



Icariin as a new potential drug in Alzheimer disease treatment – a review

Patryk Piotr Jasielski^{1,A,C-D}, Faustyna Piędel^{1,B-D}, Véronique Petit^{2,D-F}, Konrad Rejdak^{2,E-F}

¹ Students' Scientific Society of Neurology, Medical University, Lublin, Poland

² Department of Neurology, Medical University, Lublin, Poland

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Abstract

Introduction. Alzheimer disease (AD) is one of the best-known diseases. It is neurodegenerative disease characterized by gradual memory loss and dysfunction of behaviour. The pathogenesis of this disease is unclear. Icariin (ICA) is a flavonoid found in a Chinese medicinal herb. It is recognised for a wide range of biological and medical activities: anti-tumour and anti-inflammatory, and also has an impact on the nervous system: stimulates neuroproliferation and prevents neuron's apoptosis. ICA may have a potential role in AD disease treatment.

Objective. The purpose of this article is to review current knowledge about mechanisms and use of ICA in AD treatment.

State of knowledge. AD does not present established pathomechanism, about which there are some hypotheses. Each hypothesis mentioned and checked in this review, with result that ICA may have a potential role. One well-known hypothesis is that about amyloid which is associated with amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene mutation, which leads to amyloid beta (A β) protein accumulation and to occurrence of the disease. In this hypothesis, ICA may inhibit A β protein aggregation or alter APP expression. ICA may stifle neuronal apoptosis and promote neurogenesis and neuromodulation. According to other hypotheses, ICA could also impact on iron overload in the brain, harmful for neurons hyperhomocysteinaemia, disorder of the intracellular calcium management. Modification of the Tau protein structure is another one theory of ICA action. Flavonoid from China may also have an influence on axonal transport.

Conclusions. According to the literature there is no single mechanism of ICA action in slowing down AD progress. A wide range of therapeutic points is demonstrated by the broad effect of this substance. Further research is mandatory.

Key words

Alzheimer disease; Icariin; amyloid precursor protein, neuroprotective effect

INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative, progressive disease and is the most common cause of dementia worldwide. AD is characterized by gradual memory loss, devolution of higher cognitive function and changes in behaviour [1]. The pathogenesis of this disease is unclear. There are different theories: amyloid theory, autophagy, iron overload and many more. Despite sustained research, AD is still untreatable – contemporary treatment only delays the occurrence of symptoms and moderates them [2], which is why research about new drugs is so important.

Icariin (ICA) is a major flavonoid constituent found in the Chinese medicinal herb *Epimedium brevicornum*, which has a wide range of biological and pharmacological properties, including: anti-tumour, estrogenic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activity. ICA also has an impact on age-dependent disease states, including bone loss, cardiovascular disease, and neurodegenerative disorders. This flavonoid may be useful in AD treatment; it can boost learning and memory abilities. ICA stimulates neuroproliferation and prevents neuron apoptosis [2, 3].

OBJECTIVE

To review data about the use and mechanisms of the action of ICAs in the treatment of AD.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The presented review searched the databases Scopus and Pubmed using the search key words: "Icariin Alzheimer disease". The search criteria included the last 10 years in which the work was published. In addition, only original articles were searched for in the Scopus database. The work was taken into account in if the entire text was freely available. 18 articles were found in Scopus. In the final analysis, 15 articles were selected and 3 were rejected – 2 due to incompatibility with the subject of the review. However, one of the works was double-searched. There were 23 articles in the Pubmed database, 9 of which coincided with the selected Scopus database. Four review papers were rejected. The final review consisted of a total of 25 publications.

Description of the state of knowledge. Since its description in 1906, AD has not yet been established regarding its pathomechanism. Not knowing the cause of the disease leads to the use of symptomatic treatment only. Progressive, untreatable AD leads to the patient's death. Hence, there is a need for research to find the point of the disease handle,

Address for correspondence: Patryk Piotr Jasielski, Students' Scientific Society of Neurology, Medical University, Lublin, Poland
E-mail: patryk.jasielski111@gmail.com

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and thus new treatment methods. In the course of years, new hypothesis have emerged explaining the occurrence of neurodegenerative changes leading to dementia in people affected by AD.

One of the main hypotheses is the amyloid hypothesis, which assumes that mutations in the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene lead to the development of AD. The accumulation of amyloid-beta ($A\beta$) protein leads to the formation of older plaques impairing the functioning of synapses, and thus memory processes [1]. In line with the above hypothesis, the decrease in APP expression and $A\beta$ level may be a therapeutic target for the treatment of AD. Studies are available whose results suggest inhibition of $A\beta$ aggregation by ICA [4, 5]. In research of Li F et al., ICA has instigated the improvement of memory function, as well as reducing $A\beta$ and APP levels in the brain [3]. A similar conclusion was made by Zhang ZY et al., assessing the effect of Icaria in an animal model of cerebral amyloidosis for AD in transgenic APP/PS1 mouse [6]. In the study by Zhang, L. et al., in addition, there was a reduction in β -amyloid burden, and a decrease in APP, and beta-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE-1) expression was observed in the transgenic mouse APP model of AD [7].

The above results suggest that the use of ICA may slow the progression of AD. The mechanisms of neuroprotective activity of Icaria are being sought for.

Sheng, C. et al. in the rat AD model induced by $A\beta_{1-42}$ injection, evaluated the neuroprotective effect of ICA [2]. In seeking the mechanisms for a possible neuroprotective effect of ICA, the researchers benefited from the hypothesis that brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) tyrosine kinase B (TrkB), protein kinase B (Akt) – BDNF/ TrkB/ Akt pathway, plays an important role in synaptic plasticity [8, 9]. After injection of $A\beta_{1-42}$, rats exhibited memory and spatial orientation deficits in the Morris Water Labyrinth Test. Intra-gastric administration of ICA caused a decrease in $A\beta_{1-42}$ activity; in addition, an increase in the number of synapses and restoration of their structure was observed. The results of this study suggest that ICA has an effect on synaptic plasticity through the BDNF/ TrkB/ Akt pathway, thereby acting neuroprotectively. Dongdong Zhang et al. undertook a search for the mechanisms of ICA action in preventing $A\beta$ -induced apoptosis. In a study of cultured phochochocytocyte PC12 rats, the researchers showed that administration of $A\beta_{25-35}$ reduced their viability and increased apoptosis. ICA was found to reduce the effects of $A\beta_{25-35}$ in these cells by inhibiting apoptosis by activating PI3K/Akt signaling [10]. Of interest are the results of the studies by Li L and all, which showed that $A\beta$ could have an adverse effect on neurons through a disorder of the intracellular calcium management; however, ICA can restore calcium haemostasis [11]. Nevertheless, Nie J et al. suggest the suppression by ICA of the beta-secretase expression, which results in minimal production of $A\beta$ fragments [12].

Another hypothesis in the pathogenesis AD concerns tau protein (MAPT) which acts as a stabilisation function for microtubules. Tau protein, with improper construction and function, is the cause of disturbances of the axonal transport. The excess $A\beta$ leads to hyperphosphorylation of the MAPT, thereby postponing it in the form of neurofibrinergic degeneration and neuronal death [1]. ICA has been shown to inhibit the hyperphosphorylation of tau proteins [13].

In the search for the mechanisms by which ICA can prevent the disturbance of axonal transport, Yijing Chen et al. obtained interesting results in primary hippocampal cultures from triple-transgenic ($3\times\beta$ Tg) AD mice. It was shown that ICA can promote mitochondrial transport and protect it from fragmentation, which in patients with AD could preserve axonal transport [14].

There are also other potential mechanisms for AD development and study evaluating the impact of ICA on their course. It has been suggested that excitotoxicity is associated with the onset of AD which may prevent ICA [15]. ICA may reduce iron overload in the brain, which can potentially affect the occurrence of AD [16,17]. Another of the neuroprotective effects of ICA is to protect neurons from the harmful effects of hyperhomocysteinaemia [18]. In addition, there are reports that Icaria improves neurogenesis and the proliferation of neuronal stem cells in the hippocampus [3, 19]. It is surprising is that ICA can improve memory function by stimulating NO/ cGMP signaling and the induction of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) isoforms [20]. In another analysis of computational functions and memory after ICA termination, a simultaneous improvement in cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB) phosphorylation in hippocampal neurons was observed [21].

Currently, the drugs approved by the FDA in the AD analysis are acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors. The study of Li Y et al. showed an inhibitory effect of ICA on AChE [22].

The latest research shows that ICA can exhibit neuroprotective effects by regulating the autophagy process [23]. The latest results of Li, F et al. show a new test point, which is the protective attenuation of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress signalling by ICA [24]. ICA can modulate the immune-inflammatory response associated with CD4 + T cells, and this could inhibit AD progression [25].

CONCLUSIONS

AD incurability requires research about new substances that might be used in treatment. This involves searching for the pathomechanism of AD and mechanisms of new drugs action.

The available literature indicates that there is no single mechanism of action for ICA in slowing down AD progress. A wide range of therapeutic points is demonstrated by the broad effect of this substance. There is certainly a need for further research, including those with AD to evaluate the action of ICA, depending on the dose of the substance and the severity of the disease. More and more recent research results show that ICA can become a drug of the future in the treatment of AD.

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