

Original Research Article

Effect of *Carthamus tinctorius* L Extract on Diethylnitrosamine-Induced Liver Cirrhosis in Rats

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Abstract

Purpose: To explore the effects of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. extract (CTLE) on diethylnitrosamine (DEN)-induced liver cirrhosis in rats.

Methods: CTLE was obtained by extracting the dried *Carthamus tinctorius* L. in water. Liver cirrhosis was induced by injecting the rats with DEN once a week for 8 weeks. Following this treatment, clinical biochemical assessments, as well as oxidative stress test and histopathological examination were performed.

Results: Compared with the control group, plasma concentrations of alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) both decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$) after 8 weeks. The degree of liver fibrosis, cirrhosis and necrosis decreased in CTLE-treated rats. CTLE significantly inhibited malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutases (SOD) in DEN-induced rat liver ($p < 0.01$) compared with control group.

Conclusion: CTLE has significant inhibitory effect on diethylnitrosamine-induced liver cirrhosis in rats, which can be developed for future clinical applications.

Keywords: *Carthamus tinctorius* L., Liver cirrhosis, Anti-oxidant, Apoptosis, Diethylnitrosamine

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INTRODUCTION

Liver fibrosis is a multi-step process resulting from various factors such as viral hepatitis, alcohol abuse, biliary atresia and hepatotoxins. Hepatic fibrosis is associated with apoptosis of activated hepatic stellate cells [1]. Characteristic of liver cirrhosis included cell viability and redox ratio decrease, reactive oxygen species formation, lipid peroxidation, DNA fragmentation, and formation of apoptotic bodies, which provided potential targets for therapy [2]. Inhibition of oxidative stress provoked and participated in the prevention of the progression of liver cirrhosis [3]. It has been found that DEN-

induced liver cirrhosis in rats was similar to those of human cirrhosis [4,5].

Modern pharmacological experiments have demonstrated that *Carthamus tinctorius* L with its active compounds possesses wide-reaching biological activities, including dilated coronary artery, improved myocardial ischemia, modulated immune system, anticoagulation and anti-thrombosis, anti-oxidation, anti-aging, anti-hypoxia, anti-fatigue, anti-inflammation, anti-hepatic fibrosis, antitumor, analgesia, etc [6-11]. Due to its traditional use of *Carthamus tinctorius* L in the prevention of liver cirrhosis [12], this study was performed on models of liver cirrhosis in rats.

EXPERIMENTAL

Material

The herbal samples of *Carthamus tinctorius* L were collected from Bozhou City, Anhui Province in China in May 2014. Taxonomic identification of the plant was performed by Professor Hu-lin Chen of Wuhan University in China. A voucher specimen of herbarium (no. CTL 201409024) was deposited in the College of Pharmacy, Wuhan University, China for future reference. The aqueous extract of CTL was obtained by steeping the dried *Carthamus tinctorius* L in water at 60 °C three times, each for one hour before first drying in an oven and then freeze-drying the last extract thus obtained. One gram powder was equivalent to about 1.8 g crude samples. The yield was 55.56 %.

Animals

Male Wistar rats weighing 180 – 220 g were provided by the Experimental Animal Center of Hubei Province (Certificate no. SYXK 2007-0003). The animals had free access to food and water, and were allowed to acclimatize for at least one week before use. The rat experiment was approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Wuhan University (approval ref no. 20100906) and was carried out in compliance with Directive 2010/63/EU on the handling of animals used for scientific purposes [13].

Animal groups

The rats were randomly divided into 3 groups of ten rats each: Group I: injected with saline solution and oral saline solution after saline injection, used as normal group). Group II: injected with DEN (70 mg/2 mL/kg body weight/rat, once a week) and oral saline solution after DEN treatment for 8 weeks, used as a positive control group (Model group). Group III: injected with DEN (70 mg/2 mL/kg body weight/rat, once a week) and oral CTLE (40 mg/10 mL/kg body weight/rat, once every day) (CTLE group) after DEN treatment for 8 weeks.

Biochemical analysis

In the 4th and 8th week treatment, blood samples (0.5 mL) were collected into heparinized tubes from each rat by the puncture of the retro orbital sinus. Blood was immediately processed by centrifugation at 3500g for 15 min. Serum levels of alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were measured by spectrophotometry, using

commercially available kits (Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute).

Histological examination

For the histopathological examination, the liver tissue was fixed in 10 % formalin for paraffin embedding. Five- μ m-thick sections were prepared and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. It was randomly cut into 6 histological sections. Histopathology examination was completed using Nikon eclipse TE2000-U Microscope. Masson trichrome staining was used to identify collagen tissues.

Determination of oxidative stress parameters in the liver tissue

Rats were sacrificed and their livers were excised, rapidly washed and homogenized in ten volumes (v/w) of ice-cold saline solution. The homogenate was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. Its supernatant was used as a total liver homogenized sample (10 % homogenates). The levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), a biomarker of lipid peroxidation, were determined spectrophotometrically by measuring thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS). 1 mL of 10 % trichloroacetic acid and 1 mL of 0.67 % thiobarbituric acid were added to 0.2 mL of the 10 % homogenates of the tissue samples. The mixtures were incubated at 100 °C for 15 min. After cooling and centrifugation, the supernatant was aspirated and its absorbance at 532 (A532) and 600 nm (A600) determined using water blank. MDA concentration (μ mol/L) was computed according to the reference [14]. SOD activity was measured by spectrophotometry, using commercially available SOD kit, A001-1 (Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute).

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and were analyzed statistically by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison using SPSS 16.0 software for Windows. Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Fibrosis and cirrhosis

With the weekly DEN-injection, the body weight of rats dropped gradually. DEN administration induced marked increases in the activity of serum ALT and AST ($p < 0.01$) compared with the normal group. CTLE ameliorated the

increase of ALT and AST. After the 8th week DEN-injection, liver cirrhosis formed in the control and CTLE groups. Plasma concentrations of ALT and AST in the 8th-week control group significantly decreased compared with that in the 4th-week control group ($p < 0.05$), but they were still higher than that in the normal group. Compared with control group, plasma concentrations of ALT and AST both decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$) in the 8th-week (Tables 1 and 2).

Histological features

Blue regions in Fig 1b and c indicated a significant level of fibrosis in the DEN-induced rats. As Fig 1 shows, there were overt cirrhosis and nodule formation with fibrosis in DEN-induced rats. The degrees of liver fibrosis, cirrhosis and necrosis were mild scattered in CTLE-treated rats and confluent zonal in non-treated group. Meanwhile, scores for fatty

infiltration were mild in CTLE group and moderate in control group.

Effect of CTLE on MDA and SOD levels in liver cirrhosis rats

MDA, presented statistically significantly increased levels in DEN-induced rats ($p < 0.01$). CTLE significantly inhibited MDA formation in DEN-induced rat liver ($p < 0.01$). Conversely, the levels of SOD were significantly increased in the livers of rats receiving CTLE administration compared with non-treated cirrhosis group (Table 3).

Table 3: Effect of CTLE on MDA and SOD contents in rat liver

Group	MDA (umol/L)	SOD (U/mg protein)
Normal	0.08±0.03 ^{**}	0.82±0.12 ^{**}
Control	0.32±0.02 ^{**}	0.46±0.06
CTLE	0.13±0.02 ^{**}	0.73±0.04 ^{**}

^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $p < 0.01$ vs. control group

Table 1: Effect of CTLE on serum ALT (U/L)

Groups	0 week	4 weeks	8 weeks
Normal	101.3±3.4	99.26±3.6	100.6±3.5
Control	102.5±3.3	523.1±12.4 ^{**}	238.4±9.6 [*]
CTLE	102.8±3.4	152.6±5.7 ^{△△}	137.3±4.4 ^{△△}

^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $p < 0.01$ vs. normal group; [△] $p < 0.05$, ^{△△} $p < 0.01$ vs. control group

Table 2: Effect of CTLE on serum AST (U/L)

Groups	0 week	4 weeks	8 weeks
Normal	108.6±4.2	104.4±3.8	106.1±3.2
Control	106.4±4.5	347.6±10.4 ^{**}	198.5±5.3 [*]
CTLE	101.5±4.7	134.7±6.2 ^{△△}	152.1±3.4 ^{△△}

^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $p < 0.01$ vs. normal group; [△] $p < 0.05$, ^{△△} $p < 0.01$ vs. control group

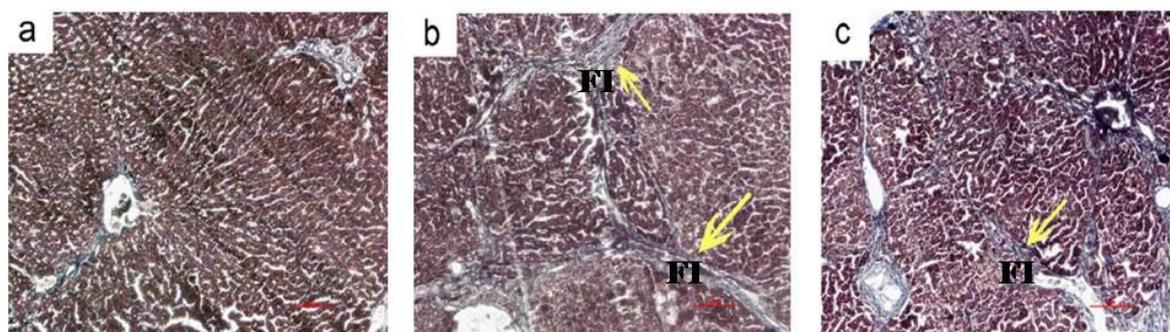


Fig 1: Masson trichrome histological slides of rat liver tissues. a: normal group; b: control group; c: CTLE group(Original magnification 100). FI: fibrosis

DISCUSSION

Recently, many researchers have focused on the anti-fibrosis properties of herb medicines. In our research, oral administration of CTLE showed

improvement in liver fibrosis and cirrhosis induced by DEN. The mechanisms that participated in the induction of the fibrotic process include necrosis, apoptosis [15], inflammatory reactions and the activation of

hepatic stellate cells [16]. MDA, as an end product of lipid peroxidation, significantly increased in DEN-induced liver cirrhosis in rats [17]. CTLE remarkably inhibited MDA formation and increase the enzyme activity of SOD in DEN-induced rats. CTLE inhibited DEN-induced fibrosis process through the anti-oxidant activity. CTLE reduced the extent of DNA damage and serum levels of ALT and AST at the 4th and the 8th weeks compared with non-treated DEN-induced rats. All these demonstrated that CTLE participated in the attenuation of apoptosis, oxidative stress and DNA fragment in fibrotic liver. CTLE may be a potential antifibrotic agent in the future.

In the present study, CTLE was effective in the treatment of chemically induced liver fibrosis in rats. Their anti-fibrosis mechanisms that participated in the inhibition of the fibrotic process included anti-oxidant, anti-apoptosis, and metabolic disturbance in DEN-induced liver tissues of rats.

CONCLUSION

CTLE has significant inhibitory effect on diethylnitrosamine-induced liver cirrhosis in rats, which can be developed for future clinical applications.

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