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The Ameliorative Effect of Propolis Extract Against Methotrexate Induced Oxidative Damage In Rats

M.Sc. Thesis

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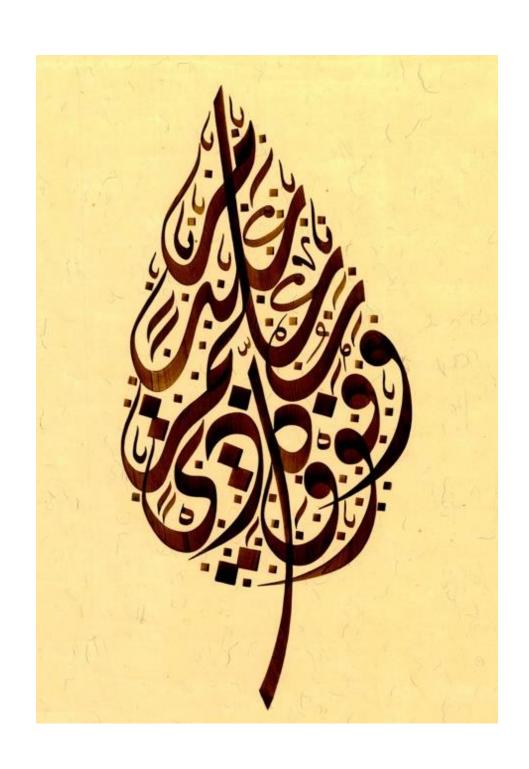
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Dedication

I feel deeply grateful to my family for their continuous love, help, advice and support.

I dedicate this work to

My great Mother

and My Sisters

and especially dedicated for

the soul of My Father.

Abstract

Methotrexate (MTX) is an anti-folate drug used to treat cancer and some inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis). The efficacy of MTX is often limited by its severe toxicity. Propolis (bee glue) is one of the most significant bee products that has an important role in balancing antioxidant systems and has an anti-peroxidant effect on several tissues. The present study was conducted to investigate the ameliorative effect of propolis (PP) extract against oxidative damage of MTX on blood and liver, kidney and brain tissues in rats. One hundred and twenty male Wistar albino rats with mean body weights 90 g \pm 5 g were divided into 5 groups. Control group (G_1) , Saline + DMSO group (G_2) , propolis extract group (G₃), MTX group (G₄) and MTX plus propolis extract co-administered group (G₅). Rats were administered their respective doses of propolis extract and/or MTX for 3, 6 and 9 weeks intervals. The results showed that the MTX significantly reduced hemoglobin concentration (Hb), hematocrit % (Hct), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC), red blood cell count (RBCs), white blood cell count (WBCs) and platelets count. While significantly increased mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and lymphocytes %. Moreover, MTX caused significant increase of malondialdehyde (MDA) level and significant decrease in reduced glutathione (GSH) concentration and antioxidant enzyme activities (superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), glutathione reductase (GR)) in liver and brain tissues as compared to control group (G₂) in a time dependent manner. MTX administration also caused significant increase in serum amino transferase AST, ALT and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activities in a time dependent manner, but a significant increase in total bilirubin only in 9 weeks as compared to control group (G₂). On the other hand, MTX impaired kidney function as reflected by a significant increase in serum urea and creatinine levels and decrease in serum uric acid level as compared to control group (G₂). Results suggested that co-administration of propolis with MTX (G₅) normalized all these altered parameters as compared to MTX-treated group in the three different time intervals. Propolis extract administration also recovered the structural and functional integrity of the hepatic cells.

Data showed that long term administration of MTX for 9 weeks produce maximum damage over 6 or 3 weeks, whereas, propolis administration in combination with MTX for 9 weeks offers better alleviation over 6 or 3 weeks.

Key words: Methotrexate, Propolis extract, Oxidative damage, Liver function, Kidney function Antioxidant system, Rats.

List of abbreviations

4-AAP 4-aminoantipyrine AChE Acetyl choline esterase

ADA Adenosine deaminase
ALP Alkaline phosphatase

ALT Aspartate aminotransferase

AOAC Association of official analytical chemists

AST Alanine aminotransferase

b.wt. Body weight

CAPE Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

CAT Catalase CE Catchein

CBC Complete blood picture
CC14 Carbon tetrachloride
CFUs Colony forming units

COX Cyclooxygenase

cPLA₂ Cytosolic phospholipase A₂ CNS Central nervous system

dAMPA 4-amino-4-deoxy-N₁₀ -methyl pteroic acid DHBS 3, 5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzene sulfonic acid

DHFR Dihydrofolate reductase
DMSO Dimethylsulphoxide
DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid

2,4-DNPH-ine 2, 4-dinitrophemyl-hydrazine

DTNB 5, 5° dithiobis-2 - nitrobenzoic acid

dTMP deoxythymidylate

EAC Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells
EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EDRF Endothelium-derived relaxing factor

EPO Erythropoeitin Femtoliters

GAE Gallic acid equivalent

GAR Glycinamide ribonucleotide GFR glomerular filtration rate GGT γ -glutamyl traspeptidase

G6PDH Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase GC-MS Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

GPx Glutathione peroxidase
GR Glutathione reductase
GSH Reduced glutathione
GSSG Oxidized glutathione
GST Glutathione-s-transferase

Hb Hemoglobin Hct Hematocrit

HDAC Histone deacetylase

HDL-C high-density lipoprotein cholesterol

H₂O₂ Hydrogen peroxide H & E Hematoxylin eosin

HMP Hexose monophosphate shunt

IFN-γ Interferon -gamma

IL-6 Interleukin-6 IL-10 Interleukin-10 IL Interleukin

iNOS Inducible nitric oxide synthase

i.p. Interperitoneally

LDL-C Low lipoprotein cholesterol

LOX Lipoxygenase LPO Lipid peroxidation

L.S.D Least significanct difference

MAT Methionine S-adenosyl transferase

MTX Methotrexate

MCHC Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration

MCV Mean corpuscular volume

MDA Malondialdehyde

NADP Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate

NAG N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminidase

NBT Nitroblue Tetrazolium
NMDA N-methyl-D-aspartate
NK cells Natural killer cells
NF-кВ Nuclear factor kappa

NF-kB-RE Nuclear factor-kB response element

NO Nitric oxide

NOS Nitric oxide synthase

NRC National Research Council mRNA Messanger Ribonucleic acid

5'NT 5' nucleotidase 4-tert-OP Octylphenol

7-OH-MTX 7- Hydroxy-Methotrexate

ONOO Peroxynitirite

PFF Protein free filtrates

p.o Per os PP Propolis

PMS Phenazine methosulphate RA Rheumatoid arthritis

RA Rheumatoid arthritis
PCO Protein carbonyls
RBCs Red blood cell count

ROO- Peroxyl radical

ROS Reactive oxygen species

RNA Ribonucleic acid

SAM S-adenosyl-methionine SAH S- adenosyl homocysteine sPLA₂ Secretory phospholipase A₂

S.D Standard deviation SOD Superoxide dismutase

SPSS Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

STZ Streptozotacin

TAC Total antioxidant capacity

TBARS Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances

THF Tetrahydrofolate

TNF-α Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

TS Thymidylate synthase

T-SH Total thiol

VLDL-C Very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

XO Xanthine oxidase

WBCs White blood cell count

List of content

	Page
INTRODUCTION	. 1
AIM OF THE WORK	3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
Methotrexate	5
1. Pharmacokinetics of Methotrexate	7
2. Mode of action of methotrexate	8
3. Clinical application (pharmacological effect) of Methotrexate	8
4. Mechanism of methotrexate toxicity	8
4.1. Methotrexate as inhibitor of nucleotide biosynthesis	10
4.2. Methotrexate as inhibitor of methylation of biomolecules	11
4.3. Methotrexate as inductor of oxidative stress	13
Effect of methotrexate on liver	19
Effect of methotrexate on kidney	22
Effect of methotrexate on brain	24
Propolis	27
1. Characteristics and solubility of propolis	28
2. Composition of propolis	29
3. Biological activities of propolis	30
3.1. Anti-oxidative effect of Propolis	32
3.2. Beneficial effect of propolis on liver	34
3.3. Beneficial effect of propolis on kidney	35
3.4. Beneficial effect of propolis on brain	37
3.5. Propolis anti-inflammatory effect	39
3.6. Propolis immuno-modulatory effect	40
3.7. Anti-ulcerous properties of propolis	41
3.8. Anti-tumoral activity of propolis	42
3.9. Anti-atherogenic and antidiabetic effect of propolis	45
3.10. Antimicrobial and antiviral action of propolis	48

MATERIALS AND METHODS	52
Materials	52
Biological Experiment	52
1. Animals	52
2. Diet	52
3. Experimental design	54
Methods	55
1. Preparation of Propolis extract	55
2. Analysis of propolis	55
2.1.Nutritive values of propolis	55
2.2. Phytochemical analysis of propolis extract	56
2.3.Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis	50
3. Samples collection	56
4. Hematological analysis	57
5. Biochemical analysis	57 57
5.1. Serum biochemical analysis	57 57
5.1.1.Determination of serum aspartate aminotransferase	31
Activity (AST)	57
5.1.2.Determination of serum alanine aminotransferase activity (ALT)	59
5.1.3.Determination of serum alkaline phosphatase	
activity (ALP)	6
5.1.4. Determination of serum total bilirubin	6.
5.1.5. Determination of serum uric acid	64
5.1.6. Determination of serum urea	60
5.1.7. Determination of serum creatinine	6
5.2. Liver and brain biochemical assays	69
5.2.1. Determination of reduced glutathione concentration (GSH)	69
5.2.2. Determination of glutathione reductase activity (GR)	7 2
5.2.3. Determination of glutathione peroxidase activity (GPx)	72

5.2.4. Determination of superoxide dismutase activity (SOD)	74
5.2.5. Determination of lipid peroxides as malondialdeyde (MDA)	76
6. Histopathological examination of liver tissue	78
7. Statistical analysis	78
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	79
Evaluation of nutritive value and identification of some of the active components in propolis	79
The effect of propolis extract and methotrexate drug administration on hematological parameters in rats	84
The effect of propolis extract and methotrexate drug administration on oxidative stress status in liver tissue of experimental groups	98
The effect of propolis extract and methotrexate drug administration on oxidative stress status in brain tissue of experimental groups	110
Serum ALT, AST, ALP (U/L) activities and total bilirubin concentration (mg/dl) in the studied rats groups	122
Serum urea, creatinine and uric acid (mg/dl) levels in the studied rats groups	131
	131
SUMMARY	145
CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS	150
REFERENCES	151
ARARIC SUMMARY	

List of tables

No.	Title	Page
1.	Composition of the commercial diet	53
2.	Nutritive value of propolis	82
3.	Antioxidant activity of propolis extract	82
4.	Hemoglobin concentration (g/dl) and hematocrit % in the studied rat groups	87
5.	WBCs count (x 10^3 / μ L), lymphocyte % and platelets count in the studied rat groups	88
6.	RBCs count (x 10^6 / μ L), mean corpuscular volume (MCV) (fl) and MCHC in the studied rat groups	89
7.	Glutathione reductase (GR) (U/g), glutathione peroxidase (Gpx) (U/g) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) (mg/g) activities in liver tissue of the studied rat groups	100
8.	Malondialdehyde (MDA) (nmole/g) and reduced glutathione (GSH) (mg/g) concentration in liver tissue of the studied rat groups	101
9.	Glutathione reductase (GR) (U/g), glutathione peroxidase (Gpx) (U/g) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) (mg/g) activities in brain tissue of the studied rat groups	112
10.	Malondialdehyde (MDA) (nmole/g) and reduced glutathione (GSH) (mg/g) concentration in brain tissue of the studied rat groups	113
11.	Serum aspartate and alanine amino transferases activities (AST and ALT) (U/L) activities in the studied rat groups	124

12.	Serum alkaline phosphatase activity (ALP) (U/L) and total bilirubin concentration (mg/dl) in the studied rat groups	125
13.	Serum urea, creatinine and uric acid (mg/dl) levels in the studied rat groups	132

List of figures

No.	Title	Page
1.	Methotrexate is a structural analogue of folic acid	6
2.	Folate metabolism. Schematic picture of three main folate-dependent pathways	10
3.	Cellular and molecular mechanisms of hyperhomocysteinemia induced cell dysfunction	12
4.	The principal cellular and biochemical sites of damage in cell injury	14
5.	The main effects of drug-induced oxidative stress in cells	15
6.	The role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in cell injury	16
7.	Detoxification of ROS by the primary antioxidant systems	18
8.	Picture of propolis	27
9.	Anti-inflammatory activity of propolis	39
10.	Experimental design	54
11.	Phenolic compounds identified by GC-MS of propolis	83
12.	Hemoglobin concentration in the studied rat groups	90
13.	Hematocrit % in the studied rat groups	90
14.	WBCs count in the studied rat groups	91
15.	Lymphocyte % in the studied rat groups	91
	Platelets count in the studied rat groups	92 92
11.12.13.14.15.16.17.	Hemoglobin concentration in the studied rat groups Hematocrit % in the studied rat groups WBCs count in the studied rat groups Lymphocyte % in the studied rat groups	

18.	MCV in the studied rat groups	93
19.	MCHC in the studied rat groups	93
20.	GR activity in liver of the studied rat groups	10
21.	GPx activity in liver of the studied rat groups	10
22.	SOD activity in liver of the studied rat groups	10
23.	MDA concentration in liver of the studied rat groups	10
24. 25.	GSH concentration in liver of the studied rat groups GR activity in brain of the studied rat groups	10 11
26.	GPx activity in brain of the studied rat groups	11
27.	SOD activity in brain of the studied rat groups	11
28.	MDA concentration in brain of the studied rat groups	11
29.	GSH concentration in brain of the studied rat groups	11
30.	Serum AST activity in the studied rat groups	12
31.	Serum ALT activity in the studied rat groups	12
32.	Serum ALP activity in the studied rat groups	12
33.	Serum total bilirubin concentration in the studied rat groups	12
34.	Serum urea concentration in the studied rat groups	13
35.	Serum creatinine concentration in the studied rat groups	13
36.	Serum uric acid concentration in the studied rat groups	13
37.	Histopathological examination of liver tissue	13