

## Research Article

# Synergistic Effect of Quercetin and $\alpha$ -Lipoic Acid on Aluminium Chloride Induced Neurotoxicity in Rats

Soad Saud Al-Otaibi,<sup>1</sup> Maha Mohamad Arafah ,<sup>2</sup> Bechan Sharma ,<sup>3</sup>  
Abdullah Salih Alhomida ,<sup>1</sup> and Nikhat Jamal Siddiqi <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biochemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biochemistry, University of Allahabad, Allahabad 211002, India

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biochemistry, College of Science, P.O. Box 22452, King Saud University, Riyadh 11495, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence should be addressed to Nikhat Jamal Siddiqi; niksiddiqi@gmail.com

Received 24 January 2018; Accepted 5 April 2018; Published 16 May 2018

Academic Editor: Lucio Guido Costa

Copyright © 2018 Sooad Saud Al-Otaibi et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Objectives.** The present study was carried out to study the protective effects of quercetin and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid alone and in combination against aluminium chloride induced neurotoxicity in rats. **Materials and Methods.** The study consisted of eight groups, namely, Group 1: control rats, Group 2: rats receiving aluminium chloride 7 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneal route (i.p) for two weeks, Group 3: rats receiving quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks, Group 4: rats receiving quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight followed by aluminium chloride 7 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks, Group 5: rats receiving  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid 20 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks, Group 6: rats receiving lipoic acid 20 mg/kg body weight followed by aluminium chloride 7 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks, Group 7: rats receiving  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid 20 mg/kg body weight and quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks, and Group 8: rats receiving  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid 20 mg/kg body weight and quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight followed by aluminium chloride 7 mg/kg body weight i.p. for two weeks. The animals were killed after 24 hours of the last dose by cervical dislocation. **Results.** Aluminium chloride treatment of rats resulted in significant increases in lipid peroxidation, protein carbonyl levels, and acetylcholine esterase activity in the brain. This was accompanied with significant decreases in reduced glutathione, activities of the glutathione reductase, and superoxide dismutase. Pretreatment of  $AlCl_3$  exposed rats to either quercetin or  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid also restored altered lipid peroxidation and superoxide dismutase to near normal levels. Quercetin or  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid pretreatment of  $AlCl_3$  exposed rats improved the protein carbonyl and reduced glutathione, glutathione reductase, and acetylcholine esterase activities in rat brains towards normal levels. Combined pretreatment of  $AlCl_3$  exposed rats with quercetin and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid resulted in a tendency towards normalization of most of the parameters. **Conclusions.** Quercetin and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid complemented each other in protecting the rat brain against oxidative stress induced by aluminium chloride.

## 1. Background

Aluminium is ubiquitously distributed as environmental and is an industrial toxicant. It is also present in many food products. It has been implicated in skeletal, haematological, and neurological diseases [1]. Aluminium mimics metals such as magnesium, calcium, and iron in their biological functions and thus causes biochemical alterations [2, 3]. Aluminium induces neurodegeneration, through an increase in Fe accumulation and reactive oxygen species production

[3]. There are numerous studies which show that aluminium promotes iron-dependent lipid peroxidation in rat model [4, 5]. The neutralization of reactive oxygen species is an important strategy to prevent the beginning or progression of pathological processes related to metal intoxication. Quercetin is a polyphenolic flavonoid distributed in the plant kingdom and has been reported to possess antioxidant activity [6].  $\alpha$ -Lipoic acid (ALA) is another antioxidant that can cross the blood-brain barrier [7, 8]. ALA is an endogenous thiol antioxidant, which has effective potential

to regenerate reduced glutathione, quench reactive oxygen species, and chelate metals such as iron, copper, cadmium, and mercury.

The present study was undertaken to investigate the protective effects of two antioxidants, namely, quercetin and ALA in aluminium chloride ( $\text{AlCl}_3$ ) induced neurotoxicity in rats.

## 2. Materials and Methods

**2.1. Chemicals.** All the chemicals were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA.

**2.2. Animals.** Healthy adult male Wistar rats weighing 200–250 g (four to six weeks old) were obtained from the animal house of King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The animals were labeled by identifying ear notches, housed in clean cages, and placed in the animal care room. Rats were allowed free access to food (Purina rodent chow) and tap water. Ethical animal care guidelines were followed. This study was approved by the animal ethics committee of College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (approval number: 4/67/389683).

**2.3. Treatment.** The following experimental groups of rats were studied. All the groups consisted of 16 rats of almost the same age and weight. The rats were injected with  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid (ALA)/aluminium chloride ( $\text{AlCl}_3$ )/quercetin through intraperitoneal route (ip). Group 1 included control rats, Group 2 included rats receiving  $\text{AlCl}_3$  at a dose of 7 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, Group 3 included rats receiving quercetin at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, Group 4 included rats receiving quercetin at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  7 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, Group 5 included rats receiving ALA 20 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, Group 6 included rats receiving ALA 20 mg/kg body weight followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  7 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, Group 7 included rats receiving ALA 20 mg/kg body weight and quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight for two weeks, and Group 8 included rats receiving ALA 20 mg/kg body weight and quercetin 50 mg/kg body weight followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  7 mg/kg body weight for two weeks. The animals were killed after 24 hours of the last dose by cervical dislocation.

**2.4. Preparation of Sample.** The brains were dissected out from the rats, cleared of the adhering tissues, weighed, and homogenized in normal saline (10% W/V). The homogenates were centrifuged at 3000g for 10 minutes. The resulting supernatants were used for biochemical assays.

**2.5. Biochemical Assays.** Lipid peroxidation was determined by the method of Utley et al., 1967 [9]. Protein carbonyl level in the samples was determined by the method Levine et al., 1990 [10]. Reduced glutathione was estimated by the method of Beutler et al., 1963 [11]. Glutathione reductase activity was assayed by the method of Goldberg and Spooner 1987 [12]. Superoxide dismutase was estimated by the method of

Kakkar et al., 1984 [13]. Catalase was assayed by the method Aebi 1984 [14]. The activity of acetyl choline esterase was determined according to the method of Ellman et al., 1961 [15]. The protein content in the sample was measured by the method of Markwell et al., 1978 [16], using bovine serum albumin as the standard.

**2.6. Preparation of the Sample for Light Microscopy.** The brain was removed and fixed in 10% formalin and stored till further processed for microscopy. Tissues were processed to obtain 5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick paraffin wax, stained with haematoxylin and eosin according to the method of Bancroft and Stevens, 1996 [17], and used for histopathological examination.

**2.7. Statistical Analysis.** Quantitative data were statistically represented in terms minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation (SD). Comparisons before and after the treatment were done using paired samples *T*-test for comparing two parametric readings for the same group. One-way ANOVA test was used when more than two groups were compared and comparison between the groups was done using Dunnett's multiple comparison test. Correlation between various variables was done using Person correlation coefficient (*R*) and graphic representations were done using linear regression. A probability value (*p* value) less than or equal to 0.05 was considered significant. All statistical calculations were done using computer program SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) statistical program version (16.0). Graphs were prepared using SPSS statistical program version (16.0) (Correlation Graphs) and InStat® package for personal computers (Graph Pad TM Software, Inc., San Diego, USA, for means with error bars graphs).

## 3. Results

Table 1 shows the effect of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ , quercetin, and ALA treatment alone and in combination on oxidative stress indices in rat brains.  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment caused a significant increase of 242% in lipid peroxidation of brain when compared with that of control rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). Treatment of rats with quercetin followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  however restored the elevated lipid peroxidation to near normal levels ( $p > 0.05$ ). Similarly pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats with ALA restored the increased lipid peroxidation to near normal levels in the brain of rats. Quercetin and ALA by themselves caused no significant changes in lipid peroxidation in rat brains ( $p > 0.05$ ). Pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rat with both quercetin and ALA also restored the elevated lipid peroxidation in brain to normal values.

$\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment of rats resulted in a significant increase of 119% in the protein carbonyl levels of brains in rats when compared to control rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). Quercetin and ALA caused significant decreases of 14% and 12% ( $p < 0.05$ ), respectively, in protein carbonyl when compared to protein carbonyl level in the brain of control rats. Treatment of rats with either quercetin or ALA followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  resulted in significant decrease ( $p < 0.001$ ) in brain protein carbonyl level when compared to that in  $\text{AlCl}_3$  alone in treated rats.

TABLE 1: Effect of aluminum chloride, quercetin, and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid (ALA) treatment on oxidative stress indices in rat brain.

Experimental groups	Lipid peroxidation <sup>a</sup>	Protein carbonyl <sup>b</sup>
Control	4.21 $\pm$ 0.61	34.0 $\pm$ 2.39
Aluminum chloride	14.4 $\pm$ 0.2 <sup>***</sup>	74.6 $\pm$ 4.98 <sup>***</sup>
Quercetin	3.7 $\pm$ 0.21 <sup>NS</sup>	29.4 $\pm$ 1.25*
Quercetin + aluminum chloride	4.72 $\pm$ 0.26 <sup>NS</sup>	38.5 $\pm$ 2.37 <sup>@</sup>
$\alpha$ -Lipoic acid	3.67 $\pm$ 0.249 <sup>NS</sup>	29.8 $\pm$ 1.17*
$\alpha$ -Lipoic acid + aluminum chloride	4.77 $\pm$ 0.272 <sup>NS</sup>	38.2 $\pm$ 1.59 <sup>@</sup>
Quercetin + $\alpha$ -lipoic acid	3.58 $\pm$ 0.23 <sup>NS</sup>	29.69 $\pm$ 2.32 <sup>***</sup>
Quercetin + $\alpha$ -lipoic acid + aluminum chloride	4.14 $\pm$ 0.07 <sup>NS</sup>	32.7 $\pm$ 1.81 <sup>NS</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Values are expressed as  $\pm$  nmoles  $\times 10^{-7}$  of MDA formed/min/mg protein; <sup>b</sup>values are expressed as  $\pm \mu$  M protein carbonyl/mg protein; <sup>\*\*\*</sup> significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.001$ ); \* significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.05$ ); <sup>NS</sup> nonsignificant as compared to control ( $p > 0.05$ ); <sup>@</sup> significant as when compared to AlCl<sub>3</sub> ( $p < 0.05$ ); comparison between the groups was done using Dunnett's multiple comparison test.

TABLE 2: Effect of aluminum chloride, quercetin, and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid (ALA) treatment on various antioxidant defence indices in the brain of rats.

Experimental groups	Reduced glutathione <sup>a</sup>	Glutathione reductase <sup>b</sup>	Superoxide dismutase <sup>c</sup>	Catalase <sup>d</sup>
Control	0.268 $\pm$ 0.024	0.062 $\pm$ 0.003	1.33 $\pm$ 0.14	2.68 $\pm$ 0.30
Aluminum chloride	0.135 $\pm$ 0.011 <sup>***</sup>	0.035 $\pm$ 0.004 <sup>***</sup>	0.90 $\pm$ 0.07 <sup>***</sup>	5.52 $\pm$ 0.34 <sup>***</sup>
Quercetin	0.243 $\pm$ 0.015*	0.065 $\pm$ 0.005 <sup>NS</sup>	1.47 $\pm$ 0.11*	2.28 $\pm$ 0.25*
Quercetin + aluminum chloride	0.223 $\pm$ 0.017 <sup>***@@@</sup>	0.052 $\pm$ 0.001 <sup>***@@@</sup>	1.36 $\pm$ 0.05 <sup>NS</sup>	2.68 $\pm$ 0.20 <sup>NS@@@</sup>
$\alpha$ -Lipoic acid	0.258 $\pm$ 0.019 <sup>NS</sup>	0.063 $\pm$ 0.004 <sup>NS</sup>	1.41 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>NS</sup>	1.97 $\pm$ 0.09 <sup>***</sup>
$\alpha$ -Lipoic acid + aluminum chloride	0.223 $\pm$ 0.015 <sup>***@@@</sup>	0.056 $\pm$ 0.004 <sup>*@@@</sup>	1.28 $\pm$ 0.04 <sup>NS</sup>	1.96 $\pm$ 0.16 <sup>***@@@</sup>
Quercetin + $\alpha$ -lipoic acid	0.290 $\pm$ 0.014 <sup>NS</sup>	0.062 $\pm$ 0.004 <sup>NS</sup>	1.74 $\pm$ 0.19 <sup>***</sup>	2.59 $\pm$ 0.26 <sup>NS</sup>
Quercetin + $\alpha$ -lipoic acid + aluminum chloride	0.247 $\pm$ 0.014 <sup>NS</sup>	0.052 $\pm$ 0.001 <sup>***</sup>	1.58 $\pm$ 0.05 <sup>***</sup>	2.22 $\pm$ 0.22 <sup>**</sup>

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). <sup>\*\*</sup> Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.01$ ). <sup>\*</sup> Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.05$ ). <sup>@@@</sup> Significant as compared to AlCl<sub>3</sub> treated group of rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). <sup>NS</sup> Nonsignificant as compared to control ( $p > 0.05$ ). Comparison between the groups was done using Dunnett's multiple comparison test; <sup>a</sup> values are expressed as  $\pm$  mg of reduced glutathione mg protein<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>b</sup> values are expressed as  $\pm$  millimoles of glutathione reduced min<sup>-1</sup> mg protein<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>c</sup> values are expressed as  $\pm$  units mg protein<sup>-1</sup>. One unit of enzyme was defined as the amount of enzyme which inhibited formazone formation by 50%; <sup>d</sup> values are expressed as  $\pm \mu$  mole of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dissipated min<sup>-1</sup> mg protein<sup>-1</sup>.

Combined treatment of quercetin and ALA to AlCl<sub>3</sub> treated rats resulted in restoration of protein carbonyl to almost normal levels.

Table 2 shows the effect of AlCl<sub>3</sub>, quercetin, and ALA treatment alone and together on various antioxidant defence indices in the brain of rats. AlCl<sub>3</sub> treatment of rats caused a significant decrease of reduced glutathione by 50% when compared to control group ( $p < 0.001$ ). Quercetin treatment also caused a decrease in reduced glutathione content of brain by 9% ( $p < 0.05$ ) when compared to control rats. ALA on the other hand caused no significant alterations on the reduced glutathione content of rat brain. Although quercetin followed by AlCl<sub>3</sub> treatment significantly increased reduced glutathione level when compared to AlCl<sub>3</sub> alone group, it could not restore the brain GSH content to normal level. Though ALA by itself caused no significant change in reduced glutathione concentration, pretreatment of AlCl<sub>3</sub> exposed rats with ALA resulted in significant increase ( $p < 0.001$ ) of reduced glutathione when compared to AlCl<sub>3</sub> treated rats. Quercetin and ALA when administered before AlCl<sub>3</sub> restored the brain reduced glutathione to almost normal levels.

Administration of AlCl<sub>3</sub> to rats caused a highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decrease in glutathione reductase activity by 44% when compared to that in the brain of control rats. Quercetin

and ALA treatment to control rats caused no significant alterations in the glutathione reductase activity of rat brain. Quercetin and ALA pretreatment individually and together with AlCl<sub>3</sub> injected rats caused significant increase ( $p < 0.05$ ) in brain glutathione reductase activity when compared to AlCl<sub>3</sub> treated group. However, they could not restore the glutathione reductase activity in rat brain to normal levels.

AlCl<sub>3</sub> treatment of rats resulted in a significant decrease in superoxide dismutase activity in the brain of rats by 32% ( $p < 0.001$ ) when compared to brain superoxide dismutase activity of control rats. Quercetin treatment of control rats resulted in significant increase of 11% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in brain superoxide dismutase activity when compared to control rat brains. Quercetin pretreatment of AlCl<sub>3</sub> injected rats resulted in restoration of brain superoxide dismutase activity to normal levels. Although ALA caused no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) alteration in the brain superoxide dismutase of control rats, it restored the AlCl<sub>3</sub> altered superoxide dismutase activity to normal value. Combined treatment of quercetin,  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid, and AlCl<sub>3</sub> resulted in a significant increase of brain superoxide dismutase activity by 19% ( $p < 0.001$ ) when compared to control rats.

Administration of AlCl<sub>3</sub> to rats caused a highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase of 106% in the brain catalase

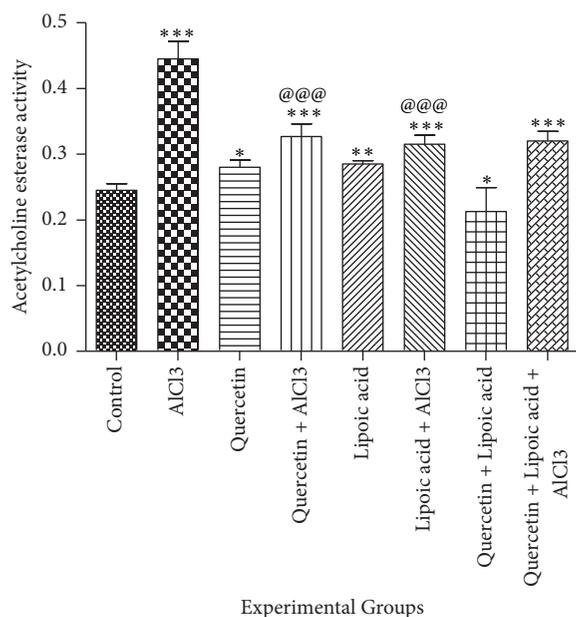


FIGURE 1: The effect of aluminium chloride, quercetin, and lipoic acid treatment on acetylcholine esterase activity in the brain of rats. Enzyme activity is expressed as nmoles of substrate hydrolyzed  $\text{min}^{-1} \text{mg protein}^{-1}$  in the brain of rats. \*\*\*Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). \*\*Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.01$ ). \*Significant as compared to control group of rats ( $p < 0.05$ ). @@@Significant as compared to  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated group of rats ( $p < 0.001$ ). Comparison between the groups was done using Dunnett's multiple comparison test.

activity when compared to control rats. Quercetin and ALA treatment of control rats resulted in significant decrease in brain catalase activity by of 15% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 26% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively, when compared to that in control rats. Pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats with quercetin restored brain catalase activity to normal level. ALA pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) decreased the brain catalase activity below normal levels. Combined pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rats with quercetin plus  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid could not restore the catalase activity in brain to normal level.

Figure 1 shows the effect of aluminium chloride, quercetin, and lipoic acid treatment alone and in combination on acetylcholine esterase activity in the brain of rats.  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment caused a significant increase in brain acetylcholine esterase activity by 82% ( $p < 0.001$ ) when compared to normal rat brains. Quercetin and lipoic acid treatment also resulted in an increase of 14% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 16% ( $p < 0.01$ ), respectively, in brain acetylcholine esterase activity when compared to control rats. Quercetin treatment followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  caused a significant decrease ( $p < 0.001$ ) in brain acetylcholine esterase activity when compared to  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated group. Similarly  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid treatment followed by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  also caused a decrease in brain acetylcholine esterase when compared to  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated group ( $p < 0.001$ ). Combined treatment with quercetin,  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid and  $\text{AlCl}_3$  resulted in a significant decrease ( $p < 0.001$ ) in brain

acetylcholine esterase when compared to  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated group.

Figure 2 shows that the correlation was observed between lipid peroxidation and protein carbonyl. A positive correlation was observed between lipid peroxidation and protein carbonyl.

Figure 3(a) shows histopathological image of section of the brain of a control rat. The image shows normal cells in the brain.

Figure 3(b) shows histopathological image of section of the brain of rat treated with  $\text{AlCl}_3$ . It shows numerous small dark cells with no nucleus which are apoptotic cells.

Figure 3(c) shows histopathological image of section of the brain of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats pretreated with quercetin and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid treated rat. It shows normal cells with fewer apoptotic cells.

#### 4. Discussion

Aluminum is a widely used household metal, which is associated with bone, blood, and brain diseases [18]. Aluminum has been shown to accumulate in all regions of the brain following chronic exposure [19]. Evidence suggests that the deposition of aluminum is associated with the pathophysiology of various neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, dementia, and so on [20]. Aluminum has been shown to be responsible for critical neuropathologic lesions in Alzheimer's disease and other related disorders due to its ability to cross-link hyperphosphorylated proteins [21]. Aluminum has also been detected in amyloid fibers in the cores of senile plaques in brains of Alzheimer's disease patients [22]. The presence of aluminum in biological systems leads to prooxidant activity by promoting superoxide anion generation through Fenton reaction [23]. Brain tissues are highly susceptible to oxidative damage due to their high rate of oxygen consumption rate (20%), the presence of abundant polyunsaturated fatty acids in cell membranes, high iron content, and low antioxidative enzyme activities [24]. ALA is both fat and water soluble and can cross the blood brain barrier. ALA alleviates the toxic effect of reactive oxygen species in the brain by its antioxidant properties [25]. Quercetin, a flavonoid found in fruits and vegetables, has unique biological properties, namely, anticarcinogenic, anti-inflammatory, ability to inhibit lipid peroxidation, and platelet aggregation. ALA, usually found in small amounts in meats and vegetables, has potent antioxidant capacity [26, 27]. Previous studies have shown that ALA and its reduced form dihydrolipoic acid have an amphiphilic property that allows them to easily cross the blood brain barrier and cell membranes and helps to activate other antioxidants such as vitamin C, vitamin E, coenzyme Q10, and ubiquinone [1, 28].

In this study, lipid peroxidation which is one of the key indicators of oxidative stress was increased in the brain of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rats. In brain tissue aluminum salts have been reported to induce lipid peroxidation by increasing the whole brain thiobarbituric acid reactive substances [29]. Lipid peroxidation products interfere with the brainhomeostasis-between inhibitory and excitatory neurons [30] and cause mitochondrial dysfunction in the brain [31, 32]. Quercetin

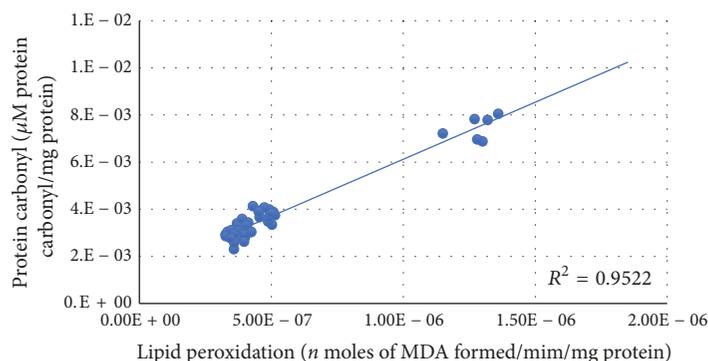


FIGURE 2: Correlation between lipid peroxidation and protein carbonyl with best fit line curve (positive correlation).

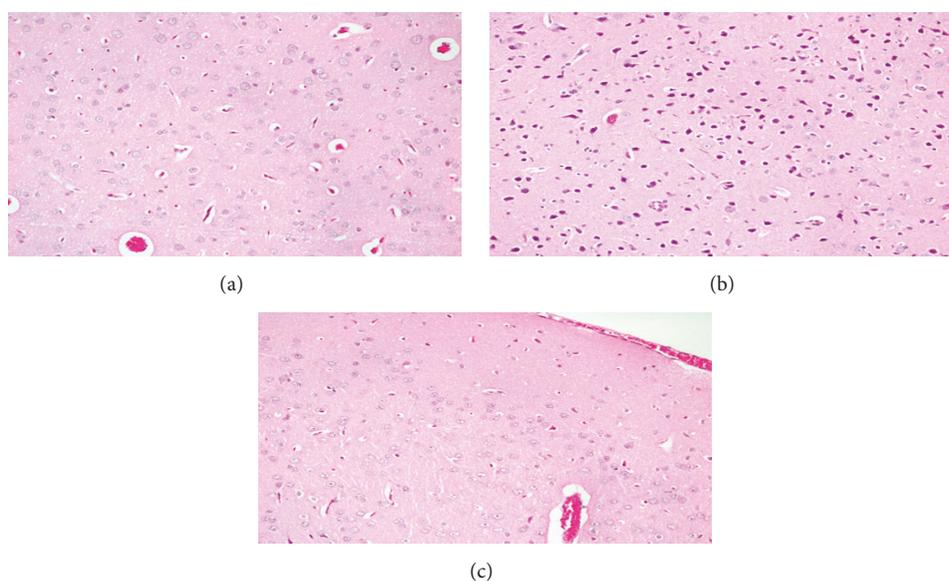


FIGURE 3: (a) Histopathological image of section of the brain of a control rat. The image shows normal cells in the brain. (b) Histopathological image of section of the brain of rat treated with  $\text{AlCl}_3$ . It shows numerous small dark cells with no nucleus which are apoptotic cells. (c) Histopathological image of section of the brain of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats pretreated with quercetin and  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid treated rat. It shows normal cells with fewer apoptotic cells.

possess strong antioxidant capacities due to its ability to scavenge free radicals and bind transition metal ions, thereby inhibiting lipid peroxidation [6]. Ohtawa et al. 1983 [33] proposed that binding of aluminium with transferrin reduces the binding of iron with this protein. This free intracellular iron may then stimulate the peroxidation of membrane lipids, resulting in membrane damage. Quercetin and ALA acting as a free radical scavenger may contribute to the reduction in the peroxidation of lipids. ALA has been shown to protect hippocampus against oxidative stress, by inhibiting the oxidation of lipids and protein [34]. In this study quercetin and lipoic acid individually and together restored  $\text{AlCl}_3$  altered lipid peroxidation to normal levels which may be attributed to their antioxidant properties.

Another index to measure oxidative stress is the oxidant status of proteins. Reactive oxygen species cause cellular damage by oxidizing amino acid residues on proteins and forming protein carbonyls [35]. In this study  $\text{AlCl}_3$  caused

a significant increase in protein carbonyl levels in rat brain. Similar results have been reported by Kowalczyk et al., 2004 [36]. Being antioxidants, both quercetin and lipoic acid treatment individually caused significant decreases in protein carbonyl content of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rat brain but could not restore it to normal levels. However, combined treatment with quercetin and lipoic acid restored the protein carbonyl to normal levels. Since the protein carbonyl content correlates with the severity of pathogenesis [35], the results of this study indicate that a combination of quercetin and lipoic acid may provide a better antidote to aluminum toxicity.

Glutathione, glutathione reductase, superoxide dismutase, and catalase form the first line of cellular defence against free radical assault. In this study  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment resulted in a significant decrease in reduced glutathione content in the brain of rats. This was accompanied with a concomitant decrease in glutathione reductase activity. Bharathi et al., 2006 [37], have attributed these changes to reduced axonal

mitochondria turnover, disruption of Golgi, or reduction of synaptic vesicles induced by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment. Studies of Farr et al., 2012 [38], have demonstrated that alpha lipoic acid significantly improves reduced glutathione in the mice brain and at the same time decreases lipid peroxidation indicating a reversal of oxidative stress. In this study, quercetin and ALA pretreatment regenerated reduced glutathione in rat brain. But a combined pretreatment of quercetin and ALA proved to be a better than individual treatment. This may be attributed to ALA which is known to regenerate other antioxidants such as glutathione, vitamin E, vitamin C, and coenzyme Q10 [39].

In the present study,  $\text{AlCl}_3$  was found to significantly inhibit superoxide dismutase activity in rat brain. This inhibition may be the result of inhibition of superoxide dismutase by superoxide anions [40]. Quercetin and lipoic acid pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats restored the altered superoxide dismutase to normal levels. However, combined pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats with quercetin and lipoic acid seemed to exhibit a synergistic effect. Studies of Sharma et al., 2013 [41], have shown that quercetin restores the  $\text{AlCl}_3$  inhibited superoxide dismutase to normal levels. They attributed it to the antioxidant properties of quercetin. The synergistic effect of quercetin and lipoic acid pretreatment on superoxide dismutase may be attributed to upregulation of Mn superoxide dismutase gene [42]. This result probably can be explained by the effect of ALA on nerve growth factor. There is a possibility that ALA enhances nerve growth factor-induced regulation of superoxide dismutase gene. This could be a factor leading to an increase in superoxide dismutase activity [39, 43].

Catalase is an antioxidant enzyme which inhibits oxidative damage by catalyzing the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen [44]. Though earlier studies [45, 46] have shown  $\text{AlCl}_3$  to inhibit catalase activity in rat brain, in the present study there was an increase in brain catalase activity in  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rats. This variation may be explained by differential effects of oxidative stress on catalase activities in various regions of brain [47]. Studies of Singla and Dhawan 2014 [48] have shown that  $\text{AlCl}_3$  causes an increase in catalase activity in rat brain. However, quercetin pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rats restored catalase activity to almost normal level. ALA pretreatment of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats did not restore altered catalase activity to normal level. Quercetin has been shown to protect rat brain against endosulfan induced oxidative stress [49]. ALA, on the other hand, could not restore the altered catalase activity to normal value.

In the present study,  $\text{AlCl}_3$  was shown to increase acetylcholine esterase activity.  $\text{AlCl}_3$  has been shown to increase acetylcholine esterase activity in rat and mice brain [50, 51].  $\text{AlCl}_3$  has been shown to cause a biphasic effect on the acetylcholinesterase activity, with an initial increase in the activity of this enzyme during 4–14 days of exposure followed by a marked decrease. This has been attributed to the slow accumulation of aluminium in the brain [52]. The increase in acetylcholine esterase activity after  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treatment observed in the present study may be the initial phase of response of the brain to  $\text{AlCl}_3$  assault. Quercetin and lipoic acid caused significant reduction in acetylcholine esterase activity in the

brain of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rats. In vitro quercetin has been shown to exhibit acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity along with  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  chelating activity [53].

The increased vulnerability of the  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rat brain to oxidative stress as shown by increased oxidative stress and decreased antioxidant enzymes was mirrored in histopathological findings. The brain of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  treated rat showed numerous dark cells with no nucleus which were most likely apoptotic cells. However, the brains of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  exposed rats which were pretreated with either quercetin or alpha lipoic acid or both showed fewer apoptotic cells.

## 5. Conclusion

The present study concludes that both quercetin and alpha lipoic acid complement each other in protecting the rat brain against oxidative stress induced by aluminium chloride.

## Data Availability

Authors can confirm that all relevant data are included in the article and/or its supplementary information files.

## Ethical Approval

Ethical animal care guidelines were followed and this study was approved by the animal ethics committee of College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (approval number: 4/67/389683), dated 1/6/2017.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

## Authors' Contributions

Soad Saud Al-Otaibi did the experiments and received the financial support. Maha Mohamad Arafah was responsible for histopathological analysis. Bechan Sharma was responsible for statistical analysis. Abdullah Salih Alhomida and Nikhat Jamal Siddiqi were responsible for designing the experiments, animal dosing, and writing the manuscript.

## Acknowledgments

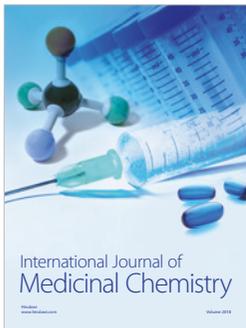
The authors would like to thank King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for the financial support to Sooad Saud Al-Otaibi (Grants no. GPS-37-1142). This study was funded by KACST Grant no. GSP-37-1142.

## References

- [1] D. Han, C. K. Sen, S. Roy, M. S. Kobayashi, H. J. Tritschler, and L. Packer, "Protection against glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in C6 glial cells by thiol antioxidants," *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, vol. 273, no. 5, pp. R1771–R1778, 1997.
- [2] M. Kawahara and M. Kato-Negishi, "Link between aluminum and the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease: the integration of the aluminum and amyloid cascade hypotheses," *International*

- Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, vol. 2011, Article ID 276393, 17 pages, 2011.
- [3] Z. Wu, Y. Du, H. Xue, Y. Wu, and B. Zhou, "Aluminum induces neurodegeneration and its toxicity arises from increased iron accumulation and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production," *Neurobiology of Aging*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 199.e1–199.e12, 2012.
- [4] B. Nehru and P. Anand, "Oxidative damage following chronic aluminium exposure in adult and pup rat brains," *Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology*, vol. 19, no. 2–3, pp. 203–208, 2005.
- [5] I. Ghorbel, I. B. Amara, N. Ktari et al., "Aluminium and Acrylamide Disrupt Cerebellum Redox States, Cholinergic Function and Membrane-Bound ATPase in Adult Rats and Their Offspring," *Biological Trace Element Research*, vol. 174, no. 2, pp. 335–346, 2016.
- [6] SS. Baghel, N. Shrivastava, RS. Baghel, P. Agrawal, and S. Rajput, "A review of quercetin :antioxidant and anticancer properties. World Pharm Pharm Sci," in *Rajput S. A review of quercetin :antioxidant and anticancer properties. World J Pharm Pharm Sci*, vol. 1, pp. 146–60, 146–60, 1, 2012.
- [7] G. P. Biewenga, G. R. M. M. Haenen, and A. Bast, "The pharmacology of the antioxidant: lipoic acid," *General Pharmacology: The Vascular System*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 315–331, 1997.
- [8] A. Gorąca, H. Huk-Kolega, A. Piechota, P. Kleniewska, E. Ciejka, and B. Skibska, "Lipoic acid—biological activity and therapeutic potential," *Pharmacological Reports*, vol. 63, no. 4, pp. 849–858, 2011.
- [9] H. Utley, F. Berheim, and P. Hochstein, "Effect of sulfhydryl reagent on peroxidation in microsomes," *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, pp. 118–29, 1967.
- [10] R. L. Levine, D. Garland, C. N. Oliver et al., "Determination of carbonyl content in oxidatively modified proteins," *Methods in Enzymology*, vol. 186, pp. 464–478, 1990.
- [11] E. Beutler, O. Durno, and B. M. Kelly, "Improved method for the determination of blood glutathione," *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, vol. 61, pp. 882–888, 1963.
- [12] D. M. Goldberg and R. J. Spooner, "Glutathione reductase. NAD(P)H: oxidized Glutathione oxidoreductase," in *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis*, H. U. Bergmeyer, J. Bergmeyer, and M. Grafi, Eds., pp. 258–265, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, 3 edition, 1987.
- [13] P. Kakkar, B. Das, and P. N. Viswanathan, "A modified spectrophotometric assay of superoxide dismutase," *Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 130–132, 1984.
- [14] H. Aebi, "[13] Catalase *in vitro*," *Methods in Enzymology*, vol. 105, pp. 121–126, 1984.
- [15] G. L. Ellman, K. D. Courtney, V. Andres Jr., and R. M. Featherstone, "A new and rapid colorimetric determination of acetylcholinesterase activity," *Biochemical Pharmacology*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 88–95, 1961.
- [16] M. A. K. Markwell, S. M. Haas, L. L. Bieber, and N. E. Tolbert, "A modification of the Lowry procedure to simplify protein determination in membrane and lipoprotein samples," *Analytical Biochemistry*, vol. 87, no. 1, pp. 206–210, 1978.
- [17] J. D. Bancroft and A. Stevens, *Theory and Practice of Histological Techniques*, 4 edition, 1996.
- [18] S. Han, J. Lemire, V. P. Appanna, C. Auger, Z. Castonguay, and V. D. Appanna, "How aluminum, an intracellular ROS generator promotes hepatic and neurological diseases: the metabolic tale," *Cell Biology and Toxicology*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 75–84, 2013.
- [19] L. Yu, R. Jiang, Q. Su, H. Yu, and J. Yang, "Hippocampal neuronal metal ion imbalance related oxidative stress in a rat model of chronic aluminum exposure and neuroprotection of meloxicam," *Behavioral and Brain Functions*, vol. 10, no. 1, article no. 6, 2014.
- [20] M. Kawahara, "Effects of aluminum on the nervous system and its possible link with neurodegenerative diseases," *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 171–182, 2005.
- [21] D. P. Perl and S. Moalem, "Aluminum and Alzheimer's disease, a personal perspective after 25 years," *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 291–300, 2006.
- [22] S. Yumoto, S. Kakimi, A. Ohsaki, and A. Ishikawa, "Demonstration of aluminum in amyloid fibers in the cores of senile plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease," *Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry*, vol. 103, no. 11, pp. 1579–1584, 2009.
- [23] F. Ruipérez, J. I. Mujika, J. M. Ugalde, C. Exley, and X. Lopez, "Pro-oxidant activity of aluminum: promoting the Fenton reaction by reducing Fe(III) to Fe(II)," *Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry*, vol. 117, pp. 118–123, 2012.
- [24] M. B. H. Youdim, "Iron in the brain: Implications for Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases," *Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 97–101, 1988.
- [25] P. Wolz and J. Krieglstein, "Neuroprotective effects of  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid and its enantiomers demonstrated in rodent models of focal cerebral ischemia," *Neuropharmacology*, vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 369–375, 1996.
- [26] B. C. Scott, O. I. Aruoma, P. J. Evans et al., "Lipoic and dihydrolipoic acids as antioxidants. A critical evaluation," *Free Radical Research*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 119–133, 1994.
- [27] J. Liu, E. Head, A. M. Gharib et al., "Memory loss in old rats is associated with brain mitochondrial decay and RNA/DNA oxidation: partial reversal by feeding acetyl-L-carnitine and/or R- $\alpha$ -lipoic acid," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 2356–2361, 2002.
- [28] E. Y. Seo, A. W. Ha, and W. K. Kim, " $\alpha$ -lipoic acid reduced weight gain and improved the lipid profile in rats fed with high fat diet," *Nutrition Research and Practice*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 195–200, 2012.
- [29] D. Julka and K. D. Gill, "Altered calcium homeostasis: a possible mechanism of aluminium-induced neurotoxicity," *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Molecular Basis of Disease*, vol. 1315, no. 1, pp. 47–54, 1996.
- [30] L. Ritter, D. Kleemann, F. H. Hickmann et al., "Disturbance of energy and redox homeostasis and reduction of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ -ATPase activity provoked by *in vivo* intracerebral administration of ethylmalonic acid to young rats," *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Molecular Basis of Disease*, vol. 1852, no. 5, pp. 759–767, 2015.
- [31] R. A. Vaishnav, I. N. Singh, D. M. Miller, and E. D. Hall, "Lipid peroxidation-derived reactive aldehydes directly and differentially impair spinal cord and brain mitochondrial function," *Journal of Neurotrauma*, vol. 27, no. 7, pp. 1311–1320, 2010.
- [32] M. M. Al-Amin, H. M. Reza, H. M. Saadi et al., "Astaxanthin ameliorates aluminum chloride-induced spatial memory impairment and neuronal oxidative stress in mice," *European Journal of Pharmacology*, vol. 777, pp. 60–69, 2016.
- [33] M. Ohtawa, M. Seko, and F. Takayama, "Effect of Aluminum Ingestion on Lipid Peroxidation in Rats," *Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 1415–1418, 1983.

- [34] G. F. de Souza, G. B. Saldanha, and R. M. de Freitas, "Lipoic acid increases glutathione peroxidase, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase and acetylcholinesterase activities in rat hippocampus after pilocarpine-induced seizures?" *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, vol. 68, no. 4, pp. 586–591, 2010.
- [35] M. Chevion, E. Berenshtein, and E. R. Stadtman, "Human studies related to protein oxidation: protein carbonyl content as a marker of damage," *Free Radical Research*, vol. 33, pp. S99–S108, 2000.
- [36] E. Kowalczyk, A. Kopff, J. Kędziora et al., "Effect of long-term aluminium chloride intoxication on selected biochemical parameters and oxidative-antioxidative balance in experimental animals," *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 41–43, 2004.
- [37] Bharathi, N. M. Shamasundar, T. S. Sathyanarayana Rao, M. Dhanunjaya Naidu, R. Ravid, and K. S. J. Rao, "A new insight on Al-maltolate-treated aged rabbit as Alzheimer's animal model," *Brain Research Reviews*, vol. 52, no. 2, pp. 275–292, 2006.
- [38] S. A. Farr, T. O. Price, W. A. Banks, N. Ercal, and J. E. Morley, "Effect of alpha-lipoic acid on memory, oxidation, and lifespan in SAMP8 mice," *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 447–455, 2012.
- [39] J. Perera, J. H. Tan, S. Jeevathayaparan, S. Chakravarthi, and N. Haleagrahara, "Neuroprotective effects of alpha lipoic acid on haloperidol-induced oxidative stress in the rat brain," *Cell & Bioscience*, vol. 1, no. 1, article no. 12, 2011.
- [40] Y. Kono and I. Fridovich, "Superoxide radical inhibits catalase," *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 257, no. 10, pp. 5751–5754, 1982.
- [41] D. R. Sharma, W. Y. Wani, A. Sunkaria et al., "Quercetin protects against chronic aluminum-induced oxidative stress and ensuing biochemical, cholinergic, and neurobehavioral impairments in rats," *Neurotoxicity Research*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 336–357, 2013.
- [42] J. Arambašić, M. Mihailović, A. Uskoković et al., "Alpha-lipoic acid upregulates antioxidant enzyme gene expression and enzymatic activity in diabetic rat kidneys through an O-GlcNAc-dependent mechanism," *European Journal of Nutrition*, vol. 52, no. 5, pp. 1461–1473, 2013.
- [43] L. H. Epstein, J. L. Temple, B. J. Neaderhiser, R. J. Salis, R. W. Erbe, and J. J. Leddy, "Food Reinforcement, the Dopamine D 2 Receptor Genotype, and Energy Intake in Obese and Nonobese Humans," *Behavioral Neuroscience*, vol. 121, no. 5, pp. 877–886, 2007.
- [44] Y. Chtourou, B. Aouey, M. Kebieche, and H. Fetoui, "Protective role of naringin against cisplatin induced oxidative stress, inflammatory response and apoptosis in rat striatum via suppressing ROS-mediated NF- $\kappa$ B and P53 signaling pathways," *Chemico-Biological Interactions*, vol. 239, pp. 76–86, 2015.
- [45] A. Kumar, S. Dogra, and A. Prakash, "Protective effect of curcumin (*Curcuma longa*), against aluminium toxicity: Possible behavioral and biochemical alterations in rats," *Behavioural Brain Research*, vol. 205, no. 2, pp. 384–390, 2009.
- [46] H. F. Aly, F. M. Metwally, and H. H. Ahmed, "Neuroprotective effects of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) in rat model of Alzheimer's disease," *Acta Biochimica Polonica*, vol. 58, no. 4, pp. 513–520, 2011.
- [47] M. Veskovic, D. Mladenovic, B. Jorgacevic, I. Stevanovic, S. de Luka, and T. Radosavljevic, "Alpha-lipoic acid affects the oxidative stress in various brain structures in mice with methionine and choline deficiency," *Experimental Biology and Medicine*, vol. 240, no. 4, pp. 418–425, 2015.
- [48] N. Singla and D. K. Dhawan, "Zinc modulates aluminium-induced oxidative stress and cellular injury in rat brain," *Metallomics*, vol. 6, no. 10, pp. 1941–1950, 2014.
- [49] Z. Lakroun, M. Kebieche, A. Lahouel, D. Zama, F. Desor, and R. Soulimani, "Oxidative stress and brain mitochondria swelling induced by endosulfan and protective role of quercetin in rat," *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, vol. 22, no. 10, pp. 7776–7781, 2015.
- [50] T. Singh and R. K. Goel, "Neuroprotective effect of *Allium cepa* L. in aluminium chloride induced neurotoxicity," *NeuroToxicology*, vol. 49, pp. 1–7, 2015.
- [51] P. Zatta, M. Ibn-Lkhatat-Idrissi, P. Zambenedetti, M. Kilyen, and T. Kiss, "In vivo and in vitro effects of aluminum on the activity of mouse brain acetylcholinesterase," *Brain Research Bulletin*, vol. 59, no. 1, pp. 41–45, 2002.
- [52] S. Kumar, "Biphasic effect of aluminium on cholinergic enzyme of rat brain," *Neuroscience Letters*, vol. 248, no. 2, pp. 121–123, 1998.
- [53] A. O. Ademosun, G. Oboh, F. Bello, and P. O. Ayeni, "Antioxidative Properties and Effect of Quercetin and Its Glycosylated Form (Rutin) on Acetylcholinesterase and Butyrylcholinesterase Activities," *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. NP11–NP17, 2016.



**Hindawi**

Submit your manuscripts at  
[www.hindawi.com](http://www.hindawi.com)

