

# Study the Effect of Different Concentrations of *Cyperus Rotundus* Extract on Cellular Immunity on Cellular Immune Response in Mice

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## ABSTRACT

In this work, Study the effect of specific concentrations of *Cyperus rotundus* two extract on cellular immunity on mobile immune response in mice (in vivo). In contrast, little is recognized about cellular immunity prompted by way of exceptional concentrations of *Cyperus rotundus*. Some parameters, had been used to gain this study, are WBC count (PMNs) percentage, and phagocytosis coefficient of PMNs at distinctive time periods 30, 60, 90.

**Keywords:** *Cyperus rotundus*, in vivo.

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## INTRODUCTION

*C. rotundus* two L., two (Family – Cyperaceae. The plant is harvested from the wild for local use, mainly as a medicine however also for food, fundamental oils, and basketry<sup>(1,2,3)</sup> Phytochemical surveys of *Cyperus rotundus* revealed that<sup>(4,5)</sup> it contained flavonoids, tannins, glycosides, furochromones, monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, sitosterol, alkaloids saponins, terpenoids, critical oils, starch, carbohydrates, protein, separated amino acids, and many different secondary metabolites<sup>(6,7)</sup> Different phytochemical research on *C.rotundus* revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, starch, glycosides<sup>(8,9,10)</sup> Furochromones, monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, sitosterol, fatty oil containing an impartial waxy substance, glycerol, linolenic, myristic and stearic acids.<sup>(11,12,13)</sup>

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Prepare the vegetable extract

It is prepared by dissolving 50 g of dry plant in 250 ml of alcohol, using the cellulite after after the extract is dried and several concentrations are prepared.<sup>(14)</sup>

Mouse dosage

The treatments were divided into four treatments, the first was mouse dose 50% of the plant extract concentration by half a ml per day, the second treatment 70%, and the third 90% of the plant extract for a period of 21 days<sup>(15)</sup>

Giemsa Stain

This stain was prepared and ready from BDH.

Laboratory animals

From Medicative Control Center, Ministry of Health, Baghdad, Iraq.

## RESULTS

The effect of the immunization by means of the usage of the extract of *Cyperus* on the survival of basophile is mentioned in table 1. *Cyperus* extract did no longer showcase any good sized differences (p<lt; 0.05) in mice. The greater proportion is 83.6±0.84% through T1 ninety percent of *Cyperus* extract compared with the manage (phosphate buffer) 83.2±0.42%. in contrast with the control (phosphate buffer) 83.2±0.42%.

Table 1: Study effect of different concentrations of *Cyperus rotundus* extract on PMNs in mice

| T                                | PMNs%                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| T1 50% of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 83.0±0.51 <sup>a</sup>  |
| T1 70% of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 83.2±0.22 <sup>a</sup>  |
| T1 90% of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 83.6 ±0.64 <sup>a</sup> |
| (control)                        | 83.2±0.22 <sup>a</sup>  |

Table (2) shows the effect of different concentrations of the *Cyperus rotundus* extract on the phagocytosis process. The results of the experiment showed that there are significant differences with respect to the three

treatments used compared to the control where the best concentration of the phagocytosis process gave the treatment in which the concentration of 90% of the plant extract (65.3) and the treatment were used. The focus of

the extract was 50% (60.7) compared to the control where it was (50). The results showed that there were no

significant differences in time

Table 2: Study effect of different concentrations of *Cyperus rotundus* on phagocytes

| T                                 | Phag. Coeff. of PMNs at (minutes) |            |                 |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|                                   | 1/2 Hour                          | One Hour   | One H and /half | Two hour   |
| T1 50% of <i>Cyperus</i> extract  | 60.7±0.14a                        | 60.0±0.01a | 60.0±0.28a      | 57.7±0.13b |
| T1 70 % of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 56.1±0.32a                        | 56±0.44a   | 54.1±0.47b      | 52.6±0.13c |
| T1 90 % of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 65.3±0.16 <sup>b</sup>            | 64.5±0.11a | 63.7±0.23a      | 62.1±0.05b |
| (control)                         | 50.1±0.32a                        | 56.0±0.44a | 54.1±0.47b      | 52.6±0.32c |

Table (3) shows the effect of the *Cyperus rotundus* extract on the migration of polymorphic cells, where the results showed that there are significant differences for cell migration compared to the control, where the treatment

in which 90% of the plant extract was used gave the best results at 6.15, followed by the treatment in which a 50% concentration was used. And 70%, respectively, 10.4 and 15.4, compared to the control of 15.4

Table 3: Influence of different concentrations of *Cyperus rotundus* on the migration of PMNs

| T                                 | Zone of migr. (mm) | Mig. Inh. factor |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| T1 50 % of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 10.4 ±0.10 c       | 0.59             |
| T1 70 % of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 15.44±0.04 a       | 1.00             |
| T1 90 % of <i>Cyperus</i> extract | 6.15±0.12 d        | 0.33             |
| (control)                         | 15.44±0.04 a       | 1.00             |

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