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Spirulina's Effect on Paraoxonase Activity †

Maja Milanović ¹,* Danijela Kojić ², Nataša Milošević ¹, Jovana Drljača Lero ¹, Anamarija Mandić ³ and Nataša Milić ¹

- Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Hajduk Veljkova 3, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia; natasa.milosevic@mf.uns.ac.rs (N.M.); jovana.drljaca-lero@mf.uns.ac.rs (J.D.L.); natasa.milic@mf.uns.ac.rs (N.M.)
- Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 2, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia; danijela.kojic@dbe.uns.ac.rs
- Institute of Food Technology, University of Novi Sad, Bulevar Cara Lazara 1, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia; anamarija.mandic@fins.uns.ac.rs
- * Correspondence: maja.milanovic@mf.uns.ac.rs
- † Presented at the 14th European Nutrition Conference FENS 2023, Belgrade, Serbia, 14–17 November 2023.

Abstract: Hyperlipidaemia is a common worldwide problem associated with an increased risk of coronary and extra-coronary atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease. Besides changes in lifestyle habits that include controlling the diet with moderate alcohol consumption and maintaining normal weight, medication is usually prescribed in addition. The antioxidative potential of functional food in the treatment of hyperlipidaemia continuously attracts growing attention. Paraoxonase enzyme (PON1) prevents the oxidation of low- and high-density lipoprotein (LDL and HDL) and, hence, has an important role in acting against lipid peroxides. The aim of this study was to evaluate Spirulina platensis's influence on blood and hepatic PON1 activity in an animal model. Male Wistar rats (approved by the Institutional Bioethics committee No. III-2011-01) were randomly divided into five groups based on the applied diet (I-normal diet; II-normal diet with spirulina; III-lipogenic diet; IV—lipogenic diet with concomitant spirulina supplementation; and V—lipogenic diet with spirulina treatment). The differences in PON1 activity were related to diet type. A lipogenic diet rich in saturated fats impaired the PON1 activity. Both blood and hepatic PON1 activity were significantly increased after the administration of a normal diet with spirulina supplementation. As expected, significantly reduced blood PON1 activity was measured in the lipogenic diet group. Blood PON1 activity was decreased in groups III, IV, and V, but PON1 in both the blood and liver had a tendency to increase in groups IV and V. Based on the obtained results, PON1 activity is affected by hyperlipidaemia, and spirulina supplementation may promote enzyme activity.

Keywords: functional food; hyperlipidaemia; antioxidative potential

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, A.M. and N.M. (Nataša Milić); methodology, D.K.; formal analysis, M.M. and N.M. (Nataša Milošević); investigation, M.M. and D.K.; resources, N.M. (Nataša Milić); data curation and visualization, N.M. (Nataša Milošević) and J.D.L.; writing—original draft preparation, M.M.; writing—review and editing, N.M. (Nataša Milić); supervision, N.M. (Nataša Milić); project administration, A.M.; funding acquisition, A.M. and N.M. (Nataša Milić). All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was financially supported by the Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research, AP Vojvodina [grant number 142-451-3509/2023-01], and the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation, Republic of Serbia [grant number 451-03-68/2022-14/200114].

Institutional Review Board Statement: The animal study protocol was approved by the Committee for the Use and Keeping of Laboratory Animals from the University of Novi Sad (protocol code III-2011-01).



Citation: Milanović, M.; Kojić, D.; Milošević, N.; Drljača Lero, J.; Mandić, A.; Milić, N. Spirulina's Effect on Paraoxonase Activity. *Proceedings* 2023, 91, 186. https://doi.org/ 10.3390/proceedings2023091186

Academic Editors: Sladjana Sobajic and Philip Calder

Published: 2 February 2024



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Proceedings **2023**, 91, 186

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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