

# Hepatoprotective Effect of Methanolic Extract of *Monothea buxifolia* against Isoniazid and Rifampicin Induced Hepatotoxicity

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## Abstract

The objective of the present study to check free-radical-scavenging and hepatoprotective properties of methanolic extract of *Monothea buxifolia* (Falc.) A. DC. aerial parts against isoniazid and rifampicin induced hepatotoxicity in male rats. Results exhibited that methanolic extract and all three sub-fractions (hexane, chloroform and ethyl acetate) of *M. buxifolia* displayed greater free-radical activity, total phenolic and flavonoid content. However, ethyl-acetate followed by chloroform sub fractions showed the better total phenolic and total flavonoid content. To assess hepatoprotective activity of methanolic extract of *M. buxifolia*, four groups of the rate were made. Group 1 served as a control, group 2 served as hepatotoxic group (isoniazid and rifampicin orally each 50 mg/kg), group 3 served as standard group received silymarin (200 mg/kg), and 4 served as extract treatment groups, received 500 mg/kg methanolic extract. The results suggested that level of liver markers (total bilirubin, alkaline phosphatases, alanine aminotransferases and aspartate aminotransferases) significantly elevated in group 2. The methanolic extract significantly prevented isoniazid-rifampicin by decreasing raised level of liver markers of Group 4, and also improved histopathological profile of liver. The results indicated the protective effect of methanolic extract of *M.*

*buxifolia* against liver injury, which might be ascribed to presence of high level of phenolics and flavonoid along with high free-radical activity in the plant extract.

**Keywords:** *Monotheca buxifolia*, Sapotaceae, Hepatoprotective, Antioxidant, Induced liver toxicity

## **Introduction**

Drug related liver injury is problematic issue associated with use of many medication. Isoniazid and rifampicin combination therapy is commonly used to against many diseases. Isoniazid is the primary toxin, and rifampicin potentiates its toxicity through altering kinetics of metabolites (Black et al., 1975; Mitchell et al., 1976). Combination of these drugs are responsible for causing liver disorders via changing mitochondrial permeability and increasing oxidative stress (Chowdhury et al., 2006). Drug-induced oxidative stress in liver also increases liver biochemical markers including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and total bilirubin (TB) in the blood serum (Gallucci et al., 2000). The liver diseases are life threatening, while discovering harmless, effective and protective drugs can provide an optimum solution to liver diseases (Hashem et al., 2019). Many investigations showed plant-based products exhibit hepatoprotective activities, due to enrichment of antioxidants like phenolic and flavonoid content in different parts of the plants (Urrutia-Hernández et al., 2019; Khan et al., 2020).

Pakistan is enjoying a rich and diverse flora of about 6,000 plant species of medicinal values. *Monotheca buxifolia* (Falc.) A. DC. is eatable, evergreen, wild fruit bearing bushy tree of family Sapotaceae, is native to Pakistan, while distributed in the tropical regions of the world. In Pakistan, it is generally distributed in Balochistan (i.e., Zhob, Gorakh Hills, and Loralai) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kohat, Drosh, Chitral, and Attock Districts), and its occurrence is also recorded in tribal areas along the border of Afghanistan (Ali and Zia, 2020). The plant parts are extensively utilized in folk medicine against various ailments particularly in the South Asia and Middle East (Ali et al., 2020). The fruit bears digestive, laxative, vermifugal, and refrigerant properties, also used in the management of gastric, eye, and urinary tract infections mainly due to its oleanolic-acid and isoquercetin contents (Ullah et al., 2016). The other plant's parts can be used

against sore throat, jaundice, gastrointestinal disorder, skin dermatitis, type II diabetes and acute cystitis (Rehman et al., 2013; Ullah et al., 2016; Ali et al., 2020). Its leaves and stem have been documented to contain high level of high antioxidant activity and enriched with diverse classes of flavonoids, phenolics and terpenoids derivatives (Rehman et al., 2013; Ali et al., 2020), which are not only anticancerous and anti-diabetic but also prevent cardiovascular diseases (Vlaisavljević et al., 2019). The phytochemical profile and strong antioxidant potential of *M. buxifolia* indicate the plant may serve as the source of hepatoprotective agent. Previously, Bais and Saiju (2014); Prince et al. (2016) and Nwidu and Teme (2018) studies described hepatoprotective effects of different parts of *Leucas cephalotes*, *Bacopa monnieri* and *Lasianthera Africana*, respectively and their extracts against chemical toxicity induced in mice. Likewise, Vinaykumar et al. (2020) studies revealed that methanolic fruit extract of *Gardenia gummifera* had noteworthy antioxidant activity due to presence of alkaloids and phenolics, while same extract also exhibited hepatoprotective activity by reducing biochemical markers of hepatic injury such as alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total protein (TP), total bilirubin (TB), serum glutamyl oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT) and serum glutamyl pyruvate transaminase (SGPT) in mice. The current study was aimed to assess antioxidant levels in the methanolic extract and their organic sub-fractions of aerial parts (stem and leaves) of the *M. buxifolia* and to investigate the protective effect of methanolic extract of *M. buxifolia* against isoniazid and rifampicin induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Plant materials**

Aerial parts (stem and leaves) of *M. buxifolia* (10 kg) were collected in Swat, Pakistan during April 2011. A voucher specimen no. GC. Bot. Herb. 815 was deposited at “Department of Botany, GC University (Lahore, Pakistan).” Aerial parts of the plant were air-dried at room temperature ( $30 \pm 0.5$  °C), pulverized to a coarse powder. The plant parts (4.20 kg) were extracted with methanol (95%), and resulting methanolic extract (ME) (600 g) was suspended in distilled water (400 mL) in a separatory funnel for partitioning with organic solvent. Hexane, chloroform and ethyl acetate to obtain fractions in these solvents. Hexane (HF),

chloroform (CFF) and ethyl acetate (EAF) fractions were weighed 150, 100 and 150 g, respectively, and kept at 4 °C for further assays.

### **DPPH radical scavenging activity assay**

Kumarasamy et al. (2007) protocol was used to check the radical scavenging capacity of the methanolic extract (ME) and different fractions (WSF, HF, CFF and EAF) of the *M. buxifolia*. Briefly, each ME, HF, CFF and EAF was dissolved in 95% ethanol (1 mg/mL), followed by addition of freshly prepared DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl). The reaction mixture (3 mL) was shaken and incubated (30 min) at room temperature in the dark, while control was prepared without adding any extract. The samples in set of triplicates were measured for change in the absorbance at 517 nm on UV-visible spectrophotometer (HACH 4000 DU) against blank. Scavenging activity of all samples was calculated through equation.

Scavenging activity (%) =  $[(A_0 \text{ (absorbance of control)} - A_1) / A_0 \text{ (absorbance of sample)}] \times 100$

### **Total phenolic content**

Estimation of total phenolic content in extract (ME) and different fractions (HF, CFF and EAF) of the *M. buxifolia* was conducted through Folin–Ciocalteu procedure (Slinkard and Singleton, 1977). Briefly, in the mixture of extract/fraction + Folin–Ciocalteu reagent, saturated Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution was added. After incubation of the reaction mixture in the dark for 90 min, the samples were assessed for change in the absorbance at 725 nm and the total phenolics were calculated through calibration curve of gallic acid.

### **Total flavonoid content**

Bohm and Abyazan (1974) method was used to ascertain total flavonoid content in the methanolic extract (ME) as well as in each fraction (HF, CFF and EAF) of *M. buxifolia*. In brief, 50 mg of sample was extracted repetitively with methanol (80%), and the filtrate obtained after filtering whole solution was evaporated into dryness and weighed to a constant weight.

### **Hepatoprotective activity**

The hepatoprotective potential of methanolic extract was carried out following the ethical principles for laboratory animal's care (Zimmerman, 1983). Twenty albino mice (male) weighing between 200-250 g were acclimatized for 3 weeks and were standard regime under experimental investigation. The animals

were distributed randomly into four groups of five animals per cage. The animals in group 1 received 1 mL/kg sterile saline orally. Group 2 consisted of rat, which received oral dosage of isoniazid (INH) and rifampicin (RMP) (50 mg/kg). Group 3 served as standard group received silymarin suspension (200 mg/kg). The animals in group 4 received the ME of the plant (500 mg/kg) + INH (50 mg/kg) + RMP (50 mg/kg) in distilled water. The study groups dosed once daily by oral route. The blood sample were collected after 48 hours of receiving the dose on 3<sup>rd</sup> week, under anesthesia for evaluation of biochemical parameters. Enzymes assay (ALP, ALT and AST) and total bilirubin test were carried out commercial kits supplied by Sigma-Aldrich Germany.

### **Histological examination**

Forty-eight hours after last administration, the animals were anaesthetized under chloroform vapour and were dissected. A portion of liver was processed fixed in Bouin solution, trimmed down to a size 3 mm slices, and colored with hematoxylin–eosin. For evaluation of histological alterations, these slides were observed under light microscope.

### **Data analysis**

Means, standard deviations (SD) and standard error (SE) were calculated on excel. ANOVA followed by Fisher's protected least significant difference test ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) was used to determine the significant effects ( $P < 0.05$ ) among the treatments using the SATISTIX 8.1.

### **Results and Discussion**

During past few years, utilization of plant-based products against a number of maladies have gained momentum due to occurrence of active constituent's e.g. phenolic compounds and their flavonoid. Results revealed that methanolic extracts and its three sub-fractions exhibited significantly greater free-radical activity in the range of 50-60%. However, the methanolic extract and its ethyl acetate sub-fraction displayed the maximum free-radical activity followed by hexane and chloroform sub-fractions. Moreover, total flavonoid content of the ethyl acetate sub-fraction was many fold greater (48%) as compared to the said attribute in the methanolic extract and rest of the sub-fractions (8.0-13.0%). Likewise, total phenolic content of the ethyl acetate sub-fraction (90 mg gallic acid equivalent/g) was significantly greater followed by 80,

50 and 30 by CFF, HF and ME, respectively (Table 1). Similar to current study, Jan et al. (2013) documented substantial antioxidant activity of methanolic extracts of *M. buxifolia* (fruit) and its various fractions (aqueous, butanol, ethyl acetate and *n*-hexane), and they ascribed presence of high content of total phenolic and flavonoid contents may be responsible for high antioxidant potential of the plant. Likewise, Ali et al. (2020) reported significant relationship between phenolics (rutin, catechin and catechin et.) and antioxidant activity of the *M. buxifolia*. Likewise, occurrence of many active constituents ( $\alpha$ -tocopherol, serotonin, 3-deoxyestradiol, cirsimaritin and ascorbyl palmitate) in bark extract of *M. buxifolia* have been linked with plant antioxidant activity (Burki et al., 2018). Furthermore, antioxidant, anticancer, and cardioprotective activity of the polyphenolics and flavonoids of *M. buxifolia* have been evidenced (Vlaisavljević et al., 2019). Khan et al. (2020) documented that phytoconstituents of *Monotheca* plant contributed in its hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, etc. activities.

In an attempt to check hepatoprotective potential of methanolic extract of *M. buxifolia*, isoniazid (INH) and rifampicin (RMP) treated rats were used. INH and RMP are potent hepatotoxic drugs and have been utilized as standard hepatotoxic in many experimentations (Ullah et al., 2016). Results showed that total bilirubin level as well as the activity of ALT, AST, and ALP enzymes in group 2 increased to 3.50 (g/dL), 34.70 (IU/L), 67.10 (IU/L), and 47.30 (IU/L), respectively, compared to healthy control group 1. However, in group 3 (silymarin + isoniazid + rifampicin) and 4 (methanolic extract + isoniazid + rifampicin), total bilirubin level and the activity of ALT, AST, and ALP enzymes decreased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ). Also, based on the obtained results, the activity of AST and ALT enzymes in the test Group 3 showed a better decrease compared to other test groups (Table 2). Histopathological observations results of liver tissue of rats exhibited normal hepatic parenchyma, hepatic lobules and cords arrangement in group 1 (Figure 1A). Liver damages such as duct proliferation, necrosis, and degeneration of cytoplasmic and nuclear destruction were observed in group 2 (Figure 1 B). In group 3 and 4, liver histopathological profile improved as negligible changes were observed (Figure 1 C, D).

Significant enhancement in enzyme levels and total bilirubin in group 2 had caused cellular lesions, inflammatory cells and disorganization of hepatic tissue structure. The hepatoprotective activity of the INH

and RMP might be ascribed to biochemical warning of hepatic injury due to binding of drug or its metabolite to cellular proteins making new adducts that aids in targeting immune system accompanied by generation of free radicals to hepatocyte membranes hence induced membrane and necrosis damage (Ullah et al., 2016; Tahmasebi et al., 2018). Total bilirubin and the tested liver enzymes decreased without causing major alterations in the liver function in group 3 and 4. Ullah et al. (2016) also recorded strong hepatoprotective effect of *M. buxifolia* fruit against INH and RMP induced liver toxicity in rats, these authors corroborated occurrence of isoquercetin and oleanolic acid in the plant extract could be cause of glutathione regeneration and reduction in the oxidative stress. Therefore, hepatoprotective effect of the methanolic extract of aerial part of *M. buxifolia* could be related to presence of natural antioxidants (total phenolics and flavonoids) that might offer high free-radical-scavenging activity in rats against the INH and RMP-induced oxidative stress.

**Table 1: Total phenolics, total flavonoids and Free-radical-scavenging activity of methanol extract and soluble fractions of *Monotheca buxifolia*.**

Extract/ Fraction	Total phenolic content (mg gallic acid equivalent/g)	Total flavonoid content (%)	Free-radical-scavenging activity (%)
Methanolic extract	30 <sup>d</sup> ± 2.60	7.50 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.07	61.80 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.20
Hexane sub-fraction	50 <sup>c</sup> ± 5.60	8.01 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.80	52.60 <sup>c</sup> ± 5.60
Chloroform sub-fraction	80 <sup>ab</sup> ± 2.30	13.40 <sup>b</sup> ± 1.20	50.20 <sup>cd</sup> ± 2.30 <sup>c</sup>
Ethyl acetate sub-fraction	90 <sup>a</sup> ± 1.10	48.0 <sup>a</sup> ± 2.30	58.20 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.60

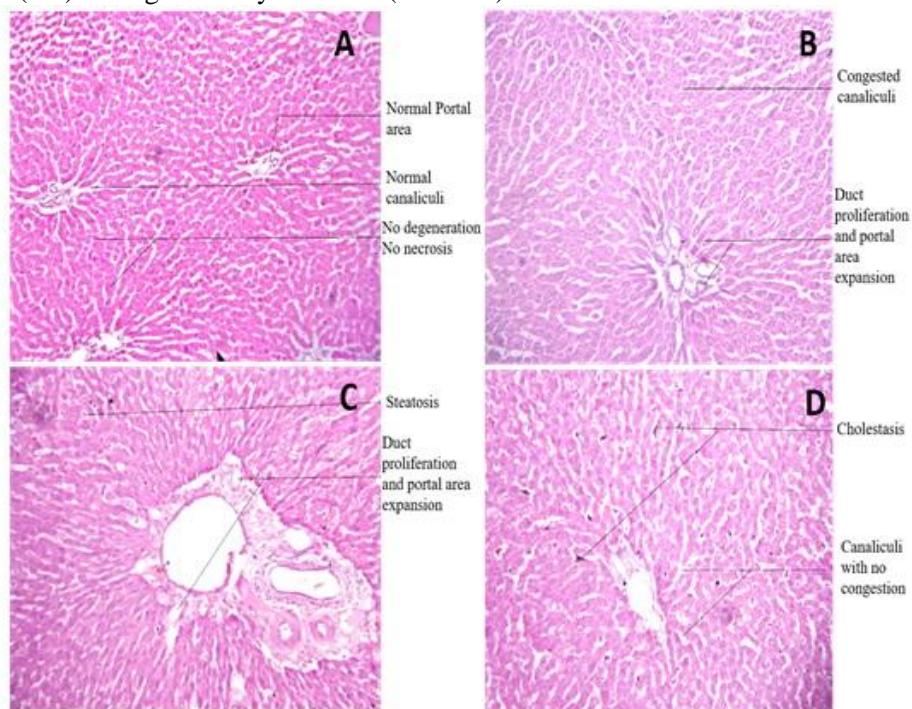
Each value in the table is represented as mean ± SD (n = 3). Values in the same column followed by a different letter (a-d) are significantly different (P < 0.05).

**Table 2: Effect of *Monotheca buxifolia* methanol extract hepatoprotective activity in rats.**

Group	ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)	ALP(U/L)	Total bilirubin (g/dL)
<b>I:</b> Normal saline control	3.40 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.11	4.90 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.10	5.90 <sup>c</sup> ± 1.10	0.30 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.17
<b>II :</b> Isoniazid + Rifampicin (each 50 mg/kg per day)	34.70 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.21	67.10 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.12	47.30 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.04	3.50 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
<b>III:</b> Silymarin (200 mg/kg per day) + isoniazid and rifampicin (each 50 mg/kg per day)	2.40 <sup>d</sup> ± 0.42	3.10 <sup>d</sup> ± 0.21	7.84 <sup>b</sup> ± 2.31	0.33 <sup>b</sup> ± 1.61

<b>IV:</b> Methanol extract (500 mg/kg) + Isoniazid and Rifampicin (each 50 mg/kg per day)	7.70 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.51	11.60 <sup>b</sup> ± 1.30	8.10 <sup>b</sup> ± 3.60	0.21 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.013
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Each value in the table is represented as mean ± SD (n = 3). Values in the same column followed by a different letter (a-d) are significantly different (P < 0.05).



**Figure 1: A: Liver sections of normal control rats showing normal hepatic cells; B: Isoniazid and rifampicin treated rats showing cellular lesions, loss of hepatic tissue structure arrangement and collection of inflammatory cells; C: Liver sections showing minimal alterations in silymarin fed-rats treated and D: methanolic extract treatment groups**



## **Conclusion**

It was concluded that methanolic extract of *M. buxifolia* (stem and leaves) possessed hepatoprotective potential against drug-induced hepatic harm in rats, owing to the high level of antioxidants (total phenolics and flavonoids) and free radical quenching potential of *M. buxifolia*.

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## **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## **Disclaimer**

None

## **Conflict of Interest**

The authors have no conflict of interest.

## **Source of Funding**

Not applicable

## **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

The experimental protocols for this study were approved by the ethical committee of College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab.

## **Author's contribution**

**Shabnam Javed:** Performed experiments, collected data, analysed data of the manuscript and write first draft; **Amna Shoaib:** Wrote manuscript; **Zaid Mehmood:** Designed experiment; **Shaista Nawaz:** Performed analgesic and cytotoxic activity assays.

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