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2.6. Detection of ATP activity

2.3. HPLC-DAD/Q-TOF-MS analysis

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2.7. Caspase 3/7 activity measurement

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2.4. Cell culture and palmitic acid treatment

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2.5. Lipotoxicity determination

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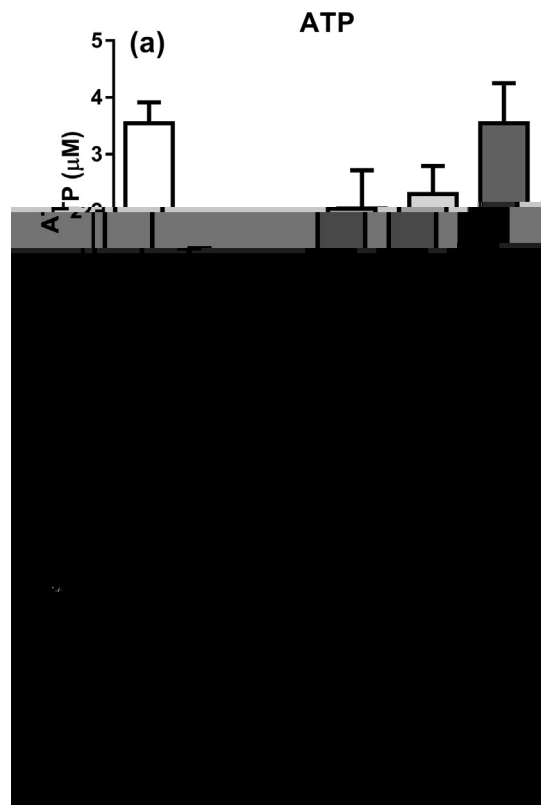


Fig. 2.

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2.8. Cellular antioxidant response measurement

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3. Results and discussion

3.1. Phytochemical analysis of Chinese propolis

2017). The phytochemical analysis of Chinese propolis was performed using HPLC-MS/MS. The results showed that Chinese propolis contains a variety of flavonoids, including flavone, flavonol, and flavanone. The major components were identified as galangin, quercetin, and kaempferol. The total flavonoid content of Chinese propolis was determined to be 1.2 mg/g. The results of the phytochemical analysis are summarized in Table 1.

3.2. Chinese propolis prevents palmitic acid-induced lipotoxic effects in HepG2 and L02 hepatocytes

Palmitic acid (PA) is a saturated fatty acid that is known to induce lipotoxicity in hepatocytes. Lipotoxicity is characterized by the accumulation of lipids in the liver, leading to liver damage and inflammation. Chinese propolis (CP) has been shown to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. In this study, we investigated the effect of CP on PA-induced lipotoxicity in HepG2 and L02 hepatocytes. The results showed that CP treatment significantly reduced the accumulation of lipids in the liver and prevented the development of lipotoxicity. The protective effect of CP was dose-dependent, with higher concentrations of CP showing greater protection. The results are summarized in Table 2.

3.3. Chinese propolis protects against palmitic acid induced mitochondrial ATP depletion and lipopoptosis in HepG2 cells

Mitochondrial dysfunction is a key feature of lipotoxicity. Mitochondrial ATP depletion and lipopoptosis are two major mechanisms by which lipotoxicity leads to liver damage. Chinese propolis (CP) has been shown to have mitochondrial protective properties. In this study, we investigated the effect of CP on PA-induced mitochondrial dysfunction in HepG2 cells. The results showed that CP treatment significantly increased mitochondrial ATP levels and prevented the development of lipopoptosis. The protective effect of CP was dose-dependent, with higher concentrations of CP showing greater protection. The results are summarized in Table 3.

3.4. Chinese propolis ameliorated oxidative stress and inflammation induced by palmitic acid in HepG2 cells

Oxidative stress and inflammation are two major mechanisms by which lipotoxicity leads to liver damage. Chinese propolis (CP) has been shown to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. In this study, we investigated the effect of CP on PA-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in HepG2 cells. The results showed that CP treatment significantly reduced the levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α and IL-8). The protective effect of CP was dose-dependent, with higher concentrations of CP showing greater protection. The results are summarized in Table 4.

Palmitic acid (PA) is a saturated fatty acid that is known to induce oxidative stress and inflammation in hepatocytes. Oxidative stress is characterized by the overproduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS), leading to cell damage and inflammation. Inflammation is characterized by the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-α and IL-8. Chinese propolis (CP) has been shown to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. In this study, we investigated the effect of CP on PA-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in HepG2 cells. The results showed that CP treatment significantly reduced the levels of ROS and pro-inflammatory cytokines. The protective effect of CP was dose-dependent, with higher concentrations of CP showing greater protection. The results are summarized in Table 4.

3.4. Chinese propolis ameliorated oxidative stress and inflammation induced by palmitic acid in HepG2 cells

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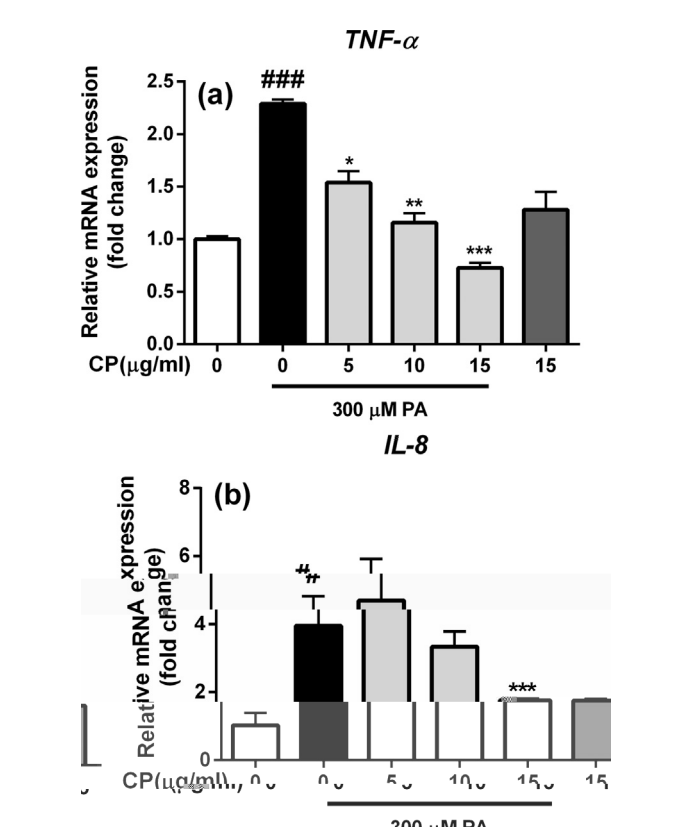


Fig. 4. Chinese propolis ameliorated oxidative stress and inflammation induced by palmitic acid in HepG2 cells. HepG2 cells were treated with CP (0, 5, 10, 15 μg/ml) and PA (300 μM) for 12 h. The relative mRNA expression of TNF-α and IL-8 was determined by qPCR. The results are expressed as mean ± SD. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks (*, **, ***) and hash symbols (#, ##, ###).

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3.5. Chinese propolis induced Nrf2 expression and activates HO-1, which acts against palmitic acid overload in HepG2 cells

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4. Conclusions

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

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