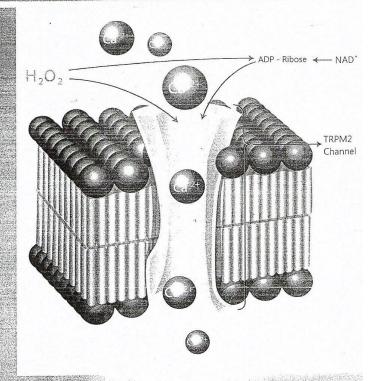
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Süleyman Demirel University Medical Faculty Department of Biophysics

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AIM AND SCOPES

Cell Membranes and Free Radical Research is a print and online journal that publishes original research articles, reviews and short reviews on the molecular basis of biophysical, physiological and pharmacological processes that regulate cellular function, and the control or alteration of these processes by the action of receptors, neurotransmitters, second messengers, cation, anions, drugs or disease.

Areas of particular interest are four topics. They are;

A- Ion Channels (Na $^+$ - K $^+$ Channels, CI $^-$ channels, Ca $^{2+}$ channels, ADP-Ribose and metabolism of NAD $^+$, Patch-Clamp applications),

B- Oxidative Stress (Antioxidant vitamins, antioxidant enzymes, metabolism of nitric oxide, oxidative stress, the biophysics of the radicals which springed up from oxygen),

C- Interaction Between Oxidative Stress and Ion Channels (Effects of the oxidative stress on the activation of the voltage sensitive cation channels, effect of ADP-Ribose and NAD on activation of the cation channels which are sensitive to voltage, effect of the oxidative stress on activation of the TRP channels)

D- Gene and Oxidative Stress (Gene abnormalities. Interaction between gene and free radicals. Gene anomalies and iron. Role of radiation and cancer on gene polymorphism)

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KEYWORDS

lon channels, cell biochemistry, biophysics, calcium signaling, cellular function, cellular physiology, metabolism, apoptosis, lipid peroxidation, nitric oxide synthase, ageing, antioxidants, neuropathy.

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The Abstract book of the congress is published in this issue.

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3rd International Congress on Cell Membranes and Omitation

on Calcium Signaling and Tall Comment

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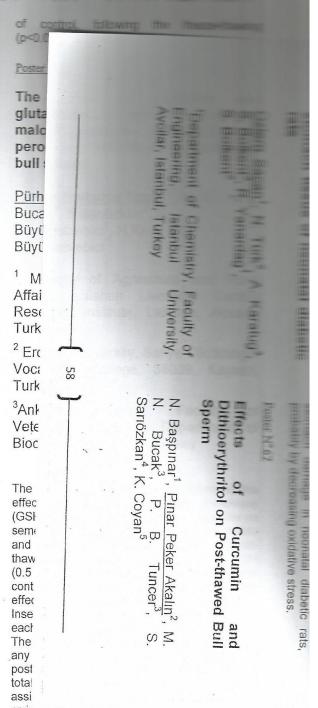
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The aim of this study was to determine the effects of curcumin and dithioerythritol added into bull semen extender on sperm parameters, LPO (lipid peroxidation), total glutathione (total GSH) and antioxidant potential (AOP) levels of bull sperm following the freeze-thawing process. Nine ejaculates obtained from three bulls were included in this study. Each ejaculate which was splitted into seven equal groups and diluted in a Tris-based extender containing Curcumin (0,5 and 2 mM), dithioerythritol (0,5 and 2 mM) and no additive (control) was cooled to 5°C, and frozen in 0.25 ml French straws. Frozen straws were thawed individually at 37°C for 20 s in a water bath for evaluation.

The extender supplemented with 0.5 mM dose of curcumin led to lower percentage of total abnormality (20.40±2.36%), when compared to the control (30.60±1.47%, p<0.05). Curcumin and dithioerythritol at 0,5 mM provided a greater protective effect in the membrane functional integrity (54.40±2.09% 50.00±2.68%), in comparison to control (37.20±1.77%, p<0.001). While curcumin and dithioerythritol at 0,5 mM led to higher percentages of post-thaw motilities, when compared to the control groups, these increases seemed to be insignificant. No significant differences were observed in sperm acrosome abnormalities among the groups (DO.05). Supplementation with antioxidants and not significantly affect the LPO and AOP levels compared to the control groups. The maintenance of total GSH level in curcumin 0.5 was demonstrated to be higher than that



progressive monnues, as wen characteristics (VAP, VSL, VCL, LIN and ALH), compared to the control groups (p>0.05). However, cysteine at 10 mM dose gave rise to a slight higher percentage of membrane integrity assessed by HOST than those of the other groups. With respect to fertility results on 59-day non-returns, supplementation of GSH at 2 mM gave a lower