



Received on 17 November 2018; received in revised form, 09 March 2019; accepted, 04 May 2019; published 01 August 2019

THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF FLAVONOIDS IN THE CONTROL OF OXIDATIVE STRESS FOR TYPE II DIABETES

Sudharshan Reddy Nelli ^{* 1}, Nilesh Kumar Sharma ¹, P. Manoj Kumar ² and Surya S. Singh ³

Cancer and Translational Research Lab ¹, Dr. D. Y. Patil Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Institute, Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune - 411033, Maharashtra, India.

Department of Biochemistry ², Department of Biochemistry and Coordinator ³, DBT-OU-ISLARE, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500007, Telangana, India.

Keywords:

Antioxidant, Quercetin, Chrysin, Kaempferol, Superoxide dismutase, Catalase and glutathione peroxidase

Correspondence to Author:

Sudharshan Reddy Nelli

Research Scholar,
Cancer and Translational Research
Lab, Dr. D. Y. Patil Biotechnology
and Bioinformatics Institute, Dr. D. Y.
Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune - 411033,
Maharashtra, India.

E-mail: nsreddy.tc@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Antioxidant properties of flavonoids may guard against oxidative damage to cells, DNA, or lipids. The ample literature about flavonoids can affirm the structural and pharmacological cherishing of this class of phytochemicals. The presence of aromatic rings in the flavonoid molecule consent the receiving and donation of electrons from free radical species, which abets to curb the free radicals. **Methodology:** This is a prospective observational study conducted on diabetic patient's over-period of one year in the outpatient department of a tertiary care teaching Hospital. Red blood cells (RBC) were separated from the 20 ml of blood samples, which have been collected from the 90 subjects. The collected RBC were divided into four equal parts for which superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase activity was estimated with and without the flavonoids. The absorbance was recorded in a spectrophotometer. **Results and Discussion:** The results symbolize a significantly higher superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase activities for quercetin than kaempferol and chrysin. Quercetin is more effective on Superoxide dismutase followed by kaempferol and chrysin. But there were no statistically significant differences between catalase and glutathione peroxidase values obtained in the three diabetic samples. **Conclusion:** The present investigation revealed that all the flavonoids (quercetin, chrysin, and kaempferol) have potent antioxidant activity. The results affirmed that quercetin, kaempferol, and chrysin amplified the antioxidant activity *in-vitro*. It may be a possible mechanism to marsh diabetes coupled with complications.

INTRODUCTION: Flavonoids are a group of poly-phenolic complexes in human intake ¹ and are found in large quantities in plants.

They are mostly water soluble and having applications in nutraceuticals. Chemically, flavonoids contain a 15-carbon skeleton condensed as C₆-C₃-C₆ construction. This comprises the heterocyclic ring (C) and 2 phenyl rings (A & B).

Based on their chemical structure, these flavonoids are categorized as Flavonols (Quercetin, kaempferol), Flavones (Chrysin), Flavanones (Naringenin), Anthoxanthins (Cyanidin), Isoflavones (Genistein).

<p>QUICK RESPONSE CODE</p>	<p>DOI:</p> <p>10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.10(8).3795-99</p> <hr/> <p>This article can be accessed online on www.ijpsr.com</p>
<p>DOI link: http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.10(8).3795-99</p>	

The flavonoids have potential benefits to human health by possessing like antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and also antioxidant properties².

Effects of Flavonoids as Anti-Oxidants:

Antioxidant property of flavonoids may safeguard the cells against oxidative damage. The efficacy of flavonoids as an antioxidant agent depends upon their chemical structure. The catechol structure present in the B ring acts as a radical target site; 4-keto group which will be in conjugation with the 2, 3-double bond is for the delocalization of electrons. The poly-phenolic groups support the free radical-scavenging capacity and strongest radical absorption^{2, 3}. The scavengers of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species hinder the peroxidation reactions. Keeping the reduced form of glutathione, they shield macrophages from oxidative stress⁴.

In-vitro oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) causes foam cells which are the major culprits in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis; Quercetin is one of the flavonols having considerably high antioxidant properties which helps in precluding the oxidation of *in-vitro* LDL⁵. Kaempferol is a flavonol having immense strength towards the antioxidant defense against free radicals, and to regulate numerous key elements in cellular signal transduction pathways related to angiogenesis. Kaempferol also possesses to have the knack to perform normal cell functioning, exhibiting a protective effect⁶.

Role of Flavonoids in Diabetes Mellitus:

Quercetin in low dose (15 mg/kg bw) is reported to control STZ-induced hyperglycemia and normalizing blood glucose level in rats⁷. Quercetin can revive islets of the pancreas to secrete insulin in the STZ- damaged pancreatic model⁸. It blocks the enzymatic cascade of sorbitol production and accumulation, which is essential in controlling diabetic complications like nerve, kidney, and eye damage.

Kaempferol will suppress superoxide generation, reductive aldose activity, protein kinase C activity, glycation, and also prostanoids production, which decreases nuclear factor-kB, TNF- α , and also COX-2 gene expression. This dwindles the hypersensitivity and stimulation of microglial cells

in the CNS, which is the main drive for developing and maintenance of diabetic neuropathic pain^{9, 10}. Chrysin blocks sodium-glucose symporters and inhibits renal glucose re-absorption at proximal renal tubule and illustrates potential antidiabetic effect¹¹⁻¹³.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: All the chemicals and reagents used were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Disodium hydrogen phosphate, DTNB (5, 5'-dithiobis (2-nitrobenzoic acid -), Reduced Glutathione, Sodium dihydrogen phosphate, Thiobarbituric acid (TBA Trichloroacetic acid, Disodium EDTA, CDNB (1-chloro-2, 4-dinitrobenzene) and Spectrophotometer (BT-9300st Laser Auto Analyser) was used for the analysis of the sample.

Methodology: This study is conducted in the Outpatient department of a tertiary care teaching Hospital. The protocol of the study was approved by the institutional human ethical committee (IHEC no: DRSER 0733/2). Patients of either sex age more than 18 years and Patients agreed to give the informed consent registered into the study and Patients with pregnancy, patients with renal failure, patients with liver failure, severe comorbidity disease (diseases can cause increased oxidative levels) and Patients with prolonged infections like HIV and TB were excluded from the study. Total of 90 subjects enrolled in the study, 20 ml of blood samples have been collected into anticoagulant tubes from the subjects.

RBC was separated from the whole blood by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 10 min, followed by buffer wash and kept at 4 °C till biochemical analysis. The collected red blood cells were divided into four equal samples, for estimating superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase activity. The first sample served as a negative control (without flavonoids), and the other three samples contain three flavonoids quercetin, kaempferol and chrysin, respectively.

Source of Data: All the collected data were documented in a suitably designed data collection form. Informed consent section was also united in the data collection form. Data collection form included demographics, previous illness, history, drug usage pattern, and patient's details, treatment

chart, nurse’s notes, laboratory reports, outpatient records, by interviewing patients and their caretakers and healthcare professionals wherever necessary.

Estimation of Parameters:

Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) Assay: The activity of SOD determined as per Kakkar *et al.*, RBS lysate was added to sodium pyrophosphate buffer (pH 7.0) containing phenazine methosulphate, nitro blue tetrazolium. The reaction was initiated by adding NADH. SOD inhibits nitro blue reduction. The percentage inhibition of nitro blue tetrazolium reduction is a measure of the activity of the SOD. The reaction was terminated after 1 min by adding glacial acetic acid. The absorbance was measured at 560 nm. Normal values: 5200-5500U/g Hb.

Catalase Assay: Catalase in hemolysate was assayed based on its ability to decompose H₂O₂ into water. The absorbance was measured at 240 nm. The diminished H₂O₂ concentration was recorded. Normal values: 375-425U/g Hb.

Glutathione Peroxidase Assay: Estimation of GPx activity in cytosol and hemolysate was based on the

method of paglia & valentine using hydrogen peroxide, GSH, glutathione reductase and NADPH and the rate of disappearance of NADPH at 37 °C was recorded spectrophotometrically (at 340 nm). Normal GPx level: 17.5-19.6 U/g Hb.

Statistical Analysis: The quantified variables in the study (age, sex, superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase levels) were subjected to statistical analysis. All these values were analyzed for mean, standard deviation, and errors.

The data were statistically analyzed using SAS (Version 9.1) statistical software. Unpaired Student’s ‘t’ test and ANOVA test was performed. P value is less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: In this study, 90 diabetic patients (48 male and 42 females) were enrolled with a mean age 53.22 ± 08.16, and the minimum age is 44, and the maximum age is 62. Mean age of males is 53.62 ± 8.40 and 52.83 ± 07.95 is for females. Statistically, there are no differences in p-value (0.64) details were given **Table 1**.

TABLE 1: PATIENTS WERE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO SEX

S. no.	Sex	Number of Patients (Percentage)	Age (Mean ± SD)	P-Value
1	Male	48 (53.33)	53.62± 8.40	0.64
2	Female	42 (46.67)	52.83± 7.95	
	Ratio	1.14		

Superoxide dismutase activity was estimated with and without flavonoids using quercetin, kaempferol, and chrysin. Superoxide dismutase activity without flavonoids sample was found to be 3802.00 ± 376.21 U/g Hb, and with Quercetin 4024.36 ± 322.06 U/g Hb which is statistically significant and the values are comparatively higher than Kaempferol and Chrysin.

In **Table 3** compare the catalase activity without flavonoids and with flavonoids solutions. The values are depicted in **Table 2** and **Fig. 1**.

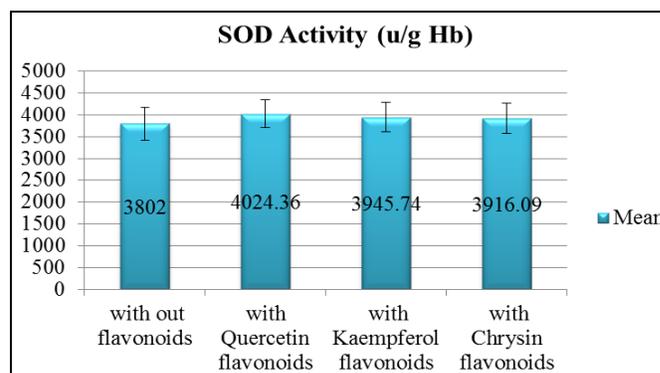


FIG. 1: SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE ACTIVITY WITH AND WITHOUT FLAVONOIDS

TABLE 2: SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE ACTIVITY WITH AND WITHOUT FLAVONOIDS

Antioxidant	Without flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	With flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	t-value / p-value	Confidence interval at 95%
Superoxide dismutase (U/g Hb)	3802.00 ± 376.21	4024.36 ± 322.06 (Quercetin)	12.56 / 0.0001	119.34 to 325.37
		3945.74 ± 341.04 (Kaempferol)	2.68 / <0.007	38.11 to 249.36
		3916.09 ± 351.72 (Chrysin)	2.10 / <0.03	6.96 to 222.21

The data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

TABLE 3: CATALASE ACTIVITY WITH AND WITHOUT FLAVONOIDS

Antioxidant	Without flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	With flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	t-Value / p-Value	Confidence interval at 95%
Catalase (U/g Hb)	209.6±18.79	226.43 ± 18.58 (Quercetin)	6.04 / 0.0001	11.33 to 22.32
		224.02 ± 18.53 (Kaempferol)	5.18 / <0.0001	8.93 to 19.90
		221.62 ± 18.55 (Chrysin)	4.31 / <0.0001	6.52 to 17.51

The data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

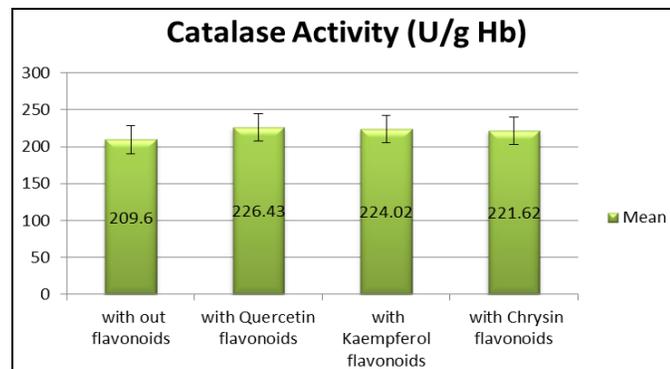


FIG. 2: CATALASE ACTIVITY WITH AND WITHOUT FLAVONOIDS

Glutathione peroxidase activity was estimated with and without flavonoids using quercetin, kaempferol, and chrysin. Glutathione peroxidase activity without flavonoids sample was found to be 11.61 ± 01.07 U/g Hb, and with quercetin 12.83 ± 00.68 U/g Hb which is statistically significant and the values are comparatively higher than kaempferol and chrysin.

The glutathione peroxidase activity with and without flavonoids was represented in **Table 4** and **Fig. 3**.

TABLE 4: COMPARE THE GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE ACTIVITY WITHOUT AND WITH FLAVONOID SOLUTIONS

Antioxidants	Without flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	With flavonoids (Mean ± SD)	t-Value / p-Value	Confidence interval at 95%
Glutathione Peroxidase (U/g Hb)	11.61 ± 01.07	12.83 ± 0.68 (Quercetin)	9.12 / 0.0001	0.95 to 1.48
		12.35 ± 0.85 (Kaempferol)	5.13 / <0.0001	0.45 to 1.02
		11.93 ± 0.96 (Chrysin)	2.11 / <0.03	0.02 to 0.61

The data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

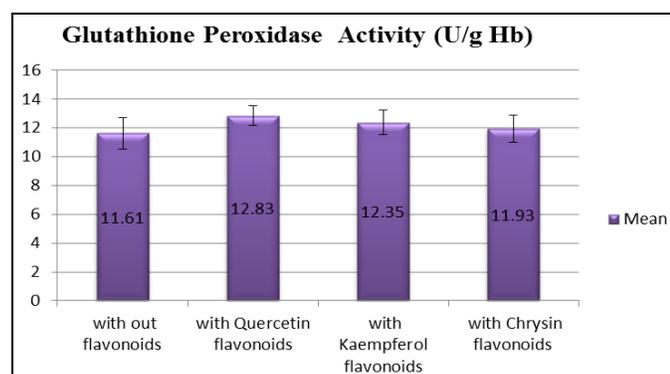


FIG. 3: COMPARE THE GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE ACTIVITY WITHOUT AND WITH FLAVONOID SOLUTIONS

superoxide dismutase than kaempferol and chrysin. Catalase level with quercetin is 216.43 ± 18.58 is significantly high, but, no significant differences were observed with the values obtained among three flavonoid samples (f-value, 1.51 and p-value, 0.21). Glutathione peroxidase level with quercetin is 12.83 ± 00.68 is significantly high, but, no significant differences were observed with the values obtained among three flavonoid samples (f-value, 0.245 and p-value, 0.03).

After comparing all the enzymatic activities with the three flavonoids and negative control, quercetin showed more efficacy (4024.36 ± 322.06) on

It indicates that all the three flavonoids have an almost similar effect on catalase and glutathione peroxidase but have different efficacies on superoxide dismutase **Table 5**.

TABLE 5: EFFECT OF FLAVONOIDS (QUERCETIN, KAEMPFEROL, CHRYSIN) WITHIN SAMPLE - SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE, CATALASE AND GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE

Antioxidants	Flavonoid Quercetin (Mean ± SD)	Flavonoid Kaempferol (Mean ± SD)	Flavonoid Chrysin (Mean ± SD)	f-value / p-value
Superoxide dismutase (U/g Hb)	4024.36 ± 322.06	3945.74 ± 341.04	3865.09 ± 351.72	4.98 / 0.007
Catalase (U/g Hb)	216.43 ± 18.58	214.02 ± 18.53	211.62 ± 18.55	1.51 / 0.22
Glutathione peroxidase (U/g Hb)	12.83 ± 00.68	12.35 ± 00.85	11.93 ± 00.96	0.245 / 0.03

DISCUSSION: High intake of fruits and vegetables will help to swamp the chronic diseases like diabetes and its associated complication like micro and macrovascular diseases. The precise mechanisms involved in this process is unclear, but, the phytochemicals, especially the flavonoids, are considered to be the best dietary components which are responsible for constraining diabetes. The most effective flavonoid is quercetin, is more abundant in fruits and vegetables which quenches the free radicals and chelates the transition metals.

In our present study, the blood samples of diabetic patients were analyzed for their superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase levels *in-vitro* with and without flavonoids like quercetin, kaempferol, and chrysin. The results exemplify that the flavonoids significantly augmented the superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase levels contrast to the negative control.

The results also imply that elevated enzymatic activity will be a decisive cherished in the improved protection against diabetes. This antioxidant activity may be one of the mechanisms by which they counteract the chronic disease like diabetes, coupled with its complications like hypersensitivity and neuropathic pain.

CONCLUSION: To comprehend the above results, flavonoids like quercetin, chrysin, and kaempferol have potent antioxidant properties, and they have amplified the activity of Superoxide dismutase, Catalase, and Glutathione peroxidase levels *in-vitro*. So, to wrap up the above results, these three flavonoids can assist in the advancements of diabetes and its complications. Further investigation is indispensable to understand the molecular aspects to avow the anti-diabetic properties of the flavonoids.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: We extend our sincere thanks to N. K. Sharma, Associate Professor, Cancer, and Translational Research Lab, Dr. D. Y.

Patil Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Institute. Surya S. Singh, Head, Department of Biochemistry and Coordinator, DBT-OU-ISLARE, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad for their support in carrying out the research work.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Nil

REFERENCES:

1. Pobłocka-Olech L, Marcinkowska K and Krauze Baranowska M: Naringenin and its derivatives flavanones with multidirectional pharmacological activity [in Polish]. *Post Fitoter* 2006; 1: 16-22.
2. Makris DP, Kallithraka S and Kefalas P: Flavonols in grapes, grape products and wines: Burden, profile and influential parameters. *J Food Compos Anal* 2006; 19: 396-04.
3. Hollman PCH and Katan MB: Bioavailability and health effects of dietary flavonols in man. *Arch Toxicol Suppl* 1998; 20: 237-48.
4. Vessal M, Hemmati M and Vasia M: Antidiabetic effects of quercetin in streptozocin-induced diabetic rats. *Comp Biochem Physiol Toxicol Pharmacol* 2003; 135: 357-64.
5. Erlund I: Review of the flavonoids quercetin, hesperetin, and naringenin. Dietary sources, bioactivities, bio-availability, and epidemiology. *Nutr Res* 2004; 24: 851-74.
6. Chen AY and Chen YC: A review of the dietary flavonoid, kaempferol on human health and cancer chemoprevention. *Food Chem* 2013; 138: 2099-07.
7. Hii C and Howell S: Effects of epicatechin on rat islets of Langerhans. *Diabetes* 1984; 33: 291-6.
8. Yagihashi S: Pathology and pathogenetic mechanisms of diabetic neuropathy: correlation with clinical signs and symptoms. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2007; 77: 184-89.
9. Abo-Salem OM: Experimental diabetic nephropathy can be prevented by propolis: effect on metabolic disturbances and renal oxidative parameters. *Pak J Pharm Sci* 2009; 22(2): 205-10.
10. Parveen Z: Antiinflammatory and analgesic activities of *Thesium chinense* Turcz extracts and its major flavonoids, kaempferol and kaempferol-3-O-glucoside. *Yakugaku Zasshi* 2007; 127(8): 1275-9.
11. Knekt P, Kumpulainen J, Järvinen R, Rissanen H, Heliövaara M, Reunanen A, Hakulinen T and Aromaa A: Flavonoid intake and risk of chronic diseases. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2012; 76: 560-68.
12. Hongu M, Tanaka T, Funami N, Saito K, Arakawa K, Matsumoto M and Tsujihara K: Na(+)-glucose cotransporter inhibitors as antidiabetic agents. II. Synthesis and structure-activity relationships of 4'-dehydroxyphlorizin derivatives. *Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo)* 1998; 46: 22-33.
13. Maghrani M, Michel J and Eddouks M: Hypoglycaemic activity of Retamaraetam in rats. *Phytother Res* 2005; 19: 125-28.

How to cite this article:

Nelli SR, Sharma NK, Kumar PM and Singh SS: The potential role of flavonoids in the control of oxidative stress for type II diabetes. *Int J Pharm Sci & Res* 2019; 10(8): 3795-99. doi: 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.10(8).3795-99.