Combination of isoflurane and propofol, a means for general anesthesia in the surgery of perioperative cerebral hypoperfusion rats to avoid cognitive impairment

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Abstract

Background: Perioperative cerebral hypoperfusion often occurs. However, the underlying mechanism and targeted interventions remain mostly to be determined. Anesthetic isoflurane induces neuronal injury via endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, whereas sub-anesthetic dose of propofol improves postoperative cognitive function. However, the effects of the combination of isoflurane plus propofol, which is a common combination of anesthesia for patient, on ER stress and the associated cognitive function remain unknown. **Methods:** We therefore set out to determine the effects of isoflurane plus propofol on the ER stress and cognitive function in the rats insulted by cerebral hypoperfusion. The rats received isoflurane alone (1.9%), propofol alone ($40 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) or a combination of isoflurane and propofol (1% and $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ or 1.4% and $10 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$). Behavior studies (Fear Conditioning test) and biochemical analyses (Nissl staining and western blotting for the harvested rat brain tissues) were employed in the studies. **Results:** We found that the combination of 1% isoflurane plus $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ propofol attenuated the cerebral hypoperfusion-induced cognitive impairment and the ER stress. **Conclusions:** These data suggest that ER stress contributes to the underlying mechanism of cognitive impairment and the combination of isoflurane and propofol was able to preserve cognitive function in the rats after cerebral hypoperfusion via prevention of ER stress. These findings have established a system to study the strategy in preventing and treating perioperative cerebral hypoperfusion, leading to promotion of the future larger scale studies.

Background

Cerebral hypoperfusion (CH) is associated with impairment of cognitive function [1, 2]. Carotid artery stenosis (CAS), an independent risk factor for CH [3], detected in population older than 65 is 75% for men and 62% for women [4]. For patients with perioperative CH, special caution on the selection of anesthetic drugs is needed to protect cognitive function.

We and others [5] previously reported that the two commonly used anesthetics, isoflurane and propofol, at certain doses, have opposite effects on cognitive function. Isoflurane induces neuronal injury upon prolonged exposure to isoflurane at high dose [6], with a underlying mechanism linked to endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. By contrast, propofol at a sub-anesthetic dosage protects against neuronal damage of cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, and such protective effects were not observed at a higher dose [7]. We, therefore, tested the effect of using sub-anesthetic dose of propofol to partially replace isoflurane (a combined usage of isoflurane and propofol) on cognitive function of rats with CH in the current studies. Previous studies showed that 1.9% isoflurane, equivalent to 1.3 minimum alveolar concentration (MAC), was sufficient to induce general anesthesia in rats [8], while to induce general anesthesia in rats using propofol alone, the minimal infusion rate at $40 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ was required [9]. Therefore, in our study, doses were carefully selected combining isoflurane and propofol (1% and $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ or 1.4% and $10 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) to ensure the required depth of general anesthesia.

γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the main inhibitory neurotransmitter [10]. The major subtype of GABA_A receptor (GABA_AR) contains $\alpha 1$ subunit, which is related to cognition [11, 12]. However, few researches have focused on the effects of different anesthetic dosages on expression of GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ subunit. GABA_AR undergoes post-synthesis modification and folding in the ER. Prolonged ER stress has been well known related with neurodegenerative diseases [13, 14]. BiP is an ER chaperone protein whose expression is part of the unfolded protein response (UPR), is required to alleviate ER stress [15]. The expression of CHOP, a transcriptional factor, is also induced by ER stress but indirectly regulates apoptosis [16]. Thus, the expression of BiP, CHOP and GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ subunit was used to evaluate cognitive function in this study.

The objective of the current studies is to explore ways of general anesthesia for rats with CH to protect cognitive function. We tested a hypothesis that combination of isoflurane and propofol is better by using behavior studies and biochemical analyses.

Results

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol protected cognitive function in CH rats

To observe the effects of different dosages of isoflurane and propofol on cognitive function, a contextual fear conditioning test was performed on the first and seventh days after ORIF. The percentage of freezing time in Group C and Group IP₁ was not significantly different on both the first day (C vs IP₁: 44.23 ± 6.60 vs 42.86 ± 7.12, $P = 1.00$) and seventh day (C vs IP₁: 35.70 ± 5.21 vs 34.85 ± 5.02, $P = 1.000$) after ORIF (Fig. 2A). However, in Group IP₂, I and P, the percentage of freezing time was much lower than that of Group C on Day 1 (all $P < 0.05$) and Day 7 (all $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 2A). The results suggest that combination of 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol could protect cognitive function while other dosages couldn't.

Treatment with isoflurane or propofol alone induced irreversible neuronal injury in the hippocampus CA1 region

Hippocampal slices were stained with cresyl violet (Nissl-staining method) to investigate potential neuronal damage caused by anesthetics on days 1 and 7 after ORIF. Compared with group C, the number of surviving neurons decreased one day after ORIF only in Group I (C vs I: 193.13 ± 23.94 vs 150.88 ± 20.19, $P = 0.039$, Fig. 2 B-C). On the seventh day after ORIF compared with Group C, the number of surviving neurons was significantly down-regulated in groups I and P (C vs I: 187.38 ± 19.86 vs 146.75 ± 16.70, $P = 0.008$; C vs P: 187.38 ± 19.86 vs 173.35 ± 28.99, $p = 0.011$). No significant change was found in Group IP₁ and IP₂. (Fig. 2 B-C)

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol maintained the expression level of cell GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ in the hippocampus

As mentioned above, GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ is a key subunit that affects cognitive function. Therefore, western blotting was performed on the first and seventh days after ORIF to evaluate the expression of GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ subunit. There was no difference in the expression of GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ between group C and group IP₁ on day 1 (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 18.48 vs 91.86 ± 15.45 , $P = 0.629$) or day 7 (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 14.72 vs 112.39 ± 20.17 , $P = 0.261$) after ORIF. The expression of GABA_AR $\alpha 1$ were down-regulated on days 1 and 7 after ORIF in Group IP₂, I and P compared with group C (all $P < 0.005$, Fig. 3).

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ propofol protected neurons from apoptosis

To analyze ER related apoptosis, expression of CHOP was valued by western blotting. There was no difference between group C and group IP₁ on day 1 (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 13.63 vs 76.93 ± 13.74 , $P = 0.409$) and day 7 (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 20.70 vs 82.77 ± 11.96 , $P = 0.876$). Compared with Group C, the expression of CHOP in group IP₂ didn't change obviously on the first day (C vs IP₂: 100.00 ± 13.63 vs 136.70 ± 17.07 , $P = 0.058$) but increased markedly on the seventh day after ORIF (C vs IP₂: 100.00 ± 20.70 vs 191.85 ± 37.16 , $P < 0.001$). The expression of CHOP was significantly up-regulated on both day 1 and day 7 after ORIF in the I and P groups (all $P < 0.005$). (Fig. 4)

1% isoflurane and $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ protects neurons by heightening expression of BiP

The expression of BiP in Group IP₁, IP₂, I and P was all up-regulated compared with Group C on Day 1 (all $P < 0.005$). The highest was Group IP₁ (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 18.58 vs 442.86 ± 69.09 , $P < 0.001$) and the lowest was Group I (C vs I: 100.00 ± 18.58 vs 165.13 ± 25.53 , $P < 0.001$). On Day 7, the expression of BiP fell down in all four groups and there was no difference between Group I and Group C (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 13.91 vs 142.57 ± 27.93 , $P = 0.053$). However, in Group IP₁, IP₂ and P, it was still much higher than Group C (all $P < 0.05$, Fig. 5). The highest one was still Group IP₁ (C vs IP₁: 100.00 ± 13.91 vs 268.27 ± 46.51 , $P < 0.001$). (Fig. 5)

Discussion

CH has been universally acknowledged as a risk factor of perioperative stroke, whose incidence ranges of 0.1%-7.9%[17]. Significant CAS has an independent impact on CH and cognitive deficits to various degrees [4]. Given that patients with perioperative CH (especially caused by CAS) are often observed, it is necessary to evaluate the effects of general anaesthesia on this kind of patients. To mimic the pathological process of CAS, we ligated the bilateral CCA of rats 30 days before the ORIF surgery. After the ORIF surgery, behaviour experiments (FC test) and biochemical analyses (Nissl staining and western blotting for the harvested rat brain tissues) were carried out to evaluate cognitive function of rats.

FC test is a very sensitive and effort-independent test of learning and memory [18]. In order to eliminate effects on motor ability caused by tibial fracture, FC test was chosen to inspect cognitive function after surgery of ORIF. Isoflurane has been reported to suppress learning in a dose-dependent fashion. Hence,

we trained animals before surgery and anesthesia to remove the influence of the acquisition phase on assessment of memory postoperatively [19]. Our results suggest that memory wasn't impaired only in rats anesthetized with 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol. Such obvious difference aroused our interests in detecting the state of related anatomic structures.

Hippocampal CA1 area is crucial for context-specific memory retrieval and spatial memory. After CA1 lesions, both recent and remote memory is impaired [20]. More than that, this area is vulnerable to ischemia injury [21]. Thus, we chose hippocampal CA1 area to measure the number of survival neurons and expression of certain protein. Result of survival neurons wasn't coincident with our anticipation. We speculate that although neurons are still alive, some cognitive-related functional structures may have changed, which in turn affects behavioral outcomes. Or perhaps some of the damage has already occurred during anesthesia, but it needs time to accumulate enough to kill the neurons. This may explain why the number of neurons in Group P was reduced on the Day 7 not Day 1. Of course, we can't ignore the subjective judgment error caused by the experimental method, which needs manually counting the number of Nissl body. Nevertheless, we can still draw a conclusion from the results that, compared to combination groups, the high dose of isoflurane or propofol alone can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system.

GABA_A α1 subunit has also been linked to brain cognitive functions [12]. More recently the expression level of GABA_A α1 in the hippocampal CA1 region was found significantly down-regulated in rats with chronic ischemic encephalopathy [22]. In our study, expression of GABA_A contains α1 subunit decreased in all but one group (1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol). It indicates that improper usage of anesthetics could aggravate cognitive impairment even though neurons are alive.

Previous study has confirmed that isoflurane affects cognitive function by ER stress [6]. Expression of BiP and CHOP are evidence of heightened ER stress [23, 24]. Prolonged or excess CHOP expression has been accepted as key to ER stress-related apoptosis [16]. In our study, 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol didn't cause CHOP activation on neither one nor seven days after administration of anesthetics, while other ways of general anesthesia increased expression of CHOP variously. BiP normally alleviates the UPR and is anti-apoptotic [25]. In our experiments, the expression of BiP in rats anesthetized with 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol was the highest among all these four general anesthesia groups. The results indicate that highly increased should be the key for 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol to protect cognitive function from deterioration.

Based on previous studies and our experiments, we can get the following inference. Anesthetics stimulate neurons and cause accumulation of unfolded or misfolded proteins in ER, thereby induce ER stress. BiP dissociates with transducers of unfolded protein response (UPR) to transport unfolded/misfolded proteins to cytoplasm and trigger ER associated degradation (ERAD) [26]. Meanwhile, the transcription and translation of proteins within neurons except for UPR downstream biomarkers are inhibited. The expression of BiP and CHOP increases due to UPR. If the increased expression of BiP is sufficient to bind unfolded/misfolded proteins, then ER stress could be alleviated and the neuron could adapt. If not,

prolonged or excess expression of CHOP will lead to apoptosis [27]. Even though in some cases the stimulation is not severe enough to cause apoptosis, it still can cause cell defects when the transcription and translation of some functional proteins, for example GABA_AR α 1 subunit, are suppressed. (Fig.6)

The advantage of this experiment is that we selected rats with CH as objects. The cognitive function of CH rats is more vulnerable and more sensitive to injury stimuli than that of normal rats. If we choose normal rats as research objects, some subtle difference may be ignored because of their strong adaptive ability. Combination of anesthetics selected by our experiments is especially important for patients with CH but it is also necessary for patients with normal cognitive function.

Our experiments also bring new inspiration to basic researchers. To dates, trying to find the critical point between UPR-induced cell adaptation and apoptosis has been a center of attention. In our study, we have showed both two outcomes. Our grouping model can provide a reference for researchers when they want to select stimulus factors.

The downside of our research is that only the effects of the anesthesia maintenance process have been studied. For the same drug compatibility, if the way of induction of anesthesia changed, will the results be different? For the pathways mentioned above, the specific changes of the midstream molecules remain to be discovered.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can draw a conclusion that 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol is the best way to avoid further damage to cognitive function of CH rats. The underlying mechanism of this phenomenon is related to alleviation of ER stress.

Methods

In our study, a ligation of bilateral CCA (common carotid arteries) surgery [28] was adopted to prepare rats as CH animal model [29, 30]. A second surgery, open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) [31], requiring general anesthesia, was operated so that the effects of anesthetics on cognitive function of these CH rats could be assessed (Fig. 1).

Animals

Male Wistar rats, 16-18 months of age, 450-570 in weight, were purchased from the Academy of Military Medical Science of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and housed in groups of six per cage with *ad libitum* access to food and water. The environment temperature was 20-22°C and humidity was 45%~65% with a 12 h light/dark cycle. All animal experiments were carried out according to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals [32] and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University. Rats were housed alone per cage 3 days before the ligation of

CCA and fasted 12 h before the surgery with normally supplied drinking water. After surgeries, rats were also housed alone per cage for recovery.

Ligation of CCA

The rats were first anaesthetized with intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of 10% thiobutabarbital (100 ml/kg). After the body motion reaction and righting reflex disappeared, rat was fixed on the operation platform. Throughout the whole procedure, the surgical field was maintained sterile. The skin of the rat's neck was shaved and disinfected with iodine tincture. A median incision of approximately 2-3 cm was made in the neck. The muscles and surrounding tissues were separated to expose CCA. The CCA and a blunt end syringe needle (0.45 mm in diameter, 1 cm in length) were ligated tightly at the proximal side 1.5 cm from the bifurcation of the internal and external carotid arteries. The slipknot was firmly fixed and the needle was carefully removed. The wound was sutured and disinfected. During the surgery, a heating lamp was used to help maintaining the body temperature of anesthetized rats at $37 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. [28]

Anesthesia and surgery of ORIF

During the ORIF surgery, rats were administered isoflurane inhalation or propofol through the tail vein. For the induction phase of anesthesia, rats were placed in a transparent chamber (W 25 cm × D 15 cm × H 10 cm) connected to a vaporizer and anaesthetized with 5% isoflurane and 40% oxygen. When the rats' righting reflex disappeared, the chamber was replaced by a mask. Then all the rats were separated into 5 groups (n=32/group) and given different anesthesia maintenance methods. (1) Group C: local infiltration anesthesia with 2% Lidocaine and inhalation with air containing 40% oxygen via the mask for 3 h. (2) Group I: inhalation with air containing 40% oxygen and 1.9% isoflurane for 3 h. (3) Group P: venous transfusion with $40 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ propofol and inhalation with air containing 40% oxygen via the mask for 3 h. (4) Group IP₁: venous transfusion with $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ propofol and inhalation with air containing 40% oxygen and 1% isoflurane for 3 h. (5) Group IP₂: venous transfusion with $10 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ propofol and inhalation with air containing 40% oxygen and 1.4% isoflurane for 3 h. The concentration of isoflurane was detected continuously by a gas monitor (Puritan-Bennett; Tewksbury, MA, USA) during the process of surgery.

ORIF surgical model: under different general anesthesia, rats received an open tibial fracture on the left hind paw with an intramedullary fixation. Supplemental analgesia was provided by buprenorphine (0.3 mg/kg in saline) intraperitoneally in less than 1 ml. The surgery was carried out with aseptic techniques. The left hind paw of surgical rats was shaved and disinfected with iodine tincture. After the skin was incised, an insertion of a 0.38 mm pin was performed in the intramedullary canal. Once the tibia was internally fixated, the bone was fractured in the middiaphysis (tibial, midshaft) using surgical pliers. The skin was sutured with 8/0 Prolene sutures. Only skin incisions and sutures were performed on rats in group C. During the surgery, a heating lamp was used to help maintaining the body temperature of anesthetized rats at $37 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Postintervention rats were moved to heated pads for recovery and then

delivered back to their own cage, where food and water were sufficient. Penicillin (80,000 U/d per rat) was administered for 5 days after the operation to prevent infection.

Fear conditioning test

The fear conditioning (FC) test was carried on to estimate cognitive function [19]. The FC test consisted of a training phase at 24 h prior to ORIF operation and an evaluation phase on days 1 and 7 after ORIF when memory was assessed.

During the training phase, rats were placed in a chamber (Ugo Basile, Italy) and allowed to adapt to the environment for 120 s. After adaption, they were stimulated by a 20 s 70-dB tone (conditional stimulus). Then there was an interval of 25 s. After the interval, rats were stimulated by a 0.70 mA electrical foot-shock for 2 s (unconditional stimulus). After six pairs of conditional-unconditional stimuli, the rats learned the association and established long-term memory. The pairs of conditional-unconditional stimuli were separated by 60 s inter-training intervals. Each training chamber was cleaned with 95% ethyl alcohol before the placement of a rat and was illuminated only with a 10 W bulb in a dark experimental room.

During the evaluation phase, rats were placed again in the training chamber for 5 min without tone and foot shock. Each animal's freezing behavior (without any movements) was scored by the ANY-maze video tracking system (Stoelting, Illinois, USA). The percentage of time in freezing behavior was calculated using the formula of $100 \times f / 5 \text{ min}$, where f was the total of freezing time in the 5 min. The results were used to assess hippocampus-dependent memory.

Nissl staining

On days 1 and 7 after ORIF, rats ($n=8/\text{group}$) were sacrificed with sodium pentobarbital (240mg/ml, Department of Pharmacy, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, i.p., 800 mg/kg)[33]. After ensuring that the heart of rat stopped, the brain was taken out. Paraffined coronal hippocampal slices (10 μm in thickness) were prepared for Nissl staining. All slices were heated at 60 °C for 2 h in an incubator in order to melt the paraffin. Then, slices were dewaxed in Xylene for 5-10 min, three times. Slices were bathed in anhydrous ethanol for 5 min, 90% ethanol for 2 min, 70% ethanol for 2 min, distilled water for 2 min, and cresyl violet for 10 min, successively.

Then, slices were washed with distilled water twice (each for 2 min) and dehydrated in 95% ethanol twice (each for 5 min). To assess hippocampal injury, five continuous random fields (200 in magnification) in the pyramidal layer of CA1 region (6 slides/group) was selected and the number of survival neurons was counted under BX-51 fluorescence microscope (Olympus Co., Japan) in a blinded manner according to the method described by Tian [34]. The analysis of data was performed through Image Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics Co., USA).

Western blotting

On days 1 and 7 after ORIF, rats (n=8/group) were sacrificed with sodium pentobarbital (240mg/ml, Department of Pharmacy, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, i.p., 800 mg/kg)[33]. After ensuring that the heart of rat stopped, the brain was taken out and hippocampus tissue was separated. Hippocampus was homogenized in RIPA solution (Biomart, Beijing, China) buffer and then centrifuged at 4°C at 12000r/min for 10 min (Sigma 3-30KS, Sigma Laboratory Centrifuges, Germany). The quantity of protein in the supernatants was determined using a BCA protein assay kit (Beyotime Biotechnology, Beijing, China). Equal amounts of protein samples were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride membranes. Then membranes were blocked by 5% skim milk Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween (TBST) buffer for 90 min and then washed by TBST buffer for 5 min. The membranes were incubated with primary antibodies: anti-GABA_AR α 1 (1:1,000, Abcam, Cambridge, UK), anti-BiP (1:1,000; Abcam), anti-pan-cadherin (1:2,000, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA), anti- β -actin (1:10,000, Proteintech, Wuhan, China) overnight at 4°C. After washing with TBST 5 times (each for 5 min), membranes were incubated with a secondary polyclonal antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase, anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG) (1:5000, KPL, Gaithersburg, MD), and anti-mouse IgG (1:5000, KPL) at room temperature for 1 h. Then the membranes were washed 5 times (each for 5 min) again and treated with an enhanced chemiluminescence detection kit (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The intensity of each band was quantified by densitometry using a gel image analysis software (Image Pro Plus, Media Cybernetics, USA). Relative expression was normalized to that of anti-pan-cadherin (1:2,000, Sigma) and anti- β -actin (1:10,000, Proteintech).

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Data were presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (SD). Behavioral data were tested using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with repeated measures. Other data were analyzed using a one-way ANOVA with Tukey *post hoc* comparisons. $P < 0.05$ was the criterion for statistical significance.

Abbreviations

BiP, binding immunoglobulin protein;

CCA, common carotid arteries;

CH, Cerebral hypoperfusion

CHOP, C/EBP homologous protein;

ER, endoplasmic reticulum;

ERAD, endoplasmic reticulum associated degradation

EC, fear conditioning

MAC, minimum alveolar concentration;

ORIF, open reduction and internal fixation

GABA, γ -aminobutyric acid

GABA_AR, γ -aminobutyric acid A type receptor

UPR, unfolded protein response

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All animal experiments were carried out according to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals [35] and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University.

Consent to publish

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Figures

Experiment process

Figure 1

Experiment process. The hippocampus used in western blotting were from rats which were selected for fear conditioning test.

Figure 2

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol protected cognitive function and survival neurons of CH rats. (A) Hippocampus-dependent memory was evaluated as the percentage of freezing time on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. Data was expressed as mean ± SD (n=8/group). (B) Nissl staining images for hippocampal CA1 were shown to evaluate neuronal damage on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. (C) Quantification of CA1 surviving neurons on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. Data was expressed as mean ± SD (n=8/group). * P < 0.05 compared with group C; # P < 0.05 compared with group IP₁; ^ P < 0.05 compared with group IP₂. Scale bars = 50 μm.

Figure 3

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol maintain the expression of GABAAR α1 subunit. (A-C) The expression of GABAAR α1 subunit in hippocampus was determined by western blotting on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. Data was expressed as mean ± SD (n=8/group). * P < 0.05 compared with group C; # P < 0.05 compared with group IP1; ^ P < 0.05 compared with group IP2.

Figure 4

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol avoided ER related apoptosis. (A-C) The expression of CHOP in hippocampus was determined by western blotting on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. Data was expressed as mean ± SD (n=8/group). * P < 0.05 compared with group C; # P < 0.05 compared with group IP₁; ^ P < 0.05 compared with group IP₂

Figure 5

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol maintain neurons adaptive ability by increasing expression of BiP. (A-C) The expression of BiP in hippocampus was determined by western blotting on Day 1 and Day 7 after ORIF. Data was expressed as mean ± SD (n=8/group). * P < 0.05 compared with group C; # P < 0.05 compared with group IP₁; ^ P < 0.05 compared with group IP₂

Figure 6

Combination treatment with 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol protects neurons from ER stress. (1) 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol promotes more expression of BiP than other groups. (2) 1% isoflurane and 20mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ propofol didn't induce expression of CHOP while other groups did.

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