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## **P-F-10**

Activation of Transcription Factor NF- K B by Coriaria Lactone Mediated the Secretion of Nitric Oxide in Microglial cells

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Dept.of Anatomy, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan Nitric Oxide is a major messenger in central nervous system and possesses neuroexicitatory roles in epileptogenesis. In order to explore the effect of epileptogenic factor Coriaria Lactone (CL) on isolated microglial cells, the morphological changes, activation of NF- $\kappa$ B (P65) and secretion of NO in microglia were studied by means of Lectincytochemistry, Immunocytochemistry and Griess reagent test. The results showed: First, separation and purification of cultured microglial cell, identified by Lectincytochemistry with RCA-1 (specific marker for microglia), the purity of microglia was over 95%. Microglia treated with CL (2.5X10<sup>-5</sup>mol/L) displayed ameoid, round and irregular shapes, less processes. Second, NF-κB P65-IR nuclear positive cells increased significantly (P<0.01) in 10min, reach peak at 1 hour. PDTC (an inhibitor of NF-κB) could reduce the number of P65-IR nuclear-positive cells and simultaneously augment that of P65-IR cytoplasm positive cells. Third, Griess reagent test detected that CL might promote the release of NO. NO release was maximum at 1 hour with CL-treated microglia and gradually declined after 4 hour. PDTC and L-NAME (inhibitor of NOS) could reduce the release of it. The results above suggested that CL might activate microglial cells as soon as possible. The intracellular mechanism of microglial activation may be associated with activation of NF-κB.