

Article

The effect of stress on the formation of p53-positive and dark neurons in the hippocampus in a model of septoplasty in rats

Galina Drozdova ¹, Igor Kastyro ¹, Georgy Khamidulin ¹, Yulia Dyachenko ¹, Margarita Kostyaeva ¹, Alexander Tsymbal ², Polina Mikhalskaia ^{1,*}

¹ Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), 117198, Moscow, Russia; gkhamidulin@mail.ru (G.K.); julika-98@yandex.ru (Y.D.); kostyaeva_mg@pfur.ru (M.K.); 9060965527@mail.ru (S.S.); popadyuk_vi@pfur.ru (V.P.); M.olga1978@mail.ru (O.M.); polinamikhalskaia@gmail.com (P.M.)

² I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University (Sechenov University), 119991, Moscow, Russia; AA-Tsymbal@yandex.ru (A.T.)

* Correspondence: polinamikhalskaia@gmail.com; Tel.: +79854683701

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the role of surgical stress on the formation of p53-positive and dark neurons (DN) in the hippocampus, and to examine the parallelism of their formation in the pyramidal layer of the hippocampus.

Simulated septoplasty was performed on 20 Wistar rats. The hippocampus and dentate gyrus (DG) were examined, in which the number of DN and p53-positive neurons was determined at 2, 4 and 6 days after surgery.

Compared with the control group (n = 5), the number of DN and p53-positive neurons increased in experimental animals at all periods. A direct relationship was obtained between the increase in the number of DN and p53-positive neurons in the hippocampal formation.

Septoplasty simulation in rats results in the pathogenetic cascades onset, which, in its turn, changes the morpho-functional properties of neurons of the pyramidal layer of the hippocampus and contributes to their neuroplasticity. Activation of NMDA receptors of neurons during stress apparently, initiates two ways of neuron life – the beginning of p53 protein expression and the DN formation. Both ways can finally lead to apoptosis. The formation of dark neurons and the expression of the p53 protein in them are most likely to be interconnected and can probably provide neuroprotective mechanisms.

Keywords: septoplasty, stress, p53, dark neurons, hippocampus.

Citation: Drozdova, G.; Kastyro, I.; Khamidulin, G.; Dyachenko, Y.; Kostyaeva, M.; Tsymbal, A.; Mikhalskaia, P. The effect of stress on the formation of p53-positive and dark neurons in the hippocampus in a model of septoplasty in rats. *Journal of Clinical Physiology and Pathology (JCPP)* 2022; 1 (1): 35-45

<https://doi.org/JCPP/2022-1-/35-45>

Academic Editor: Igor Kastyro

Received: 25.08.2022

Accepted: 27.09.2022

Published: 24.12.2022

Publisher's Note: International Society for Clinical Physiology and Pathology (ISCPP) stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Simulated septoplasty in rats leads to the development of a powerful stress response. Few experimental data are available to determine the consequences of nasal surgery [1].

Various stressors lead to changes in the functional state of neurons with the development of subsequent morpho-physiological abnormalities [2]. The hippocampus receives special attention in stress because it is very sensitive to various damaging factors [3, 4]. In neuronal damage, as in damage to other cells, p53 protein is an activator of transcription of a specific set of target genes, a cell cycle inhibitory regulatory factor and an effector of cellular responses to damage, which include cell cycle arrest and apoptosis [5]. However, p53 has also been shown to be neuroprotective. For example, this has been shown in an in vivo model of tautopathy [6]. P53 controls the transcription of a group of genes involved in the synaptic function of neurons. The transcriptional control of p53 of these synaptic genes is conserved in mouse neurons and the human brain [6]. Morphologically altered neurons after exposure to stressors can have basophilia in their staining [3, 7]. Such neurons are usually referred to as dark neurons. They have specific

morphological features: shrunken cytoplasm, karyopiknosis, corkscrew axon [3, 7]. Apoptosis is believed to occur in these neurons [8]. However, it is not excluded that dark neurons are capable of restoring their morpho-functional state under certain conditions [7].

However, no studies evaluating the parallelism of p53 protein expression in hippocampal neurons and the appearance of dark neurons there in have been performed in a septoplasty simulation in rats.

The aim of this study was to determine the role of surgical stress on the formation of p53-positive and dark neurons in the hippocampus, and to examine the parallelism of their formation in the pyramidal layer of the hippocampus.

2. Patients and Methods

In the study, 20 sexually mature male Wistar rats weighing 250±20 g were randomly divided into experimental (n=15) and control (n=5) groups. The rats were kept under controlled temperature (23±2.5°C), 12-hour illumination and free access to water and food. Anesthesia was administered with zoletil 100 solution (15 mg/kg) 10 min before surgery to 15 rats, which constituted the experimental group.

The animals were housed in a specially equipped room, access to which was limited. Intact animals were housed in cages for individual housing. In the experimental male rats were used no earlier than 2 weeks later – the period of adaptation to new conditions of detention. The rats received a standard diet once a day, with free access to water. All animals during the experiments were under the same conditions. The keeping of rats, modeling of surgical trauma – septoplasty, as well as the removal of animals from experience were carried out in accordance with the ethical standards set in the Geneva Convention "International Guiding principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals" (Geneva, 1990).

Experimental procedure. 20 animals in the experimental group were simulated septoplasty using the standard method by zigzag scarification of the nasal cavity mucosa with a sharp probe in caudo-cranial direction (Fig. 1a)[9].

Tissue probe. In the experimental and control groups, euthanasia was carried out by administering toxic doses of zoletil 100 solution. In the experimental group the animals were slaughtered on the 2nd, 6th and 14th days postoperatively, 5 animals for each period. The brain was first perfused through the aorta with 0.9% sodium chloride solution, then with 10% formalin buffered solution, after which the brains were encased in paraffin blocks. Serial slices of the brain at the level of the bregma were taken with a microtome blade and 8 slices in the frontal plane, 4 µm thick, were obtained from each animal.

Staining. In each rat, 10 brain slices were stained with antibodies to p53 protein with Meyer's haematoxylin and 10 slices were stained with Nissl toluidine blue. Hippocampal subfields CA1, CA2, CA3 and dentate gyrus (DG) were studied (Fig. 1b, 1c).

Morphometry. In the pyramidal subfield layer, the absolute number of neurons that were nuclear antibody-positive to p53 protein was counted, as well as the number of dark neurons (Fig. 2).

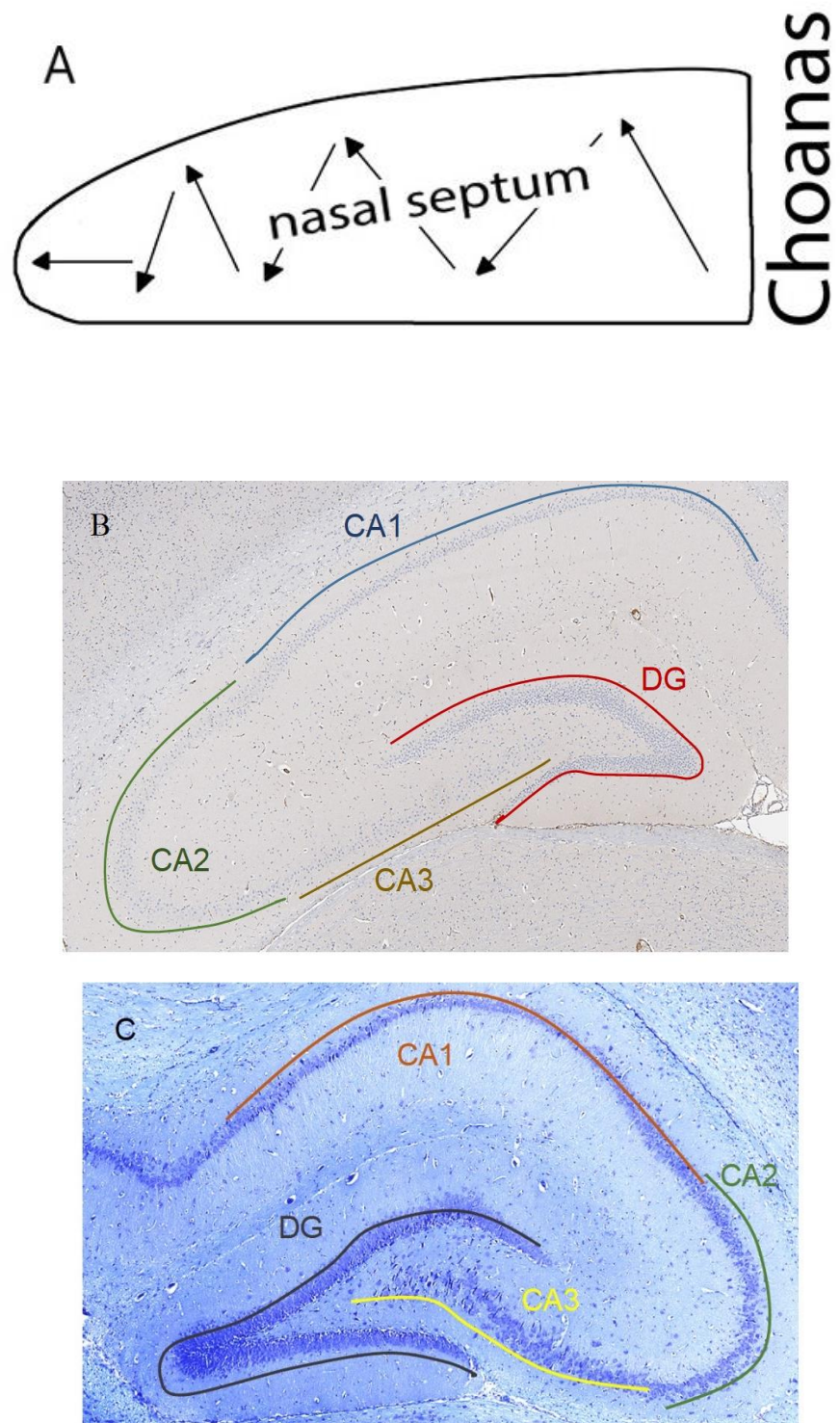


Figure 1. A. Scheme of the septoplasty simulation. Arrows indicate the direction of the nasal septum scarification. B. Location of the rat hippocampus subfields. Immunohistochemical reaction anti-p53. Staining with Mayer's hematoxylin. Magnification, x10. C. Location of the rat hippocampus subfields. Nissl staining. Magnification, x10

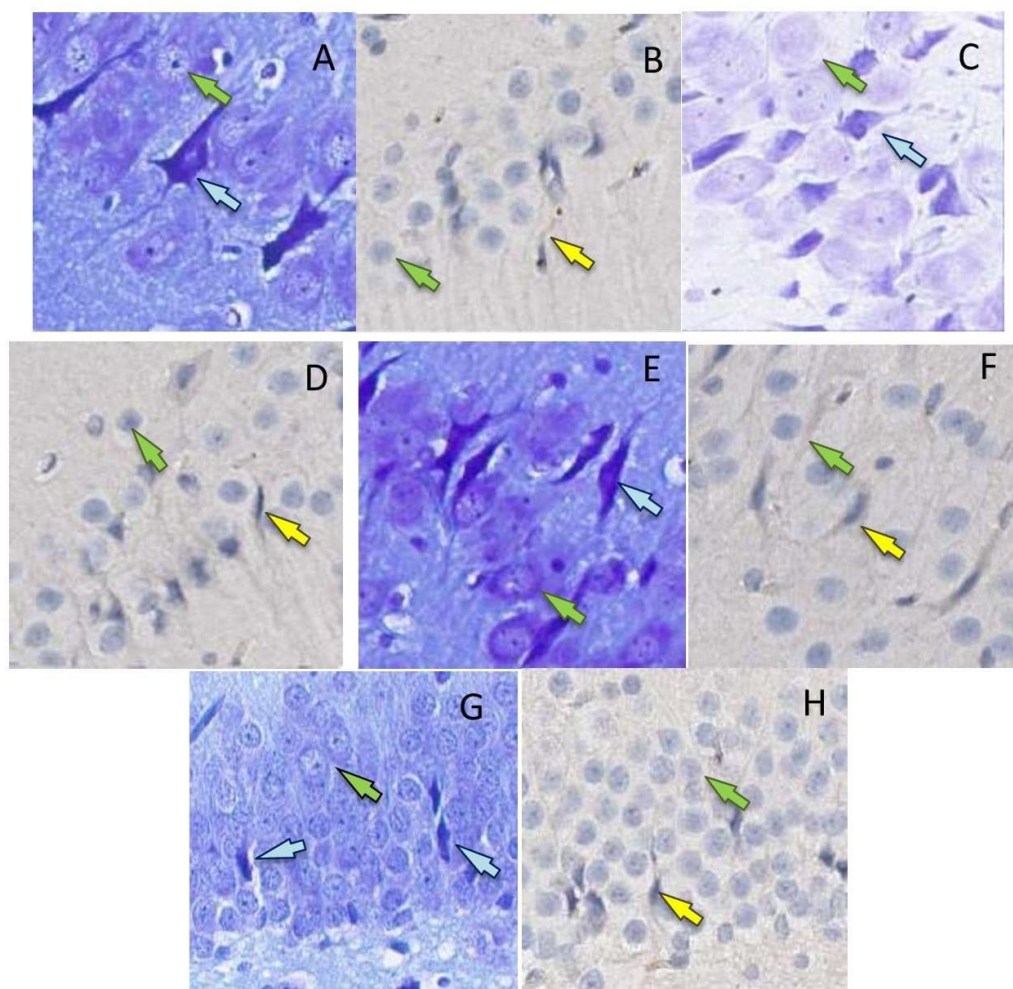


Figure 2. P53-positive neurons (b, d, f, h) (yellow arrows, surrounded by mouse monoclonal antibodies to p53 protein, x400) and dark neurons (a, c, d, g) (blue arrows, Nissl toluidine blue, x400) in the hippocampal formation in rats on the 2nd (a, b, g), 4th (c, d, h) and 6th days (e, f) after the septoplasty simulation. Green arrows indicate intact neurons. Subfield CA1 – a, d; subfield CA2 – b, c; subfield CA3 – e, f; DG – g, h.

The counting area in each subfield was $20934 \pm 1260 \mu\text{m}^2$. Neurons are counted using the Aperio ImageScope program. For the histological specimen analysis, the ImageJ software was used.

Statistical analysis of the data. The data obtained using cell counting methods were presented as mean \pm SE. Then, they were compared between both groups using a t-test SPSS 21 software.

3. Results

Number of dark neurons. There was a non-Gaussian distribution in the number of THs in the pyramidal layer of the hippocampus both in the experimental and control groups. In CA1, the number of TNs on days 2 and 4 did not differ significantly from the control, but on day 6 postoperatively there was a decrease ($p < 0.001$) (Fig.3b).

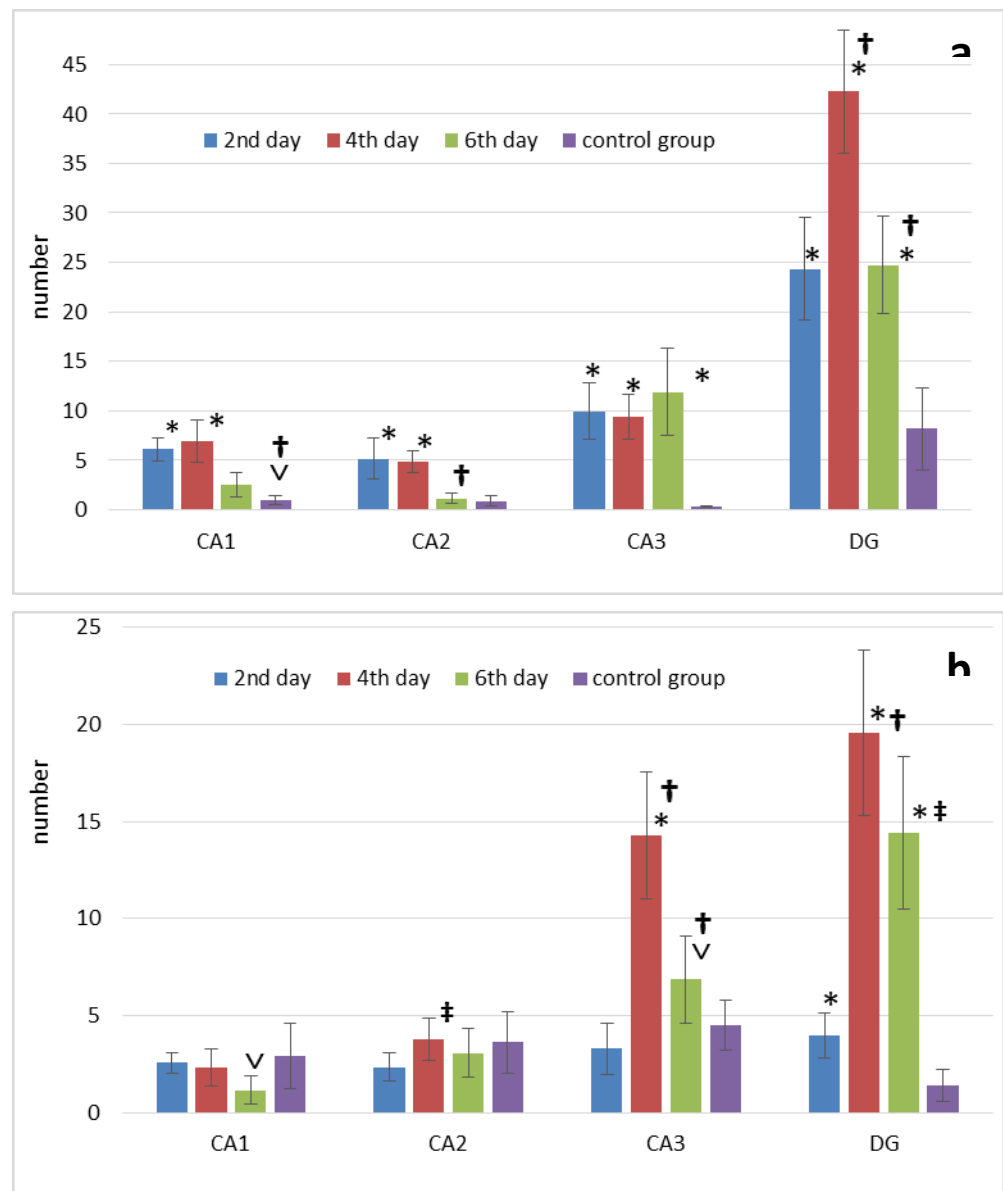


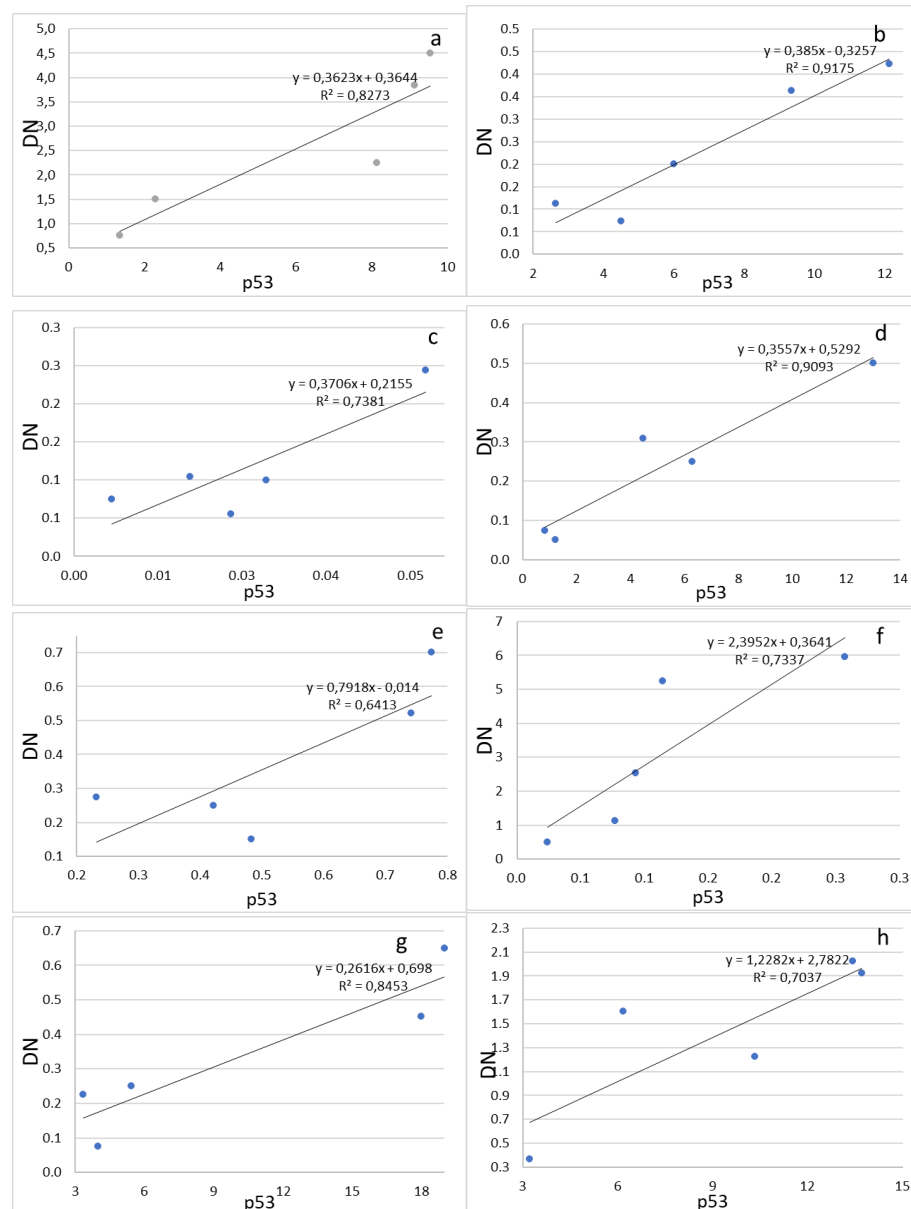
Figure 3. Changes in the number of p53-positive neurons (p53) (a) and dark neurons (b) in the septoplasty simulation. Note: * - significant differences between data of the control group and terms after operation ($p < 0.001$); † - significant differences between data of the control group and terms after operation ($p < 0.05$); ‡ - significant differences between terms after operation within experimental group ($p < 0.001$); †‡ - significant differences between terms after operation within the experimental group ($p < 0.05$).

There was no significant difference in CA2 between the experimental group and the control group. On day 2 postoperatively, there was a minimum of THs compared to day 4 ($p < 0.001$). On day 4 postoperatively, there was the peak in number of THs in CA3 compared to the rest of the day ($p < 0.001$). In the control group, the number of THs was not different from day 2, but it was significantly lower compared to day 4 ($p < 0.001$) and day 6 ($p < 0.05$) after surgery (Fig. 3b). In DG, similar results to CA3 were observed (Fig. 3b).

Number of p53-positive neurons. According to Mann-Whitney test the number of p53-positive neurons in CA1 significantly increased on days 2, 4 ($p < 0.001$) and 6 ($p < 0.05$) after septoplasty compared to control group. Dynamically, the peak of increase in the p53 protein expression in the cytoplasm of CA1 and CA2 neurons of hippocampus occurred on days 2-4, and on day 6 the number of these neurons significantly decreased ($p < 0.001$). On day 6, p53-positive neurons in CA2 did not differ from the control group (Fig.3a). In CA3 there was an increase in p53 protein expression at all time points after surgery compared to the controls ($p < 0.001$).

In DG, compared to the controls, the number of p53-positive neurons was significantly higher at all time points of evaluation. The number of these cells peaked on day 4, compared to the other terms ($p < 0.001$) (Figure 3a).

Comparing the number of neurons in which the p53 protein was expressed into the cytoplasm and the DN number, a positive strong correlation was found at all evaluation lines and in all hippocampal subfields (Fig.4).



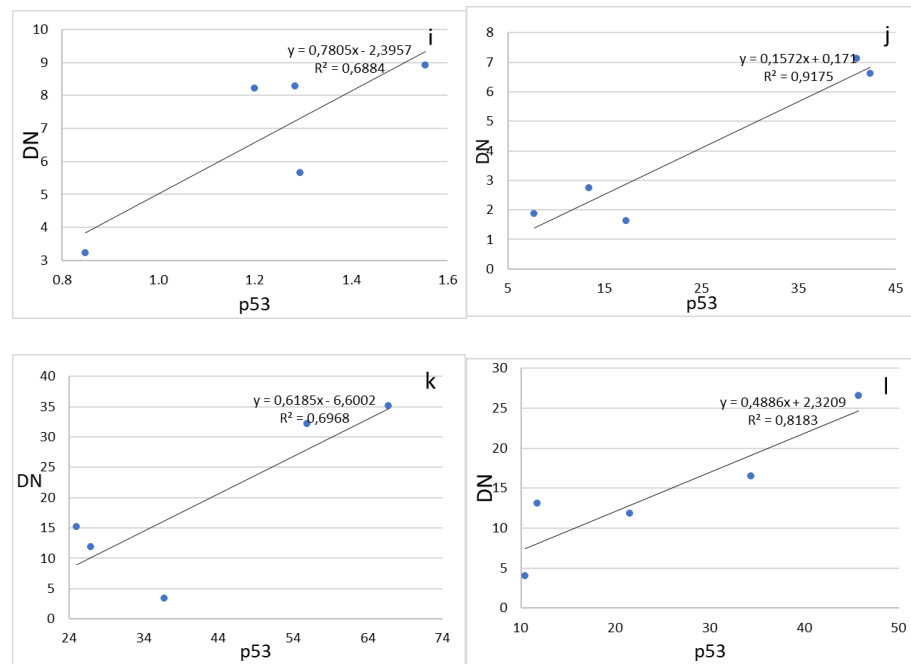


Figure 4. Correlation between the number of dark neurons (DN) and the number of p53-positive neurons (p53) in the hippocampal subfields CA1 (a-c), CA2 (d-f), CA3 (g-i) and DG (j-l) on the 2nd (a, d, g, j), 4th (b, e, h, k) and 6th (c, f, i, l) days after the septoplasty simulation.

The lowest coefficient of determination was found when evaluating the CA2 subfield on the 4th day after surgery (Table 1).

	Days after Septoplasty Simulation		
	2-d (R2)	4-th (R2)	6-th (R2)
CA1	0,80	0,94	0,71
CA2	0,92	0,60	0,73
CA3	0,88	0,70	0,61
DG	0,92	0,71	0,82

Table 1. Determination coefficients for comparing the number of dark neurons (TN) and the number of p53-positive neurons (p53) in the hippocampus after septoplasty simulation.

4. Discussion

The p53 protein is activated by cellular stress and DNA damage and, depending on the severity of stress and the specific cell type, can contribute to adaptive responses to stress or can trigger cell cycle arrest or its apoptosis [10]. When normal proliferating cells are DNA damaged, they may react in one of the two ways: cell cycle arrest or apoptosis, and p53 is engaged in both of those processes [11].

The p53 protein is an important component in the neuron apoptosis, for example, after ischemic event or excitotoxicity [12]. An increase in number of such neurons has been demonstrated in ischemia, traumatic brain injuries [13]. Some research studies have proved that p53 is part of the biochemical processes in the cell caused by the activation of NMDA-receptors (N-methyl-D-aspartate) and finally resulting to apoptosis [14].

The mechanisms of proapoptotic action are assumed to be realized through the induction of the TP53 gene (protein p53) expression, the regulation of which inhibits the passage of the cell cycle from G1 to S-phase, which blocks the division of cancer cells and tumor growth[15]. Except to the widely studied role of p53 as a regulator of apoptosis triggering, its neuroprotective role has also been demonstrated [16]. The main goal of neuroprotection is to prevent the death of neurons in the ischemic area, where apoptosis is one of the mechanisms of neuronal death. Bioenergetic processes are slowed down in the penumbra and neurons which have not died yet, remaining in them. In this regard, the absence of neurons in the hippocampus with obvious morphological signs of apoptosis in the analysis of the slices obtained by us, may indicate the presence of neuroprotective properties of the p53 protein. It has been shown that posttranslational modifications of p53 can contribute to the differentiation of neurons, as well as to the growth and regeneration of axons [17].

It was shown that p53 is a neuroprotector in an in vivo model of taupathy[18]. By analyzing the chromatin immunoprecipitation chip, it was determined, that p53 controls the transcription of a group of genes participated in providing synaptic function. Genetic manipulation of these genes changed the neurotoxicity of the tau- protein. The authors have found, that both in mice's neurons and in the human brain, transcriptional control of these synaptic genes is maintained due to p53. Thus, it has been suggested, that the provision of synaptic function, as a manifestation of neuroprotection, can be performed by p53 protein[18].

In addition to activating the TP53 gene, NMDA receptors participate in caspase-dependent apoptosis, increasing the level of calcium ions, boosting the enzyme caspase-3 activity. This enzyme, in turn, start the formation of dark neurons and their next degeneration. When inhibiting caspases with the pancaspase inhibitor FK011, a decrease in the changes characteristic of dark neurons has been achieved[19].

Previously, it was also shown, that dark neurons can both restore their morpho-functional state by increasing the cisterns of the granular endoplasmic reticulum with the formation of membrane curls, the transition of this process to astrocytic processes and, as a consequence, with a subsequent decline in the degree of structural compaction of the cell [7], and be a sign of the final necrotic decay of the cell regardless of the cause of neuron death, including various biochemical cascades of apoptosis [8]. There is an opinion, that dark neurons are the result of oxidative stress. Thus, it has been shown, that the use of luteolin after brain injury in vivo reduces the number of dark neurons and oxidative stress in them in the hippocampus [20]. It has been shown, that the presence of regenerating dark neurons in the case of animal studies indicates the vulnerability of neuroprotective properties of neuroglia [21]. The presence of such phenomena, as cytoplasmic shrinkage and surface reduction in DN is compared by some authors with the manifestation of neuroplasticity characteristics [22,23]. In fact, plasticity refers to the unique ability of the brain (neuron) to change and reorganize in response to changes in the environment.

This property of neurons contributes to their viability and, consequently, the organism's survival [24]. The most well-known examples of neuronal plasticity are the formation of new synapses, the proliferation of dendritic spines, the retraction and simplification of dendrites, and the reduction of dendritic spines under stressful conditions. Some studies have shown that endogenous or exogenous stressors are associated with a decrease in the surface and dendritic spine of neurons [25].

The high determination coefficients found in this study confirm the theory that presence of dark neurons in the hippocampus and dentate gyrus is most likely closely related to the expression of the p53 protein during surgical stress caused by septoplasty simulation in rats. This is probably due to the activation of NMDA receptors in neurons under the influence of surgical stress, as it has been shown that stress leads to an increase in the content of NMDA receptors in the dendritic spine apparatus [26]. In addition, exposure to a large amount of glutamate leads to functional changes in neurons and subsequent launch of the apoptosis program [27]. Stress is known to result in degeneration of hippocampal neuron dendrites [28]. In dark neurons, the dendrites are poorly developed or practically absent as a result of modulation of NMDA receptors. This was shown by the example of CA3 subfield neurons in the hippocampus [29]. In addition, chronic stress has been reported to cause atrophy of the pyramidal layer of the subfield CA1 [30, 31], decrease the long-term potentiation of neurons of the hippocampal CA1 subfield [32] and cause apoptosis of neurons, as well as a decrease in the density of dendritic spines in neurons in the CA1 region of the hippocampus [33]. Thus, it can be assumed that there is a common mechanism that result to the start of two processes, discussed in this article – the expression of the p53 protein in the cytoplasm and the formation of dark neurons. The trigger of these pathways is probably the activation of NMDA receptors of neurons.

Morphological changes in the hippocamp are confirmed by our previous studies, which showed that septoplasty simulation in rats provokes the development of many stress reactions [34] and even a breakdown in adaptation [35]: an increase in the number of dark neurons [36], the expression of the p53 protein [3], a significant release of corticosterone into the blood plasma [37], and an increase in degranulation of mast cells [38], disturbances in the balance of the autonomic nervous system [39, 40], changes in behavior when testing rats in an open field [9], the appearance of anxiety and a depressive-like state [41].

5. Conclusions

Septoplasty simulation in rat's results in the pathogenetic cascades onset, which, in its turn, changes the morpho-functional properties of neurons of the pyramidal layer of the hippocampus and contributes to their neuroplasticity. Activation of NMDA receptors of neurons during stress apparently, initiates two ways of neuron life - the beginning of p53 protein expression and the formation of dark neurons. Both ways can finally lead to apoptosis. The formation of dark neurons and the expression of the p53 protein in them are most likely to be interconnected and can probably provide neuroprotective mechanisms.

Compliance with Ethical Standards.

The keeping of rats, modeling of surgical trauma – septoplasty, as well as the removal of animals from experience were carried out in accordance with the ethical standards set in the

Geneva Convention "International Guiding principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals" (Geneva, 1990).

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, G.K, V.P. and A.T.; methodology, G.K. and P.M.; software, M.K.; validation, Y.D., S.S., O.M. and G.M.; formal analysis, V.A.; investigation, M.K. and G.K.; resources, A.T.; data curation, V.P.; writing—original draft preparation, G.K. and O.M.; writing—review and editing, V.P., P.M. and Y.D.; visualization, V.P.; supervision, O.M.; project administration, S.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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

References

1. Dragunova, S.G.; Reshetov, I.V.; Kosyreva, T.F.; Severin, A.E.; Khamidulin ,G.V.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Inozemtsev, A.N.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Kastyro, I.V.; Yudin, D.K.; Yunusov, T.Yu.; Kleyman, V.K.; Bagdasaryan, V.V.; Alieva, S.I.; Chudov, R.V.; Kuznetsov, N.D.; Pinigina, I.V.; Skopich, A.A.; Kostyaeva, M.G. Comparison of the Effects of Septoplasty and Sinus Lifting Simulation in Rats on Changes in Heart Rate Variability. *Doklady Biochemistry and Biophysics* 2021, 498: 165–9.
2. Haider, S.; Naqvi, F.; Batool, Z.; Tabassum, S.; Perveen, T.; Saleem, S.; Haleem, D.J. Decreased Hippocampal 5-HT and DA Levels Following Sub-Chronic Exposure to Noise Stress: Impairment in both Spatial and Recognition Memory in Male Rats. *Sci Pharm* 2012, 80(4): 1001
3. Kastyro, I.V.; Reshetov, I.V.; Khamidulin ,G.V.; Shilin, S.S.; Torshin, V.I.; Kostyaeva, M.G.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Yunusov, T.Y.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Shalamov, K.P.; Kupryakova, A.D.; Doroginskaya, E.S.; Sedelnikova, A.D. Influence of Surgical Trauma in the Nasal Cavity on the Expression of p53 Protein in the Hippocampus of Rats. *Doklady Biochemistry and Biophysics* 2021, 497: 99–103.
4. Kirichuk, V.F.; Tsymbal, A.A. Use of terahertz electromagnetic radiation at nitric oxide frequencies for the correction of thyroid functional state during stress. *Vestnik Rossiiskoi Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk* 4 2010;37–40 (in Russian).
5. Sheahan, S.; Bellamy, C.O.; Treanor, L.; Harrison, D.J.; Prost ,S. Additive effect of p53, p21 and Rb deletion in triple knockout primary hepatocytes. *Oncogene* 2003, 23(8): 1489–97.
6. Merlo, P.; Frost, B.; Peng, S.; Yang, Y.J.; Park, P.J.; Feany, M. P53 prevents neurodegeneration by regulating synaptic genes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2014, 111 (50): 18055–60.
7. Csordás, A.; Mázló, M.; Gallyas, F. Recovery versus death of “dark” (compacted) neurons in non-impaired parenchymal environment. Light and electron microscopic observations. *Acta Neuropathol* 2003, 106: 37–49.
8. Kövesdi, E.; Pál, J.; Gallyas, F. The fate of “dark” neurons produced by transient focal cerebral ischemia in a non-necrotic and non-excitotoxic environment: Neurobiological aspects. *Brain Research* 2007, 1147: 272–83.
9. Kastyro, I.V.; Reshetov, I.V.; Khamidulin, G.V.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Karpukhina, O.V.; Inozemtsev, A.N.; Torshin, V.I.; Ermakova, N.V.; Popadyuk, V.I. The Effect of Surgical Trauma in the Nasal Cavity on the Behavior in the Open Field and the Autonomic Nervous System of Rats. *Doklady Biochemistry and Biophysics* 2020, 492: 121–3.
10. Joers, A.; Jaks, V.; Kase, J.; Toivo, M. P53-dependent transcription can exhibit both on/off and graded response after genotoxic stress. *Oncogene* 2004, 23(37): 6175–85.
11. Bellamy, C. P53 and apoptosis. *British Medical Bulletin* 1997, 53(3): 522–38.
12. D’Orazi, G. Recent Advances in p53. *Biomolecules* 2021, 11: 211.
13. Filichia, E.; Shen, H.; Zhou, X.; Qi, X.; Jin, K.; Greig, N.; Hoffer B,Luo. Forebrain neuronal specific ablation of p53 gene provides protection in a cortical ischemic stroke model. *Neuroscience* 2015, 295: 1–10.
14. Miller, F.D.; Pozniak, C.D.; Walsh, G.S. Neuronal life and death: an essential role for the p53 family. *J. Cell Death & Differentiation* 2000, 7 (10): 880-888
15. Rivlin, N.; Brosh, R.; Oren, M.; Rotter, V. Mutations in the p53 Tumor Suppressor Gene: Important Milestones at the Various Steps of Tumorigenesis. *Genes & cancer* 2011, 2(4): 466–74.
16. Khurana, V.; Merlo, P.; DuBoff, B.; Fulga, T.A.; Sharp, K.A.; Campbell, S.D.; Götz, J.; Feany, M.B. A neuroprotective role for the DNA damage checkpoint in tauopathy. *Aging Cell* 2012, 11(2): 360–62.
17. Tedeschi, A.; Di Giovanni, S. The non-apoptotic role of p53 in neuronal biology: enlightening the dark side of the moon. *EMBO Rep* 2009, 10(6): 576-83.
18. Merlo, P.; Frost, B.; Peng, S.; Yang, Y.J.; Park, P.J.; Feany, M. P53 prevents neurodegeneration by regulating synaptic genes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2014, 111(50): 18055-60.
19. Coles, J.; Oomman, S.K.; Henne, W.M.; Bliss, R.M.; Hoffman, T.C.; Lee, F.V.; Strahlendorf ,H.; Strahlendorf, J. AMPA-induced dark cell degeneration is associated with activation of caspases in pyramidal neurons of the rat hippocampus. *Neuroscience Letters* 2008, 436: 294–99.
20. Ashaari, Z.; Hassanzadeh, G.; Mokhtari, T.; Hosseini, M.; Keshavarzi, Z.; Amini, M.; Bavarsad, K.; Ijaz, S.; Hadjzadeh, M-Al-R. Luteolin Reduced the Traumatic Brain Injury-Induced Memory Impairments in Rats: Attenuating Oxidative Stress and Dark Neurons of Hippocampus. *Acta medica Iranica* 2018, 56(9):563-70.

21. Gallyas, F.; Hsu, M.; Buzsáki, G. Four modified silver methods for thick sections of formaldehyde-fixed mammalian central nervous tissue: 'dark' neurons, perikarya of all neurons, microglial cells and capillaries. *J Neurosci Methods* 1993, 50(2): 159-64.
22. Kherani, Z.S.; Auer, R.N. Pharmacologic analysis of the mechanism of dark neuron production in cerebral cortex. *Acta Neuropathol* 2008, 116: 447-52.
23. Ahmadpour, S.; Behrad, A.; Fernández-Vega, I. Dark Neurons: A protective mechanism or a mode of death. *Journal of Medical Histology* 2019, 3(2): 125-31.
24. Marder, E.; Prinz, A.A. Current compensation in neuronal homeostasis. *Neuron* 2003, 37(1): 2-4.
25. McEwen, B.S.; Nasca, C.; Gray, J.D. Stress Effects on Neuronal Structure: Hippocampus, Amygdala, and Prefrontal Cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 2016, 41(1): 3-23.
26. Sun, D.S.; Zhong, G.; Cao, H.X.; Hu, Y.; Hong, X.Y.; Li, T.; Li, X.; Liu, Q.; Wang, Q.; Ke, D.; Liu, G.P.; Ma, R.H.; Luo, D.J. Repeated Restraint Stress Led to Cognitive Dysfunction by NMDA Receptor-Mediated Hippocampal CA3 Dendritic Spine Impairments in Juvenile Sprague-Dawley Rats. *Front Mol Neurosci* 2020, 13: 552787.
27. Elhussiny, M.; Carini, G.; Mingardi, J.; Tornese, P.; Sala, N.; Bono, F.; Fiorentini, C.; La Via, L.; Popoli, M.; Musazzi, L.; Barbon, A. Modulation by chronic stress and ketamine of ionotropic AMPA/NMDA and metabotropic glutamate receptors in the rat hippocampus. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 2020, 104:110033.
28. Xu, Y.; Pan, J.; Sun, J.; Ding, L.; Ruan, L.; Reed, M.; Yu, X.; Klabnik, J.; Lin, D.; Li, J.; Chen, L.; Zhang, C.; Zhang, H.; O'Donnell, J.M. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase 2 reverses impaired cognition and neuronal remodeling caused by chronic stress. *Neurobiol Aging* 2015, 36(2): 955-70.
29. Christian, K.M.; Miracle, A.D.; Wellman, C.L.; Nakazawa, K. Chronic stress-induced hippocampal dendritic retraction requires CA3 NMDA receptors. *Neuroscience* 2011, 174: 26-36.
30. Sandi, C.; Pinelo-Nava, M.T. Stress and memory: behavioral effects and neurobiological mechanisms. *Neural Plast* 2007, 78970.
31. Lupien, S.J.; McEwen, B.S.; Gunnar, M.R.; Heim, C. Effects of stress throughout the lifespan on the brain, behaviour and cognition. *Nat Rev Neurosci* 2009, 10(6): 434-45.
32. Bhagya, V.R.; Srikumar, B.N.; Veena, J.; Shankaranarayana Rao, B.S. Short-term exposure to enriched environment rescues chronic stress-induced impaired hippocampal synaptic plasticity, anxiety, and memory deficits. *J Neurosci Res* 2017, 95(8): 1602-10.
33. Huang, P.; Li, C.; Fu, T.; Zhao, D.; Yi, Z.; Lu, Q.; Guo, L.; Xu, X. Flupirtine attenuates chronic restraint stress-induced cognitive deficits and hippocampal apoptosis in male mice. *Behav Brain Res* 2015, 288: 1-10.
34. Kastyro, I.V.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Muradov, G.M.; Reshetov, I.V. Low-Intensity Laser Therapy As a Method to Reduce Stress Responses after Septoplasty. *Dokl Biochem Biophys* 2021, 500(1): 300-303.
35. Kastyro, I.V.; Reshetov, I.V.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Torshin, V.I.; Ermakova, N.V.; Karpukhina O.V.; Inozemtsev, A.N.; Khamidulin, G.V.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Sardarov, G.G.; Gordeev, D.V.; Scopich, A.A. Studying the physiological effects of a new model of septoplasty in rats. *Head and Neck Russian Journal* 2020, 8 (2):33 – 38 (in Russian).
36. Kostyaeva, M.G.; Kastyro, I.V.; Yunusov, T.Yu.; Kolomin, T.A.; Torshin, V.I.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Dragunova, S.G.; Shilin, S.S.; Kleiman, V.K.; Slominsky, P.A.; Teplov, A.Y. Protein p53 Expression and Dark Neurons in Rat Hippocampus after Experimental Septoplasty Simulation. *Molecular Genetics, Microbiology and Virology* 2022, 37 (1): 19-24
37. Kastyro, I.V.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Reshetov, I.V.; Kostyaeva, M.G.; Dragunova, S.G.; Kosyreva T.F.; Khamidulin, G.V.; Shmaevsky, P.E. Changes in the Time-Domain of Heart Rate Variability and Corticosterone after Surgical Trauma to the Nasal Septum in Rats. *Dokl Biochem Biophys* 2021, 499 (1): 247-250.
38. Kastyro, I.; Kostyaeva, M.; Dragunova, S.; Kosyreva, A. Effect of blood corticosterone concentration on mast cell degranulation in the mesentery in rats after maxillofacial surgical trauma. *Virchows Archiv* 2021, 479 (Suppl 1)
39. Dragunova, S.G.; Reshetov, I.V.; Kosyreva, T.F.; Severin, A.E.; Khamidulin, G.V.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Inozemtsev, A.N.; Popadyuk, V.I.; Kastyro, I.V.; Yudin, D.K.; Yunusov, T.Y.; Kleyman, V.K.; Bagdasaryan, V.V.; Alieva, S.I.; Chudov, R.V.; Kuznetsov, N.D.; Pinigina, I.V.; Skopich, A.A.; Kostyaeva, M.G. Comparison of the Effects of Septoplasty and Sinus Lifting Simulation in Rats on Changes in Heart Rate Variability. *Dokl Biochem Biophys* 2021, 498(1): 165-169.
40. Dolgalev, A.A.; Svyatoslavov, D.S.; Pout, V.A.; Reshetov, I.V.; Kastyro, I.V. Effectiveness of the Sequential Use of Plastic and Titanium Implants for Experimental Replacement of the Mandibular Defect in Animals Using Preliminary Digital Design. *Dokl Biochem Biophys* 2021, 496(1): 36-39.
41. Kastyro, I.V.; Inozemtsev, A.N.; Shmaevsky, P.E.; Khamidullin, G.V.; Torshin, V.I.; Kovalenko, A.N.; Pryanikov, P.D. Guseinov I.I. The impact of trauma of the mucous membrane of the nasal septum in rats on behavioral responses and changes in the balance of the autonomic nervous system (pilot study) *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser* 2020, 1611 (012054)