

# STEM CELL RESEARCH, CELL & GENE THERAPY & CELL THERAPY, TISSUE SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE &

## TISSUE PRESERVATION, LIFE CARE AND BIOBANKING

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### Photobiomodulation at 660nm attenuates oxidative stress by inhibiting FOXO1 activation in diabetic wounded fibroblast cells

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Delayed wound healing is considered one of the most common and serious complications of diabetes mellitus. High glucose levels induce oxidative stress and it leads to the central pathogenesis of chronic complications associated with diabetes. Controlling the factors leading to oxidative stress outbursts may emerge as an effective step to treat diabetic chronic wounds. Photobiomodulation (PBM) is a technique based on the use of low-powered light to regulate various pathophysiological cellular effects, including inflammation and chronic wounds. However, the exact mechanism of action behind PMB remains unclear. The present study aimed to determine if PBM at 660nm attenuates oxidative stress by inhibiting the FOXO1 signaling pathway. Four experimental groups namely normal, wounded, diabetic and diabetic wounded WS1 fibroblast cells were exposed to laser irradiation at a wavelength of 660nm and a fluence of 5J/cm<sup>2</sup>; non-irritated cells served as experimental controls. Migration of cells was determined by inverted microscopy at 0, 24 and 48h. Cells were harvested at 0, 12, 24 and 48h. Cell viability was determined by the trypan blue exclusion assay and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) luminescence assay. Indirect ELISA was used to determine the levels of HMOX1, SOD, and CAT in cultured cells. Western blotting and immunofluorescence were performed to analyze AKT and FOXO1. RT-PCR was used to determine gene expression of *TGF-β*, *PDGF*, and *VEGF*. Irradiation of cells resulted in a significant decrease in FOXO1 and increase in AKT protein. The treatment also upregulated the expression of *TGF-β1*, *PDGF* and *VEGF* genes. The level of antioxidants such as HMOX1, SOD, and CAT was also increased in irradiated groups. The present study confirmed that PBM at 660nm enhances wound healing through attenuation of oxidative stress by regulating the FOXO1 signaling pathway.

#### Biography

Naresh Kumar Rajendran has completed his PhD (Medical Biochemistry) in 2015 from University of Madras, India and currently working as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Laser Research Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences and University of Johannesburg, South Africa. He has two years of research experience at the University of Tokyo, Japan. He has published more than 15 papers in peer-reviewed journals and has been serving as a reviewer for 5 international journals. He has presented his research outcomes in various international and national conferences. He is engaged in national and international collaborations and co-supervising postgraduate students.

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