Short Communication
Volume 7:3, 2021

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Natural Products

ISSN: 2472-0992 **Short Communication**

Antioxidant Activity of Methanolic Extract of Flowers of Nerium Oleander Against Ccl4–induced Liver Injury in Rats

Fawzia Cawo *

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Somalia, Mogadishu, Somalia

Abstract

To investigate the inhibitor and hepatoprotective activity of methanolic flower extract of poisonous plant against CCl4-induced hepatotoxicity in rats. In vitro inhibitor activity of methanolic extract of flowers of poisonous plant (MENO–F) was evaluated by varied assays, together with reducing power, supermolecule peroxidation, DPPH, ABTS, superoxide, chemical group radicals and metal chelation.

Keywords

inhibitor • hepatoprotective • alkalic enzyme • haematoidin • hepatotoxicity

About the Study

The hepatoprotective and in vivo inhibitor activity of MENO-F were evaluated against CCl4–induced internal organ harm in rats. The MENO-F at dose of a hundred, two hundred and four hundred mg/kg were administered orally once daily for seven days. liquid body substance catalyst levels of serum salt salt aminopherase (AST), humour salt pyruvate aminopherase (ALT), humour alkalic enzyme (ALP) and total haematoidin were calculable beside estimation of SOD (SOD) and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in liver tissues. any histopathological examination of the liver sections was dispensed to support the induction of hepatotoxicity and hepatoprotective effectuality.

The extract showed potent activities on reducing power, lipide peroxide, DPPH, ABTS, superoxide, chemical group and metal chelation. The considerably elevated body fluid catalyst levels of AST, ALT, mountain and total haematoidin were found to be reconditioned towards standardisation considerably by the MENO-F in a very dose dependent manner with most hepatoprotection at four hundred mg/kg dose level. The histopathological observations supported the organic chemistry evidences of hepatoprotection. Elevated level of SOD and shrunken level of MDA any strengthen the hepatoprotective observations.

Conclusion

The results of this study powerfully reveal that MENO-F has potent inhibitor activity and hepatoprotective activity against CCl4-induced internal organ harm in experimental animals.

References

1. Kuo, D H, Kang, W H, Shieh P C, and Chen F A, et al. “Protective effect of Pracparatum mungo extract on carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in rats.” J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 25 (2002): 17-21.
2. Shaik, A, Elumalai, A and Eswaraiah M C. “An updated review on hepatoprotective medicinal plants.” J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 1 (1998): 1-23.
3. Al-Yahya, M A, Al-Farhan A H, and Adam S. “Preliminary toxicity study on the individual and combined effects of Citrullus colocynthis and Nerium oleander in rats.” J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 5 (1945): 07-16.
4. Manna, S K, Sah N K, Newman R A, and Cisneros A, et al. “Oleandrin suppresses activation of nuclear transcription factor NF-kB activator protein-1, and c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase.” J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 6 (1689): 125-135.

How to cite this article: Cawo. “Antioxidant Activity of Methanolic Extract of Flowers of Nerium Oleander Against Ccl4–induced Liver Injury in Rats” J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 7 (2021): 6.

***Address for Correspondence:** Fawzia Cawo, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Somalia, Mogadishu, Somalia, Tel: 7046812221; E-mail: fawziacawo154@yahoo.com*

Received April 09, 2021; **Accepted** April 23, 2020; **Published** April 30, 2020