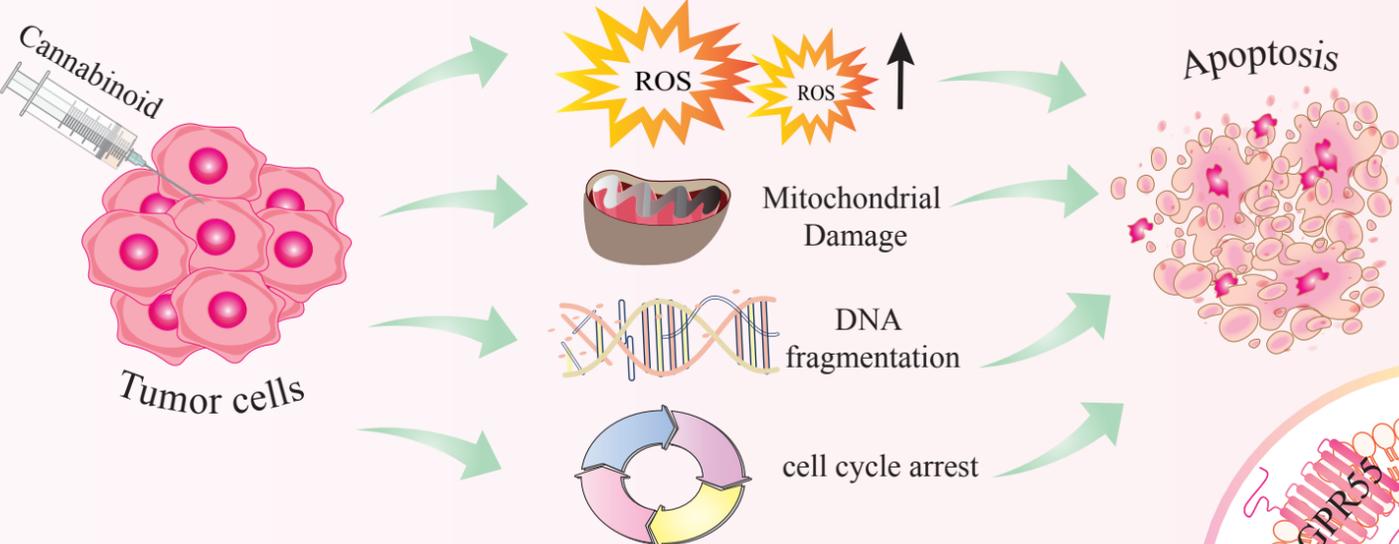


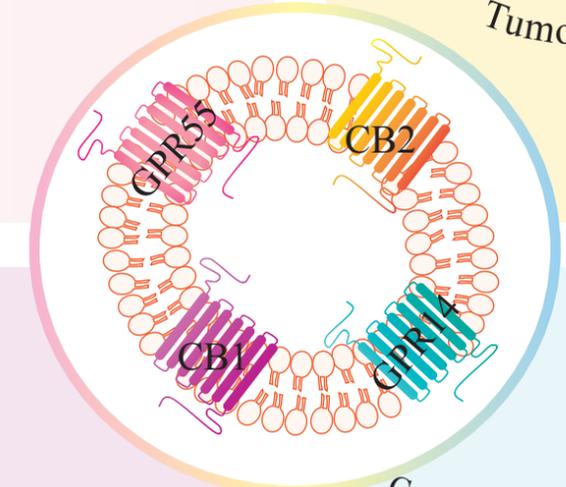
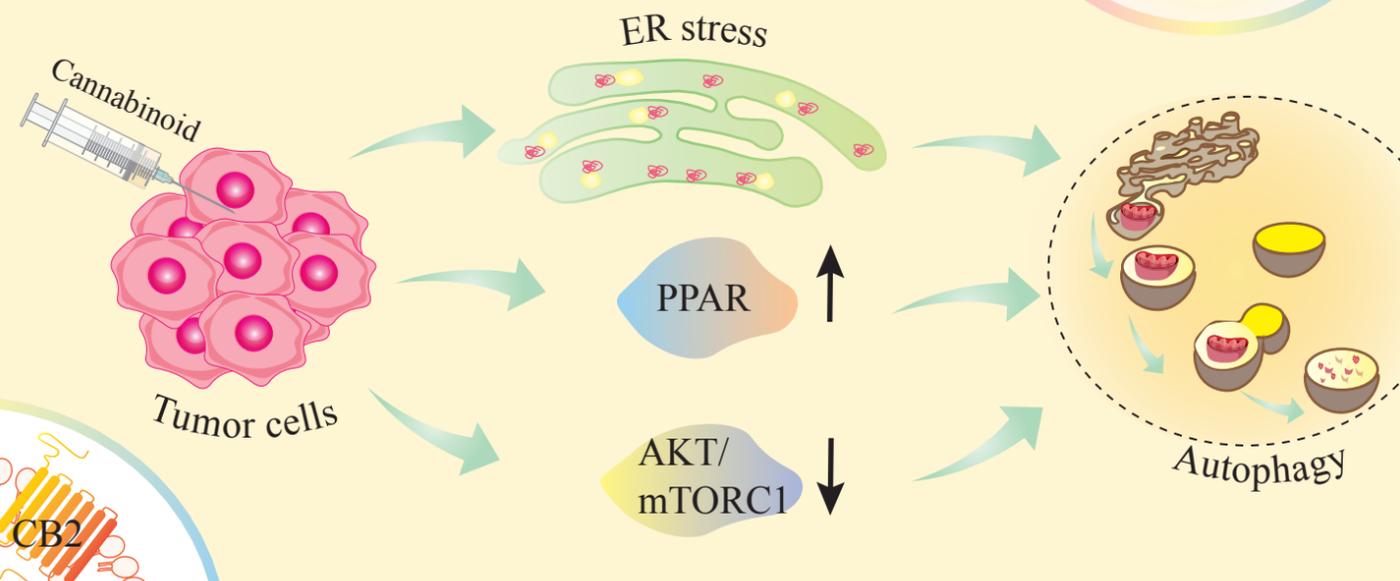
Antiproliferative effect

- ↑ ROS, P53, BAX, COX2,
- ↓ Cyclin D, Cyclin E, CDK4, CDK2, ATP
- ↑ PARP cleavage
- ↑ EGFR, Ceramid



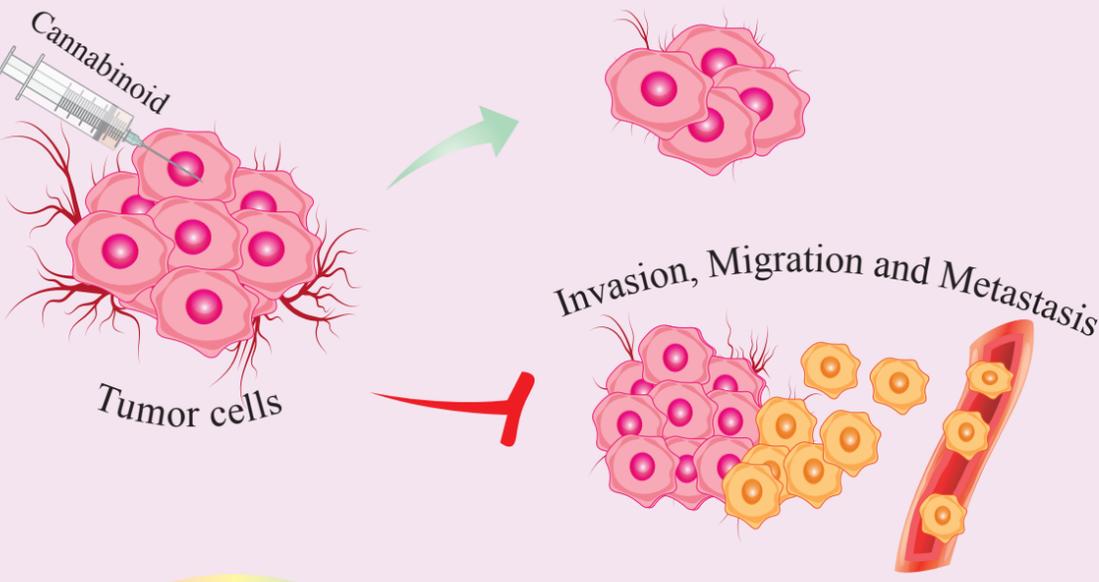
Effects on autophagy

- ↑ Ceramid
- ↑ TR1B3
- ↑ LC3, LC2, P62
- ↑ PPAR γ



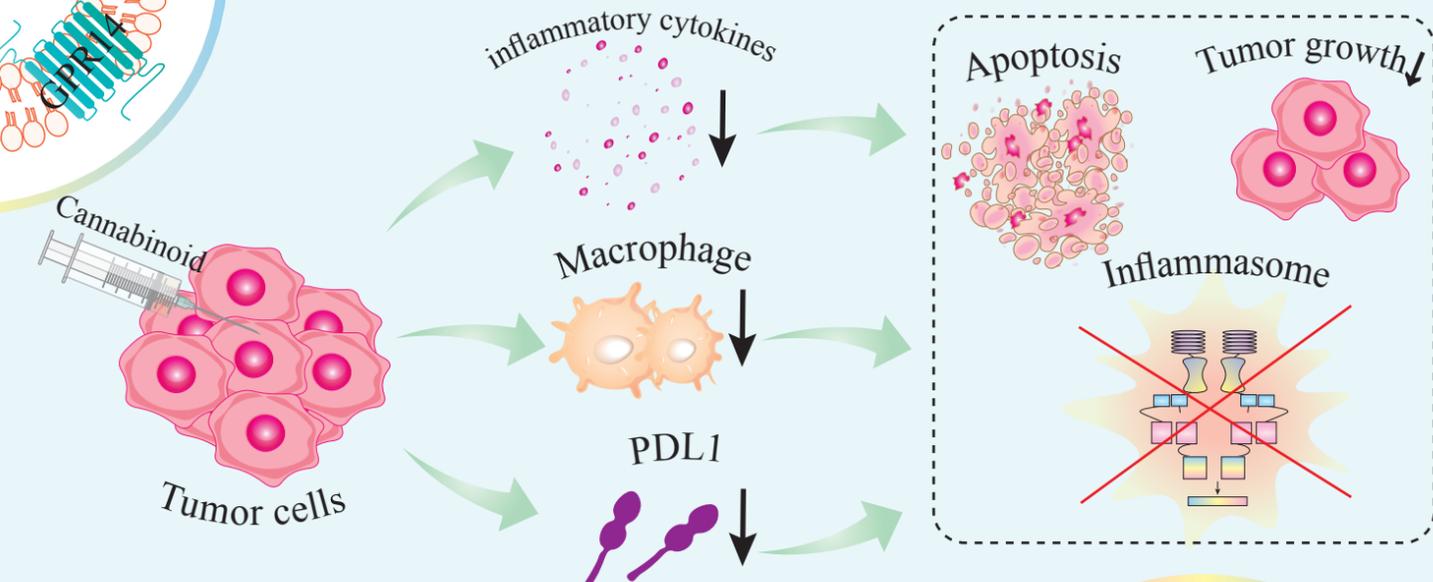
Anti-Angiogenic Effect

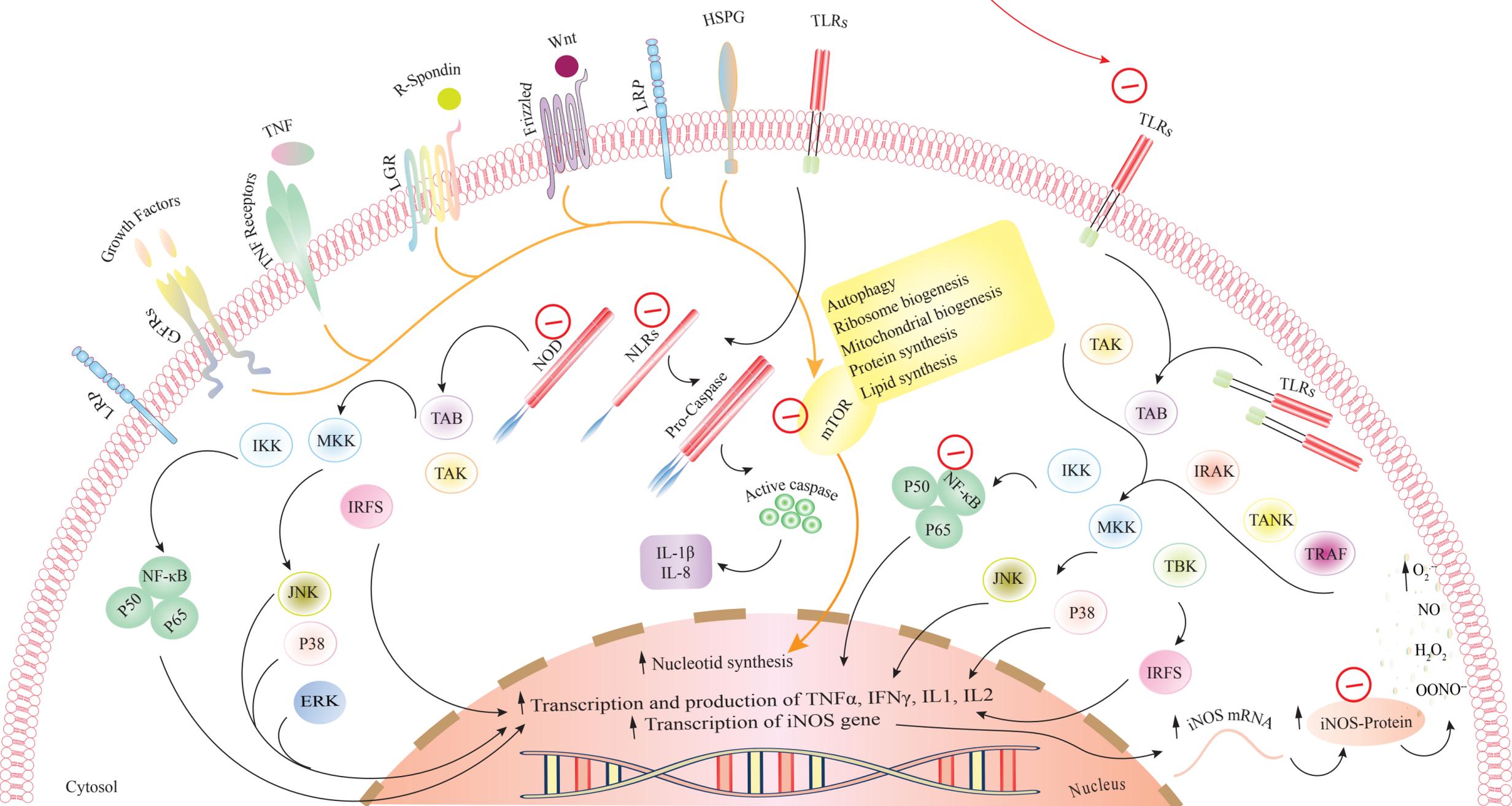
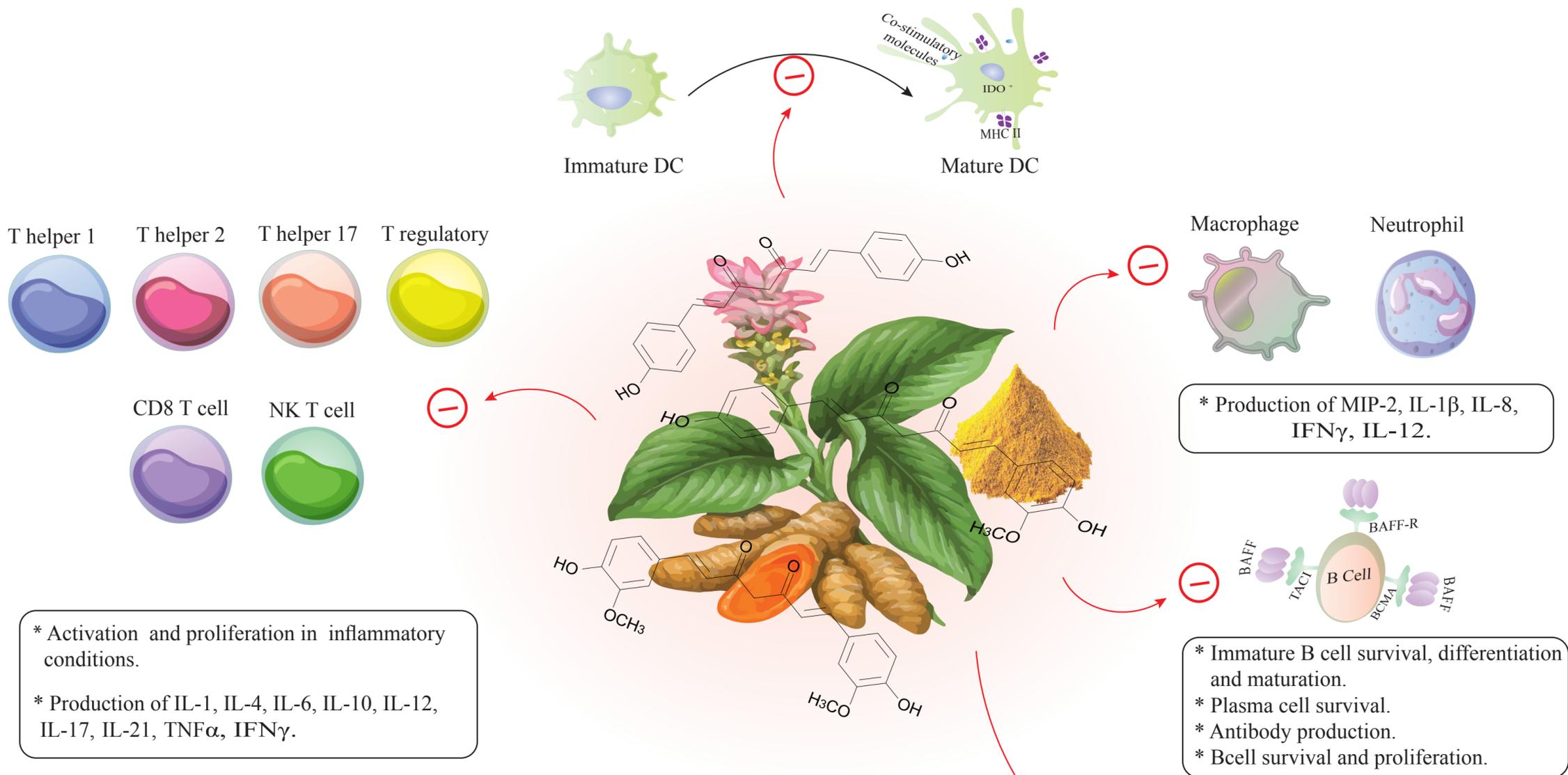
- ↓ VEGF, VEGFR
- ↓ PDGF, UPA-1
- ↓ MMP1, MMP2, MMP4
- ↓ PAI, Timp1

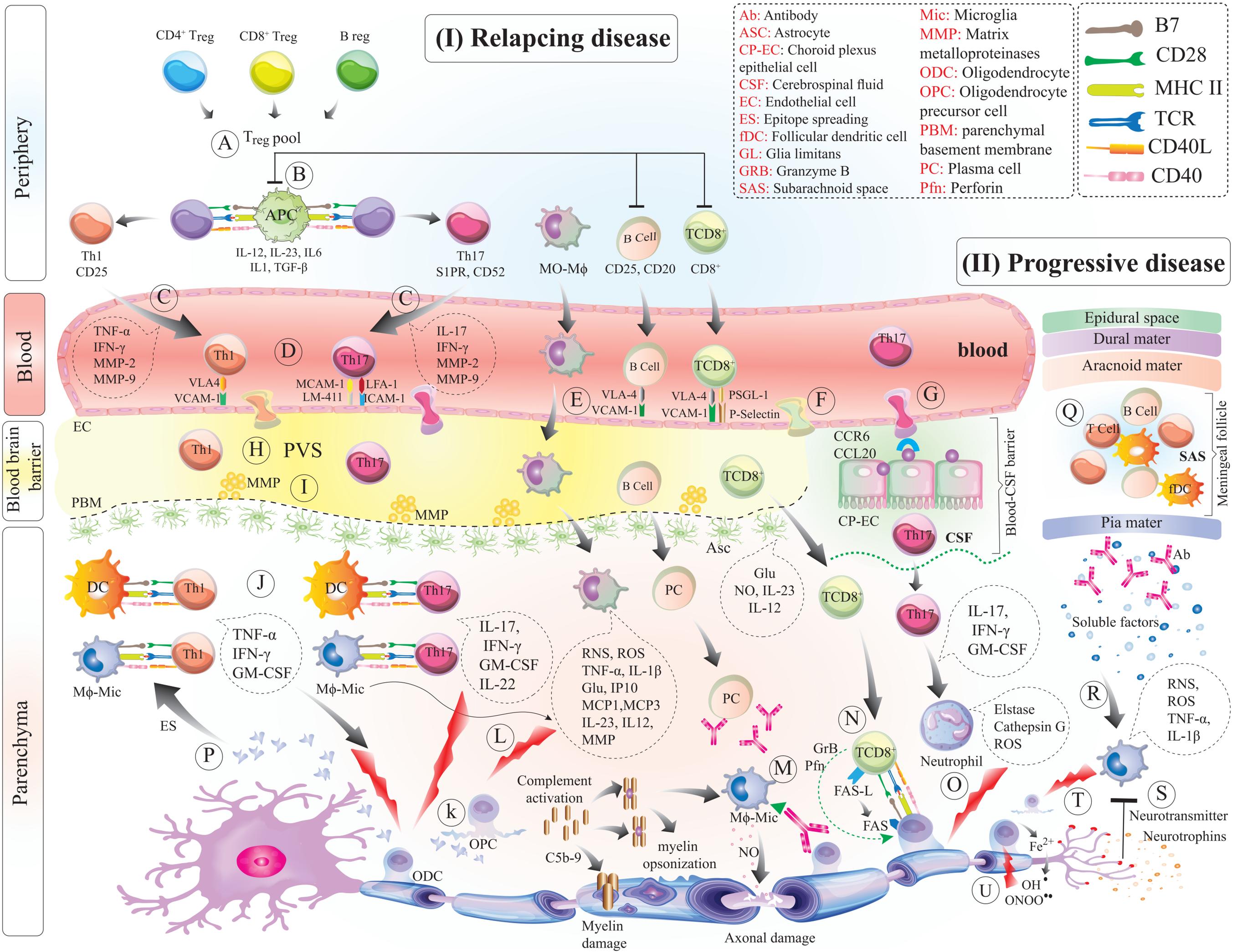


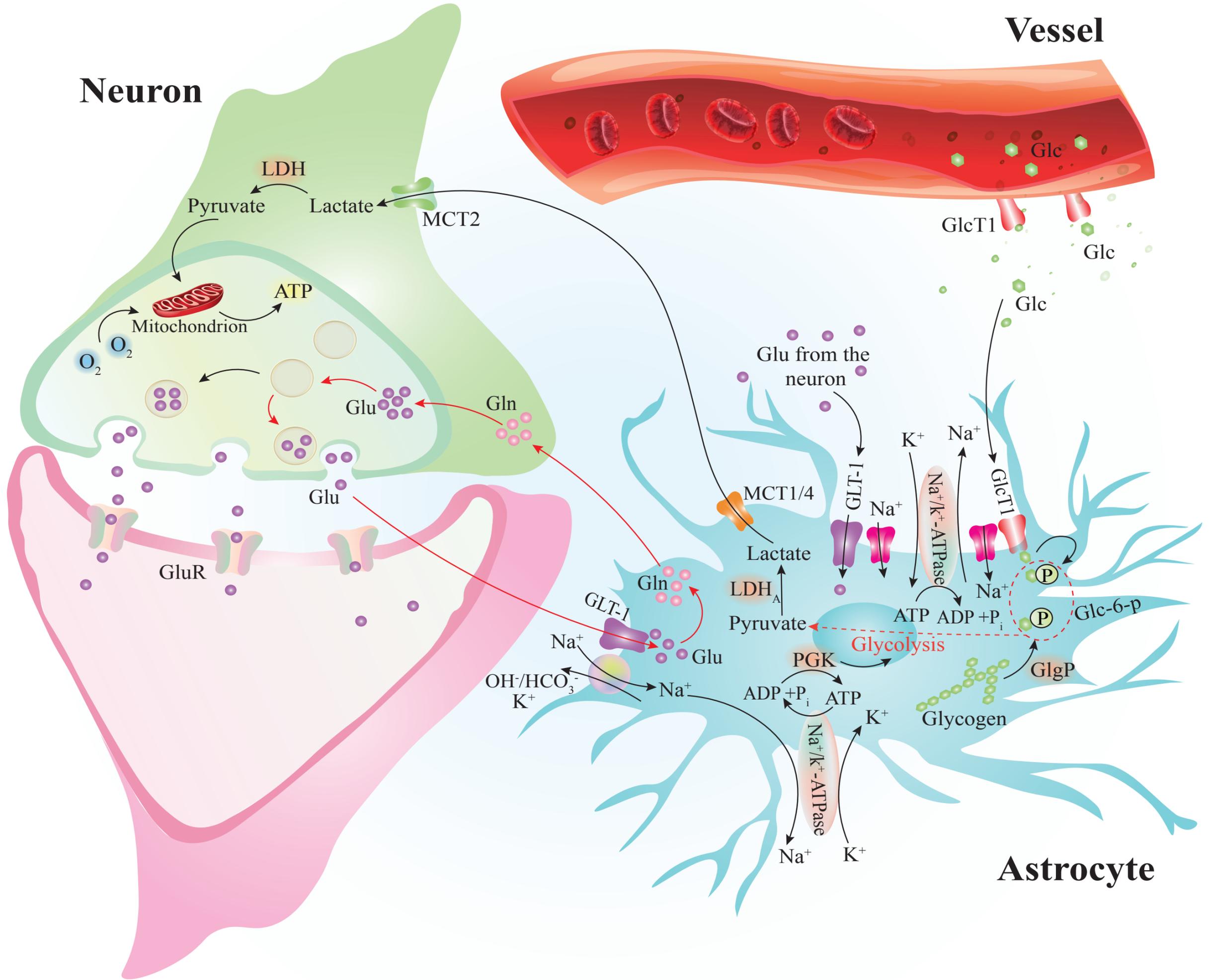
Effects on Immune System

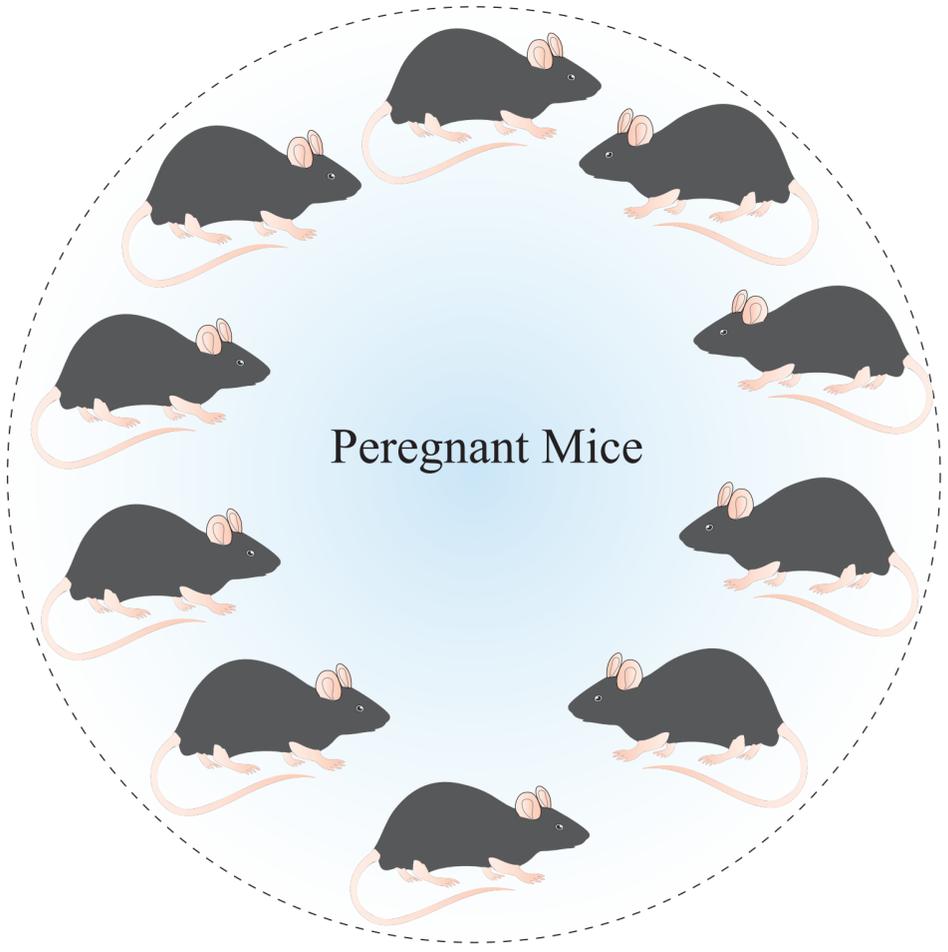
- ↓ IL6, MCP1, IL2, IFN α , IL1B
- ↓ MCP10, GM, CSF, CCL3, PDL1
- ↓ Inflammasome
- ↑ DR5, TRAILR2



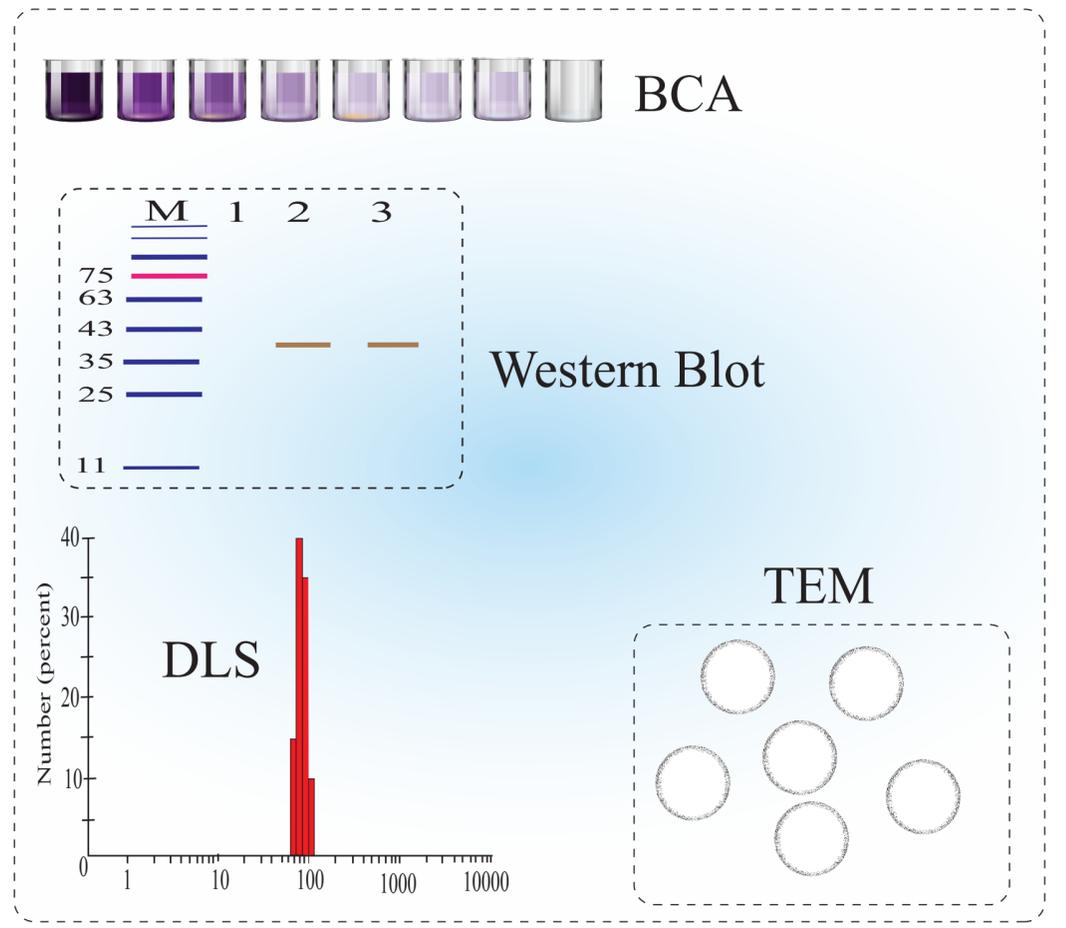




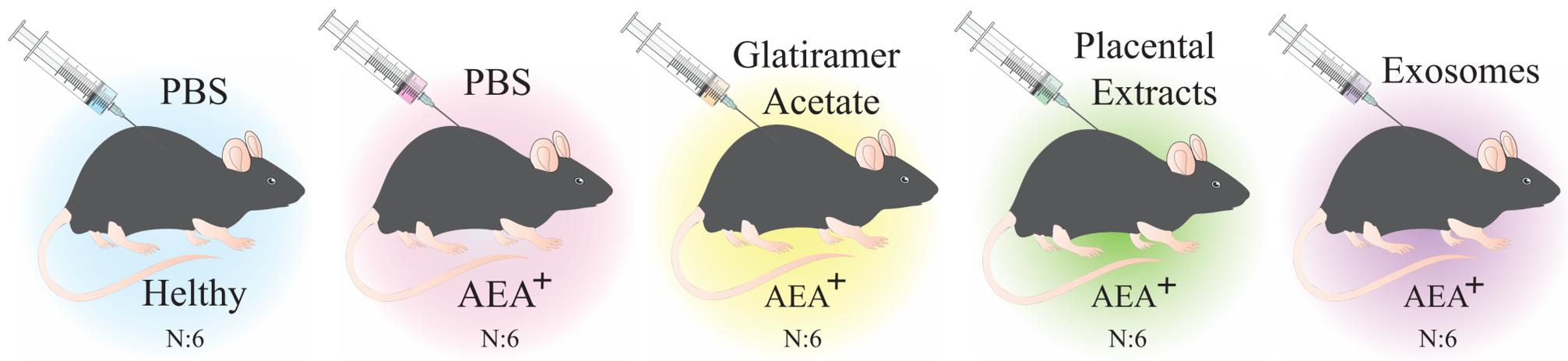




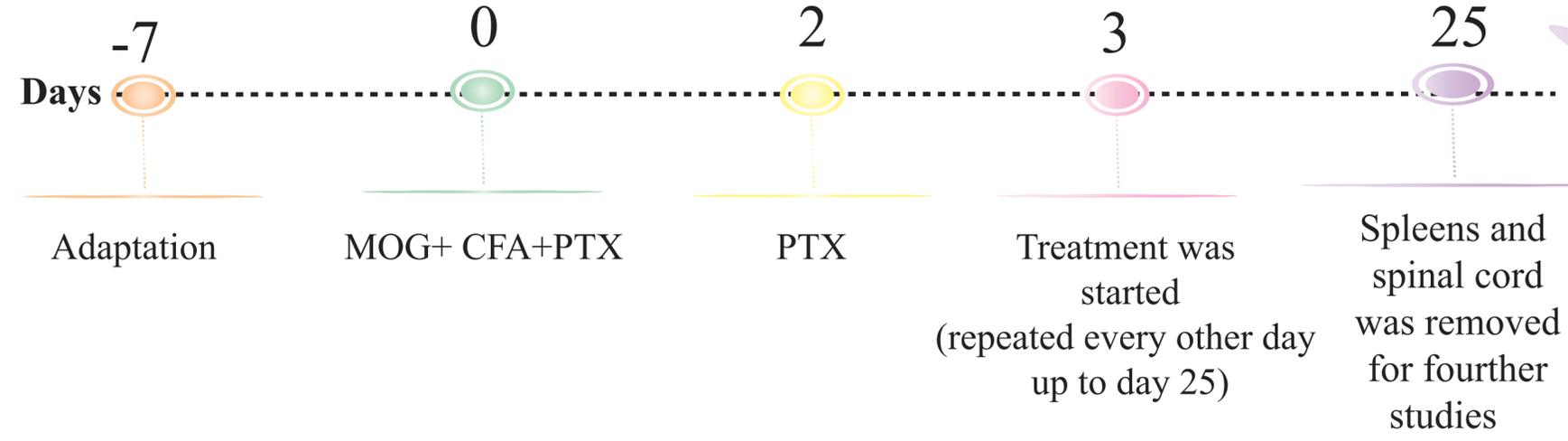
Isolation and characterization of placental extract and exosomes



Thirty mice were randomly classified into 5 groups which received following treatments.



Induction and Evaluation of EAE



1-Scoring

-Assessment of body weight and clinical signs

2-Flow cytometry

-Evaluation of the frequency of Treg cells

3-Molecular assessment (RT-PCR)

-Evaluation of the expression of IL-17, IFN- γ and miR-326

4-Histopathological assessment

-LFB and H&E staining for the evaluation of demyelination and inflammatory cells infiltration

