The effect of infliximab on oxidative stress after myocardial infarction in rats

Samin Mousavi, Alireza Garjani, Nasrin Maleki

Abstract:
Infliximab is a human mouse human chimeric IgG1 antibody that includes human stable regions and variable mouse regions that have inhibitory effects on TNFα, and has recently been used to treat Crohn's disease, urticaria colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriatic arthritis. This study was conducted to determine the effect of TNFα inhibition on infectious stress and serum lactate levels in infants after isoproterenol induced myocardial infarction in rats.

Methods and Results: For induction of myocardial infarction (MI), isoproterenol (100 mg/kg) was injected subcutaneously in a 24-hour saline solution in normal saline for 24 days. Animals after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours after the second dose of isoproterenol was surgically treated. After infusion of infliximab at a dose of 7 mg/kg in the mentioned intervals did not have an effect on induced hypertrophy due isoproterenol. Isoproterenol increases lipid peroxidation, lactate dehydrogenase, total serum antioxidant and heart tissue, and serum lactate, which seems to be a significant reduction in the levels of MDA, TAC, LDH, and LDH, especially in the early hours of myocardial infarction. Lactate reduces serum levels. But in some cases, with the passage of time does not apply photo effects.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that infliximab, at 24-48 hours after MI, has a protective effect on cardiac myocardial infarction, and in the long term may exacerbate oxidative activity.

Key words: Infliximab, Myocardial infarction, Isoproterenol, Oxidative stress