MOL2NET, 2017, 3, doi:10.3390/mol2net-03-04607

http://sciforum.net/conference/mol2net-03



CNT Mitoprotective activity in mitochondrial swelling SciForum MOL2NET

Michael González-Durruthy* abcd Luciane C. Alberici, e Zeki Naal, e Carlos Curtie, Yosberto Cardenas^f, and Jose Maria Monserrat, abcd

^a Institute of Biological Science (ICB), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG), 90610-000, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. E-mail: gonzalezdurruthy.furg@gmail.com

^b ICB-FURG Post-graduate Program Physiological Sciences – Comparative Animal Physiology, Brazil, 90610-000, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

[°]National Institute of Carbon Nanomaterial Science and Technology, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil

^dNanotoxicology Network (MCTI/CNPq), Environmental and Occupational Nanotoxicology, Rio Grande, RS, Brazil ^eDepartment of Physic-Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy of Ribeirao Preto, University of Sao Paulo (USP), 14040-903 Ribeir^ao Preto, SP, Brazil.

^f Departamento de Microbiologia, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de La Habana (UH), La Habana, Cuba.



Abstract. We used different experimental protocols to determine the mitoprotective activity (%P) of different carbon nanotubes (CNT) against mitochondrial swelling. The experimental conditions were combinations of the following factors: different mitochondrial swelling assays using the MPT-inductor (Ca2+, Fe3+, H2O2) combined or not with a second MPT-inductor and swelling control assays using MPT-inhibitor (CsA, RR, EGTA), exposure time (0-600 s), and CNT concentrations (0-5 mg ml1). Other factors changed were the CNT structural parameters CNT type (SW, SW + DW, MW), CNT functionalization type (H, OH, COOH). We also changed different physicochemical properties of CNT properties like molecular weight/functionalization ratio (minW/maxW) or maximal and minimal diameter (Dmin/Dmax).

Full paper published in: RSC Adv., 2015, 5, 103229–103245