



Hepatoprotective nature of phytoextracts against hepatotoxin induced animal models: A review

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ABSTRACT

Liver is the largest vital organ in human body and plays a major role in various metabolism and excretion of xenobiotics within the body. Liver dysfunction is a foremost health problem that challenges not only health care professionals but also the pharmaceutical industry as more than 900 drugs are implicated in case of liver injury. Hepatotoxicity is caused by various toxic substances and certain pharmaceutical drugs which produce liver injury such as-carbon tetrachloride, thioacetamide, high doses of acetaminophen, anti-tubercular drugs, few chemotherapeutic agents etc. The existing modern synthetic drugs to treat liver disorders in this condition also cause furthermore liver damage/complications. Therefore, many herbal drugs from natural origin have become increasingly popular and their use is wide spread. These herbal medicines have been used in the treatment of liver diseases for a long time because of their antioxidants properties and tissue protective nature. Extensive researches have been carried out on medicinal plants; however, only few herbal plants have attracted the interest of researchers, to evaluate them for better protective/therapeutic agents for hepatoprotective against chemical induced liver toxicity. Various preclinical investigations have proved that the efficacy of medicinally important plants in the treatment of liver diseases/disorders. Hence, this article provided valuable evidence to the knowledge of investigated medicinal plants; especially those medicinal plants are suitable for hepatoprotective and therapeutic nature against liver toxicity.

Key words: Hepatoprotective, Liver Injury, Carbon tetrachloride, Hepatotoxicity, Medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

Liver is the most important organ that involves in various crucial role in regulating metabolic pathways, other biochemical and physiological processes. It is also involved in various vital functions including metabolism, secretion, excretion, storage, mainly detoxicate toxic substances and synthesize useful principles [1]. It comprise with almost all the biochemical pathways to growth, fight against disease, nutrient supply, energy provision and reproduction [2]. The role played by this organ in the removal of substances from the portal circulation makes it susceptible to first and persistent attack by offending foreign compounds, culminating in liver dysfunction [3].

Liver cell injury caused by various toxicants such as certain chemotherapeutic agents, carbon tetrachloride-ride, thioacetamide etc., chronic alcohol consumption and microbes is well-studied. Enhanced lipid peroxidation during metabolism of ethanol may result in development of hepatitis leading to cirrhosis. Drug-induced liver toxicity is a very common cause of liver injury during medication. It accounts for approximately one-half of the cases of acute liver failure and mimics all forms liver diseases of acute and chronic stages [4]. The first line drugs used for tuberculosis therapy such as Isoniazid and rifampicin are associated with severe hepatotoxicity [5]. The rate of

hepatotoxicity has been reported to be much higher in developing countries compared to that in developed countries with a similar dose schedule [6]. Based on the WHO health reports [7], anti-tuberculosis drugs effectively induced hepatotoxicity in worldwide; hence, researchers having difficulties in systematic steps for prevention and management of anti-tuberculosis drugs and other related drugs induced hepatotoxicity. All western medicines have produced significant unwanted side effects against human health in particularly liver toxicity. Hence, researchers are looking effective therapeutic drugs against drug induced liver toxicity.

Herbal drugs have gained importance and popularity in recent years because of their safety, efficacy and cost effectiveness. The association of medical plants with other plants in their habitat also influences their medicinal values in some cases. Since time immemorial, mankind has made the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of various ailments. Recently, various medicinal plants and their phytoextracts/active bioactive compounds have shown plenty of medicinal properties including antioxidant [8, 9], anti-inflammation [10], anti-cancer [11], anti-microbial [12, 13], anti-diabetes [14, 15], anti-nociceptive action [16] etc.

Medicinal plants play a key role in human health care for decades. About 80% of the world population relies on the use of traditional medicine, which is predominantly based on plant material. Scientific pre-clinical studies available on medicinal plants indicate that promising phytochemicals can be developed for many health problems such as anti-diabetes, anti-cancer, anti-inflammation [17-22]. Among different sources of natural products, plants have been a source of chemical substance, which serves as drugs in their own right or key ingredients in formulation containing synthetic drugs. One of the important and well-documented uses of plant-products is their use as hepatoprotective agents. Hence, there is an ever increasing need for safe hepatoprotective agent without any side effects.

Table-1: A retrospective database of plant exhibiting hepatoprotective activity – established through systemic studies.

| Scientific name | Parts Utilized | Extract Solvent | Investigated – Hepatotoxic model | References |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---|------------|
| <i>Adoxaceae Viburnum tinus</i> L. | Leaves | Aqueous / Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride induced | [25] |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Alcohol | [26] |
| <i>Aframomum longiscapum</i> | Seed | Aqueous | Sodium Arsenite and Ethanol | [27] |
| <i>Allium paradoxum</i> | Aerial parts/ Bulbs | - | Carbon tetrachloride | [28] |
| <i>Amomum xanthioides</i> | Whole part | Aqueous | Dimethyl nitrosamine | [29] |
| <i>Andropogon muricatus</i> | Roots | Methanol | bile duct ligation-induced liver fibrosis | [30] |
| <i>Andrographis lineate</i> | Leaves | Aqueous / Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [31] |
| <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> | Leaves | Alcohol | Carbon tetrachloride | [32] |
| <i>Anisotes trisulcus</i> | - | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [33] |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> | Whole plant | Alcohol | Diethylnitrosamine | [34] |
| <i>Apium graveolens</i> | Seeds | Methanol | Paracetamol + Thioacetamide | [35] |
| <i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i> | - | - | Carbon tetrachloride and Paracetamol | [36] |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | Aerial | Aqueous / Methanol | D-galactosamine + Lipopolysaccharide | [37] |
| <i>Artemisia iwayomogi</i> | - | Ethyl acetate | Carbon tetrachloride | [38] |
| <i>Artemisia capillaris</i> | - | Ethyl acetate | Carbon tetrachloride | [38] |
| <i>Anoectochilus formosanus</i> Hayata | Whole plant | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [39] |
| <i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> | Whole plant | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride and Paracetamol | [40] |
| <i>Achyrocline satuireioides</i> | Aerial | Aqueous | Bromobenzene | [41] |
| <i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Paracetamol | [42] |
| <i>Acacia catechu</i> | Bark | Ethyl acetate | Carbon tetrachloride | [43] |
| <i>Beta vulgaris</i> | Root | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [44] |
| <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> | Bark | Methanol | Paracetamol + Carbon tetrachloride | [45] |
| <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> | Bark | Alcohol | Carbon tetrachloride | [46] |
| <i>Borreria hispida</i> | | Methanol | Paracetamol | [47] |
| <i>Bixa orellana</i> | Seeds | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [48] |
| <i>Coronopus didymus</i> | Whole plant | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [49] |
| <i>Commiphora opobalsamum</i> | Aerial | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [50] |
| <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> | Heartwood | Methanol /Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [51] |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Alcohol | [52] |
| <i>Carum copticum</i> | Seeds | Aqueous / Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride and d-galactosamine | [53] |
| <i>Cassia roxburghii</i> | - | Methanol | Ethanol + Carbon tetrachloride | [54] |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [55] |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Leaves, Bark | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [56] |
| <i>Chamomile recutiita</i> | - | Ethanol | Paracetamol | [57] |
| <i>Careya arborea Roxb.</i> | Bark | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [58] |
| <i>Cyperus articulatus</i> | Whole parts | Methanol | Paracetamol | [59] |

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|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-------|
| <i>Cichorium endivia L.</i> | Leaves | - | Tertiary Butyl Hydroperoxide (TBHP) | [60] |
| <i>Cichorium intybus L.</i> | Seeds | Alcohol | Carbon tetrachloride | [61] |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i> | - | Polyphenolic extracts | Thioacetamide | [62] |
| <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> | Root | Hydro-alcoholic | Carbon tetrachloride | [63] |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | Seeds | - | Carbon tetrachloride | [64] |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Paracetamol | [65] |
| <i>Coccinia grandis Linn</i> | - | Alcoholic | Carbon tetrachloride | [66] |
| <i>Combretum quadrangulare</i> | Leaves | Methanol | D-galactosamine | [67] |
| <i>Cuscutae semen</i> | Seeds | Aqueous | Dimethylnitrosamine | [68] |
| <i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> | Whole plant | Aqueous | D-galactosamine + Lipopolysaccharide + Carbon tetrachloride | [69] |
| <i>Desmodium triquetrum</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [70] |
| <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> | Bark | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [71] |
| <i>Emblica officinalis</i> | Fruits | Hydro-Alcoholic | Anti- Tuberculosis drug | [72] |
| <i>Encostemma axillare</i> | - | Ethyl acetate | Carbon tetrachloride | [73] |
| <i>Erycibe expansa</i> | Stem | Methanol | D-galactosamine | [74] |
| <i>Feronia limonia</i> | Root | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [75] |
| <i>Ficus carica</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [76] |
| <i>Ficus chlamydocarpa</i> | - | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [77] |
| <i>Flacourtia indica</i> | Aerial parts | Petroleum ether and Ethyl acetate | Paracetamol | [78] |
| <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [79] |
| <i>Encostemma littorale</i> | Whole plant | Alcohol | Carbon tetrachloride | [80] |
| <i>Gentiana scabra</i> | - | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [81] |
| <i>Gundelia tourenfortii</i> | Stalk | Hydro-alcoholic | Carbon tetrachloride | [82] |
| <i>Hypophylla auriculata</i> | Seeds | Methanol | Paracetamol + Thioacetamide | [83] |
| <i>Hypoestes triflora</i> | Leaves | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [84] |
| <i>Indian Phyllanthus</i> | Leaves and Stem | Methanol | tert-Butyl Hydroperoxide (t-BH) induced | [85] |
| <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [86] |
| <i>Luffa echinata</i> | Fruit | Petroleum ether, Acetone, Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [87] |
| <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride + Hydrogen peroxide | [88] |
| <i>Lagenaria breviflora</i> | Fruit | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [89] |
| <i>Lepidium sativum</i> | - | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [90] |
| <i>Luffa acutangula</i> | - | Hydro-alcoholic | Carbon tetrachloride + Rifampicin | [91] |
| <i>Meconopsis integrifolia</i> | Whole part | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [92] |
| <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> | Aerial parts | Ethanol/ethyl acetate/hexane | Carbon tetrachloride | [93] |
| <i>monochoria vaginalis</i> | Whole parts | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [94] |
| <i>Moraceae Ficus carica</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [95] |
| <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> | - | - | Carbon tetrachloride | [96] |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Leaves | Hydro-ethanolic | Paracetamol | [99] |
| <i>Nymphaea stellata</i> | Flowers | Alcohol | Carbon tetrachloride | [100] |
| <i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> | Leaves | Methanol | Paracetamol | [101] |
| <i>Phyllanthus atropurpureus</i> | Aerial parts | Alcoholic | Carbon tetrachloride | [102] |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | Whole plant | n-Hexane | Carbon tetrachloride + Thioacetamide | [103] |
| <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | Leaves | Aqueous | Paracetamol | [104] |
| <i>Prostechea michuacana</i> | - | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride and Paracetamol | [105] |
| <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> | Bark | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [106] |
| <i>Rhinacanthus nasuta</i> | Root | Methanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [107] |
| <i>Sargassum polycystum</i> | - | Ethanol | D-galactosamine | [108] |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | - | Polyphenolic extracts | Thioacetamide | [109] |
| <i>Smilax perfoliata</i> | Aerial parts | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [110] |
| <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> | - | Aqueous-methanolic | Acetaminophen | [111] |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | - | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride | [112] |
| <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> | Fruits | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [113] |
| <i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i> | Bark | Ethyl acetate | Carbon tetrachloride | [114] |
| <i>Thonningia sanguinea</i> | Roots, Leaves | Aqueous | Carbon tetrachloride and d- galactosamine | [115] |
| <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Paracetamol + Thioacetamide | [116] |
| <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | Fruits | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [117] |
| <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | Leaves | Aqueous | Tertiary Butyl Hydroperoxide | [118] |
| <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride + Hydrogen peroxide | [119] |
| <i>Vitis thunbergii</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [120] |
| <i>Wedelia calendulacea</i> | Leaves | Ethanol | Carbon tetrachloride | [121] |

Modern pharmaceuticals still contain at least 25% drugs derived from natural sources. Medicinal plants have various pharmacological properties against wide range of chronic disorders on living systems. The use of natural remedies for the treatment of liver diseases has a long history and medicinal plants and their bioactive principles are still used

all over the world in one form or another for this biomedical purpose. Liver protective medicinal plants contain a variety of chemical bioactive constituents like phenols, coumarins, monoterpenes, glycosides, alkaloids and xanthenes [23-24]. In this review manuscript, we review the literature related to natural products (crude plant extracts and chemically defined molecules) with hepatoprotective activity against hepatotoxin induced liver toxicity (Table. 1). These findings provide greater chances and flexibility in helping biomedical researchers to identify the effective hepato-protective plants further pre-clinical studies and to establish the clear experimental model to conduct further studies.

CONCLUSION

Liver diseases continue as one of the foremost health problems worldwide including developing and developed countries, with liver cirrhosis and drug induced liver injury accounting ninth leading cause of death particularly in western and throughout the world. Currently available treatments synthesized along the principles of western medicine are often limited in efficacy, and also produce unwanted side effects to human health. Another major drawback of this medicine, are often too costly, especially for the developing countries. Therefore, treating liver diseases with plant-derived natural bioactive compounds which are easily accessible to everyone and do not require laborious pharmaceutical synthesis seems highly attractive. In this review article, our major objective was to compile the reported hepatoprotective medicinal plants from worldwide against toxic chemicals that cause liver injury and may be useful to the health professionals, biomedical scientists and research scholars working the field of pharmacology and therapeutics to develop evidence-based alternative medicine to cure different kinds of liver diseases/disorders in man and animals. Moreover, further investigation including clinical trials need to be conduct to confirm the safety of these bioactive natural compounds as a good alternative drugs without any toxicity to conventional drugs in the treatment of liver diseases.

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