

## Effect of *Rosmarinus Officinalis* on Lipid Profile of Streptozotocin-induced Diabetic Rats

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Diabetes mellitus (DM) is considered as one of the main threats to human health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The use of herbs as medicines has increased all over the world, gaining popularity and played an important role in disease treatment especially in diabetes mellitus. **Aim:** The present research was designed to evaluate the effects of dried rosemary leaves powder on blood sugar and lipid profile of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

**Material and methods:** One hundred (100) male Sprague Dawley rats aged 3 months, weighing 184±11 g, divided into 5 groups (20 rats/group) as follow: G 1: Normal Control; G 2: STZ-induced Diabetics; G 3: STZ-induced Diabetic+ Glibenclamide; G 4: STZ-induced Diabetic+ Dried rosemary leaves powder; G: Normal Control+ Dried rosemary leaves powder. At the end of the experiments (6 weeks, 45 days), rats were fasted overnight, and then sacrificed under ethyl ether and blood was taken for further biochemical analysis.

**Results:** The body weight and High density lipoprotein were decreased significantly in STZ-induced diabetic group of rats when compared to normal control rats. Diabetes induced by STZ resulted in a significant elevation in the levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG), glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c), lipid profile (Cholesterol, low, very low density lipoprotein cholesterol) and triacylglycerol. Treatment of STZ-induced diabetic rats with dried rosemary leaves powder reduced the elevated blood glucose, HbA1c, triacylglycerol, cholesterol and LDL-C by 53.97, 24.56, 45.43, 39.31 and 33.89 % respectively in respect to untreated STZ-induced diabetic group. Dried rosemary powder leaves have no significant influence on body weight, plasma glucose level and lipid profile of normal rats.

**Conclusion:** The results of this experiment may indicate that the dried rosemary leaves powder has a beneficial effect as an anti-diabetic agent and its complications as well as improving lipid metabolism in diabetics with no effect on normal rats.

**Keywords** *Rosmarinus Officinalis*, Antidiabetic, Antihyperlipidemic,

### Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is considered as one of the main threats to human health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the number of people with diabetes has increased worldwide (1). Diabetes mellitus is characterized by abnormally high plasma glucose concentrations and some metabolic abnormalities that are responsible for many disease complications, including damage to the blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and nervous system (2).

Atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease are the major health problem in developed and modern societies (3). Hyperlipidemia is an associated complication of diabetes mellitus (4).

The use of herbs as medicines has increased all over the world, gaining popularity and played an important role in disease treatment especially in diabetes mellitus (5, 6). Herbs contain natural substances and active phytochemicals that can promote health and alleviate illness as reducing blood sugar, high blood cholesterol concentrations, provide some protection against cancer and stimulate the immune system. The major advantages of herbal medicine seem to be their efficacy, low incidence of side effects (if carefully used), and low cost.

*Rosmarinus officinalis* L., known as rosemary, is an aromatic shrub and is native to the Mediterranean region. Its leaves are

commonly used as a spice and flavoring in food processing (7). It have therapeutic applications in folk medicines such as diabetes mellitus, respiratory disorders, hepatoprotective and antitumorigenic activity (8-10).

Rosemary contains antioxidant as caffeic acid, rosmarinic acid and vitamin E. The volatile oils in rosemary also help reduce inflammation that contributes to liver and heart disease (11).

In most studies they use the extract but here in this study we used dried rosemary leaves powder which is common in normal kitchens not the extract.

The present research was designed to evaluate the effects of dried rosemary leaves powder on blood sugar and lipid profile of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

## Material and Methods

This study was approved by the high society of scientific ethic committee of NNI (National Nutrition Institute) & GOTH (General Organization for Teaching Hospitals and Institutes).

One hundred (100) male Sprague Dawley rats aged 3 months, weighing  $184 \pm 11$  gm were used in this study. All rats were housed in wire meshed cages. The animals were fed on a standard rat diet for 10 days for acclimatization and water was *ad libitum*. Diabetes was induced in rats by a single intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin (STZ, Sigma, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) at a dose of 50 mg/ kg body weight. STZ was dissolved immediately before use in 0.05 mol/ L sodium citrate (pH 4.5). STZ-injected animals exhibited massive glycosuria and hyperglycemia within 2-3 days.

Blood was drawn from the tail vein and fasting blood glucose was measured using Bionime, Rightest, GM 300). Rats were considered diabetic only if their fasting blood glucose levels exceeded 250 mg /dl (12). Rat diet and body weights were also recorded on a weekly basis.

The standard rat chow diet (AIN-93 M diet formulated for adult rats) was prepared according to (13-14).

**Experimental design:** Rats were divided into five groups as follows:

1. Group 1: Control rats received standard normal diet.
2. Group 2: STZ-induced Diabetic rats (Diabetes was induced by a single intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin, 50 mg/kg body weight).
3. Group 3: STZ-induced Diabetic rats treated with glibenclamide (600 µg/kg body weight in aqueous solution).
4. Group 4: STZ-induced Diabetic rats treated with dried rosemary leaves powder (5 gm/ 100 gm diet).
5. Group 5: Control rats treated with dried rosemary leaves powder (5 gm/ 100 gm diet).

## Experimental procedure:

At the end of the experiments ( $\approx 6$  weeks, 45 days), rats were fasted overnight, and then sacrificed, anesthetized under diethyl ether. Fasting blood samples were drawn and collected in tubes (plain and coated with anticoagulant). Plain tube and one coated tube with anticoagulant tube were centrifuged for separation of serum and plasma, which were stored at  $-70^\circ\text{C}$  for determination of the following biochemical measurements if not assayed immediately; Glucose, total cholesterol, HDL-C, LDL-C, VLDL-C and triacylglycerol. HbA1c, was determined in whole blood. Atherogenic index (AI) was calculated.

## Assay of Biochemical Parameters

Glucose was determined using Randox kit (15). HbA1c was determined using Stanbio kits procedure No. 0350 (Stanbio laboratory, Boerne, Texas; DN: RBR.0350CE.00) (16). Total cholesterol, TC, was determined using Bio Mérieux kit (17). Total triacylglycerol, TG, was determined using Bicon kit (18-19). Serum HDL-C was determined using Bio Mérieux kit (20-21). Serum LDL-C was determined using Bio Mérieux kit (22). VLDL-C was determined by using the following equation:  $\text{VLDL-C} = \text{total cholesterol} - (\text{HDL-C} + \text{LDL-C})$ . Atherogenic Index (AI) was calculated using following equation:  $\text{AI} = (\text{Total cholesterol} - \text{HDL-C}) / \text{HDL-C}$  (23).

### Statistical analysis

The statistical significance of the data was calculated using the Student's t-test. Data were expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM for control and experimental animals. The data were analyzed using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by post hock Duncan's test using SPSS v 11 (statistical package for social sciences). The results were considered statistically significant if the  $P < 0.05$ .

### Results

The body weight of control and experimental groups of rats were represented in Table (1). The body weight was decreased significantly in STZ-induced diabetic group of rats (-39.13%) when compared to normal control rats. Body weight was significant increased in STZ-induced diabetic rats when treated with dried rosemary leaves powder when compared with STZ-induced diabetic group.

Diabetes induced by STZ resulted in a significant elevation in the levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG) and glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c) in comparison to the normal control group. After treatment of diabetic group with dried rosemary leaves powder, a significant reduction ( $P < 0.001$ ) in FBG and HbA1c level was noted in comparison to untreated (STZ) diabetic group. The treatment reduced the elevated blood glucose and HbA1c by 53.97 & 24.56% respectively in respect to untreated STZ-induced diabetic group (Table 1).

Plasma levels of TG and TC were increased significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) in STZ-induced diabetic group when compared with control. Regarding the levels of TG and TC in plasma, dried rosemary leaves powder treated diabetic group showed 45.43 & 33.89 % decrease in respect to STZ-induced diabetic control respectively.

Plasma levels of LDL-C and atherogenic Index (AI) was increased significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) in untreated STZ-induced diabetic group in respect to control (204.07%, 229.75 % respectively;  $P < 0.001$ ). But after treatment with dried rosemary leaves powder, the level of this biomarker was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.001$ ) in respect to diabetic group.

HDL-C level was decreased significantly (-11.53%,  $P < 0.001$ ) in diabetic group in comparison with the control group. But after treatment with dried rosemary leaves powder, a significant increase ( $P < 0.005$ ) was noted in comparison to diabetic rats. The increase in plasma level of HDL-C was 12.05% in group treated with dried rosemary leaves powder in comparison with diabetic group (Table 2).

Dried rosemary powder leaves have no significant influence on body weight, plasma glucose level and lipid profile of normal rats.

### Discussion

The mechanisms by which Streptozotocin brings about its diabetic state include selective destruction of pancreatic insulin secreting  $\beta$ -cells, which make cells less active and lead to poor glucose utilization by tissues (24).

STZ-induced diabetic rats showed a significant decrease in body weight which may be due to increased muscle wasting and loss of tissue proteins (10). The improvements of body weight in diabetic rats treated with dried rosemary leaves powder compared with normal rats may be due to the increase of glucose metabolism, or may be due to its protective effect in controlling muscle wasting (that is the reversal of gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis), and may also be due to the improvement in insulin secretion and glycemic control or may be due to the activation of the  $\beta$ -cells and granulation, like insulinogenic effect (25). Rosemary stimulates insulin secretion from the remnant  $\beta$ -cells or regenerated  $\beta$ -cells (25) and this may be through increasing betatrophin hormone (a new hormone, found in the liver that spurs the growth of insulin-secreting cells in the pancreas) secretion which increases the number of insulin-producing cells in the pancreas (26, 27).

The result of this study reveal that treatment of diabetic rats with dried rosemary leaves powder significantly reduced blood glucose level to normal glycemic level, and this trigger liver to revert to its normal homeostasis during experimental (STZ-induced) diabetes. The anti-hyperglycemic

activity of dried rosemary leaves powder may be through a stimulatory effect on insulin secretion or through improvement of insulin action. Also dried rosemary may have extra pancreatic mechanism of action (10, 28) or through rosmarinic acid (one of the active dried rosemary phytochemical), which improve pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell function and thus enhance insulin secretion (29). Optimal pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell function is essential for the regulation of glucose homeostasis in both humans and animals and its impairment leads to the development of diabetes (30).

**Tsai et al. and Bakirel et al. (31-32)** attributed the anti-diabetic effect of many Labiatae species including rosemary, to their essential oil which is composed of mono sesquiterpenes; phenolic compounds and flavonoides such as caffeic acid and rosmarinic acid or to their phenolic acid content (2-3% Rosmarinic, chlorogenic, and caffeic), which had hypoglycemic effect (33).

Glycemic control manifested by serum glucose and HbA1c was better in treated STZ-induced diabetic groups compared to untreated diabetics, which may suggest either sparing of more pancreatic islet cells with treatment, enhanced insulin sensitivity or an insulin-like action of the dried rosemary leaves powder. The significant decrease of HbA1c in treated diabetic groups can be attributed to amelioration of hyperglycemia as well as the free radical scavenging activity of active components of the dried rosemary leaves powder as it has vitamin E (34).

The result of this study reveals a significant change in plasma Lipid profile of STZ-induced diabetic rats, which appears to be a vital factor in the development of atherosclerosis which is noted in diabetes (35). Elevated levels of plasma TG and TC in diabetes are in agreement with **Maiti et al. and Yadav et al. (36-37)**. The present result of STZ-induced diabetic rats treated with dried rosemary leaves powder caused significant decrease in the plasma levels of cholesterol, LDL-C, VLDL-C, TG and an increase in HDL-C. This may be an indication of progressive metabolic control of dried rosemary leaf powder on

mechanisms involved in the elimination of the lipids from the body. The decrease may be due to antioxidant effect of caffeic acid and its derivatives such as rosmarinic acid, which are among phytochemical constituents of rosemary leaves (33) or because dried rosemary leaf powder might change the rate of fatty acids oxidation in the liver and reduced the rate of triglycerides biosynthesis in rats. Also rosmarinic acid or carnolic acid (derived from rosemary) inhibited LDL oxidation in a dose-dependent manner as reported by **Fuhrman et al. (38)**. Also the decrease may be due to regeneration of the  $\beta$ -cells of the pancreas and potentiation of insulin secretion from surviving  $\beta$ -cells by dried rosemary leaves powder. The increase in insulin secretion and consequent decrease in blood glucose level may lead to inhibition of lipid peroxidation and control of lipolytic hormones (39). HDL has cardio protective properties including the ability to protect LDL from oxidative modification (40). Rosemary has high flavonoids contents, high antioxidant effect, and according to **Linda et al. (41)**, they reported that the antioxidant properties of rosemary are of particular interest in view of the impact of oxidative modification of LDL-C in the development of atherosclerosis.

Rosemary contains flavonoids, phenols, volatile oils, carnolic acid and terpenoids (42). **Zeng and Wang (43)** reported that carnolic acid, carnolic acid, rosmanol and epirosmanol phenolic diterpenes of rosemary inhibit lipid peroxidation due to its antioxidant activity. Rosemary is able to stabilize free radicals through donation of electrons to them. High scavenging capacity, mostly for free radicals, of rosemary is considered as one of antioxidant action mechanism (44).

According to **Ahmadvand et al. (45)**, the protection of LDL by rosmarinic acid (RA: one of the active ingredients of rosemary leaves) could be due to radical scavenging capacity of various radical species, interaction with peroxy radicals at the LDL surface, partitioning into the LDL particle, terminating chain-reactions of lipid peroxidation by scavenging lipid radicals and regenerating endogenous  $\alpha$ -tocopherol

back to its active antioxidative form and inhibiting the formation of conjugated dienes and TBARS and increasing lag time.

## Conclusion

The results of this experiment may indicate that the dried rosemary leaves powder has a beneficial effect as an anti-diabetic agent and its complications as well as improving lipid metabolism in diabetics with no effect on normal rats.

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**Table (1): Effect of dried rosemary leaves powder treatment on body weight, glucose and HbA1c of normal, untreated and treated STZ-induced diabetic rats.**

			IBW	FBW	BWG	% BWG	Glucose	HbA1c
			gm				mg/dl	gm/dl
Normal Control (G 1)			183.40±1.1 4	239.70±2.6 3	56.30±3.04	30.82±1.79	82.50±1.18	5.23±0.10
STZ-induced Diabetic	+	----(G 2)	185.20±1.1 5	145.90±1.0 8 <sup>1</sup>	- 39.30±0.96 1	- 21.21±0.47 1	278.10±2.1 8 <sup>1</sup>	8.26±0.13 <sup>1</sup>
		Glibenclamide (G 3)	184.70±1.3 5	232.80±1.4 6 <sup>1,2</sup>	48.10±0.83 1,2	26.08±0.51 1.2	127.50±2.3 8 <sup>1,2</sup>	6.20±0.11 1,2
		Dried rosemary leaves powder (G 4)	184.80±1.5 8	235.30±1.5 5 <sup>2</sup>	50.50±1.88 2	27.47±1.20 2	128.00±1.3 4 <sup>1,2</sup>	6.23±0.07 1,2
Normal Control+ Dried rosemary leaves powder (G 5)			183.30±1.2 1	236.40±0.8 5 <sup>2,3</sup>	53.10±1.16 2,3	29.05±0.80 2,3	84.42±1.31 2,3,4	5.42±0.09 2,3,4

\*: superscript letters refer to group no., which are significant with; 1: G1, 2: G2, 3: G3, 4: G4, 5: G5; Significance of P < 0.001.

**Table (2): Effect of dried rosemary leaves powder treatment on lipid profile of normal, untreated and treated STZ-induced diabetic rats.**

			Cholesterol	HDL-C	LDL-C	VLDL-C	TG	Atherogenic Index
			mg/dl					
Normal Control (G 1)			88.99±0.94	36.62±0.51	38.69±0.48	13.68±0.56	77.73±0.57	1.43±0.02
STZ-induced Diabetic	+	----(G 2)	185.53±3.14 1*	32.40±0.25 1	117.64±1.69 1	35.49±2.46 1	168.23±1.04 1	4.73±0.09 <sup>1</sup>
		Glibenclamide (G 3)	128.69±0.86 1,2	33.81±0.40 1,2	79.42±0.85 1,2	15.46±0.84 2	94.82±3.46 1,2	2.81±0.03 <sup>1,2</sup>
		Dried rosemary leaves powder (G 4)	122.67±1.76 1,2,3	36.31±0.35 2,3	71.40±1.08 1,2,3	14.96±0.71 <sup>2</sup>	91.81±2.34 1,2	2.38±0.03 <sup>1,2,3</sup>
Normal Control+ Dried rosemary leaves powder (G 5)			89.66±1.42 2,3,4	37.98±0.59 2,3,4	38.61±0.99 2,3,4	13.07±0.29 2,3,4	72.74±0.77 1,2,3,4	1.37±0.04 <sup>2,3,4</sup>

\*: superscript letters refer to group no., which are significant with; 1: G1, 2: G2, 3: G3, 4: G4, 5: G5; Significance of P < 0.001.