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## Evaluating therapeutic potential of coriander seeds and leaves (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) to mitigate carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in rabbits

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**Objective:** To evaluate the hepatic and renal protective potential of coriander seeds and leaves using animal feed model. Methods: Coriander seeds- and leaves-based sauces were administrated to normal (Study I) and carbon tetrachloride (2 mL/kg B.W.)-induced hepatotoxic rabbits (Study II). Hepatic and renal biomarkers like aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, superoxide dismutase and catalase were measured.

**Results:** Coriander leaves-based sauce exerted more decline ( $P < 0.05$ ) in serum aspartate aminotransferase,

alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase levels in the study II as 18.32%, 19.91% and 21.24%, respectively. While, hepatic superoxide dismutase and catalase levels were raised significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) in both studies. Renal parameters also depicted positive impact by the provision of developed sauces.

**Conclusions:** Coriander seeds and leaves based sauces are effective in alleviating the hepato/renal toxicity. The hepatoprotective effect of coriander leaves is more pronounced as compared to coriander seeds.

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