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Suppression of Oxidative Stress-Induced Apoptosis of Neuronal Cells by Electrolyzed-Reduced Water

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Abstract

We have proposed an active hydrogen reduced water theory that active hydrogen produced by electrolysis of water is stabilized in the form of hydrogenated metal nanocolloids in electrolyzed reduced water (ERW) and scavenges intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS). Because various brain diseases are caused by oxygen stress, we examined the effect of

ERW on oxidative stress-induced apoptosis of neuronal cells. ERW suppressed the H₂O₂-induced cell death of mouse neuroblastoma N1E115 cells, rat pheochromocytoma PC12 cells and mouse neuronal stem SFME cells. ERW lowered the intracellular ROS level of N1E115 cells, suppressing the H₂O₂-induced decrease of mitochondrial membrane potential and intracellular ATP level, which are markers of apoptosis. These results suggested the effectiveness of ERW for prevention of various brain diseases caused by oxidative stress.

Keywords

1E115 Cell

Intracellular Reactive Oxygen Species Level

N1E115 Cell Mouse Neuroblastoma N1E11

Mouse Neuroblastoma N1E11 Cell

These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves.

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