

## Background

**Problem statement:** Mitochondrial dysfunction is thought to play an important role in airway injury from oxidative stress in patients with asthma and obesity.

- Excessive production and insufficient clearance of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mtROS) produced in the TCA cycle is thought to lead to oxidative damage in this patient population
- Paraoxonase-2 (PON2), a mitochondrial matrix-bound antioxidant enzyme, potentially protects cell from excessive ROS production
- Quercetin, a naturally occurring flavonoid, has been shown to upregulate the expression of PON2 in vitro

**Hypothesis:** quercetin supplementation can increase levels of PON2 in bronchial airway cells, which can then provide therapeutic effects in patients with obesity and asthma by preventing oxidative damage.

### Aims:

- To determine if there is a significant difference in the levels of PON2 expression between patients with asthma and obesity and healthy controls.
- To determine if there is any association between quercetin supplementation and PON2 expression and ROS production in bronchial airway cells.

## Methods

- Bronchoscopy was performed to obtain bronchial epithelial cells from healthy volunteers and patients with asthma and obesity
- Cells were cultured for 21 days allowing them to differentiate into ciliated, mucosal cells
- PON2 levels were measured via Western Blot analysis
- ROS injury was induced by exposing cells to hydrogen peroxide and naphthoquinone, before and after quercetin supplementation, and ROS production was measured by fluorescence and spectrophotometric analysis

## Results

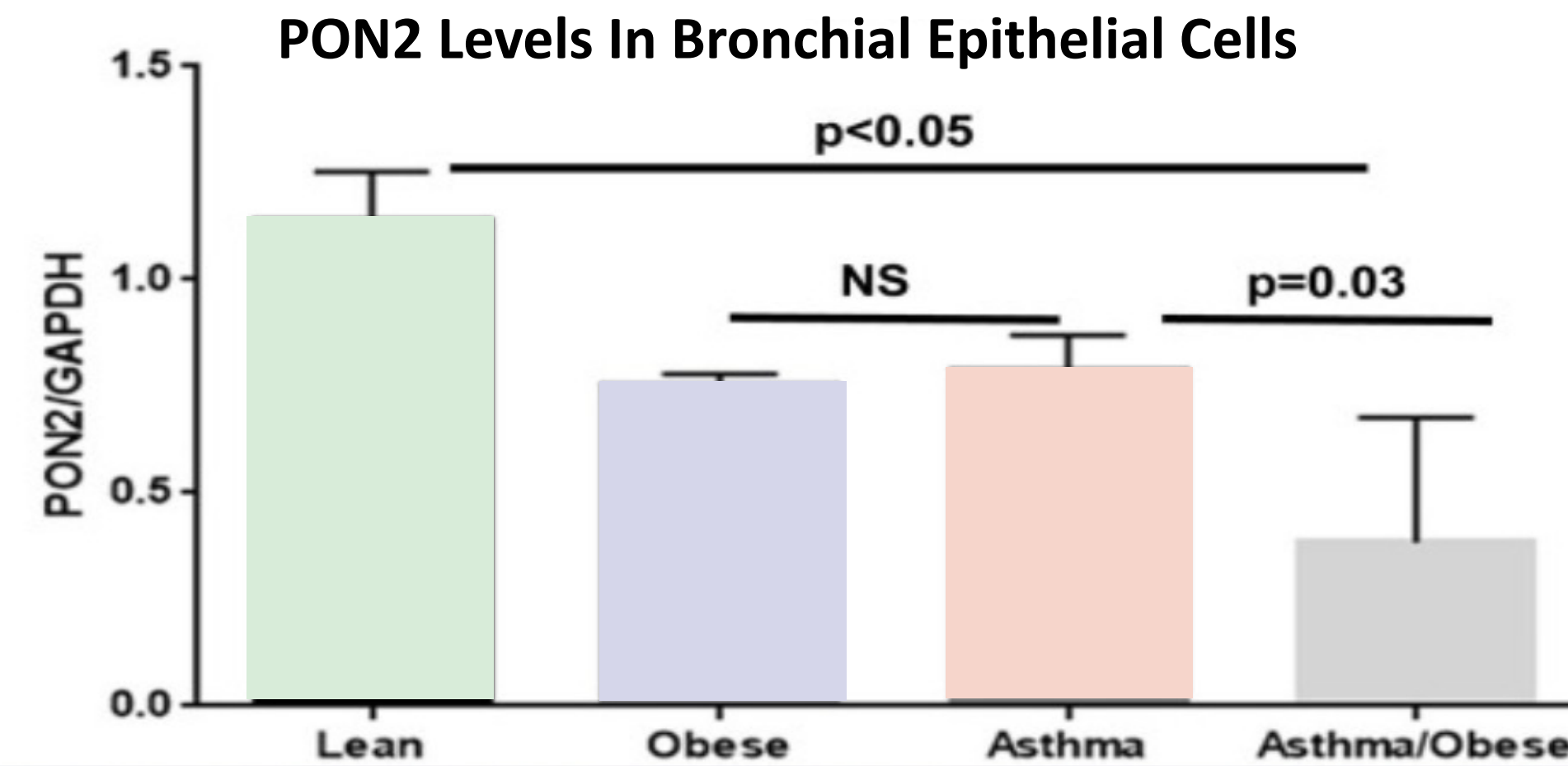


Figure 1. PON2 levels measured from patient's bronchial epithelial cells. Cells from patients with both asthma and obesity have the lowest PON2 levels

### PON2 Levels After Quercetin Treatment

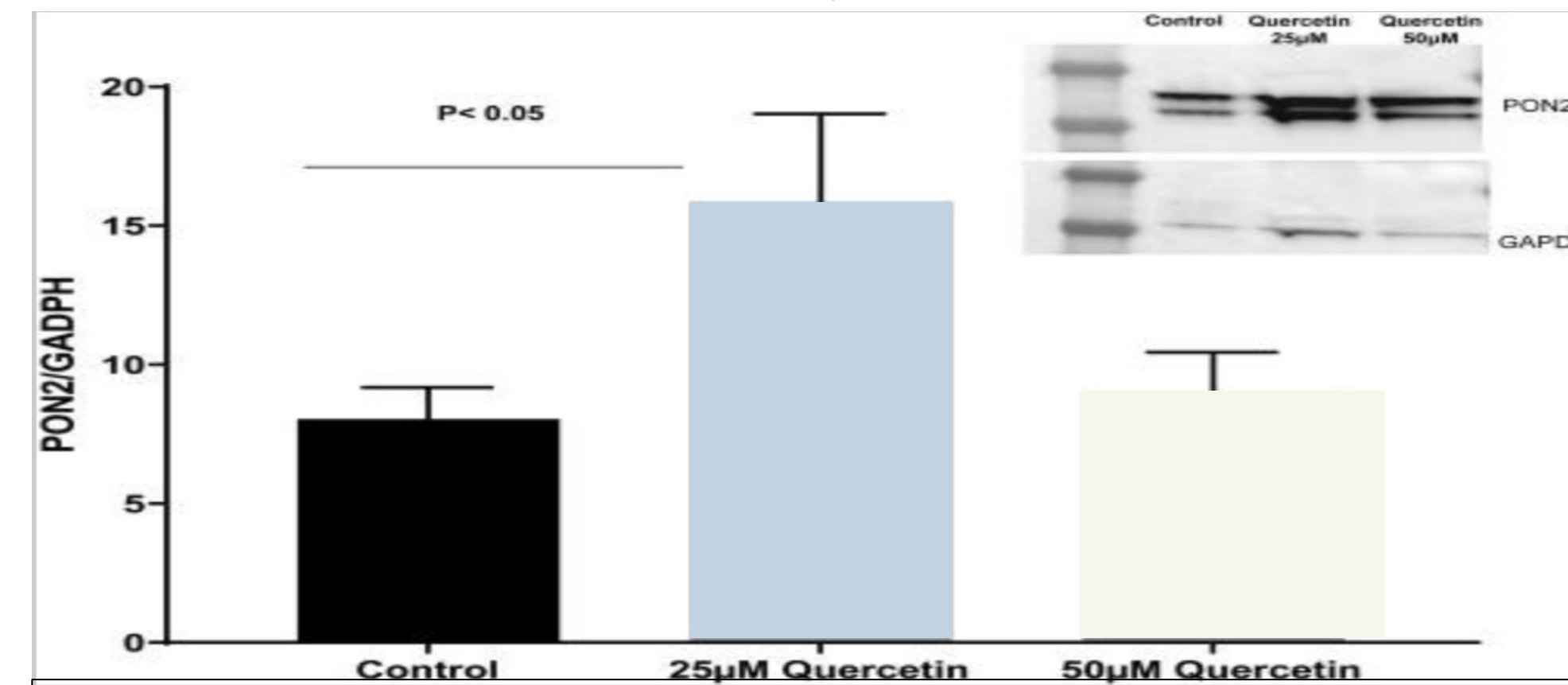


Figure 2. Two levels of Quercetin were tested on PON2 production. 25 micrograms of quercetin significantly increased PON2 levels as compared to control.

### ROS Levels After Quercetin Treatment

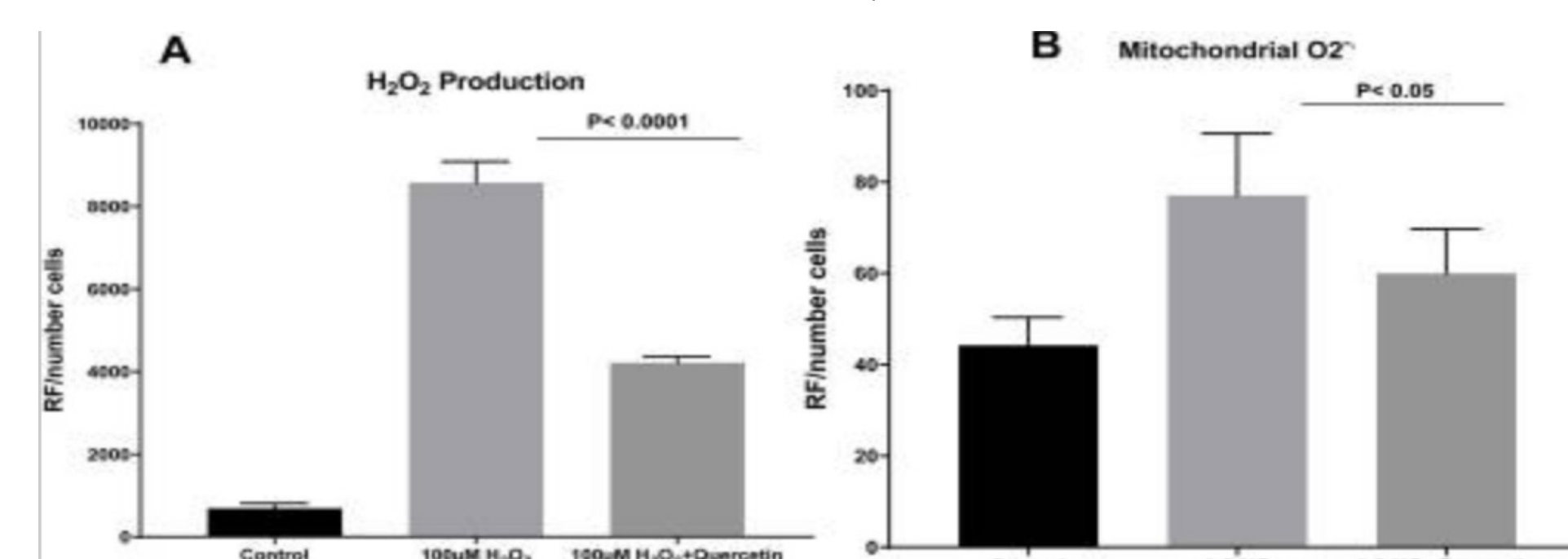
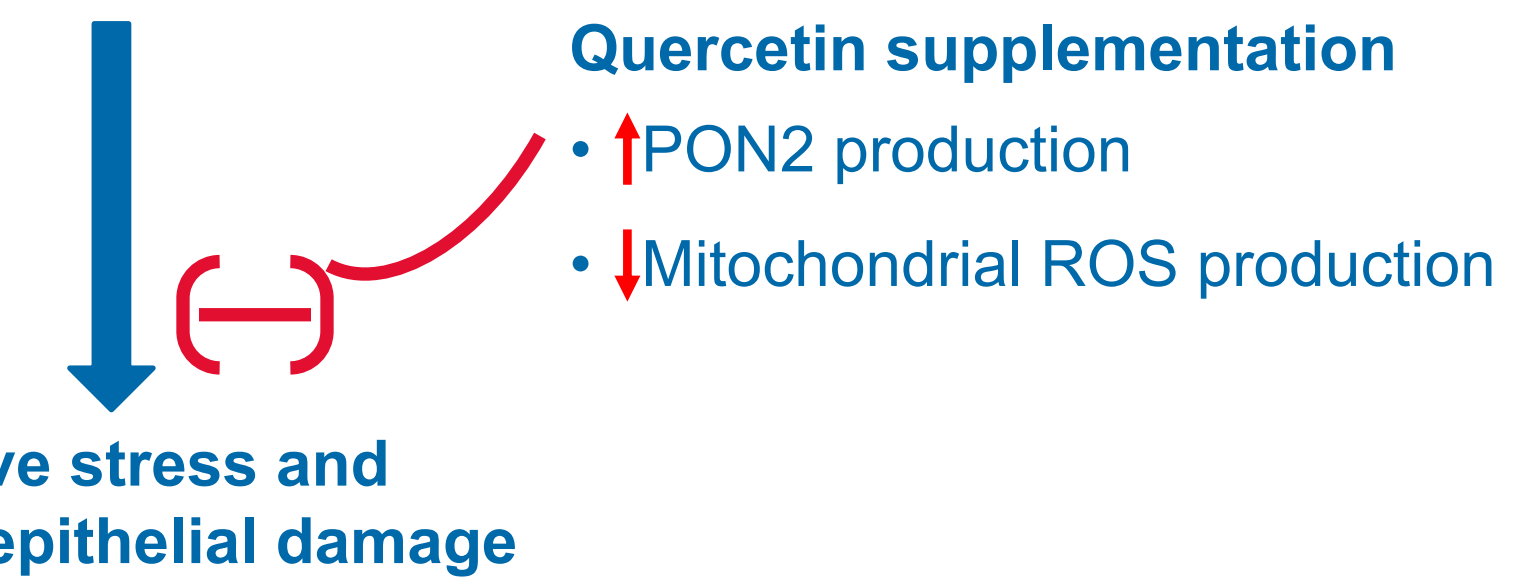


Figure 3. Cells were exposed to hydrogen peroxide and naphthoquinone with and without quercetin supplementation. Cells with quercetin produced significantly less ROS

## Summary

### Person with Asthma / Obesity

- Mitochondrial Dysfunction
- ↓ PON2 production
- ↑ Mitochondrial ROS production



## Conclusion and Implications

- Patients with asthma and obesity have significantly decreased levels of PON2
- PON2 is important to mitigate the effects of ROS and protect against oxidative stress
- Quercetin can augment PON2 expression in bronchial epithelial cells
- Further studies are needed to determine a clinical correlation between quercetin supplementation and oxidative stress in patients with asthma and obesity
- These data with further research can lead to improved pharmacologic strategies to treat oxidative lung injury in patients with asthma and obesity
- Limitations: small sample size, results limited to in vitro data

## References

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