

Effect of three antihyperglycaemic plants on lipid and blood urea nitrogen profile of alloxanized rabbits

V V RAO¹, S K DWIVEDI² and S R SHARMA³

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh 243 122

Received: 10 March 1995

Plant products like *Eugenia jambolana* seeds, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* seeds and whole fruit of *Momordica charantia* with established antihyperglycaemic activity exhibit hypocholesterolaemic and hypotriglyceridemic activities in diabetic subjects (Kedar and Chakrabarti 1983, Srivastava *et al.* 1987, Singh *et al.* 1989). *Cajanus cajan* suppressed the blood glucose and urea nitrogen levels in diabetic rats (Giri *et al.* 1986). This communication deals with the effect of *Aegle marmelos* leaves, *Musa sapientum* fruits and *Caesalpinia bonducella* seeds exhibiting antihyperglycaemic activity (Rao 1992, Rao *et al.* 1994a, 1994b) on plasma total cholesterol, triglyceride and blood urea nitrogen levels of alloxan-diabetic rabbits.

The leaves of *A. marmelos*, seeds of *C. bonducella* and unripe fruits of *M. sapientum* were procured locally. Outer coverings of *C. bonducella* seeds and *M. sapientum* fruits were removed. These were dried in shade, pulverised with electric grinder and kept in sealed containers at room temperature until used. The powdered leaves of *A. marmelos* were subjected to aqueous extraction in Soxhlet apparatus. The extract was evaporated by slow heating and continuous stirring till it dried completely. The yield was 32%.

Adult albino rabbits of either sex weighing 1.5 - 2 kg were procured from the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. They were kept in individual iron cages and supplied with standard diet and water *ad lib.* during entire period of experimentation. Rabbits made diabetic (Rao *et al.* 1994 a, b) were divided into 5 equal groups of 6 animals each. Animals of these groups were given following treatments - group 1 : standard antihyperglycaemic drug i.e. phenformin (@ 125 mg/kg bw.); group 2 : aqueous extract of *A. marmelos* leaves (equivalent to 1 g/kg bw of powder); group 3 : *C. bonducella* seed powder (@1.5 g/kg); group 4 : *M. sapientum* fruit powder (@ 1.5 g/kg); group 5 : served as untreated control. Estimation of normal, diabetic and post treatment levels of plasma total cholesterol (Zlaitkis *et al.* 1953), triglycerides (McGowan *et al.* 1983) and blood urea nitrogen (Wybenga *et al.* 1971) was made. Intragroup and intergroup comparison was made between normal and diabetic (pre-treatment and post-treatment) values. The data was analysed by employing paired 't' test and ANOVA (Snedecor and Cochran 1967).

Plasma total cholesterol, triglycerides and BUN levels of diabetic rabbits showed significant increase ($P < 0.01$) as compared to their prediabetic levels (Table 1). Similar findings were reported earlier in alloxanized subjects (Giri *et al.* 1986, Srivastava *et al.* 1987). Also none of 3 tested indigenous drugs could lower the levels of these

Present address: ¹Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Amarlapeta, East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh).

²Principal Scientist and Head, ³Scientist, Division of Medicine.

Table 1. Plasma total cholesterol, triglyceride and urea nitrogen levels of diabetic rabbits (mg/100 ml) after oral administration of phenformin, aqueous extract of *A. marmelos*, powder of *C. bonducella* seed and powder of *M. sapientum* unripe fruits

| Groups | Treatment schedule | Cholesterol | | | | | | Triglyceride | | | | | | Blood urea nitrogen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Normal level | | Dia-betic level | | Post-treatment (days) | | Normal level | | Dia-betic level | | Post-treatment (days) | | Normal level | | Dia-betic level | | Post-treatment (days) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Phenformin | 102.1 | 214.7 ^{***} | 201.0 ^{***} | 181.5 ^{***} | 149.6 ^{***} | 75.1 | 352.9 ^{***} | 348.5 ^{***} | 317.2 ^{***} | 250.4 ^{***} | 21.5 ^A | 62.1 ^{***} | 64.8 ^{***} | 68.1 ^{***} | 78.5 ^{***} | ±1.5 ^A | ±4.9 ^A | ±4.9 ^A | ±3.9 ^A | ±2.2 ^A | ±2.7 ^A | ±8.9 ^A | ±8.5 ^A | ±8.7 ^A | ±6.0 ^A | ±1.1 ^A | ±1.0 ^A | ±1.2 ^A | ±1.8 ^A | |
| 2. | <i>A. marmelos</i> | 99.2 | 217.6 ^{***} | 235.8 ^{***} | 256.1 ^{***} | 284.9 ^{***} | 77.0 ^A | 359.2 ^{***} | 368.4 ^{***} | 381.8 ^{***} | 448.0 ^{***} | 20.0 ^A | 60.7 ^{***} | 66.2 ^{***} | 68.3 ^{***} | 76.7 ^{***} | ±1.0 ^A | ±3.8 ^A | ±3.6 ^B | ±3.0 ^B | ±4.5 ^B | ±2.1 | ±7.8 ^A | ±7.8 ^A | ±3.1 ^B | ±6.8 ^B | ±1.1 | ±1.5 ^A | ±1.3 ^A | ±1.8 ^A | |
| 3. | <i>C. bonducella</i> | 103.4 | 219.1 ^{***} | 233.4 ^{***} | 261.8 ^{***} | 281.9 ^{***} | 73.9 | 348.2 ^{***} | 357.1 ^{***} | 378.1 ^{***} | 441.7 ^{***} | 23.1 ^A | 65.6 ^{***} | 70.1 ^{***} | 72.8 ^{***} | 83.1 ^{***} | ±1.1 ^A | ±2.0 ^A | ±3.1 ^B | ±3.6 ^B | ±5.1 ^B | ±1.9 ^A | ±8.1 ^A | ±8.1 ^A | ±7.0 ^B | ±3.3 ^B | ±0.8 | ±1.3 ^A | ±1.1 ^A | ±1.6 ^A | |
| 4. | <i>M. sapientum</i> | 101.1 | 215.2 ^{***} | 231.4 ^{***} | 258.1 ^{***} | 283.1 ^{***} | 76.6 | 356.1 ^{***} | 366.1 ^{***} | 382.1 ^{***} | 455.4 ^{***} | 20.7 ^A | 61.5 ^{***} | 67.2 ^{***} | 70.8 ^{***} | 79.1 ^{***} | ±1.2 ^A | ±3.5 ^A | ±4.4 ^B | ±3.2 ^B | ±3.3 ^B | ±2.0 ^A | ±6.0 ^A | ±6.0 ^A | ±3.1 ^B | ±6.0 | ±0.9 | ±1.2 ^A | ±1.1 ^A | ±1.8 ^A | |
| 5. | — | 99.7 | 218.4 ^{***} | 234.2 ^{***} | 260.8 ^{***} | 282.8 ^{***} | 74.3 ^A | 359.1 ^{***} | 367.1 ^{***} | 380.1 ^{***} | 435.6 ^{***} | 21.3 ^A | 61.5 ^{***} | 69.4 ^{***} | 71.1 ^{***} | 81.7 ^{***} | ±1.1 ^A | ±3.8 ^A | ±3.1 ^B | ±3.1 ^B | ±3.3 ^B | ±2.1 | ±7.9 ^A | ±6.2 ^A | ±3.3 ^B | ±6.2 ^B | ±0.9 | ±1.4 ^A | ±1.1 ^A | ±1.2 ^A | ±1.8 ^A |

^{***}, Significant as compared to normal level (P<0.001); ^{**}, significant as compared to diabetic level (P<0.01); capital letters indicate between group comparison. Means having different capital letters are significant (P<0.01) but same capital letters are nonsignificant.

parameters indicating absence of concerned activities. Such phenomenon is not uncommon with antihyperglycaemic plants and was reported for plants, viz. *Momordica charantia* (Singh *et al.* 1989), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wadood *et al.* 1992) and *Caesalpinia bonducella* and *Emblica officinalis* (Sharma 1994). On the other hand, phenformin significantly ($P < 0.01$) lowered the plasma cholesterol and triglycerides levels on days 3, 5 and 10 post-treatment, as compared to diabetic levels. However, it could not exert any effect on BUN level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The senior author is thankful to Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, for providing fellowship and facilities.

REFERENCES

- Giri J, Suganthi B and Kowsalya S. 1986. Effect of red grams (*Cajanus cajan*) on blood glucose level in diabetic rats. *Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics* 23: 82-86.
- Kedar P and Chakrabarti C H. 1983. Effect of jambolan seed (*Eugenia jambolana*) treatment as blood sugar, lipids and blood urea nitrogen in streptozotocin induced diabetes in rabbits. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 27: 135-40.
- McGowan M W, Artiss J D, Strandbergh D R and Zak B. 1983. A peroxidase coupled method for the colorimetric determination of serum triglycerides. *Clinical Chemistry* 29: 538-42.
- Rao V V. 1992. 'Studies on hypoglycaemic activity of some indigenous drugs in normal and alloxan induced diabetic rabbits.' M. V. Sc. Thesis, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- Rao V V, Dwivedi S K and Swarup D. 1994a. Hypoglycaemic effect of *Musa sapientum* in rabbits. *Fitoterapia* 65: 65-67.
- Rao V V, Dwivedi S K and Swarup D. 1994b. Hypoglycaemic effect of *Caesalpinia bonducella* in rabbits. *Fitoterapia* 65: 245-247.
- Sharma S R. 1994. 'Evaluation of hypoglycaemic activity of certain indigenous plants in normoglycaemic and hyperglycaemic rats.' Ph. D. Thesis, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- Singh N S, Tyagi S D and Agarwal S C. 1989. Effect of long term feeding of acetone extract of *Momordica charantia* whole fruit powder on alloxan - diabetic rats. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 33: 97-100.
- Snedecor G W and Cochran W G. 1967. *Statistical Methods*. 6th edn. Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
- Srivastava A, Longia G S, Singh S P and Joshi L D. 1987. Hypoglycaemic and hypolipidemic effect of *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (guar) in normal and diabetic guineapigs. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 31: 77-83.
- Wadood N, Wadood A and Shah S A W. 199. Effect of *Tinospora cordifolia* on blood glucose and total lipid levels of normal and alloxan-diabetic rabbits. *Planta Medica* 58: 131-36.
- Wybenga D R, Giorgio J D and Vincent J P. 1971. Manual and automated methods for urea nitrogen measurement in whole serum. *Clinical Chemistry* 17: 891-95.
- Zlatkis A, Zak B and Boyle A J. 1953. A new method of direct determination of cholesterol. *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* 41: 486-92.