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Modulation of Kv3.1b potassium channel level and intracellular potassium concentration in 158N murine oligodendrocytes and BV-2 murine microglial cells treated with 7-ketocholesterol, 24S-hydroxycholesterol or tetracosanoic acid (C24:0)

Maryem Bezine, Sonia Maatoug, Rym Ben Khalifa, Meryam Debbabi, Amira Zarrouk, Yuqin Wang, William J. Griffiths, Thomas Nury, Mohammad Samadi, Anne Vejux, Jérôme de Sèze, Thibault Moreau, Riadh Kharrat, Mohamed El Ayeb, Gérard Lizard

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Modulation of Kv3.1b potassium channel level and intracellular potassium concentration in 158N murine oligodendrocytes and BV-2 murine microglial cells treated with 7-ketocholesterol, 24S-hydroxycholesterol or tetracosanoic acid (C24:0)

Maryem Bezine *et al.*

ABSTRACT

Little is known about K^+ regulation playing major roles in the propagation of nerve impulses, as well as in apoptosis and inflammasome activation involved in neurodegeneration. As increased levels of 7-ketocholesterol (7KC), 24S-hydroxycholesterol (24S-OHC) and tetracosanoic acid (C24:0) have been observed in patients with neurodegenerative diseases, we studied the effect of 24 and/or 48 h of treatment with 7KC, 24S-OHC and C24:0 on Kv3.1b potassium channel level, intracellular K^+ concentration, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, and plasma membrane permeability in 158N oligodendrocytes and BV-2 microglial cells. In 158N cells, whereas increased level of Kv3.1b was only observed with 7KC and 24S-OHC but not with C24:0 at 24 h, an intracellular accumulation of K^+ was always detected. In BV-2 cells treated with 7KC, 24S-OHC and C24:0, Kv3.1b level was only increased at 48 h; intracellular K^+ accumulation was found at 24 h with 7KC, 24S-OHC and C24:0, and only with C24:0 at 48 h. Positive correlations between Kv3.1b level and intracellular K^+ concentration were observed in 158N cells in the presence of 7KC and 24S-OHC, and in 7KC-treated BV-2 cells at 48 h. Positive correlations were also found between Kv3.1b or the intracellular K^+ concentration, overproduction of reactive oxygen species, loss of transmembrane mitochondrial potential and increased plasma membrane permeability in 158N and BV-2 cells. Our data support that the lipid environment affects Kv3.1b channel expression and/or functionality, and that the subsequent rupture of K^+ homeostasis is related with oligodendrocytes and microglial cells damages.

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