ISSN-2277-9280

RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMAN KUMAR.D , *Int.J.A.PS.BMS , JUL-SEPT.2012, Vol.1(3), 260-267*

EFFECT OF NOMAPHILA STRICTA ROOT ON ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RELATED ATHEROSCLEROSIS ON WISTAR ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

To investigate the effect of Nomaphila stricta(Family: acanthaceae) root extracts on diabetic related atheroclerosis. Different extracts such as Hexane (HETB), Chloroform (CETB), Ethyl acetate (EETB), Aqueous (AETB) at the dose of 200mg/kg were administered to high fat diet associated with alloxan induced diabetic hyperlipidemic rats. It was found that the root extracts significantly reduce the Total cholestrol, LDL, VLDL levels and significant increase in HDL Levels. Aqueous extract of Nomaphila stricta root extracts, have more significant activity on reducing the Total cholestrol, LDL,VLDL levels and significantly increase in HDL Levels. Histopathology results also proves that there is a less accumulation of lipids in the walls of the arch of aorta in aqueous extract.

KEY WORDS: Diabetes, Atheroclerosis, High fat diet.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterised by high blood glucose levels (Ramzi S et al., 2003). In addition to hyperglycemia, hyper cholesterolemia is the most common complications of diabetes mellitus (Kumar P et al., 2010). Hyperglycemia, Hypercholesterolemia leads to the disease called atheroslerosis . Herbal drugs are prescribed widely even their biological active compounds are unknown, because of their effectiveness , less side effect & relatively low cost. one such plant expected to have diabetic related athereosclerosis activity is Nomaphila stricta, in 2008, a Japan scintist reported about medicinal activity of Nomaphila stricta which is locally known as Giant hygrophila, temple plant. it was considered worthwhile to investigate the effect of root of Nomaphila stricta on diabetic related atherosclerosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection Plant material

Root of Nomaphila stricta was collected from the herbal garden , India. Its identity was confirmed by the taxonomist Dr. K.HARIKA MITHUN, F.R.I, Dehradun by comparing it with the authentificated specimen (Voucher specimen number: 09-2A-12).

Preparation of plant extract

The dried root of Nomaphila stricta was cutted into pieces was extracted using the soxhlet apparatus with Hexane , Chloroform, Ethyl acetate and Aqueous on the polarity basis. the extract was filtered and the filterate was evaporated by the rotary vacuum evaporator ≤ 400 c to get the brownish black semi solid mass and the extractive yield of the extracts was Hexane-21%, Chloroform-31%, Ethyl acetate-47% and Aqueous -63%.

Experimental Animals

Albino rats of weighing between 150-200 gm were used for this study. The animals were housed under standard conditions and room temperature (25 ± 20 c). All animals fed with standard rat pellet diet (M/S Pranav agro industries Ltd., India.) under the trade name Amrut rat feed and hand free access to tap water add libitum. The study has got approval from Institutional Animal Ethical committee, VIMTA,Hydrabad. Proposal approval number is 191/03/CPCSEA and the proposal was approved by the meeting which was held on 22.1.2012.

Acute oral toxicity

Acute toxicity study was conducted as per OECD 425 guideline (OECD, 2001). Female albino wistar rats (150-200 gm) maintained under standard laboratory condition was used. A total of five animals were used for this study which received a single dose (2000mg/kg, Body weight) of the extract. Animals were kept overnight fasting prior to drug administration. Then, food was with held for further 3-4 hours. Animals were observed individually once during the first 30 minutes after dosing, periodically during of 14 days. Once daily cage side observations included changes in eyes and mucus membrane, skin and fur, respiratory rate, CNS changes and gross pathological examinations were carried out.

Preparation of High fat diet

Cholesterol (3%), Casein (10%), Fructose (40%), Olive oil (10%) or coconut oil (5%) and water (15%) was added to one kg of normal diet. The cake was cut into pieces and dried at room temperature for 3 days before feeding to rats (Bahramica S et al., 2008).

Chemicals used

Ethyl acetate, Chloroform, Hexane, Alloxan, cholesterol, casein, sodium cholate, fructose, sodium carbonate, butanol, Tween80 and kits for the estimation of serum glucose, cholesterol, HDL, triglycerides (Vitaldiagnostic Pvt. Ltd., Thane, Maharashtra, India) were used in this study.

Experimental Design

Male wistar rats (3-4 weeks old) were fed a high fat diet ad libitum during 30 days followed by a single dose of Alloxan (120 mg/kg body weight, Intra-peritoneally) to induce diabetes (Celine Bouvet, 2007) Diabetes was confirmed after 3 days of Alloxan monohydrate injection, the blood samples were collected through tail vein and blood glucose levels were estimated by one touch glucometer which was purchased from Johnson & Johnson (Bernard cosyns, 2008). The rats having blood glucose levels more than 200mg/dl were selected and used for the present study.

All the groups treated with various extracts for 30 days. The animals were divided into following 6 groups of 6 each,

Group I : Served as a control

Group II: High fat diet associated with Alloxan (120mg/kg/B.wt)

Group III: High fat diet associated with Alloxan and treated with HETB root(200mg/kg/B.wt)

Group IV: High fat diet associated with Alloxan and treated with CETB root (200mg/kg/B.wt)

Group V: High fat diet associated with Alloxan and treated with EETB root (200mg/kg/B.wt)

Group VI: High fat diet associated with Alloxan and treated with AETB root (200mg/kg/B.wt)

After 30 days the animals were anesthetized by an intra-peritoneal injection of Pentobarbitone sodium (60mg/kg body weight). Blood was collected from the left

Ventricle and Serum was estimated for the analysis of LDL, VLDL, Total cholesterol and HDL. For each rat, the Aorta was rapidly dissected out & stored in buffered formalin (10%) for later assessment of Atherosclerotic lesion area.

Statistical Analysis

The data obtained in the studies were subjected to one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for determining the significant difference. The results from the test groups were compared with respective disease controls. All values were expressed as mean ± SEM.

RESULTS

Acute toxicity studies

Acute toxicity studies revealed that Nomaphila stricta root extracts were practically non toxic when administered orally to rats. The LD50 value was more than 2000mg/kg body weight.

Blood glucose level

One month high fat diet associated with an injection of Alloxan induced a significant increase in blood glucose levels (Table: 1).

Total Cholesterol

Rats treated with high fat diet associated with Alloxan only (Disease control group) showed a higher concentration of serum Total Cholesterol (252±1.23) compared to normal group rats (126±1.36), aqueous extract (124.6±0.76) and chloroform extract (124.5±0.76) shows more significant activity in reducing the cholesterol level compare to the disease control group. Ethyl acetate (129.8±0.73) and hexane extract (134±0.74) also reduce the Total Cholesterol but it is less efficient than the Aqueous and chloroform extract.

LDL

The present study data indicated that rats treated with high fat diet associated with Alloxan only (disease control group) showed a higher concentration of serum LDL (176.83±1.85) when compared to normal group rats (124.4±1.42), Aqueous extract (115±1.35) and chloroform extract (128.1±0.47) shows more significant activity In reducing the LDL level compare to the disease control group, Hexane extract (124.8±1.01) and ethyl acetate extract (117±1.18) also shows significant reduction in the serum LDL level.

HDL

Rats treated with Aqueous and chloroform extracts of Nomaphila stricta is capable of increasing the serum level of good cholesterol (i.e. HDL-C) , the Chloroform extract of Nomaphila stricta showed significant improvement in the HDL levels but Aqueous extract was showed less significantly increasing the HDL levels compare to the chloroform extract. Aqueous extract (67.83±0.54) and chloroform extract (64.4±0.70) both are having significant improvement in the HDL level when compare to the disease control (34.2±0.54) and other groups of extracts.

Figure 1. Disease control shows more Plaque area in the walls of arch of aorta (40X bmp).

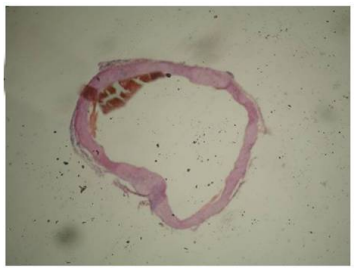

Figure 2. HETB 200mg/kg shows less Plaque area in the walls of arch of aorta (40X bmp).

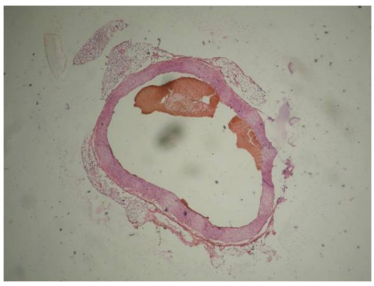

Figure 3. CETB 200mg/kg shows less Plaque area in the walls of arch of aorta (40X bmp).

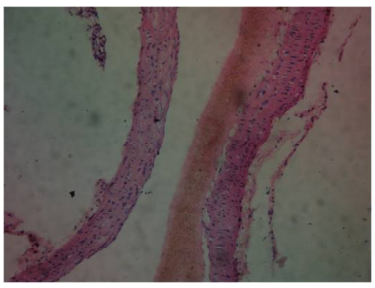

Figure 4. EETB 200mg/kg shows Plaque area in the walls of arch of aorta (40X bmp).

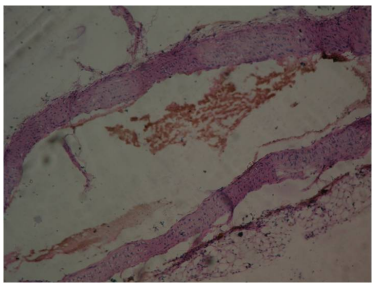

Figure 5. WETB 200mg/kg shows less Plaque area in the walls of arch of aorta (40X bmp).

Table 1. Effect of Alloxan on blood glucose level in 30 days high fat diet treated rats.

S.NO	GROUP NO	TREATMENT	NO OF ANIMALS	Blood Glucose Levels
1	I	Control	6	112.66±0.7
	II	High Fat Diet + Alloxan(120mg/kg)	6	307±3.93
3	III	High Fat Diet + Fruit extract of chloroform(200mg/kg)	6	294.16±0.9
4	IV	High Fat Diet + Fruit extract of Ethyl acetate(200mg/kg)	6	233.53±0.8
5	V	High Fat Diet + Fruit extract of Hexane(200mg/kg)	6	301.88±169
	VI	High Fat Diet + Fruit extract of water(200mg/kg)	6	304.16±1.6

Table 2. Effect of Nomaphila stricta root extracts on serum levels of Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol and VLDL Cholesterol in Normal and High Fat diet with Alloxan treated wistar rats.

Treatment(mg/kg)	TC(mg/dl)	HDL(mg/dl)	LDL(mg/dl)	VLDL(mg/dl)
Normal	126±1.36	64.66±1.33	124.4±1.429	30.86±0.329
D.control	252±1.23	34.2±0.541	176.83±1.85	71.06±0.35
ETB200mg/kg	124.5±0.763	57.33±1.02	115±1.35	30.46±0.204
HTB200mg/kg	124.6±0.76	59.16±0.47	117±1.18	31.13±0.016
WTB200mg/kg	129.8±0.73	67.83±0.54	124.8±1.013	26.93±0.176
CTB200mg/kg	134±0.74	64.4±0.70	128.1±0.47	28.96±0.035

VLDL

Rats treated with high fat diet associated with Alloxan (disease control) shows high concentration of VLDL (71.06±0.35) compare to normal rats .VLDL was significantly reduced by oral administration of Aqueous extract (26.93±0.17) and Chloroform extract (28.96±0.03) of *Nomaphila stricta* when compared to the ethyl acetate extract (30.46±0.20) and Hexane extract (31.13±0.01) treated groups.

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Histopathology

Induction of diabetes was associated with a 5-fold increase in plaque area in the arch of aorta in disease control rats. Ethyl acetate, Hexane, Chloroform extracts reduced the formation of plaque when compare to the disease control group. In Aqueous extract treated group most plaques were fatty streaks only indicate that it has more significant activity than other extracts (Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

Alloxan is well known for its selective islet β- Cell cytotoxicity and has been extensively used to induce diabetes mellitus in animals after treatment with 120mg/kg.30 days administration of various extract of *Nomaphila stricta root* decreases the serum levels of Total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol and VLDL Cholesterol and at the same time increased HDL Cholesterol and significant maximum in reduction in Total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol and VLDL Cholesterol was found in aqueous extract. The anti diabetic related atherosclerosis effect of *Nomaphila stricta root*s may be due to the presence of more than one active principle and their synergistic properties. Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Nomaphila stricta root*s extracts revealed phenolic compounds and tannins as major constituents. Abnormalities in lipid profile are one of the most common complications in diabetes mellitus. High levels of total cholesterol and more importantly LDL cholesterol in blood are major coronary risk factors (Tchobroutsky G,1978) insulin deficiencies causes an increase in free fatty acid mobilization from adipose tissue which results in increased production of cholesterol rich LDL particle and dislipidemia. In the present study, treatment with *Nomaphila stricta root* extracts improved the lipid profile by reducing the serum levels of Total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol and VLDL Cholesterol and at the same time increased HDL Cholesterol. Further, c-peptides were found to effectively prevent and even reverse cardiovascular disease in diabetic rats (Ido Y *et al .,* 1997) and improve blood flow in the heart of diabetic patients (Hansen A *et al .,*2002). Therefore, the normal lipid profile in extract treated diabetic rats might be due to the significant increase in their c-peptide levels.

CONCLUSION

The study conclusively state that the aqueous extract of Nomaphila stricta have significant activity on reducing the Total cholesterol, LDL and VLDL levels, and also significantly increased HDL levels and histopathology results shows that , aqueous extract treated group there is less accumulation of lipids in the walls of the arch of aorta. So it can be concluded from the results obtained in the present investigation that aqueous extract of Nomaphila stricta possess significant diabetic related atherosclerosis activity.

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