



Faculty of Education
Department of Biological
and Geological Sciences

*Physiological Studies of Psidium guajava Leaf Extract and
Glibenclamide Drug on Streptozotocin Induced Diabetic Male
Albino Rats*

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قالوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	II
List of Figures	III
List of Abbreviations	VI
Abstract	VIII
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work.....	5
Review of Literature.....	6
▪ Diabetes Mellitus.....	6
▪ Oxidative Stress & Antioxidants.....	31
▪ Guava Leaf Extract.....	39
Materials and Methods.....	49
Results.....	71
Discussion.....	138
Summary and Conclusion.....	184
References.....	191
Arabic Summary.....	--

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the body weight gain (gm) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	72
2	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 15 and 30 days on the serum level of glucose (md/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	76
3	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the serum level of insulin (ng/l) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	79
4	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on AST (IU/L), ALT (IU/L), ALP (IU/L) activities and Bilirubin (mg/dl) level in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	83
5	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the serum levels of HDL (mg/ml), LDL (mg/ml), triglycerides (mg/ml) and total cholesterol (mg/ml) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	88
6	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on serum total protein level (g/dl) and serum albumin level (g/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	92
7	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on levels of creatinine (mg/dl), urea (mg/dl) and uric acid (mg/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	95

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. No.	Figure	Page
1	Insulin secretion (Cartailler & Jean-Philippe, 2007).	11
2	Mechanism of action of sulfonylurea.	28
3	The chemical structures of <i>Psidium guajava</i> leaves Mittal <i>et al.</i> (2010).	45
4	Chemical structures streptozotocin.	50
5	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the body weight gain (gm) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	73
6	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 15 and 30 days on the serum level of glucose (md/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotoci.	77
7	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the serum level of insulin (ng/l) (in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	80
8	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on AST (IU/L), ALT (IU/L), ALP (IU/L) activities and Bilirubin (mg/dl) level in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	84-85
9	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on the serum levels of HDL (mg/ml), LDL (mg/ml), triglycerides (mg/ml) and total cholesterol (mg/ml) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	89-90
10	Effect of daily oral administration of guava leaf extract	93

Fig. No.	Figure	Page
	(GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on serum total protein level (g/dl) and serum albumin level (g/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	
11	Effect of daily oral administration of Psidium guava leaf extract (GU) (500 mg/kg b.w), glibenclamide (GLB)(5 mg/kg b.w) and GU+GLB for 30 days on levels of creatinine (mg/dl), urea (mg/dl) and uric acid (mg/dl) in rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin.	96-97
12-13	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of the pancreas of control rat	103
14-15	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of the β -cells in pancreas for anti-insulin antibodies of control rat.	105
16-17	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of diabetic rat pancreas.	107
18	Photomicrograph of transverse section of the β -cells in pancreas with anti-insulin antibodies of diabetic rat.	109
19-20	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of the diabetic rat pancreas treated with guava leaf extract.	111
21	Photomicrograph of transverse section show insulin content of the β cells in the pancreas of diabetic rat treated with guava leaf extract.	113
22	Photomicrographs of transverse section of Diabetic rat pancreas treated with glibenclamide .	115
23	Photomicrograph of transverse section show insulin content of the β cells in the pancreas of diabetic rat treated with glibenclamide.	115
24	Photomicrograph of transverse section of the Diabetic rat pancreas treated with mixture of guava leaf extract and glibenclamide.	117
25	Photomicrograph of transverse section show insulin content of the β cells in the pancreas of diabetic rat treated with mixture of guava leaf extract and glibenclamide.	117

Fig. No.	Figure	Page
26-27	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of the control rat liver	121
28-29	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of Liver tissue in the diabetic group	123
30	Photomicrograph of transverse section of diabetic rat liver treated with guava leaf extract	125
31	Photomicrograph of transverse section of diabetic rat liver treated with glibenclamide.	125
32	Photomicrograph of transverse section of diabetic rat liver treated with mixture of guava leaf extract and glibenclamide.	127
33	Photomicrograph of transverse section of control rat kidney	131
34-35	Photomicrographs of transverse sections of diabetic rat kidney.	133
36	Photomicrograph of transverse section of diabetic rats kidney treated with guava leaf extract.	135
37	Photomicrograph of transverse section of diabetic rats kidney treated with glibenclamide.	135
38	Photomicrograph of transverse section of the diabetic rat kidney treated with mixture of guava leaf extract and glibenclamide.	137

LIST OF Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Meaning
DM	Diabetes mellitus
FBGL	fasting blood glucose level
i.p.	intraperitoneal
IP3	Inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate
ER	endoplasmic reticulum
β-cells	beta cells
GIP	glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide
GLUT2	glucose transporter
IDDM	insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
PARP	poly ADP-ribose polymerase
K⁺	potassium
Ca²⁺	calcium
NAD⁺	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NIDDM	non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
DKA	diabetic ketoacidosis
HNC	hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma
LA	lactic acidosis
ROS	reactive oxygen species
AGEs	advanced glycation endproducts
TZD	thiazolidinedione
SGLT2	sodium-glucose co-transporter
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
AST	Aspartate Amino Transferase
ALT	Alanine Aminotransferase
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase
HDL	High Density Lipoprotein
LPL	Lipoprotein Lipase
LDL	Low Density Lipoproteins

Abbreviations	Meaning
GU	guava leaf extract
GLB	glibenclamide
8-OHdG	8-hydroxyl-20-deoxyguanosine
STZ	streptozotocin
<i>P. guajava</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
HSCCC method	high-speed counter-current chromatography
WHO	World Health Organization
VLDL	very low-density lipoprotein
PK	protein kinase
NOS	nitrous oxide synthase
K- ATP	ATP-sensitive potassium channels
T2D	Type 2 diabetes
TBA	thiobarbituric acid
HMOX	Heme oxygenase
BLVRA	biliverdin reductase
TBil	total bilirubin
DBil	direct bilirubin
POD	peroxidase
GOD	Glucose oxidase
H₂O₂	hydrogen peroxide
ANOVA	analysis of variance
HIER	heat-induced epitope retrieval

Abstract

The present study was conducted to evaluate the anti-diabetic effect of aqueous extract of guava leaf using streptozotocin–induced diabetic rat. It also compares between the antidiabetic efficacy of guava leaf extract, glibenclamide and their combinations. The present aim was achieved by measuring the serum levels of glucose and insulin together with the histopathological and immunohistochemical changes in pancreatic tissue and insulin content in β cells. The present study extended to investigate the changes in the functions of liver, kidney and lipid profile in the rat model of diabetes, rat model of diabetes treated with guava leaf extract, glibenclamide and their combinations.

Male albino rats were randomly divided into two groups A, B. The first group A served as negative control (n=6) and received daily i.p injections of physiological saline solution (0.9%) for 4 weeks. In the other group (B), rats received a single i.p injection of SZT (60 mg/kg) to obtain the rat model of diabetes. The diabetic rats were further divided into four subgroups (6 each): positive control, diabetic rats treated daily with guava leaf extract (500 mg/ kg, orally), diabetic rats treated

daily with glibenclamide (5 mg/kg, orally) and diabetic rats treated daily with a combination between guava leaf extract (500 mg/kg) and glibenclamide (5 mg/kg) for 4 weeks.

Induction of diabetes in rats by intra peritoneal injection of STZ led to a significant decrease in serum insulin level and a significant increase in blood glucose level. This was associated with a significant increase in AST, ALT, ALP, bilirubin, total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, creatinine, urea and uric acid. There were also decreases in the levels of HDL, total protein and albumin as compared with control group. Histological examination of the pancreatic, hepatic and renal tissues showed marked histopathological changes. Immunological changes in pancreatic tissue were observed in diabetic rats induced by STZ. In diabetic rats, pancreatic tissue showed necrosis of the islet tissues, together with moderate congestion of the blood vessels. Liver tissue in diabetic group showed various degrees of pathological changes such as centrilobular fatty degeneration, cloudy swelling as well as necrosis of hepatic cells. The changes in kidney tissue were manifested as shrinkage of Malpighian corpuscles and dilatation of Bowman's space.

When the diabetic group was treated with guava leaf extract, rats showed a control-like insulin level associated with a decrease

in the level of blood glucose. In addition, an improvement in the activities of AST, ALT and ALP and the levels of bilirubin, total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, creatinine, urea and uric acid was recorded as compared to the diabetic group. There was an improvement in the levels of HDL, total protein and albumin. Histological examination of the pancreatic, hepatic and renal tissues revealed an improvement of most alterations that were observed in the diabetic rats.

On the other hand, the diabetic group treated with glibenclamide revealed an improvement in serum insulin level and a decrease in the levels of blood glucose level which were less prominent than in case of guava leaf extract treatment. Glibenclamide reduced the elevated activity of ALT and ALP and the elevated levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, creatinine, urea and uric acid induced by STZ. However, glibenclamide failed to induce any improvement in AST, bilirubin and HDL level. Histological examination of the pancreas showed an improvement but to a lesser degree than that observed after guava extract. Treatment with glibenclamide showed few pathological changes of the hepatocytes. Glibenclamide improved the changes induced in renal tissue as compared to the diabetic group.