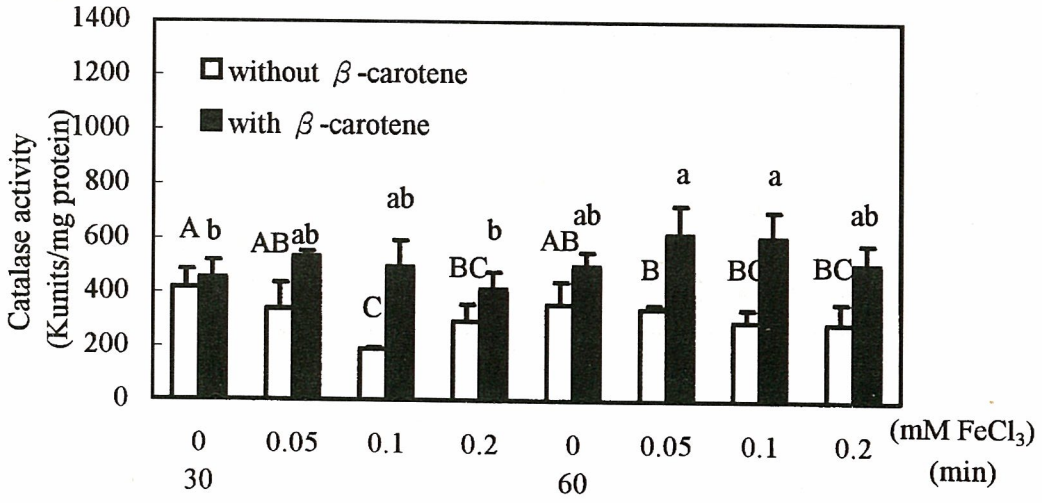

Fig. 3. Effect of $FeCl_3$ on catalase (CAT) activity in primary rat hepatocytes isolated from rats fed an AIN-76 diet with or without 0.01% β-carotene.

* Values with different superscripts in the same color bar are significantly different from one another at $p<0.05$ as determined by ANOVA and Duncan`s multiple range test. a, b, c: β-carotene diet. A, B, C: β-carotene-free diet.

** CAT activity significantly differs ($p = 0.0001$) between feeding the β-carotene and β-carotene-free diets.

greater than that of cells from rats fed the β-carotene-free diet when primary rat hepatocytes were incubated without $FeCl_3$.

The GSH-Px activity of cells from rats fed the β-carotene diet did not significantly differ from that of cells from rats fed the β-carotene-free diet when the primary rat hepatocytes were incubated with 0.05~0.2 mM $FeCl_3$ for 30 min ($p > 0.05$) (Fig. 4). GSH-Px activity was also not affected by the presence or absence of β-carotene in the diet when primary rat hepatocytes

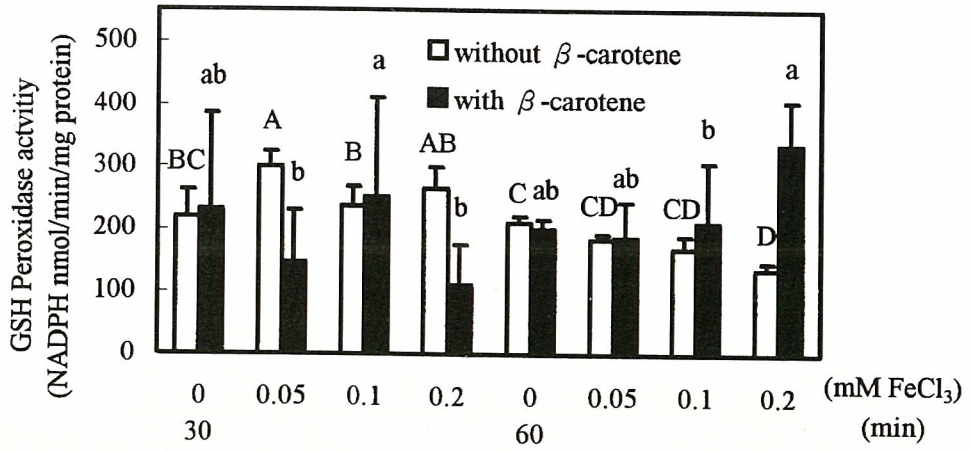

Fig. 4. Effect of $FeCl_3$ on glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in primary rat hepatocytes isolated from rats fed an AIN-76 diet with or without 0.01% β-carotene.

* Values with different superscripts in the same color bar significantly differ from one another at $p<0.05$ as determined by ANOVA and Duncan`s multiple range test. a, b, c: β-carotene diet. A, B, C, D: β-carotene-free diet.

** The GSH-PX activity dose not significantly differ ($p >0.05$) between feeding the β-carotene and β-carotene-free diets.