

Functionalized Cerium Dioxide Nanoparticles with Antioxidative Neuroprotection for Alzheimer's Disease

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Background: Oxidative stress induced reactive oxygen species (ROS) and aggregation of amyloid β (A β) in the nervous system are significant contributors to Alzheimer's disease (AD). Cerium dioxide and manganese oxide are known as to be effective and recyclable ROS scavengers with high efficiency in neuroprotection.

Methods: A hollow-structured manganese-doped cerium dioxide nanoparticle (LMC) was synthesized for loading Resveratrol (LMC-RES). The LMC-RES were characterized by TEM, DLS, Zeta potential, and X-ray energy spectrum analysis. We also tested the biocompatibility of LMC-RES and the ability of LMC-RES to cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB). The antioxidant effects of LMC-RES were detected by SH-SY5Y cells. Small animal live imaging was used to detect the distribution of LMC-RES in the brain tissue of AD mice. The cognitive abilities of mice were tested by water maze and nesting experiments. The effects of LMC-RES in reducing oxidative stress and protecting neurons was also explored by histological analysis.

Results: The results showed that LMC-RES had good sustained release effect and biocompatibility. The drug release rate of LMC-RES at 24 hours was $80.9 \pm 2.25\%$. Meanwhile, LMC-RES could cross the BBB and enrich in neurons to exert antioxidant effects. In A β -induced SH-SY5Y cells, LMC-RES could inhibit oxidative stress through the Nrf-2/HO-1 signaling pathway. In AD model mice, LMC-RES was able to reduce ROS levels, inhibit A β -induced neurotoxicity, and protect neurons and significantly improve cognitive deficits of AD mice after drug administration.

Conclusion: LMC-RES can effectively cross the BBB, reduce oxidative stress, inhibit A β aggregation, and promote the recovery of neurological function.

Keywords: cerium dioxide nanoparticles, manganese, oxidative stress, resveratrol, Alzheimer's disease

Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common neurodegenerative disease characterized by a progressive decline in cognitive ability. Amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are the main pathological features of AD.^{1,2} As early as 1906, it was demonstrated that almost all amyloid plaques in the AD brain consist of β amyloid (A β). The molecular event of aggregation of A β protofibrils into A β oligomers and amyloid plaques ultimately leads to AD. Many studies have shown that the elevated markers for oxidative stress precede A β deposition and neurofibrillary tangles.³ As a result, oxidative stress plays a critical role in AD neuropathology. Reactive oxygen species (ROS), a product of oxidative stress, causes mitochondrial dysfunction, induces neuroinflammation, upregulate associated pro-inflammatory factors, affects neuronal function, and facilitates AD pathogenesis.⁴⁻⁶ Therefore, reducing ROS is crucial to slowing neurodegeneration in brain with AD.

Nanotechnology is increasingly being applied in medical research. Nanomaterials have attracted much attention in medicine because of their excellent properties such as low toxicity, high drug loading capacity, and precise targeting of injury sites.^{7–10} Cerium is a rare earth metal that exists in the form of oxides (CeO_2 and Ce_2O_3) in nature and has received special attention for its excellent biocompatibility. Cerium has two valence states, namely, trivalent and tetravalent, and its antioxidant capacity depends on the variation between the valence states. Tetravalent cerium can mimic the activity of various enzymes such as superoxide dismutase and catalase.¹¹ Cerium dioxide nanoparticles have been reported to reduce oxidative stress damage and improve the learning ability and cognitive function in mice with AD.^{12–14} In addition, the unique antioxidant properties of CeO_2 can be enhanced by blending it with other nanomaterials. Manganese has an ionic radius similar to that of cerium, so it is often used as a dopant for CeO_2 nanoparticles.¹⁵ Manganese-doped CeO_2 hollow spheres exhibit enhanced catalytic activity toward H_2O_2 compared to pure MnO_2 and pure CeO_2 hollow spheres.¹⁶ The strong synergy between CeO_2 and MnO_2 contributes to the eminent catalytic activity.^{16–18} Based on the above characteristics, in this study, we synthesized mesoporous hollow nanoparticles of manganese-doped CeO_2 dominated by tetravalent cerium (MC). This special hollow structure can not only inhibit oxidative stress but also store large amounts of drugs.

Resveratrol (3,5,40-trihydroxystilbene, RES) is a natural plant pheromone with various active effects, including reducing inflammation, scavenging oxidative stress and immunomodulatory effects.^{19,20} Some studies have shown that it has a potential therapeutic effect on AD.^{21,22} However, due to the difficulty of dissolving RES in water, the clinical application and therapeutic efficiency of RES are limited by its low bioavailability and the presence of the blood–brain barrier (BBB).^{23,24} Therefore, we integrated RES into the manganese-doped CeO_2 nanoparticles (MC) to improve their bioavailability. Since the surface of BBB containing lactoferrin transporters, we chose to modify the surface of MC with lactoferrin (LMC) to carry the drug to the brain without interference from the BBB. In addition, the lactoferrin modification not only modulates the drug release rate of MC but also improves their biocompatibility.^{25–27} In this study, lactoferrin-functionalized manganese-doped CeO_2 nanoparticles loaded with resveratrol (LMC-RES) were prepared to treat AD. We conducted in vivo and in vitro studies to demonstrate the antioxidant and neuroprotective effects of LMC-RES and to explore its mechanism of action. This has important implications for the treatment of AD (Scheme 1).

Materials and Methods

Material

Dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (DCC) and *n*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) were obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co.Ltd. RES ordered with Aladdin. $\text{CeN}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, phloretin, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, prepared by Aladdin Chemical Reagent Company. Ammonia, and styrene are purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. Superoxide Malondialdehyde (MDA) Assay Kit, Total Glutathione (GSH-Px) Assay Kit, Dismutase (SOD) Assay Kit, Reactive Oxygen Species Assay Kit, Catalase Anti-Catalase are purchased from Beyotime Biotechnology Co. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), Hematoxylin-Esin/HE Staining Kit purchased from solarbio. Mouse A β (Amyloid beta) (1–42) ELISA kit is purchased from Elabscience. The antibodies of Nrf-2, Keap1, HO-1, BDNF and β -Tubulin are purchased from Affinity. A β (25–35) was purchased from MedChemExpress Reagent. The SH-SY5Y cells and brain derived vascular endothelial cells.3 (bEnd.3) are provided by the Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The animals come from The Jackson Laboratory in the United States.

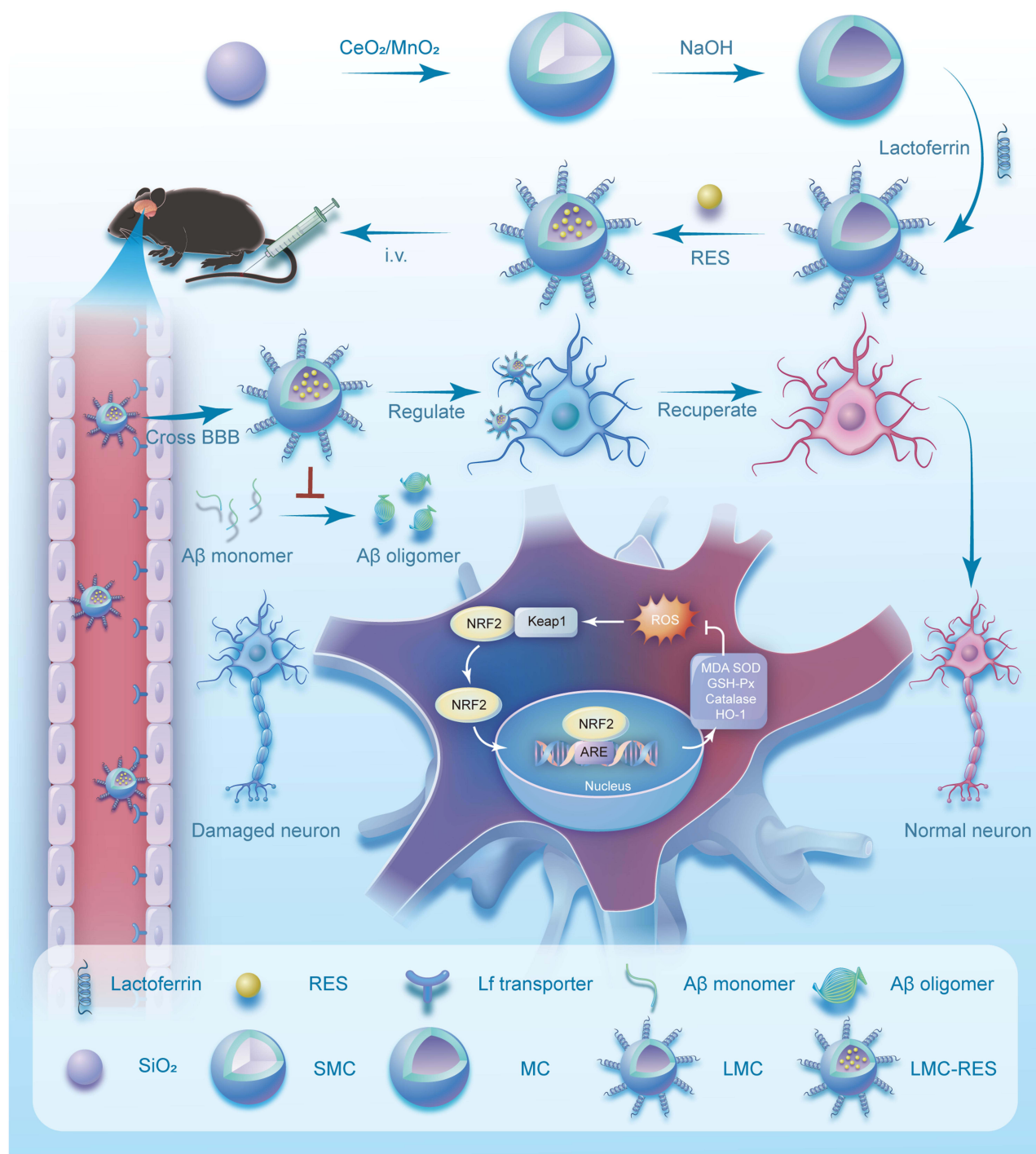
Preparation of SiO_2 Template, MC, and LMC

SiO_2 Template

Solid silica nanoparticles (SiO_2) were prepared using the sol-gel method. SiO_2 powder was obtained by adding 6 mL of TEOS to an ethanol solution, adjusting the pH to 11.5 with 25% ammonia, stirring for 8 h at room temperature, centrifuging for 15 min, and drying under vacuum for 12 h. The resulting powder was used as the SiO_2 template.

MC

MC was prepared by improving on the basis of previous studies.¹⁵ First, 150 mg SiO_2 was added to 30 mL of ethanol and sonicated for 30 min. Afterward, 0.072 g of $\text{CeN}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.018 g of $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were added to a 0.5 M urea solution



Scheme 1 Preparation of LMC-RES and its mechanism of action in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

and mixed. Then, an ethanol solution containing SiO_2 was added and the mixture was sonicated for 30 min. The mixed solution was placed in an autoclave at 160°C and reacted for 8 h. The precipitate was mixed with a 2 M NaOH solution and reacted at 80°C for 24 h to remove the template. Finally, it was centrifuged and vacuum dried for 12 h to obtain MC powder.

LMC

First, 100 mg of MC powder was mixed with 1 mg/mL of lactoferrin, stirred for 6 h, and then freeze-dried. The dried powder constituted the LMC.

Determination of Surface Protein Components of LMC

The presence of lactoferrin in LMC was first qualitatively determined using sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Subsequently, the lactoferrin was eluted from the surface of the LMC by repeated centrifugation. The supernatant was collected and the protein content in the supernatant was measured using the bicinchoninic acid (BCA) method to determine the amount of lactoferrin adsorbed by the LMC.

LMC-RES Drug Loading Assay

MC powder was dispersed in an RES methanol solution (100 mg/mL), stirred for 6 h, centrifuged, and dried to obtain MC-RES. Next, MC-RES powder was stirred with an aqueous lactoferrin solution (1 mg/mL) for 5 h, centrifuged, and dried to obtain LMC-RES. The drug content was measured using ultraviolet spectrophotometry.

$$\text{Loading ratio (LC)} = (\text{amount of loaded drug}) / (\text{total amount of nanocomposite}) * 100\%$$

In vitro Detection of Drug Release

The detection of drug release in vitro were tested by a dissolution apparatus. Samples (equivalent to 5 mg of RES) were placed in pH 7.2 and 5.4 phosphate buffer solutions. The temperature was 37°C and the paddle speed was 100 rpm. The dissolution medium (5 mL) was collected for filtration at predetermined time intervals and then supplemented with an equal amount of a blank medium. Finally, the RES concentration in the filtrate was measured at 306 nm using UV light. All experiments were measured three times.

Cell Culture and Treatment

SH-SY5Y cells and bEnd.3 cells were cultured using complete medium (DMEM/F12+12% fetal bovine serum+1% penicillin-streptomycin) in a cell culture incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂ until cells grew stably. Aβ₂₅₋₃₅ were added to the medium of SH-SY5Y cells to mimic damaged neurons in Alzheimer's disease. The cell experiments were divided into 6 groups as Control, Aβ, RES, LMC, LMC-RES, LMC-RES+ML385.

Animal Experiments

Animal Model

5xFAD mice were purchased from Beijing Huafukang Biotechnology Co. Genotype was identified from the tail-end DNA of the offspring mice by PCR according to the Jackson Laboratory method (The primers used are as follows Table 1). The steps for gene identification were as follows: 1 cm of tissue was taken from the tail end of mice. DNA was extracted by alkaline lysis. PCR amplification was performed according to the BeyoFusion™ PCR Master Mix (2X) reaction system. Genotypes of mice were directly distinguished based on the differences in agarose gel electrophoresis bands. Mice genotyped as hemizygous were identified as 5xFAD mice. All experiments were conducted in accordance with the NIH Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Jinzhou Medical University. Mice were housed in the SPF Laboratory of Jinzhou Medical University. 5xFAD mice produce Aβ₄₂ almost exclusively and rapidly accumulate in the brain. After 6 months of age, the mice were administered the drug by tail vein injection for 8 weeks. Behavioral experiments and other experiments were performed. The animal experiments were divided into 5 groups, for Control, Aβ, RES, LMC, LMC-RES.

Table 1 Protocol Primers

Primer	Primer Sequence	Primer Type
27367	CGG GCC TCT TCG CTA TTA C	Mutant Reverse
37598	ACC CCC ATG TCA GAG TTC CT	Common A
37599	TAT ACA ACC TTG GGG GAT GG	Wild type Reverse A

Behavioral Experiments

Water maze trial: The experiment was performed after treating the mice for 8 weeks. Measurements were performed in a 1.2 m diameter water maze. During the first 5 days, mice were trained at random locations in 4 quadrants within the maze. On the 6th day, the platform was taken away and each mouse was placed in a quadrant away from the platform and allowed to roam freely for 60s. The distance and time taken by each mouse to reach the platform position were recorded, as was the number of times each mouse crossed the original platform area. The distance and time that each mouse reached the platform and the number of times it passed through the platform were recorded.

Nesting experiment: Different groups of mice were moved to the cage, and 6 sheets of paper ($6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$) were added. The mice were allowed to move randomly and their nesting behavior was recorded daily by taking pictures and calculating scores.

A β Concentration Determination

Thioflavine T Experiment

A β monomer solution was diluted to 20uM and mixed with certain concentrations of RES, LMC and LMC-RES solutions. Thioflavine T (THT) was then added and incubated at 37°C. The fluorescence signal intensity at 450 nm excitation wavelength and 485 nm emission wavelength was recorded at four time points of 0, 24, 48 and 72h.

ELISA Kit

Mouse A β 1-42 ELISA kit was used to detect the content of A β in brain of mice.

Statistical Analysis

All data are reported as mean \pm standard deviation. Comparisons between groups were made using univariate ANOVA and the Kruskal–Wallis test. The Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to compare the two groups. Statistical significance was considered when the *P* value was less than 0.05.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis and Characterization of LMC-RES Nanoparticles

In order to synthesize hollow nanoparticles, SiO₂ is used as templates. MC were prepared using the sol-gel method. Lactoferrin was freely adsorbed onto MC and dried to obtain LMC. The TEM results showed that both SiO₂ (Figure 1Ai) and LMC (Figure 1Aii) have good dispersion, with diameters of approximately 90 and 120 nm, respectively. The DLS results in Figure 1B further confirmed that the particle sizes of SiO₂ and LMC are approximately 90 and 120 nm, respectively. These results confirmed the successful synthesis of the carrier material, and the regular hollow structure of LMC is suitable for loading a large quantity of drugs. As shown in Figure 1C, the zeta potential of MC and LMC are $-51.3 \pm 2.85 \text{ mV}$ and $-44.0 \pm 2.32 \text{ mV}$, the increased potential of LMC indicates that lactoferrin is successfully encapsulated on the surface. The LMC BCA assay result shows a lactoferrin content of $1.46 \pm 0.121 \text{ mg}$, which further verified this point (Figure 1D).

The SDS gel electrophoresis also provides direct evidence for the successful encapsulation of lactoferrin on the MC surface (Figure S1). The EDS results reveal the presence of cerium and manganese in MC, which again confirmed the successful synthesis of MC (Figure 1E). We used X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) to analyze the valence of the synthesized nanoparticles, and the results showed that the ratio of Ce (III) to Ce (IV) was 1:3, which proved that our synthesized cerium nanoparticles were mainly dominated by Ce (IV), which proved that the LMC nanoparticles had good antioxidant ability (Supplementary Material 1 and Figure S2).

Currently, the application of most drugs such as RES is greatly hindered by their poor stability, low bioavailability, and difficulty in crossing the BBB.²⁸ In our study, LMC-RES, this drug delivery system allowed RES to exist in an amorphous form owing to its nanoscale spatial confinement effect, thus improving its aqueous solubility and dissolution rate. The drug load showed $39.8\% \pm 3.65$ for RES as a model drug. The encapsulation efficiency was $66.7\% \pm 10.4$. DSC and XRD were used to investigate the presence of RES in LMC-RES. The DSC curves show a melting point of 272°C for RES and the physical mixture (PM), indicating that RES is a crystalline drug. The DSC curve for LMC is smooth,

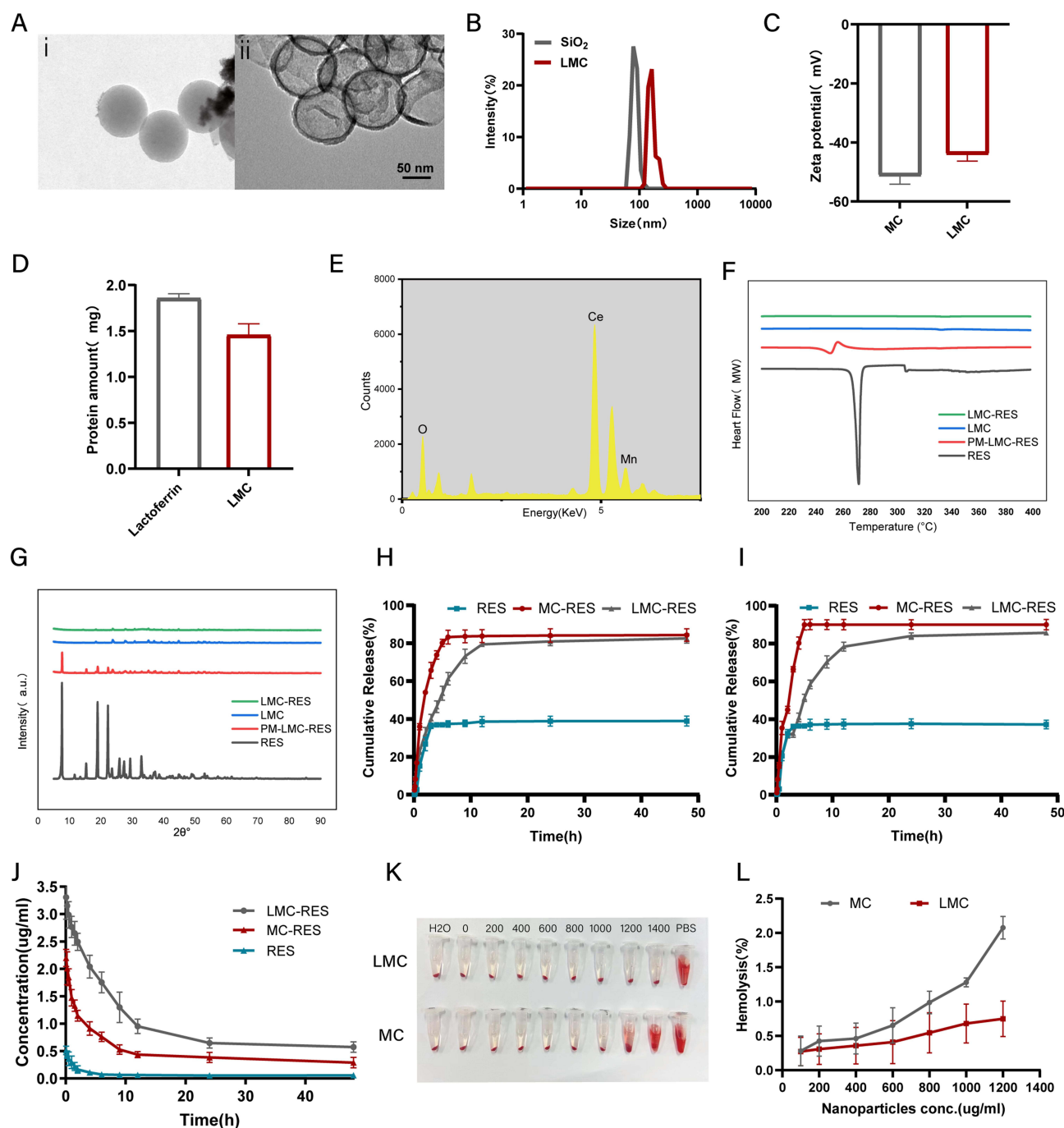


Figure 1 Characterization of Nanoparticles. (A) TEM images of SiO₂ (i) and LMC (ii). (B) Distribution of particle size on SiO₂ and LMC in PBS (pH 7.2). (C) Zeta potential of MC and LMC in PBS (pH 7.2). (D) Lactoferrin content in LMC. (E) Elemental distribution energy spectrum of MC. (F) The DSC patterns of LMC, LMC-RES, PM-LMC-RES and RES. (G) The PXRD analysis of LMC, LMC-RES, PM-LMC-RES and RES. (H) Drug release profiles of MC-RES, LMC-RES and RES at pH 7.2. (I) Drug release profiles of MC-RES, LMC-RES and RES at pH 5.4. (J) The plasma concentration-time curve of MC-RES, LMC-RES, and RES. (K and L) Hemolysis test of MC and LMC. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 3).

which means that LMC have no phase transition process and they are in a noncrystalline state. In the DSC curve of LMC-RES, the characteristic peak of RES disappears, which indicates that RES in the nanoscale channel is amorphous (Figure 1F). These results were further confirmed by PXRD analysis. The RES and the PM show characteristic diffraction peaks at 6.6, 13.3, 16.4, 19.3, 22.4, 25.3, and 28.3°. In contrast, LMC and LMC-RES show no characteristic diffraction peaks (Supplementary Material 1 and Figure 1G). All the above results indicate that the amorphous form

contributes to the increased aqueous solubility of RES, as confirmed by drug release studies. As shown in [Figures 1H and I](#), in the release medium at pH 7.2, the release of RES is only $38.9 \pm 2.62\%$ at 48 h. MC-RES show a rapid release of $83.2 \pm 3.59\%$ at 6 h, indicating that MC significantly increase the rate of dissolution of RES. In contrast, LMC-RES only reach $80.9 \pm 2.25\%$ in 24 h. The release behavior of RES in LMC-RES exhibits a slow release effect. This suggests that the encapsulation of lactoferrin effectively modulates the release rate of RES, which is advantageous for improving drug bioavailability. The presence of inflammation in AD and the pH isoelectric point of A β in the lesioned region of about 5.0 have been reported in the literature.^{29–32} Therefore, we also inspected the release behavior of drugs in an in vitro simulated microenvironment. The release rate of RES after 48 h was 37.1% in a release medium at pH 5.4. The release rate of both MC-RES and LMC-RES was faster than that at pH 7.2, indicating that the vector had pH-sensitive release properties, which could facilitate drug utilization and therapeutic efficacy. The results of pharmacokinetic experiments support this conclusion. As displayed in [Figure 1J](#), the $t_{1/2}$ values for RES, MC-RES, and LMC-RES are 0.967 ± 0.491 h, 2.52 ± 1.29 h, and 7.50 ± 1.55 h, respectively. The AUC_{0–t} of LMC-RES (24.6 ± 0.905 mg/L*h) is 10-fold higher than that of free RES (2.40 ± 0.558 mg/L*h), suggesting that LMC significantly improve the bioavailability of RES ([Supplementary Material 2](#)).

The cytotoxicity assays for MC and LMC are depicted in [Figure S3](#). The results of CCK-8 test indicate that LMC have a good biosafety profile. This is supported by the results of the hemolysis assay. LMC show no significant hemolysis at 1200 mg/mL (0.750%), whereas MC exhibit a slight tendency toward hemolysis at the same concentration (2.08%) ([Supplementary Material 3](#) and [Figure 1K and L](#)). In addition, after 8 weeks of RES, LMC, and LMC-RES treatments, the HE staining results reveal that no significant damage occurred in the vital organs of the mice ([Supplementary Material 13](#) and [Figure S4](#)). All the above experimental results prove that LMC have no significant toxic side effects on mice.

LMC-RES Inhibit Oxidative Stress in SH-SY5Y Cells Through Nrf-2/HO-1 Signaling Pathway

We verified whether LMC can enter neurons through endothelial cells by transwell experiments. The transwell experiments show a higher-intensity green signal in the lower luminal SH-SY5Y receptor cells in the LMC group ([Supplementary Material 4](#)). The fluorescence intensity of the LMC group is 3–4 times higher than that of the MC group ([Supplementary Material 5](#) and [Figure 2A–C](#)). This indicates that LMC can penetrate the BBB and exert therapeutic effects.

The oxidative stress response maintains a dynamic oxidative homeostasis in the body by scavenging excess ROS. ROS abnormalities affect the mitochondria, cellular enzymes, and proteins in the brain, thereby reducing the activity of antioxidant enzymes.³³ The accumulation of A β in the brain is a key initial event in the pathogenesis of AD, which leads to the production of large amounts of ROS.³⁴ To elucidate the antioxidant effect of LMC-RES after AD injury, 10 μ M of A β peptide solution was added into SH-SY5Y cells ([Supplementary Material 6](#) and [Figure 2D](#)). We verified the formation of A β oligomers by TEM ([Supplementary Material 7](#) and [Figure S5](#)). After different treatments, the oxidative stress levels of each group were measured using a DCFH-DA fluorescence probe and an oxidative stress kit. The results of DCFH-DA probe show that the ROS fluorescence signal in the A β group is 2.2 times higher than that in the control group. The fluorescence signals in the RES, MC-RES, and LMC-RES groups gradually decrease after treatment. Among them, the fluorescence signal intensity of the LMC-RES group, which is 0.57 times that of the A β group ([Figure 2E and F](#)), decreases the most. The results of the oxidative stress assay also demonstrate the antioxidant capacity of LMC-RES. The MDA level in the cells of the A β group is significantly higher (approximately 2.6-fold greater) than that of the LMC-RES group ([Figure 2G](#)). The GSH and SOD levels are the lowest in the A β group and highest in the LMC-RES group, namely, 3.2-fold and 2.9-fold higher than those in the A β group, respectively ([Figure 2H and I](#)). To further investigate the antioxidant activity of LMC-RES, we used ML385 (a specific inhibitor of Nrf2) to interfere with this effect. The results of the kits reveal that the levels of MDA, SOD, and GSH in the ML385-treated cells are 2, 0.46, and 0.43 times higher than those in the LMC-RES group, respectively. These results indicate that the antioxidant capacity of LMC-RES is significantly inhibited by ML385 ([Supplementary Material 8](#) and [Figure S6](#)).

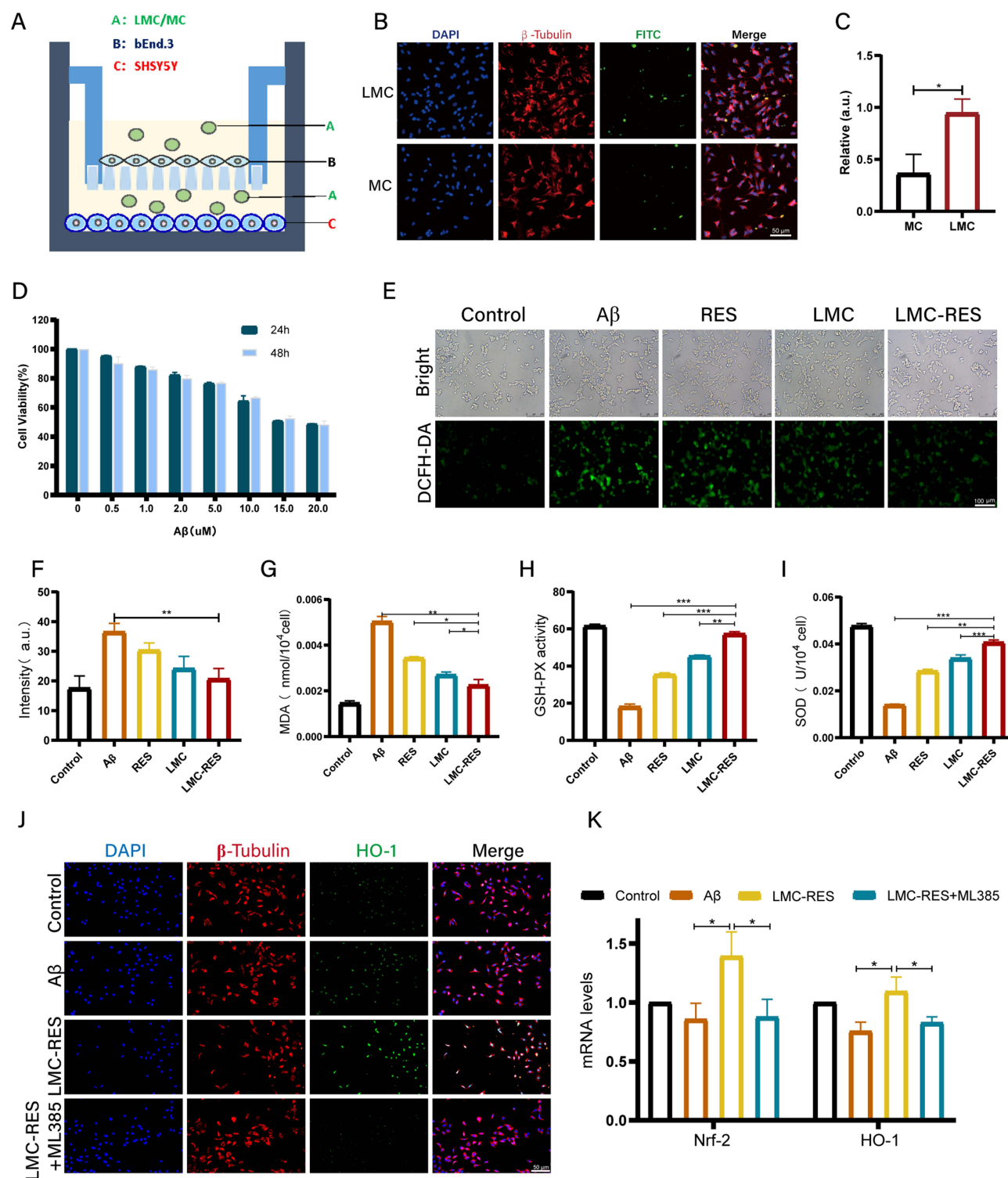


Figure 2 LMC-RES inhibit oxidative stress in SH-SY5Y cells. (A) Schematic diagram of Transwell mimicking the BBB in vitro. (B and C) Uptake of LMC and MC by SH-SY5Y cells and quantitative analysis. (D) CCK-8 assay of $A\beta$ concentration. (E) Fluorescence images of DCFH-DA probes in different groups of SH-SY5Y cells. (F) Quantitative analysis of ROS fluorescence in different groups. (G–I) MDA and SOD concentrations and GSH activity of SH-SY5Y cells in different groups. (J) Fluorescence images of HO-1 in different groups of SH-SY5Y cells. (K) RT-PCR of Nrf2, HO-1 in different groups of SH-SY5Y cells. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

As an important component of the endogenous antioxidant pathway, Nrf2 plays a key role in many oxidative stress-related diseases. Under oxidative stress conditions due to the overproduction of ROS, Nrf2 is isolated from Keap1 and translocated to the nucleus, triggering the expression of downstream antioxidant enzymes such as HO-1, SOD, CAT, and

NQO1.³⁵ Immunofluorescence results showed that the expression level of Nrf-2 tended to increase after RES, LMC and LMC-RES treatments. The LMC-RES group expressed the most, approximately 3.16-fold more than the A β group (Figures S7 and S8). To further investigate the role of Nrf2/HO-1 in the antioxidant activity of LMC-RES, we used ML385 (a specific inhibitor of Nrf2) to interfere with this pathway. We examined the expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1 by immunofluorescence and RT-PCR. The immunofluorescence results show that the fluorescence signal intensity of HO-1 was significantly higher in the LMC-RES group compared with the A β group. After the addition of ML385 intervention, the fluorescence signal intensity of HO-1 in the LMC-RES group was significantly reduced by 5-fold (Figures 2J and S9). RT-PCR results show that the mRNA expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1 were substantially increased in the LMC-RES group compared to the A β group. After ML385 treatment, the mRNA expression levels of Nrf2 and HO-1 were significantly reduced by 1.5-fold and 1.2-fold (Supplementary Material 9 and Figure 2K). The above results suggest that LMC-RES alleviate the oxidative stress generated by A β induction through the Nrf-2/HO-1 pathway.

The Ability of LMC to Penetrate the BBB in AD Mice

Drug delivery to the CNS is limited by the BBB.³⁶ Various receptors, such as transferrin, lipoprotein, insulin, and acetylcholine receptors, on the BBB help molecules such as proteins, peptides, and antibodies cross the BBB.²⁶ Lactoferrin acts as a ligand that binds to the Lf15 receptor on the BBB and crosses it through receptor-mediated transcytosis. Therefore, it is often used as a tool for nanoparticles to cross the BBB.^{25,37} The in vivo imaging results reveal that the fluorescence intensity of the LMC group reaches its highest at 12 h, which is 2.6 times higher than that of the MC group (Supplementary Material 10 and Figure 3A and B). This indicates that LMC can penetrate the BBB and exert therapeutic effects. The in vivo results for each organ show that the fluorescence intensities of the spleen and heart are weaker than those of the liver. The fluorescence intensity ratio between the liver and brain further explains the ability of LMC to cross the BBB (Figure 3C and D). In addition, we performed immunofluorescence staining of brain tissue sections labeled with neuronal cells, vascular endothelial cells, microglia, and astrocytes to determine which cells could take up LMC. The results demonstrate that LMC can be taken up by neurons (Supplementary Material 11 and Figure 3E–G). Based on the above experiments, LMC not only cross the BBB to aggregate at the site of brain injury but also act precisely on neurons and microglia in the brain.

LMC-RES Inhibit Oxidative Stress in AD Mice Through Nrf-2/HO-1 Signaling Pathway

We assessed the ability of LMC-RES to inhibit oxidative stress in AD mice. As depicted in Figure 4A–C, the highest MDA content is in the mice with AD, and the MDA content gradually decreases in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups. The most significant decrease is in the LMC-RES group, which is only 0.42 times that of the AD group. Compared with the AD group, the GSH activity and SOD concentration are significantly higher in the LMC-RES group, which are 2.6 and 1.8 times higher than those in the AD group (Supplementary Material 8). These results indicate the strong antioxidant capacity of LMC-RES. The antioxidant ability of LMC-RES was further verified using CAT fluorescence staining. It was found that the expression of CAT in the brain of mice with AD is significantly lower than that of the control group, while the expression of CAT in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups gradually increases, specifically, 1.9, 3.3, and 4.2 times greater than that in the AD group. This can be considered as the most significant increase in the LMC-RES group, which also proves the optimal antioxidant effect of LMC-RES (Figure 4D and E). These results again prove that LMC-RES can scavenge ROS and have a strong antioxidant capacity.

In diseased states with low levels of Nrf2 and antioxidant enzymes, the brain is more susceptible to ROS damage than other organs, causing progressive and irreversible damage.³⁸ Nrf2 deficiency exacerbates cognitive deficits in mice with AD.³⁹ The in vivo antioxidant mechanism of action is shown in Figure 4F. To explore the mechanism by which LMC-RES attenuate oxidative stress, we assessed the expressions of Nrf-2/HO-1 in the brain tissues of mice with AD using immunofluorescence. The immunofluorescence results indicate that the Nrf-2 expression level was low fluorescence signal intensity in the AD group and gradually increased in the RES, LMC and LMC-RES groups. The increase in fluorescence signal intensity was most pronounced in the LMC-RES group, with an approximately 3.49-fold decrease

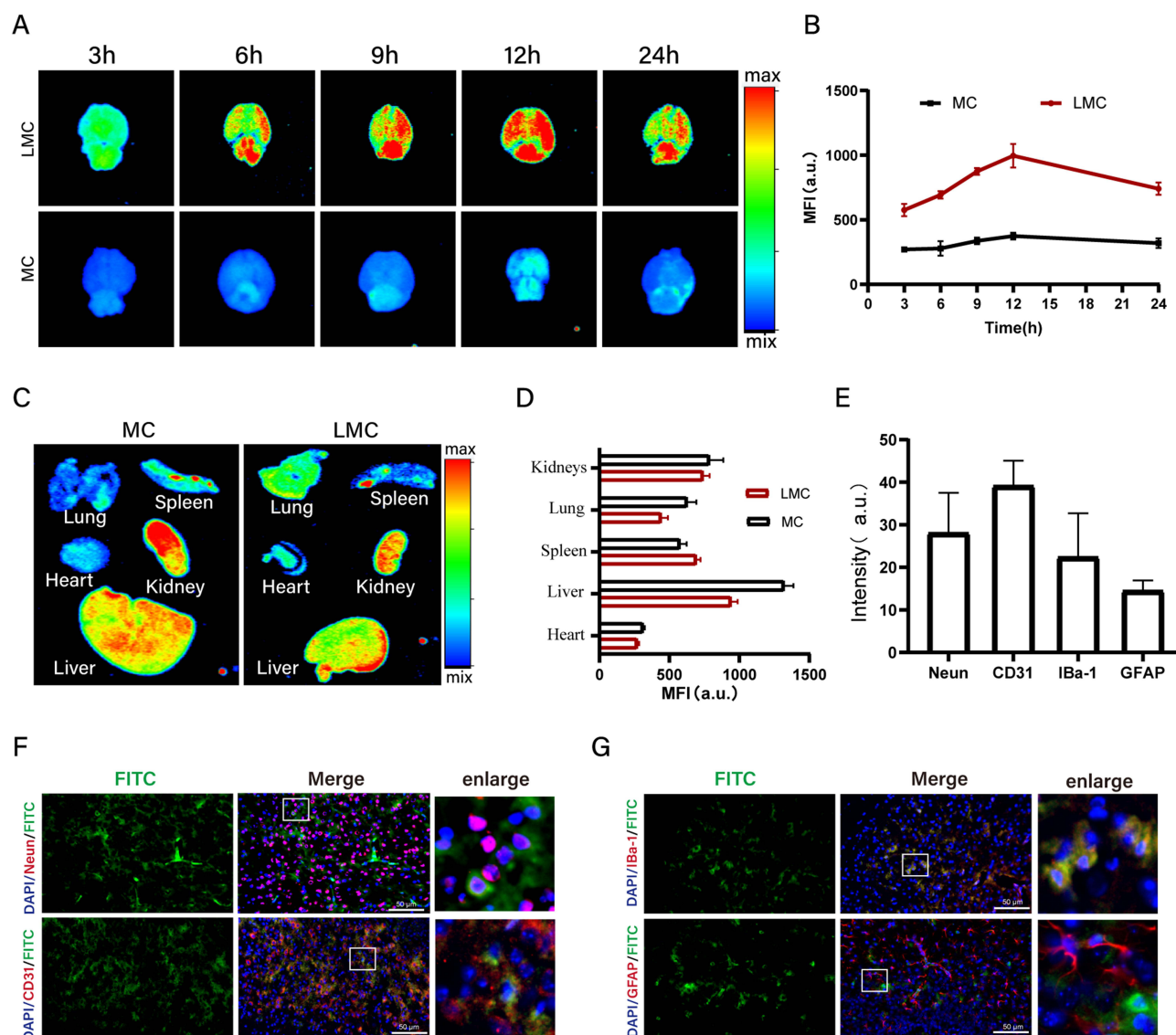


Figure 3 The ability of LMC to traverse the BBB in AD mice. **(A and B)** Fluorescence imaging and quantitative analysis of brain at different time points after tail vein injection of FITC-labeled LMC and MC. **(C and D)** Fluorescence imaging and quantitative analysis of lung, heart, liver, spleen, and kidney 12 h after tail vein injection of FITC-labeled LMC and MC. **(E)** Fluorescence quantification in neurons, vascular endothelial cells, microglia, and astrocytes 12 h after tail vein injection of FITC-labeled LMC and MC. **(F and G)** Fluorescence imaging in neurons, vascular endothelial cells, microglia, and astrocytes 12 h after tail vein injection of FITC-labeled LMC and MC (Enlarged image in white box on the right). All data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

([Supplementary Material 12](#) and [Figure 4G and H](#)). The above results suggest that LMC-RES attenuated oxidative stress in AD mice via the Nrf-2/HO-1 pathway.

Inhibition of A β Aggregation and Neuronal Exacerbation of LMC-RES

The increase in ROS accelerates A β aggregation and the production of A β plaques is a major pathological feature of patients with AD.⁴⁰ It has been verified that inhibition aggregation of A β can help to slow down the development of AD.⁴¹ We used immunofluorescence, THT staining, ELISA kits, and Nissl staining to investigate the effects of LMC-RES on A β and neurons. The A β fluorescence images show that A β deposition is most severe in the cortex and hippocampal regions in the AD group ([Figure 5A](#)). But the A β deposition is reduced in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups, with the most pronounced reduction in the LMC-RES group. The effect of LMC-RES on A β aggregation was further verified by THT staining. The results show that the fluorescence intensity of the A β group increases with time, which indicates that the A β aggregation phenomenon becomes more severe with time. The fluorescence intensity of the

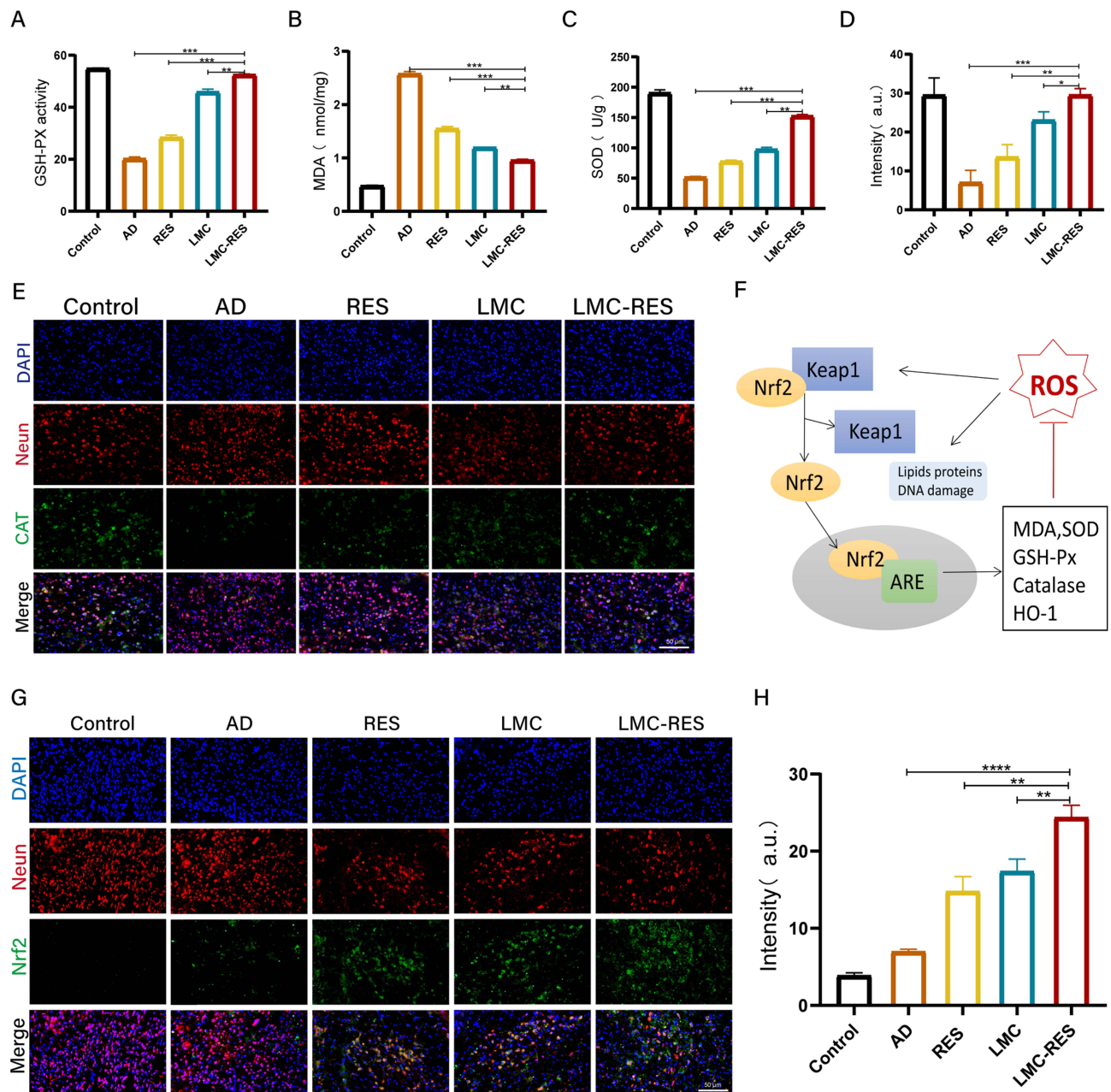


Figure 4 LMC-RES inhibit oxidative stress in AD mice. (A–C) MDA and SOD concentrations and GSH activity in different groups of AD mice. (D) Quantitative analysis of peroxidase in different groups of brain tissue. (E) Fluorescence images of catalase in different groups of brain tissues. (F) Mechanistic pathways of ROS action. (G) Fluorescence images of Nrf2 in different groups of brain tissues. (H) Quantitative analysis of Nrf2 fluorescence in different groups of brain tissues. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001.

RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups show a decreasing trend over time. The most significant change is observed in the LMC-RES group. The fluorescence intensity of the LMC-RES group is only 0.58 times that of the AD group at 72 h (Figure 5B). These data provide good evidence that RES, LMC, and LMC-RES have certain inhibitory effects on A β aggregation, and the effect of LMC-RES is the most obvious. ELISA kits were used to further validate the clearance of A β by LMC-RES. As displayed in Figure 5C, the amount of A β in the brain tissue is 155.5 ± 4.63 pg/mL in the AD group but is smaller in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups. The amount of A β in the LMC-RES group is approximately 111.9 ± 6.09 pg/mL, which is the most significant decrease relative to that in the AD group. All these

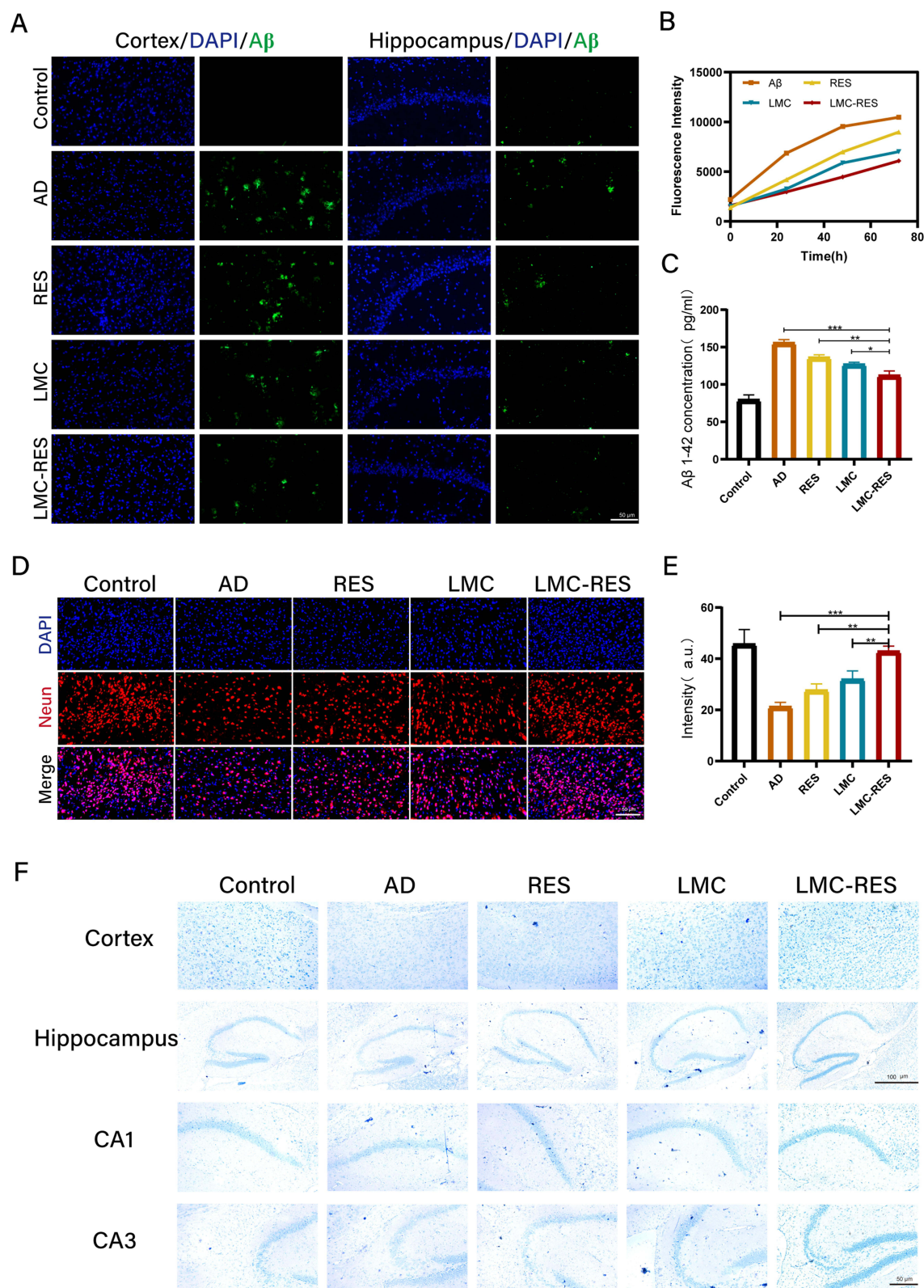
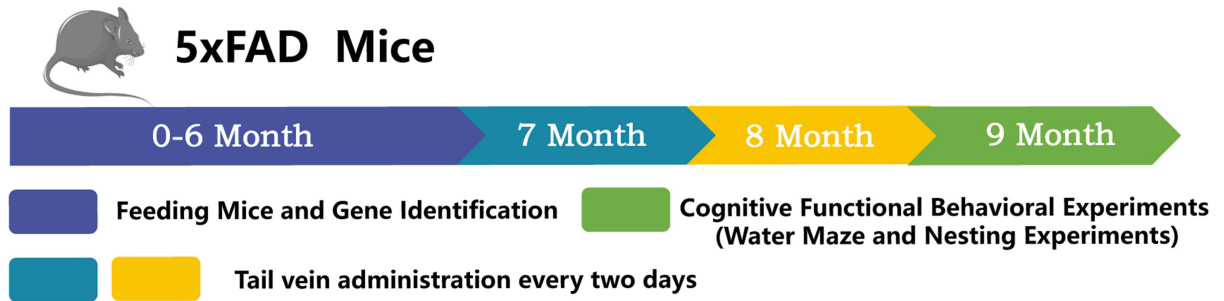
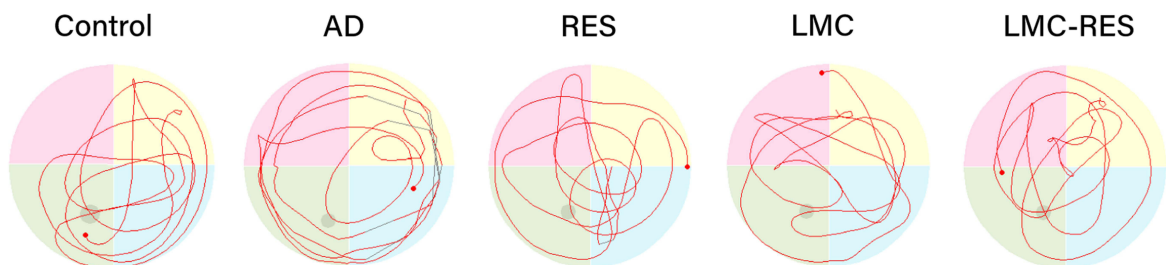


Figure 5 LMC-RES inhibits A β aggregation and neuronal exacerbation. **(A)** Fluorescence images of A β in hippocampus and cortex of different groups of mice. **(B)** Analysis of THT fluorescence intensity in different groups. **(C)** ELISA kits of A β content in the brain tissue of different groups of mice. **(D and E)** Fluorescence images and quantitative analysis of neurons in brain slices from different groups of mice. **(F)** Nissl staining of the cortex and hippocampus of different groups of mice. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

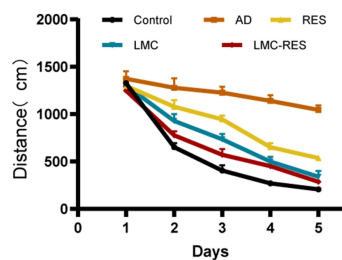
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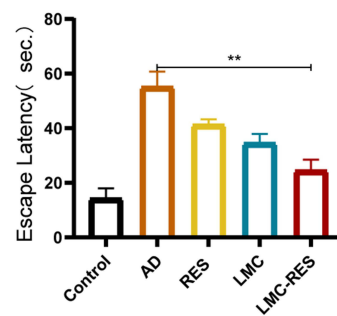
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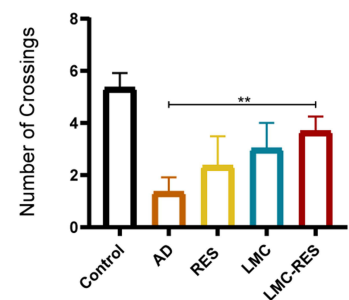
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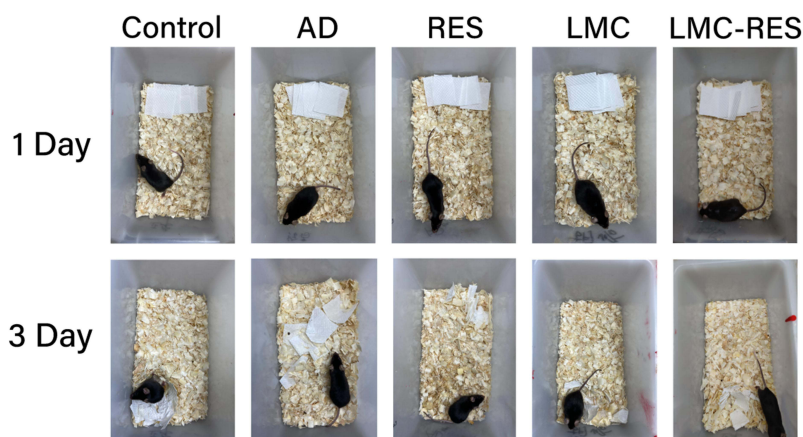
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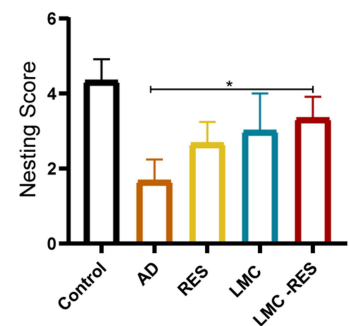


Figure 6 Assessment of treatment efficacy in AD mice. (A) Genetic identification and dosing schedule of AD mice. (B) Swimming trajectories of different groups of mice and the number of times they crossed the platform. (C) The distance required to reach the platform area for different groups of mice. (D) The time taken by different groups of mice to reach the platform area. (E) The number of crossings with the platform in different groups of mice. (F) Nesting behavior of different groups of mice. (G) Nesting function scores of mice in different groups. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

experimental results effectively prove that RES, LMC, and LMC-RES have some inhibitory effects on A β , and LMC-RES are more advantageous in terms of the inhibitory effect.

Neuronal damage is an important pathological process in degenerative neurological diseases. The changes in the number of neurons were examined using immunofluorescence. The fluorescence results reveal that the number of neurons in the cortical region of the brain is significantly lower in the mice with AD than in the control group. The number of neurons in the cortical region is improved to some extent in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups. Compared with the AD group, the density of neurons in the LMC-RES group is significantly increased by approximately 1-fold (Figure 5D and E). The Nissl staining results show an increase in Nissl vesicles in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups relative to those in the AD group. The most pronounced changes are observed in the LMC-RES group (Supplementary Material 13 and Figure 5F). All these results indicate that LMC-RES have not only a suppressive effect on A β but also a facilitative effect on neuronal recovery.

Cognitive Improvement of LMC-RES in AD Mice

After 8 weeks of administration, we assessed the spatial cognitive ability and memory capacity of the model mice using the Morris water maze (Figure 6A). Compared with normal mice, mice with AD show significant deficits in spatial learning, memory, and cognitive abilities. As displayed in Figure 6B, the swimming paths of the mice with AD are evenly dispersed in the four quadrants, whereas those of the mice in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups are relatively concentrated in the target area. The results in Figure 6C show that the distance to the platform is shortened to different degrees in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups compared to that in the AD group. The distance shortening is most pronounced in the LMC-RES group, which is 3.7 times that in the AD group. In addition, the escape latency is significantly reduced in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups and is lower in the LMC-RES group than in the AD group (Figure 6D). After platform removal, the LMC-RES group exhibits a significantly higher platform crossover than the AD group (Figure 6E). Nesting experiments further validated the therapeutic effects of LMC-RES. Owing to cognitive deficits, the mice with AD were unable to complete nesting and had lower nesting scores than the normal group. In contrast, all mice in the RES, LMC, and LMC-RES groups showed significantly improved nesting abilities, with the LMC-RES group showing the most significant improvement (Figure 6F and G).

Conclusion

We prepared lactoferrin-functionalized manganese-doped CeO₂ hollow nanospheres capable of carrying RES across the BBB. The strong antioxidant capacity of LMC-RES was demonstrated in vitro and in vivo experiments. It could reduce ROS, protect neurons, and improve the cognitive function of AD mice. Overall, this study provides a new therapeutic approach for AD with great benefits for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Institutional Review Board Statement

The animal research protocol was approved by the Laboratory Animal Ethics Committee of Jinzhou Medical University.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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