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Title: Oxidative stress in the central nervous system of iron-deficient females

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Introducción

- 📖 El hierro es un elemento traza que en su forma divalente o ferrosa (Fe^{2+}) puede donar electrones, en tanto que en su forma trivalente o férrica (Fe^{3+}) puede aceptarlos. Puede tener potencial toxigénico al generar radicales libres (Ganz & Nemeth, 2006).
- 📖 Es parte estructural de enzimas antioxidantes como: citocromos, catalasas, peroxidasas y oxigenasas (Bresgen & Eckl, 2015; Casanueva & Viteri, 2003; Forrelat B M, 2000; MacKenzie et al., 2008; Toxqui et al., 2010), por lo anterior, su deficiencia también puede conducir a estrés oxidativo (Askar et al., 2017a).
- 📖 En ausencia de suplementación alimenticia, la Deficiencia de hierro es reportada en alrededor de 40% de niños preescolares, en 30% de mujeres y niñas que menstrúan, y en 38% de mujeres embarazadas. (Kassebaum et al., 2014; Pasricha et al., 2013; Stevens et al., 2013).

- 43% de las mujeres embarazadas a nivel mundial presentan anemia, siendo la DFe la causa en 50-75% de los casos (Di Renzo et al., 2015).
- La deficiencia de hierro genera perturbaciones conductuales y cognitivas, cuyos mecanismos subyacentes implican mielinización disfuncional, alteración de la neurotransmisión y deficiente desarrollo cerebral.
- Se desconoce si hembras que padecen deficiencia de hierro crónica desde etapa fetal hasta la edad adulta, como ocurre en muchas personas a nivel mundial, o en su caso, tratada con suplemento de hierro durante la infancia, presentan niveles alterados de estrés oxidativo y defensa antioxidante en sistema nervioso central, motivo de la presente investigación.

Metodología

Pie de cría

Grupo Deficiente de hierro (Dfe): 20 ratas hembras (de 3 meses de edad o 250 g) alimentadas con dieta deficiente en hierro (10 ppm FeSO₄, Lab Diets AIN-76W / 10) 14 días antes del apareamiento.

Grupo control: 10 ratas hembras alimentadas con dieta control (100 ppm FeSO₄, Lab diets AIN-76W / 100) 14 días antes del apareamiento.

Crías

21 días después del nacimiento (DPN), las crías fueron destetadas. Las hembras fueron seleccionadas para el presente experimento, los machos fueron empleados en otros proyectos. Las crías hembras se mantuvieron con el mismo tipo de dieta ofrecida a sus madres hasta los 70 DPN; con la excepción del grupo suplementado "DFe+S", un conjunto de crías hembras ID, que recibieron del 21 al 70 DPN dieta control.

Grupo control



Grupo DFe



Grupo Dfe+S



70 PND

Eutanasia

Obtención de muestra
sanguínea y cerebro

**Determinación de Hierro unido a
hemoglobina (Fe-Hb)**

Determinación del efecto antioxidante

- Actividad de super óxido dismutasa "SOD"
- Actividad de catalasa "CAT"
- Proteínas totales

Determinación del estrés oxidativo

- Niveles de peroxidación lipídica

Resultados

Determinación de hierro unido a hemoglobina

Al estudiar al grupo ID con respecto al grupo control, se encontró que los primeros presentan 10.9% menos de Fe-Hb y 3.8% menos que el grupo ID+S, ver Tabla 1.

Grupo	Fe - Hb (mg/kg PV)
Control	3.71±0.11
Deficiente de hierro+suplemento	3.47±0.11
Deficiente de hierro	3.18±0.23*

Tabla 1. Niveles de hierro unido a hemoglobina “Fe-Hb”

* vs. Hembra del grupo control ($p \leq 0.05$)

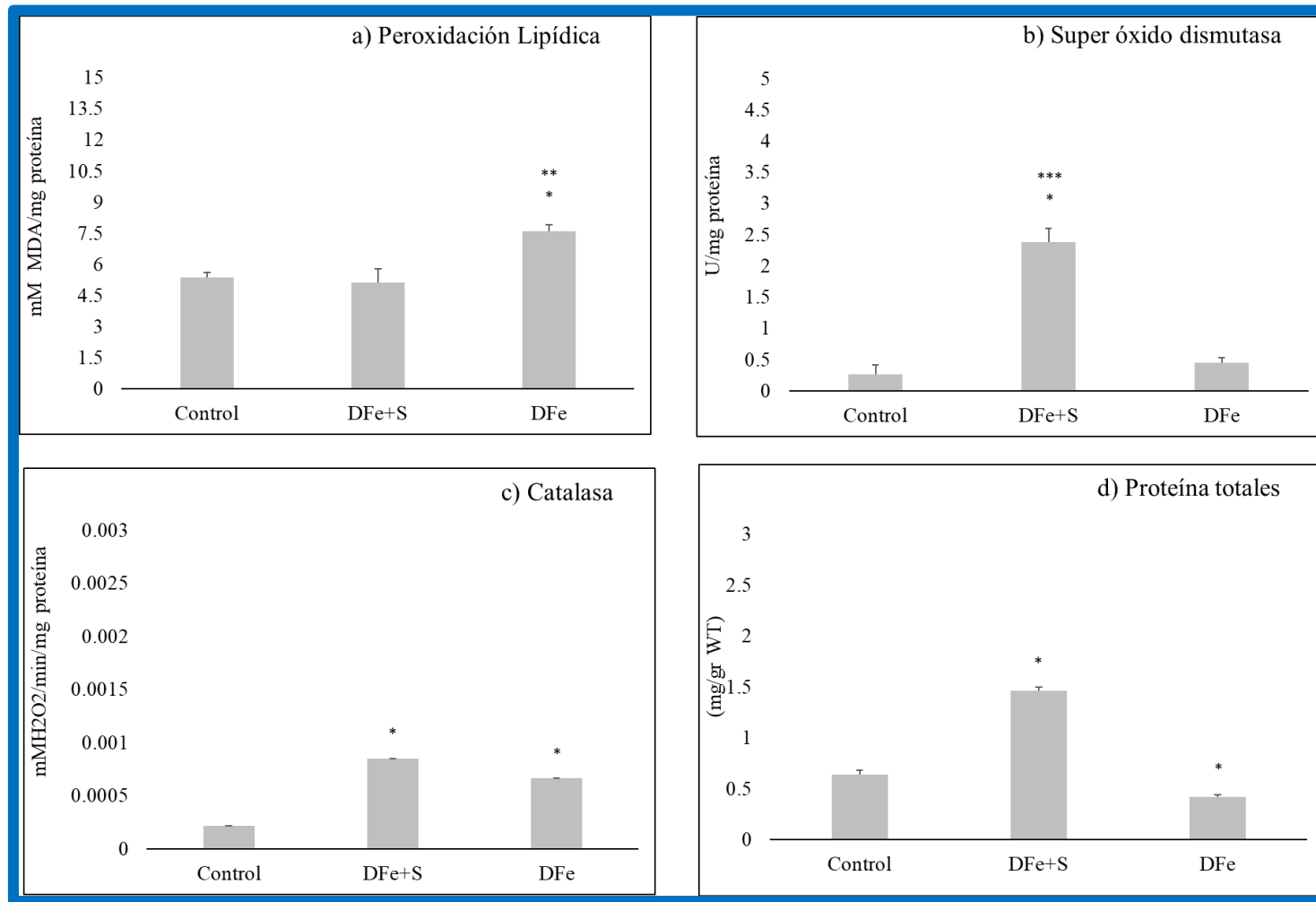


Figura 1.- Estrés oxidativo y efecto antioxidante en hembras deficientes de hierro y en suplementadas. La gráfica “a” muestra los niveles de peroxidación lipídica en los sujetos de estudio y es indicador de estrés oxidativo. Las gráficas b, c y d; evidencian el efecto antioxidante: b) superóxido dismutasa, c) catalasa y d) proteínas totales.

* vs. Hembra del grupo control ($p \leq 0.05$)

**vs. Hembra del grupo Deficiente de hierro+Suplemento ($p \leq 0.05$)

***vs. Hembra del grupo Deficiente de hierro ($p \leq 0.05$)

Conclusiones

- a) La deficiencia de hierro crónica en hembras, afecta sobremanera los niveles de peroxidación lipídica en cerebro y tal efecto no puede ser contrarrestado por la defensa antioxidante de superóxido dismutasa y catalasa.
- b) La suplementación de hierro en hembras que padecieron su deficiencia a nivel perinatal, durante la gestación y hasta el destete, equivalente a 21 días posnatales; presentan niveles de peroxidación lipídica normales debido a la alta defensa antioxidante que activan a través del incremento en los niveles de superóxido dismutasa y catalasa.

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