



Received on 18 August, 2014; received in revised form, 24 November, 2014; accepted, 19 December, 2014; published 01 April, 2015

EFFECT OF *CLERODENDRUM INFORTUNATUM* ON TESTICULAR TISSUE IN STREPTOZOTOCINE INDUCED DIABETES RATS

Pallab Kalita ^{*1,2} and Arpita Chakraborty ¹

Assam down town University ¹, Institute of Pharmacy, Guwahati-26, Assam, India.

NSHM College of Pharmaceutical Technology ² under NSHM Knowledge Campus, Kolkata, W.B., India

Keywords:

Diabetes, *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, streptozotocin, testis

Correspondence to Author:

Pallab Kalita

Assistant Professor,
Institute of Pharmacy, Assam down town University, Guwahati, P.O.Box-781026, Assam, India.

E-mail: kalitapallab@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In diabetes, infertility is a common complication in diabetic men and experimental animals. The aim of this study was to investigate the protective effect of methanolic leaf extract of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* (MECI) on programmed cell death in the testicular damage resulting from streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetes in rats. Diabetes was induced by a single intraperitoneal injection of STZ (50 mg/kg), and the rats were treated with MECI (250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg) administered once a day orally for 28 days, starting 3 days after the STZ injection. Blood glucose were checked in diabetic induced animals. At the end of the study, all animals were sacrificed. Testis tissues were collected for the assessment of sperm parameters, and for biochemical and histopathological analysis. The MECI-treated rats in the diabetic group showed an improved blood sugar, histological appearance, sperm parameters and program cell death. These results suggest that methanolic leaf extract of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* is a potentially beneficial in reducing testicular damage in diabetic rats.

INTRODUCTION: Every disease has a cure, according to traditional beliefs. Diabetes is a chronic non-communicable disease exposes the limitations of biomedical medicine and motivates people who subscribe to these widely held beliefs to turn to traditional healers. Traditional medicine refers to practices and approaches that apply – separately or in combination – plant-, animal- and mineral-based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises to diagnose, prevent and treat illnesses, or maintain or enhance well-being. Millions of people around the world use traditional medicine to help meet some of their primary healthcare needs. In industrialized provoke the ‘entrance’ of diabetes into a family ¹.

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a degenerative disease. It is classified as insulin dependent Diabetes melitus (Type-I) and insulin independent Diabetis mellitus (Type-II). First one is due to destruction of beta cell in pancreatic islet, which are responsible for insuline synthesis. Alteration of carbohydrate metabolism occure in diabetes, that affects male reproductive function at multiple levels ^{2,3}.

Lastly it causes impairing penile erection and ejaculation. In diabetes, infertility is a common complication in diabetic men and experimental ^{2,3,4,5,6}. Due to oxidative stress and peroxidative damage are believed to be the most influential harm causing factors in infertility of diabetic patients. In insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type 1 diabetes mellitus - DM) in both humans and animals lead to decrease of testicular weight, structural and ultrastructural changes in the spermatogenic process. These changes are mainly due to the loss of germ cells by apoptotic cell death, low

<p>QUICK RESPONSE CODE</p> 	<p>DOI: 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.6(4).1650-55</p>
<p>Article can be accessed online on: www.ijpsr.com</p>	
<p>DOI link: http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.6(4).1650-55</p>	

testosterone and lack of insulin^{7, 8}. In diabetic animals, histopathological and histomorphometric alterations occur in seminiferous tubules^{9, 10}. Diabetes increases apoptosis in testicular germ cells either in mice or rats¹¹.

The primitive man used herbs as therapeutic agents and medicament, which they were able to procure easily⁸. Recent discovery and advancement in medicinal and aromatic plants have led to the enhancement of health care of mankind. *Clerodendrum infortunatum* (family- Lamiaceae) having different pharmacological activities such as antimicrobial, anthelmintic, hepatoprotective, anticonvulsant, wound healing, analgesic activities of their different parts. The treatment effects of *C. infortunatum* in preventing complications of diabetes on reproductive male system have not been shown clearly. Therefore, this study was performed to determine the treatment effects of methanolic extract of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* leaves on histopathological alteration of seminiferous tubules in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Plant material:

The leaves of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* were collected from Ischadagharia village of Kamrup, Assam. The plant materials were identified and authenticated taxonomically by an expert taxonomist at the Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India, Botanical Garden, Howrah-711103, West Bengal, India. A voucher specimen of each of the collected samples was deposited in the institutional herbarium for future reference.

Preparation of extracts by hot extraction:

500 g of the dried pulverized leaf of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* were taken in soxhlet apparatus. After initial defatting with methanol, successive hot extraction in a soxhlet apparatus at a temperature not exceeding 70 deg C were carried out. Then the extract obtained had been filtered and treated at reduced temperature on a rotary vacuum evaporator and concentrated at 4 deg C until further use. The yield was found to be around 7.00% (w/w) with respect to dried leaves of *Clerodendrum*

infortunatum. Dried extracts (MECI) were kept in refrigerator and used for further study.

Experimental animals:

Healthy young Albino rats weighing between 120 g to 200 g were procured from Indian Institute of Cultivation of science, Kolkata. The animals were individually housed in polypropylene cage and the room condition was maintained at temperature of 25±5 deg C and humidity 45±5 per cent with 12 hr day and night cycle. The animals were fed with Pellet chew feed standard diet and water *ad libitum*. All experimental procedures were conducted with the approval of the Institutional Animal Ethics committee CPCSEA (Reg. No. 1458/PO/a/11/CPCSEA) for the care and use of animals and their guidelines were strictly followed throughout the study.

Experimental:

Experimentally induced diabetes mellitus:

Diabetes was induced in groups II, III, IV, V rats following overnight fasting, by an i.p. injection of a single dose of streptozotocin (50 mg/kg). Streptozotocin was dissolved in a freshly prepared 0.01 M citrate buffer at pH 4.5 while the control rats were injected with the buffer alone. The streptozotocin-injected animals were given 5% glucose for 24 h to prevent initial streptozotocin-induced hypoglycaemic mortality. The experiment was conducted for 4 weeks. Rats with blood glucose levels of more than 200 mg/dl were considered diabetic and included in the experiment¹².

Acute toxicity:

In acute toxicity study, MECI did not produce any signs and symptoms of toxic effects or death up to 2000 mg/kg body weight. There were no significant changes in body weights and organ weights of mice of MECI treated group (after 28 days) from saline control group. No mortality was evident from the experimental results in mice¹³.

Experimental design:

Male wistar albino rats were divided into five groups of ten animals in each group as follows:

Group I: Vehicle control received Normal saline Orally once daily (10 ml/kg, b.w)

Group II: STZ induced diabetic rats received Normal saline Orally once daily (10 ml/kg, b.w)

Group-III: STZ induced diabetic rats received glibenclamide Orally once daily (10 mg/kg, b.w)

Group-IV: STZ induced diabetic rats received MECI Orally once daily (250 mg/kg, b.w.).

Group-V: STZ induced diabetic rats received MECI Orally once daily (500 mg/kg, b.w.).

Glucose concentration in the blood of the tail vein of the rats was measured with an Accu-check active blood glucose monitor test strip.

Evaluation of sperm count, sperm motility and sperm viability:

Epididymal spermatozoa were collected by cutting the cauda region of the epididymis into small pieces in 2 ml of normal saline pre-warmed to 37 °C. Sperm was forced out of the cauda epididymis with fine forceps by putting pressure on the lower region of the cauda epididymis, not forcing out excess material i.e. immature cells. In this study, sperm motility, count, and viability were evaluated by using conventional methods¹⁴.

Progressive sperm motility was measured immediately after the collection of the sperm. The number of motile spermatozoa was calculated per unit area and expressed as percentage of sperm motility. Sperm counts were done using a haemocytometer and the results were expressed as millions/ml of suspension. Sperm viability was

measured using Eosin and Nigrosin stain. The dead sperm to up the stain. Hundreds of sperm cells were counted in order to obtain the percentage of live/dead ratio.

Histological examination:

Four weeks after the experiment, animals from each group were randomly selected, and a portion of the testis was excised from the ether anaesthetized rat, fixed in 10% formalin and processed for histological studies. Tissues are dehydrated through 70%, 90%, and 100% alcohol and embedded in low melting point paraffin wax. Sections of 5 µm thickness were cut and placed serially on glass slide. The sections were deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated through 100%, 90%, and 70% alcohol. Three continuous sections were made from each testis tissue and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histological evaluation using light microscopy. Spermatogenesis was assessed histopathologically using Johnsen's mean testicular biopsy score criteria^{15, 16, 17}.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Body weight changes:

The body weight of rats from the STZ control group (after 28 days) was significantly ($P<0.001$) decreased when compared with the normal control group. MECI at 250 and 500 mg/kg b.w. significantly ($P<0.001$) increased body weight towards normal levels in a dose-dependent manner compared to the STZ control group (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1: EFFECT OF THE METHANOLIC EXTRACT OF THE LEAF OF CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM (MECI) ON THE BODY WEIGHT OF HYPERGLYCEMIC RATS

Groups	Dose	Body weight (gm)	
		Initial	Final
Normal control	10 ml/kg	174.46	177.36
STZ control	10 ml/kg	171.52	146.21*
STZ + MECI	250 mg/kg	170.28	154.61†
STZ+ MECI	500 mg/kg	171.72	159.71†
STZ+ GLIBENCLAMIDE	10 mg/kg	171.27	163.76†

Values are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (n=10).

* $P<0.001$ compared with normal control.

† $P<0.001$ compared with STZ control group

Effect of MECI on blood glucose level:

The fasting blood glucose levels of normal, diabetic, and treated rats are summarized in **Table 2**. STZ at the dose of 50 mg/kg produced marked hyperglycemia as evident from a significant ($P<0.05$) elevation in fasting blood glucose level in

the STZ control group as compared to the normal control group. Administration of MECI in STZ-induced diabetic rats at the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg b.w. produced a significant ($P<0.05$) and dose dependent decrease in blood glucose levels when compared with the STZ control group.

TABLE 2: EFFECT OF METHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF C.I. LINN ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL IN STZ. INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

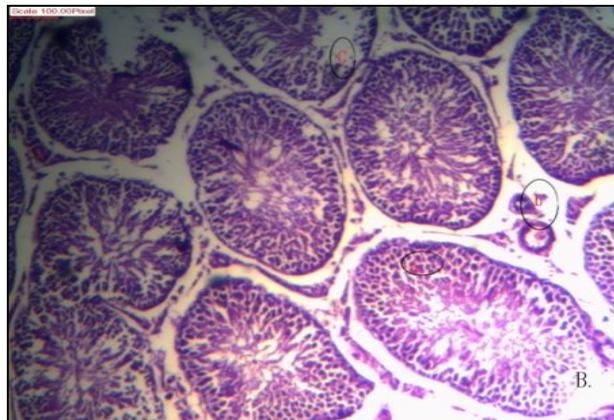
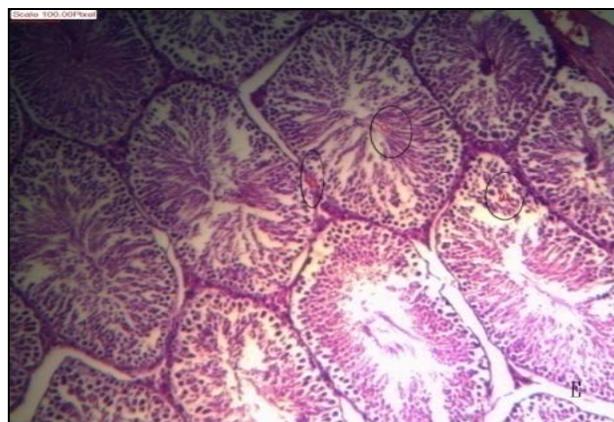
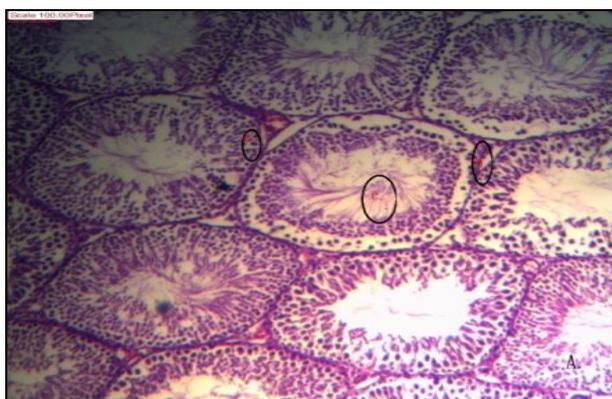
Group	0 Days	After 5 Days	After 10 Days	After 18 Days	After 28 Days
Normal	99.5±0.47	100 ±0.42	100. ±0.68	100 ±0.56	99 ±0.53
Diabetic control	233±0.32	343 ±0.43	386 ±0.41	495 ±0.38	534 ±0.42
Diabetic+ Glibenclamide	241±0.56	203 ±0.43	184.3 ±0.57	142 ±0.42	121±0.52*
Diabetic+ methanolic leaves extract of C.I.(250mg/kg)	238.7±0.75	222.2±0.65	211.5±0.56	166±0.50	134±0.58*
Diabetic + methanolic leaves extract of C.I.(500mg/kg)	233±1.4	218 ±0.74	186 ±0.56	148 ±0.68	127±0.85*

Values are expressed as mean + SEM n=10; Data were analysed using one way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test; *p<0.001 compared to diabetic control.

Histological evaluation:

Light micrograph of testicular tissue of rats from the normal control group showing the seminiferous tubules have regular shape, their epithelium is structurally intact and shows normal association of germs cells (**Figure A**). The diabetic control group showing part of seminiferous tubules having irregular shape and the germinal cells and epithelium structures are disorganized. Depletion of germ cells is seen (**Figure B**). The testicular tissue of rats from the standard drug (glibenclamide) treated group showing histological changes, where these are reduced and the seminiferous tubules have normal structure. The interstitial edema was seen with less intensity (**Figure C**).

In the MECI treated groups, the cross section of testicular tissue showing a part of seminiferous tubules having almost regular shape and epithelium structure are organized (**Figure D, E**). It was observed from histological examinations that MECI (250 mg/ kg and 500mg/kg) treatment to diabetic rats somehow corrects the histological changes and there was an improvement in the seminiferous tubule structure compared with the diabetic group.

**FIGURE B: STZ CONTROL****FIGURE C: DIABETIC+GLIBENCLAMIDE****FIGURE A: NORMAL CONTROL****FIGURE D: DIABETIC+ MECI (250 MG)**

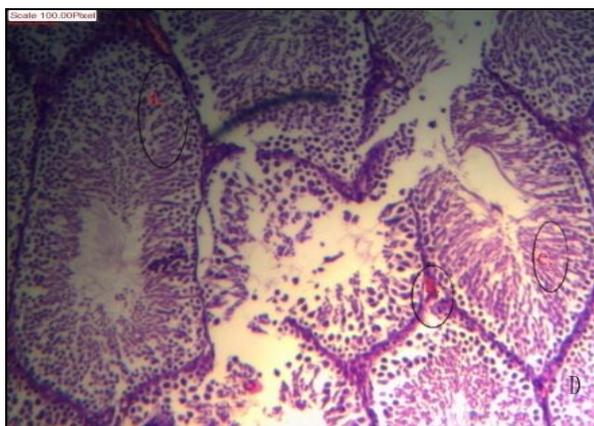


FIGURE E: DIABETIC+MECI (500 mg)

Sperm parameters:

Sperm count, sperm motility and sperm vitality were significantly reduced in diabetic control group in comparison with other experimental groups. Values of sperm count, motility percentage and sperm vitality percentage were given in **Table 3**. All the above parameters were significantly increased in the case of all the treated groups but MECI (500 mg/kg) treatment significantly increased the sperm count, motility and viability as compared to MECI (250 mg/kg) treatment.

TABLE 3: EFFECT OF *C.INFORTUNATUM* ON SPERM PARAMETERS (SPERM MOTILITY, VIABILITY AND COUNT) AND COUNTING OF SPERMATOGENIC CELLS FOR EACH GROUP.

Parameters	Normal control	STZ control (50 mg/kg)	MECI (250 mg/kg)	MECI (500 mg/kg)
Sperm motility (%)	62.90±1.13*	21.25±0.98	32.60±0.93*	57.66±0.96*#
Sperm viability (%)	71.40±1.15*	23.20±0.82	33.30±1.31*	68.80±0.77*#
Sperm count (10 ⁶ /ml)	27.19±0.67*	7.78±0.57	10.14±0.60*	24.60±0.84*#
Spermatogonia	16.22±0.81*	7.22±0.65	13.01±0.77*	16.44±0.81*#
Spermatocytes	125.01±1.6*	35.28±2.76	89.32±1.7*	95.56±0.88*#
Spermatids	124.04±2.44*	38.55±2.66	91.12±2.1*	97.65±1.2*#
Sertoli cells	15.65±0.87*	6.28±0.98	10.66±0.68*	13.77±0.88*#

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The authors gratefully acknowledge Mr. Supriya Manna for his assistance in preparing and evaluating histopathological slides. We would like to thank NSHM College of Pharmaceutical Technology for providing the laboratory oriented research facilities.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT: We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES:

- Awah P: *Diabetes and traditional medicine in Africa*. Diabetes voice 2006; 51: 24-26.
- Noor A, Bansal VS And Vijayalakshmi MA: Current Update On Anti-Diabetic Biomolecules From Key Traditional Indian Medicinal Plants. Current Science 2013; 104:721-725.
- Rutebemberwa E, Lubega M, Sheila K. K, Oundo A, Kiweewa F and Mukanga D: Use of traditional medicine for the treatment of diabetes in Eastern Uganda: a qualitative exploration of reasons for choice. BMC International Health and Human Rights 2013;13: 1-7.
- Umashanker M, Srivastava S: Traditional Indian herbal medicine used as antipyretic, antiulcer, antidiabetic and anticancer : A review. International journal of research in pharmacy and chemistry 2011; 1:1152-1159.
- Ayyanar M, Sankarasivaraman K, Ignacimuthu S: Traditional Herbal Medicines Used for the Treatment of Diabetes among Two Major Tribal Groups in South Tamil Nadu, India. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 2008; 12:276-280.
- Chakravarty S and Kalita JC: An investigation of anti diabetic medicinal plants used by villagers in Nalbari, Assam, India. IJPSR 2012; 3: 1693-1697.
- Ghafari S and Balajadeh BK: Effect of *Urtica dioica* on testicular tissue in STZ-induced diabetic rats. Pakistan journal of biological science 2011; 14: 798-804.
- Modeste WN, Florea A, Balici S, Pierre W, Horea M and Albert K: *Dracaena arborea* alleviates ultra-structural spermatogenic alterations in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2013;13: 1-9
- Akkoc H, Kelle I, Tunik S, Erdinc M, Erdinc L and Nergiz Y: Effect of ethyle pyruvate on testicular damage in rats with streptozotocine-induced diabetes. Acta Endocrinologica (Buc) 2012; 8:35-45.
- Chatterjee K, Ali KM, De D, Bera TK, Jana K, Maiti S, Ghosh A, Samanta R and Ghosh D: Diabetes induced testicular dysfunction amelioration by ethyl acetate fraction of hydromethanolic extract of root of *Musa paradisiaca* L. in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rat. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease 2012:233-241.
- Rajendran A and Manian S: Herbal remedies for diabetes from the kolli hills, eastern ghat, India, Indian journal of natural products and resources 2011; 2: 383-386.
- Roy S, Rahaman N, Ahmed F, Metya S and Sannigrahi S: Naringenin attenuates testicular damage, germ cell death and oxidative stress in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats: naringenin prevents diabetic rat testicular damage, J Appl Biomed 2013; 11: 195-208.
- Das S, Bhattacharya S, Biswas M, Kar B, Kumar S, Pramanik G and Haldar P: Acute and Sub-Chronic Toxicity Study of *Clerodendron infortunatum* Leaf in Adult Male Albino Mice. American-Eurasian Journal of Scientific Research 2011; 6:188-191.

14. Raji Y, Salman TM and Akinsomisoye OS: Reproductive Functions in Male Rats Treated With Methanolic Extract of *Alstonia Boonei* Stem Bark. African Journal of Biomedical Research 2005; 8:105 – 111.
15. Johnsen SG: Testicular biopsy score count – a method for registration of spermatogenesis in human testes. Normal values and results of 335 hypogonadal males. Hormones 1970; 1: 2–25.
16. Akpantah AO, Ekong MB, Obeten KE, Akpaso MI and Ekanem TB: Hormonal and Histomorphologic Effects of

- Azadirachta indica* leaf Extract on the Pars Anterior of Wistar Rats. Int. J. Morphol 2011; 29: 441-445.
17. Ali RS, Muge K, Ulas MC, Merve Evren, Mehmet A, Basak B, Ilkay A et al: Potential Novel Biomarkers for Diabetic Testicular Damage in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats: Nerve Growth Factor Beta and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor. Disease Markers 2014; 2014: 7.

How to cite this article:

Kalita P and ChakrabortyA: Effect of *Clerodendrum Infortunatum* on Testicular Tissue in Streptozotocine Induced Diabetes Rats. Int J Pharm Sci Res 2015; 6(4): 1650-55.doi: 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.6(4).1650-55.

All © 2013 are reserved by International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. This Journal licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.

This article can be downloaded to **ANDROID OS** based mobile. Scan QR Code using Code/Bar Scanner from your mobile. (Scanners are available on Google Playstore)