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Research Article

**EVALUATION OF HEPATOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF
METHANOLIC EXTRACT OF *TARGETES ERECTA* LEAVES
ON CARBON-TETRACHLORIDE INDUCED HEPATOTOXIC
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Abstract:

The present study was conducted to evaluate the hepatoprotective effects of methanolic leaf extract of *Tragetes erecta* on carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) induced liver damage in *albino* rats. Wistar *albino* rats weighing around 180-200g were used. Toxicity was induced by using 30% CCl₄ suspended in olive oil (1.0 ml/kg body wt intraperitoneal) after every 72 hrs for 3doses. The methanolic leaf extract at a dose of 250mg/kg was administered orally by intragastric tube for 10 days. Blood and liver tissue were collected for the assessment of serum marker enzymes such as ALT, AST and ALP. The liver tissue was used for histopathological assessment.

Keywords: *Tragetes erecta*, CCl₄, Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Alanine amino transaminase (ALT), Aspartate aminotransaminase (AST).

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INTRODUCTION:

The liver disorders are one of the world problems. Despite its frequent occurrence, high morbidity and high mortality, its medical management is currently inadequate, so far not yet any therapy has successfully prevented the progression of hepatic disease, even though newly developed drugs have been used to treat chronic liver disorders, these drugs have often side effects. Therefore, that is an essential research about suitable herbal drugs that could replace the chemical ones [1]. Liver injury due to chemicals (or) infectious agents may lead to progressive liver fibrosis and ultimately cirrhosis and liver failure [2]. However, no effective treatment that delays disease progression and complications has yet been found. Several recent studies suggest that traditional herbs and micronutrients such as carotenoids and selenium may be useful for this purpose [3, 4].

Carbon tetrachloride CCl₄ is widely used for experimental induction of liver damage [5]. The principle causes of carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) is induced hepatic damage in lipid peroxidation and decreased activities of antioxidant enzymes and generation of free radicals [6,7]. Various medicinal plants have been used to treat for various diseases in all over the world. Nowadays, Indian medicinal plants are belonging to about 40 families were investigated as liver protective drugs [8]. *Tagetes erecta* commonly known as "Marigold" is a plant belonging to the family Asteraceae. It has been found in many countries in Asia, America and Africa. The roots, stems, leaves and whole plant of *Tagetes erecta* are used in the treatment of jaundice, bronchitis, skin eruptions, burns, insect bites, fever, indigestion, nausea, eye infections, allergy, syphilis, gonorrhoea, etc. [9]. The leaves of this plant are widely used in Indian folklore medicine for reducing the amount of sugar in urine of diabetes patients suffering from diabetes mellitus. Literature suggests that the use of this plant is in the treatment of diabetes due its highest phenolic and flavonoid contents along with its anti oxidant activity[10]. The crude hydromethanolic extract of the leaves of *Tagetes erecta* has been reported for its xanthine oxidase inhibitory and hypouricaemic activities [11].

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Plant Material:

The *Tagetes erecta* (Family: Asteraceae) leaves were collected during Jan – Feb of 2013 in and around Kodada, Telangana were authenticated by department of botany. The voucher specimens were kept in the department of botany.

Plant extracts Preparation:

The shade dried plant materials of *Tagetes erecta*, leaves were powdered separately in an electrical

blender and stored at 5°C until further use. The dried plant powder was taken separately and subjected to soxhlet extraction with petroleum ether and methanol respectively. The extract was evaporated to get concentrated semi solid material. It was used for the experiment work.

Animal:

Wistar *albino* rats weighing 180-200g were collected. Animals were housed in clean polypropylene cages with 12±1 hr light/dark schedule and fed with normal pellet (Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bangalore., India) rat chow diet and water. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Animals Ethics Committee (IAEC).

Experimental Design:

The rats were randomly divided into 4 groups of 6 rats each.

Group I: Animals served as normal control and received distilled water (1ml/kg body wt.,) orally for 10days.

Group II: Animals received olive oil 1ml/kg body wt i.p after every 72 hrs 3 doses.

Group III: Animals constituted the hepatotoxic group, which received 30% CCl₄ in olive oil (1 ml/kg body wt i.p) after every 72 hrs 3 doses.

Group IV: CCl₄ treated groups administered with *Tagetes erecta* L., methanolic leaf extracts orally 250 mg/kg body wt for 10 days to the CCl₄ induced animal.

Estimation of Biochemical Parameters:

At the end of the experimental period, animals were sacrificed by cervical decapitation. Blood were collected and serum was separated for biochemical analysis. Liver marker enzymes such as Aspartate amino transaminase (AST), Alanine amino transaminase (ALT) and Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) were estimated [12, 13]. The liver tissue was excised in 10% neutral buffered formalin for histopathological studies [14].

Histopathological Studies:

Anatomy of the liver was studied immediately after sacrificing the animals. A small portion was fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin as described by Luna [14]. Thin sections of 4-5 µm were taken, stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin and histology was studied. The results were expressed in Mean ± SEM, Student's 't' test was used for statistical significance between groups.

RESULTS:

The results showed in the table - 1 exhibit the significant hepatoprotective effects of the plant *Tagetes erecta*. The levels of serum Aspartate amino transaminase (AST), Alanine amino transaminase (ALT) and Alkaline Phosphate (ALP) were taken as an index for hepatotoxicity induced

by CCl₄. The levels of AST, ALT and ALP were analyzed in serum samples of different groups of *albino* rats shown in table 1. Serum marker enzymes such as ALT, AST and ALP were analyzed for the control and experimental animals. In the group II (control) olive oil treated animals, showed the level of marker enzymes were not significantly elevated when compared to the normal group I animals. The level of marker enzymes of group III CCl₄ induced animals were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) when compared to the normal and control animals. But there was a significant decrease of the enzyme level ($P < 0.001$) in the methanolic leaf extract of *Tagetes erecta* L., treated animals (group IV). Carbon tetrachloride is reported to produce free radicals, which affect the cellular permeability of hepatocytes leading to elevated levels of serum biochemical parameters like ALT, AST, and ALP. Histopathological studies of the liver section of control and experimental animals were shown in (fig.1- 4), was carried out to test the hepatoprotective effect of the methanolic leaf extracts of *Tagetes erecta*. The fig-1 shows the liver section of Group 1 (normal

Control) animals, which has normal architecture, where the central veins, portal tracts, hepatocytes and sinusoids appear normal. The lobular unit is also well identified .Fig-2 shows Group-II (olive oil control) animals liver section has no significant pathological changes when compared to the normal. Group-III (CCl₄ induced) animals liver section (fig-3) showed the damage of the liver cells .There are extensive areas of patchy and confluent hepatocyte necrosis and lobular inflammation, Sinusoidal spaces are flooded with inflammatory cells and RBC's . The methanolic leaf extracts (*Tagetes erecta*) treated animals of Group-IV: showed complete reversal of toxic effects in the liver cells (fig-4) No necrosis seen. The central vein and portal triads appear normal. Some of the hepatocytes showed binucleation suggesting regenerative activity with feathery degeneration of hepatocytes. The improved histology of the liver as seen in histopathological observation on animals treated with the plant material as compared to that seen in animals administered only CCl₄ indicated in possibility of the plant material being able to induce accelerated regeneration of the liver.

Table 1: Effect of *Tagetes erecta* Methanolic Leaf Extract on Liver Marker Enzymes in Normal and Experimental Animals

Parameters	Normal (Group I)	Olive oil (Group II)	CCl ₄ induced (Group III) (250 mg/kg)	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> treated (Group IV)
ALT(Units/ml)	46.20±6.22	49.20±2.09	119.20±10.79**	62.73±3.91**
AST (Units/ml)	54.20±5.02	56.10±2.25	172.05±11.0**	48.51±1.90**
ALP (KA Units)	51.10±8.12	52.60±2.61	104.63±7.69**	58.57±9.7**

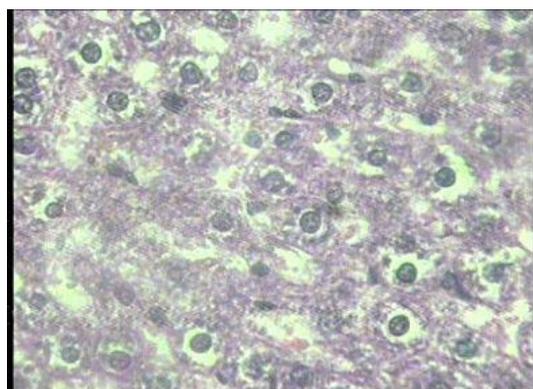


Fig 1: Normal Hepatic Cells

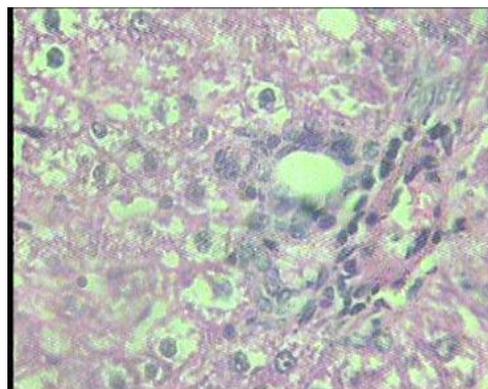


Fig 2: Olive Oil Treated Hepatic Cells

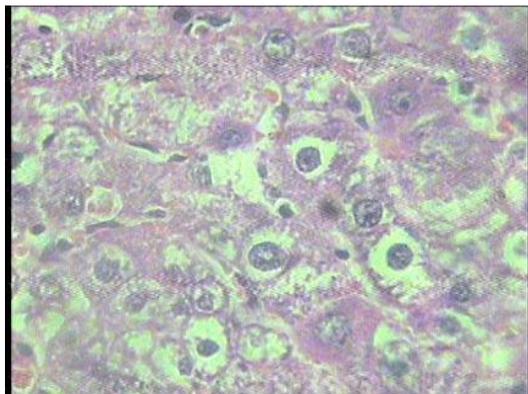


Fig 3: CCl₄ Induced Damaged Hepatic Cells

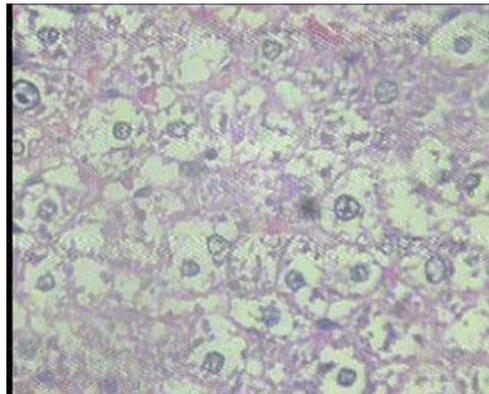


Fig 4: *Tagetes erecta* Treated Hepatic Cells

DISCUSSION:

This study was under taken to demonstrate the protective ability of aqueous leaf extracts of *Tagetes erecta* on liver damage induced by CCl₄ and the toxic effects of the similar doses in rats. The damage of the liver caused by CCl₄ was evident by the alteration in serum marker enzymes concentration beside the clinical signs and histopathology. The use of aqueous leaf extracts of *Tagetes erecta* protects the liver from damage by CCl₄ as evident by improved histologic picture and biochemical markers of liver damage. The mechanism of the hepatoprotective action of the plant is uncertain but may be related to the ability of the plant to inhibit lipid peroxidation in the liver. The CCl₄ induced hepatotoxicity produced in rats leading to hepatic injury triggers the generation of toxic radicals which can be masked by using a correct antioxidant in adequate amount. The presence of flavonoids, tannins, saponins and terpenoids in *Tagetes erecta* explain its role in hepatoprotection by inhibiting the free radicals mediated damage claimed that flavonoids, triterpens and tannin were antioxidant agent and may interfere with free radicals formation stated that hepatoprotective activities of certain flavonoids are known. The haemorrhage caused by CCl₄ in the liver was minimized by use of plant extract as flavonoids are known to be vasculo protector. On the basis of results obtained it can be concluded that the aqueous leaf extract of *Tagetes erecta* leaves seems to possess hepatoprotective activity in *albino* rats. Further studies are needed to evaluate the potential usefulness of this extract in clinical conditions associated with liver damage. In conclusion, the results of the present study indicated that under the present experimental conditions, aqueous leaf extract of *Tagetes erecta* L. Showed hepatoprotective effects against carbon tetrachloride induced liver damage in albino rats.

Keys: Values are mean \pm SEM for 6 animals in each observation, P denotes statistical significance P* $<$ 0.01; **P $<$ 0.001; the experimental animals

were compared to normal groups.

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