



Centratherum anthelminticum attenuates carbon tetrachloride-induced Liver injury through inhibition of oxidative stress in albino rats.

Sumera Rais

Department of Biochemistry, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan.

Abstract:

Liver is the main vigorous organ of the body and a main site for metabolism and excretion of various endogenous and exogenous materials. Liver disorder are the major task to the international public health. Because modern medicine has little to offer for the treatment of liver diseases and sometimes have a side effect. The development of safe hepatoprotective agents remains an unmet need. Therefore, we investigated the Antioxidant and hepatoprotective effects of Ethanolic (ESEt) and hexane soluble fraction (HSF) of *C. anthelminticum* seeds (black cumin) against the carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in albino rats. The test doses of ESEt (600 & 800mg) and HSF (800mg) were effective by preventing the elevated levels of

Serum alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate transaminase (AST), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma glutamyl transaminase (GGT) in their respective test groups. The percent inhibition of antioxidant parameters including CAT, SOD and reduced GSH were decreased and percent inhibition of LPO were increased in the test groups. The liver regenerating property of ESEt and HSF was showing by the decreased in multiple focal areas of hepatic necrosis and marked congestion in central vein and fatty deposition in the same groups. Therefore ESEt and HSF could be of potential help as medicament for alleviation of liver toxicity.

Biography:

Ms. Sumera Rais Abbasi, (Enrolment No. SCI / BCH / KU41002 / 2014) PhD student of Department of Biochemistry, University of Karachi, has successfully completed her research work entitled, "Investigations on Hepatoprotective Potential of Centratherum Anthelminticum in Paracetamol and Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄)-Induced Liver Injury" under my supervision.