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Neuroprotective effects of callistephin on amyloid β -induced memory impairment in the male rats

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Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder that leads to memory impairment. Herein, we examined the protective effects of callistephin on Amyloid β ($A\beta$) - induced memory impairment. Adult Wistar male rats received intrahippocampal and intraperitoneal injections of the $A\beta$ (25-35) and callistephin, respectively. Learning and memory functions in the rats were examined by Morris water maze (MWM) task. Finally, the antioxidant capacity of hippocampus was measured using ferric ion reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay. Our results showed that $A\beta$ injection increased escape latency and traveled distance in the MWM significantly and callistephin administration attenuated them. $A\beta$ caused a remarkable reduction in FRAP value of the hippocampus and callistephin prevented the decrease of the hippocampal antioxidant status. This data suggest that callistephin may lead to an improvement of AD-induced cognitive dysfunction.

Biography

Sara Soleimani Asl has completed his PhD at the age of 37 years from Tehrana University of Medical Science. She is the director of Hamadan University of Medical Science. She has published more than 37 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed.

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