

JOINT EVENT

31st Euro Global Summit and Expo on Vaccines & Vaccination

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4th World Congress and Exhibition on Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance

June 14-16, 2018 Barcelona, Spain

Renoprotective effect of mesozeaxanthin in streptozotocin induced diabetic nephropathy in rats**Shaveta Bhardwaj**

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The present study was undertaken to investigate the renoprotective effect, if any of mesozeaxanthin, an antioxidant in experimental diabetic nephropathy in rats. A single dose of Streptozotocin (50 mg/kg, i.p.) precipitated the condition of diabetes mellitus. Diabetic nephropathy developed after 8 weeks of STZ administration and was assessed by measuring serum creatinine, BUN, creatinine clearance and total urinary Protein, renal collagen content. Furthermore, changes in renal TBARS and reduced glutathione levels were measured as markers of oxidative stress. Mesozeaxanthin treatment for the first time has been demonstrated to significantly attenuate STZ- induced DN, as evidenced by a significant decrease in serum creatinine, BUN, total urinary protein, renal collagen content and a significant increase in creatinine clearance. Mesozeaxanthin treatment dose-dependently decreased the renal oxidative stress in diabetic rats. It is concluded that the renoprotective effect of mesozeaxanthin is due to its antioxidant property as no significant changes were observed in blood glucose and lipid profile, confirm that mesozeaxanthin is a pure antioxidant.

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