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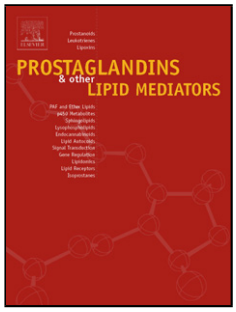

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Authors: Haoming Li, Qingqing Yang, Xiao Han, Xuefeng Tan, Jianbing Qin, Guohua Jin

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Low-dose DHA-induced astrocyte proliferation can be attenuated by insufficient expression of BLBP *in vitro*

Haoming Li[1], Qingqing Yang[2], Xiao Han[1], Xuefeng Tan, Jianbing Qin[1]*, Guohua Jin[1]*

[1] Department of Anatomy, Institute of Neurobiology, Collaborative Innovation Center of Inflammatory Microenviroment, Medical School, Nantong University, Nantong 226001, China

[2] Xinglin College, Department of Medicine, Nantong University, Nantong 226001, China

***Corresponding authors:** Jianbing Qin and Guohua Jin; Department of Anatomy, Institute of Neurobiology, Collaborative Innovation Center of Inflammatory Microenviroment, Medical School, Nantong University.

Address: No.19 Qixiu Road, Nantong 226001, Jiangsu, China.

Tel: +86-13-85051718

Fax: +86-13-85051718

E-mail: qinjb@ntu.edu.cn, jguohua@ntu.edu.cn.

Highlights

- Low-dose but not high-dose DHA stimulated astrocytes proliferation, and this effect was ascribed to increased S-phase cells
- BLBP could regulate astrocytes proliferation directly, independently of DHA.
- The Low-dose DHA-induced cell proliferation at least partly relied on its receptor BLBP.

Abstract

Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is an n-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) that is involved in a wide range of cellular processes in human cells. Brain lipid binding protein (BLBP) exhibits a high affinity for n-3 PUFAs, especially DHA, but the precise functional contributions of DHA and BLBP in astrocytes are not clear. We analyzed cell viability and the ratio of Ki67