Effect of antioxidants on the H₂O₂-induced premature senescence of human fibroblasts

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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed at evaluation of the role of secondary oxidative stress in the stress-induced premature senescence (SIPS) of human fibroblasts induced by H₂O₂. Two fibroblast lines were used: lung MRC-5 and ear H8F2p25LM fibroblasts. The lines differed considerably in sensitivity to H₂O₂ (IC₅₀ of 528 and 33.5 µM, respectively). The cells were exposed to H₂O₂ concentrations corresponding to IC₅₀ and after 24 h supplemented with a range of antioxidants. Most of antioxidants studied slightly augmented the survival of fibroblasts at single concentrations or in a narrow concentration range, but the results were not consistent among the cell lines. Chosen antioxidants (4-amino-TEMPO, curcumin, caffeic acid and p-coumaric acid) did not restore the level of glutathione decreased by H₂O₂. Hydrogen peroxide treatment did not induce secondary production of H₂O₂ and even decreased it, decreased mitochondrial potential in both cell lines and induced changes in the mitochondrial mass inconsistent between the lines. Antioxidant protected mitochondrial potential only in H8F2p25LM cells, but attenuated changes in mitochondrial mass. These results speak against the intermediacy of secondary oxidative stress in the SIPS induced by H₂O₂ and suggest that the small protective action of antioxidants is due to their effects on mitochondria.

INTRODUCTION

Aging is an irreversible process affecting all higher organisms, characterized by progressive deterioration leading to a loss of function of cells, tissues, organs and finally death. Cellular aging can be accelerated by using non-lethal stresses; this phenomenon is referred to as stress induced premature senescence (SIPS). The concept of SIPS was first introduced in 2000 by Dr. Olivier Toussaint and co-workers [1, 2]. Premature aging of cultured cells is usually associated with the exposure of cells to environmental stress factors. Stress induced premature senescence can be defined as the long-term effect of sub-cytotoxic stress on proliferative cell types including appearance of many features of replicative senescence. Various genotoxic agents, such as hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), tert-butyl hydroperoxide, copper sulfate, diperoxovanadate, ethanol, mitomycin C, other cytostatic drugs, heat shock or UV radiation are well-established inducers of SIPS. It has been suggested that SIPS can be used in toxicology to identify xenobiotics that may induce premature senescence. In each case, oxidative stress is believed to be the major cause of SIPS program activation in normal cells [2–6].
Up to now, among other stressors, H₂O₂ is perhaps the best candidate for inducing senescence, because an H₂O₂-induced process might mimic the oxidative environment that may occur in vivo [2, 7, 8]. Addition of a single bolus of H₂O₂ to cultured cells means a rather short exposure to an external reactive oxygen species (ROS), which is rapidly decomposed [9, 10]. Hydrogen peroxide, which is plasma membrane permeable, may produce hydroxyl radical (·OH) in the presence of Fe²⁺ or Cu²⁺ through the Fenton reaction. Hydroxyl radical and the superoxide anion radical (O₂⁻) oxidize the unsaturated bonds of lipids to yield lipid peroxides as well as aldehydes such as 4-hydroxynonenal. Hydroxyl radical and lipid-derived aldehydes react with amino acid residues in proteins to produce carbonyl proteins [11] and modify nucleic acid bases [12]. Moreover, sublethal oxidative stress was shown to arrest proliferation and promote accumulation of senescence-associated molecular hallmarks [increased activity of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21Waf1/Cip1 (p21) and of acidic β-galactosidase (SA-β-gal), as well as diminution of phosphorylated retinoblastoma gene product (ppRb)] in human fibroblasts [13].

The causative role of oxidative stress in SIPS is well established [2–6, 14]. Nevertheless, it is of interest whether ROS play a role in secondary signaling leading to SIPS-induced cell death or if the execution of SIPS depends on the molecular machinery once triggered by oxidative stress and secondary production of ROS after initial oxidative stress is not important. One way to get an insight into this question is to examine the effect of antioxidants on human fibroblasts {on two human fibroblast lines (lung MRC-5 and H8F2p25LM fibroblasts, obtained from ear skin of an adult donor)} after H₂O₂ exposure and decomposition on the SIPS, which was the aim of this study. Our results speak for the second possibility.

RESULTS

Hydrogen peroxide sensitivity of fibroblasts

Hydrogen peroxide showed a dose-dependent cytotoxicity against normal human fibroblast line [MRC-5 (CCL-171)] obtained from lung and primary human fibroblast line [H8F2p25LM] obtained from ear skin of an adult donor (Figure 1A, 1B). The cell lines

![Figure 1](image-url). Viability of MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cells after 24 h treatment with hydrogen peroxide at different concentrations estimated by Neutral Red assay. *P<0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test (against non-treated control).
differed considerably in the sensitivity to H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}, with IC\textsubscript{50} values of 528 and 33.5 \textmu M for MRC-5 and H8F2p25LM fibroblasts, respectively, when estimated after 24 h. The more resistant MRC-5 cells more rapidly decomposed H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} than H8F2p25LM fibroblasts, the half-life times of 50 \textmu M H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} in the presence of 5 x 10\textsuperscript{3} cells being 8.8 minutes for MRC-5 cells and 61.5 minutes for H8F2p25LM cells (Figure 2A, 2B). This difference was mainly due to different catalase activity, which was about 11 times higher in MRC-5 cells than in H8F2p25LM cells (28.03 and 2.56 \textmu mol H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}/(s*10\textsuperscript{6} cells), respectively).

**Protection of fibroblasts against the H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}-induced cytotoxicity**

24 hours after H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} treatment, antioxidants were added to the cells to study their effects on the processes dependent on secondary oxidant-dependent signaling leading to decrease in cell survival. The antioxidants were first checked for their cytotoxicity (data for 4 chosen antioxidants are shown in Figure 3A and 3B) and used at non-toxic concentrations. Among the antioxidants tested, 2 \textmu M 4-amino-TEMPO, 10 \textmu M TEMPOL, 2-10 \textmu M gallic acid, 10 \textmu M caffeic acid, 50-100 \textmu M aminoguanidine hydrochloride, 1 \textmu M curcumin, 5-100 \textmu M oleuropein, 100 \textmu M melatonin as well as 20-50 \textmu M \textit{p}-coumaric acid augmented the survival of MRC-5 cells, while 50-100 \textmu M TEMPO, 10 \textmu M 4-amino-TEMPO, 2 \textmu M caffeic acid, 1 \textmu M curcumin, 5 \textmu M ethoxyquin, 20-100 \textmu M \textit{p}-coumaric acid and 50 \textmu M ferulic acid increased the survival of H8F2p25LM cells after treatment with hydrogen peroxide (Figures 4A–4D and 5A–5D). On this basis, 4 compounds showing some protection of both cell lines were chosen for further experiments (data for only these compounds are shown in Figures 4A–4D and 5A–5D).

![Figure 2. Kinetics of the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cells.](image-url)
Figure 3. Viability of MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cells after 24 h treatment with selected antioxidants (1, 10 and 100 µM), estimated by Neutral Red assay. *P<0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test (against non-treated control).

Figure 4. MRC-5 cell survival after 24 h treatment with 600 µM hydrogen peroxide and then 24 h, 48 h and 96 h posttreatment with different concentrations of curcumin (A), 4-amino-TEMPO (B), caffeic acid (C) and p-coumaric acid (D). *P<0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test (against control containing H₂O₂).
Hydrogen peroxide generation by the antioxidants studied

We compared generation of hydrogen peroxide by the antioxidant compounds used in this study during incubation in the culture medium. Some of these compounds generated significant amounts of hydrogen peroxide (gallic acid > caffeic acid > oleuropein), which represents a pro-oxidant effect of these antioxidants. No detectable H$_2$O$_2$ generation was found for 4-hydroxy-TEMPO, 4-amino-TEMPO, TEMPO, curcumin, resveratrol, ethoxyquin, melatonin, ferulic acid, $p$-coumaric acid and aminoguanidine hydrochloride (Table 1). Both H$_2$O$_2$-generating compounds (caffeic acid, oleuropein) and compounds which did not produce H$_2$O$_2$ in the culture media offered small post-exposure protection against the effects of H$_2$O$_2$.

Glutathione content

Treatment with hydrogen peroxide decreased the content of reduced glutathione (GSH) in MRC-5 fibroblasts and did not cause a statistically significant decrease of GSH level in H8F2p25LM cells (although a tendency for decrease was visible; Figure 6A, 6B). Posttreatment exposure to the chosen antioxidants did not augment the GSH level with respect to cells treated with H$_2$O$_2$ only, while 4-amino-TEMPO and 50 µM $p$-coumaric acid evoked a further GSH depletion in H8F2p25LM cells (Figure 6B).

Reactive oxygen species

The level of reactive oxygen species (ROS) estimated with H$_2$DCF-DA decreased in H$_2$O$_2$-treated cells after next 24 h following the day of exposure and then increased gradually, exceeding the control level in H8F2p25LM cells. Posttreatment with antioxidants induced a small decrease in the ROS level in the majority of cases (Figure 7A, 7B).

The level of mitochondrial superoxide decreased in H$_2$O$_2$-treated cells and was not significantly affected by antioxidant posttreatment (Figure 8A, 8B).

Mitochondrial membrane potential and mitochondrial mass

Estimation of changes in mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta$Ψ$_m$) by JC-1 staining of cells demonstrated that the mitochondrial membrane potential was significantly reduced in H$_2$O$_2$ treated cells [in

![Graphs showing cell survival and antioxidant effects](image-url)

**Figure 5.** H8F2p25LM cell survival after 24 h treatment with 35 µM hydrogen peroxide and then 24 h, 48 h, 96 h posttreatment with different concentrations of curcumin (A), 4-amino-TEMPO (B), caffeic acid (C) and p-coumaric acid (D). *P<0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test (against control containing H$_2$O$_2$).
Table 1. Generation of hydrogen peroxide in DMEM/ DMEM + glutaMAX medium [(mean ± SD; n≥3 (independent samples))].

| Compound                | DMEM [µM]          | DMEM + glutaMAX [µM]          |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gallic acid             | 77.95±1.47         | 124.66 ± 5.41***              |
| Caffeic acid            | 68.04±3.25         | 96.10 ± 3.71***               |
| Oleuropein              | 64.87±1.63         | 81.42 ± 7.22*                 |
| Aminoguanidine chloride | 0                  | 4.52 ± 1.75*                  |

The following substances did not produce detectable amounts of H₂O₂: curcumin, resveratrol, ethoxyquin, melatonin, ferulic acid, p-coumaric acid, TEMPO, 4-hydroxy-TEMPO and 4-amino-TEMPO. Statistical significance of differences between generation of hydrogen peroxide in DMEM and DMEM + glutaMAX medium: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.

subsequent times after pretreatment: 24 h, 48 h and 96 h in H8F2p25LM cells and after 48 h as well as 96 h in MRC-5 cells; Figure 9A, 9B]. Only 4-amino-TEMPO after 24 h as well as 48 h, caffeic acid and p-coumaric acid after 24 h, respectively, showed some preventive effect in H8F2p25LM cell line. No effects of antioxidants on Δψₘ were seen in MRC-5 cells.

![Image of Figure 6](image)

**Figure 6.** GSH content in MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cells after 24 h treatment with hydrogen peroxide and 24 h, 48 h, 96 h posttreatment with selected concentrations of antioxidants. *P<0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test (against control treated only with H₂O₂) ↓ differences between treated and non-treated control.
Mitochondrial mass decreased in H$_2$O$_2$-treated MRC-5 cells (Figure 10A), but increased (except for the time of 48 h) in H8F2p25LM cells following H$_2$O$_2$ treatment (Figure 10B). Antioxidants were generally protective against these changes, except for curcumin after 24 h and 96 h and p-coumaric acid after 24 h in MRC-5 cells (Figure 10A), and 4-amino-TEMPO as well as caffeic acid after 24 h in H8F2p25LM cells (Figure 10B).

**Senescence-associated β-galactosidase**

Staining for acidic β-galactosidase activity showed a gradual increase in the staining of H$_2$O$_2$-treated MRC-5 cells, which was not significantly affected by treatment with antioxidants. In H8F2p25LM cells, the staining was not increasing after 48 h and even decreased after 96 h. Again, no significant effects of the antioxidants was evident (Figure 11A, 11B).

**DISCUSSION**

Dermal fibroblasts are long lived cells undergoing age-associated damage accumulation underlying the age-related changes in the skin. Skin wrinkles and sagging are important factors defining skin aging. Fibroblasts play a main role in the production of extracellular...
matrix components in the skin. Skin aging is the consequence of reduced numbers of fibroblasts, decreased skin elasticity and tonus as well as lower levels of extracellular matrix proteins, thus resulting in the formation of wrinkles [11, 15]. Fibroblasts play also a role in the accelerated aging of the skin induced by UV radiation and other environmental factors [16–17].

Fibroblasts are also model cells in studies of in vitro cellular aging and SIPS is an acknowledged model of accelerated aging in vitro, mimicking some aspects of accelerated skin aging in vivo. Our results indicate that there may be significant differences between different fibroblast lines in the sensitivity to H2O2 (Figure 1A, 1B) linked to the capacity to decompose this compound (Figure 2A, 2B).

Hydrogen peroxide is naturally produced in the human cells during many physiologic and pathological processes and has been widely used as a model pro-oxidant in the study of oxidative stress. It has been reported that ROS, especially H2O2 and superoxide anions, are associated with the cellular proliferation of many cell types including fibroblasts [18]. However, elevated levels of H2O2 induce premature senescence and H2O2 treatment is a standard procedure used for this purpose [2, 7, 8].

Both cell lines studied by us were treated with H2O2 at concentrations corresponding to their IC50 values. Oxidative stress has been repeatedly proposed to be the factor responsible for the induction of fibroblast SIPS and antioxidants have been reported to be protective.

Figure 8. Mitochondrial superoxide level in MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p2SLM (B) cells after 24 h treatment with hydrogen peroxide and 24 h, 48 h, 96 h posttreatment with selected concentrations of antioxidants. * P≤0.05 t-Student test against H2O2 treated control; ↓ differences between treated and non-treated control.
For example, pretreatment with rapamycin decreased the extent of SIPS induced by UV exposure and this effect was ascribed to the modification of antioxidant defense by rapamycin and suppression of free radical production by irradiation [19]. We were interested in checking whether the mechanism of SIPS-induced cell death is dependent on the secondary production of ROS and if antioxidants can modulate the course of cellular changes following exposure to H2O2. Literature data do not allow for reaching an unanimous answer to this question.

Gamma-tocotrienol, biodynes, tocotrienol-rich fraction (TRF) and tocopherol were found to be protective against changes in collagen synthesis and degradation caused by H2O2-induced SIPS, nonetheless the cells were pretreated with these compounds prior to exposure to H2O2 [20, 21]. *Centella asiatica* herb extracts containing various pentacyclic triterpenes protected fibroblasts against the effects of H2O2-induced SIPS but, again, the cells were pre-exposed to the extracts before exposure to H2O2 [22]. Malvidin [23], cyanidin [24] and phloroglucinol [25] were reported to protect fibroblasts from H2O2-induced SIPS and decrease the level of lipid peroxidation enhanced by H2O2 exposure. Nevertheless, in these experiments the compounds were introduced soon after exposure to H2O2, so the results do not allow for distinguishing between effects of primary and secondary oxidative stress, if the latter was involved in the signaling mediating the development of SIPS.

![Figure 9](image-url)  
*Figure 9.* Changes in MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cell mitochondrial potential after 24 h treatment with hydrogen peroxide and 24, 48 h, 96 h posttreatment with selected concentrations of antioxidants. * P≤0.05 t-Student test against H2O2 treated control. ↓ differences between treated and non-treated control.
The SIPS induced by exposure to H$_2$O$_2$ is known to proceed in a different way and to involve different pathways than replicative senescence. In our study, the senescence-associated β-galactosidase activity, one of indices of replicative aging, observed in H$_2$O$_2$-treated cells, was increased in MRC-5 cells, but its increase was not modified by antioxidants (Figure 11A). No increase in the acidic β-galactosidase activity was seen in H8F2p25LM cells, which are more sensitive to H$_2$O$_2$ and were treated with a lower concentration of H$_2$O$_2$ (Figure 11B). Interestingly, no increased staining for the senescence-associated β-galactosidase was also reported for Werner syndrome fibroblasts, which are more sensitive to H$_2$O$_2$ than normal fibroblasts [26]. Perhaps, higher H$_2$O$_2$ concentrations are required for induction of increase in acid β-galactosidase activity than for triggering the main signaling pathways inducing the SIPS program. Results from other studies indicate that these pathways include NF-κB, iNOS, p53, COX-2, the caspase-3/keratin-18 pathway and serine/threonine kinase Aurora A/MDM2 pathway as well as proteasome/ubiquitin ligase pathways of protein degradation [23, 27]. Hydrogen peroxide-induced SIPS was also found to involve pancreatic ER kinase (PERK)-mediated upregulation of CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein homologous protein and activation of unfolded protein response [28].

Figure 10. Changes in MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cell mitochondrial mass after 24 h treatment with hydrogen peroxide and 24 h, 48 h, 96 h posttreatment with selected concentrations of antioxidants. * P≤0.05, t-Student test against H$_2$O$_2$ treated control; ▼ differences between treated and non-treated control.
Posttreatment with antioxidants provided small and inconsistent protection against the toxicity of H$_2$O$_2$ (Figures 4A–4D and 5A–5D). Antioxidants did not affect considerably changes in GSH level induced by H$_2$O$_2$ treatment (Figure 6A, 6B).

The treatment with H$_2$O$_2$ did not induce secondary production of ROS but, at least initially, rather decreased it. The effect of antioxidants on the ROS level in H$_2$O$_2$-treated cells was slight or none (Figures 7A, 7B and 8A, 8B).

Hydrogen peroxide treatment decreased mitochondrial membrane potential in both cell lines studied; antioxidants provided some protection only in H8F2p25LM cells, but not in MRC-5 cells (Figure 9A, 9B).

Changes in the mitochondrial mass were inconsistent between the lines, a decrease being observed in MRC-5 cells and mostly an increase in H8F2p25LM cells. In both lines antioxidants were generally protective with respect to these changes (Figure 10A, 10B).

In summary, these results speak against the intermediacy of secondary ROS formation in the SIPS induced by H$_2$O$_2$. In line with our results, Le Boulch et al. analyzed protein carbonylation in human fibroblasts in the course of SIPS induced by H$_2$O$_2$ exposure identifying an “Oxi-proteome”, i.e. a set of proteins that are building up as oxidized. However, they did not observe an increase in the overall level of protein oxidation during SIPS; rather, this level was decreasing during several days after exposure [29]. These results

![Graph](image)

**Figure 11.** Senescence-associated $\beta$-galactosidase activity in MRC-5 (A) and H8F2p25LM (B) cells treated with hydrogen peroxide and posttreated with investigated compounds. Fluorescence value of control samples at 24-hour time point was considered 100% for each series. Data are presented as mean ± SD of 6 (MRC-5) or 2 (H8F2p25LM) independent experiments.
The small protective action of antioxidants observed in our study is most probably due to their effects on mitochondria of H2O2-treated cells. The critical role of mitochondrial changes involving release of cytochrome c in the development of SIPS has been documented by others [20].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials and equipment used in studies of cell-free systems

Xylenol Orange (cat. no. chem*237045902*5g) was obtained from Polish Chemical Reagents (POCh, Gliwice, Poland), perchloric acid (HClO4; cat. no. chem*115649402*11) was purchased from Chempur Gliwice, Poland, perchloric acid (HClO4; cat. no. 02-023-1A), Trypsin-EDTA solution (10x) (cat. no. 03-051-5B), Foetal Bovine Serum (cat. no. 04-001-1A) and Penicillin-Streptomycin solution (cat. no. 03-031-1B) were obtained from Biological Industries (Cromwell, CT, USA). 0.33% Neutral Red (NR) solution (cat. no. N2889), 0.4% Trypan Blue solution (cat. no. T8154), p-coumaric acid (cat. no. C9008), caffeic acid (cat. no. C0625), TEMPO (cat. no. T-7263), 4-hydroxy TEMPO (cat. no. H8258), 4-amino TEMPO (cat. no. 163945), ferulic acid (cat. no. 128708), aminoguanidine hydrochloride (cat. no. 396494), oleuropein (cat. no. O8889), resveratrol (cat. no. R5010), gallic acid (cat. no. G7384), N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) (cat. no. E3876), trichloroacetic acid (TCA) (cat. no. T4885), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) (cat. no. D1133), L-ascorbic acid (cat. no. A0278), 2′-7′-dichlorodihydrofluorescein (H2DCF-DA) (cat. no. D6883), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (cat. no. D2438), ortho-phtal-dialdehyde (OPA) (cat. no. P1378) were provided by Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA), 96 % ethanol (cat. no. 396420113), glacial acetic acid (cat. no. 568760114) as well as methanol (cat. no. 6219900110) were obtained from Avantor Performance Materials Poland. Hydrogen peroxide, 30% was purchased from CHEMUPUR (Poland). Curcumin (cat. no. SC200509) was obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. Melatonin (cat. no. MEL550.500) was purchased from Biohop. Ethoxyquin (cat. no. 02810) was provided by Fluka.

Cell culture: 75 cm² flasks (cat. no. 156499) were provided by Thermofisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). Transparent 96-well culture plates (cat. no. 655180) and black flat bottom 96-well plates (cat. no.

Assay of hydrogen peroxide generation

Protocol for evaluation of H2O2 generation by antioxidants consisted in addition of 18 μl of 10 mM antioxidant to 162 μl of DMEM/DMEM + glutaMAX + serum. The samples were incubated for 3 h at 37±1°C with shaking and the peroxide content was estimated before and after incubation by the ferric-Xylenol Orange method [30]. Then, to 180 μl samples, 20 μl of Xylenol Orange reagent was added [2.5 mM Xylenol Orange/2.5 mM Mohr's salt [Fe2(NH3)2SO4; purity of 99.997 %] in 1.1 M perchloric acid]. After 30-min incubation at room temperature, absorbance of the samples was measured at 560 nm and hydrogen peroxide concentration was read from a standard curve.
Stock solutions of antioxidants were freshly prepared in PBS (4-amino TEMPO, 4-hydroxy TEMPO, gallic acid, caffeic acid) or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (other antioxidants and filtered through a 0.22 µm filter before each experiment. The final highest concentration of DMSO in cell media was ≤ 0.02%, and had no significant effect on the treated cell lines. Absorptiometric and fluorometric measurements were done in a Spark multimode microplate reader (Tecan Group LTD., Männedorf, Switzerland). Measurements were performed in triplicate.

**Cell culture**

MRC-5 cell were cultured in DMEM + GlutaMax and H8F2p 25LM were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 1% v/v penicillin and streptomycin solution and 10% heat inactivated foetal bovine serum (FBS). Cells were incubated at 37 °C under 5% carbon dioxide and 95% humidity. Cells were passaged at about 85% confluence. Cell morphology was examined under an Zeiss Primo Vert (Oberkochen, Germany) inverted microscope with phase contrast. Fibroblasts viability was estimated by Trypan Blue exclusion test. Cells were counted in a Thoma hemocytometer (Superior Mrienfeld, Lauda-Königshofen, Germany).

**The kinetics of hydrogen peroxide decomposition by fibroblasts**

The fibroblasts were plated in wells of a multi-well plate. After 24 h the medium was removed and a new one containing H₂O₂ at a concentration of 50 µM was added. After 0, 10, 30, 45, 60, 120 and 180 minutes 90 µl of medium was collected from each well and the concentration of remaining H₂O₂ was determined.

To determine hydrogen peroxide, 10 µl of Xylenol Orange reagent was added to the collected 90 µl aliquots. After 30-min incubation at room temperature, absorbance of the samples was measured at 560 nm.

**Determination of hydrogen peroxide inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀)**

The cell were seeded in 96-well clear plate at a density of 2.5×10³ cells/well in 100 µl culture medium and allowed to attach for 24 h at 37°C. After incubation cells were treated with hydrogen peroxide at concentrations ranging from 0-500 µM (MRC-5) or 0-100 µM (H8F2p25LM). Working solution of hydrogen peroxide was prepared in culture medium suitable for appropriate fibroblast line. After 24 h exposure to hydrogen peroxide medium was removed, replaced with 100 µl of 2% Neutral Red solution and incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Then the cells were washed with PBS, fixed with 100 µl/well 50% ethanol, 49% H₂O and 1% glacial acetic acid, and shaken for 20 min (700 rpm) at room temperature. Absorbance was measured at 540 nm against 620 nm.

**Antioxidant cytotoxicity**

The cells were seeded in a transparent 96-well plate at a density of 5×10³ cells/well in 100 µl culture medium and allowed to attach for 24 h at 37°C. After incubation the cells were treated with different antioxidants (TEMPO, 4-amino TEMPO, 4-hydroxy TEMPO, melatonin, ethoxyquin, p-coumaric acid, ferulic acid, gallic acid, aminoguanidine hydrochloride, oleuropein, resveratrol, curcumin, caffeic acid) at 1, 10 and 100 µM concentrations. Working solutions of antioxidants were prepared in culture medium.

After 24 h exposure to antioxidants medium was removed and replaced with 100 µl of 1% Neutral Red solution and incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Than the cells were washed with PBS, fixed with 100 µl/well 50% ethanol, 49% H₂O and 1% glacial acetic acid and shaken for 20 min (700 rpm) at room temperature. Absorbance was measured at 540 nm against 620 nm.

**Stress-induced premature senescence (SIPS)**

SIPS studies were performed on cells grown at a density of 5×10³ cell/well (both MRC-5 and H8F2p25LM), 24 h post-seeding. After incubation cells were treated with H₂O₂ at 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) for 24 h at 37°C to induce senescence. Working solutions of H₂O₂ were prepared in culture medium (DMEM or DMEM+GlutaMax). After 24 h the cells were posttreated with studied antioxidants at various concentrations depending of substances (ranging from 0 to 100 µM) for 24, 48 or 96 h. Cells treated with H₂O₂, but not posttreated with antioxidants were used as a control. Subsequently, fibroblast viability was tested using NR assay, as a described above.

**Catalase activity**

Fibroblast cells (MRC-5, H8F2p25LM) were seeded in transparent 6-well plate and allowed to attach for 24 h at 37 °C. After incubation the cells were trypsinized and their number was counted. Then the cells were transferred to a 15 ml falcon, centrifuged at 900 rpm for 5 minutes, washed with PBS and centrifuged once again. After these steps, supernatant was removed and 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) with 0.1% Triton X-
The level of ROS in H2O2-treated fibroblasts posttreated with antioxidants was assayed with 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein (H2DCF-DA). The cells were seeded in 96-well flat clear-bottom black plate at a density of 7.5×10^3/well and allowed to attach for 24 h at 37°C. After incubation the medium was removed and replaced with antioxidants solutions: 1 µM curcumin, 2 µM 4-amino-TEMPO, 10 µM caffeic acid or 50 µM p-coumaric acid. Tests were performed after 24 h, 48 h and 96 h incubation with studied substances. After incubation with antioxidants the medium was removed and replaced by 10 µM 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein (H2DCF-DA) (100 µl/well). Stock H2DCF-DA solution was prepared in DMSO, and working solution was prepared in phosphate buffer. Fluorescence was measured at 490/529 nm for 2 h at 37°C (fluorescence measurements every minute).

**Fluorometric measurement of mitochondrial superoxide radical level**

To estimate the level of superoxide in H2O2 treated cells posttreated with antioxidants, Cell meter TM Fluorimetric Mitochondrial Superoxide Activity Assay kit from AAT Bioquest (cat. no. 22971) was used. Briefly, cell were seeded in 96-well flat clear-bottom black plates at a density of 7.5×10^3/well and allowed to attach for 24 h at 37°C. After incubation cells were treated with hydrogen peroxide (24 h) and posttreated with selected antioxidants (24, 48, 96 h) as described earlier. Subsequently the medium with antioxidants was removed, and 100 µl/well of MitoROSTM 580 working solution was added into the wells. Cells were incubated at 37°C for 45 minutes. Then, incubation fluorescence was measured at 540/590 nm for 4 h at 37°C (fluorescence measurements every minute).

**Mitochondrial membrane potential (Δψm)**

To estimated changes in the mitochondrial membrane potential after the use of selected antioxidants, JC-1 (5,5′,6,6′-tetrachloro-1,1′,3,3′-tetraethylbenzimidazolylcarbocyanine iodide) with a Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Assay kit from Abnova was used. JC-1 is a lipophilic, cationic dye that can selectively enter the mitochondria and reversibly change color from green to red as the membrane potential increases. In cells with high Δψm, JC-1 remains in the monomeric form and shows only green fluorescence. However, in injured cells with low Δψm, JC-1 spontaneously forms complexes known as J-aggregates with intense red fluorescence.
Mitochondrial mass

MRC-5 and H8F2p25LM cells were seeded at an amount of 1×10^5 cells/well into a 6-well plate and allowed to attach at 37°C. After incubation the cells were treated with H2O2 (24 h) and posttreated with selected antioxidants (curcumin, 4-amino-TEMPO, caffeic acid, p-coumaric acid) for 24, 48, 96 h. Subsequently the cells were trypsinized, counted, transferred to Eppendorf tubes and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 2000 rpm, then washed with 1 ml of PBS and centrifuged again. Subsequently, 1 ml of 10 µM N-nonyl acridine orange (NAO) in PBS was added and the cells were incubated at 37°C for 10 min. After incubation with NAO cells were centrifuged and washed with PBS (1 ml) and then the cell pellet was resuspended in 300 µl of PBS. Each sample was transferred into a 96-well black plate (100 µl/well, 3 repetitions). Fluorescence was measured at 435/535 nm. The results were calculated respectively to cell number.

Staining cells for senescence-associated β-galactosidase

2×10^5 MRC-5 cells and 1.4×10^5 H8F2p25LM cells were seeded into wells of 6-well plates and allowed to grow for 24 hours. Then the medium was exchanged for a fresh one containing H2O2 in a final concentration of 600 µM or 35 µM, respectively (except for control wells) and the cells were incubated for further 24 hours. The medium was again replaced by a fresh one containing 1 µM curcumin, 2 µM 4-amino-TEMPO, 10 µM caffeic acid or 50 µM coumaric acid. Cells were harvested after 24, 48 or 96 hours since the last medium exchange, centrifuged (100×g for 10 minutes, room temperature), resuspended in 200 µL of 1 µM 4-methylumbelliferyl β-D-galactopyranoside dissolved in fresh medium, incubated for 1 hour at 37°C and then analysed by flow cytometry (excitation: 355 nm, emission: 425-475 nm). Median fluorescence of control samples at 24-hour posttreatment was assumed as 100%.

Statistical analysis

Kruskal-Wallis test or t-Student test was performed to estimate differences between H2O2 treated control cells and antioxidant posttreated cells to assess their properties in each individual assay; P≤ 0.05 was considered as statistically significant in both cases. Also differences between H2O2-treated and non-treated controls were assessed by an appropriate test (one of two described above). Statistical analysis of the data was performed using STATISTICA software package (version 13.1, StatSoft Inc. 2016, Tulsa, OK, USA).

Abbreviations

4-amino-TEMPO: 4-amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl; DMEM: Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium; DMEM+GlutaMax: Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium + GlutaMax; DMSO: dimethyl sulfoxide; GSH: L-glutathione reduced; H2DCF-DA: 2,7’-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate; JC-1: 5,5’,6,6’-tetrachloro-1,1’,3,3’-tetraethylbenzimidazolylcarbocyanine iodide; NAO: Acridine Orange 10-nonyl bromide; NEM: N-ethylmaleimide; OPA: ortho-phthalaldehyd; PBS: phosphate-buffered saline; ROS: reactive oxygen species; SIPS: stress-induced premature senescence; TCA: trichloroacetic acid; TEMPO: 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl; TEMPOL: 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl; Δψm: mitochondrial membrane potential; IC_{50}: half maximal inhibitory concentration.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

I. S.-B. was responsible for the concept of the study, design of experiments and supervision of experimental work, performed part of experiments as well as had a leading role in the analysis of the results and preparation of the manuscript. N. P. performed main part of experiments in the cellular system and their statistical evaluation as well as contributed to reagents/materials/analysis tools. She further contributed also to data acquisition and interpretation and wrote parts of the manuscript. G. B. participated in the revision of the manuscript and was also responsible for providing the funding for the study. M. P. took part in the execution of experiments. M. G.-P. performed part of experiments in cell-free systems as well as helped with study of H2O2 sensitivity of fibroblasts and their statistical evaluation. M. G. carried out the assay of acid lysosomal β-galactosidase activity and statistical evaluation of its results. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interests.

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