

EFFECT OF AMIODARONE ON RABBITS' OPTIC NERVE AND THE AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF VITAMIN E: FTIR STUDY

EMAN M. A.¹, SHERIF S. M.², SAHAR A. M.³, AHLAM M. I.⁴, GEHAN M. K.⁵

¹Head of Biophysics and Laser Science Unit, Visual Science Department, Research Institute of Ophthalmology-Giza, Egypt, ²Head of Visual Science Department, Research Institute of Ophthalmology-Giza, Egypt, ³Assistant Lecturer, Physics Department, Faculty of Science (Girls), Al Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt, ^{4,5}Physics Department, Faculty of Science (Girls), Al Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt
Email: em_saleh2014@hotmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The study aimed to investigate the structural and conformational changes induced by short-term administration of the amiodarone in the optic nerve besides validating whether vitamin E coadministration with amiodarone will improve these changes.

Methods: Thirty New Zealand white rabbits from both sexes were haphazardly categorized into three groups, whereas each group contains ten rabbits (20 eyes). One of these groups served as a control that received an intraperitoneal injection of normal saline. Rabbits in the second group intraperitoneally (ip) injected daily with 160 mg/kg body weight (bw) of amiodarone for two weeks. The last group orally administration 100 mg/kg bw of vitamin E with the 160 mg/kg bw of amiodarone ip daily for two weeks until the time of sacrifice. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis was conducted on the optic nerve of the all groups.

Results: The results obtained from the FTIR spectrum revealed that the short-term administration of amiodarone caused a significant alteration in the stretching NH-OH region. A newly detected component centered at $3739 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was assigned as str-O-H . There was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the bandwidth and band position of one component of str-O-H that centered at $3598 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Moreover, remaining vibrational bands (O-H_{asym} and O-H_{sym}) were shifted to higher frequencies. Coadministration of vitamin E with amiodarone reduced the contour to four components as a control with significant increase in the band position of O-H_{asym} and the bandwidth of one component of str-O-H . Amiodarone administrations lead to reducing the area ratio of asymCH_2 to symCH_2 and elevation of the area ratio of asymCH_2 to asymCH_3 while the coadministration of vitamin E returned it as the control ratio. The percentage of the β -turn was significantly increased while the α -helix content was decreased due to amiodarone. The contents of both components were considered mimicking the control values when Vitamin E was co-administered with amiodarone.

Conclusion: The study stated that amiodarone could change the solubility and folding of the optic nerve proteins. Finally, vitamin E intake with amiodarone turns many of these changes induced by amiodarone to normal levels, which make it a good supplement for amiodarone users.

Keywords: Amiodarone, Optic nerve, FTIR spectroscopy, Lipid, Protein, Antiarrhythmic drug, Rabbits, Vitamin E

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INTRODUCTION

Ventricular arrhythmias (abnormal heart rhythms) are considered the leading causes of sudden cardiac death [1], so numerous antiarrhythmic drugs have been applied to treatment. Amiodarone is a potent antiarrhythmic drug that has been operating for the treatment of various types of tachyarrhythmias [2]. It was incorporated in 1960 as a potent coronary vasodilator for treating symptoms of angina. The antiarrhythmic properties were recorded in 1969; after that, the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) licensed the drug to treat ventricular arrhythmias in 1985. Since this time, it has been used worldwide to treat numerous ventricular cardiac rhythm disturbances [3]. The amiodarone antiarrhythmic properties come from various mechanisms, including repolarization elongation, slowing the conduction of stimuli, and decreased excitability [4].

Amiodarone has been linked to several adverse side effects despite its highly beneficial effects in treating many kinds of tachyarrhythmias. Because of the harmful effects of amiodarone, the percentage of patients stopping to take the medication in the first year was about 23%, besides approximately half of the long-term users eventually stop using the medicine [5, 6]. These adverse amiodarone effects have been connected to the drug's dose, duration of administration, and the long elimination half-life. The toxicity of amiodarone is ubiquitous and affects the lungs [7], liver [8], kidneys [9], thyroid [10], skin [11] and ocular system [12]. It also induces oxidative stress by increasing mitochondrial H_2O_2 synthesis and reducing the hepatic ATP content [13]. There are numerous case reports describe optic neuropathy related to amiodarone medication [14-17]. Medication with amiodarone was found to induce degenerative effects on the optic nerve [5]. It was pointed out the

risk of developing optic neuropathy has two fold elevated in patients receiving amiodarone, especially in males, and also due to long duration of amiodarone uptake [18].

Vitamin E is regarded as a potent antioxidant because it can be scavenges lipid peroxy radicals by contributing hydrogen from its phenolic group on the chromanol ring [19]. Ágoston *et al.* (2003) [20] demonstrated that when vitamin E is coadministered with amiodarone it can penetrate cells and reduced lysosomal phospholipidosis induced by amiodarone. In the same context, Zidan (2011) [7] stated that the uptake of vitamin E concomitant with amiodarone reduces the amiodarone's lung injury while; ultrastructure examination of rat's liver received amiodarone and vitamin E manifested lesser depositions of phospholipids in liver cell organelles and lesser damage in the nucleus than received amiodarone alone [21].

Because of studies reporting the side effect of amiodarone on the optic nerve are limited, this study aimed to investigate the structural and conformational changes induced by short-term administration of the amiodarone in the optic nerve besides validating whether vitamin E coadministration with amiodarone will improve these changes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

Amiodarone hydrochloride (Cordarone®, 200 mg) was purchased from a commercial company (Global Napi Pharmaceuticals, Cairo, Egypt). Vitamin E (400 mg) was purchased from Pharco Pharmaceuticals Company, Cairo, Egypt, and the other chemicals were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) with the highest purity.

Animals

Thirty healthy New Zealand white rabbits from both sexes (2-2.5 kg) were randomly selected from the animal house facility at the Research Institute of Ophthalmology, Giza, Egypt. The local ethical committee approved the experiment's protocol according to the guidelines of The Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) with approval number 103/2018. Animals were housed separately under appropriate ventilation and an adequate standard diet. They were housed in stainless metallic cages and maintained under constant airflow and illumination during the experimental periods (temperature: 25 ± 2 °C; light intensity: 300-400 lx and 12 h light/dark cycle), also away from any acoustic stress.

Experimental design

Rabbits were divided into three groups (10 each, 20 eyes) as follows: the first group was served as the control group and received an intraperitoneal injection of normal saline (2 ml/rabbit). The second group was intraperitoneally injected with a daily dose of 160 mg/kg body weight (bw) of amiodarone (2 ml/rabbit) for two weeks [22]. The third group was orally administrated 100 mg/kg bw of vitamin E [7] and 160 mg/kg bw of amiodarone (2 ml/rabbit) intraperitoneally daily for two weeks as the second group. At the end of the administration period, rabbits were sacrificed by decapitation, and their eyes were enucleated; then, the optic nerve was dissected and submerged in liquid nitrogen then crushed to powder.

Sample preparation and FTIR technique

To record the infrared absorption spectrum, KBr disks were

prepared by mixing 5 mg of optic nerve powder with 95 mg KBr powder and pressed to form a transparent disk. FTIR measurements were taken using an infrared spectrophotometer model Nicolet is5 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. USA) with an effective resolution of 2 cm^{-1} . Spectra were collected under a continuous flow of nitrogen gas to avoid the impact of ambient CO_2 and H_2O vapor on the results. Typically, each sample has one hundred interferograms. Savitsky-Golay smooth function (11 points) was used to smooth the spectra to eliminate noise. Individual spectra from each sample of the same group were averaged to obtain the final group spectrum by using OriginPro 2016 (64-bit) software package (OriginLab Corporation, Northampton, MA 01060, USA). This group spectrum was normalized and analyzed using the same software [23].

Statistical analysis

Results were displayed as the mean \pm SD. To compare groups, one-way ANOVA was performed by using a commercially available software program (SPSS-11 for windows, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), where the significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Fig. 1 shows the infrared absorption spectra of the control, amiodarone treated and Amiodarone+Vitamin E covers the frequency range $4000\text{-}900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The main manifested feature of the spectra is that treatment with Amiodarone resulted in an increase in the intensity of the spectra compared to the control. On the other hand, coadministration of vitamin E accompanied amiodarone was associated with reduced absorption intensity relative to either the control group or Amiodarone one.

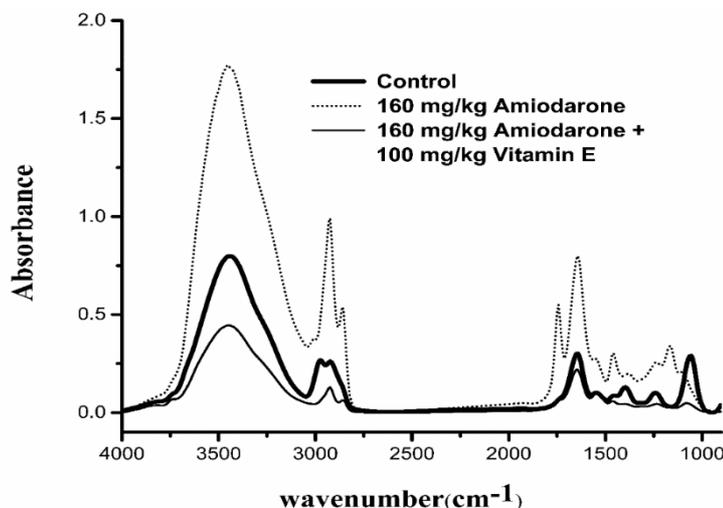


Fig. 1: FTIR spectra for optic nerve of control rabbits and all treated groups

Proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids are the principal molecules that make up biological samples. Because each of these tissue components has its distinct vibrational fingerprint, the organic molecules in the tissue produce an infrared spectrum with intricately overlapping absorption bands. To resolve this overlapping, spectral analysis, normalization, deconvolution, and curve fitting, were made for all spectra in three frequency ranges: $4000\text{-}3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (NH-OH region), $3000\text{-}2800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (CH stretching region), and $1800\text{-}900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (fingerprint region). Amide I ($1700\text{-}1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), which refers to the fingerprint region, was discussed separately because of its importance in studying protein secondary structure.

NHOH region

Fig. 2 shows the stretching NH-OH region of control and treated groups in the frequency range $4000\text{-}3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The curve enhancement procedure decomposed the contour of the control

group into four structural components, which were centered at 3837 ± 1 , $3598 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and assigned as stretching OH (str-O-H), $3435 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (asymmetric OH, O-H_{asym}), and finally, $3238 \pm 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ which assigned as symmetric OH (O-H_{sym}). These assignments listed in the table 1 were based on Dovbeshko *et al.* [24]. Owing to amiodarone administration: A newly detected component centered at $3739 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was assigned as str-O-H . There was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the bandwidth and band position of one component of str-O-H that centered at $3598 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Moreover, the remaining vibrational bands (O-H_{asym} and O-H_{sym}) were shifted to higher frequencies. In addition, the bandwidth of O-H_{asym} was decreased while; increased in the O-H_{sym} mode.

Co-administration of vitamin E with amiodarone reduced the contour to four components as control with the significant increase in the band position of O-H_{asym} and the bandwidth of one component of str-O-H .

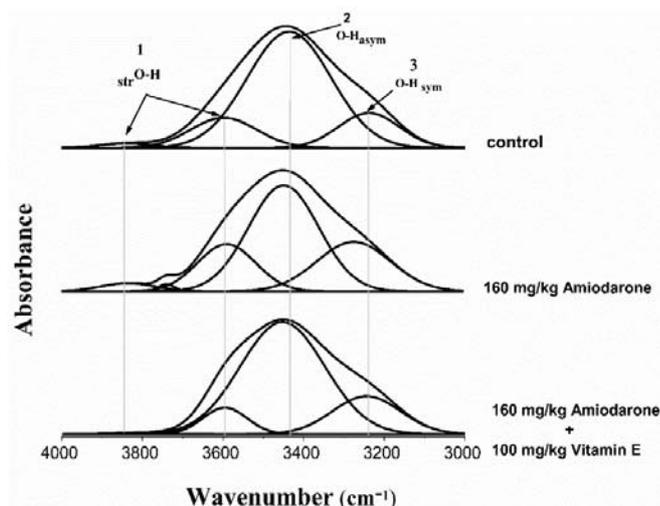


Fig. 2: FTIR spectral region (4000-3000 cm^{-1}) related to NH-OH of control optic nerve and all treated groups

Table 1: NHOH region (4000-3000 cm^{-1}) of optic nerve tissue for control and all treated groups

	(1) str O-H		(2) O-H _{asy}	(3) O-H _{sym}
Control	3837±1 6±3 155±10		3598±1 48±2 192±5	3435±2 235±2 243±19
160 mg/kg Amiodarone	3835±2 11±3 159±5	3739±1 3±5 47±2	3589±2† 66±1† 170±5†	3447±2† 181±5† 205±10†
160 mg/kg Amiodarone+100 mg/kg Vitamin E	3829±7 2±3 169±21		3595±2 28±6† 129±7†	3452±1† 230±3 247±11
				3238±4 51±7 179±4 3273±1† 39±7 216±5† 3243±3 63±6 188±6

All data expressed as mean±SD. The first line in each cell indicates the vibrational frequency (cm^{-1}), the second line reflects the band area, and the third line shows the bandwidth. † Statistically significant, n=5

CH region

Fig. 3 shows the CH stretching region, which extends from 3000 to 2800 cm^{-1} . The curve enhancement procedure resolved the contour of the control pattern into five components which located at 2985±2, 2973±2, 2921±4, 2878±4, and 2855±5 cm^{-1} . The first two components were assigned as asymmetric CH_3 (asymCH_3). The remaining components have belonged to asymmetric CH_2 (asymCH_2), symmetric CH_3 (symCH_3), and symmetric CH_2 (symCH_2), respectively. These assignments were performed according to Bozkurt *et al.* [25]. The changes in the band position and bandwidth of these stretching vibrational bands were listed in table 2. The contour displays four components in all treated groups. Treatment with amiodarone lead to appear one band corresponding to asymCH_3 with a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in its vibrational mode and band area compared to control. Furthermore, the band position of symCH_3 shifted to a higher frequency, accompanied a significant decrease in its

bandwidth and band area. Finally, the band area asymCH_2 and symCH_2 showed a significant increase due to the treatment of amiodarone.

Coadministration of vitamin E with amiodarone even leads to one band for asymCH_3 but its frequency mimics the control one. In the same context, vitamin E has a protective effect on symCH_3 band and its area mimic the control and its effect is in contrast to the effect of amiodarone.

The area ratio of asymCH_2 to symCH_2 was 7.93±0.03 in the control group, while the treatment with amiodarone reduced it to 2.51±0.1. Coadministration of vitamin E with amiodarone did not increase this ratio (2.70±0.05). Further, the area ratio of asymCH_2 to asymCH_3 was elevated from 2.72±0.4, in the control group, to 7.30±0.02 in the amiodarone-treated group, while the coadministration of vitamin E returned it to be 3.72±0.1. Finally, there was an increase in the absorption intensities of all bands of the CH stretched region (asymCH_3 , asymCH_2 , symCH_3 , and symCH_2).

Table 2: CH region (3000-2800 cm^{-1}) of optic nerve tissue for control and all treated groups

	(1) asymCH_3		(2) asymCH_2	(3) symCH_3	(4) symCH_2
Control	2985±2 2.9±1 17±6	2973±2 9.3±2 28±4	2921±4 34.1±1 55±6	2878±4 9.9±1 45±3	2855±5 4.6±3 32±4
160 mg/kg Amiodarone		2964±1† 5.3±1† 30±1	2925±3 38.7±1† 47±3	2886±2† 2.9±2† 22±2†	2856±1 15.4±1† 33±3
160 mg/kg Amiodarone+100 mg/kg Vitamin E		2969±2 8.9±1 35±5	2924±2 33.3±3 42±5	2884±4 8.1±2 48±2	2854±2 12.1±1† 34±3

All data expressed as mean±SD. First-line in each cell indicates the vibrational frequency (cm^{-1}), the second line reflects the band area, and the third line shows the bandwidth. † Statistically significant, n=5

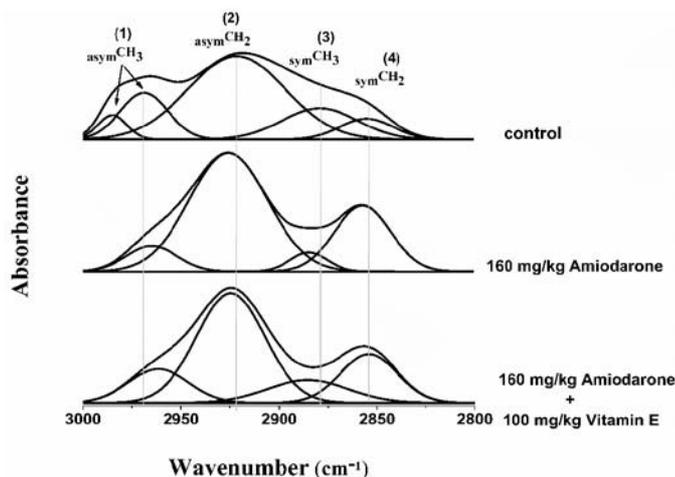


Fig. 3: FTIR spectral region (3000-2800 cm^{-1}) related to CH region of control optic nerve and all treated groups

Fingerprint region

Fig. 4 shows the analysis of the fingerprint region (1800-900 cm^{-1}) of the optic nerve tissues. After curve enhancement procedure, the control pattern was resolved into the following bands: 1730 \pm 1,

1647 \pm 1, 1541 \pm 1, 1459 \pm 2, 1395 \pm 1, 1322 \pm 1, 1240 \pm 2, 1155 \pm 1 and 1061 \pm 1 cm^{-1} which corresponding to Ester C=O, Amide I, Amide II ($\text{N}=\text{H}_{\text{bend}}$), bendCH_2 , $\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{sym}}$, defCH_3 , $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{asym}}$, $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$, and $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$, respectively. These assignments were performed according to Cakmak *et al.* [26].

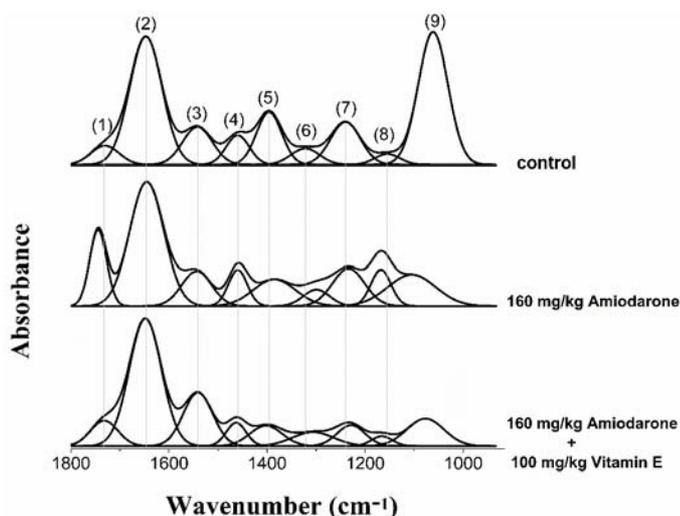


Fig. 4: FTIR spectral region (1800-900 cm^{-1}) related to the fingerprint region of the control optic nerve and all treated groups. (1) Ester C=O, (2) amide I, (3) amide II ($\text{N}=\text{H}_{\text{bend}}$), (4) CH_2 bend, (5) $\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{sym}}$, (6) defCH_3 , (7) $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{asym}}$, (8) $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ and (9) $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$

Table 3 listed the changes in band position and bandwidth due to administration of amiodarone either alone or with vitamin E compared to control. From the fig. and the table, it can be noticed that the amiodarone influences the $\text{Ester C}=\text{O}$ vibrational motion. There was an increase in the frequency and band area of this band, accompanied by a reduction in the bandwidth. These changes were improved with co-administrated of vitamin E. Moreover, the bandwidth of bendCH_2 mode showed a significant decrease due to amiodarone, even with vitamin E administration. Treatment with amiodarone caused a reduction in the frequency and an increase in the bandwidth of the $\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{sym}}$ vibrational band. While the coadministration of vitamin E caused a higher shift in frequency and the bandwidth of this band still increased compared to control. There was a reduction in the frequency of defCH_3 and $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{asym}}$ vibrational band in group II, besides the bandwidth of defCH_3 decreased. Vitamin E administration with amiodarone caused an elevation in the bandwidth of defCH_3 and a reduction in the band area of $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{asym}}$. At the same time, the decrease in their frequencies existed even with the administration of vitamin E.

On the contrary, the band position of $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ and $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$ modes were shifted to a higher frequency accompanied by a significant reduction in the bandwidth of $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ mode and an increase in bandwidth of $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$ mode. Due to amiodarone administration, the band area of $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ and $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$ increased and decreased, respectively. The uptake of vitamin E with amiodarone only turned the band area of $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ to control, but other changes occurred by amiodarone in the frequency and bandwidth of $\text{strPO}_2^-_{\text{sym}}$ and $\text{strCOOC}_{\text{asym}}$ modes still existing.

Amide I

Fig. 5 shows the spectra of the amide I band, which extended from 1705-1595 cm^{-1} . This band is essential because it provides sensitive information about the protein secondary structure. It is generated due to the stretching vibration of protein amide I C=O. The original amide I band of the control optic nerve was centered at 1648 \pm 2 cm^{-1} . Because of the complexity of this band, we performed a deconvolution after normalization to this band for more details. After deconvolution, the curves were resolved into three

components that were centered at 1675 ± 2 , 1646 ± 3 and 1621 ± 3 cm^{-1} corresponding to β -turn, α -helix, and β -sheet, respectively [27]. Table 4 illustrated the area percentage of these components that was changed due to amiodarone administration. The percentage of

the β -turn was significantly increased while the α -helix content was reduced. The contents of both components were found to be mimicking the control values when Vitamin E was co-administered with amiodarone.

Table 3: Fingerprint region ($1800\text{-}900$ cm^{-1}) of the optic nerve tissue for control and all treated groups

	(1) Ester C=O	(2) Amide I	(3) Amide II N-H _{bend}	(4) bend CH ₂	(5) str.COO ⁻ _{sym}	(6) def CH ₃	(7) str.PO ₂ ⁻ _{asym}	(8) str.COO _{Casym}	(9) str.PO ₂ ⁻ _{sym}
Control	1730±1 9.9±2 76±5	1647±1 77±2 78±1	1541±1 20.8±1 71±3	1459±2 12.6±3 55±5	1395±1 20.5±1 60±5	1322±1 8.6±2 68±2	1240±2 23.6±1 71±3	1155±1 4.9±3 60±3	1061±1 73.6±1 71±1
160 mg/kg Amiodarone	1744±3† 23.9±1† 40±3†	1645±2 78.5±1 81±3	1543±1 19.3±2 71±2	1460±2 12.6±2 45±1†	1385±1† 24.8±1† 100±1†	1299±3† 8±1 63±1†	1234±1† 22.4±1 77±4	1168±2† 13.4±1† 48±4†	1105±1† 27.8±3† 115±3†
160 mg/kg Amiodarone +100 mg/kg Vitamin E	1731±3 13.9±3 67±5	1648±3 76.4±1 77±1	1540±1 29.4±3† 70±1	1462±2 8.6±1 47±1†	1402±1† 12.2±1† 77±4†	1306±1† 10.7±3 98±4†	1228±4† 10.9±3† 67±3	1165±1† 3.8±2 49±3†	1077±1† 19.1±3† 88±2†

All data expressed as mean±SD. First-line in each cell indicates the vibrational frequency (cm^{-1}), the second line reflects the band area, and the third line shows the bandwidth. †Statistically significant, n=5

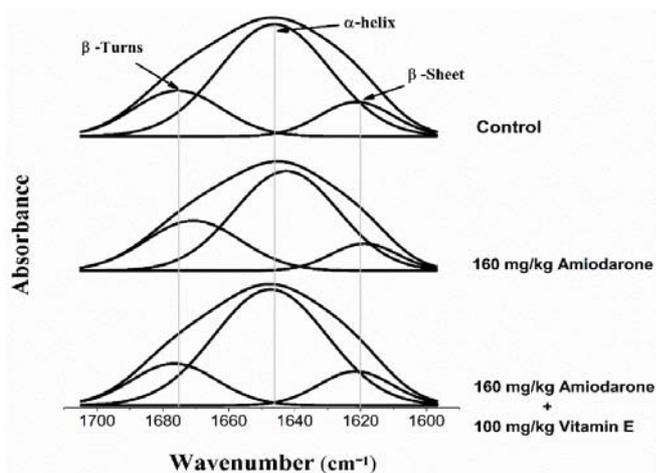


Fig. 5: FTIR spectral region ($1700\text{-}1600$ cm^{-1}) related to the amide I region of the control optic nerve and all treated groups

Table 4: The percentage of protein secondary structure components of the optic nerve of control and treated groups with amiodarone either alone or with vitamin E

	β -turn	α -helix	β -sheet
Control	21.3±2.3	65.5±3	13.2±4
160 mg/kg Amiodarone	33.2±1.6†	55.1±0.8†	10.7±2.7
160 mg/kg Amiodarone+100 mg/kg Vitamin E	18±2	68.3±2	13.1±3

All data expressed as mean±SD, †Statistically significant, n=5

DISCUSSION

FTIR spectroscopy is increasingly used in the biomedical sciences and it emphasizes that the properties of the biological macromolecule, such as structure and conformation of lipids or proteins, degree of lipid order or disorder, and the amount of saturation or unsaturation within lipids, are essential factors in the diagnosis of several physiological disorders.

In the present study, changes observed in the NHOH bands are considered to be related to proteins, lipids, and polysaccharides, not from water because, during the FTIR preparations, water was carefully removed from the sample. Therefore, the changes observed due to amiodarone administration, especially in strO-H vibrational mode, referred to form a new type of hydrogen bonds with the different structural states in the protein or the other constituents of

optic nerve tissue. The increase in frequencies of vibrational modes O-H_{asym} and O-H_{sym} also supports the above findings of the formation of hydrogen bonds which were likely to be the connection bond between the drug and the optic nerve tissue components. On the other hand, the coadministration of vitamin E with amiodarone improves these changes, especially in the strO-H and O-H_{sym} bands. In the CH stretched bands, _{asym}CH₂ and _{sym}CH₂ were considered essential vibrational bands because of their use in lipid description. Since the change in the intensity or/and area of the band belongs to a change in the concentration of the functional group related to this band; hence the increases in the intensity and area of the _{asym}CH₂ and _{sym}CH₂ band due to amiodarone administration indicates an increase in the total lipid content and acyl chains composition of optic nerve tissue. This increase in the lipid content is related to the disturbance of the lipid metabolism [28, 29].

In the FTIR spectrum, the degree of disorder within the lipid hydrocarbon chain can be derived from the ratio between the area of $\nu_{\text{asym}}\text{CH}_2$ to $\nu_{\text{sym}}\text{CH}_2$ bands [27]. Indeed, there was a reduction in this ratio when the amiodaron administration, implying that the hydrocarbon chain of optic nerve lipids became more ordered even with vitamin E intake; the hydrocarbon chain is still more ordered [30]. Moreover, the lengths of hydrocarbon chains can be predicted from the ratio between the area of $\nu_{\text{asym}}\text{CH}_2$ to $\nu_{\text{asym}}\text{CH}_3$ bands [25]. There was an increase in this ratio due to amiodaron treatment, indicating that the hydrocarbon chain of optic nerve lipid became longer compared to the control group, while the intake of vitamin E with amiodaron removed this effect. These findings were confirmed by the results obtained from the fingerprint region since the observed increase in the intensity and the band area of $\nu_{\text{Ester}}\text{C}=\text{O}$ mode indicates an increase in ester group content in the optic nerve tissue [31]. Besides, the increase in the band area of the $\nu_{\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{sym}}}$ mode indicates an increase in the optic nerve fatty acids content [28].

The changes observed in $\nu_{\text{Ester}}\text{C}=\text{O}$, $\nu_{\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{asym}}}$, $\nu_{\text{asym}}\text{PO}_2$ and $\nu_{\text{sym}}\text{PO}_2$ was a sign of alter in the structure and conformation of lipids due to amiodaron administration because the absorption frequency of the $\nu_{\text{Ester}}\text{C}=\text{O}$ band reflects the length of the fatty acid chain, the area of the $\nu_{\text{strCOO}^-_{\text{asym}}}$ vibrational band belongs to lipids ester and $\nu_{\text{asym}}\text{PO}_2$, $\nu_{\text{sym}}\text{PO}_2$ bands belong to the phosphodiester backbone of phospholipids [27].

Since above fifty percent of the optic nerve tissue constitutes lipid, especially phospholipid, any change in the lipid structure or conformation induces an alteration in the physiological and pathological state of the optic nerve [32].

The observed increase in the total lipid content, fatty acid, and hydrocarbon chain length associated with amiodaron administration might be linked to mitochondrial dysfunction, specifically inhibition of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation induced by amiodaron. This, in turn, results in an accumulation of lipid in the optic nerve tissue [33]. Previous studies stated that amiodaron had induced inhibition in the fatty acid oxidative enzymes [34, 35]. The other mechanism that might explain this elevation in lipid content is that amiodaron can induce lysosomal phospholipidosis, inhibition of lysosomal phospholipases, which leads to an abnormal degradation of phospholipids causing intracytoplasmic accumulation of degraded phospholipids [36].

Amide I absorption is a result of protein C=O stretching vibrations and is sensitive to protein conformation. It is mainly being used for the changes in the secondary structures of proteins and polypeptides. Hence, the reduction in the α -helix and elevation in the β -turn contents associated with amiodaron indicate that the drug administration changed the solubility and folding of the optic nerve protein [37].

Vitamins intake is seen in research to be useful for individuals along with cardiovascular disease [38]. Vitamin E supplementation partially improved the optic nerve spectral analysis changes due to amiodaron injection in rabbit's since vitamin E could decrease lysosomal phospholipidosis and amiodaron toxicity [7, 39]. Also, it has a significant inhibition effect in forming the thiobarbituric acid reactive substance that is used to determine the free radical mediated-lipid peroxidation in homogenous tissue.

CONCLUSION

Our results revealed that the short-term administration of amiodaron caused a significant alteration in the structure and conformation of the optic nerve tissue contents, especially the lipid contents and variation in the protein secondary structure of the optic nerve. Vitamin E intake with amiodaron turns many of these changes induced by amiodaron to normal levels, which make it a good supplement for amiodaron users.

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Nil

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors contributed equally.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Declared none

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