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## Assessment of the Cardioprotection Offered by Fisetin in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp)

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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  $H_2O_2$  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 heartt 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  $\mu$ M, significantly increased heart rate compared with the heart with  $H_2O_2$  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, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

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 혈관질환이다(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 심장근육세포 사멸에 초점을 맞춘 연구는 심혈관질환 예방에서 매우 중요한 부분이다(Sara et al., 2017). 최근 몇 년간의 연구에 따르면 허혈 / 재관류 손상을 포함한 많은 요인들이심근 세포에서 세포 사멸을 일으킬 수 있음이 밝혀졌다(Andrienko et al., 2017). 따라서 많은 연구를 통해 산화스트레스와 같은 세포 독성 자극으로부터 심근 세포를 보호하는 방법에 중점을 두었다(Park et al., 2017). I/R 손상

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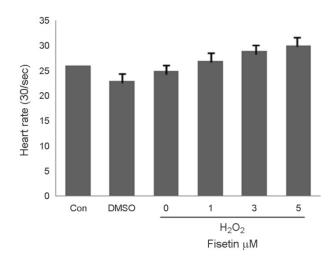


Fig. 1. Fisetin is not toxic to zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp). After scattering for 48 hours,  $10^{\sim}20$  zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos were placed in each well of a six well plate, Different concentrations of fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5  $\mu$ M) were dispensed into each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

은 직접적으로 또는 간접적으로 증가된 세포질 칼슘 농도를 유도하는 산화 스트레스로 인한 미토콘드리아 기능장애로 나타난다(Swerdlow, 2017). Myocardial I/R 손상으로인한 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  $H_2O_2$ 에의해 유도된 산화 스트레스와 세포 손상으로 부터 심근세포를 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 발견 하였다.

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 μM)를 분주 후 28.5℃서 24시간 인큐베이션 하여 산란 72시간 후 현미경으로 관찰하였다(100X, 400X (Fig. 1). 30초 동안 심장박동수가 0 μM는 28±2.4, 1 μM는 25±1.5, 3 μM는 28±0.3, 5 μM는 29±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℃에서 24시간 인 큐베이션 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 µM)를 첨가후 28.5℃ 인큐베이터에서 24시간 후 즉, 산란 11일째 현미경 A12.0706 Nikon E200 100X, 400X로 심장박동을 측정을 하였다. 자료의 통계분석은 Windows SPSS Program (ver. 20, Chicago, IL, USA)을 이용하여 유의 차를 compare means ones-sample test로 검증한 후 P < 0.05 수준에서 95% 신뢰구간으로 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 μM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>를 분주를 하고 1시간 후 fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μM)를 분주하였다. 배아를 28.5℃에서 24시간 인큐베이터에서 배양 후 즉 산란 후 72시간 지난 것을 현미경으로 30초간 심장박동을 측정을 한 결과 fisetin을 처리하지 않은 0 μM은 모두 사멸하여 배아가 깨져 있었다. 1 μM는 8.0±5.0 (*P* < 0.005) 심장이 간 헐적으로 뛰었고, 전체적으로 혈류나 체액의 흐름도 거의 보이지 않았으며, 배아 내에서 몸체가 심히 뒤틀리며 요동을 치는 것을 확인하였다. 3 μM은 25±7.6% (*P* < 0.001), 5 μM은 29±5.0% (*P* < 0.000)로 fisetin의 농도 의존적으로 심장박동수가 늘어 나는 것을 확인하였다(Fig. 2).

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

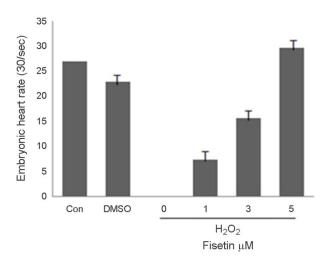


Fig. 2. Fisetin protects the heart against damage induced by  $\rm H_2O_2$  in zebrafish (Danio rerio)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryo. 10-zebrafish (Danio rerio)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos were placed in each well of a six-well plate for 48 hrs.  $600~\mu M~H_2O_2$  was then dispensed into each well and after one hour, the heart rate/30 sec was measured with a microscope at  $100\times$  and  $400\times$  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  $\mu M$ ) were found to be killed and broken. The heart rate/30 sec was  $8.0\pm5.0~(P<0.005)$  for  $1~\mu M$  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  $25\pm7.6\%~(P<0.001)$  for  $3~\mu M$  of fisetin and  $29\pm5.0\%~(P<0.000)$  for  $5~\mu M$  of fisetin, indicating that fisetin increased the heart rate in a dose-dependent manner.

egfp) 개체를 6 well plate의 각각 well마다 3~5마리 정도분할하여 넣고, 각각의 well에 2.5 mL를 기준으로 600 μM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>를 분주를 한 후 1시간 후에 fisetin (0, 1, 3, 5 μM)를 첨가하여 분주하였다. 그리고 28.5℃ 인큐베이터에서 24시간 후 즉 산란 11일째 현미경으로 30초간 심장박동을 측정을 한 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 알레르기성기관지확장제로도 효과가 있음이 보고되었다. 이러한 결과는 fisetin의 잠재적인 심장 보호 효과가 zebrafish (*Danio* 

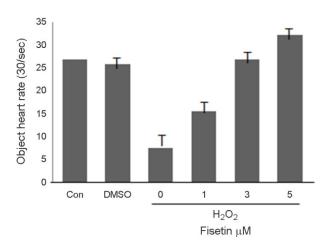


Fig. 3. Fisetin protects the heart against damage induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in zebrafish (Danio rerio)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) that was maintained for 10 days. 3~5 zebrafish (Danio rerio)-Tg (cmlc2: egfp) embryos grown for 10 days were placed in each well of a six-well plate, 600 µM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was than 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  $100\times$  and  $400\times$ . 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  $\pm$  5.0% (P < 0.000), in case of the control and 8.0  $\pm$  5.0 for 0  $\mu$ M of fisetin, and 14.3  $\pm$  7.6 (P < 0.004) for 1  $\mu$ M of fisetin; andintermittent jerking of the heart beat was observed. The heart rate/30 sec was 27  $\pm$  5.0% (P < 0.000) for 3  $\mu$ M of fisetin and 29  $\pm$  4.0% for 5  $\mu$ M 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 심장혈 관질환의 예방 및 치료에 강한 효과가 있음을 시사한다.

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None.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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