

Faculty of women for Arts, Science & Education Zoology Department

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVE ROLE OF ARABIC GUM AND VITAMIN E ON KIDNEY AND LIVER INJURY INDUCED BY FOOD FLAVOUR CINNAMALDEHYDE IN YOUNG MALE ALBINO RATS

A thesis submitted
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of (M. Sc.) in Zoology

By

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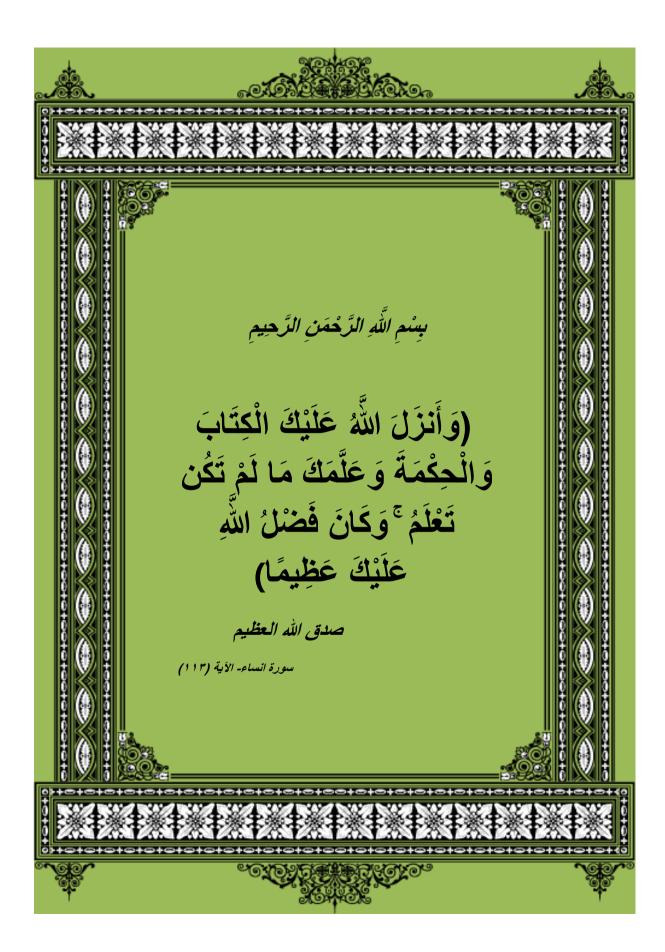
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(2018)



Dedication

TO my Husband,

TO my Mother,

TO my brothers,

And
TO my sisters,

Wishing them all the best.

QUALIFICATIONS

Name: Amal Abdelrhman Mostafa Shahin

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Title: Assessment of the effective role of Arabic Gum and vitamin E on kidney and liver injury induced by food flavour Cinnamaldehyde in young male albino rats.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I feel always indebted to *ALLAH*, the kindest and most merciful.

No, words can be sufficient to express my deepest gratitude to *Prof. Dr. Sanaa M. Rifaat Wahba*, Professor of Histology and Histochemistry, Department of Zoology, Faculty of women for Arts, science & Education, Ain Shams University, for her close supervision and continuous assistance during the investigation. To her I owe a great deal for her sincere guidance. I will never forget her unlimited help.

I am greatly obliged to *Prof. Dr. Walaa Ahmed Moustafa*, Professor of Physiology, Department of Zoology, Faculty of women for Arts, science & Education, Ain Shams University. To her I am greatly indebted for suggesting and planning the subject, valuable advice and immeasurable time given.

I would like also to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to *Prof. Dr. Nora El-Hoseany Mohamed Shaheen*, Professor of physiology, Department of Zoology, Faculty of women for Arts, science & Education, Ain Shams University, for her guidance in this work and for helping in the practical part reading and revision of all parts of this thesis.

ABSTRACT



Cinnamaldehyde (CNMA) as a food additive is present in low concentrations in human food. It is commercially prepared by the condensation reaction of benzaldehyde and acetaldehyde and chemically related to toxicologically more active compounds. Accordingly attempts have been undertaken to protect the body from such toxicity as Gum Arabic (GA) which is a natural product and Vitamin E(VE) as antioxidants. To meet this goal, sixty young adult male albino rats were used to study the therapeutic role of GA and/or VE on liver and kidney injury induced by overdose of CNMA.

Sixty rats were divided into six groups each comprising 10 rats: Control group orally received distilled water, fifty CNMA rats orally received dose 73.5 mg/kg b. wt. of CNMA dissolved in distilled water daily for 3 months then they were divided into: CNMA rats at zero time, CNMA group at 30 days followed without any treatment for another 30 days as a recovery period, CNMA+GA therapeutic group orally administered GA at a dose 7.5 g/kg b. wt. daily for another 30 days, CNMA+VE therapeutic orally administered VE at a dose 1g/kg b. wt. daily for another 30 days, CNMA+mixture therapeutic group orally administered mixture of GA and VE at doses 7.5 g/kg b. wt. and 1g/kg b. wt. of GA and VE respectively daily for another 30 days.

At the end of experimental period, biochemical, histological and molecular studies were assessed. Biochemical analysis of serum showed that induction with CNMA without treatment revealed a significant decrease in total protein and albumin levels and a significant increase in urea, creatinine levels and serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and γ -