

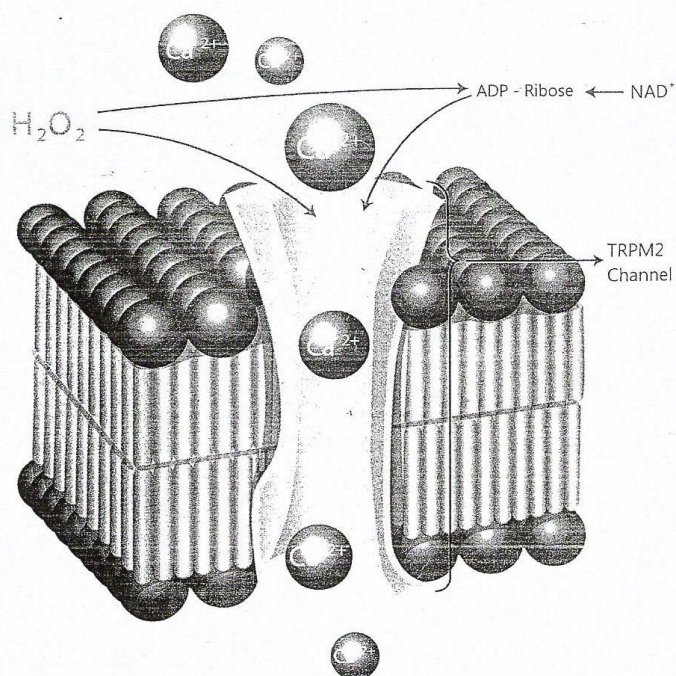
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Cell Membranes and Free Radical Research

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Abstract Book
of
3rd International Congress on Cell
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on Calcium Signaling and TRP Channels
22-27 June 2010
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by
Süleyman Demirel University Medical Faculty Department of Biophysics

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AIM AND SCOPE

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 pro-
cesses 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, Cl^- 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. Inter-
action between gene and free radicals. Gene anomalies and
iron. Role of radiation and cancer on gene polymorphism)

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KEYWORDS

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

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TÜBİTAK

3rd International Congress on Cell Membranes and Oxidative Stress: Focus on Calcium Signaling and TRP Channels was supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.

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

Asn346, Thr272, Tyr280 and Tyr37 in CcoN subunit of *cbb₃*-type oxidase in *R. capsulatus* were substituted to Val346, Ala272, Phe280 and Phe374 by site-directed mutagenesis technique in order to investigate their roles on the activity of *cbb₃*-type oxidase. The effects of these mutations on the catalytic activity were determined by using NADH staining. The results indicate that Asn346 and Tyr374 mutations led to a complete loss of enzyme activity while Thr272 and Tyr280 mutations cause a partial loss of catalytic activity of the enzyme. These results suggested that these conserved amino acid residues may play important role in the enzyme activity or assembly.

Oral Presentation 7

Effect of antioxidants on microscopic semen parameters, lipid peroxidation and antioxidant activities in Angora goat semen following cryopreservation

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The aim of this study was to determine the effects of the antioxidants glutamine and hyaluronan and the inclusion of different levels on microscopic semen parameters, lipid peroxidation and the antioxidant activities following the freeze-thawing of Angora goat semen. Ejaculates collected from three Angora goat bucks, were evaluated and pooled at 37 °C. The semen samples which were diluted

with a Tris-based extender containing additives including glutamine (2.5; 5mM) and hyaluronan (500; 1000 µl/ml), and an extender containing no antioxidants (control) were cooled to 5 °C and frozen in 0.25 ml French straws and stored in liquid nitrogen. Frozen straws were thawed individually (37 °C) for 20 s in a water bath for microscopic evaluation. Freezing extenders supplemented with 2.5 and 5mM glutamine led to higher sperm motility and hypo-osmotic swelling test (HOST) values compared to the control ($p < 0.05$) following the freeze-thawing process. The addition of 500 µl/ml hyaluronan resulted in a higher HOST percentage, compared to the addition of 1000 µl/ml hyaluronan and the control ($p < 0.001$). No significant difference was recorded in the percentage acrosome and total sperm abnormalities, following supplementation with antioxidants. The addition of antioxidants did not prevent malondialdehyde (MDA) formation. Antioxidant treatment however decreased ($p < 0.01$) the superoxide dismutase activity. The maintenance of catalase activity was demonstrated to be insignificant following addition of antioxidants. Further studies are required to obtain more repeatable results regarding the characterization of the enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidant systems in cryopreserved goat sperm.

Oral Presentation 8

Comparison of the effects of glutamine and an amino acid solution on post-thawed ram sperm parameters, lipid peroxidation and anti-oxidant activities

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