

# Effect of ethanolic extract of *Cassia occidentalis* Linn. for the management of alloxan-induced diabetic rats

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## ABSTRACT

**Aim:** As per traditional claims, root, bark, leaf and flower of the plant *Cassia occidentalis* Linn. (Caesalpiaceae) have been reported to possess antidiabetic activity. Based on this traditional indication, the aim of this study was to evaluate the antidiabetic activity of ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* in normal and alloxan induced diabetic rats. **Materials and Methods:** Ethanolic extract of the whole plant of *C. occidentalis* was orally tested at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg for evaluating the hypoglycemic effect in normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats. In addition, changes in body weight, serum cholesterol, triglyceride and total protein levels, assessed in the ethanol extract treated diabetic rats were compared with diabetic control and normal animals. Histopathologic observations during 21 days of treatment were also evaluated. **Results:** Ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* produced a significant reduction in fasting blood glucose levels in the normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg body weight. Treatment with ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* in normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats led to a dose-dependent fall in blood sugar levels. Significant differences were observed in serum lipid profiles (cholesterol and triglyceride), serum protein and changes in body weight in ethanolic extract treated diabetic animals, when compared with the diabetic control and normal animals. Concurrent histopathologic studies of the pancreas of these animals showed comparable regeneration by ethanolic extract, which were earlier necrosed by alloxan. **Conclusion:** Ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* exhibited significant antidiabetic activity in normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats. The rats also showed improvement in parameters like body weight and lipid profiles and also, histopathologic studies showed regeneration of  $\beta$ -cells of pancreas and so it might be of value in the treatment of diabetes.

**Key words:** Antidiabetic activity, *Cassia occidentalis*, histopathology, alloxan

## INTRODUCTION

In conventional therapy, type I diabetes is treated with exogenous insulin and type 2 with oral hypoglycemic agents (sulfonylureas, biguanides, etc.).<sup>[1]</sup> In traditional practice, medicinal plants are used in many countries to control diabetes mellitus.<sup>[2]</sup> Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder resulting from insulin deficiency, characterized by hyperglycemia, altered metabolism of carbohydrates, protein and lipids, and an increased risk of vascular complication.<sup>[3]</sup>

Diabetes mellitus has recently been identified by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) as one of the refractory diseases for which satisfactory treatment is

not available in modern allopathic system of medicine and suitable herbal preparations are to be investigated. A large number of plant preparations have been reported to possess antidiabetic activity over the last several decades. Researchers in India have documented the use of over 150 plants in various families with hypoglycemic activity.<sup>[4]</sup>

*Cassia occidentalis* Linn. (COL) Family Caesalpiaceae is a common weed scattered from the foothills of Himalayas to West Bengal, South India, Burma, and Sri Lanka.<sup>[5]</sup> The plant is a diffuse (usually annual) undershrub with loosely spreading branches 60–150 cm long, found throughout India, up to an altitude of 1500 m.<sup>[6]</sup> Different parts of this plant have been reported to possess anti-inflammatory,<sup>[7]</sup> antihepatotoxic,<sup>[8]</sup> antibacterial<sup>[9]</sup> and antiplasmodial activities.<sup>[10]</sup> They possess purgative, tonic, febrifugal, expectorant and diuretic properties. The plant is also used to cure sore eyes, hematuria, rheumatism, typhoid, asthma and disorder of hemoglobin and is also reported to cure leprosy. An infusion of the bark is given in diabetes. A wide range of chemical constituents isolated from *C. occidentalis* including sennoside,<sup>[11]</sup> anthraquinone glycoside,<sup>[12]</sup> fatty oils,

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flavonoids, glycosides,<sup>[13]</sup> galactomannan, polysaccharides and tannins.<sup>[14]</sup> Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the antidiabetic potential of ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* (COL) on fasting blood sugar levels and biochemical parameters such as serum cholesterol, total protein and triglyceride. Histologic examination was also carried out on hematoxylin-eosin stained sections of pancreatic tissue.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Plant material

The plant of *C. occidentalis* (COL) was collected from Kaaripatti, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, with the help of a field botanist. The plant of COL had been authenticated by Prof. A. Balasubramanian, horticulturist, director of ABS Botanical Conservation, Research and Training Centre, Kaaripatti, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India (Ref. no. ABSRTC/08/A-4069). The whole plant was dried initially under shade. It was preserved in tightly closed container and powdered as per the requirements.

### Preparation of extracts

The dried whole plant was subjected to size reduction to a coarse powder by using dry grinder and passed through sieve. About 150 g of this powder was packed into soxhlet apparatus and extracted with ethanol for 72 hours (percentage yield 1.49%). The solvent was recovered by distillation *in vacuo* and the extract was stored in a desiccator and used for subsequent experiments.

### Preliminary phytochemical screening

Ethanolic extract of COL was subjected to various qualitative tests for the identification of various plant constituents present in this species.<sup>[15,16]</sup>

### Animals

Healthy adult male Wistar albino rats between 2 and 3 months of age and weighing about 150–200 g were used for the study. The animals were housed in polypropylene cages, maintained under standard conditions (12 hours light:2 hours dark cycle; 25 ± 30°C; 35–60% humidity). They were fed with standard rat pellet diet (Hindustan Lever Ltd., Mumbai, India) and water *ad libitum*. The Institutional Animal Ethical Committee of VNS, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India (778/03/c/CPCSEA) approved the study.

### Sample collection

Blood samples were collected by retro-orbital plexus puncture method from overnight fasted rats under light ether anesthesia and blood glucose levels were estimated using Accu-chek Active™ glucose strips in Accu-chek Active Test Meter.

### Acute toxicity study

Normal healthy rats were divided into five groups of six animals each. Different doses (100, 250, 500, 750 and 1000 mg/kg body weight) of ethanolic extract of plant COL were administered orally. The rats were observed continuously for 2 hours for behavioral, neurological and autonomic profiles and after 24 and 72 hours for any lethality.<sup>[17]</sup>

### Antihyperglycemic studies

#### Normal fasted rat model

For normoglycemic study, albino rats were divided into four groups ( $n = 6$ ) and were orally administered 2% gum acacia solution, 0.5 g/kg of metformin,<sup>[18]</sup> ethanolic extract 100 and 200 mg/kg body weight, respectively. The blood glucose levels were measured just prior to and 2, 4 and 6 hours after drug administration.<sup>[19]</sup>

#### Alloxan-induced diabetic rat model

Diabetes was induced in rats by injecting 120 mg/kg of alloxan monohydrate intraperitoneally in 0.9% w/v NaCl to overnight fasted rats. The rats were then kept for the next 24 hours on 10% glucose solution, in their cases to prevent hypoglycemia.<sup>[20]</sup> After 72 hours of injection, rats with marked hyperglycemia (fasting blood glucose > 250 mg/dl) were selected and used for study. The selected diabetic animals were divided into four groups ( $n = 6$ ). Also, one more group of normal non-alloxanized animals was added in the study. Group I (normal control or non-alloxanized rats); group II (untreated diabetic control rats) received a single oral dose of 0.5 ml/100 g of the vehicle; group III diabetic rats were treated orally with metformin (0.5 g/kg) as the reference drug. Groups IV and V treated orally with ethanolic extract at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg body weight, respectively. Treatment was continued for 21 consecutive days and fasting blood glucose levels were estimated on days 0, 1, 7, 14 and 21 in all these groups of animals.<sup>[21]</sup>

#### Estimation of biochemical parameters

On day 21, blood was collected from retro-orbital plexus of the overnight fasted rats under light ether anesthesia and kept aside for half an hour for clotting. Serum was separated by centrifuging the sample at 6000 rpm for 20 minutes. The serum was analyzed for total protein (Biuret method),<sup>[22]</sup> Cholesterol oxidase and Para-aminophenazone (CHOD-PAP method)<sup>[23]</sup> and Glycerol phosphate oxidase (GPO method).<sup>[24]</sup>

#### Histopathologic studies

The whole pancreas of each animal from all the groups was subjected to histopathologic study. The whole pancreas was removed after sacrificing the animal under ether anesthesia and was collected in 10% formalin solution and immediately processed by the paraffin technique. Sections of 5 μm thickness were cut and stained by hematoxylin and

eosin (H and E) for histologic examination.<sup>[25]</sup>

### Statistical analysis

All the values of body weight, fasting blood sugar, and biochemical estimations were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard error of mean (SEM). The results are analyzed for statistical significance using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's test.  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Effect on blood glucose level in normal fasted rats

Effect of the ethanolic extract on the fasting blood sugar level of normal rats is shown in Table 1. Treatment with ethanolic extract in normal fasted rats at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg resulted in significant decrease in the elevated blood glucose levels ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ , respectively) as compared to the control group. In normal rats, treatment with ethanolic extract of COL led to a dose-dependent fall in blood sugar levels.

### Effect on fasted blood glucose level in alloxan-induced diabetic rats

Effect of the ethanolic extract on the fasting blood sugar level of alloxan-induced diabetic rats is shown in Table 2. Treatment with ethanolic extract in diabetic rats at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg resulted in significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) and dose-dependent decrease in the elevated blood glucose levels as compared to the control.

### Effect on biochemical parameters

Ethanolic extract treated diabetic rats exhibited significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) difference in serum lipid profiles (cholesterol and triglyceride), serum protein [Table 3] at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg, when compared with the diabetic control and normal animals.

### Effect on body weight of animals

Significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) difference was observed with regard to changes in body weight [Table 4] in ethanolic extract treated diabetic animals at the doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg as compared to diabetic control and normal animals.

### Histopathologic studies

Figures 1a–e depicts the islets of the pancreas of rats in different groups. Photomicrographs (a) of normal healthy control group show normal acini and normal cellular population in the islets of langerhans. However, in the alloxan only treated rat, there is extensive damage of the islets of langerhans and they appear to be irregular (b). Treatment of diabetic rats with metformin shows moderate expansion of cellular population and size of islet cells (c). However, ethanolic extract treatment in diabetic rats shows partial restoration of normal cellular population and size of islet cells. Treatment of diabetic rats with ethanolic extract at the dose of 200 mg/kg shows more restoration of normal cellular population and size of islet in comparison to the dose of 100 mg/kg (d, e).

The result obtained from the data indicates that ethanolic extract of COL exhibited significant antidiabetic activity in normal and alloxan-induced hyperglycemic rats. Ethanol

**Table 1: Effect of ethanolic extract of COL on blood glucose level in normal rats**

Groups	Treatment	Blood glucose concentration (mg/dl)			
		0 hour	2 hours	4 hours	6 hours
I	Control (vehicle 2% gum acacia)	87.2 $\pm$ 1.1	85.3 $\pm$ 0.4	85.1 $\pm$ 0.6	86.6 $\pm$ 0.3
II	Metformin (0.5 g/kg)	88.5 $\pm$ 0.9	61.5 $\pm$ 1.2**	56 $\pm$ 1.4**	62 $\pm$ 2.1**
III	Ethanolic extract (100 mg/kg)	87.7 $\pm$ 2.4	78.9 $\pm$ 2.2*	73.5 $\pm$ 1.9**	78.7 $\pm$ 1.8**
IV	Ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg)	89.4 $\pm$ 1.2	70.5 $\pm$ 2.4**	68 $\pm$ 2.0**	72.8 $\pm$ 1.3**

All the values are given as mean  $\pm$  SEM for groups of six animals each; \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$  as compared to control (vehicle)

**Table 2: Effect of 3-week treatment with ethanolic extract of COL on blood glucose level in alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) induced diabetic rats**

Group	Blood glucose concentration (mg/dl)				
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21
Normal control (vehicle 2% gum acacia) (group I)	87.5 $\pm$ 1.6	88.3 $\pm$ 1.5	88.8 $\pm$ 1.3	89.7 $\pm$ 1.9	90.4 $\pm$ 1.3
Diabetic control (vehicle 2% gum acacia) (group II)	262 $\pm$ 5.3	272.6 $\pm$ 2.7**	280 $\pm$ 1.2**	293.6 $\pm$ 2.2**	313.2 $\pm$ 3.6**
Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + metformin (0.5 g/kg) (group III)	272.2 $\pm$ 6.3	208.1 $\pm$ 3.6**	165.3 $\pm$ 4.2**	107.7 $\pm$ 3.2**	95.5 $\pm$ 1.4**
Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (100 mg/kg) (group IV)	255.4 $\pm$ 7.7	223.3 $\pm$ 7.2**	196.3 $\pm$ 7.7**	173.6 $\pm$ 7.3**	154.1 $\pm$ 6.2**
Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg) (group V)	261.1 $\pm$ 6.6	214.6 $\pm$ 3.8**	176 $\pm$ 3.5**	140.4 $\pm$ 1.2**	112.2 $\pm$ 2.4**

All values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM (n = 6); \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; group II compared with I; groups III, IV and V compared with II

**Table 3: Effects of ethanolic extract of COL on some biochemical parameters in alloxan-induced diabetic rats (on 21<sup>st</sup> day)**

Groups	Treatment	Cholesterol (mg/dl)	Triglyceride (mg/dl)	Total protein (g/dl)
I	Normal control (vehicle)	86.65 ± 1.83	85.62 ± 3.22	7.20 ± 0.23
II	Diabetic control (vehicle)	153.88 ± 4.19**	189.86 ± 1.74**	4.73 ± 0.53**
III	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + metformin	92.03 ± 1.09**	94.13 ± 1.20**	6.95 ± 0.07**
IV	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (100 mg/kg)	126.32 ± 1.49**	137.20 ± 2.51**	6.33 ± 0.04**
V	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg)	101.71 ± 2.12**	117.98 ± 3.12**	6.58 ± 0.19**

All values are expressed as mean ± SEM (n = 6); \*\*P < 0.01; group II compared with I; groups III, IV and V compared with II

**Table 4: Effect of ethanolic extracts of COL on body weight in alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) induced diabetic rats**

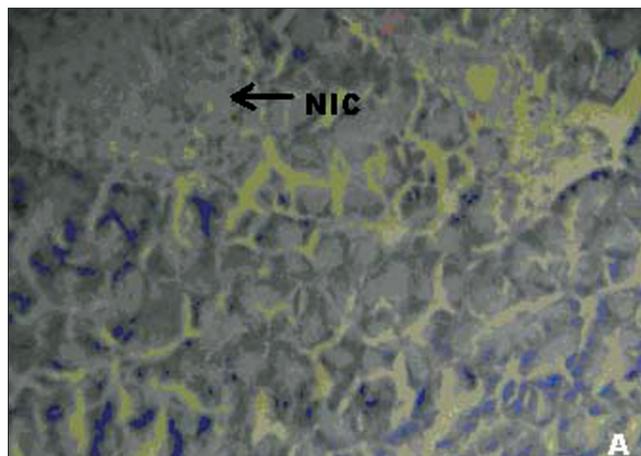
Groups	Treatment	Body weight (g)	
		0 day	21 <sup>st</sup> day
I	Normal control (vehicle)	185.3 ± 4.2	199.8 ± 6.8
II	Diabetic control (vehicle)	188.8 ± 3.8	164.7 ± 7.2**
III	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + metformin(0.5 g/kg)	178.5 ± 4.9	198.6 ± 5.1**
IV	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (100 mg/kg)	183.6 ± 4.6	198.5 ± 6.1**
V	Alloxan (120 mg/kg, i.p.) + ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg)	178.2 ± 5.1	195.3 ± 5.8**

All values are expressed as mean ± SEM (n = 6); group II compared with group I. Groups III, IV and V compared with group II; \*\*P < 0.01

extract administration resulted in a marked decrease in blood glucose levels at both dose levels, i.e., 100 and 200 mg/kg. Alloxan-induced diabetic rats administered ethanolic extract at a dose of 100 mg/kg showed 12.64, 23.20, 32.07 and 39.76% decline in the blood glucose levels on 1, 7, 14 and 21 days, respectively, whereas ethanolic extract at a dose of 200 mg/kg resulted in 17.75, 32.56, 46.23 and 56.96% decline in the blood glucose level on 1, 7, 14 and 21 days, respectively. They can also improve the condition of diabetes as indicated by parameters like body weight, serum cholesterol, serum triglyceride and total protein.

It is now established that there is a gradual decrease in  $\beta$ -cell function and mass that may occur in individuals at high risk of developing type II diabetes. To prevent loss of  $\beta$ -cell function and mass,  $\beta$ -cell stabilization or regeneration must occur.<sup>[26]</sup> The renewal of  $\beta$ -cells in diabetes has been studied in several animal models. Epicatechin has been shown to act by  $\beta$ -cell regeneration.<sup>[27]</sup> Similarly, *Vinca rosea* extracts also cause regeneration of  $\beta$ -cell in alloxan-induced diabetic rats.<sup>[28]</sup>

Progression of type II diabetes is mainly due to loss of pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell function, which results in increased impairment of patient's ability to produce insulin in response to increased blood glucose.<sup>[29]</sup> Metformin directly improves insulin action and is effective only in the presence

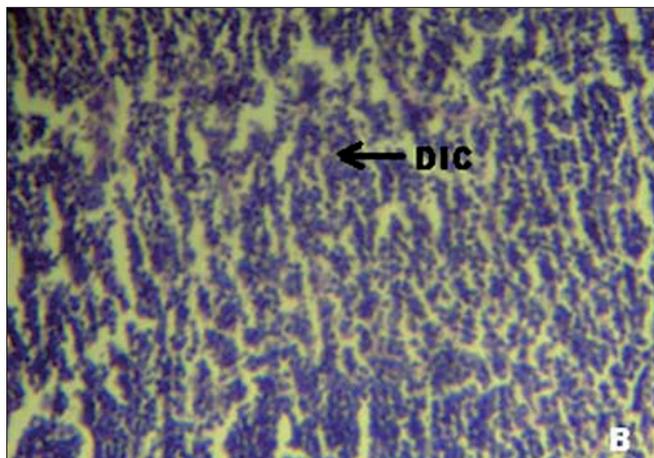


**Figure 1: (A)** Photomicrographs of normal healthy control group's rat showing normal globules of acini with normal islet cells (NIC), (H&E, x400)

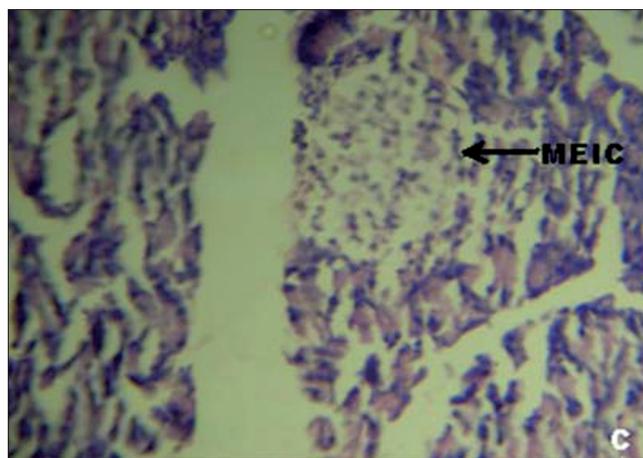
of insulin.<sup>[30]</sup> It is to be seen whether the antidiabetic effect of COL may be due to increased insulin secretion, similar to that observed in metformin.

In our studies, damage of pancreas was observed in alloxan-treated diabetic control rats [Figure 1b] Metformin treated group showed regeneration of  $\beta$ -cells [Figure 1c]. The comparable regeneration was also shown by ethanolic extracts of COL [Figure 1d and e]. Photomicrographs reinforce healing of pancreas by ethanolic extract of COL as a plausible mechanism of their antidiabetic activity.

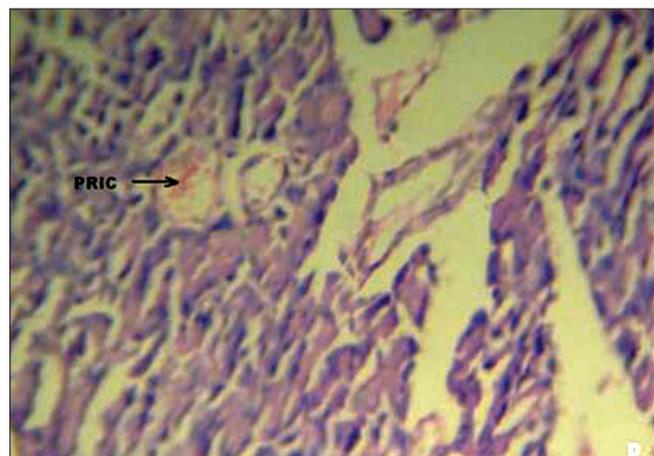
Preliminary phytochemical screening of COL revealed the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, proteins and amino acids, sterols, carbohydrates, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, saponins and tannins. The antidiabetic activity of COL may be due to the presence of flavonoids. It is reported that flavonoid components are associated with active biological principles of most medicinal plants having hypoglycemic and antidiabetic properties.<sup>[31]</sup> However, the extract should further be subjected to bioactivity guided drug discovery to isolate the lead compound responsible for antidiabetic activity and to explore the possible mechanism of action.



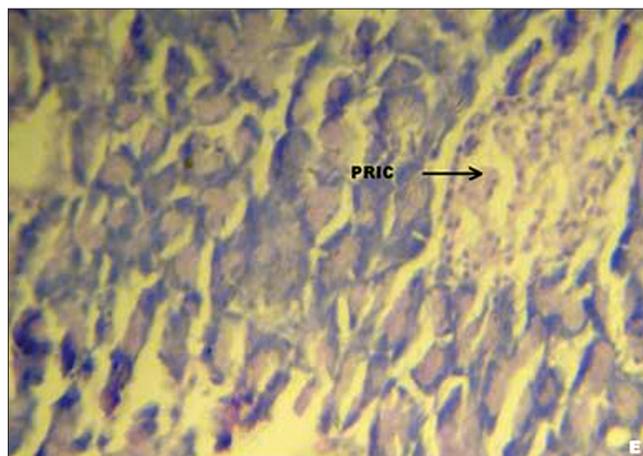
**Figure 2:** (B) Photomicrographs of diabetic control group's rat showing damaged islet cells (DIC), (H&E, x400)



**Figure 3:** (C) Photomicrographs of standard (Metformin 0.5 g/mg) treated group's rat showing moderate expansion of islet cells (MEIC), (H&E, x400)



**Figure 4:** (D) Photomicrographs of ethanolic extract (100 mg/kg) treated group's rat showing partial restoration of islet cells (PRIC), (H&E, x400)



**Figure 5:** (E) Photomicrographs of ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg) treated group's rat showing partial restoration of islet cells (PRIC), (H&E, x400)

## CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that ethanolic extract of *C. occidentalis* exhibited significant antidiabetic activity in normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats. The extract also resulted in improvement in parameters like body weight and lipid profile as well as regeneration of  $\beta$ -cells of pancreas and so it might be of value in the treatment of diabetes.

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