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ANALYSIS OF ROLE OF OXIDATIVE STRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS AMONG LOCAL POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract:

Introduction: *Oxidative stress is caused by an unfavorable balance between reactive oxygen species (ROS) and antioxidant defenses. ROS are generated during normal cellular metabolism, as a result of the influence of various environmental factors, as well as during pathological processes.*

Objectives: *The main objective of our study is to find the level of oxidative stress and their role in the cause of diabetes.*

Material and Methods: *The study was conducted at Nishtar Hospital, Multan during Jan 2018 to March 2018. This study is based on the local population of Pakistan, which shows the stress level in Pakistani environment. 5.0 ml blood sample was taken from vein. Blood was further processed for the estimation of GSH, Catalases, SOD, MDA, Neuraminidase and Sialic acid. Commercially available enzymatic kits of Randox were used.*

Results: *Level of antioxidant and oxidative stress is increasing in diabetic patients because cell become destroyed. GSH is important non-enzymatic antioxidant which helps in scavenging of free radical mechanism. According to data the levels of GSH become decreases in diabetic patients. The data pertaining in the table shows that levels of sialic acid become increases in patients. The level becomes increases in all cases. As the value in this case is 3.48±0.65. According to our data MDA is considered to be an important antioxidant and serum stress biomarker in case of diabetic patients.*

Conclusion: *It is concluded that level of antioxidants in our body plays an important role. It is obvious from the presented data that a relation exists between hyperglycaemia, oxidative stress, cellular and endothelial dysfunction.*

Key Words: *Antioxidant, Oxidative, Stress, Diabetic.*

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INTRODUCTION:

Oxidative stress is caused by an unfavorable balance between reactive oxygen species (ROS) and antioxidant defenses. ROS are generated during normal cellular metabolism, as a result of the influence of various environmental factors, as well as during pathological processes. Reactive oxygen species play an important role in the pathogenesis of cancer. Oxidative stress caused by increased free radical generation and/or decreased antioxidant level in the target cells and tissues has been suggested to play an important role in carcinogenesis [1]. Free radicals are capable of altering all major classes of biomolecules, such as lipids, nucleic acids and proteins, with changes in their structure and function [2]. Prime targets of free radicals are the polyunsaturated fatty acids in cell membranes and their interaction results in lipid peroxidation [3]. The levels of free radical molecules are controlled by various cellular defense mechanisms, consisting of enzymatic (catalase, glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase) and non-enzymatic (vit. E, vit. C, glutathione) components [4].

ROS can be produced endogenously or exogenously. In vivo free radicals are created during normal aerobic respiration, by commencement of phagocytosing cells, in peroxisomes where fatty acids are degraded, and by auto-oxidation of various molecules [5]. The mitochondria plays very important role and it is a major physiologic source of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which can be generated during mitochondrial respiration [6].

Diabetes is a major cause of mortality globally, and it has been estimated that 400 million people worldwide will suffer from it by 2030. Despite the fact that hereditary qualities seems to assume an essential part in the advancement of diabetes, examine recommends that dietary decisions driven by natural and financial components are of critical significance. Amazing eating regimens assume an essential part in diabetes avoidance [7]. Suitable dietary adherence can enhance insulin affectability and glycemic control, and consequently add to way of life change and general personal satisfaction [8].

Objectives

The main objective of our study is to find the level of oxidative stress and their role in the cause of diabetes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study was conducted at Nishtar Hospital, Multan during Jan 2018 to March 2018. This study is based on the local population of Pakistan, which shows the stress level in Pakistani environment. 5.0 ml blood sample was taken from vein. Blood was further processed for the estimation of GSH, Catalases, SOD, MDA, Neuraminidase and Sialic acid. Commercially available enzymatic kits of Randox were used.

Blood analysis

Blood was centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes and serum was separated. Blood samples will be collected into EDTA tubes from fasting proteins. The blood will be centrifuged and indomethacin and butylated hydroxytoluene will be added into the plasma samples before they will be stored at -80°C until analysis**.** The sample were processed and analyzed for the estimation of SOD, GSH, CATALASES, MDA, NO, neuraminidase and sialic acid levels.

Statistical analysis

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software (version 17). The results are presented as a mean with 95% confidence interval limits or standard deviations. The significant value for P <.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

RESULTS:

According to analysis of data level of antioxidant and oxidative stress is increasing in diabetic patients because cell become destroyed. GSH is important non-enzymatic antioxidant which helps in scavenging of free radical mechanism. According to data the levels of GSH become decreases in diabetic patients. The data pertaining in the table shows that levels of sialic acid become increases in patients. The level becomes increases in all cases. As the value in this case is 3.48±0.65. According to our data MDA is considered to be an important antioxidant and serum stress biomarker in case of diabetic patients.

Table 01: Level of anti-oxidants in control and diabetic patients

Variable	CONTROL (moles/ml)	(moles/ml) (n=100) Diabetic patients
SOD	0.32	3.5±0.74
MDA	2.35	3.6±0.82
Catalases	4.16	0.00±0.00
SOD	0.326	3.27±0.16
Sialic acid	0.37	1.05±0.08
GSH	8.26	3.48±0.65

DISCUSSION:

Some studies have reported high lipid peroxidation levels become high in human colorectal cancer tissue and gastric cancer tissue. The major aldehyde products of lipid peroxidation are malondial-dehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxynonenal. MDA is mutagenic in mammalian cells and carcinogenic [9].

Peroxidation of lipids can disturb the assembly of the membrane, causing changes in fluidity and permeability, alterations of ion transport and inhibition of metabolic processes. Injure to mitochondria induced by lipid peroxidation can direct to further ROS generation [10]. Catalase is a common enzyme found in nearly all living organisms which are exposed to oxygen, where it functions to catalyze the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen. Catalase has one of the highest turnover numbers of all enzymes; one molecule of catalase can convert millions of molecules of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen per second [11].

Superoxide is one of the main reactive oxygen species in the cell and as such, super oxide dismutase (SOD) serves a key antioxidant role. The physiological importance of SODs is explained by the severe pathologies evident in mice genetically engineered to lack these enzymes [12]. In mammals there are several types of SODs, which differ with respect to their location in the cell and the metal ion they require for their function. For example, a copper-zinc SOD is present in the fluid filling the cell (i.e., the cytosol) and in the space between two membranes surrounding the mitochondria [13]. Furthermore, a manganese-containing SOD is present in the mitochondrial interior. Both of these enzymes are critical for prevention of ROS-induced toxicity.

Glutathione (GSH) is a molecule which contains three peptide linkages. It is an antioxidant, and it helps to protect the cells from ROSs and free radical damages. It contain three amino acids; cysteine, glutamic acid and glycine [14]. It is the most important antioxidant which produced within the cell and directly participates in the neutralization of ROSs and free radicals. From the studies we revealed that, it also reduces the cancer development by changing the level of Ross. Mitochondria cannot synthesize GSH but import it from the cytosol using a carrier protein embedded in the membrane surrounding the mitochondria. Alcohol appears to interfere with the function of this carrier protein, thereby leading to the depletion of mitochondrial GSH [15].

Diabetes Mellitus is a widespread disease and affects all nationalities and ages. The number of patients in 2003 has reached an epidemic proportion totaling a whopping 194 million with patients of 20 to 79 years of age affected (5.1 % of the population in this age group). A rise to 50% more is expected in 2010, mainly from new cases in Africa, Asia and South America. A projection of this figure shows that in 2025 diabetes patients will be 333 million or 6.3% of the total population on Earth [16].

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that level of antioxidants in our body plays an important role. It is obvious from the presented data that a relation exists between hyperglycaemia, oxidative stress, cellular and endothelial dysfunction.

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