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The Antihyperglycemic Effect of N-butanol Leaves Extracts of Iraqi *Fumaria parviflora* on Alloxan-prompt Diabetic Rats

Omar Hussein Ahmed [1], Enas Jawad Kadheem [2,] Shathel Khalaf Noman[3]

[1]Pharmacognosy and Medicinal Plants Department, Pharmacy College, Tikrit University, Tikrit, Iraq
[2]Pharmacognosy and Medicinal Plants Department, Pharmacy College, Baghdad, Baghdad University, Iraq.
[3]Pharmacognosy and Medicinal Plants Department, Pharmacy College, Tikrit, Tikrit University, Iraq.

ABSTRACT

Objective: This research examined Fumaria parviflora (f. parviflora) leaves and implied mechanisms with the use of in vivo hyperglycemia models.

Materials and Methods: The study included fifty Wistar rats from 180-220 g. Ethanolytic soxhlet extract of the F pads. Parviflora (EFP) was developed. Two weeks of oral remedy for the extract (500-100, or 200 mg / kg / day), metformin (200 mg / kg / day), diabetic rats. Other animals are only given extract, alloxan or vehicle control.

Results: Plant Extract Pretreatment Effect of diabetes rats The levels of blood glucose were lower ($p < 0,05$) relative to the amount of alloxane alone in rats treated for plant extraction, with normal levels of glucose at the begin of the experiment being between 73,00±1.5 and76,00±0,54 mg / dL. Blood glucose decreased during extraction in these animals, but values achieved were less important than the 14th day $p < 0,05$ control values.

Conclusion: F sheets in alloxane-induced rats the results of the study showed F. The effect of lowering blood glucose decreases. Parviflora has a significant effect on normal rat blood glycosis due to diabetes rats.

Keywords: Diabetes rats, alloxan-induced; Fumaria parviflora; hyperglycemia effects.

Correspondence:
Omar Hussein Ahmed
Pharmacognosy and Medicinal Plants Department, Pharmacy College, Tikrit University, Tikrit, Iraq

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, a medicinal herb has been used to cure diseases like this. Many plants containing natural substances that curate and enhance health have been given to mankind by nature. The drugs were also rich sources of secondary metabolites, suitable for the treatment of different diseases. In the last decades, the use of herbal medicines worldwide has increased attention and benefit [1].

Mellitus Metabolism with improper hyperglycemia in all parts of the globe caused by relative or absolute insulin deficit or resistance to the effect of cellular insulin.

The long-term complexities include heart disorders, nerve damage, chronic retinal loss, sluggish injury healing, and resection of foot gangrene [3].

There is a well-known global track record of severe morbidity and death, which adversely impacts patients ' quality of life. Diabetes mellitus is a condition that requires plenty of treatment. The need for primary prevention and drastic intervention for premature diagnosis, successful treatment and prevention of disease on high-risk individuals should also be strengthened in global diabetic studies Mellitus [4]. *Fumaria, Parvivlora Lam. Herbal implants (Fumariaceae) are imported annually to different parts of the sub-continents of Indo-Pakistan, the Middle East and South-Asia. It is also referred to as fine leaves smoke, wax pounds from Indian or English.*[5]

It is traditionally relevant for liver, biliary, intestinal, dermatological and diuretic disorders such as acne and eczema in traditional Greek-Arabic medicine and Iranian folk medicine as well as for diaphoretic, anti-influenza and anti-diaphoretic dermatology disorders [6].

Shahtareh and aerial parts of F are also recognised in Iran. Parviflora has been commonly used as a remedy of liver, bile, diuretic and laxative diseases in Iranian folk medicine and to encourage men's fertility. [7-10]. Health care and blood-cleansing is also taken into account. [11-15]. Phytochemical research in Fumaria genus of some animals, including F. Parviflora suggested that the isoquinolin alkaloid consists of protopina, cryptope, pine type, bicucline, fragrance, fumariline, fumaritine and dihydrofumariline. [16]. The F has been registered. F and parviflora. F and parviflora. The other genus of Vaillantii Fumaria have CCl4 antioxidant properties due to hepatotoxicity [17, 18].

Lam's Oral Management. Fumaria Parviflora powder affects triglyceride, complete choleterol and serum levels for Streptozocin-induced diabetic rats but no major effects on serium glucose and LDL [19, 20]. Other experiments have shown hypoglyphs with alloxane-mediated effects in normal and Fumaria parviflora parviflora diabetic rats. Divided rats induced by streptozotocin less than 100 mg / dL only showed a strong reduction in the glucose effect. [21].

METHOD AND MATERIAL

Plant Extraction

At September 2017 Iraqi Fumaria parviflora plants were raised in northern Iraq in Erbil. The plant was designated and authorised by the Biological Department of the University of Baghdad College of Sciences.

and omitted. Butanole (100 ml x 3) was used with the remaining extract (70 g). The standard butanol fraction for experiments has been taken and dried, weighed and cooled to 40 C at low stress.

Plant Extract Preparation

The leaves with dried F. Parviflora (1.5 kg) were ground to a powdering point and were extracted in an interval of 5 to 6 hrs with85 per cent methanol for 48 hours using the Soxhlet extractor. To obtain a dark brown residue under lower pressures, the extract was dried. The hexane (100ml x 3) and chloroform (100mL x 3) were isolated

Animals in Experimental Design

Alloxan diabetics are present orally, then extract is treated (50 mg, 100 mg or 200 mg / kg / day), metformin

is treated for 2 weeks (200 mg / kg / day). The extract, alloxan, or vehicle (control) were only extracted to a different species. This study took place with 50 Wistar Rats of 180-220 g. The animal was taken from the AL-Naharain University School of Medicine. These rats were kept in the air and fed the rodent diet and cage tap water at a normal room temperature.

The animals were altered in 10 groups (1-10) each with five rats.

Group 1: DMSO 0.5 ml plus water distilled (2:3) per day for 2 weeks was given to these animals. In order to calculate levels of glucose in these animals, blood was first sampled (day 1) and two weeks (days 3, 7, 11 and 14).

Group 2: The injection of alloxane (120 mg / kg) into animals intraperitoneally [22] was a single dose. Rats were given 12-14 hours of fasting, but access to water was allowed before alloxan administration. Initially and twice a week, the blood glucose level was assessed for 2 weeks.

Groups 3 and 4: Extract of plants is used daily for 14 days (50-200 mg / kg PO), alloxane diabetes for two weeks is treated. Groups 3 and 4: Initially and two weeks after alloxane administration, blood glucose levels were calculated.

Groups 5, 6, 7 and 8: Alloxan was then injected daily for two-week periods with a herbal extract (50 or 200 mg / kg, PO), metformin (200 mg / kg, PO). The amount of blood glucose was first and two weeks after extract and substance use.

Groups 9 and 10: The extract of the plant has been given daily for 14 days (50, 100 or 200 mg / kg PO). Groups 9 and 10: For beginning and twice weekly, the blood glucose level has been assessed.

Moreover, the glucose levels in MT rats that have been treated with alloxane alone have decreased ($p<0.05$) over the course of the procedure. Although glucose levels were not significantly different in metformin-treated rats from day 14 controls, all other glucose concentrations induced by metformin were superior to control (Table 2). Glucose levels of the animals treated with extract were different in days 3 or 11 compared with metformin but extended in days 7 (Table 2). In rats with a lower dose of extract (50 mg / kg) on 14th days the glucoses levels were lower compared to metformin in rats with the maximum dose (200 mg / kg).

The metformin doses used lead to therapeutic doses [23]. The animal was taken from the AL-Naharain University School of Medicine. These rats were kept in the air and fed the rodent diet and cage tap water at a normal room temperature. Accu-Check ® active glucometer tested the amount of blood glucose. The method of tail nipping was used for sampling by animals fasted over-the-night for 12 to 14 hours [24-26].

RESULTS

Protective Effect

Effect of blood glucose extracts in diabetic rats In any pre-tracked extract population alone Alloxane levels ($p<0.05$) were treated in comparison with levels in rats (Table 1). But glucose levels in pre-treated groups were higher ($p<0.01$) than in checks except for the pretreatment group 200 mg / kg if blood glucose levels were similar to this result between days 11 and 14 (Table 1). Intra-group comparison has been demonstrated for glucose levels in extract groups of 50 or 100 mg / kg greater than 200 mg / kg (Table 1).

Ameliorative Effect

In 14 days of treatment rats had lower blood glucose levels and dose extract ($p<0.05$) compared to rats treated exclusively with alloxane. However, for the extracted rats on sampling days 3, 7 and 11 glucose levels have been reported above control therapy. At daily 13 glucose was equivalent ($p>0.05$), but the control level was less than 100 mg / kg (81,00±1.5 mg / dl) with the volume of the glucose in the control system. The rate of control glucose was lower in the population receiving an extract of 200 mg/ kg ($p<0.05$) (Table 2).

Plant Extract Effect in Normal Wistar Rats on blood glucose levels

The plant extract treated rats had normal blood glucose levels, at the beginning (day 1) of the experiment extending from 73.00±1.5 to 76.00±0.54 mg / dl. During the time of the administration of the plenty of extracts, levels of blood glucose in these animals decreased; however, the values achieved were not important in comparison to those obtained on 14 days, $p < 0.05$.

Table 1. A plant extract Phytochemical test

Phytochemicals	Saponins	Flavonoids	Sterols	Alkaloids	Phenols
Plant extract	+	+	+	+	+

Table 2. N-butanol fumaria extract (bfe) pretreated the wistar rat with blood glucose (mg / dl) after injecting alloxan (allox)

Group	D 1	D 3	D 7	D 11	D 14
Control	74± 1.6	71± 2.6	71± 2.12	72± 1.8	74± 2.87
Alloxan	75± 0.45	401±5.67***	430±4.32***	404± 1.6***	380± 5.68**
allox BFE (50mg)	74± 2.6	308±2.35**#	240± 0.43**a	212± 1.4**a	191± 4.32*a
allox BFE (100) (kg)	73± 2.6	295±5.4**#	243± 6.12**a	194± 1.6*a	141± 1.6*a
allox BFE (200)	75± 3.45	289±1.97**#	194± 2.6*	112± 3.46#	71± 3.4#

** Asignificant compared to p<0.05 control, * * Significant compared to p<0.01 control, * * Significant compared to p<0.01 control, · * * Significant in relation to p<0.0001 control, # ASignificant compared to p<0.05 alloxan; aSignificant in relation to extract (200 mg / kg), in the case of p·005*

Table 3. N-butanol fumaria minus (BFE) effects in wistar rats, metformin (MET) onalloxane (ALLOx) mediated hyperglycemia (MG / DL study)

Group	D 1	D 3	D 7	D 11	D 14
Control	75± 0.31	72± 0.6	72± 1.01	71± 1.21	72± 2.87
Allox	72± 0.54	430±5.17***	420±3.32***	422±1.4***	381±5.57***
BFE (50mg/kg) Allox	71± 3.5	431±6.23***	321±5.23**[a]	201± 12.5**	141± 2.32*[a]
BFE (100mg/kg) Allox	73± 1.6	430± 1.4***	310±6.21**[a]	164± 11.6*[#]	82± 1.4[#]
BFE (200mg/kg) Allox	72± 2.41	401±1.97***	290± 2.4**[a]	114± 2.46*[#]	44± 3.63*[# a]
Met +Allox	71± 2.54	432±1.88***	250± 2.6**	181± 3.44*	120± 3.4*

*mean±SEM, n=5 rats per group: * A Significant in p<0.05; * * Regulating significant in p<0.01; * * * Significant in p<0.0001 relative to p<0.0001; # A Significant in contrast with p<0.05 in alloxans; and significant in relation to metformin in p<0.055*

Table 4. Normal wistar blood glucosa levels in 14 days daily Fumaria parviflora extract, blood glucose (MG / DL) concentration after normal butanol fraction therapy

Dose Mg/Kg	Day No1	Day No 3	Day No 7	Day No 11	Day No 14
Control	74± 0.52	72± 0.4	74± 2.12	74± 1.11	73± 1.6
50	75± 0.64	71± 1.6	68± 2.3	54± 1.6	45± 5.4*
100	74± 1.6	71± 1.2	71± 1.3	54± 3.5	42± 2.1*
200	71± 1.6	71± 0.6	63± 1.2	51± 0.4	41± 1.4*

Mean±SEM info, n=5 rats per group

• *Significant compared with p<0.05 regulation*

Significant comparing with control at p<0.05

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Fig. 1. ***Fumaria parviflora*** **Plant**

DISCUSSION

For the thousands of years, the use of medicinal plants as part of a scientific quest for safer phytotherapeutic products has been a significant part of medicinal therapy for disease restoration [20]. Increased diabetes mellitus attracts the attention of experts around the world to this condition as a significant threat to human health. While botanical products are historically used in the treat of diabetes, there is still a challenge in the field of rare conclusive evidence about the effectiveness of these herbal remedies. The result indicates that normal animals' blood glucose level with Fumaria parviflora extracts has been reduced. The pharmacological effect of these extracts is observed in ordinary rats. These plants can contain several hyperglycemic Principles that may be important when insulin (sulphonylurea similar effect) is released by the b-cells of normal animals [27]. Alloxane consumption (120 mg / kg) promptly elevated blood glucose levels to normal rats safely. Their findings say that Fumaria parviflora extracts lower Alloxan diabetic rats' blood glucose levels. Alloxan administration selectively kills the b-cells of the Langerhans Islets B-cell destruction this results in the markedly low level of insulin.

The hypoglyceremic extract activity may be achieved in diabetic rats by imitating insulin or other mechanisms such as stimulating the absorption of glucose by the peripheral tissue, suppressing endogenous glucose

output or causing liver disappearances. For plant extracts with antidiabetic activity a same mechanism has been recorded [29]. In addition, investigations were necessary to develop accurate cell and molecular mechanisms for Fumaria parviflora extract antidiabetic activity. In the final section, our study showed that both a normal and Alloxane-prompted diabetic rats exhibited activity in the watery extracts**.**

After the exemption of hexane and chloroform extract from the extract of Fumaria parviflora n-butanol, n-butanol component includes phenolic and flavonoid constituents that are quite significant in diabetic management. Flavonoids were known as strong aldose reductase inhibitors [30]. Several researchers had recorded that a number of flavonols have anti-diabetes activity, it regenerates pancreatic islets, increases the release of insulin into streptozotocin triggered diabetes and Ca2 + uptake from the isolated islet cells was also reported to be activated. [31].

CONCLUSION

The current research demonstrates F's antidiabetic behaviour. Diabetic rats caused by alloxan parviflora. The authors think F. Parviflora may be used as an excellence for further research to check hypoglycemic processes and to establish the primary phytochimical hypoglycemic responsible for the plant's antidiabetic behaviour and the segregation. Further, systematic pharmacological studies may be useful to determine the potential toxicological impacts of this antidiabetic plant, including experimental chronic studies.

CONSENT

Not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The written ethical permission was received and retained by the author(s) in compliance with international standards.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

No competing interests.

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