신생 및 신경 보호 효과가 있는 것으로 입증되었다(Chirumbolo, 2014). Fisetin이 H_2O_2 에 의해 유도된 산화 스트레스와 세포 손상으로 부터 심근 세포를 보호하는 것으로 보고되었다(Bai et al., 2016). 따라서 심장근육 절제 후 재생을 하는 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp)로 H_2O_2 유발 산화 손상에 대한 강력한 심

장박동을 통하여 심장 보호 효과를 발휘한다는 것을 발견하였다.

경북대학교 제브라피쉬 은행으로부터 제브라피쉬(*Danio rerio*) 은행등록번호 ZOMB 0006 일반명 Tg [cmlc2: egfp], 소재분류동물은 척추동물, 소재종류는 개체, 속명, *Danio*, 종명은 *rerio*, 확보일 1996-03-01, Line Type transgenic, Phenotype, 심장(myocardium), Target Gene cardiac myosin light chain 을 산란 48시간 된 것을 공급받았다.

산란 48시간 된 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryo를 6 well plate에 각 well에 10~20개로 넣고, fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μ M)를 분주 후 28.5 $^{\circ}$ C서 24시간 인큐베이션 하여 산란 72시간 후 현미경으로 관찰하였다(100X, 400X (Fig. 1). 30초 동안 심장박동수가 0 μ M은 28 \pm 2.4, 1 μ M은 25 \pm 1.5, 3 μ M은 28 \pm 0.3, 5 μ M은 29 \pm 0.3으로 fisetin에 대한 독성이 없는 것으로 나타났다(Fig. 1).

Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) 배지 E3 embryonic stuck solution 60X로 희석하여 산란 후 48시간 지난 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg [cmlc2: egfp]를 28.5 $^{\circ}$ C에서 24시간 인큐베이션 후 개체로 부화시켜 10일간 길렀다.

10일 자란 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) 개체를 6 well plate에 각각의 well에 3~5마리 정도 분할하여 넣고, well마다 2.5 mL를 기준으로 fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μ M)를 첨가 후 28.5 $^{\circ}$ C 인큐베이터에서 24시간 후 즉, 산란 11일째 현미경 A12.0706 Nikon E200 100X, 400X로 심장박동을 측정 하였다. 자료의 통계분석은 Windows SPSS Program (ver. 20, Chicago, IL, USA)을 이용하여 유의 차를 compare means one-sample test로 검증한 후 $P < 0.05$ 수준에서 95% 신뢰 구간으로 표시하였다.

산란 48시간 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp)의 embryo를 6 well plate에 각각의 well마다 10~20개씩 넣고, 각각의 well에 2.5 mL를 기준으로 600 μ M H_2O_2 를 분주하고 1시간 후 fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μ M)를 분주하였다. 배아를 28.5 $^{\circ}$ C에서 24시간 인큐베이터에서 배양 후 즉 산란 후 72시간 지난 것을 현미경으로 30초간 심장박동을 측정 한 결과 fisetin을 처리하지 않은 0 μ M은 모두 사멸하여 배아가 깨져 있었다. 1 μ M은 8.0 \pm 5.0 ($P < 0.005$) 심장이 간헐적으로 뛰었고, 전체적으로 혈류나 체액의 흐름도 거의 보이지 않았으며, 배아 내에서 몸체가 심히 뒤틀리며 요동을 치는 것을 확인하였다. 3 μ M은 25 \pm 7.6% ($P < 0.001$), 5 μ M은 29 \pm 5.0% ($P < 0.000$)로 fisetin의 농도 의존적으로 심장박동수가 늘어 나는 것을 확인하였다(Fig. 2).

부화되어 10일 자란 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2:

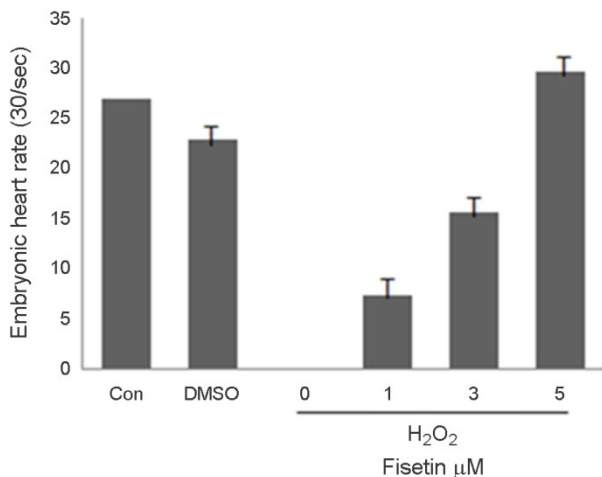


Fig. 2. Fisetin protects the heart against damage induced by H₂O₂ in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryo. 10-zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos were placed in each well of a six-well plate for 48 hrs. 600 μM H₂O₂ was then dispensed into each well and after one hour, the heart rate/30 sec was measured with a microscope at 100× and 400× after incubation in an incubator at 28.5°C for 72 hours. All the measurements were completed, and the embryos not treated with fisetin (0 μM) were found to be killed and broken. The heart rate/30 sec was 8.0 ± 5.0 ($P < 0.005$) for 1 μM of fisetin: the heart was found to beat intermittently. Overall, there was almost no flow of blood or body fluid, and the body was severely twisted in the embryo. The heart rate/30 sec was 25 ± 7.6% ($P < 0.001$) for 3 μM of fisetin and 29 ± 5.0% ($P < 0.000$) for 5 μM of fisetin, indicating that fisetin increased the heart rate in a dose-dependent manner.

egfp) 개체를 6 well plate의 각각 well마다 3~5마리 정도 분할하여 넣고, 각각의 well에 2.5 mL를 기준으로 600 μM H₂O₂를 분주한 후 1시간 후에 fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μM)를 첨가하여 분주하였다. 그리고 28.5°C 인큐베이터에서 24시간 후 즉 산란 11일째 현미경으로 30초간 심장박동을 측정할 결과 control 27±5.0% ($P < 0.000$), 0 μM은 8.0±5.0 ($P < 0.005$)로 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) 개체의 심장이 불규칙하고 아가미를 심하게 벌리며 힘들게 호흡을 했으며, 1 μM는 14.3±7.6 ($P < 0.004$)로 심장박동이 간헐적으로 불규칙하게 뛰었다. 3 μM는 27±5.0% ($P < 0.000$), 5 μM은 29±4.0% ($P < 0.000$)으로 fisetin의 농도 의존적으로 심장박동 수가 늘어 난 것을 확인하였다(Fig. 3).

종합적으로 볼 때 fisetin (3, 7, 3', 4'-tetrahydroxyflavone)은 (Alireza et al., 2017) 등의 연구에 항산화 효과가 있음이 보고가 되어졌고(Sona et al., 2016) 등에 따르면 알레르기성 기관지확장제로도 효과가 있음이 보고되었다. 이러한 결과는 fisetin의 잠재적인 심장 보호 효과가 zebrafish (*Danio*

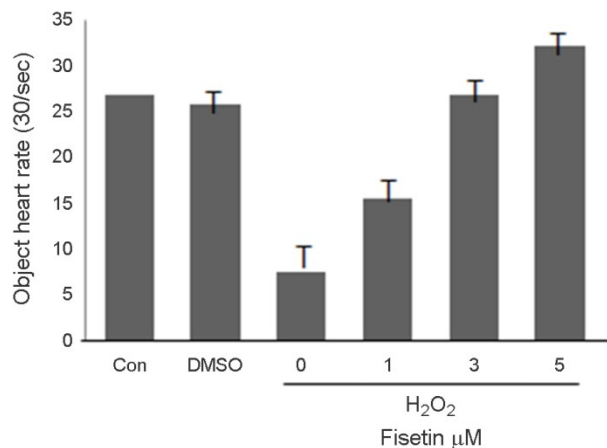


Fig. 3. Fisetin protects the heart against damage induced by H₂O₂ in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) that was maintained for 10 days. 3~5 zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos grown for 10 days were placed in each well of a six-well plate, 600 μM H₂O₂ was then dispensed into each well, and after one hour, different concentrations of fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μM) were added to each well. After incubation for 24 hours at 28.5°C in an incubator, that is, on day 11 of scattering, the heart rate/30 sec was measured for 30 seconds by a microscope at 100× and 400×. The results showed that the heart of the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos was irregular, and the gills were severely dilated; heavy breathing was also observed. The heart rate/30 sec was 27 ± 5.0% ($P < 0.000$), in case of the control and 8.0 ± 5.0 for 0 μM of fisetin, and 14.3 ± 7.6 ($P < 0.004$) for 1 μM of fisetin; and intermittent jerking of the heart beat was observed. The heart rate/30 sec was 27 ± 5.0% ($P < 0.000$) for 3 μM of fisetin and 29 ± 4.0% for 5 μM of fisetin, confirming that the heart rate was increased by fisetin in a concentration dependent manner ($P < 0.000$).

rerio)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp)의 배아와 개체 모두 심장박동수를 농도 의존적으로 증가를 시킨 것을 볼 때 허혈/재관류에 의한 심장 손상과 산화적 스트레스를 통해 유도된 심장혈관질환의 예방 및 치료에 강한 효과가 있음을 시사한다.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

REFERENCES

- Alireza FN, Mohammad A. Antioxidant properties of the flavonoid fisetin: An updated review of *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies Trends in Food Science & Technology. 2017. 34-44.

- Andrienko TN, Pasdois P, Pereira GC, Ovens MJ, Halestrap AP. The role of succinate and ROS in reperfusion injury - A critical appraisal. *J Mol Cell Cardiol.* 2017. 110: 1-14.
- Bai J, Zheng Y, Wang G, Liu P. Protective Effect of D-Limonene against Oxidative Stress-Induced Cell Damage in Human Lens Epithelial Cells via the p38 Pathway. *Oxid Med Cell Longev.* 2016. 2016: 5962832.
- Bots SH, Peters SAE, Woodward M. "Sex differences in coronary heart disease and stroke mortality: a global assessment of the effect of ageing between 1980 and 2010". *BMJ Global Health.* 2017. 27: 2.
- Chirumbolo S. Dietary assumption of plant polyphenols and prevention of allergy. *Curr Pharm Des.* 2014. 20: 811-839.
- Das J, Singh R, Sharma D. Antiepileptic effect of fisetin in iron-induced experimental model of traumatic epilepsy in rats in the light of electrophysiological, biochemical, and behavioral observations. *Nutr Neurosci.* 2017. 20.
- DeBerge M, Yeap XY, Dehn S, Zhang S, Grigoryeva L, Misener S, Procissi D, Zhou X, Lee DC, Muller WA, Luo X, Rothlin C, Tabas I, Thorp EB. MerTK Cleavage on Resident Cardiac Macrophages Compromises Repair After Myocardial Ischemia Reperfusion Injury. 2017. 29: 121.
- Khaper N, Bailey CDC, Ghugre NR, Reitz C, Awosanmi Z, Waines R, Martino TA. Implications of disturbances in circadian rhythms for cardiovascular health: A new frontier in free radical biology. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 2017.
- Kuller LH, Lopez OL, Gottdiener JS, Kitzman DW, Becker JT, Chang Y, Newman AB. "Subclinical Atherosclerosis, Cardiac and Kidney Function, Heart Failure, and Dementia in the Very Elderly". *Journal of the American Heart Association.* 2017. 22: 6.
- Park ES, Kang DH, Kang JC, Jang YC, Lee MJ, Chung HJ, Yi KY, Kim DE, Kim BK, Shin HS. *Arch Pharm Res.* 2017. 40: 640-654.
- Sara N, Anabela PR, Carlos MP, Flávio RS. Diabetic Cardiomyopathy: Focus on Oxidative Stress, Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Inflammation. 2017.
- Sona F, Ivana K, Lenka P, Marta J, Lukas P, Martina S. Bronchodilatory, antitussive and anti-inflammatory effect of morin in the setting of experimentally induced allergic asthma. First Published. 2016.
- Swerdlow RH. Mitochondria and Mitochondrial Cascades in Alzheimer's Disease. *J Alzheimers Dis.* 2017.
- Wei M, Brandhorst S, Shelehchi M, Mirzaei H, Cheng CW, Budniak J, Groshen S, Mack WJ, Guen E, Di Biase S, Cohen P, Morgan TE, Dorff T, Hong K, Michalsen A, Laviano A, Longo VD. "Fasting-mimicking diet and markers/risk factors for aging, diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disease". *Science Translational Medicine.* 2017. 15: 9.
- Yang M, Wang B, Gao J, Zhang Y, Xu W, Tao L. Spinosad induces programmed cell death involves mitochondrial dysfunction and cytochrome C release in *Spodoptera frugiperda* Sf9 cells. *Chemosphere.* 2017. 169: 155-161.

<https://doi.org/10.15616/BSL.2018.24.2.130>

Cite this article as: Lee JS, Park ES, Kim IS. Assessment of the Cardioprotection Offered by Fisetin in H₂O₂-induced Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp). *Biomedical Science Letters.* 2018. 24: 130-133.