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Record 1 of 1**Title:** Effect of melittin on mice stomach**Author(s):** Abu-Zinadah, O (Abu-Zinadah, Osama); Rahmy, T (Rahmy, Tarek); Alahmari, A (Alahmari, Abeer); Abdu, F (Abdu, Faiza)**Source:** SAUDI JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES **Volume:** 21 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 99-108 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sjbs.2013.08.002 **Published:** JAN 2014**Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection:** 0**Total Times Cited:** 0**Usage Count (Last 180 days):** 0**Usage Count (Since 2013):** 5**Cited Reference Count:** 30

Abstract: Melittin, the main bee venom component, has many positive biological effects and a relatively low toxicity in various cell types. However, there is no evidence of the effect of melittin on gastrointestinal cells. In the present study, we investigated the histological and immunohistochemical effects of melittin on mice stomach. Adult male mice (Albino Swiss) were randomly divided into two groups (7 mice for each group): control group and melittin only treated group (10 and 40 μ g/kg). These mice were sacrificed, then samples from the stomach were collected and prepared for histopathological studies by using alcian blue stain and immunohistochemical studies by using smooth muscle actin (SMA) antibody. Treatment with melittin alone do not cause any harmful effect on the stomach tissue where the microscopic examination of Alcian blue stained section showed the normal distribution of the mucous secreting cells of the stomach tissues. On other hand, no changes were observed on smooth muscle cells. This study demonstrated the safety of using melittin on gastrointestinal tissues if used in definite dose and for suitable duration, which offers an opportunity for its use as a treatment for many diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. (C) 2014 Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of King Saud University.

Accession Number: WOS:000329971700013**PubMed ID:** 24596505**Language:** English**Document Type:** Article**Author Keywords:** Melittin; Gastrointestinal tract; SMA**KeyWords Plus:** BEE VENOM; IN-VITRO; CELLS; CYTOTOXICITY; ENHANCEMENT; INHIBITION; INDUCTION; APOPTOSIS; DYNAMICS; PEPTIDE**Addresses:** [Abu-Zinadah, Osama; Abdu, Faiza] King Abdulaziz Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol Sci, Jeddah 21413, Saudi Arabia.

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Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV**Publisher Address:** PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**Web of Science Categories:** Biology**Research Areas:** Life Sciences & Biomedicine - Other Topics**IDS Number:** 293LD**ISSN:** 1319-562X**29-char Source Abbrev.:** SAUDI J BIOL SCI**ISO Source Abbrev.:** Saudi J. Biol. Sci.**Source Item Page Count:** 10**Funding:**

Funding Agency	Grant Number
king Abdul-Aziz City for Science and Technology	A-T-10-0082

This project was funded by the king Abdul-Aziz City for Science and Technology/the deanship of graduate studies, Grant no. (A-T-10-0082). I would like to thank the king Fahd Medical Research Center (KFMRC), King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah for allowing this work be undertaken in their laboratory.

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