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THE EFFECT OF SYNTHETIC CB2 RECEPTOR AGONIST (AM1241) ON CYTOKINE LEVELS IN OVALBUMIN-INDUCED ASTHMA IN RATS

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Asthma is a disease characterized by spontaneous contraction of the airways in response to a wide variety of endogenous and exogenous stimuli, affecting approximately 300 million people worldwide and about 20% of the population in developed countries. Cannabinoids are compounds that have been used for many years due to their medical properties and are involved in the regulation of the immune response, such as the release of cytokines. The aim of this study was to explore the healing effect of cannabinoids on anti-inflammatory. For 22 days, rats were divided into 5 groups as saline control, Ovalbumin (OVA), CB2 agonist (OVAA), CB2 agonist and antagonist (OVAA+A) and Vehicle (DMSO). Saline control group is used to set off asthma, all group, but saline control, were given 100 mg of aluminum hydroxide in 0.9% sterile saline with 1 mg/kg ovalbumin daily intraperitoneally for 3 days. All animals in the other groups, except for the animals in the saline control group on same periods days of the experiment, received 0.8 m3 challenged for 20 minutes daily by inhalation with a 1% OVA whole-body nebulizer. On 22nd day pulmonary function tests were performed before all animals were sacrificed. In the present study, some parameters such as cytokine levels were measured. Total WBC count significantly increased in the OVA group but in the OVAA group it's counts statistically decreased compared to OVAA+A group. While GSH level in the OVA group measured to decrease compared to saline control and OVAA groups, it's level in the OVA group statistically insignificant compared to OVAA+A group.

BIOGRAPHY

Ali Parlar has completed his PhD from Ankara University, Turkey. He is working as an assistant professor in department of pharmacology, medical faculty. He has 4 publications and his publication SCI-Expanded is 1 and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed journals.

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