

## Antioxidant, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of the leafy stems of *Waltheria indica* L. (Sterculiaceae)

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim of the study:** The existence of numerous side effects following the use of anti-inflammatory drugs has led to the present study about *Waltheria indica* (Sterculiaceae), prescribed in the treatment of many inflammatory diseases component to discover phytomedicines secondary effects mitigated.

**Materials and methods:** The chemical principles have been demonstrated by test characterization in liquid medium according the method of Ciulei (1949). *In vivo*, the model of edema induced by carrageenan to cause inflammation and the model of acetic acid induced pain were used to assess the anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of the extract. *In vitro*, the effects of the aqueous extract on the DPPH<sup>°°</sup> radical, the lipoxygenase and lipid peroxidation has been demonstrated.

**Results:** Phytochemical study of leafy stems of the plant showed the presence of tannins, flavonoids, sterols, triterpenes, saponins, reducing compounds, coumarins etc. *In vivo*, the results showed the aqueous extract and anti-edematous effects of the analgesic of the plant. *In vitro*, the results revealed the aqueous extract of *W. indica* inhibited the radical of DPPH<sup>°°</sup>, the lipoxygenase and the lipid peroxidation.

**Conclusion:** The presence of chemical compounds and biological properties obtained justify the contribution of the plant in traditional medicine for the treatment of diseases with inflammatory component.

### INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is a defensive response of body against all aggression such as pathogens (bacteria, virus, fungi, parasites) or others stimuli. The inflammatory process involves the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, prostaglandins and the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Excessive of these inflammatory mediators lead to maintain inflammation and induce a chronic inflammation (Philpott et Ferguson, 2004). Chronic inflammation is considered as a critical factor in many human diseases including cancer, obesity, type II diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative diseases and aging (Santangelo *et al.*, 2007). Inflammation involves the metabolism of arachidonic acid which can be catalyzed by enzymes such as

cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxygenase (LOX). Leukotrienes and prostaglandins (PG) are inflammatory mediators generated from arachidonic acid respectively by lipoxygenase and cyclooxygenase (Cox1 and 2). The lipoxygenase pathway generates products that are important in asthma, allergy, and inflammation (Bigby, 2002). Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) used to treat inflammation, have as targets COX 1 and 2 (Dwyer, 2004; Botting, 2006). The long-term use of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs has many side effects including gastrointestinal erosion, peptic ulcers, nephrotoxicity, leukopenia, allergic manifestations. To overcome these effects, natural substances, such medicinal plant are a way to discover news anti-inflammatory drugs. *Waltheria indica* Linn. (Sterculiaceae), is used in Burkina Faso folk medicine. Leaves, bark, roots or the whole plant are used against swelling, toothache, colic, rheumatism, ear infections, asthma, cough, diarrhea, dysentery, conjunctivitis, wounds, abscess (Flatie *et al.*, 2009; Adjanohoun *et al.*, 1989; Ruffo, 1991; Zerbo *et al.*, 2007, Zongo, 2013).

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Miyashiro *et al.* (1994) showed that aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Waltheria indica* L. had a significant inhibition of HIV-1 protease. However, stems with leaves of *W. indica* have not been many pharmacological studies. The objective of this study was to investigate chemical and pharmacotoxicological evaluation by the anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antioxidant and acute toxicity of aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica* to justify the traditional use of the plant.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Plant material

The leafy stems of *Waltheria indica* were collected in May 2009 at Pissy, located in the west side of the city of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). They were washed, dried to protect from light and dust. The dried bodies were ground to obtain fine powders. The powder was packed in plastic bags and stored protected from dust, moisture and heat.

### Animals

NMRI mice male and female (25 – 32 g) were fed with pellets containing 29% protein. The room temperature was maintained at  $22 \pm 2$  °C with the 12 h light/ 12 h dark cycle. The tests were performed strictly in accordance with the guidelines for use of laboratory animals (Zimmermann, 1983).

### Chemicals

All chemicals used were analytical grade. Carrageenan, 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), acetic acid, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was purchase from Sigma (St Louis, USA). Sodium chloride, lysine acetylsalicylate (Aspégic®, Sanofi – Aventis France); Paracetamol (Rotexmedicain Germany) were also used in this work.

### Methods

#### Extraction

Fifty grams (50 g) of powder of stems with leaves of *W. indica* were extracted by decoction using 500 mL water during 30 min. The aqueous solution was filtered and then centrifuged at 10 000 trs/min for five minutes. The supernatant was lyophilized touse in the various tests.

#### Carrageenan-induced paw edema test

The method of Winter (1962) was used to assess the anti-edema effect of aqueous extract of *Waltheria indica*. Six groups of 6 mice (male and female) received respectively, the extract of *W. indica* (25, 100, 200 and 300 mg /kg); Aspégic (300 mg/ kg bw) and sterile distilled water (5mL/kg). A volume of 50 µL of a 1% carrageenin solution (0.9% NaCl) was injected into the foot pad of the right hind paw of mice, one hour after substance administration (aqueous extract, sterile distilled water and Aspégic). The volume of edema was measured 1 hour prior to, and 1, 3, and 5 hours after carrageenan injection using a plethysmometer (Ugo Basile 7140 APALEX).

The anti-edema effect was evaluated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Inhibition \%} = \frac{(Vt - Vo)c - (Vt - Vo)t}{(Vt - Vo)c} \times 100$$

Vt: volume of the treated paw at time (t), Vo = volume of the paw before injection of carrageenan; (Vt - Vo): the mean difference of the volume increase of the paw of mice and the control group (Vt - Vo)t: represents the average difference of the volume increase of the paw of mice treated batches.

#### Acetic acid-induced writhing test

Acetic acid injected into the peritoneum of the mouse has been used to induce pain (Koster, 1959). Five groups of six mice (females and male) were used. The mice received orally extracts of *W. indica* (100, 200, 300 mg/kg bw), paracetamol (150 mg/kg bw) and distilled water (5 mL/kg bw) 1 h before acetic acid solution injection. The injection of acetic acid (0.6%) provoked abdominal contorsions which were recorded 5 min after injection and during 15 min. The analgesic effect was expressed as reduction percentage of contorsions by using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = [(Nte - Nt) / Nte] \times 100$$

With Nte: number of contortion of the negative control and Nt: number of contortion batch test or the positive control.

#### Antioxidant activity: DPPH assay

The DPPH (1-1, diphenylpicrylhydrazyl) method described by Kim *et al.* (2003) was used to evaluate the antioxidant activity of the aqueous extract of the plant. For this purpose, 10 µL of aqueous extract of *W. indica* (dissolved in DMSO from 21 mg/mL to 1, 28 µg/mL) were added to 200 µL of DPPH solution (0.04 mg/mL) in a microplate of 96 wells. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. After incubation the absorbance were recorded at 492 nm. All tests were performed in triplicate for each concentration of standard or sample from which the inhibitory concentration IC<sub>50</sub> was derived by the formula:

$$\text{Inhibition of DPPH (\%)} = (1 - (\text{OD}_{\text{test}} / \text{OD}_{\text{white}})) \times 100.$$

DO: optic density

#### Test of lipoxygenase inhibition

Anti-inflammatory activity *in vitro* was assessed by the spectrophotometric method developed by Maltherud and Rydland (2009). 400 µL of lipoxygenase enzyme (167 U/mL) was mixed with 100 µL of the aqueous extract at a concentration of 50 µg/mL and incubated for 2 minutes at 25°C. Five hundred microliters (500 µL) of the solution of linoleic acid substrate (250 µM) were added to the mixture to initiate the reaction. The change in absorbance was monitored at 234 nm for 2 minutes. All tests were performed in triplicate. The hydrocortisone was used as reference products. The inhibitory capacity of the extract was determined using the formula:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (S - E) / S \times 100$$

E: enzyme activity without inhibitor; S: enzyme activity in the presence of the sample to be tested.

### Test of lipid peroxidation inhibition

The inhibitory effect of extract on lipid peroxidation *in vitro* was carried out by the method of Su *et al.* (2009). A volume of 0.2 mL of standard or extract at a concentration of 1.5 mg/mL, 1mL of rat liver homogenate 1% (100 mL, containing 1 gram of liver), 50  $\mu$ L of FeCl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 mM) and 50  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.5 mM) were added to form a mixture. After 60 minutes incubation of the mixture, the samples of 0.1 mL of trichoroacétique acid and 1 mL of thiobarbituric acid (0.67%) were added. The last mixture was heated in boiling water (water bath) for 15 minutes and then cooled. The absorbances were recorded at 532 nm. The inhibitory capacity of the lipid peroxidation products and standards have been determined using the following expression:

$$\text{Inh \%} = [1 - (\text{Ab} - \text{As}) / \text{Ao} \times 100]$$

As: absorbance substance (extract or standard).

### Study of acute toxicity

The acute toxicity was determinate by the method of OCDE, 2001. Before study of acute toxicity, mice previously fasted for 18 hours are divided into six groups of six mice. They orally received the aqueous extract at doses of 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000 mg/kg body weight. The mice were observed for 2 hours, then 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours and 10 days after administration.

### Phytochemical study

Phytochemical screening of the decoction of stems with leaves of *W. indica* was made according to Ciulei method (1982). Chemical groups were identified by liquid medium characterization tests of the extract.

Tannins presence has been highlighted by the reaction of iron chloride test tubes. Flavonoids were characterized by the reaction of shibata reagent. Sterols and triterpenes were identified with Liebermann-Büchard test. Saponins were revealed identified with the observation of persistent foam column. The appearance of a blue or green fluorescence to the UV lamp 365 nm indicated the presence of coumarins.

### Statistical analysis

The results obtained in this study were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. graphPad Prism (version 5.0) was used to analyze the data. Statistical analysis was performed by one way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P value < 0.05 was considered as significance compared to control group.

## RESULTS

### Anti-edematous effect

The anti-edematous effect of aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *Waltheria indica* has been demonstrated at doses of 25, 100, 200, 300 mg /kg bw (Table 1). In the first hour, edema was significantly reduced ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) at a dose of 300 mg /kg bw. In the third and fifth hour, the aqueous extract at doses of 25, 100, 200 and 300 mg/kg bw was reduced significantly edema ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

### Analgesic effect

The results in Table 2 shows that extracts of *W. indica* at doses of 100, 200, 300 mg /kg bw had significantly analgesic effects ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) and dose dependent with inhibition percentages from 36.27 to 54.12 %. Paracetamol induced protection 50.40 % against the contractions induced by acetic acid. The analgesic effect of extracts of *W. indica* (at 300 mg/kg bw) was greater than the paracetamol (150 mg /kg bw).

### Radical DPPH inhibition, lipid peroxidation inhibition and Inhibition of the lipoxygenase

The aqueous extract had anti-radical effect against DPPH radical with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 79.5  $\mu$ g/ mL. The antioxidant activity of the extracts of *Waltheria indica* is very low compared to that of quercetin whose inhibitory concentration is 0.69  $\mu$ g /mL. The lyophilized aqueous extract at a dose of 100  $\mu$ g/mL prevented the production of lipid peroxide with a percentage of inhibition of 74.31 %. The decoction of leafy stems of the plant at 100  $\mu$ g/mL experimentally inhibited the enzyme lipoxygenase, responsible for the production of leukotrienes enzyme with a high percentage of inhibition of 94.63 % (Table 3).

### Phytochemical study

The results of the phytochemical screening of the decoction of stems with leaves of *W. indica* are shown in Table 4.

**Table 1:** Anti-inflammatory effects of aqueous extracts of *W. indica*.

Samples (mg/kg w.b)	Doses	Increase in paw volume ( $\Delta$ V ml)			Edema inhibition (%)		
		1H	3H	5H	1H	3H	5H
Control	----	0.27 $\pm$ 0.04	0.38 $\pm$ 0.01	0.44 $\pm$ 0.01	---	---	---
ASL	300	0.15 $\pm$ 0.02*	0.16 $\pm$ 0.02*	0.15 $\pm$ 0.01*	44.44	57.89	84.09
<i>W. indica</i>	25	0.26 $\pm$ 0.00	0.29 $\pm$ 0.01*	0.24 $\pm$ 0.02*	03.70	23.68	45.45
<i>W. indica</i>	100	0.24 $\pm$ 0.01*	0.30 $\pm$ 0.02*	0.22 $\pm$ 0.03*	11.11	21.05	55.00
<i>W. indica</i>	200	0.24 $\pm$ 0.02	0.23 $\pm$ 0.01*	0.12 $\pm$ 0.02*	11.11	39.47	70.45
<i>W. indica</i>	300	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01*	0.15 $\pm$ 0.01*	0.12 $\pm$ 0.02*	59.26	60.52	72.73

n = 6; \*P < 0.05 was considered significant compared to the control (analysis ANOVA followed Dunnet's test).

**Table 2:** Analgesic effect of aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica* and paracetamol.

Samples	Doses (mg/kg w.b)	No.of writhes	Pourcentage of inhibition (%)
Control	---	61.17 ± 2.926	---
Paracétamol	150	30.33 ± 3.56*	50.40
<i>W. indica</i>	100	38.66 ± 3.78*	36.27
<i>W. indica</i>	200	33.66 ± 5.01*	44.51
<i>W. indica</i>	300	27.83 ± 2.99*	54.12

n = 6; \*P < 0.05 was considered significant compared to the control (analysis ANOVA followed Dunnet's test).

**Table 3:** Effect of *W. indica* aqueous extract on inhibition of lipoxygenase, lipid peroxidation.

Samples	Lipoxygenase inhibition (%)	Lipid peroxidation inhibition (%)	DPPH (IC <sub>50</sub> mg/ml)
<i>W. indica</i>	94.63 ± 1.57	74.31 ± 0.34	1,83. 10 <sup>-3</sup>
Hydrocortisone	44.28 ± 5.13	nd	nd
Silymarin	nd	54.29 ± 0.3	nd
Quercetin	nd	37.4 ± 1	6,92. 10 <sup>-4</sup>

nd: not determined.

**Table 4:** Chemical groups in the aqueous extract of *W. indica*.

Chemical groups	Presents	Absents
Sterols and triterpenes	+	
Tannins and polyphenols	+	
Flavonoids	+	
Alcaloids	+	
Anthocyanosids	+	
Saponins	+	
Reducing compounds	+	
Coumarins		-

+ : presents; - : absents.

### Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity study of the aqueous extract of *Waltheria indica* L. administered in mice by intragatrique way showed any mortality at the highest dose of 3000 mg / kg weight of the animal.

### DISCUSSION

*Waltheria indica* is a plant used in traditional medicine to treat inflammatory pathologies. The study assessed the anti-inflammatory properties *in vivo* and *in vitro*, analgesic, antioxidant and toxicological properties of stems with leaves of this plant.

The evaluation of the anti-inflammatory activity *in vivo* was conducted using the model of carrageenin-induced paw edema (Winter *et al.*, 1962). Carrageenan induced paw edema in a biphasic phenomenon (Swingle, 1974). The initial phase involves the release of mediators such as histamine, serotonin and bradykin in while the late phase is characterized by infiltration of leukocytes and prostaglandins biosynthesis (Posadas *et al.*, 2004). In this study, a significant edema reduction was observed at the first, the third and fifth hours.

The aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica* acted as anti-inflammatory drugs in general against endogen mediators such as histamine, serotonin, kinins and prostaglandins (Sanogo *et al.*, 2006). The results of the anti-edematous effects of stems with leaves of *W. indica* confirm the anti-inflammatory

activity highlighted work of Vedavathy and Rao (1995) and Rao *et al.* (2005) on the whole plant. Abdominal contorsions induced by acetic acid injection in the peritoneum of mice was used to evaluate the analgesic properties of the aqueous extract of *W. indica*. Acetic acid injection causes the release of chemical mediators such as serotonin, histamine, bradykinin, prostaglandins and cytokines (Kouakou, 2010). These chemical mediators stimulate peripheral nociceptive neurons and increase vascular permeability (Kouakou, 2010). The aqueous extract preventively administered at doses of 100, 200, 300 mg/kg reduced significantly (P < 0.05) the number of abdominal writhing in dose-dependant manner. The protection of *W. indica* in pain is confirmed by the works of many authors. Rao *et al.* (2005) reported that the analgesic effect of plant extract was linked cytokines (TNF  $\alpha$ , IL-12) inhibition. The analgesic effect of *W. indica* extract could be related to the inhibition of the mediators involved in nociception device including cytokines.

Lipoxygenase (LOX) is a key enzyme in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes from arachidonic acid and which are postulated to play an important role in the physiology of several inflammatory diseases (Rackova *et al.*, 2007). Indeed, diverse plant - derived compound have been reported to interfere with LOX product synthesis (Werz, 2007). *In vitro* study showed that the aqueous extract of *Waltheria indica* inhibited lipoxygenase activity with a percentage of inhibition of 94.63 %. The inhibition of lipoxygenase by the aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica* has blocked the formation of leukotrienes via arachidonic acid. We suggest that blocking leukotrienes by the aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica* would have reduced the inflammatory response.

Reactive oxygene species (ROS) are involved at various levels in the inflammatory process. The harmful effects of ROS come from their ability to react with fatty acids, amino acids, proteins, sugars, nucleic acids, resulting in degradation of these molecules with a possible release of toxic substances (Borel, 1988). Thus, the damage of free radicals contributes to the etiology of many health problems such as emphysema, cardiovascular and inflammatory diseases, cataract and cancer (Machlin and Bendich, 1987). However, the antioxidant compounds can neutralize free radicals (Meda *et al.*, 2013). DPPH method used to evaluate the antioxidant capacity of the aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *W. indica*, revealed that its antioxidant capacity was less than quercetin (Table 3). Inhibition of ROS prevents oxidation of membrane lipids leads to the production of arachidonic acid (Meda *et al.*, 2013). The antioxidant effect of the extract of *W. indica* is could contribute to reinforce its anti-inflammatory properties.

The antioxidant activity of aqueous extracts of *Waltheria indica* has been also evaluated by the inhibition of lipid peroxidation *in vitro* test. Peroxidation is a phenomenon that can alter the functionality of the membranes (rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids) by altering their permeability and fluidity etc. Model of inflammation induced by carrageenan used in the study by some authors accompanied to increased production of peroxidized lipids

(Tanas *et al.*, 2010). And also lipid peroxidation was reported as complicating the inflammatory process (Uzkeser *et al.*, 2012). In this study, the aqueous extract of *W. indica* inhibited the lipid peroxidation of rat liver homogenate *in vitro* (Table 3). These results suggest that the plant could be possessed antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. The antioxidant potential of stems with leaves of *Waltheria indica* could be put to use in the prevention of oxidative stress-related diseases.

The study of acute toxicity of aqueous extract of stems with leaves of *Waltheria indica* didn't show mice mortality from 500 to 3000 mg/kg doses. The aqueous extract of this plant was considered to low toxic, according to the scale of Hodge and Sterner (1943) and the WHO (IPCS, 2002).

The phytochemical screening showed that the aqueous extract powder of stems with leaves of *Waltheria indica* contained tannins, flavonoids, saponins, triterpenes and sterols and anthocyanosides. Several authors have made the relationship between the presence of the compounds of the plants and pharmacological properties including anti-edematous, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant properties (Bruneton, 2009).

## CONCLUSION

The present study has demonstrated that aqueous extract of *Waltheria indica* exhibit anti-edematous, analgesic and antioxidant effects. The study reported lipoxygenase and lipid peroxidation inhibitor effects of *Waltheria indica*. The data justify the traditional use of *Waltheria indica* to treat inflammatory diseases.

## ETHICAL APPROVAL

All authors declare that the tests using animals, in this work, were performed according to the protocol approved by the Institute of Health Sciences Research (IRSS, Burkina Faso) and met the international standards of animal study.

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