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***Assesment of Aloe vera, Azadirachta indica and Moringa
oleifera aqueous extracts on induced hepatotoxicity in rat***

Submitted for the degree of Master of Science as a partial
fulfillment for requirements of the Master of Science

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2016



جامعة عين شمس
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تأثير مستخلصات الصبار و النيم و المورينغا على تحسين التسمم الكبدي المستحث في الجرذان

رسالة مقدمة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في العلوم كجزء مكمل لمتطلبات رسالة
الماجستير بكلية العلوم
مقدمة من

رحاب عبد القادر على أحمد سلامة
(بكالوريوس العلوم في الكيمياء الحيوية- ٢٠١٠)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to The Almighty God for establishing me to complete this work.

I am indebted to my professor Dr. Magdy Mahmoud, Professor of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University for his valuable supervision and support through all stages of this work.

I wish to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Mahmoud Badr, Biochemistry Fellow, Ain Shams University Hospitals for his guidance and valuable efforts through this study.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Professor Ahmed Osman the principle of the Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University for providing me with all necessary facilities.

I consider it an honor to work with Dr. Marwa Shakweer, Lecturer of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University.

I place on record, my sincere gratitude to Dr. Sabry Shaarawy Principle of the animal house at the National Cancer Institute for his great help to complete this work.

I owe my deepest gratitude to my husband Mahmoud Elgenedy; he continually and convincingly conveyed a spirit of adventure in regard to research and encourages me to proceed my study. Without his guidance and persistent help this dissertation would not have been possible.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude for my parents and my sisters for their prayers and valuable support through the whole stages of this work.

Finally I introduce this work to my children.

ABSTRACT

Eighty albino rats have been divided into ten groups. First group was fed on a basal diet while the second group was administered paraffin (10 ml/kg body weight) through gavage for four days. The third to the tenth groups received (5 ml/kg b. wt.) CCl₄: liquid paraffin (2:1) for three days followed by (10 ml/kg body weight) CCl₄: liquid paraffin (2:1) for one day through gavage. Group three kept without any treatment, other groups then received (AV) (60 mg/kg body weight), (MO) (200 mg/kg body weight), (N) (200 mg /kg body weight), bi-extract of (AV+N), bi-extracts of (AV+MO), bi-extract of (MO+N), and tri-extracts of (AV+N+MO) respectively for 36 days. The liver and blood were studied for hepatotoxicity and antioxidant indices.

Biochemical and histopathological analysis revealed that CCl₄ elevated plasma liver enzymes (aspartate transaminase, alanine aminotransferase, and gamma glutamyl transferase). Carbon tetrachloride also caused an elevation in erythrocyte content of glutathione with a concomitant increase in the plasma malondialdehyd content, along with marked atrophy of hepatocytes. However, these effects were ameliorated by the treatment of rats with the different extracts.

Results showed that administration of the aquatic extracts of *Aloe vera*, Neem and Moringa (separately/mixedly) played a therapeutic role against CCl₄-induced liver damage by improving liver enzyme activities, blood antioxidant parameters, and liver histopathological picture of intoxicated rats.

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LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

AGE	Analogy to advanced glycation end-products
ALE	Advanced lipoxidation end-products
ALT	Alanine aminotransferase
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
AV	Mono aqueous extract of <i>Aloe vera</i>
b. wt.	Body weight
CAT	Catalase
CDDP	Cisplatin, cis-diamminedichloroplatinum
CH ₂ (CHO) ₂	1,3-Propanedial
DPPH	2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl
DNPH	2,4- Dinitrophenylhydrazine
DTNB	5,5` dithiobis (2-nitrobenzoic acid)
EPR	Electron paramagnetic resonance

FRAP	Ferric reducing ability of plasma
GPx	Glutathione peroxidase
GSH	Reduced glutathione
HE	Hematoxylin and eosin
IL	Interleukin
I.p.	intra-peritoneally
MDA	Malondialdehyde
MNLE	Methanolic neem leaves extract
MO	Mono aqueous extract of Moringa
N	Mono aqueous extract of Neem
NO	Nitric oxide
Ppb	Parts-per-Billion
PUFA	Poly unsaturated fatty acid
ROS	Reactive Oxygen species
SOD	Superoxide dismutase

TBA	Thiobarbituric acid
TGFs	Transforming growth factors
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Exposure to toxic chemicals, environmental pollutants and drugs can cause cellular injuries through metabolic activation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Szymonik-Lesiuk, *et al.* 2003). Carbon tetrachloride is used to induce hepatotoxicity in animal models through lipid peroxidation. Flavonoids are a large group of polyphenolic compounds that play an important role in detoxification of free radicals and are markedly found in fruits, vegetables, and medicinal plants (Potter 1997). *Moringa oleifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Aloe vera* are phenolic rich plants which have remarkable medical importances. This study has investigated the effect of *Moringa oleifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Aloe vera* mono, bi-, and tri aqueous extracts on rats received (5 ml/kg b. wt.) for three days followed by (10 ml/ kg b. wt.) CCl₄: liquid paraffin (2:1). Protective effect of *Moringa oleifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Aloe vera* on plasma liver enzymes, proteins, antioxidant and liver pathology in CCl₄-induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

This study aims to identify the correlation between *Moringa oleifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Aloe vera*