

Hepatoprotective Effects of Red Beet Roots and Silymarin on Liver Toxicity Induced by Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄) in Rats

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Abstract

The present work aims to investigate the potential protective effect of beet root juice and silymarin in liver toxicity and liver fibrosis induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) in rats. Sixty (60) male rats of Sprague Dawley strain each weighting (145±5g) were randomly divided into 6 groups (n=10). After 8 weeks blood was collected to obtain serum to estimate enzymes (ALT, AST, GGT and ALP activity) and collagen IV levels. Liver tissue was removed for measuring hydroxyproline contents and histological examination using Haematoxylin, Eosin and Sirius red stains for fibrosis. The ALT, AST, GGT and ALP activity showed a highly significant increase (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. On the other hand, treatment with beet root juice and silymarin significantly (<0.05) decreased than that of CCl₄ group. Collagen IV levels and the hydroxyproline contents were significantly increased (<0.001) in CCl₄ group, while after treatment with silymarin, beet root juice or a combination of them there was a slightly decrease in collagen IV levels and the hydroxyproline contents than that of CCl₄ group.

The histopathology of hepatic tissues at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats showed disturbed liver architecture with cloudy swelling of hepatocytes, fatty changes (degeneration) and portal fibrosis. While rats treated with beet root juice or silymarin showed slightly disturbed liver architecture. Further, examination for liver fibrosis using Sirius red stain in liver sections showed diffuse sub-segmentations of the portal lobules in CCl₄ intoxicated rats, while rats injected with CCl₄ and treated with beet root juice and silymarin showed very minimal portal fibrosis.

Keywords: beet; CCl₄; fibrosis; liver toxicity; silymarin.

Introduction

The liver is the main organ of detoxification and is the site of metabolic conversion of endogenous and exogenous compounds. (Balistreri and Rej, 1994). Inflammation and fibrosis of the interlobular bile ducts in the portal tracts result in

blockage of bilirubin drainage system as seen in sclerosing cholangitis and primary biliary cirrhosis. Blockage of interlobular and larger intrahepatic bile ducts is probably the major cause of jaundice in the space-occupying lesions of the liver that are produced in patients with other granulomatous disease, or primary and metastatic hepatic tumors (Whitby *et al.*, 1988). Certain

toxins cause injury to specific hepatocyte organelles. For example, following chronic alcohol ingestion, there may be predominantly mitochondrial damage eventuating in cell death; this sequence can be attributed to oxidation products of ethanol (e.g., acetaldehyde) (Moussavian *et al.*, 1985).

Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) is one of the most used hepatic toxins for experimental induction of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis in laboratory animals (Zasshi, 2006; Tsuchiya *et al.*, 2007). The mechanism of carbon tetrachloride -induced hepatotoxicity, especially necrosis and fatty liver, has long been a challenging subject of many researchers from various fields over the past 50 years. Even though, the mechanisms of tissue damage are different among chemicals and affected tissues, CCl₄ has played a role as a key substance of tissue injury (Madrigal-Santillan *et al.*, 2013). As a result, several important basic mechanisms of tissue damages have emerged; involving metabolic activation, reactive free radical metabolites, lipid peroxidation, covalent binding and disturbance of calcium homeostasis (Zasshi, 2006). Liver damage caused by CCl₄ in mouse model system is closely to analogue of hepatotoxicity in human (Ko and Lim, 2006). In various forms of the liver diseases, serum levels of numerous cytosolic, mitochondrial, and membrane-associated enzymes are increased; the degree of elevation varies with the type of the disease. Subcellular distribution and mechanisms of release of the enzymes from liver tissue are currently regarded as most useful parameters in evaluation of the liver disease (Agarwal *et al.*, 2006).

Red beet (*Beta Vulgaris L.*) root is a vegetable characteristic of the Eastern and Central European diet, and is also used as a popular folk remedy for liver and kidney diseases, for stimulation of the immune and hematopoietic systems, and as a special diet in the treatment of cancer (Kanner *et al.*, 2001; Kapadia *et al.*, 2003). Besides, other active chemicals, beet root contain a unique class of water-soluble, nonphenolic antioxidants, the betalains, including two classes of compounds, red betacyanins (principally betanin) and yellow betaxanthines (Kanner *et al.*, 2001). The antioxidant effects of betalains have been demonstrated mainly in various *in vitro* experiments (Kanner *et al.*, 2001). To date, very few investigations on beetroot activity have been performed *in vivo*. In an early study by Kapadia *et al.* (1996) a commercial extract (betanin) was demonstrated to inhibit two-stage mouse lung and

skin carcinogenesis. Also, Kapadia *et al.* (2003) investigated the cancer chemopreventive potential of betanin in three different experimental skin and liver tumor models in mice. They showed that coadministration of betanin with model carcinogens exhibited a chemopreventive effect on experimental carcinogenesis. The effect was evident as a significant reduction in tumor incidence, multiplicity, and delay in tumor latency period.

Szaefer *et al.* (2014) studied the effect of beet root juice on 7,12-dimethylbenz[a] anthracene (DMBA)-induced damage in liver and mammary gland of female Sprague-Dawley rats and concluded that the activities of all enzymes tested were enhanced in the animals treated with DMBA alone and in combination with beet root juice. The most significant changes in the level of the enzymes tested were observed for NAD (P) H: quinone oxidoreductase-1. In mammary gland, beet root juice induced the level of glutathione S-transferase enzyme involved in detoxification of DMBA active metabolites. The final effects of beet root juice are tissue specific and depend on the class of carcinogen (Szaefer *et al.*, 2014).

Silymarin is a natural compound that is among the species derived from *Silybum marianum*. The plant contains at least seven flavolignans and the flavonoid taxifolin. The most important flavolignans present include silybin, silydianin, and silychristine. Silybin represents between 50% and 70% of the extract from silymarin. Silymarin has been used worldwide for many years as a complementary alternative medicine because of the beneficial effects associated with the treatment of hepatic diseases. The level of silymarin absorption is between 20% and 50%. Silybin is the major compound of silymarin and limiting factors such as low solubility in water, low bioavailability, and poor intestinal absorption reduce its efficacy. New soluble silybin-derived biocompounds (silybinbis-hemisuccinate, β -cyclodextrin complex, silybin-N-methylglucamine, silybin 11-O-phosphate, and silybin-phosphatidylcholine) have thus been designed (Loguercio *et al.*, 2013). Silymarin reduces the incidence of certain cancers (Deep *et al.*, 2007). Su *et al.* (2013), used silymarin on nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells (NPC-TW01) and found an increase in Bcl-2 expression and a decrease in the activated caspase-3 or apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF) with low-dose (80 μ mol l⁻¹) treatment. Silymarin has been reported to have antioxidant, immunomodulatory, anti-fibrotic, anti-proliferative, and antiviral properties. It also

affects the synthesis of RNA and DNA. Furthermore, silymarin maintains the integrity of the hepatocyte membrane and impedes the entrance of toxic substances or xenobiotics. Due to its phenolic nature, it is capable of donating electrons to stabilize free radicals (FR) and reactive oxygen species (ROS). Silymarin also affects intracellular glutathione, which prevents lipoperoxidation of membranes (Karimi *et al.*, 2011). Mazaheri *et al.* (2014) studied the co-administration of silymarin and deferoxamine against kidney, liver and heart iron deposition in male iron overload rat model. They concluded that there was a protective role of silymarin against iron dextran-induced iron deposition in male rats. Al-Rasheed *et al.* (2014) studied the potential impact of silymarin in combination with chlorogenic acid and/or melatonin in combating cardiomyopathy induced by CCl₄. Their results proved that treatment with silymarin in combination with chlorogenic acid and melatonin was the most effective one in ameliorating the toxicity of CCl₄ induced cardiac damage and this may support the use of this combination as an effective drug to treat cardiac damage induced by toxic agents. Rasool *et al.* (2014) investigated hepatoprotective effects of silymarin and glycyrrhizin in combination. They found that CCl₄ induces hepatic damage and their findings indicated that silymarin and glycyrrhizin have hepatoprotective effects against oxidative stress of the liver.

The aim of the present study is to estimate the protective effects of beet root juice and silymarin on liver injury induced by CCl₄ in male rats.

Materials and methods

Sixty male rats of Sprague Dawley strain weighing (145 ±5g) were obtained from Nile center for experimental researches (Mansoura, Egypt). The rats were maintained under standard laboratory conditions in an air conditioned room and housed in stainless steel cages one per cage at temperature 22±3 °C and relative humidity 30-70 %. The animal's diet was given *ad libitum*. Animals were acclimatized for one week prior to experiment.

All chemicals including, carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), and Kits were fine grade chemicals purchased from local distributors (Sigma Co.) Cairo, Egypt. Silymarin was purchased from local pharmacy.

Preparation of beet root juice

Beet roots (*Beta vulgaris L*) were purchased from a local market at Mansoura, Egypt and the plants were authenticated by the Botany Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Mansoura University. The juice was prepared from chopped roots and filtered through stainless steel refinery.

Experimental design

After a period of adaptation on basal diet rats were divided into 6 groups: Group 1, Ten rats fed on basal diet and served as a negative control group. Group 2, Ten rats fed on basal diet and were given *i.p* dose of olive oil (vehicle group). Group 3, Ten rats given *i.p* dose of CCl₄ in olive oil (0.5 mg Kg⁻¹) twice a week to induce chronic damage in the liver, according to the method previously described by Theocharis *et al.* 2001. Group 4, Ten rats given an oral dose 8ml Kg⁻¹day⁻¹ of beet root juice and were injected with CCl₄ in olive oil (0.5 mg Kg⁻¹) twice a week. Group 5, Ten rats given an oral dose (100 mg Kg⁻¹ day⁻¹) of silymarin and were injected with CCl₄ in olive oil (0.5 mg Kg⁻¹) twice a week. Group 6, Ten rats given a combination of an oral dose (8 ml Kg⁻¹day⁻¹) of beet root juice, *i.p* dose (100 mg Kg⁻¹day⁻¹) of silymarin and were injected with CCl₄ in olive oil (0.5 mg Kg⁻¹) twice a week. At the end of the experiment, the animals were fasted overnight, and then they were anaesthetized and sacrificed to obtain blood samples. Each blood sample was placed in dry clean centrifuge tube, and then centrifuged for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm to separate the serum to determine ALT, AST, GGT and ALP.

Determination of serum ALT and AST activities

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activities were assayed in serum samples by the method of Reitman and Frankel (1957) using a commercially available assay kit (Egyptian American Company for Laboratory Services, Egypt).

Determination of serum γ -Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) Activity

The activity of serum γ -Glutamyl Transferase was measured according to the method described by Vázquez-Medina *et al.* (2011).

Determination of serum alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity

The activity of alkaline phosphatase in the serum was assayed by the method described by EL-Aaser and EL-Merzabani (1975).

Determination of serum collagen IV activity

The method is a modified form of that reported by Mandl *et al.* (1953) where collagenase is incubated for 5 hours with collagen. The extent of collagen breakdown was determined by using colorimetric ninhydrin method. The liberated amino acids were expressed as micromoles of leucine per 100 ml serum.

Liver tissues were collected for determination of hepatic hydroxyproline content and histopathological investigation by Haematoxylin, Eosin stain and Sirius red stain for liver fibrosis.

Determination of hepatic hydroxyproline content in liver

The content of hepatic hydroxyproline was determined by using the modified method of Laitinen *et al.* (1974).

The Paraffin blocks preparation

The hepatic tissues were prepared for light microscopy as described by Moussa *et al.* 1984. The fixative which has been used is 10% neutral buffered formalin pH7 (BDH, UK), after the fixation, the tissue is dehydrated by serial ascending concentration of alcohol (BDH, UK), and xylene (BDH, UK), then the tissue is embedded in paraffin wax (Sherwood, USA). The block of paraffin embedding tissue is cutting by microtome (West Germany) 5 μ in thickness. The slide stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin for histopathological examination and Sirius red stain for fibrosis according to the methods of Junqueira *et al.* (1979).

Image analysis

Image analysis method was performed using Image J software, version 1.48 d (developed by Wayne Rasband, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA) (Rasband 1997-2014) and Java (64-bit) engine.

Statistical analysis

One way ANOVA with least significant difference (LSD) Post Hoc test was performed. Data expressed as means \pm SE. Values are expressed as mean \pm SE, * P < 0.001; ** P < 0.01 when compared with control.

Results

Physiological parameters

Rats injected with CCl₄ showed a highly significant increase in ALT activity (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Treatment with silymarin, beet slightly decreased the ALT activity comparing with CCl₄ group. Treatment with a combination of silymarin and beet significantly (<0.05) decreased the ALT activity than that of CCl₄ group. Also, serum AST activity showed a highly significant increase (<0.001) in CCl₄ group and treatment with silymarin significantly (<0.05) decreased the AST activity than that of CCl₄ group. Treatment with beet slightly decreased the AST activity, while treatment with a combination of silymarin and beet significantly decreased the AST activity comparing with CCl₄ group. The mean serum ALP activity is significantly increased (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Also treatment with silymarin, beet or a combination of silymarin and beet slightly decrease the ALP activity than that of CCl₄ group. The mean serum GGT activity showed highly significant increase (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Treatment with silymarin significantly decreased the GGT activity than that of CCl₄ group. Treatment with beet significantly decreased the GGT activity. Also, treatment with a combination of silymarin and beet significantly (<0.05) decreased the GGT activity comparing with CCl₄ group. The mean levels of GGT activity in rats treated with silymarin, beet or a combination almost reached the levels of normal and vehicle groups, these results are represented in Table 1.

Rats injected with CCl₄ shows a highly significant increase in collagen IV, hydroxyproline and image analysis values. Treatment with beet, silymarin or with a combination of them for a period of 8 weeks significantly restored these values, these results are represented in Table 2 showed that the mean collagen IV levels is significantly increased (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Treatment with silymarin and/or beet slightly decreased the collagen IV levels than that of CCl₄ group. However the mean levels of collagen IV levels

in rats treated with silymarin and/ or beet still higher than the collagen IV levels of normal and vehicle groups. The mean hydroxyproline contents showed significantly increased (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Treatment with silymarin and /or beet slightly decreased the

hydroxyproline contents than that of CCl₄ group. The mean levels of hydroxyproline contents in rats treated with silymarin and/or still higher than the hydroxyproline contents of normal and vehicle groups.

Table 1. Effect of red beet and silymarin on ALT, AST, GGT and ALP levels of CCl₄-induced hepatotoxic rats

Groups	ALT	AST	GGT	ALP
Normal control	56.6±9.53 ^{cdef}	64.3±16.05 ^{cdef}	10.4±5.13 ^c	176.4±18.59 ^{cdef}
Vehicle control	64.0±15.82 ^{cdef}	66.0±16.54 ^{cdef}	8.5±4.05 ^c	155.1±19.57 ^{cdef}
CCl ₄	438.8±17.74 ^{abdfg}	478.3±40.83 ^{abdf}	52.9±5.67 ^{abdef}	533.7±51.19 ^{ab}
Silymarin	375.1±22.56 ^{abde}	190.9±19.67 ^{abce}	14.3±2.8 ^c	434.3±38.16 ^{ab}
Beet	420.5±29.49 ^{abd}	409.9±36.85 ^{abdfg}	15.7±3.5 ^c	513.3±37.67 ^{ab}
Silymarin + beet	257.1±19.6 ^{abcef}	168.6±19.44 ^{abce}	14.2±2.98 ^c	430.9±41.87 ^{ab}

Values are expressed as mean ± SE. a, Significant vs normal control. b, Significant vs vehicle control. c, Significant vs CCl₄ group. d, Significant vs silymarin group. e, Significant vs beet group. f, Significant vs silymarin + beet group.

Table 2. Effect of red beet and silymarin on collagen IV, hydroxyproline and image analysis (I.A.) values of CCl₄-induced hepatotoxic rat tissues.

Groups	Collagen IV	Hydroxyproline	I.A.
Normal control	26.6±6.79 ^{cdef}	169.9±7.58 ^{cdef}	0.89±0.16 ^{cdef}
Vehicle control	25.6±6.41 ^{cdef}	167.1±15.78 ^{cdef}	0.91±0.25 ^{cdef}
CCl ₄	119.8±9.57 ^{abdf}	609.7±51.77 ^{abdef}	6.19±0.61 ^{abdf}
Silymarin	96.1±8.38 ^{abcf}	379.2±30.22 ^{abc}	4.60±0.30 ^{abc}
Beet	110.2±6.33 ^{abf}	419.1±30.28 ^{abcf}	5.30±0.29 ^{ab}
Silymarin + beet	65.67±7.26 ^{abcde}	325.0±26.98 ^{abce}	3.80±0.29 ^{abc}

Values are expressed as mean ± SE. a, Significant vs normal control. b, Significant vs vehicle control. c, Significant vs CCl₄ group. d, Significant vs silymarin group. e, Significant vs beet group. f, Significant vs silymarin + beet group.

Histopathological changes

Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stain

The results of histopathological examination of the control liver showed non pathological changes observed in hepatic tissues (Fig. 1). The pathology of hepatic tissues at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats showed disturbed liver architecture with cloudy swelling of hepatocytes, fatty changes (degeneration) and portal fibrosis (Fig. 2). The pathology of hepatic tissues at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet (Fig. 3) and those of hepatic tissues at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with silymarin (Fig. 4) showed slight disturbed liver architecture with degeneration of hepatocytes, inflammatory infiltration and evident portal fibrosis. The pathology of hepatic tissues at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet and silymarin showed mostly normal liver architecture with very minimal portal fibrosis (Fig. 5).

Sirius Red (SR) stain

Histopathological examination for control group observed normal hepatic tissues (Fig. 6). Rats

injected with CCl₄ showed fibrosis with evidence of diffuse subsegmentations of the portal lobules (Fig. 7). Rats injected with CCl₄ and treated with beet (Fig. 8) and those injected with CCl₄ and treated with silymarin (Fig. 9) showed evident portal fibrosis. Rats injected with CCl₄ and treated with beet and silymarin showed very minimal portal fibrosis (Fig. 10).

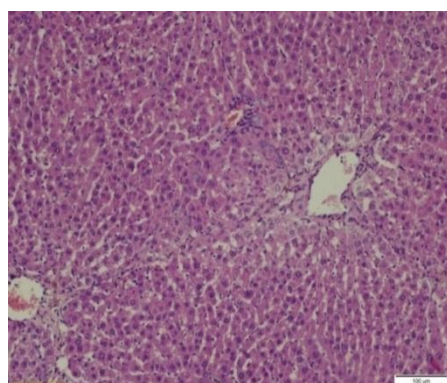


Fig. 1 Histopathological pattern of hepatic tissue in control rats (H&E, X100).

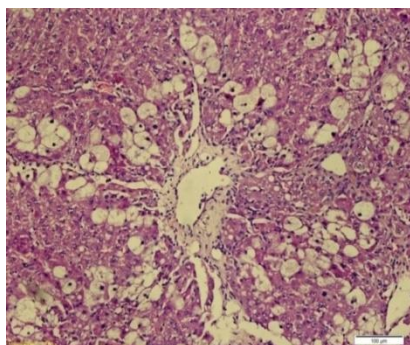


Fig. 2 Histopathological pattern of hepatic tissue at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats (H&E, X100).

The determination of fibrosis by image analysis software showed that the mean fibrosis values was significantly increased (<0.001) in CCl₄ group. Treatment with silymarin, beet slightly decreased the fibrosis values than that of CCl₄ group. Treatment with a combination of beet and silymarin was significantly decreased the fibrosis values than that of CCl₄ group. The fibrosis values in rats treated with silymarin, beet or with a combination of them still higher than the fibrosis values of normal and vehicle groups Table 2.

Results of Image analysis

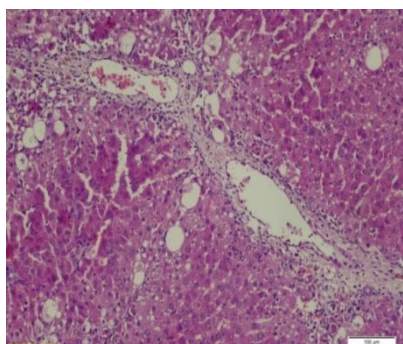


Fig. 3 Histopathological pattern of hepatic tissue at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet (H&E, X100).

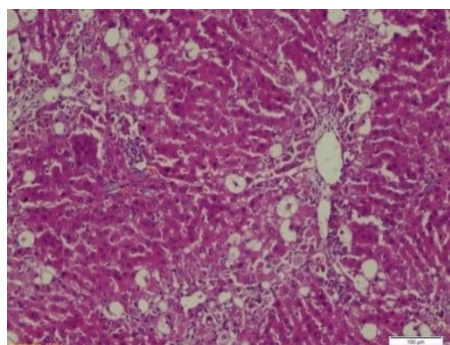


Fig. 4 Histopathological pattern of hepatic tissue at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with silymarin (H&E, X100).

Discussion

The liver is generally responsible for detoxifying chemical agents and poisons, whether ingested or inhaled. Pre-existing liver disease may inhibit or alter detoxification processes and thus increase the toxic effects of these agents. Additionally, exposure to chemicals or toxins may directly affect the liver, ranging from mild dysfunction to severe and life-threatening damage (Jains, 2007). Liver injury induced by carbon tetrachloride is the best characterized system of xenobiotic-induced hepatotoxicity and is a commonly used model for screening the hepatoprotective activity of natural compounds (Recnagel, 1983).

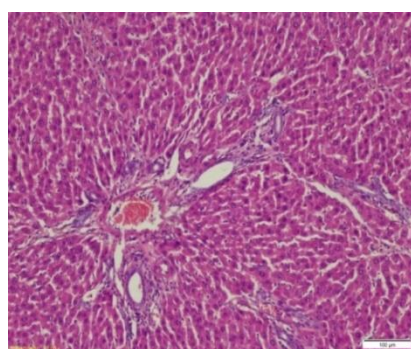


Fig. 5 Histopathological pattern of hepatic tissue at 8 weeks in CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet and silymarin (H&E, X100).

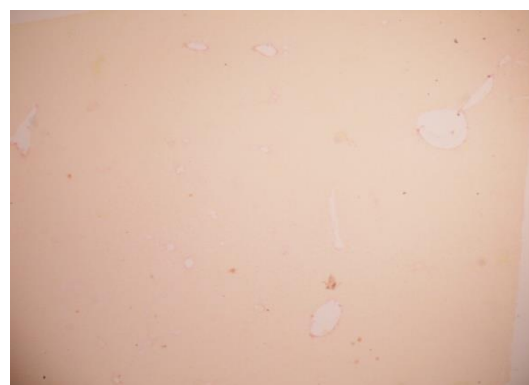


Fig. 6 Histopathological examination in liver section of control rats (SR, X100).

The hepatotoxic effect of CCl₄ is a result of its reductive dehalogenation by cytochrome enzyme (CYP2E1) into the highly reactive trichloromethyl and trichloromethylperoxy free radicals. Both radicals form adducts with cellular macromolecules and abstract hydrogen from different molecules, thus initiating oxidation of lipids, proteins, and DNA (Recnagel, 1983). Although CCl₄ is not directly mutagenic, it can exert genotoxic effects under highly cytotoxic conditions through oxidative damage or

endonuclease activation combined with sustained regeneration and increased cellular proliferation. CCl₄ has been shown to induce hepatocellular carcinomas in rodents by oral inhalation and parenteral exposure (Manibusan *et al.*, 2007). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) was classified CCl₄ as a potential human carcinogen (IARC 1999). As oxidative stress plays a central role in *N*-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) and CCl₄-induced toxicity, the use of phytochemicals with antioxidant activity can offer protection against this oxidative damage. In view of the findings that NDEA and CCl₄ are capable of inducing oxidative damage and share common metabolic systems involved in their activation. In this study, data coming from the model of liver injury proved that, the intraperitoneally injected rats by CCl₄ in olive oil (0.5 ml Kg⁻¹ of body weight) 2 times a week for 8 weeks, exhibited liver injury and parallelism between both biochemical and histochemical parameters, which are in agreement with the findings obtained by Theocharis *et al.* (2001) and Ko and Lim (2006).

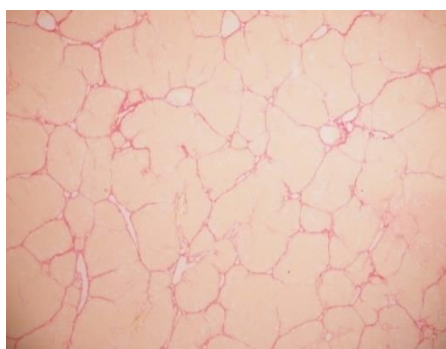


Fig. 7 Histopathological examination in liver section of CCl₄ injected rats (SR, X100).

Beta vulgaris has been used in folk medicine to treat a wide variety of ailments like fever, constipation, cancer and diabetes. Modern research is investigating in further detail how beet extracts could be used to protect normal and diabetic liver, however no systemic scientific study is available on its effect as hepatoprotective agent. Phytochemical studies of *Beta vulgaris* root reveal the presence of flavonoids, carbohydrate, betain, neobetain and anthocyanin pigments (Pal *et al.*, 2010).

Data obtained in this study showed significant elevation in serum levels of aminotransferases enzymes (AST, ALT), ALP and GGT in CCl₄ intoxicated rats compared with control group. The high levels of liver enzymes are positively correlated with the presence of histopathological changes evidenced as week lymphocyte

infiltration; moderate steatosis and portal fibrosis in tissues of CCl₄ intoxicated rats. This elevation may be attributed to hepatocellular damage by hepatotoxic agents used in this study. A concentration gradient, which is dependent on normal cellular metabolism for its maintenance, exists for enzymes between the hepatocyte and the sinusoidal space. On damage to the process of cellular energy production, permeability of the hepatocyte membrane increases and cytosolic isoenzymes of the aminotransferases (ALT and AST) spill into the sinusoids and then to the peripheral blood. Permeability of mitochondrial membranes may also increase and mitochondrial isoenzymes are then released, as described by William *et al.* (1997). There is an agreement between the data obtained in this study and those obtained by Ko and Lim (2006) and Rasool *et al.* (2014) They detected a marked elevation in aminotransferases enzymes (AST and ALT) in the serum of the CCl₄ intoxicated rats.

The present study revealed that, the levels of collagen IV in serum of CCl₄ intoxicated rats was significantly increased as compared to control group. The increased in serum collagen activity are positively correlated with the presence of histopathological fibrosis in tissues of CCl₄ intoxicated rats. These results agree with the results of Maruysma *et al.* (1982) who reported that, the activities of the enzymes that can degrade the extracellular matrix (ECM) were increased with fibrosis. However, hepatic collagenase activities against collagens type I and IV were diminished once liver cirrhosis was established (Miura, 1985).

From the results of this study, it was found that hepatic hydroxyproline concentration was very significantly increased in the liver of the CCl₄ intoxicated rats than that of non-intoxicated group. The increased levels of hepatic hydroxyproline concentration are positively correlated with the presence of histopathological marker as portal fibrosis in the tissues of CCl₄ intoxicated rats. Similar observations have been reported previously (Jeong *et al.*, 2005).

The histopathological results of Haematoxylin & Eosin stained tissues; showed that the structure of lobules was destroyed and pseudolobules formed, moderate steatosis and week inflammation in CCl₄-induced liver injury rats.

The administration of CCl₄ in rats caused severe liver histopathological injury, as confirmed by significant increased activities of serum hepatic enzymes (ALT, AST, ALP and GGT). These results are in agreement with Theocharis *et al.*

(2001) and Zasshi (2006) who demonstrated steatosis and inflammation in hepatic tissues of CCl₄-induced liver injury rats compared to non-intoxicated rats.

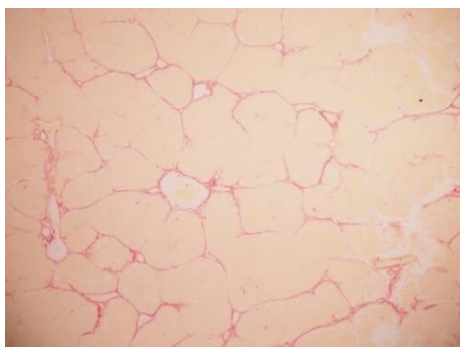


Fig. 8 Histopathological examination in liver section of CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet (SR, X100).

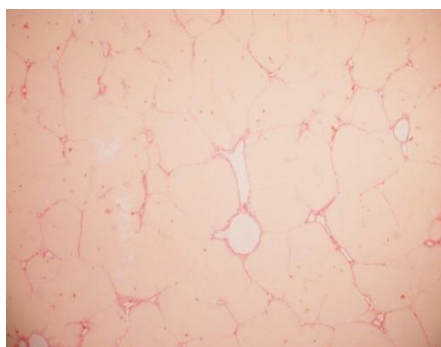


Fig. 9 Histopathological examination in liver section of CCl₄ injected rats and treated with silymarin (SR, X100).

In the current study, the hepatic tissues showed weak fibrosis in rats exposed to CCl₄. These results are correlated directly with significant increased concentration of hepatic hydroxyproline and serum collagen IV level. These data are better than that obtained by Weng *et al.* (2001) who found that hepatic fibrosis stage was obtained at the fourth week after intraperitoneal administration of CCl₄ dissolved in olive oil.

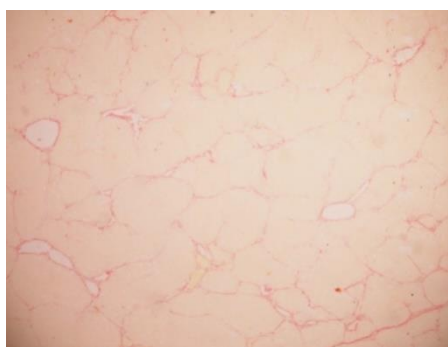


Fig. 10 Histopathological examination in liver section of CCl₄ injected rats and treated with beet and silymarin(SR, X100).

In the light of these results, one may conclude that hydroxyproline concentration was increased after CCl₄ intoxication and the same trend of changes was noted in collagen level. These results indicate that hepatic hydroxyproline concentration is directly correlated with collagen level. Also there is a positive correlation between these results and pathological fibrosis markers. In the current study, a significant positive correlation was also found between hydroxyproline, serum collagen activity and fibrosis score measured by image analysis in CCl₄ induced liver injury groups. This good correlation demonstrates that, fibrosis in the liver can be determined by using the new noninvasive fibrosis index without making liver histochemical investigation. Therefore, this new noninvasive fibrosis index may be used as a useful biomarker in the diagnosis and follow up patients with liver diseases.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the present results revealed that CCl₄ induced liver damage may be modulated by dietary supplementation of fresh Juice from red beet root, or silymarin. However, the best effects observed were in rats treated with a combination of red beet root juice and silymarin.

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الملخص العربي

عنوان البحث: التأثيرات الوقائية لجذور البنجر الأحمر والسليمارين على سمية كبد الجرذان المستحث بواسطة رابع كلوريد الكربون

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الهدف من هذا البحث هو دراسة تأثير كل من عصير جذور البنجر (الشمندر) والسليمارين على حماية الكبد من احد السموم الخطيرة على الكبد وهي مادة رابع كلوريد الكربون. وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة على عدد ٦٠ من ذكور الجرذان من نوع سبريج داوولي تصل أوزانهم حوالي ١٤٥ جرام، تم تغذيتهم والاعتناء بهم. تم تقسيم الفئران إلى ست مجموعات بما فيهم المجموعة الضابطة. وبعد مرور ٨ أسابيع فترة التجربة تم قياس كل من: مستوى إنزيمات الكبد اسبرتات ترانس امينزAST، اللانين ترانس امينز ALT. مستوى الفا جلوتاميل ترانسفيرازGGT، مستوى الفوسفاتيز القاعديALP، محتوى الحمض الاميني الهيدروكسي بروتين، محتوى الكولاجين وكذلك فحص نسيجي لخلايا الكبد، تحليل كمي لصور خلايا الكبد. أظهرت النتائج زيادة في نشاط إنزيم الأنين ترانس امينز ALT في السيرم زيادة ذات دلالة احصائية وذلك في الفئران التي تعرضت لماده رابع كلوريد الكربون ولم يتم معالجتها أما الفئران التي يتم معالجتها بجذور البنجر فقد ظهر فيها زيادة طفيفة في هذا الإنزيم أما الفئران التي تم معالجتها بالسليمارين فقد حدث انخفاض ذو دلالة احصائية في هذا الإنزيم. أما الفئران التي تم معالجتها بخليط من البنجر والسليمارين فقد ظهر فيها انخفاض طفيف في هذا الإنزيم وكان اقل من استخدام السليمارين فقط. وأظهرت النتائج أيضا زيادة في نشاط إنزيم اسبرتات ترانس امينزAST زيادة ذات دلالة احصائية في الفئران التي تم تسميمها برابع كلوريد الكربون ، أما التي تم معالجتها بجذور البنجر فقد ظهر فيها انخفاض هذا الإنزيم وكذلك معالجته الفئران بالسليمارين أدى إلى انخفاض هذا الإنزيم. كما أوضحت المعالجة بخليط جذور البنجر والسليمارين انخفاض شديد في هذا الإنزيم مقارنة بالفئران التي تم تسميمها ولم يتم معالجتها واقترب تركيزه من المجموعة الضابطة. وارتفع نشاط جلوتاميل ترانسفيراز GGT بنسبه كبيره في الفئران التي تم تسميمها برابع كلوريد الكربون وقد انخفض هذا النشاط بعد علاج الفئران بجذور البنجر والسليمارين وكذلك الخليط بينهما والذي أدى إلى انخفاض ذو دلالة احصائية مقارنة بنشاط هذا الإنزيم في الفئران التي تسميمها ولم يتم معالجتها واقترب تركيزه من المجموعة الضابطة. ازداد أيضا نشاط إنزيم الالكالين فوسفاتاز القاعدي ALP في الفئران المسممة برابع كلوريد الكربون. بينما الفئران التي تم معالجتها بجذور البنجر أو السليمارين أو كليهما فقط أظهرت تحسنا ذو دلالة احصائية مقارنة بالفئران التي لم يتم معالجتها واقترب تركيزه من المجموعة الضابطة. ارتفع أيضا محتوى الكولاجين والهيدروكسي بروتين في الفئران المسممة برابع كلوريد الكربون. معالجه الفئران بجذور البنجر أو السليمارين أو كلاهما أدى إلى ضبط هذا المحتوى بحيث اقترب من المستويات الطبيعية في المجموعة الضابطة.

الفحص النسيجي المرضي للانسجه الكبديه التي تم صبغها بصبغه E&H بعد ٨ أسابيع من تعرضها لرابع

كلوريد الكربون أظهرت اختلاف في الشكل والتنظيم وكذلك انتفاخ للخلايا الكبدية وتغير في نسبة الدهون وكذلك وجود تليف في الأنسجة. الفئران التي تم معالجتها بجذور البنجر أو السليمارين قلل من هذه التغيرات الباثولوجية مع وجود بعض التليف. أما المعالجة بخليط جذور البنجر والسليمارين اظهر تركيب طبيعي لخلايا الكبد مع وجود تليف طفيف. وقد تم تحليل الصور ببرنامج سوفت ويبر خاص لتليف الكبد والذي اظهر نفس النتيجة كما اظهر وجود علاقة ايجابية بين التليف وجميع العوامل التي تم قياسها. مما سبق يمكن أن نستنتج أن التأثير المدمر والمسمم لخلايا الكبد بواسطة رابع كلوريد الكربون يمكن منعه أو التقليل من تأثيره باستخدام جذور البنجر والسليمارين وكان أفضل تأثير هو الجمع بينهما الذي أدى إلى تحسن كبير اقترب من الفئران الطبيعية وكان بعيد عن الفئران المريضة والتي لم يتم معالجته.