

Hepatoprotective Effect of Curcumin and Capsaicin against Lipopolysaccharide Induced Liver Damage in Mice

Thriveni Vasanthkumar¹, Manjunatha Hanumanthappa¹, Prabhakar BT², Santhosh Kondajji Hanumanthappa¹

Thriveni Vasanthkumar¹,
Manjunatha Hanumanthappa¹,
Prabhakar BT²,
Santhosh Kondajji Hanumanthappa¹

¹Department of Biotechnology, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta - 577 451 Shimoga, Karnataka (St), INDIA.

²Molecular biomedicine laboratory, Postgraduate department of studies and research in biotechnology, Sahyadri science college, Kuvempu University, Shimoga-577203, Karnataka (St), INDIA.

Correspondence

Manjunatha Hanumanthappa

Assistant professor, Department of Biotechnology, Jnana Sahyadri, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta - 577 451, Shimoga, Karnataka, INDIA.

Phone no: +91 8762661348

E-mail: manjunatha75@gmail.com (Primary)
manjunathh@kuvempu.ac.in (secondary)

History

- Submission Date: 19-06-2017;
- Review completed: 27-07-2017;
- Accepted Date: 31-08-2017

DOI : 10.5530/pj.2017.6.148

Article Available online

<http://www.phcogj.com/v9/i6>

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The present study was undertaken to evaluate the possible ameliorative role of curcumin, capsaicin and their combination against lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced hepatic toxicity in mice. **Methods:** Animals were distributed into five experimental groups: Normal control, vehicle control, curcumin, capsaicin and combined curcumin and capsaicin treatment groups respectively, for 7 days prior to LPS induced liver toxicity (3 mg/kg b.w. in saline). Hepatoprotective effect of individual and combined spice principles were evidenced by the measurement of serum marker enzyme activities such as, SGPT, ALP and TB and it was further confirmed by histopathological observation of liver tissue section. **Results:** The administration of LPS increased serum nonspecific enzymes (SGOT; 174.2±3.79 IU/L, SGPT; 124.0±3.14 IU/L, ALP; 320.15±3.88 IU/L and total bilirubin level; 2.32±1.23 mg/dL), however dietary curcumin and capsaicin decreased the activities of these non-specific serum enzymes including total bilirubin indicating amelioration of the severe LPS induced hepatotoxicity, while the combined spice principles were more significant as shown by the levels of enzymes activities SGOT; 89.9±1.39 IU/L, SGPT; 85.9±1.83 IU/L, ALP; 138.4±2.05 IU/L including total bilirubin level; 0.86±0.03 mg/dL. **Conclusion:** Dietary curcumin and capsaicin individually are protective to LPS induced hepatotoxicity, the beneficial effect was found to be more when the two compounds were fed in combination.

Key words: Hepatoprotective Activity, Lipopolysaccharide, Curcumin, Capsaicin, SGOT, SGPT, ALP.

INTRODUCTION

Liver diseases have become one of the major causes for morbidity and mortality in all over the world. Liver cirrhosis is a significant cause of global health burden, with more than one million deaths in 2010. According to WHO report globally alcohol consumption is estimated to cause from 20% to 50% of liver cirrhosis and 325 million people were living with chronic hepatitis infections (HBV or HCV) worldwide and 1.34 million people died of viral hepatitis in 2015.¹ According to the medical certification of cause of death reports 2014, India ranks 61 position in the world ranking list with 68.1% of deaths due to liver diseases.² William Bernal *et al.*, (2013) reported that, in India 61% of acute liver failure was due to viral infections (Hepatitis A, B, and E), 7% was due to others and 31% of liver injury was due to unknown reasons.³ Hepatotoxicity due to drug abuse to be the most common contributing factor for acute liver injury/failure in developed countries, where 53% and 68% of acute liver failure were documented in United States and United Kingdom respectively. Whereas, 1% drug induced liver damage was reported in India.³⁻⁵

Liver is the body's most complex and largest organ in the body. It plays a major role in maintenance of

internal environment, site of immune tolerance while initiating an adequate immune response to infectious agents, thereby acts as a primary line of defense in mucosal immunobiology. As an essential interface between the environment and the internal milieu, liver is continuously exposed to toxic effluents, drug metabolites, and infectious agents⁶ etc. causing liver illness.

LPS is an outer membrane component of gram negative bacteria and widely used model to study the hepatic injury *in vitro* and *in vivo*. LPS induces the activation of kupffer cells, which initiates detoxification by removing of some polysaccharide moieties, which is then presented to hepatocytes for further metabolism.⁷⁻⁹ However high concentration of LPS overwhelm the detoxification process by activating kupffer cells to release chemo-attractants, leukotrienes, interleukins and complement proteins which stimulate neutrophils and expression of adhesion molecules,^{10,11,12} thereby activating hepatic macrophages to initiate lipid peroxidation, platelet aggregation, microthrombosis, consumptive coagulopathy and blocks sinusoids, results in the disturbance in microcirculation, cell injury and further tissue damage/sclerosis.¹²⁻¹⁴

Cite this article: Thriveni V, Manjunatha H, Santhosh KH. Hepatoprotective Effect of Curcumin and Capsaicin against Lipopolysaccharide Induced Liver Damage in Mice. Pharmacogn J. 2017;9(6):947-51.

Many reports have emphasized on the importance of the interactions between nutrition and liver health, including the slowing down of liver damage especially fatty liver, chemicals and infectious agents-induced liver damage.^{15,16,17} Spices are nutraceuticals which have been used since ancient times as predominant class of food adjuncts not only to enhance the taste, colour, flavor of foods and beverages but also for their preservative and medicinal properties. Dietary spice principles curcumin, capsaicin and eugenol were proven to be effective antioxidative agents, cuminaldehyde, piperine, linalool and zingerone were found to be lipid peroxidation inhibitors¹⁸ by enhancing the activity of endogenous antioxidant enzymes and by quenching oxygen free radicals.^{19,20} Dietary curcumin, capsaicin and garlic were protective against oxidative damage to erythrocytes and liver of hyperlipidemic/hypercholesterolemic rats.^{21,22} Curcumin and capsaicin are protective to iron induced hepatotoxicity, where deposition of iron in hepatic parenchymal cells results in fibrosis and cirrhosis which was measured in terms of lipid peroxidation and elevated levels of plasma alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase and lactate dehydrogenase. These beneficial effects were found to be more when the two compounds were fed in combination.^{23,24} In view of the above-mentioned beneficial effects of curcumin and capsaicin, the present study was further aimed to evaluate the potential hepatoprotective activity of individual and combined curcumin and capsaicin against LPS induced hepatotoxicity in mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

Dietary curcumin, capsaicin and lipopolysaccharide were procured from Sigma-Aldrich (USA). The assay kits for SGOT, SGPT, ALP and TB were purchased from Robonik (India) Pvt. Ltd., (Mumbai, India). All other chemicals used were of analytical grade.

Animals

Adult male albino mice, weighing 25-30 g housed in individual stainless steel cages, were maintained on standard pellet diet with *ad libitum* water. The animals were maintained under controlled conditions of temperature with 12 h light-dark cycle. The animals were used after an acclimatization period of three days in the laboratory animal house. Animal experiments were carried out taking appropriate measures to minimize pain or discomfort in accordance with the guidelines of the animal ethics laid down by the NIH (USA) regarding the care and use of animals for experimental procedures and with due clearance from the Institute's Animal Ethics Committee CPCSEA (Ref: NCP/IAEC/CL/07/12/2010-11).

Experimental design

Animals were fasted for 12 h and then divided into five groups (6 Animals / Group) as mentioned below.

Group A: Normal control

Group B: Positive control

Group C: Curcumin (20 mg/kg/day p. o)

Group D: Capsaicin (4 mg/kg/day p. o)

Group E: Combined curcumin and capsaicin (10 mg/kg curcumin+ 2 mg/kg capsaicin/day, p. o)

Curcumin and capsaicin were dissolved in olive oil and were administered orally for seven days at respective doses. On the 7th day after 6 hrs of the administration of curcumin, capsaicin and combined curcumin and capsaicin (all the experimental samples) by giving a single dose of LPS dissolved in PBS. At the end of the experiment (LPS administration), all

the animals were subjected to fasting for 6 hrs and later sacrificed under mild anesthesia.

Collection and sampling of blood for marker enzymes analysis: Blood samples were collected and centrifuged immediately at 4000 rpm at 4 °C for 10 min to collect the serum and subjected for estimation of various biochemical parameters namely SGPT (serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase), SGOT (serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase), ALP (alkaline phosphate) and TB (total bilirubin) by using respective kits according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Histological analysis: The liver tissues were removed and fixed in neutralized 4% paraformaldehyde. Specific lobes were taken, embedded in paraffin, and sectioned at 6 µm. The sections were treated with xylene to remove paraffin, followed by rehydration with plenty of water. The tissue sections were then stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) to observe general morphology. Histological changes were evaluated under a light microscope.

Statistical analysis

Results were expressed as mean ± SEM, n=6. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison tests. Data was computed for statistical analysis by using Graph Pad prism 5 (San Deigo, CA). The value p < 0.01 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Effect of spice principles curcumin, capsaicin and their combination on LPS induced antioxidant enzymes status

The activity of the serum non-specific enzymes SGOT, SGPT, ALP including total bilirubin were increased by 1.12, 0.7, 0.84 and 2.22 fold (p < 0.001) respectively in LPS induced group when compared with normal group. Oral supplementation of curcumin (20 mg/kg b.w.), capsaicin (4 mg/kg b.w.) and combined curcumin and capsaicin (20 mg/kg + 4 mg/kg b.w.) for 7 days significantly decreased the LPS induced elevation of these non-specific enzymes. The decrease in the release of serum non-specific enzymes SGOT, SGPT, ALP including total bilirubin were 0.26, 0.29, 1.17 and 1.44 fold respectively in curcumin treated group; 0.18, 0.34, 1.134 and 1.20 fold in capsaicin treated group and 0.93, 0.44, 1.313 and 1.69 fold in combined curcumin and capsaicin treated group when compared with positive control (Table 1).

Effect of curcumin, capsaicin and their combination on LPS induced liver histological examination

The sections of liver obtained from the normal control mice showed the characteristic hepatic architecture of the normal central vein and surrounding hepatocytes (Figure 1A). While, the liver sections obtained from negative control group exhibited ballooning degeneration, intense hemorrhage and necrosis in most of the hepatocytes. The portal area exhibited infiltration of inflammatory cells and this infiltrated area divided the hepatic parenchyma into lobules (Figure 1B). Conversely, there were few histopathological alterations detected in the liver sections of the curcumin and capsaicin-treated group although rare ballooning degeneration was observed in the hepatic parenchyma allied with few inflammatory cells infiltration (Figure 1C and D). Interestingly, the liver sections obtained from the group treated with combined curcumin and capsaicin had normal architecture indicating potential benefit of combined spice principles in nullifying the potential toxicity of LPS to liver (Figure 1E).

Table 1: Effect of curcumin, capsaicin and their combination on LPS induced Hepatotoxicity in Mice

SL No	Groups	SGOT (IU/L)	SGPT (IU/L)	ALP (IU/L)	Total bilirubin (mg/dL)
1	Normal Control	81.9 ± 2.82***	72.16 ± 2.20***	174.2 ± 1.6***	0.72 ± 0.14***
2	Positive control	174.2 ± 3.79	124.0 ± 3.14	320.15 ± 3.88	2.32 ± 1.23
3	Curcumin	138.0 ± 3.30***	95.5 ± 2.42**	147.2 ± 1.29**	0.95 ± 0.02***
4	Capsaicin	147.2 ± 1.84**	92.1 ± 3.98***	150.0 ± 2.09***	1.05 ± 0.3**
5	Cur + Cap	89.9 ± 1.39***	85.9 ± 1.83**	138.4 ± 2.05***	0.86 ± 0.03***

Values are expressed as mean ± SEM of six animals per group. One-way ANOVA was performed followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison tests. The values of * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ were considered as statistically significant.

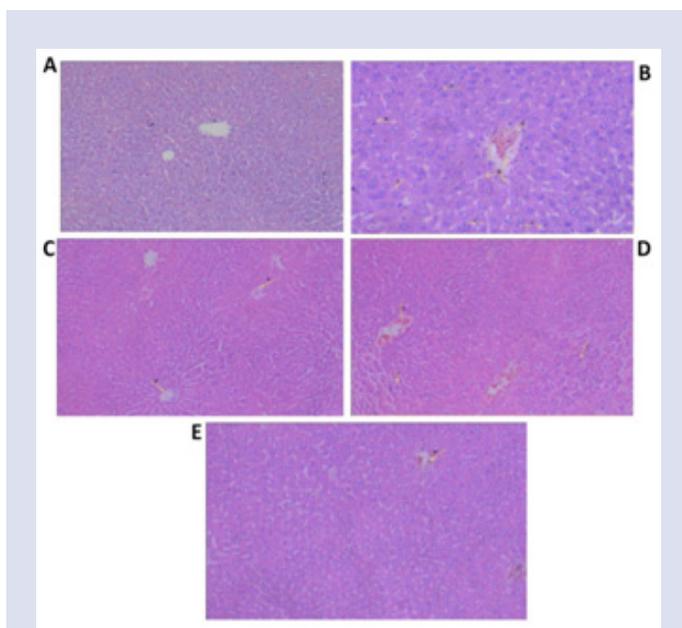


Figure 1: Effect of curcumin, capsaicin and their combination on liver sections stained with H & E in LPS induced injury in mice. Microscopic observation of liver sections of different groups (A) Normal control; (B) Positive control; (C) curcumin treatment group; (D) capsaicin treatment group; (E) curcumin + capsaicin treatment group (a: PMN infiltration; b: Kupffer cell hyperplasia; c: Hepatocytes with hydropic change/disorganized hepatic architecture; d: Disorganized veins).

DISCUSSION

Drug, chemical or endotoxin induced liver injury represents a major impediment in the modern science. Usually a small dose of LPS triggers non-injurious response, but the subsequent stimuli that are pathologically inert can synergistically enhance the physiological/biochemical response from liver.²⁵ Many researchers evaluated the effects of curcumin and capsaicin against CCl_4 and drug induced liver toxicity. In addition, the beneficial effect of combined curcumin and capsaicin was proven against iron induced hepatotoxicity. Therefore the present study was designed to evaluate the beneficial influence of dietary curcumin, capsaicin and their combination against LPS induced liver toxicity in mice. Many reports have utilized the analysis of serum non-specific enzymes as a useful tool in estimating the risk of LPS induced liver damage. The cascade of activities initiated by LPS intoxication leads to disruption of structural integrity of the hepatic cell membrane and release of SGOT, SGPT, ALP, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and alkaline phosphatase (AP) hepatic non-specific enzymes into the blood stream from the affected, necrotic and dead hepatocytes and possible hepatic

dysfunction manifested by increased serum total bilirubin, thus producing signs of hepatotoxicity.^{26,27} In the present study, the observation of elevated level of serum SGOT, SGPT, ALP and total bilirubin in the group of mice treated with LPS alone is consistent with these reports and might explain the inflammation manifested in liver.

Earlier reports state that supplementation of natural antioxidants were proven to be an excellent prevention strategy for many diseases, including diabetes liver injury, liver fibrosis, cancer and ageing.²⁸⁻³² Natural antioxidants curcumin, capsaicin and their combined form prevented the LPS induced hepatotoxicity in mice model. Administration of curcumin (20 mg/kg b.w.) and capsaicin (4 mg/kg b.w.) showed significant detoxification, thereby reduced the leakage of SGOT, SGPT, ALP and total bilirubin from the hepatocytes indicating the inhibition of LPS induced toxicity in mice. These results are in agreement with the earlier reports of Zhanq *et al.*³⁴ (2014) and Abdel *et al.*³³ (2012). Where, intraperitoneal administration of curcumin (200 mg/kg b.w) and capsaicin (15, 150 and 1500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ b.w) significantly reduced the LPS induced liver toxicity respectively. However, combined curcumin and capsaicin (10 mg/kg + 2 mg/kg b.w) protective activity is found to be more than individual molecules. Our current findings are consistent with previous reports of Manjunatha *et al.* (2006), where supplementation of combined curcumin and capsaicin was found to be more protective against iron-induced hepatotoxicity, when compared with the individual curcumin and capsaicin fed animals groups.

Furthermore, histopathological evaluation of liver sections of curcumin, capsaicin and combined curcumin and capsaicin fed animal groups mitigated the LPS induced liver injury by reducing the kupffer cell hyperplasia, polymorphonuclear cells (PMNs) infiltration, disorganization of veins and hepatic architecture when compared with positive control group. However, combined spice principles have shown more effective prevention of LPS induced liver toxicity than individually. These results boast up our earlier report,³⁵ where treatment of curcumin and capsaicin significantly reduced the acetic acid induced vascular permeability and agar induced leukocyte mobilization *in vivo*, while the combined curcumin and capsaicin had shown higher protective effect than individual molecules.

CONCLUSION

The present study suggest that dietary intake of curcumin and capsaicin individually are protective to LPS induced liver injury *in vivo*, and the beneficial influence was appeared to be higher when the two compounds were fed in combination.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work was supported by a grant from Department of Science and Technology-Science and Engineering Research Board (DST-SERB) (SB/EMEQ-343/2013), Govt. of India, New Delhi. First author (TV) thanks DST-SERB for JRF. Second author (HM) thankful to DST-SERB for

funding under the program “Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science”.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest.

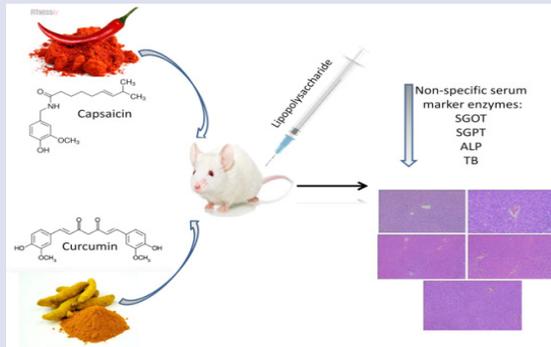
ABBREVIATION USED

SGOT: Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase; **SGPT:** Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase; **ALP:** Alkaline phosphate; **TB:** Total bilirubin; **LPS:** Lipopolysaccharide; **WHO:** World health organization; **HBV:** hepatitis B virus; **HCV:** hepatitis C virus; **NIH:** National Institutes of Health; **CPCSEA:** The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals; **H and E:** Hematoxylin and eosin; **SEM:** Standard error of the mean; **PMNs:** Polymorphonuclear cells; **CCL₄:** Carbon tetrachloride; **LDH:** Lactate dehydrogenase; **AP:** Alkaline phosphatase.

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



SUMMARY

- Evaluated health beneficial potency of dietary curcumin and capsaicin against LPS-induced hepatotoxicity in mice.
- Individual and combined curcumin and capsaicin showed protective effect against LPS-induced liver injury by decreasing the elevation of non-specific serum marker enzymes such as SGOT, SGPT, ALP and TB caused by the LPS administration.
- Hepatoprotective effect of combined dietary curcumin and capsaicin was found to be more when compared with individual molecules.

ABOUT AUTHORS

Thriveni V: Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Biotechnology, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shimoga, Karnataka, India.

Dr. Manjunatha H: Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shimoga, Karnataka, India.

Dr. Santhosh KH: Postdoctoral fellow, Department of Biotechnology, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shimoga, Karnataka, India.

Cite this article: Thriveni V, Manjunatha H, Santhosh KH. Hepatoprotective Effect of Curcumin and Capsaicin against Lipopolysaccharide Induced Liver Damage in Mice. *Pharmacog J.* 2017;9(6):947-51.