

SYNERGISTIC ASSOCIATION OF VALPROATE AND RESVERATROL REDUCES BRAIN INJURY IN ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Different studies demonstrated that histone deacetylation and modification of NF- κ B/RelA acetylation occur during brain ischemia. We previously demonstrated that, sub-threshold doses of resveratrol, a sirtuin 1 activator, and MS-275, a class I HDAC inhibitor, elicited neuroprotection in a mouse model of MCAO. In the present work, we replace MS-275 with valproate, an antiepileptic drug also reported as a class I HDACs inhibitor.

In cortical neurons exposed to 3h of OGD, 24h of treatment with 100 μ M valproate resulted neuroprotective per se, while in association with resveratrol it was active at 1 μ M. In mice subjected to 60 minutes of MCAO the association of resveratrol 680 μ g/kg and valproate 200 μ g/kg significantly reduced the infarct volume as well as the neurological deficits. Single treatments at the same doses had no effects, while at the higher doses, resveratrol 6,8 mg/kg or valproate 20 mg/kg limited the infarct volume but did not reduce the neurological deficits.

In accordance with the effect observed by combining resveratrol and MS-275, the association of resveratrol and VPA restored the acetylation levels of histone H3 (K9/18) reduced after OGD exposure. Moreover, the application of resveratrol and VPA reversed the OGD-mediated increase in the RelA(K310) acetylation. Finally, ChIP assays in cortical neurons exposed to OGD demonstrated that the addition of resveratrol (3 μ M) and valproate (1 μ M), totally impaired the RelA binding at the Bim promoter as well as the promoter-specific H3 (K9/18) acetylation.

We can conclude that valproate and resveratrol may represent a promising ready-to-use strategy for the therapy of post-ischemic brain damage.