Results: Immobilisation time (IT) in FST after the administration of imipramine was shorter than the control, same as for subgroups treated with AE, I, II and VS. In the subgroup treated with fluoxetine, IT in TST was shorter than the control time, and the same was observed in subgroups treated with AE, I, II and VS.

Significant binding energies were found for Serotonin Reuptake Transporter (SERT) and verbenalin (−7.20 kcal/mol) and verbascome (−6.61 kcal/mol), and for the Leucine Transporter (LeuT), the homologue of the noradrenaline reuptake transporter, and verbenalin (−6.27 kcal/mol) and caffeic acid (−5.85 kcal/mol).

Conclusion: In both pharmacodynamic tests the antidepressive effect of AE and VS has been confirmed. Verbenalin and verbascome binding energies and poses in interaction with SERT were similar to those of paroxetine. For LeuT, verbenalin showed both a similar binding energy and pose to that of imipramine, whereas caffeic acid showed only a similar binding energy.1–4

References
4. Makino Y, Kondo S, Nishimura Y, Tsukamoto Y, Huang ZL, Urade Y. Hastatoside with fluoxetine, IT in TST was shorter than the control time, and in groups I/R3d, I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group and group vitD + I/R3d. Expression of GFAP has significantly risen in all groups in comparison to group I/R3d, whereas in hippocampus the expression was significantly higher in group vitD + I/R3d than in group I/R3d. Expression of GFAP has significantly risen in all groups in comparison to the control group whereas in hippocampus there was a rise in groups vitD + I/R3d, I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group. There was also a rise of GFAP expression in groups treated with vitamin D (vitD + I/R3d and vitD + I/R7d) in comparison to those that have not been treated (I/R3d, I/R7d).

Conclusion: Vitamin D has positive effect on astrocytes in both structures of gerbils that underwent global cerebral ischemia, especially in hippocampal region.

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PS231
Effects of Vitamin D on the expression of markers of principal neurons, interneurons and astrocytes in cerebral cortex and hippocampus in gerbils exposed to transient global cerebral ischemia
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Aim: Examination of the effects of vitamin D pretreatment on the expression of markers of principal neurons (NeuN), inhibitory interneurons (PV) and astrocytes (GFAP) in cerebral cortex and hippocampus in gerbils who were exposed to transient global cerebral ischemia.

Introduction: Brain ischemia may cause serious damage to the cells in the central nervous system. Vitamin D has an important role in brain injury treatment due to its neuroprotective effects.

Methods: Gerbils were divided in 5 groups: control group; two groups that underwent ischemia and then reperfusion for three (I/R3d) and seven days (I/R7d) and two groups that were treated with vitamin D before I/R (vitD + I/R3d and vitD + I/R7d). Complete blood supply to the brain was cut off for 10 minutes and reperfusion lasted 3 and 7 days. They were daily treated with vitamin D for 7 days prior ischemia. Expression of proteins was detected using Western blot.

Results: No changes were detected in expression of NeuN markers in cortex of experimental groups, while there was increase in expression in hippocampus in groups I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group and group vitD + I/R3d. Expression of PV in cortex was significantly reduced in group I/R7d in comparison to group I/R3d, whereas in hippocampus the expression was significantly higher in group vitD + I/R3d than in group I/R3d. Expression of GFAP has significantly risen in all groups in comparison to the control group whereas in hippocampus there was a rise in groups vitD + I/R3d, I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group. There was also a rise of GFAP expression in groups treated with vitamin D (vitD + I/R3d and vitD + I/R7d) in comparison to those that have not been treated (I/R3d, I/R7d).

Conclusion: Vitamin D has positive effect on astrocytes in both structures of gerbils that underwent global cerebral ischemia, especially in hippocampal region.

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PS238
Identification of genetic modifiers of somatic CAG instability in Huntington’s Disease by in vivo CRISPR – Cas9 genome editing
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PS231
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Introduction: Brain ischemia may cause serious damage to the cells in the central nervous system. Vitamin D has an important role in brain injury treatment due to its neuroprotective effects.

Methods: Gerbils were divided in 5 groups: control group; two groups that underwent ischemia and then reperfusion for three (I/R3d) and seven days (I/R7d) and two groups that were treated with vitamin D before I/R (vitD + I/R3d and vitD + I/R7d). Complete blood supply to the brain was cut off for 10 minutes and reperfusion lasted 3 and 7 days. They were daily treated with vitamin D for 7 days prior ischemia. Expression of proteins was detected using Western blot.

Results: No changes were detected in expression of NeuN markers in cortex of experimental groups, while there was increase in expression in hippocampus in groups I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group and group vitD + I/R3d. Expression of PV in cortex was significantly reduced in group I/R7d in comparison to group I/R3d, whereas in hippocampus the expression was significantly higher in group vitD + I/R3d than in group I/R3d. Expression of GFAP has significantly risen in all groups in comparison to the control group whereas in hippocampus there was a rise in groups vitD + I/R3d, I/R7d and vitD + I/R7d in comparison to the control group. There was also a rise of GFAP expression in groups treated with vitamin D (vitD + I/R3d and vitD + I/R7d) in comparison to those that have not been treated (I/R3d, I/R7d).

Conclusion: Vitamin D has positive effect on astrocytes in both structures of gerbils that underwent global cerebral ischemia, especially in hippocampal region.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.082
Aim: To develop an experimental platform for in vivo investigation of candidate genetic modifiers of somatic CAG instability in Huntington’s disease.

Introduction: Huntington’s disease (HD) is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder caused by a CAG repeat expansion within the huntingtin gene (HTT). Despite being a monogenic disorder, for which the mutation has been known for some time now, no cure or disease-modifying therapy is available, indicating that novel approaches are critical.

Somatic CAG repeat instability, characteristic of mutant HTT alleles, is inversely correlated with patient age of onset and may contribute to HD pathogenesis. This phenotype, common to other trinucleotide repeat disorders, was previously shown to be DNA mismatch repair (MMR) dependent. The DNA repair machinery was further implicated as a modifier of HD age of motor onset in a recent genome wide association study, underlining its promise as a relevant disease mechanism that could potentially be therapeutically targeted.

In this study, we are developing a CRISPR/Cas9-based approach that will enable the investigation of candidate genetic modifiers of HD age of onset as potential modifiers of somatic CAG repeat instability in a HD mouse model.

Methods: We have developed CRISPR reagents against known and candidate genetic modifiers of somatic CAG instability in Huntington’s disease. In preliminary experiments, we treated HD mice with CRISPR reagents against Mlh1 and investigated the level of gene editing achieved as well as the impact on liver CAG instability.

Results: We were able to significantly suppress the CAG expansion process in the liver of HD mice by knocking out the Mlh1 gene in our in vivo CRISPR platform. The efficiency achieved in modifying the instability phenotype makes us very confident that we will be able to test and validate additional candidate modifiers. To that end, we have already validated reagents for efficient knockout of a subset of known and candidate modifier genes and we have developed assays that will allow detailed characterization of gene editing at these sites.

Conclusion: We have successfully developed an in vivo CRISPR-Cas9-based platform that allows for knocking out genes of interest in the liver of adult mice, and consequently perturb the somatic CAG expansion process. We will next use this tool to test the role that candidate genes might play in that disease-relevant process. While the scope of this project was liver oriented, future work will also be aimed at targeting the striatum which is the main site of HD-related pathology.

References

Oncology & Molecular Biology Poster Session
Sunday, September 17th, 10h00
PS021
Regulation of transcription factor MEF2C by RNA binding protein HuR
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Aim: We hypothesized that HuR RNA binding protein regulates MEF2C expression through association with MEF2C mRNA.

Introduction: MEF2C is earliest expressed member of the MADS-box super family during heart development. In the postnatal heart, decreased expression of MEF2C has been associated with myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) heart disease. Hu proteins are known to regulate a wide range of gene expression by modulating mRNA’s half-lives.

Methods: We use Human Fetal Cardiomyocyte cell line RL14. Cells are transfected with Superfect Transfection Reagent(Qiagen). And RNA isolation performed by using RNeasy Plus Mini Kit. Real Time quantitative PCR (q-PCR) analysis performed using Fast SYBR Green Master Mix.

Results: Over expression of HuR in cardiomyocytes derived from primary human fetal ventricle increased MEF2C mRNA 47.3% (p = 0.01). Knocking down of HuR by siRNA decreased MEF2C mRNA by 62% (p = 0.01). RNA Immunoprecipitation showed HuR associated with MEF2C mRNA.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that RNA binding protein HuR associates with MEF2C mRNA in cardiomyocytes. And also HuR positively regulates MEF2C mRNA expression.

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PS024
The effect of prenatal Vitamin C deficiency on endochondral ossification in guinea pigs
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Aim: The aim of the research is to investigate the effect of prenatal vitamin C deficiency on endochondral ossification in guinea pigs.

Introduction: Vitamin C is an essential nutrient which inter alia enables the synthesis of collagen and therefore endochondral ossification. Throughout years a lot of research has been published investigating the exact role of vitamin C and the impairment developed due to its deficiency. However there is insufficient data about the effect of prenatal deficit of vitamin C on the developing bone structures.

Methods: The study encompassed 14 fertilized female albino guinea pigs. Their diet was comprised of vitamin C-free food and ad libitum water enriched with vitamin C. The 10th day of fertilization, experimental group was depleted of vitamin C. Deprivation lasted until the 50th day, after which the females were sacrificed and their fetuses were taken out. Forelegs of fetuses were fixed and dehydrated, after which they were embedded in paraffin and