



Evodiamine Inhibits Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-Induced Inflammation in BV-2 Cells via Regulating AKT/Nrf2-HO-1/NF- κ B Signaling Axis

Tianyu Meng² · Shoupeng Fu¹ · Dewei He¹ · Guiqiu Hu¹ · Xiyu Gao¹ · Yufei Zhang¹ · Bingxu Huang¹ · Jian Du¹ · Ang Zhou¹ · Yingchun Su¹ · Dianfeng Liu¹

Received: 30 October 2019 / Accepted: 1 April 2020

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Abstract

Neuroinflammation is caused by excessive activation of microglia and plays an essential role in neurodegenerative diseases. After activation, microglia produce several kinds of inflammatory mediators, trigger an excessive inflammatory response, and ultimately destroy the surrounding neurons. Therefore, agents that inhibit neuroinflammation may be potential drug candidates for neurodegenerative diseases. Evodiamine (EV) has anti-inflammatory functions in peripheral tissues. However, whether EV exerts the same function in neuroinflammation is not known. In the present study, the aim was to explore whether EV attenuates microglial overactivation and therefore suppresses the development of neuroinflammation in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated BV-2 cells. It was found that EV effectively inhibited expression of proinflammatory mediators (cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)) via AKT/Nrf2/HO-1 activation and suppressed NF- κ B p65 phosphorylation. In addition, EV could suppress LPS-induced inflammatory response and loss of dopaminergic neuron in mouse mesencephalic neuron--glia cells. Hence, these findings demonstrate that EV suppresses neuroinflammation caused by overactivated microglia via regulating the AKT/Nrf2/HO-1/NF- κ B signaling axis.

Keywords Evodiamine · Microglia · Neuroinflammation · Neurodegenerative disease

Abbreviations

EV Evodiamine

LPS Lipopolysaccharide

AKT Protein kinase B

Nrf2 Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2

HO-1 Heme oxygenase-1

NF- κ B Nuclear transcription factor- κ B

Tianyu Meng, Shoupeng Fu, Dewei He, and Guiqiu Hu have contributed equally to this work.

✉ Dianfeng Liu
ccldf@163.com

Tianyu Meng
mengty9916@mails.jlu.edu.cn

Shoupeng Fu
fushoupeng@jlu.edu.cn

Dewei He
m13144303829@163.com

Guiqiu Hu
guiqiu@jlu.edu.cn

Xiyu Gao
gaoxy9916@mails.jlu.edu.cn

Yufei Zhang
zhangyf9916@mails.jlu.edu.cn

Bingxu Huang
huangbingxu123@163.com

Jian Du
jiandu18@mails.jlu.edu.cn

Ang Zhou
zhouang9918@mails.jlu.edu.cn

Yingchun Su
suyc9918@mails.jlu.edu.cn

¹ College of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Jilin University, Changchun, China

² College of Food Science and Engineering, Jilin University, Changchun, China