

Postnatal Effect Of Acrylamide On Rat Renal Cortex And The Protective Effect Of Ginger (*Zingiber Officinale Roscoe*)

Original
Article

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ABSTRACT

Background: Acrylamide is toxic both in experimental animals and in humans. It is proved to be carcinogenic in rodents and considered by The International Agency for Research on Cancer as a probable human carcinogen. Medicinal plants have significant antioxidant properties. Ginger had the highest antioxidant activity among these plants.

Aim of the work: To detect the histopathological effects of acrylamide on the kidneys in postnatal rats and to determine the possible protective effect of Ginger (*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*) as an antioxidant.

Methods: The experimental pregnant rats were randomly divided into 3 groups:

Group 1 (control group): these rats were preserved under normal condition of diet and water. Group 2 (acrylamide-treated group): acrylamide was orally administered to non-anesthetized rats by gastric intubation at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day. Group 3 (ginger-protected group): animals of this group were given the same dose of acrylamide as in group 2 followed by 1 ml of final aqueous extract of ginger (24 mg/ml) three times weekly. All the doses were administered from the 7th day of gestation and continued up to 21 days after delivery. Postnatal rats at the 2nd and 21st days were selected from each group and were sacrificed. Their kidneys were carefully dissected, removed and fixed in 10% formalin for histopathological and immunohistochemical examinations.

Results: Maternal acrylamide administration disturbed the development of the renal cortex of the offsprings. Histological examination of acrylamide-treated, 2-day-old rats revealed degenerated glomeruli with lack of capillary tufts, disarrangement of podocytes and thickening of the parietal layers of Bowman's capsules. Moreover, the damage was evident in the primitive tubules. Examination of acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rats showed congested glomerular capillaries, mesangial hypercellularity, vacuolations and darkly stained nuclei of the renal tubular epithelium, and extensive interstitial cellular infiltration and hemorrhage. Statistically, acrylamide-treated groups at both ages showed a highly significant decrease in the mean glomerular count, and the mean thickness of the cortex and the medulla as compared to their control groups. Moreover, the area percentage of renal NF- κ B protein expression showed a significant increase with acrylamide treatment. Ginger administration effectively restored most of the acrylamide-induced renal cortical damage.

Conclusion: ginger administration effectively restored most of the acrylamide-induced renal cortical damage, suggesting that ginger supplement can play a protective role against acrylamide deleterious effects.

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INTRODUCTION

Acrylamide is white crystalline, odorless highly water soluble. These properties promote its absorption and distribution all over the body^[1, 2].

It is present in a high concentration in plants such as potatoes, rice, carrots, Chinese cabbage, lettuce, parsley, onions, spinach, and also in sugar and olives^[3].

It is also detected in tobacco and cigarette smoke. In industry, they are used in synthesis of grooming products as lotions, cosmetics and deodorants^[2, 4].

Acrylamide is formed in foods cooked at high temperatures (higher than 200°C). Its concentration in fried potato (chips) ranged from

376 to 2348 microg/kg^[5, 6]. Its toxic effect is attributed to heat-induced reactions between the amino group of the free amino acid asparagine and carbonyl groups of glucose and fructose present in potatoes, cereals, and other plant-derived foods^[7, 8].

Acrylamide toxicity occurs if it is bio-transformed into a more potent and highly reactive molecule induced mainly by cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1). The oxidative biotransformation of acrylamide results in formation of metabolite; glycidamide, which is more reactive towards proteins, including hemoglobin and DNA, than acrylamide itself^[9, 10].

Acrylamide toxicity on various body organs has been reported previously. These include neurotoxicity and

reproductive system toxicity^[11,12]. The International Agency for Research on Cancer classified acrylamide as a probable human carcinogen on the basis of its carcinogenicity in rodents^[13,14].

Acrylamide has a significant binding capacity to liver, brain, kidney and erythrocyte^[15,16]. It crosses the placenta leading to direct prenatal and postnatal anomalies^[14].

Medicinal plants have a role in pharmacology and medicine for the last few decades. It has been estimated that about 80% of the world population depends on botanical preparations as medicine to meet their health needs. Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) is an example of botanicals which is gaining popularity amongst modern physicians and its underground rhizomes are the medicinally useful part. Many studies were carried out on ginger and its pungent constituents, fresh and dried rhizome^[17].

One of the most popular uses of ginger is to relieve the symptoms of nausea and vomiting associated with motion sickness, surgery and pregnancy. Ginger has anti-platelet, anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-rhinoviral, anti-hepatotoxicity and anti-arthritic effects^[18].

Ginger contains the highest number of antioxidants. Gingerols are the most important components of ginger that have significant antioxidant properties. In addition, they have a high antioxidant activity as it contains vitamins such as A, B, C and E as well as flavonoids and glutathione^[19].

Therefore, this study was carried out to evaluate the postnatal histopathological and immunohistochemical effects of acrylamide on the rat renal cortex and to determine the possible protective effect of ginger as an antioxidant.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals:

Acrylamide (99% pure) was purchased from Sigma Chemical Company (St Louis, MO, USA).

Animals and Dosing Schedule:

Twenty-one females and ten male Wistar rats (50-60 days old, 200-220 grams) were used in this study. They were obtained from the Animal House of Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University. Rats were kept under hygienic conditions. Standard food and water ad-libitum were administered. The male rats were used for fertilization of the female ones. Gestation was authenticated in the next morning by perception of the vaginal plug, and this time was designated as gestation day 0. Female pregnant rats were randomly divided into 3 groups of 7 rats each:

Group 1 (control group): these rats were preserved under normal condition of diet and water.

Group 2 (acrylamide-treated group): acrylamide (10 mg/kg/day) was dissolved in 10 ml distilled water so each 1ml water contained 1ml acrylamide. Each rat was given 2ml distilled water contained 2ml acrylamide and

orally administered to non-anesthetized pregnant rats by gastric intubation from the 7th day of gestation and continued up to 21 days after delivery. The present dose was applied because the overdoses will reduce reproductive activity of mothers and cause paralysis

Group 3 (ginger-protected group): animals in this group were given the same dose of acrylamide given to animals of group 2 followed by 1 ml of final aqueous extract of ginger three times weekly from the 7th gestational day and continued up to 21 days after delivery. This dose of ginger was selected according to Sakr *et al.*^[17].

Ginger (*Z. officinale* Roscoe) rhizome was purchased from the local market at Zagazig, Egypt. One-kilogram fresh ginger rhizome was cleaned, washed under running tap water, cut into small pieces then air dried and powdered. 125 g of this powder were macerated in 1000 ml of distilled water for 12 h at room temperature and were then filtered. The concentration of the extract was 24 mg/ml (this concentration is obtained after filtering the solution and separated the solid powder which weighted 101g from 125g (the original weight) from the liquid solution which contained the remaining weight of the powder equal 24g dissolved in proximally 1000ml water. So, the amount of ginger dissolved in water 0.024g/ml=24mg/ml). Each animal in the present study was given 1 ml of the final aqueous extract orally.

Experiment was designed to study toxicity of acrylamide on kidney of rat offsprings at the 2nd and 21st postnatal days. 5 rats were selected from each group in the previous two ages (2nd and 21st postnatal days) where they were sacrificed. The kidneys were carefully dissected and removed. Their fatty covering connecting tissue were gently removed. All procedures used in this study were approved by the Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt.

Preparation of tissues for histopathological examination:

Light microscopic (LM) study: kidneys were excised and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin; then processed to obtain paraffin blocks which were cut into sections of 5µm thickness, mounted on glass slides, deparaffinized in xylene and stained by: hematoxylin and eosin stain (H&E) and immuno-histochemical stain for detection of NF-κβ using anti- NF-κBp65 antibodies were rabbit polyclonal NF-κβp65 antibody (dilution 1:100; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) respectively. Sections were then examined and observed under light microscope^[20].

Morphometric study:

From H&E stained section (x40) the difference between cortex and medulla thickness was measured using Digimizer 4.3.2. Image analysis software (MedCalc Software bvba, Belgium), and from H&E stained sections (x400); the number of glomeruli was counted from x400

photomicrographs using Digimizer. The area percent of NF-kBp65 positive cells immune-stained sections (x400); was measured by using the NIH ImageJ (v1.50) program. For each mentioned stain measured parameter, five non-overlapping fields/rat sections were examined (The total was 50 measurements /group) and photographed using color video camera (digital camera CH- 9435 DFC 290). The photographs were analyzed using Leica Qwin 500 (Imaging System, Cambridge, UK) within a frame area of 293.4288 μm^2 . Morphometry was carried out at the Image Analysis Unit, Histology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University.

Statistical management:

The collected data were coded and analyzed by computer using a data base software program, Statistical Package for Social Science version 19 (SPSS). For quantitative variables mean, standard deviation was computed. Independent t- test was used for quantitative normally distributed data for detection difference between two different groups and also Mann-Whitney was used for quantitative not normally distributed data for detection difference between two different groups and one-way anova was used for quantitative normally distributed data for detection difference between more than two different groups.

RESULTS

Histological Results

A-Two-Day-Old Rats

Control Group:

Light microscopic examination of H&E stained sections of the renal cortices of the control group showed two well defined zones: the subcapsular nephrogenic zone and the juxtamedullary zone. The subcapsular nephrogenic zone contained immature forms of renal developmental stages. The juxtamedullary zone contained formed glomeruli surrounded by convoluted tubules. The medullary rays extended from the medulla to the capsule across the two previous zones (Fig. 1).

In the subcapsular nephrogenic zone, the ureteric buds (UBs) were observed as straight tubules ending with swollen ampullae. Spherical clusters of mesenchymal cells were observed at the lower sides of the UBs' ampullae. Immature forms of renal developmental stages; comma-shaped and S-shaped bodies were observed in the nephrogenic zone close to the capsule. Some hemispherical glomeruli, in the capillary loop stage, were seen in the deep part of the nephrogenic zone close to the UBs. These glomeruli were surrounded by columnar podocytes forming the visceral layer of Bowman's capsule and flat endothelial cells forming the parietal layer. The juxtamedullary zone contained more mature nephrons consisting of well-formed glomeruli surrounded by primitive convoluted tubules. Mitotic figures were seen in the undifferentiated nephron epithelium (Figs. 2, 3).

Acrylamide-Treated Group:

Light microscopic examination of H&E stained sections of the renal cortices of acrylamide-treated, 2-day-old rats revealed degenerated glomeruli with lack of capillary tufts. Disarrangement of podocytes and thickening of the parietal layers of Bowman's capsules were also noticed in some glomeruli. Few glomeruli appeared normal. Moreover, the damage was evident in the primitive tubules. Emerged swelling of the epithelial cells of the tubules and detached cells from the basement membrane could be also detected (Fig. 4).

Ginger-Protected Group:

Light microscopic examination of H&E stained sections of the renal cortices of ginger-protected, 2-day-old rats revealed wide areas of renal tissue more or less similar to the examined control sections. The subcapsular nephrogenic zone contained immature forms of renal developmental stages in the form of comma-shaped and S-shaped bodies. The juxtamedullary zone contained more mature nephrons consisting of formed glomeruli surrounded by primitive tubules (Fig. 5).

B-Twenty-One-Day-Old Rats

Control Group:

Examination of H&E stained sections of the kidneys of the control rats showed normal histological structure of the renal cortex. Each renal corpuscle consisted of a tuft of glomerular capillaries surrounded by narrow Bowman's urinary space. The outer parietal layer of Bowman's capsule was formed of simple squamous epithelium. The podocytes of the visceral layer had pale nuclei and cytoplasm and invested the glomerular capillaries. Each proximal convoluted tubule was lined by a single layer of high cuboidal cells with eosinophilic, granular cytoplasm and had small, uneven lumen with apical brush border. Whereas, the distal convoluted tubules were lined by cuboidal cells with large apical vesicular nuclei and had wider lumina with no brush borders (Fig. 6).

Acrylamide-Treated Group:

Light microscopic examination of H&E stained sections of the kidneys of acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rats revealed disturbed architecture of the renal cortex. Some renal corpuscles showed congested glomerular capillaries, mesangial hypercellularity and apparent widening of Bowman's spaces. Some renal tubules revealed vacuolations and darkly stained nuclei of their lining cells, and exfoliated cells into their lumina. Extensive interstitial cellular infiltration and hemorrhage, congested blood vessels and peritubular capillaries, and blood vessels with irregular disturbed muscle fibers were also detected (Figs 7-9).

Ginger-Protected Group:

Sections of ginger-protected rats exhibited nearly preserved renal cortical architecture showing apparently

normal renal corpuscles with decreased glomerular congestion, intact parietal layers of Bowman's capsules and minimal widening of the urinary spaces. Preservation of the normal shape and lining of most tubules was also detected. However, few tubules revealed luminal debris, vacuolated cells and darkly stained nuclei (Fig. 10).

Immunohistochemistry

Anti-NF-k β p65 immune-stained sections of the control kidneys of both age groups showed NF-k β negative immunoreaction in the renal corpuscle and renal tubular epithelium (Fig. 11). Acrylamide-treated rats of both age groups exhibited strong positive NF-k β immunoreaction in the epithelial cells of the renal tubules and glomerular cells (Fig. 12), the positivity was stronger in the 21-day-old rats. Whereas, in the ginger-protected rats of both age groups, weak positive NF-k β immunoreaction was detected in few numbers of cells of the glomeruli and renal tubules (Fig. 13).

Morphometric and Statistical Results

Acrylamide-treated groups at both ages showed a highly statistically significant decrease in the mean glomerular count and the mean thickness of the cortex and the medulla as compared to their control groups. Whereas, there was a significant increase in these parameters in ginger-protected versus acrylamide-treated groups in each age (Tables 1, 2; Bar chart with error bar 1-3).

A highly significant increase in the area percentage of renal NF-k β protein expression was observed in acrylamide-treated groups in comparison to their controls. However, a significant decrease was detected in ginger-protected versus acrylamide-treated rats of each age group (Tables 1, 2; Bar chart with error bar 4).

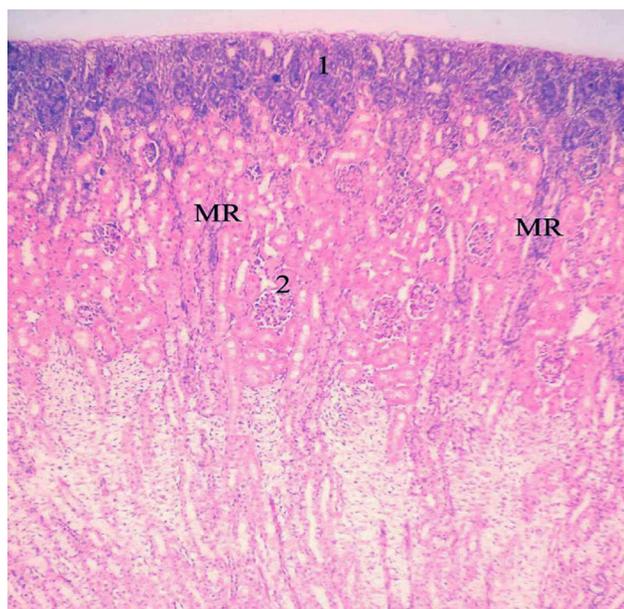


Fig. 1: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a control, 2-day-old rat showing the subcapsular nephrogenic zone (1), the juxtamedullary zone (2) and the medullary rays (MR). H&E.; X 100

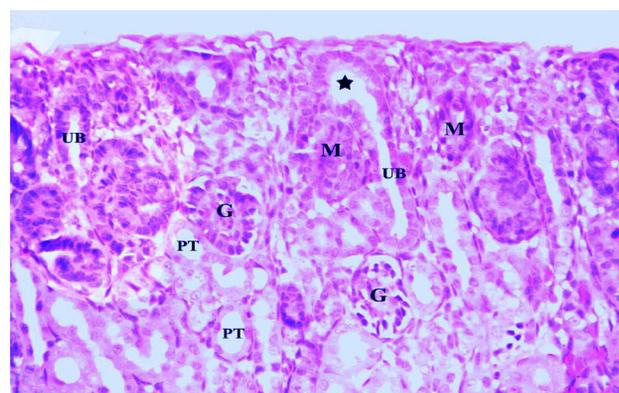


Fig. 2: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a control, 2-day-old rat showing ureteric buds (UB) with dilated ampullae (star). Spherical clusters of mesenchymal cells (M) are observed at the sides of the UBs' ampullae. Some hemispherical glomeruli (G) and primitive tubules (PT) are also seen. H&E.; X 400

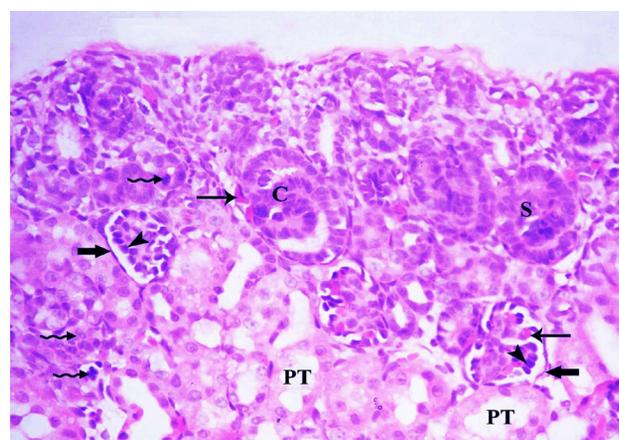


Fig. 3: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a control, 2-day-old rat showing comma-shaped (C) and S-shaped (S) bodies close to the capsule. Formed glomeruli surrounded by visceral (arrow head) and parietal layers (thick arrow) of Bowman's capsule, few blood capillaries (thin arrow) and primitive tubules (PT) are observed. Mitotic figures (tailed arrow) are also detected. H&E.; X 400

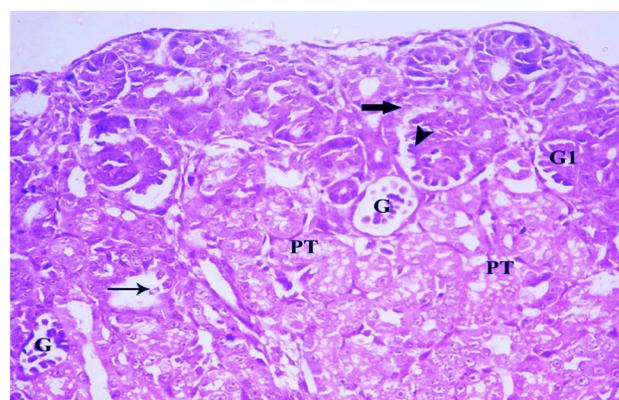


Fig. 4: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of an acrylamide-treated, 2-day-old rat showing degenerated glomeruli (G) with lack of capillary tufts. Disarrangement of podocytes (arrow head) and thickening of the parietal layer of Bowman's capsule (thick arrow) of another glomerulus are detected. Primitive tubules (PT) appear with highly vacuolated cytoplasm and exfoliated cells (thin arrow). Normal glomerulus (G1) with normally arranged podocytes is also observed. H&E.; X 400

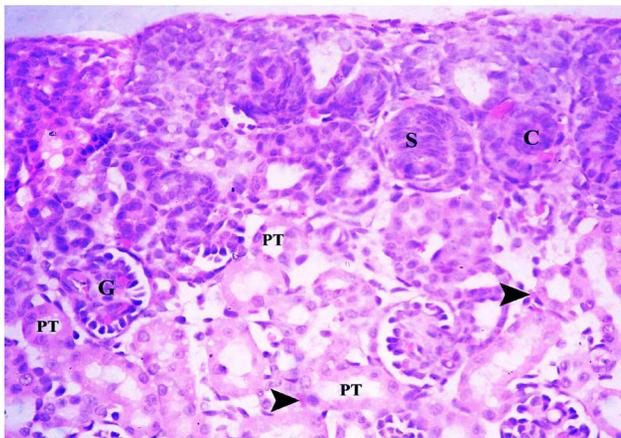


Fig. 5: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a ginger-protected, 2-day-old rat showing comma-shaped (C) and S-shaped bodies (S) close to the capsule. The juxtamedullary zone contained more mature nephrons consisting of formed glomeruli (G) surrounded by primitive tubules (PT). Peritubular congestion (arrow head) is seen. H&E.; X 400

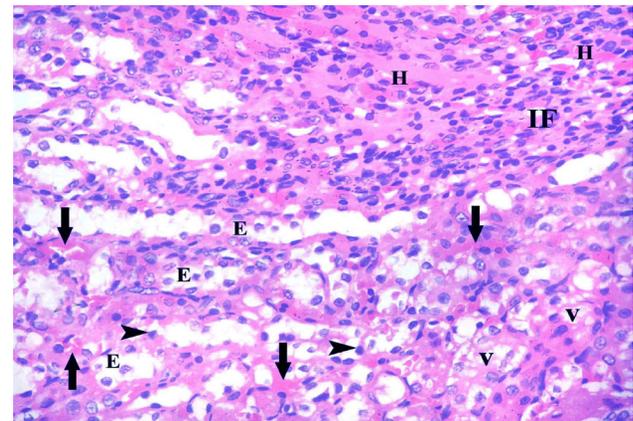


Fig. 8: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of an acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rat showing extensive interstitial cellular infiltration (IF) and hemorrhage (H). Degenerated tubules with exfoliated cells (E), darkly stained nuclei (arrow head) and highly vacuolated cells (V) are seen. Numerous congested peritubular capillaries (arrow) are also noticed. H&E.; X400

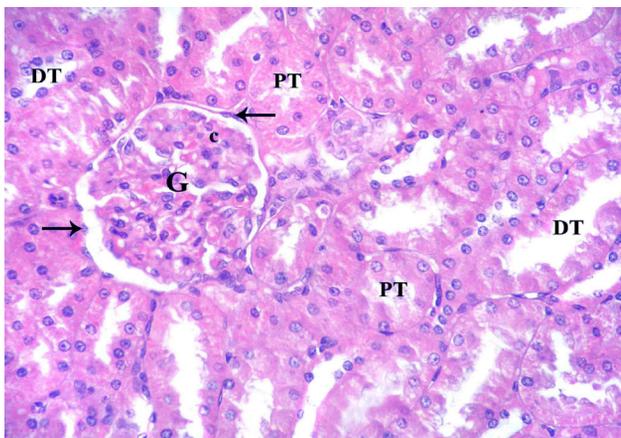


Fig. 6: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a control, 21-day-old rat showing a glomerulus (G) with its capillaries (c) surrounded by normal Bowman's space (arrow). The proximal (PT) and distal convoluted tubules (DT) are also observed. H&E.; X400

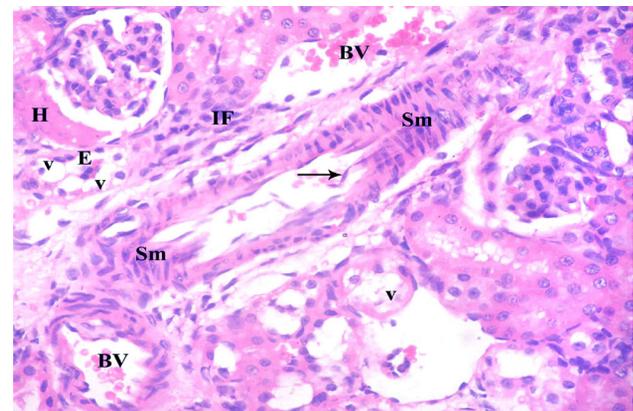


Fig. 9: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of an acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rat showing congested blood vessels (BV). Another blood vessel has irregular disturbed muscle fibers (Sm) and spindle shaped endothelial lining (arrow). Interstitial cellular infiltration (IF), and distorted tubules with exfoliated (E) and vacuolated (V) cells are observed. Hyaline acidophilic material (H) is also detected in a part of a glomerulus. H&E.; X 400

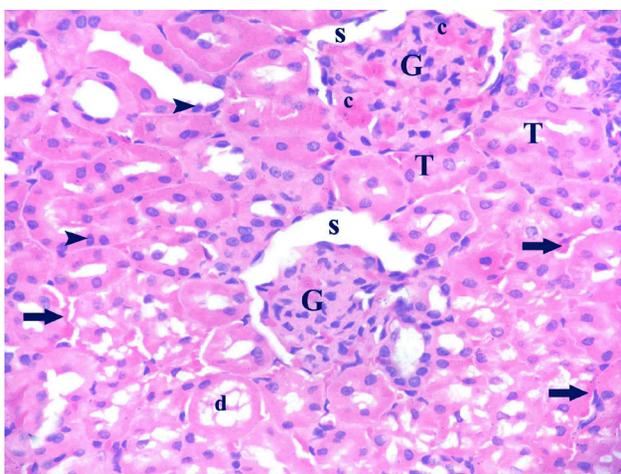


Fig. 7: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of an acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rat showing irregular glomeruli (G) with numerous congested capillaries (c), mesangial hypercellularity and wide Bowman's spaces (S). Tubules with luminal debris (d) and others with darkly stained nuclei (arrow head) can be seen. congested peritubular capillaries are also noticed. H&E.; X 400

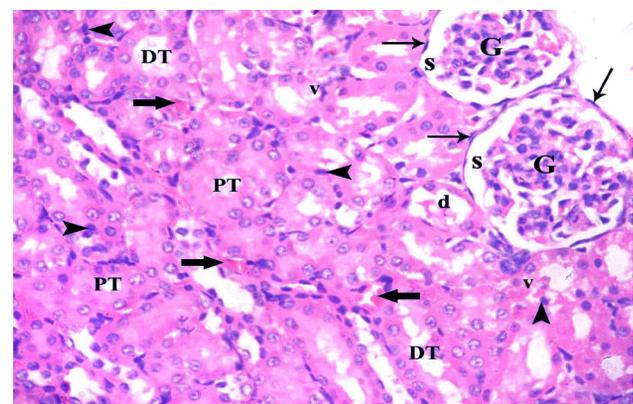


Fig. 10: A photomicrograph of a section in the renal cortex of a ginger-protected, 21-day-old rat showing intact parietal layers of Bowman's capsules (arrow) and minimal widening of the urinary spaces (S) surrounding 2 glomeruli (G). Normal proximal (PT) and distal convoluted tubules (DT) are observed. Few tubules with luminal debris (d), vacuolated cells (v) and darkly stained nuclei (arrow head) can be seen. Few blood capillaries (thick arrow) can be also observed. H&E.; X400

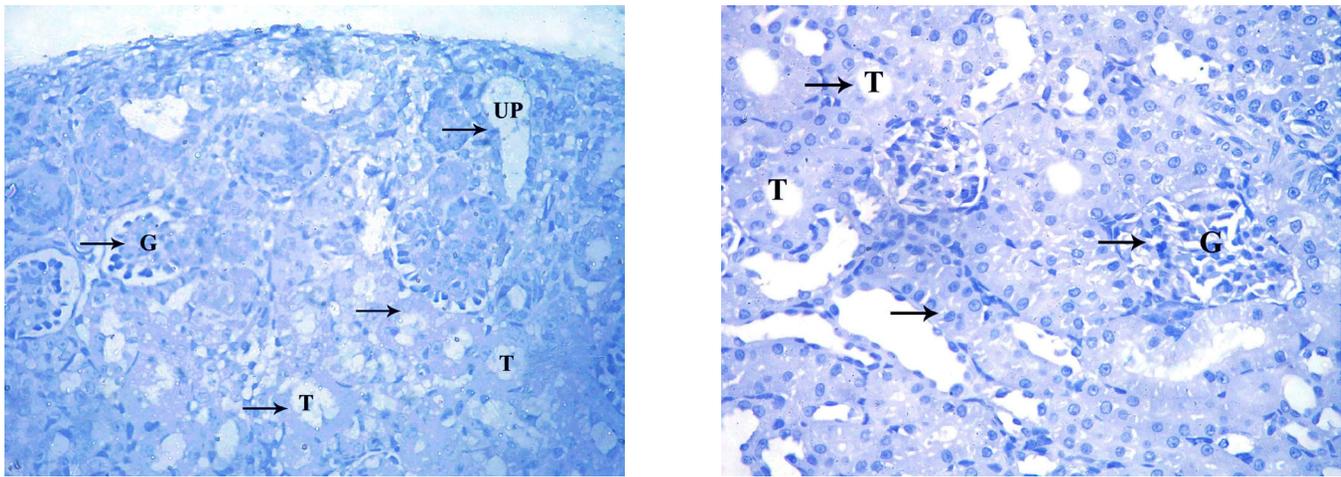


Fig. 11: A photomicrograph of Anti-NF-k β p65 immune-stained sections of the renal cortices of the control group of the 2-day-old rats (A), 21-day-old rats (B) showing a negative immunoreaction (arrow) in the glomeruli (G) and the epithelium of the renal tubules (T). NF-k β p65 immunoperoxidase stain counter stained with H.; X400

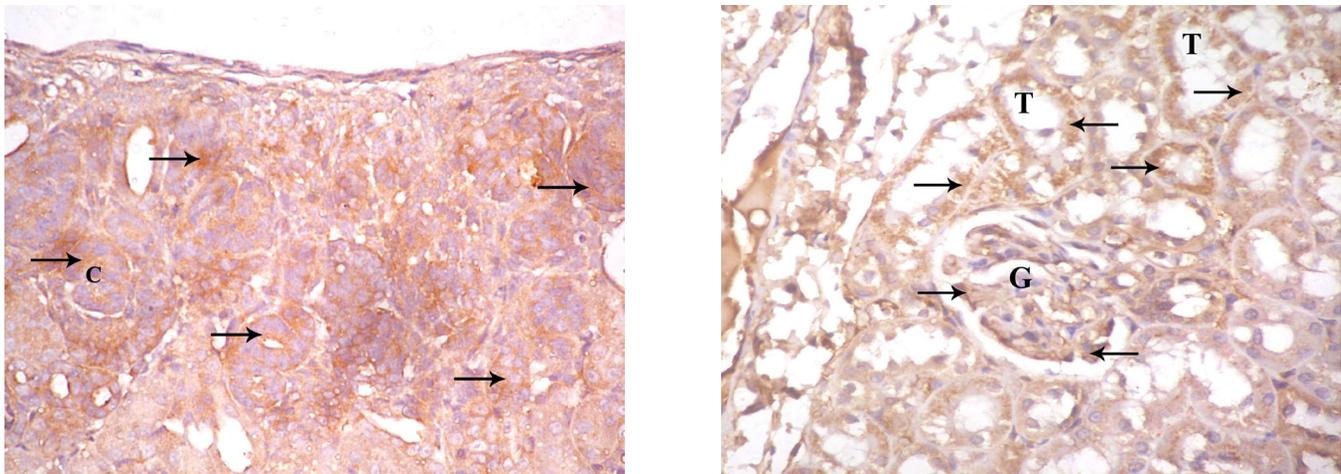


Fig. 12: A photomicrograph of Anti-NF-k β p65 immune-stained sections of the renal cortices of acrylamide-treated group of the 2-day-old rats (A), 21-day-old rats (B) showing strong positive reaction (arrow) in the epithelial cells of the renal tubules (T) and the glomerular cells (G) in both age groups. NF-k β p65 immunoperoxidase stain counter stained with H.; X400

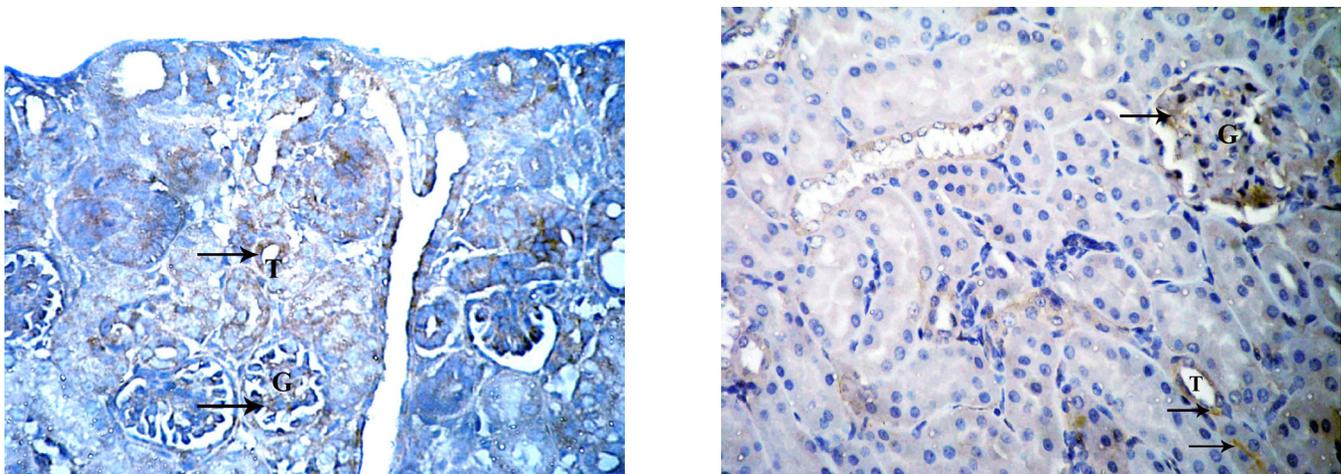


Fig. 13: A photomicrograph of Anti-NF-k β p65 immune-stained sections of renal cortices of the ginger-protected group of the 2-day-old rats (A), 21-day-old rats (B) showing faint positive reaction (arrow) in the epithelial cells of the renal tubules (T) and the glomerular cells (G) in both age groups. NF-k β p65 immunoperoxidase stain counter stained with H.; X400.

Table 1: Morphometric measurements of all studied groups in the 2nd day, using analysis of variance test

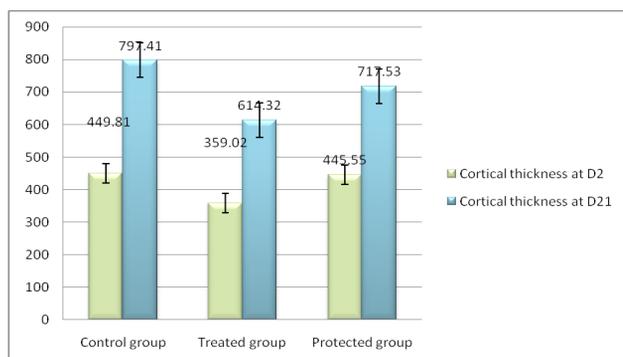
Parameter	2-day-old rats			P value
	Control group	Treated group	Protected group	
Cort thickness (μm)				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	449.81 \pm 59.47	359.02 \pm 27.62	445.55 \pm 23.74	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(379.4 - 541.5)	(311.6 - 390.1)	(406.7 - 481.8)	$P3 = 0.825$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$
Med thickness (μm)				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	580.08 \pm 108.04	344.4 \pm 87.05	540.71 \pm 130.42	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(463.7-730.9)	(166.6- 445.3)	(326.9 - 709.50)	$P3 = 0.455$
				$P4 < 0.01^*$
NF- $\kappa\beta$ expression				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	1.30 \pm 0.55	58.93 \pm 11.29	17.41 \pm 14.73	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(0.71 - 2.39)	(43.76 - 75.89)	(2.16 - 52.03)	$P3 = 0.004^*$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$
Glomerular count				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	16.55 \pm 3.0	10.11 \pm 2.84	16.33 \pm 1.58	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(10 - 20)	(6 - 15)	(14-19)	$P3 = 0.855$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$

Cort: cortical; Med: medullary; P1: P value of the three studied groups; P2: control group versus treated group; P3: control group versus protected group; P4 : treated group versus protected group. $P > 0.001$ is highly significant; $P > 0.05$ is significant

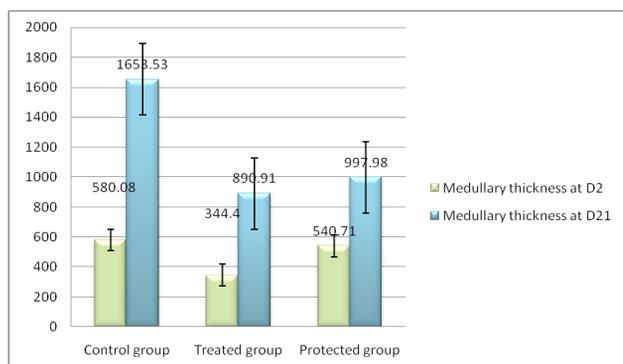
Table 2: Morphometric measurements of all studied groups in the 21st day, using analysis of variance test

Parameter	21-day-old rats			P value
	Control group	Treated group	Protected group	
Cort thickness (μm)				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	797.41 \pm 85.18	614.32 \pm 27.72	717.53 \pm 23.81	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(729.98 - 967.7)	(567.1- 665.3)	(674.3 - 747.2)	$P3 < 0.004^*$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$
Med thickness (μm)				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	1653.53 \pm 250.3	890.91 \pm 183.84	997.98 \pm 227.3	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(1210.2 - 1937.7)	(592.0 - 1110.6)	(507.5 - 1239.7)	$P3 < 0.001^*$
				$P4 = 0.317$
NF- $\kappa\beta$ expression				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	4.47 \pm 7.04	62.57 \pm 10.9	22.28 \pm 13.67	$P2 < 0.001^*$
Range	(1.06 - 23.16)	(47.33 - 78.57)	(3.99 - 45.0)	$P3 = 0.002^*$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$
Glomerular count				$P1 < 0.001^*$
Mean \pm SD	21.88 \pm 3.55	15.0 \pm 1.93	23.22 \pm 4.86	$P2 = 0.001^*$
Range	(17 - 27)	(12 - 18)	(16 - 30)	$P3 = 0.446$
				$P4 < 0.001^*$

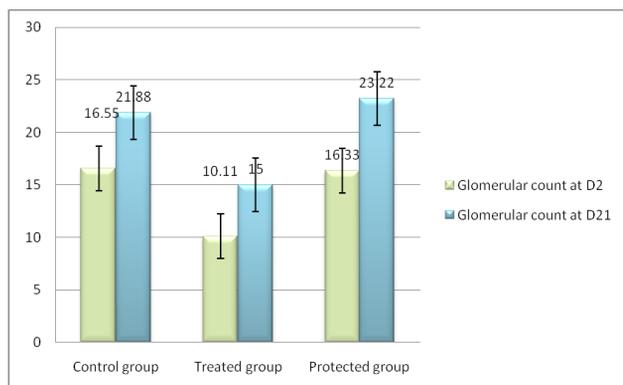
Cort: cortical; Med: medullary; P1: P value of the three studied groups; P2: control group versus treated group; P3: control group versus protected group; P4 : treated group versus protected group.
 $P > 0.001$ is highly significant; $P > 0.05$ is significant



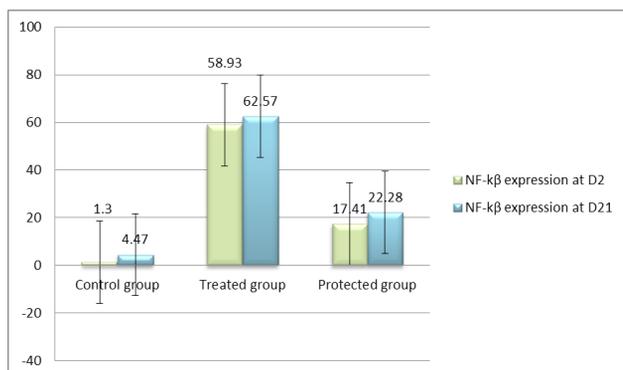
Bar chart with error bar 1: Mean \pm SD values of cortical thickness in all studied groups at the 2nd and 21st postnatal days.



Bar chart with error bar 2: Mean \pm SD values of medullary thickness in all studied groups at the 2nd and 21st postnatal days.



Bar chart with error bar 3: Mean \pm SD values of glomerular count in all studied groups at the 2nd and 21st postnatal days.



Bar chart with error bar 4: Mean \pm SD of the area percentage of renal NF-k β protein expression in all studied groups at the 2nd day and 21st postnatal days.

DISCUSSION

Although multiple organs could be affected after a maternal perturbation, the kidney is particularly susceptible potentially due to the differences in the fetal renal hemodynamics and the inability to form new nephrons after birth^[21].

In the current work, examination of the renal cortices of the control, two-day-old rats exhibited two well-defined zones: the subcapsular nephrogenic zone and the juxtamedullary zone. The subcapsular nephrogenic zone revealed immature forms of different renal developmental stages as well as ureteric buds (UBs) which appeared as straight tubules ending with swollen ampullae surrounded by mesenchymal cells. The juxtamedullary zone contained formed glomeruli surrounded by convoluted tubules. In agreement with the results of the present study, Suzuki^[22] described the postnatal morphological maturation as centrifugal, that is, maturation proceeds from the inner cortex toward the periphery. Moreover, Seely^[23] stated that the UBs induce condensation of the metanephric mesenchyme. The primitive epithelium forms small vesicles, which become reorganized to form comma- and subsequent S-shaped bodies. As the S-shape body elongates, vasculogenesis begins as endothelial cells migrate into the distal end of the S-shaped body.

In the present study, the renal corpuscles of acrylamide-treated, two-day-old rats revealed degenerated glomeruli with lack of capillary tufts. Disarrangement of podocytes and activated parietal epithelial cells (PECs) were also noticed in some glomeruli. The failure of normal glomerular capillary loops development, depicted in the current study, could be attributed to the inability of mesangial cells to orient these loops because of their inability to securely attach to the glomerular basement membrane^[24]. Moreover, Scott and Quaggin^[25] reported that vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGFA), secreted by the podocytes in the S-shaped bodies, is a potent chemotactic factor essential for vasculogenesis. Homogenous ablation of VEGFA from podocytes results in grossly abnormal glomeruli with dramatically fewer glomerular endothelial cells that rapidly degenerate.

Activated PECs, featured by their enlarged rounded nuclei and increased cuboidal cytoplasm, are directly involved in the pathogenesis of certain glomerular diseases. The precise role of activated PECs remains unclear; it might be potentially detrimental or beneficial in glomerular diseases. On one hand, the overgrown PECs could obstruct the urine flow and release chemokines and cytokines, which could impair the function of the affected glomeruli. On the other hand, PECs could migrate to the capillary tuft and differentiate into podocytes serving a reparative role when podocytes are lost^[26, 27].

In the present work, some renal corpuscles of acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rats showed congested glomerular capillaries, mesangial hypercellularity and apparent widening of Bowman's spaces. Other corpuscles

revealed collapsed glomerular tufts and glomerular crescents. In agreement with the results of the present study, Jmahidi^[28] reported that intraperitoneal administration of acute nephrotoxic doses of acrylamide (50 and 100 mg/kg/day for 11 days) to Wistar rats resulted in glomerular hypercellularity and proliferative glomerulonephritis (GN). Furthermore, Mahmood *et al.*^[2] and Rajeh and Al-Dhaheer^[29] detected degenerated glomerular tufts and distended Bowman's capsules in rats treated by different doses of acrylamide. Puelles *et al.*^[30] demonstrated that reduction in the glomerular count leads to compensatory hypertrophy of the remaining glomeruli with time.

Glomerular crescents are defined as extracapillary proliferation of more than two cell layers of any size. The major pathologic event that causes crescent formation is rupture of the glomerular capillaries that allows cellular and humoral inflammatory mediators to spill into Bowman's space^[31]. Glomerular crescent formation is a feature of rapidly progressive GN and is associated with a poor prognosis. PECs present in the cellular crescents undergo epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition potentially due to the deposition of extracellular matrix proteins resulting in the development of fibrocellular crescents^[32]. Activation of the nuclear factor kappa β (NF- κ β) play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of crescentic GN and activation of macrophages and T cells^[33].

In the current study, the damage was also evident in the renal tubules of acrylamide-treated rats at both age groups in terms of vacuolations and apoptotic nuclei of their lining cells, and exfoliated cells into their lumina. In agreement with the results of the present study, Özturan-Özer *et al.*^[34] detected dose-dependent alterations in the epithelial cells of the proximal tubules of acrylamide-treated rats in the form of vacuolization, swollen mitochondria and degenerated cells. These findings could be attributed to the fact that kidneys are the way of excretion of acrylamide and its metabolites.

The kidneys of acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rats showed extensive interstitial cellular infiltration and hemorrhage as well as congested blood vessels and peritubular capillaries. These results are similar to those reported by El-Sayyad *et al.*^[35] and Rawi *et al.*^[36]. Lee *et al.*^[37] reported that, NF- κ β dependent pathways play an important role in macrophage infiltration and kidney injury. The present histological alterations of the renal cortical blood vessels in acrylamide-treated, 21-day-old rats are compatible with the finding of Huang *et al.*^[38] that evidenced cardiovascular developmental toxicity of acrylamide in zebrafish embryos. Furthermore, Sellier *et al.*^[39] demonstrated a dose- and time-dependent vascular toxicity of acrylamide and its metabolite glycidamide on human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

In the present work, the mean glomerular counts, indicative of the actual nephron numbers, were significantly decreased in acrylamide-treated rats of both age groups relative to their controls. In consistence with the current

results, Mahmood *et al.*^[2] attributed chronic renal failure, detected in acrylamide-treated rats, to progressive and irreversible loss of nephrons. The authors added that clinical symptoms often do not occur until the number of the functioning nephrons falls to at least 70-75% below normal. Nephron number provides a quantitative index of the success of nephrogenesis during kidney development^[40]. Nephron number is sensitive to fetal environmental perturbations^[41]. Loss of nephrons when nephrogenesis is still ongoing, may elicit different compensatory responses augmenting the risk of adult hypertension prior to any evidence of renal injury^[42].

In the current study, acrylamide-treated rats at both age groups showed highly statistically significant decreases in the mean thickness of the cortex and the medulla as compared to the control groups. Korkmaz *et al.*^[43] suggested that cortical thickness is a good indicator for renal function impairment. Additionally, Beland *et al.*^[44] stated that progressive decrease in the cortical thickness might be an early sign of renal failure. In most cases, chronic kidney disease leads to a common final stage characterized by cortical and parenchymal thinning indicating atrophy; such findings indicate poor prognosis and disease irreversibility^[45].

Nuclear factor kappa β is a crucial transcription factor for the regulation of many physiological and pathological associated processes; it is closely associated with cancer development and plays a pivotal role in promotion of cell proliferation and inflammation^[46]. NF- κ β is involved in the control of the expression of a variety of cellular genes that regulate the inflammatory response by the production of chemokines, cytokines, acute phase proteins and cell adhesion molecules^[26]. Over-activity of NF- κ β also leads to altered gene expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), endothelin-1, activated protein C and transforming growth factor- β that ends into vascular cell damage^[47]. In the present study, acrylamide treatment induced a highly significant increase in the renal NF- κ β protein expression, suggesting the involvement of NF- κ β in the pathogenesis of acrylamide-induced renal damage. The involvement of NF- κ β is especially of interest as it is activated by oxidative stress and its activation can be modulated by antioxidant compounds^[48].

On the other hand, the groups of rats simultaneously treated by ginger revealed preserved renal histological structure and morphometric measures. The renoprotection conferred by ginger is at least partly related to reduced NF- κ β activation. In consistence with the present results, Saberi *et al.*^[49] reported that ginger extract pretreatment protects against radiation-induced histological and biochemical changes in the rat kidney. Moreover, Al-Waili *et al.*^[50] stated that ginger and its derivatives decrease inflammatory processes in diabetic nephropathy as well as increase antioxidants by affecting NF- κ β activation. The antioxidant action of ginger has been proposed as one of the major possible mechanisms for the protective actions

against toxicity, in addition to strong anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic actions^[51,52].

In conclusion, ginger administration effectively restored most of the acrylamide-induced renal cortical damage, suggesting that ginger supplement can play a protective role against acrylamide deleterious effects.

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المخلص العربي

تأثير مادة الأكريلاميد على القشرة الكلوية للجرذان بعد الولادة و التأثير الوقائي للزنجبيل

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وفقا للوكالة الدولية لبحوث السرطان ، تعتبر مادة الأكريلاميد مسببة للسرطان على أساس سرطنتها في القوارض كما تسبب تسمم في الحيوانات التجريبية والبشر. النباتات الطبية لها دور مهم في علم الصيدلة والطب لسنوات عديدة. يحتوي الزنجبيل على أعلى كمية من مضادات الأكسدة، يهدف البحث الي تقييم التأثيرات النسيجية للأكريلاميد على كلى الجرذان بعد الولادة وتحديد تأثير الزنجبيل كمضاد للأكسدة. قسمت الفئران التجريبية بشكل عشوائي إلى ثلاث مجموعات:

المجموعة الاولى (المجموعة الضابطة) :تم الحفاظ على هذه الفئران في ظل ظروف طبيعية من النظام الغذائي والمياه. المجموعة الثانية (مجموعة الاكريلاميد): تمت إذابة مادة الأكريلاميد في ماء مقطر وتم إعطاؤها عن طريق الفم إلى الفئران الحوامل غير المخدرة عن طريق التنبيب المعدي بجرعة 10 ميلي غرام لكل كيلوغرام في اليوم. المجموعة الثالثة (مجموعة الاكريلاميد + الزنجبيل) : أعطيت الحيوانات في هذه المجموعة نفس جرعة الأكريلاميد الممنوحة لحيوانات المجموعة الثانية يليها 1 مل من مستخلص نبات الزنجبيل (24 مجم / مل) ثلاث مرات أسبوعيا لمدة 5 أسابيع. تم تطبيق هذه الجرعات من اليوم السابع من الحمل واستمرت حتى 21 يوماً بعد الولادة. تم اختيار الاعداد (الثاني و 21 يوماً بعد الولادة) من كل مجموعة كما تم تجهيز قطاعات من الكلية وصباغتها بالهيماتوكسيلين والايوسين لفحص التغيرات الهستوباثولوجية بها. تم إجراء التحليل الإحصائي لتقييم تأثير مادة الأكريلاميد على قشرة الكلى الشابة بعد الولادة. أظهر الفحص المجهرى الخفيف للقشور الكلوية في اليوم الثاني في المجموعات الضابطة، ثلاث مناطق محددة بشكل جيد.. لوحظ في مجموعة الأكريلاميد كبيبات منحلة و مناطق واسعة من النسيج الكلوي أما في مجموعة الزنجبيل فهي تشبه الي حد كبير المجموعة الضابطة. أظهرت المجموعة الضابطة من الفئران البالغة من العمر 21 يوما البنية النسيجية الطبيعية للقشرة الكلوية بينما في المجموعات المعالجة بالأكريلاميد كانت هناك بنية مضطربة للقشرة الكلوية. في الجرذان المحمية بالزنجبيل في نفس اليوم تم الحفاظ على بنية القشرة الكلوية. أظهرت الأجزاء الملطخة بالمناعة من الكليتين الخاصتين بالعمر لكلتا الفئتين العمريتين سلبية NF-k β السلبية. بينما في الفئران المعالجة بالأكريلاميد من كلتا المجموعتين العمريتين أظهرت إيجابية قوية NF-k β immunoreaction وإيجابية ضعيفة في مجموعات معالجة الزنجبيل في كلا اليومين. كما يتم تحليل هذه النتائج إحصائياً وثبت أنها مهمة. و اظهرت الدراسة انه من الضروري تقييم التأثيرات النسيجية للأكريلاميد على كلى الجرذان بعد الولادة ولتحديد تأثير الزنجبيل كمضاد للأكسدة.