

Histopathologic Evaluation of Radio-Protective Effect of Hesperidin on the Liver of Sprague Dawely Rats

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hesperidin is a bioflavonoid glycoside mainly found in citrus fruit and has been shown radio-protective potential in various measurement systems.

Objective: In this article aims to investigate the radio-protective effect of hesperidin on the liver of Sprague Dawely rats.

Material and Methods: In this clinical study, 40 male rats were selected randomly and divided into 8 groups. Group 1 did not receive radiation and hesperidin (sham control). Group 2 received only 100 mg/kg body weight (b.w) of hesperidin for 7 consecutive days (HES group); group 3 exposed to dose of 2Gy whole body gamma radiation (2Gy group), and group 4 and 5 received 50 and 100 mg/kg b.w of HES for 7 consecutive days before 2 Gy gamma radiation, respectively. Group 6 exposed to dose of 8Gy gamma radiation (8Gy group); group 7 and 8 received 50 and 100 mg/kg b.w of HES for 7 days before 8Gy gamma irradiation, respectively. Histopathological evaluation was performed 24 hours after radiation.

Results: Administration of hesperidin (50 mg/kg b.w, 7 days) before 2Gy of gamma irradiation led to remove inflammatory mononuclear cells in the portal space. Microscopic findings in the groups receiving two doses of hesperidin (50 and 100 mg/kg b.w, orally, 7 days), before 8Gy of gamma radiation, were similar in a way that extreme dilation of central veins to be seen, however, there was no capillarization.

Conclusion: HES can be offered as a suitable radio-protector in radiotherapy patients and radiation workers.

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Keywords

Gamma Rays; Hesperidin; Radio-Protector; Hyperemia; Capillarization

Introduction

Humans are constantly exposed to ionizing radiation from natural and man-made sources such as cosmic rays and medical procedures [1]. Ionizing radiation passing through living tissues produces free radicals such as $O_2^{\cdot-}$, H_2O_2 , OH^{\cdot} , NO_2^{\cdot} . The interaction of free radicals with DNA, as critical molecule, can lead to cell damage [2]. Therefore, the use of radio-protector agents with free radical scavenger properties can be useful [3,4].

Earlier, the radio-protective effects of synthetic thiol compounds, including WR- 2721 were considered; however, the inherent toxicity at

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clinically effective doses has restricted their use. Today, the identification of a non-toxic, effective, accessible, inexpensive and preferably the oral administration radio-protective agent has drawn the attention of many researchers to study on the natural compounds [5-9].

Hesperidin (HES), which is one of the most active bioflavonoid, is abundant existing in the skin and membrane parts of lemons and sweat oranges. Hesperidin belongs to the flavanone class of flavonoids family. Molecular formula of hesperidin and molecular weight are $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$ and 610.57 Daltons, respectively [10-13].

Hesperidin has a wide range of biological effects, including anti-microbial [14], anti-fungal [15], anti-cancer [16], anti-inflammatory [17], anti-allergic [18], hypolipidemic [19], vaso-protective [20] and antioxidant effects [21]. Recently, researchers reported that hesperidin possesses radio-protective properties in various measurement systems [22-28]. The study aims to investigate the radio-protective effects of hesperidin on radiation induced hepatotoxicity in male Sprague Dawley rats.

Material and Methods

1. Preparation of hesperidin

In this clinical study, hesperidin (CAS registry number: 520-26-3) was purchased from M/s. Sigma Chemical Co, St Louis, USA. The molecular structure of hesperidin (Figure 1) is including flavanone hesperitin and the disac-

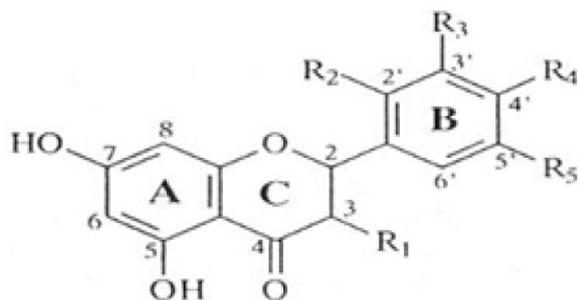


Figure 1: Molecular structure of Hesperidin

charide rutinose. Hesperidin was dissolved in Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) at two concentrations, including 50 and 100 mg/kg body weight and administrated to experimental rats once daily for 7 consecutive days orally by ball-tipped needle. The selection seven days for treatment and two concentrations of hesperidin was made according to earlier conducted studies. Hesperidin was prepared freshly every day and administrated same-time throughout the experiment period [29].

2. Experimental animals

8-10 week old male Sprague-Dawley rats (180-220 g) purchased from the Center of Comparative and Experimental Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences were used for the experiments. The rats were housed in accordance with the guideline of the Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences and given standard pellets diets and water ad libitum.

3. Irradiation to rats

One hour after the last dose administration of hesperidin on seventh day, the animals were transferred to the Cobalt 60-gamma irradiator (Theratron 780, Atomic energy of Canada limited, Canada) room. They were anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of ketamine (60 mg/kg) and xylazine (20 mg/kg) and placed in ventilated plexiglass container. The rats in groups 3, 4 and 5 were exposed to a whole body gamma radiation dose of 2Gy while the rats in groups 6, 7 and 8 were exposed to a whole body gamma irradiation dose of 8Gy. The source-to-skin distance was 80 cm with a dose rate of 30 cGy/min and field size of 35×30 cm².

4. Experimental groups

After seven days acclimation to laboratory conditions, rats were randomly divided into 8 groups with 5 animals in each (n=5 per cage). Group 1 did not receive radiation and hesperidin (sham control). Group 2 received only 100

mg/kg body weight of hesperidin for 7 consecutive days (HES group), and group 3 exposed to dose of 2Gy whole body gamma radiation (2Gy group); groups 4 and 5 received 50 and 100 mg/kg b.w of HES for 7 consecutive days before 2Gy whole body gamma irradiation, respectively (50 mg/kg b.w HES + 2Gy, 100 mg/kg b.w HES + 2Gy groups). Group 6 exposed to dose of 8Gy whole body gamma radiation (8Gy group). Group 7 and 8 received 50 and 100 mg/kg b.w of HES for 7 consecutive days before 8 Gy whole body gamma irradiation, respectively (50 mg/kg b.w HES + 8Gy, 100 mg/kg b.w HES + 8 Gy groups). The sham control and only radiation groups received phosphate buffer saline for 7 consecutive days via gavage before whole body gamma irradiation.

5. Histopathological examinations

Twenty four hours after exposure to gamma radiation, the animals were euthanized with ether and livers were removed and minced into small pieces. The small pieces of liver were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and washed and also dehydrated in an ascending series of alcohols. Next, they were embedded in paraffin wax, and then multiple section

from liver in 5 micron thickness were prepared and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H & E). Histopathological changes of the liver in above-mentioned groups were evaluated by light microscope.

Results

Hepatic histopathological findings in experimental groups are summarized in the Table 1.

Histopathological observations showed normal liver tissue in the control group (Figure 2A). In the hesperidin group, hyperemia was observed in the normal structure of the liver (Figure 2B). Exposure to 2Gy of gamma radiation led to accumulating inflammatory mononuclear cells in the portal space and central vein dilation (Figure 2C and D). Severe central vein dilation and capillarization of sinusoids were seen in exposure to 8Gy of gamma radiation (Figure 2 G and H). Oral administration of hesperidin (50 mg/kg b.w, orally, 7 days) before 2Gy of gamma (Figure 2E) irradiation led to removing inflammatory mononuclear cells from the portal space; however, there was still central vein dilation, and hesperidin, at a dose of 100 mg/kg before 2Gy of gamma irradiation (Figure 2F), was observed by natural liver structure. Microscopic findings in the

Table 1: Histopathological changes in the liver tissue in eight groups after gamma irradiation

Lesion	Group	Hyperemia	Dilation of central veins	inflammatory mononuclear cells	Capillarization
Sham control		-	-	-	-
2Gy		-	+	+	-
50mg/kg HES+2Gy		-	+	-	-
100mg/kg HES+2Gy		-	-	-	-
8Gy		-	++	-	++
50 m/kg HES+8Gy		-	++	-	-
100 mg/kg HES+8Gy		-	++	-	-
HES		+	-	-	-

(-) absent, (+) mild, (++) severe, rats were administrated with two concentration of hesperidin for 7 consecutive days before 2 Gy of gamma irradiation. Histopathological damages were assessed as explained under materials and methods.

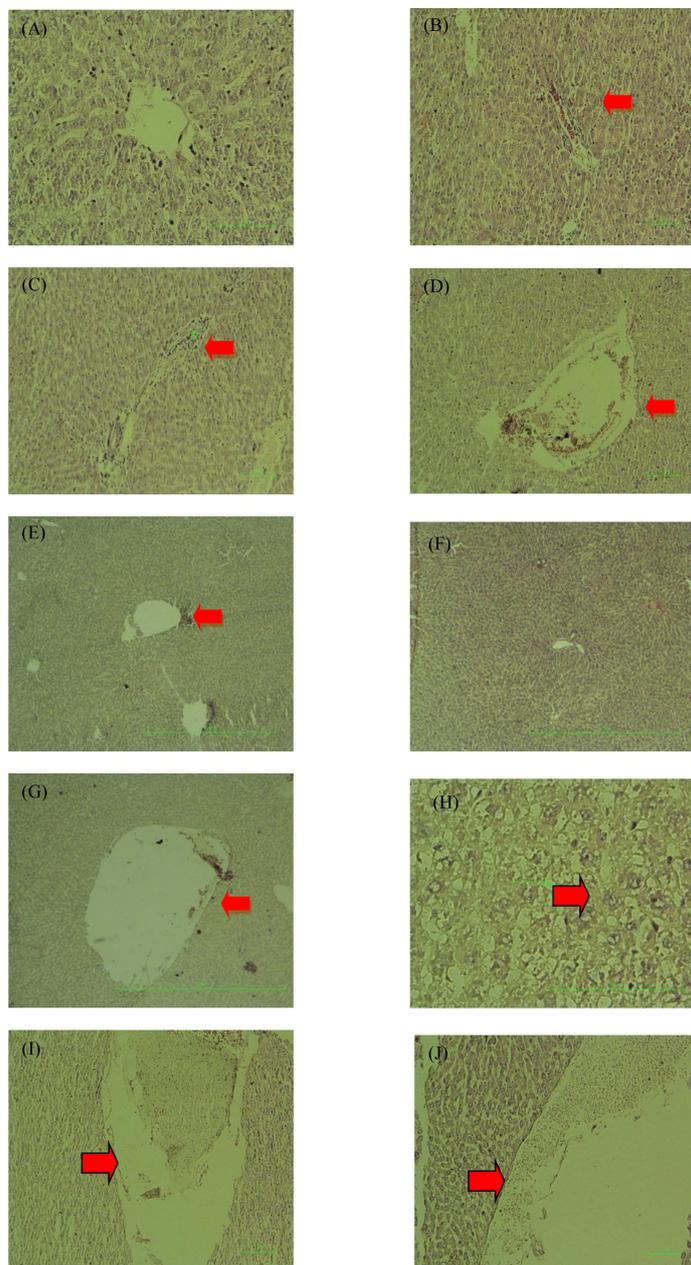


Figure 2: Effects of radiation, hesperidin and hesperidin plus radiation on liver tissue of rats stained with H & E. (A); Liver sections of normal rat showing normal hepatocytes (x200). (B); liver sections of the rats administered by HES (100 mg/kg) showing heperemia (x200). (C & D); liver sections of the rats exposed with 2Gy of gamma radiation showing inflammation and dilation of central vein (x100). (E); liver section of the rats administered by HES(50 mg/kg) before 2Gy of gamma radiation showing dilation of central vein (x40). (F); liver sections of the rats administered by HES (100 mg/kg) before 2Gy of gamma radiation showing nearly normal liver structure (x200). (G & H); liver sections of the rats exposed with 8Gy of gamma radiation showing severe dilation of central veins and capillarization of sinusoids (x400). (I); liver section of the rats administered by HES (50 mg/kg) before 8Gy of gamma radiation showing severe dilation of central vein (x100). (J); liver section of the rats administered by HES (100 mg/kg) before 8Gy of gamma radiation showing severe dilation of central vein (x100).

groups receiving two doses (50 and 100 mg/kg b.w, orally, 7 days) before 8Gy of gamma radiation were similar, in a way that extreme dilation of central veins to be seen but there was no capillarization (Figure 2L and J).

Discussion

Radiation therapy plays an important role in the treatment of hepatic tumors. The radiation tolerance of liver is rather limited. The effect of radiation on non tumor compartment of liver is one of the most important dose-limiting factors resulting in simultaneous liver cirrhosis. This is a major challenge in radiotherapy that often greatly impairs the quality life of the affected patients [30]. Several studies have shown that hesperidin can improve radiation-induced damage in various tissues, including liver [23], heart [31], kidney, spleen [26], brain [28], blood, lung, skin [32]. In the experiments conducted on animal models using hesperidin administration at different doses of hesperidin administrated orally (or intraperitoneal) before (or after) to gamma radiation with different doses [21]. The results of our study showed that exposure to 2Gy of gamma radiation led to accumulation of inflammatory mononuclear cells in the portal space and dilation of central veins. Oral administration by hesperidin at dose of 50 mg/kg b.w for seven consecutive days, before whole body gamma irradiation dose of 2Gy, led to removing inflammatory mononuclear cells in the portal space in comparison with gamma irradiation dose of 2Gy only. Oral administration by hesperidin at dose 100 mg/kg b.w for 7 consecutive days before whole body gamma irradiation of 2Gy prevents from radiation-induced damage in liver in comparison with 2Gy of gamma radiation. Histopathological data showed that exposure to 8Gy of gamma irradiation led to severe dilation of central veins and sinusoid capillarization.

Microscopic findings were similar in groups 50 and 100 mg/kg b.w hesperidin before 8Gy of gamma radiation and central vein dilation

was seen. Said et al. reported that whole body exposure of rats to 7 Gy gamma radiation resulted in loss of normal hepatic architecture, extremely dilated hepatic portal vein and hemorrhage, inflammatory cells and fibroblasts surrounding the portal vein and dilated sinusoids [33]. In addition, Rady et al. found that the most remarkable changes after gamma irradiation are the loss normal hepatic architecture, dilation and congestion in blood vessels and appearance of inflammatory cells [34].

The results of the Kalpana and Pradeep studies agreed with our results. They showed that hesperidin possess antioxidant and free radical scavenging properties. Free radical scavenging properties of HES are due to hydroxyl groups in aromatic structure of HES. HES can give hydrogen atom from their hydroxyl groups to unpaired electrons [35, 36]. Therefore, HES can suppressed DNA damage made by produced free radicals stemmed from ionizing radiation. In addition, hesperidin can directly react with DNA molecules and lead to a protective effect [37].

According to the results obtained in this study, oral administration of HES (100 mg/kg b.w/day) before exposure to whole body gamma radiation, especially for 2Gy of gamma radiation, prevented from radiation damage in liver by ameliorating the dilation of central veins, capillarization of sinusoids and presence of inflammatory mononuclear cells.

Conclusion

Based on the finding in this study, it reveals that Hesperidin would improve the radiation-induced damage. Therefore, HES may be offered as a suitable radio-protector in radiotherapy patients, radiation workers and public.

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Conflict of Interest

None

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