



HAL
open science

Non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid: Bioactive drugs?

Jérôme Roy, Jean-Yves Le Guennec, Jean-Marie Galano, Jérôme Thireau, Valérie Bultel-Poncé, Marie Demion, Camille Oger, Jetty Chung-Yung Lee, Thierry Durand

► To cite this version:

Jérôme Roy, Jean-Yves Le Guennec, Jean-Marie Galano, Jérôme Thireau, Valérie Bultel-Poncé, et al.. Non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid: Bioactive drugs?. *Biochimie*, 2016, 120, pp.56 - 61. 10.1016/j.biochi.2015.06.010 . hal-01786233

HAL Id: hal-01786233

<https://hal.umontpellier.fr/hal-01786233>

Submitted on 9 Dec 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid: Bioactive drugs?

Jérôme Roy ^a, Jean-Yves Le Guennec ^{a,*}, Jean-Marie Galano ^b, Jérôme Thireau ^a, Valérie Bultel-Poncé ^b, Marie Demion ^a, Camille Oger ^b, Jetty Chung-Yung Lee ^c, Thierry Durand ^b

^a UMR CNRS 9214, Inserm U1046, Physiologie et Médecine Expérimentale du cœur et des Muscles – PHYMEDEXP, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier, France

^b Institut des Biomolécules Max Mousseron, CNRS UMR 5247, Université de Montpellier, ENSCM, Montpellier, France

^c The University of Hong Kong, School of Biological Sciences, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 16 March 2015

Accepted 13 June 2015

Available online 23 June 2015

Keywords:

Oxidative stress

Isoprostanes

Neuroprostanes

Omega-3 PUFA

Arrhythmia

ABSTRACT

Non-enzymatic oxygenated metabolites derived from polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) are formed *in vivo* through free radical reaction under oxidative stress conditions. It has been over twenty-five years since the discovery of cyclic oxygenated metabolites derived from arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6), the isoprostanes, and since then they have become biomarkers of choice for assessing *in vivo* OS in humans and animals. Chemical synthesis of n-3 PUFA isoprostanooids such as F₃-Isoprostanes from eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3), and F₄-Neuroprostanes from docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-6) unravelled novel and unexpected biological properties of such omega-3 non-enzymatic cyclic metabolites as highlighted in this review.

Contents

1. Introduction	56
2. Biological activities of n-3 PUFA metabolites	57
2.1. Metabolites of EPA	57
2.2. Metabolites of DHA	58
2.3. Future perspectives of cyclic oxygenated metabolites of EPA and DHA	58
3. Conclusion	59
References	60

1. Introduction

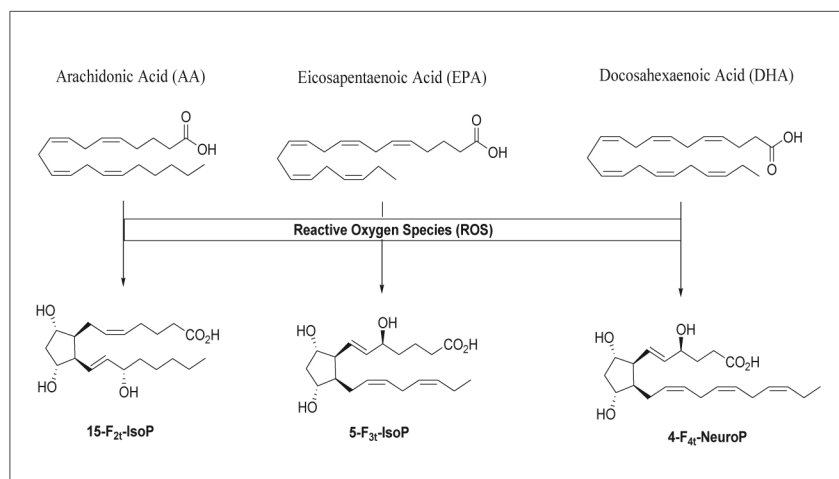
Docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3, DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3, EPA) are the major n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) of marine fish oil. Evidences from epidemiological studies, clinical trials, animal and cellular experiments showed fish oil and specifically n-3 PUFA, to have beneficial effects in numerous diseases [1]. Paradoxically, due to the abundance of double bonds

in the structure of EPA and DHA, they are prone to free radical attack and can undergo spontaneous non-enzymatic peroxidation to generate cyclic oxygenated metabolites [2] together with acyclic metabolites. The excessive release of these EPA and DHA metabolites [3] are related to neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and mild cognitive dysfunction since their elevations in plasma were reported to correlate with disease progression [4,5].

Under oxidative stress (OS) condition, PUFA precedes to peroxidation and numerous cyclic oxygenated products are released [4,6,7], the most famous being the isoprostanes and the isofurans. For example, arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6, AA) under OS generates 64 isomers of F₂-isoprostanes (F₂-IsoPs) [8] (Scheme 1) and 258 isomers of isofurans (IsoFs) [9], EPA generates 96 isomers

* Corresponding author. UMR CNRS 9214, Inserm U1046, Physiologie et Médecine Expérimentale du Cœur et des Muscles, CHU Arnaud de Villeneuve, Bâtiment Crastes de Paulet, 371 Avenue du doyen Gaston Giraud, 34295 Montpellier Cedex 5, France.

E-mail address: Jean-Yves.Le-Guennec@inserm.fr (J.-Y. Le Guennec).



Scheme 1. Structures of bioactive isoprostanoids F₂-IsoPs, F₃-IsoPs and F₄-NeuroPs released from their respective PUFA precursors.

of F₃-isoprostanes (F₃-IsoPs) and DHA generates 128 isomers of F₄-neuroprostanes (F₄-NeuroPs) [10] and 512 isomers of neurofurans (NeuroFs) [11].

In the nineties, measurement of 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) and malondialdehyde (MDA) were one of the few biomarkers to assess OS in biological systems. However, common contentious suggested F₂-IsoPs as more robust biomarker [12] in assessing endogenous OS in humans [7], animals models [12] and in biological fluids [13,14]. These molecules are oxidized *in situ* on the phospholipid membranes and hydrolyzed via phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) and platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase into the free form, and released in tissues and systemic circulation. Among these metabolites, some have been commonly, and in some cases routinely measured as OS biomarkers related to vascular systems and neurodegeneration [6,11].

The discovery and study of notable isoprostanoids (Scheme 1) have provided a major step forward in the field of free radical research. The quantification of these molecules has opened up new areas of investigation regarding the role of free radicals in human physiology and pathology, and appears to be the most useful tool currently available to explore the role of endogenous lipid peroxidation in human diseases. However, as explained below such molecules are not simple biomarkers but also exert bioactive properties.

Evidences in favour of the bioactive role of isoprostanoids from n-6 PUFA were shown in various biological systems [14–16]. In particular, 15-F_{2t}-IsoP and 15-E_{2t}-IsoP are known to possess potent biological activities ranging from the effects on vascular and bronchial smooth muscle, endothelium function, platelet function and to cell proliferation [4] (Scheme 1).

This review will focus solely on the non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFA and their potential biological actions in human health and diseases.

2. Biological activities of n-3 PUFA metabolites

The understanding of the role of n-3 PUFA peroxidation in the pathogenesis of various diseases continues to expand but the biological activity of their cyclic oxygenated metabolites remains unclear. The bioactive effects of non-enzymatic products from n-3 PUFA have been largely undermined by investigators and remain unexplored. The reasons for this paucity of investigation could be due to the false idea that the rate of non-enzymatic PUFA oxidation *in vivo* is negligible, and/or to the previously held idea that any form of lipid

peroxidation is undesirable as it is unconditionally toxic. Moreover, not all of these metabolites are commercially available and needs to be custom synthesized.

The biological roles of oxygenated metabolites from the peroxidation of n-3 PUFA mainly emphasise on enzymatic pathways, especially on their anti-inflammatory activities and the reduction of pro-inflammatory eicosanoids stemming from AA [7,18]. For example, lipoxygenase regulate metabolites such as resolvins, protectins and maresins [19,20] and such compounds have shown a large range of potent anti-inflammatory activities. Nevertheless, recent studies showed that isoprostanoids *per se* derived from n-3 PUFA (mainly from EPA, DHA and α -linolenic acid (C18:3 n-3, ALA)) are new actors to be considered [5,17,20,21] suggesting that bioactive role of oxygenated n-3 PUFA is not limited to those released through enzymatic pathway.

Sethi's group demonstrated for the first time that DHA in OS environment regulates anti-inflammatory activities [22]. In this study, the authors demonstrated that pre-incubation of endothelial cells with oxidized EPA and DHA (generated by the reaction of copper sulphate) reduced adhesion of monocyte cells to endothelial cells while the native EPA and DHA had no effect. The authors hypothesized that the reduced expression of adhesion molecules such as VCAM-1 by the endothelial cells decreased the interaction of phagocyte/endothelial cells through the action of anti-inflammatory property of the unknown forms of oxidized EPA and DHA metabolites. Follow up to this, the same group evidently showed the reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines MCP-1 (a monocyte chemoattractant protein) in the endothelial cells when exposed to oxidized n-3 PUFA [23]. Following these seminal works, others studies clearly demonstrated biological properties of n-3 PUFA were dependent on their peroxidation [24–29] but the exact nature of the bioactive molecules was not elucidated.

In order to identify the oxidized compounds for the biological role of n-3 PUFA, it is necessary to design studies that use a single molecule of interest. Nonetheless, only a few research groups have successfully synthesized cyclic oxygenated metabolites from n-3 PUFA [30–32] such as F₃-IsoPs from EPA [33] and F₄-NeuroPs from DHA [34], and their availability allowed a better understanding of their biological roles.

2.1. Metabolites of EPA

Over a decade ago, one study highlighted that unlike the 15-F_{2t}-IsoP derived from AA, 15-F_{3t}-IsoP from EPA does not activate the

platelet aggregation [35]. This notable difference of activity between almost similar cyclic oxygenated products derived from n-6 PUFA and n-3 PUFA suggests a very subtle structure-activity relationship [7]. More recently, Jamil et al. [39] investigated the ability of another isomer of F₃-IsoPs, the 5-F_{3t}-IsoP (Scheme 1) which shown to regulate glutamatergic neurotransmission. Hence, 5-F_{3t}-IsoPs could have important pharmacological implications in neurology since EPA is rich in the brain and retina. Glutamate serves as the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in several vertebrate retinal cells, including ganglion cells. The group also investigated the modulatory role of 5-*epi*-5-F_{3t}-IsoP on K⁺-induced glutamate release in isolated bovine retina. They found that 5-*epi*-5-F_{3t}-IsoP attenuates K⁺-induced [³H] D-aspartate release in a concentration-dependent manner and indicated that the mechanism involved is due to, in part pre-junctional prostanoid EP1-receptors activation. This result displays the beneficial role of 5-*epi*-5-F_{3t}-IsoP by reducing excitatory neurotransmitter release, thereby retarding the progression of ocular neuropathic disease.

A₃/J₃-IsoPs, the EPA-derived cyclopentenone isoprostanooids were also identified for their biological qualities *in vivo* under OS environment. Two studies observed the bioactivities of these EPA-cyclopentenones to have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Indeed, when pre-treated for 30 min with 15-A_{3t}-IsoP, the expression and the activity of iNOS and COX-2 in mouse macrophages were inhibited in a concentration-dependent manner. It is postulated that 15-A_{3t}-IsoP exerts an anti-inflammatory activity via the inhibition of the nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) by blocking the degradation of inhibitory subunit IκBα [36]. The second study was performed in hepatocarcinoma cells and the authors found that the compound J₃-IsoP isomer from EPA induced the nuclear related factor 2 (Nrf2)-based antioxidant response through the inhibition of Keap-1, a negative regulator of Nrf2 [37].

2.2. Metabolites of DHA

DHA also generates its own group of isoprostanooids *in vivo* and are commonly noted as neuroprostanes (NeuroPs) [18]. The group of Morrow and Roberts who pioneered the *in vivo* identification of NeuroPs also demonstrated the biological effects of A₄/J₄-NeuroPs, cyclopentenone derived from DHA to be mainly anti-inflammatory mediators in the murine macrophage cell line [38]. Notably, they reported that 14-A₄-NeuroP suppressed the effect of pro-inflammatory mediators such as lipopolysaccharide in macrophages, and confirmed the inhibition of the NFκB pathway as the major mechanism of action of DHA as well as peroxidized metabolites of EPA.

Recently, Saraswathi et al. [40] hypothesized that fish oil may mediate anti-atherosclerotic effect in part by reducing white adipose tissue specific inflammation and thereby modulate adipose tissue storage and/or secretory functions. In LDLR^{-/-} mice, the authors observed reduced macrophage infiltration and inflammatory gene expression in white adipose tissue, which was associated with increased lipid storage. In particular, the cholesterol storage within the white adipose tissue was associated with reduced liver and plasma lipids, and ameliorated atherosclerotic lesion formation. Interestingly, the data also provided evidence for the increased formation of F₄-NeuroPs. However, the authors did not investigate the relationship between the production of F₄-NeuroPs and atherosclerosis regression. Regardless, the group speculated that the F₄-NeuroPs could play a role in the prevention of atherosclerosis.

This hypothesis was further investigated by another team using an integrated approach associating a dose-response intervention study with DHA in LDLR^{-/-} mice [41]. Targeted lipidomic analyses revealed that both the profiles of EPA and DHA, and their corresponding cyclic oxygenated metabolites were substantially

modulated in plasma and liver. Among 120 metabolites of the n-3 and n-6 PUFAs assessed, F₄-NeuroPs were the best predictor of atherosclerosis prevention and showed a negative correlation with atherosclerotic plaque size. Altogether, these results reinforced the hypothesis that F₄-NeuroPs could contribute to the anti-atherogenic effects of DHA. This study also suggested that although F₄-NeuroPs could be a predictor for atherosclerosis, it could have an active role in the prevention of atherosclerosis by anti-atherogenic effects.

A few years ago, De Felice's group showed evidence of enhanced OS and specifically lipid peroxidation in blood samples from patient with Rett Syndrome (RTT) [42]. RTT is a neurodevelopment disorder due to genetic defect in young females and the disease could be reproduced in mice model by mutating the gene encoding the methyl-CpG binding protein 2 (MeCP2) [43]. F₄-NeuroPs and isoprostanooids from n-6 PUFAs were elevated in these MeCP2 knock-out (or truncated) mice brain and the molecular pathways linking the MeCP2 gene mutation to the OS derangement are therefore open to discussion and debate. Currently it is unclear whether the nature of the relationship between MeCP2 gene mutation and abnormal redox homeostasis is causal or correlational [44]. As DHA is highly concentrated in neuronal membranes [34] and a primary target for reactive oxygen species (ROS) attack they hypothesized that the levels of peripheral F₄-NeuroPs and particularly so F₂-dihomolsoPs (from adrenic acid, AdA, C22:4 n-6) could be associated with the neurological severity [45]. Indeed, when fish oil concentrated in n-3 PUFA was supplemented to RTT patients, plasma levels of free F₄-NeuroPs were reduced and cardiac function improved [46]. It is plausible in that case that F₄-NeuroPs are biomarkers of OS but that other metabolites of DHA are produced explaining that a decreased production of F₄-NeuroPs is associated with improved cardiac function.

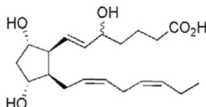
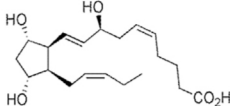
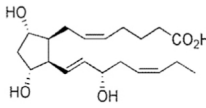
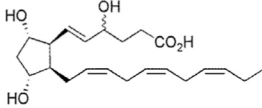
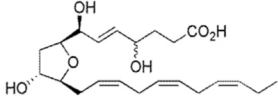
2.3. Future perspectives of cyclic oxygenated metabolites of EPA and DHA

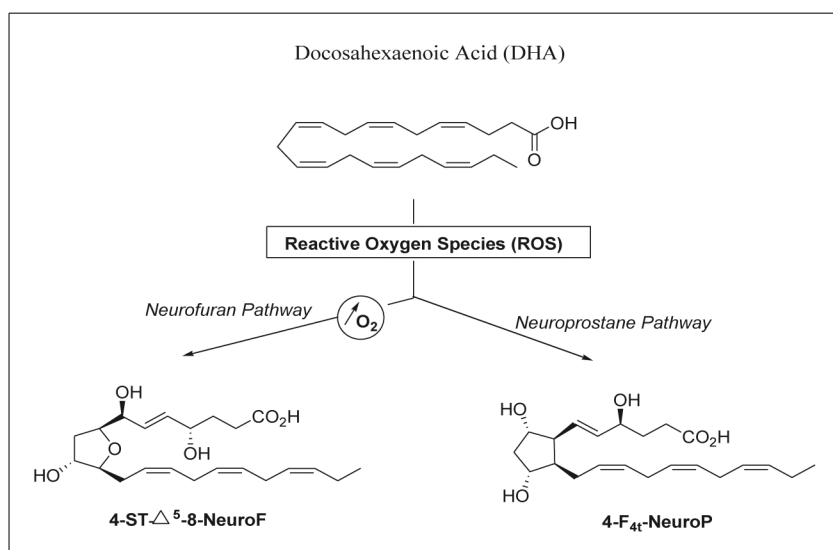
The most recent study on the biological effects of a non-enzymatic DHA metabolite was performed in the cardiovascular system [47]. It is proposed that the oxidation of DHA and generation of 4(RS)-4-F_{4t} NeuroP (Scheme 1) is necessary to prevent ischemia-induced arrhythmias in mouse with myocardial infarction [48]. As previously observed in different oxidative conditions [25], we proposed that in ischemic diseases, non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites of DHA formed by peroxidation of phospholipidic DHA in cardiac membrane lipids, namely 4(RS)-4-F_{4t} NeuroP are responsible for the anti-arrhythmic properties of DHA by countering the cellular stress by ROS. Importantly, it appears that non-enzymatically released cyclic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFA regulate cell communication, exert a physiological role and potentially act as a therapeutic agent [48]. Besides 4(RS)-4-F_{4t}-NeuroP, Le Guennec's group evaluated the *in vitro* anti-arrhythmic properties of others oxygenated metabolites of EPA and DHA (Table 1) on single cardiac cells isolated from mice hearts. They observed that several cyclic oxygenated metabolites showed anti-arrhythmic properties (4(RS)-4-F_{4t} NeuroP and 15-F_{3t}-IsoP from EPA) or pro-arrhythmic (5(RS)-5-F_{3t}-IsoP and 8-F_{3t}-IsoP from EPA), therefore opening the way for likely biological roles.

Of recent interest, other cyclic oxygenated metabolites from PUFA termed isofurans (IsoFs from AA) (Scheme 2) are known to be synthesized *in vivo* along with the isoprostanes. Both metabolites share a parallel biosynthetic pathway [9], which differ in the terminal steps implicating that isofuranoids are preferred over their isoprostanooids counterparts in hyperoxia condition. Such pathway was also confirmed *in vivo* for DHA with the formation of neurofurans (NeuroFs) [49]. Recently, specific NeuroFs were synthesized by chemists and were analysed in the rat brain and heart tissues [50]. Also NeuroFs

Table 1

Effects of different cyclic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFAs on cardiac single cell arrhythmias. Single cardiac cells from mice heart were incubated for 20 min in the presence of 10, 100 or 1000 nM cyclic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFAs. Arrhythmia (extrasystole) was induced by challenging the cells with 10 nM isoproterenol and electrical stimulation at 1 Hz for 30 s. During the following 30 s rest period, arrhythmic events were evaluated. Each concentration was tested on approximately 30 cells (n = 4–5 mice). Results are expressed as percentage of arrhythmic cells in the different treatments relative to control (no treatment).

Oxygenated metabolites	Structure	Percentage of arrhythmia		
		10 nM	100 nM	1000 nM
5(RS)-5-F ₃₁ -IsoP		+20	+28	+31
8-F ₃₁ -IsoP		+4	-27	+14
15-F ₃₁ -IsoP <i>commercially available</i>		-9	-24	-26
4(RS)-4-F ₄₁ -NeuroP		-22	-50	-86
4(RS)-ST-Δ ⁵ -8-NeuroF		/	+3	-18



Scheme 2. Simplified depiction on the synthesis pathways of NeuroFs and NeuroPs from DHA.

were measured in the brain cortex and cerebellum of Alzheimer's disease transgenic mice and reported to be predominant in the cortex [11]. The recent discovery of these new products and their *in vivo* measurement in a high oxidative context open a new insight of investigations involving systemic biology. Also, among them, 4(RS)-ST-Δ⁵-8-NeuroF seems to show biological properties (Table 1) revealing a new chapter in the study of non-enzymatic cyclic oxygenated metabolites.

3. Conclusion

The experimental evidences outlined here support the notion that several of the biological activities of n-3 PUFA in OS conditions could be explained by the action of some non-enzymatic peroxidized products. In general, it appears that non-enzymatically cyclic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFA could exert a physiological role. This highlight that in diseases which involves ROS

production, some non-enzymatic oxygenated metabolites of n-3 PUFAs could be produced and prevent deleterious consequences of OS, such as arrhythmias.

Care should be taken by scientists not to overlook the non-enzymatic metabolites of n-3 PUFA, which could have be as equally bioactives as their well-known enzymatic metabolite counterparts. Isoprostanoids production is very sensitive to the environment (diet and oxidative status) and may play advantageous or disadvantageous roles in many diseases, where oxidative status is highly related to the severity of the diseases such as cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, pulmonary, development, metabolic diseases and cancer.

References

- [1] C. Ruxton, Health benefits of omega-3 fatty acids, *Nurs. Stand. R. Coll. Nurs. G. B.* 18 (2004) (1987) 38–42, <http://dx.doi.org/10.7748/ns2004.08.18.48.38.c3668>.
- [2] H.W. Gardner, Oxygen radical chemistry of polyunsaturated fatty acids, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 7 (1989) 65–86.
- [3] L.B. Becker, New concepts in reactive oxygen species and cardiovascular reperfusion physiology, *Cardiovasc. Res.* 61 (2004) 461–470, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cardiores.2003.10.025>.
- [4] C. Vigor, J. Bertrand-Michel, E. Pinot, C. Oger, J. Vercauteren, P. Le Faouder, et al., Non-enzymatic lipid oxidation products in biological systems: assessment of the metabolites from polyunsaturated fatty acids, *J. Chromatogr. B Anal. Technol. Biomed. Life. Sci.* 964 (2014) 65–78, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jchromb.2014.04.042>.
- [5] J.-M. Galano, Y.Y. Lee, T. Durand, J.C.-Y. Lee, Special issue on “analytical methods for oxidized biomolecules and antioxidants” the use of isoprostanoids as biomarkers of oxidative damage, and their role in human dietary intervention studies, *Free Radic. Res.* 49 (2015) 583–598, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/10715762.2015.1007969>.
- [6] U. Jahn, J.-M. Galano, T. Durand, Beyond prostaglandins—chemistry and biology of cyclic oxygenated metabolites formed by free-radical pathways from polyunsaturated fatty acids, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 47 (2008) 5894–5955, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/anie.200705122>.
- [7] G.L. Milne, H. Yin, K.D. Hardy, S.S. Davies, L.J. Roberts, Isoprostane generation and function, *Chem. Rev.* 111 (2011) 5973–5996, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/cr200160h>.
- [8] T. Durand, J.-L. Cracowski, O. Berdeaux, Isoprostanes, biomarkers of lipid peroxidation in humans. Part 1. Nomenclature and synthesis, *Pathol. Biol. (Paris)* 53 (2005) 349–355, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.patbio.2004.10.005>.
- [9] J.P. Fessel, N.A. Porter, K.P. Moore, J.R. Sheller, L.J. Roberts, Discovery of lipid peroxidation products formed in vivo with a substituted tetrahydrofuran ring (isofurans) that are favored by increased oxygen tension, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 99 (2002) 16713–16718, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.252649099>.
- [10] H. Yin, E.S. Musiek, L. Gao, N.A. Porter, J.D. Morrow, Regiochemistry of neuroprostanes generated from the peroxidation of docosahexaenoic acid in vitro and in vivo, *J. Biol. Chem.* 280 (2005) 26600–26611, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M503088200>.
- [11] W.-L. Song, J.A. Lawson, D. Reilly, J. Rokach, C.-T. Chang, B. Giasson, et al., Neurofurans, novel indices of oxidant stress derived from docosahexaenoic acid, *J. Biol. Chem.* 283 (2008) 6–16, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M706124200>.
- [12] M.B. Kadiiska, B.C. Gladen, D.D. Baird, D. Germolec, L.B. Graham, C.E. Parker, et al., Biomarkers of oxidative stress study II: are oxidation products of lipids, proteins, and DNA markers of CCl4 poisoning?, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 38 (2005) 698–710, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2004.09.017>.
- [13] J.D. Morrow, J.A. Awad, H.J. Boss, I.A. Blair, L.J. Roberts, Non-cyclooxygenase-derived prostanoids (F2-isoprostanes) are formed in situ on phospholipids, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 89 (1992) 10721–10725.
- [14] L.J. Roberts, G.L. Milne, Isoprostanes, *J. Lipid Res.* 50 (Suppl) (2009) S219–S223, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1194/jlr.R800037-JLR200>.
- [15] L.J. Janssen, Isoprostanes: an overview and putative roles in pulmonary pathophysiology, *Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell. Mol. Physiol.* 280 (2001) L1067–L1082.
- [16] C.A. Opere, K. Ford, M. Zhao, S.E. Ohia, Regulation of neurotransmitter release from ocular tissues by isoprostanes, *Methods Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol.* 30 (2008) 697–701, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1358/mf.2008.30.9.1303610>.
- [17] L.J. Roberts, J.D. Morrow, The generation and actions of isoprostanes, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1345 (1997) 121–135.
- [18] J.-M. Galano, E. Mas, A. Barden, T.A. Mori, C. Signorini, C. De Felice, et al., Isoprostanes and neuroprostanes: total synthesis, biological activity and biomarkers of oxidative stress in humans, *Prostagl. Other Lipid Mediat.* 107 (2013) 95–102, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.prostaglandins.2013.04.003>.
- [19] C.N. Serhan, N. Chiang, T.E. Van Dyke, Resolving inflammation: dual anti-inflammatory and pro-resolution lipid mediators, *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 8 (2008) 349–361, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nri2294>.
- [20] C.N. Serhan, R. Yang, K. Martinod, K. Kasuga, P.S. Pillai, T.F. Porter, et al., Maresins: novel macrophage mediators with potent antiinflammatory and proresolving actions, *J. Exp. Med.* 206 (2009) 15–23, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1084/jem.20081880>.
- [21] L. Minghetti, R. Salvi, M. Lavinia Salvatori, M.A. Ajmone-Cat, C. De Nuccio, S. Visentin, et al., Nonenzymatic oxygenated metabolites of α -linolenic acid B1 and L1-phytoprostanes protect immature neurons from oxidant injury and promote differentiation of oligodendrocyte progenitors through PPAR- γ activation, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 73 (2014) 41–50, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2014.04.025>.
- [22] S. Sethi, A.Y. Eastman, J.W. Eaton, Inhibition of phagocyte-endothelium interactions by oxidized fatty acids: a natural anti-inflammatory mechanism?, *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 128 (1996) 27–38.
- [23] A. Mishra, A. Chaudhary, S. Sethi, Oxidized omega-3 fatty acids inhibit NF-kappaB activation via a PPARalpha-dependent pathway, *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* 24 (2004) 1621–1627, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1161/01.ATV.0000137191.02577.86>.
- [24] Y. Araki, M. Matsumiya, T. Matsuura, M. Oishi, M. Kaibori, T. Okumura, et al., Peroxidation of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids inhibits the induction of iNOS gene expression in proinflammatory cytokine-stimulated hepatocytes, *J. Nutr. Metab.* 2011 (2011) 374542–<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2011/374542>.
- [25] S. Judé, S. Bedut, S. Roger, M. Pinault, P. Champeroux, E. White, et al., Peroxidation of docosahexaenoic acid is responsible for its effects on I TO and I SS in rat ventricular myocytes, *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 139 (2003) 816–822, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sj.bjp.0705308>.
- [26] M. Pan, A.I. Cederbaum, Y.-L. Zhang, H.N. Ginsberg, K.J. Williams, E.A. Fisher, Lipid peroxidation and oxidant stress regulate hepatic apolipoprotein B degradation and VLDL production, *J. Clin. Invest.* 113 (2004) 1277–1287, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1172/JCI19197>.
- [27] C. Cipollina, S.R. Salvatore, M.F. Muldoon, B.A. Freeman, F.J. Schopfer, Generation and dietary modulation of anti-inflammatory electrophilic omega-3 fatty acid derivatives, *PLoS One* 9 (2014) e94836–<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0094836>.
- [28] T. Itoh, L. Fairall, K. Amin, Y. Inaba, A. Szanto, B.L. Balint, et al., Structural basis for the activation of PPARgamma by oxidized fatty acids, *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* 15 (2008) 924–931.
- [29] E.J. Anderson, K. Thayne, M. Harris, K. Carraway, S.R. Shaikh, Aldehyde stress and up-regulation of Nrf2-mediated antioxidant systems accompany functional adaptations in cardiac mitochondria from mice fed n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, *Biochem. J.* 441 (2012) 359–366, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1042/BJ20110626>.
- [30] D.F. Taber, R.S. Hoerner, R.J. Herr, D.M. Gleave, K. Kanai, R. Pina, et al., The diazo ketone approach to the isoprostanes, *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 128 (2004) 57–67, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemphyslip.2003.09.010>.
- [31] T. Durand, A. Guy, O. Henry, A. Roland, S. Bernad, S. El Fanguour, et al., Total syntheses of iso-, neuro- and phytoprostanes: new insight in lipid chemistry, *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 128 (2004) 15–33, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemphyslip.2003.10.008>.
- [32] G. Zannoni, E.M. Brunoldi, A. Porta, G. Vidari, Asymmetric synthesis of 14-A4-neuroprostane: hunting for a suitable biomarker for neurodegenerative diseases, *J. Org. Chem.* 72 (2007) 9698–9703, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/jo701719f>.
- [33] L. Gao, H. Yin, G.L. Milne, N.A. Porter, J.D. Morrow, Formation of F-ring isoprostane-like compounds (F3-isoprostanes) in vivo from eicosapentaenoic acid, *J. Biol. Chem.* 281 (2006) 14092–14099, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M601035200>.
- [34] L.J. Roberts, T.J. Montine, W.R. Markesbery, A.R. Tapper, P. Hardy, S. Chemtob, et al., Formation of isoprostane-like compounds (neuroprostanes) in vivo from docosahexaenoic acid, *J. Biol. Chem.* 273 (1998) 13605–13612.
- [35] D. Praticó, E.M. Smyth, F. Violi, G.A. FitzGerald, Local amplification of platelet function by 8-Epi prostaglandin F2alpha is not mediated by thromboxane receptor isoforms, *J. Biol. Chem.* 271 (1996) 14916–14924.
- [36] J.D. Brooks, E.S. Musiek, T.R. Koestner, J.N. Stankowski, J.R. Howard, E.M. Brunoldi, et al., The fatty acid oxidation product 15-A3t-isoprostane is a potent inhibitor of NFkB transcription and macrophage transformation, *J. Neurochem.* 119 (2011) 604–616, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-4159.2011.07422.x>.
- [37] L. Gao, J. Wang, K.R. Sekhar, H. Yin, N.F. Yared, S.N. Schneider, et al., Novel n-3 fatty acid oxidation products activate Nrf2 by destabilizing the association between Keap1 and Cullin3, *J. Biol. Chem.* 282 (2007) 2529–2537, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M607622200>.
- [38] E.S. Musiek, J.D. Brooks, M. Joo, E. Brunoldi, A. Porta, G. Zannoni, et al., Electrophilic cyclopentenone neuroprostanes are anti-inflammatory mediators formed from the peroxidation of the omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid, *J. Biol. Chem.* 283 (2008) 19927–19935, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M803625200>.
- [39] J. Jamil, P. Bankhele, A. Salvi, J.E. Mannix, C. Oger, J.M. Galano, T. Durand, Y.F. Njije-Mbye, S.E. Ohia, C.A. Opere, Role of the non-enzymatic metabolite of eicosapentaenoic acid, 5-epi-5-F3t-isoprostane in the regulation of [(3)H]D-aspartate release in isolated bovine retina, *Neurochem. Res.* 39 (12) (2014) 2360–2369.
- [40] V. Saraswathi, L. Gao, J.D. Morrow, A. Chait, K.D. Niswender, A.H. Hasty, Fish oil increases cholesterol storage in white adipose tissue with concomitant decreases in inflammation, hepatic steatosis, and atherosclerosis in mice, *J. Nutr.* 137 (2007) 1776–1782.
- [41] C. Gladine, J.W. Newman, T. Durand, T.L. Pedersen, J.-M. Galano, C. Demougeot, et al., Lipid profiling following intake of the omega 3 fatty acid DHA identifies

- the peroxidized metabolites F₄-neuroprostanes as the best predictors of atherosclerosis prevention, *PLoS One* 9 (2014) e89393–<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0089393>.
- [42] C. De Felice, L. Ciccoli, S. Leoncini, C. Signorini, M. Rossi, L. Vannuccini, et al., Systemic oxidative stress in classic Rett syndrome, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 47 (2009) 440–448, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2009.05.016>.
- [43] C. De Felice, F. Della Ragione, C. Signorini, S. Leoncini, A. Pecorelli, L. Ciccoli, et al., Oxidative brain damage in Mecp2-mutant murine models of Rett syndrome, *Neurobiol. Dis.* 68 (2014) 66–77, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nbd.2014.04.006>.
- [44] E. Grillo, C. Lo Rizzo, L. Bianciardi, V. Bizzarri, M. Baldassarri, O. Spiga, et al., Revealing the complexity of a monogenic disease: rett syndrome exome sequencing, *PLoS One* 8 (2013) e56599–<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0056599>.
- [45] C. Signorini, C. De Felice, S. Leoncini, A. Giardini, M. D'Esposito, S. Filosa, et al., F₄-neuroprostanes mediate neurological severity in Rett syndrome, *Clin. Chim. Acta Int. J. Clin. Chem.* 412 (2011) 1399–1406, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cca.2011.04.016>.
- [46] S. Maffei, C. De Felice, P. Cannarile, S. Leoncini, C. Signorini, A. Pecorelli, et al., Effects of ω-3 PUFAs supplementation on myocardial function and oxidative stress markers in typical Rett syndrome, *Mediat. Inflamm.* 2014 (2014) 983178–<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/983178>.
- [47] J. Roy, C. Oger, J. Thireau, J. Roussel, O. Mercier-Touzet, D. Faure, et al., Non-enzymatic lipid mediators, neuroprostanes, exert the anti-arrhythmic properties of docosahexaenoic acid, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* (2015) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2015.04.014>.
- [48] J.Y. Le Guennec, J.M. Galano, Oger, Camille, J. Thireau, J. Roy, V. Bultel-Poncé, A. Guy, T. Durand, Methods and pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and prevention of cardiac arrhythmias, PCT 4 December 2013-PCT/EP2013/07546, (n.d.). <http://www.google.com/patents/WO2014086819A1?cl=en> (accessed 09.03.15).
- [49] R. Solberg, M. Longini, F. Proietti, P. Vezzosi, O.D. Saugstad, G. Buonocore, Resuscitation with supplementary oxygen induces oxidative injury in the cerebral cortex, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 53 (2012) 1061–1067, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2012.07.022>.
- [50] K.O. Arneson, L.J. Roberts, Measurement of products of docosahexaenoic acid peroxidation, neuroprostanes, and neurofurans, *Methods Enzymol.* 433 (2007) 127–143, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0076-6879\(07\)33007-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0076-6879(07)33007-3).