

Hepatoprotective Effect of *Cornus mas* Fruits Extract Against Carbon Tetrachloride-Induced Hepatic Damage in Male Albino Rats

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Background: In the recent years, the focus of consumers to less popular fruits such as *Cornus mas*, with unusual flavor as well as rich antioxidant and anthocyanins content has increased. *C. mas* fruits have been used for treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the hepatoprotective effect of *C. mas* fruits extract (CMFE) against carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatic damage in male albino rats.

Materials and Methods: Hepatotoxicity was induced by administration of CCl₄ (1 mL/kg i.p. (Intraperitoneal)) in olive oil with 1:1 dilution ratio. To evaluate the effect of CMFE on the disease progression, serum marker enzymes, serum total protein and albumin, liver lipid peroxidation and antioxidant enzymes activities were determined in CCl₄-induced hepatotoxicity.

Results: Oral administration of CMFE to rats for 16 days, afforded significant ($P < 0.05$) hepatoprotection against CCl₄-induced elevation in serum marker enzymes activities, serum total protein and albumin, and liver lipid peroxidation, as well as significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in liver antioxidant enzymes activities, such as superoxide dismutase, catalase and glutathione peroxidase activities.

Conclusions: The present study indicated that the beneficial effect of *C. mas* extract might be due to the presence of some antioxidant components with membrane-stabilizing effects.

Keywords: Carbon Tetrachloride; Free Radicals; Lipid Peroxidation

1. Background

Hepatic injuries lead to attenuation of metabolic functions regulated by liver and remain as one of the serious health problems (1) threatening the health of human societies. The pathogenesis of liver fibrosis is not clear, reactive oxygen species (ROS) have important roles in liver pathological changes (2). Unsaturated fatty acids of biological cell membranes (sensitive parts of cells against free radicals), get affected by the peroxidation reaction, which decreases the fluidity and disruption of membrane function and integrity, leading to serious pathological changes (3).

Biotransformation of carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) to trichloromethyl free radicals (CCl₃ or CCl₃OO) by hepatic microsomal cytochrome P450, is a well-known model compound causing chemical hepatic injury (4-7). When the ROS forms are highly produced, additional protective mechanisms of dietary antioxidants may be of a great importance (8, 9). Antioxidant nutrients and enzymes

are the cooperative protective defense systems against free radicals damages (10). Antioxidants and radical scavengers have been studied on the mechanism of CCl₄ toxicity. They protect the liver cells from the CCl₄-induced damage due to lipid peroxidation (11).

Natural antioxidants such as fruits and vegetables, which provide protection against free radicals, can decrease the incidence and mortality rates of cancer and heart diseases, in addition to their other health benefits (12). Recently, the consumption of herbs such as cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*), with high levels of antioxidants and anthocyanins, has been increased. *C. mas* fruits are prescribed for gastrointestinal and excretory disorders (13), beside improving liver and kidney functions (14, 15). This plant was used to treat diarrhea, intestinal inflammation, fever, malaria, kidney stones and kidney and bladder infections in traditional medicine. *C. mas* fruits has anthocyanins, flavonoids, and plenty of oxalic acid content (16).

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

This project evaluated the hepatoprotective effect of *Cornus mas* fruits extract on CCl₄-induced hepatic damage in male albino rats. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first clinical research in this regard.

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It also contains antioxidant substances including butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene, and has the potential to fight cancer (17, 18).

2. Objectives

This study was designed to investigate the protective effects of *C. mas* fruits extract (CMFE) against CCl_4 -induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Chemicals

Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) and trichloroacetic acid (TCA) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co. Ltd. (USA). CCl_4 and thiobarbituric acid (TBA) were obtained from Merck Co. (Germany).

3.2. Plant Materials

C. mas fruits were obtained from suburbs of Kaleibar (East Azarbayjan, Iran) at the end of summer 2011. The fruits were air-dried and then ground into powder; in all the steps, the components were protected from direct sunlight. The powder was kept at 8°C.

3.3. Extraction

The air-dried *C. mas* fruits were ground into a coarse powder, 500 g of which was mixed with a methanol:water (7:3) solution at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The solvent was completely removed by rotary vacuum evaporator at 50°C . Afterwards, CMFE was frozen at -20°C until use.

3.4. Animals and Treatment

The animals (Wistar strain male albino rats [250 - 300 g]) were kept in polypropylene cages in a room with $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ temperature, humidity of 44-55%, and light and dark cycles (12/12 hours for each), for 1 week before and during the experiments. Animals were fed with a standard rodent pellet diet and clean drinking water ad libitum. The protocol of this study was approved by Animal Ethic Committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (AECTUMS).

Animals were divided to six groups (N = 6), as follows:

Group I: normal controls, received drinking water orally for 16 days, and olive oil on the 16th day (1 mL/kg i.p.).

Group II: toxic controls, received drinking water for 16 days orally, and CCl_4 (1 mL/kg i.p.) in 1:1 dilution with olive oil on the 16th day.

Group III and IV: pretreatment groups, received CMFE orally with doses of 200 and 500 mg/kg for 16 days, and CCl_4 on the 16th day (1 mL/kg i.p.), 2 hours after administration of the last dose of extract.

Group V and VI: post-treatment groups, received drinking water orally for 16 days, and CCl_4 (1 mL/kg i.p.) on the 16th day at a ratio similar to the above groups, followed

by CMFE at doses of 200 mg/kg (Group V) and 500 mg/kg (Group VI) orally at 2, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours after CCl_4 toxification.

3.5. Provision of Liver Homogenate

Fifty hours after the CCl_4 administration animals were sacrificed. The hepatic tissues were homogenized in KCl [10 mM] phosphate buffer (1.15%) with EDTA (pH = 7.4) and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes. The supernatant was collected to be used for measurement of malondialdehyde (MDA), catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and glutathione peroxidase (GPx). The total protein content was determined based on Lowry's method (19).

3.6. Designation of Lipid Peroxidation

Liver homogenate lipid peroxidation was measured based on formation of thiobarbituric acid reactive substance (TBARS). Of thiobarbituric acid reagent, 2 mL (15% w/v TCA, 0.375% w/v TBA and 0.25 M HCl) was added to 2 mL of the supernatant. The dilution was heated for 15 minutes in boiling water. After cooling, it was centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 minutes and the precipitate was removed. MDA forms were mixed with TBA, which was measured by spectrophotometer at 532 nm. The concentration of MDA was computed based on the absorbance coefficient of the TBA-MDA complex ($\epsilon = 1.56 \times 10^5/\text{M}/\text{cm}$), and presented as nmol/mg of protein (20).

3.7. Antioxidant Enzymes Activity

For the measurement of catalase activity, one unit of catalase was required to decompose $1 \mu\text{M}$ of H_2O_2 in 1 minute. By adding 1.0 mL of 20 mM H_2O_2 (freshly prepared), the reaction was inaugurated. Decomposition level of H_2O_2 was determined by spectrophotometer at 240 nm for 2 minutes. The enzyme activity was presented as U/mg of protein (21).

The SOD activity was assayed, as described by Winterbourn et al. The reaction mixture contained 3 mL of 0.067 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH = 7.8), 0.2 mL of 0.1 M EDTA, 0.3 mM sodium cyanide (NaCN) and 0.1 mL of 1.5 mM nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT). One unit of enzyme activity (as amount of SOD) was determined to produce a 50% inhibition of NBT reduction and the specific enzyme activity was presented as units per milligram of total protein.

The GPx activity was evaluated by Paglia and Valentine method (22). The provided solution contained 400 μL of 0.25 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0), 200 μL supernatant, 100 μL GSH (10 mM), 100 μL NADPH (2.5 mM) and 100 μL glutathione reductase (6 U/mL). The reaction start coincided with adding 100 μL hydrogen peroxide (12 mM); the absorbance was measured at 366 nm every 1 minute in a range of 5 minutes (with molar extinction coefficient of $6.22 \times 10^3/\text{M}/\text{cm}$). Data were presented as U/mg of protein.

3.8. Histopathological Studies

After the experiment, the animals were scarified and their livers removed immediately. The liver tissues were fixed in 10% formalin, the paraffin blocks of liver were provided, and then histological sections of 5 - 6 μm in thickness were prepared. The samples were stained with haematoxylin-eosin solution and observed under a light microscope.

3.9. Statistical Analysis

Data were presented as mean \pm SE. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparison with the Tukey post-hoc test was used to compared different parameters between the groups. The significance level was considered at $P < 0.05$.

4. Results

4.1. The Effect of CMFE on Lipid Peroxidation

Evaluated level of malondialdehyde content in homogenate of rat liver is shown in Figure 1. MDA contents in the liver homogenate were significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased in the toxic group compared with the control group. MDA levels of CMFE treatment groups at 200 and 500 mg/kg were significantly ($P < 0.05$) decreased compared with the toxic group.

Table 1. The Effect of *Cornus mas* Fruits Extract on Liver Antioxidant Enzymes Activities ^{a,b}

Treatment	Catalase, U/ mg Protein	Superoxide Dismutase, U/ mg Protein	Glutathione Peroxidase, U/mg Pro- tein
Control + olive oil	50.37 \pm 3.50	1.96 \pm 0.30	5.64 \pm 0.16
1 mL/kg of CCl ₄	10.26 \pm 2.42 ^c	0.49 \pm 0.08 ^c	1.68 \pm 0.13 ^c
200 mg/kg of CMFE + CCl ₄	23.21 \pm 1.34 ^d	0.99 \pm 0.04 ^d	2.6 \pm 0.10 ^d
500 mg/kg of CMFE + CCl ₄	20.66 \pm 0.97 ^d	1.18 \pm 0.04 ^d	3.18 \pm 0.07 ^d
CCl ₄ + 200 mg/kg of CMFE	29.35 \pm 1.34 ^d	1.33 \pm 0.03 ^d	3.65 \pm 0.12 ^d
CCl ₄ + 500 mg/kg of CMFE	32.48 \pm 1.46 ^d	1.43 \pm 0.03 ^d	3.61 \pm 0.14 ^d

^a Abbreviation: CMFE, *C. mas* fruits extract.

^b Data are presented in Mean \pm SE.

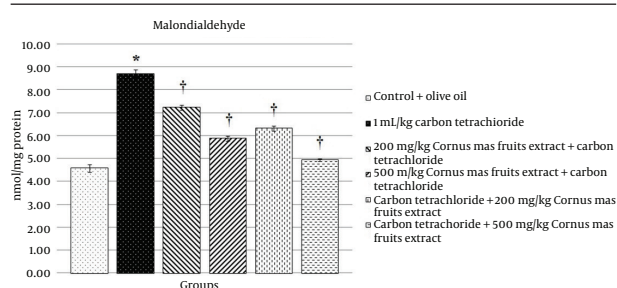
^c Indicates significance at $P < 0.05$ probability from control group.

^d Indicates significance at $P < 0.05$ probability from CCl₄ group.

4.2. The Effect of CMFE on Antioxidant Enzymes Activity in the Liver Tissue

The effect of CMFE on SOD, CAT and GPx activities in liver are shown in the Table 1. Antioxidant enzymes activities in the CCl₄ group were lower than the normal control. The activities of these enzymes in the CMFE treatment groups significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased compared with the toxic group.

Figure 1. The Effect of CMFE on the Liver Contents of Malondialdehyde in Rat



* Indicates the significance at $P < 0.05$ probability from the control group; † Indicates the significance at $P < 0.05$ probability from the CCl₄ group.

4.3. The Effect of CMFE on Histopathology of Liver

Histopathological study of liver on the control group animals showed a normal hepatic architecture with distinct hepatic cells as well as sinusoidal and port spaces. Pathological liver sections of Group II showed drastic changes throughout the lobules, with cellular vacuolization, fatty accumulations and necrosis. Furthermore, the histology report indicated inflammatory infiltrations of the portal triads, dilation of Disse spaces with local disruption of the sinusoidal endothelium and distraction of the central venules. The treated animals with CMFE at 200 and 500 mg/kg (groups III-VI), showed low levels of hepatocellular vacuolation and dilation of Disse spaces, better protection for the normal liver structure in association with moderate hepatocyte plate disorganizations. Treated animals showed rare and in some cases no periportal inflammatory infiltration in the liver lobules.

5. Discussion

Our study showed the hepatoprotective effects of CMFE against liver injury caused by CCl₄ in rats. Increased generation of ROS has a major effect on the pathogenesis of related diseases as well as toxicity of a wide range of compounds (23). Nowadays, hepatoprotective drugs against liver damages induced by CCl₄ (a hepatotoxic agent) are generally used. Histological signs and features of liver damage caused by CCl₄ are similar to acute viral hepatitis. CCl₄ has been commonly used in rat experimental

models to investigate the oxidative stress, induced in various organs. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate these effects of CMFE in an attempt to prevent liver damage caused by CCl₄.

Oxidative stress initiates lipid peroxidation of cell membrane polyunsaturated fatty acids (24). Lipid peroxidation represents one of the most frequent reactions resulting from the free radicals attacks to biological structures as well as accumulation of oxidized lipids in the cell membrane (25). Our results showed the reduction effect of CMFE on TBARS production. In this study, CCl₄ administration significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased the hepatic MDA content, probably revealing the increase of lipid peroxidation. The significant decrease in the hepatic malondialdehyde content, as a marker of lipid peroxidation, confirmed that treatment with CMFE could have a great protective effect against CCl₄-induced hepatic lipid peroxidation.

Intracellular ROS concentration is a conclusion of their production and elimination by diverse antioxidants. Major components of the antioxidant system in mammalian cells include SOD, CAT and GPx. These enzymes have important roles in eliminating superoxide anion and H₂O₂ in cells (26). SOD, an important antioxidant enzyme, catalyzes the highly reactive toxic superoxide radicals to H₂O₂ (27), and H₂O₂ decomposition to oxygen and water are catalyzed by catalase and GPx (27, 28). GPx is a glutathione-related enzyme, which can catalyze the synthesis of GST to decrease lipid peroxidation. Combination of free radicals (CCl₃) and cell proteins is associated with reaction of sulfhydryl groups of free glutathione and protein thiols, increasing to high serum levels of GST (a phase II enzyme) (29), leading to lipid peroxidation of cell membrane and necrosis (4, 30). Our results indicated that the levels of antioxidant enzymes such as SOD, CAT and GPx, decreased in the CCl₄-treated group, were recovered by CMFE treatment. The protective effects of CMFE in maintaining the above enzymes close to the control level increased the capacity of endogenous antioxidant defense as well as their steady state. These effects can also enhance the enzymes synthesis rates, conferring enhanced protection against oxidative stress. Gross necrosis, massive fatty changes, extensive infiltration of lymphocytes, Kupffer cells around the portal vein, and dissociation of cell borders were observed in livers of CCl₄ intoxicated rats. The histopathological evaluations of rat livers treated with CMFE, following receiving CCl₄, showed prophylactic effect of CMFE on nearly normal structures of liver and toxin-induced hepatic lesions. This protection mechanism provides resistance to liver against toxin-induced damages, through hepatic regeneration stimulation and liver lipid peroxidation inhibition (31).

Antioxidant components of CMFE may cause membrane stabilization and reverse the normalization of fluctuated biochemical profiles induced by CCl₄ exposure. Therefore, plant extract compounds affect the liver

by maintaining its normal function and decreasing the derangements of cell membrane. Purification of *C. mas* active components for determining their exact protective effects on hepatocytes is recommended for further studies.

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Authors' Contribution

Mohammad Hossein Somi: study supervision, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content; Gholamreza Dehghan: drafting of the manuscript, administration, technical and material support, study supervision; Nafiseh Banihabib: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data; Masoud Es. Haghi: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data; Farid Panahi: statistical analysis.

Financial Disclosure

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest.

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