

EFFECTS OF CURCUMA COMOSA ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON HEPATIC CYTOCHROME  
P450 AND CLINICAL BLOOD CHEMISTRY IN RAT

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ผลของสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกด้วยmethanol ต่อเอนไซม์ตีโกรม พี450 ในตับ  
และค่าเคมีคลินิกในเลือดหนูขาว

นางสาวนิดา สุขน้อย

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต

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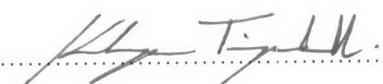
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ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Thesis Title              Effects of *Curcuma comosa* ethanolic extract on hepatic cytochrome P450 and clinical blood chemistry in rat  
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Thesis Advisor           Associate Professor Pol. Lt. Col. Somsong Lawanprasert, Ph.D.  
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วนิดา สุขน้อย: ผลของสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกด้วยethanol ต่อเอนไซม์ไซโคchrome P450 ในตับ และค่าเคมีคลินิกในเลือดหนูขาว (EFFECTS OF CURCUMA COMOSA ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON HEPATIC CYTOCHROME P450 AND CLINICAL BLOOD CHEMISTRY IN RAT). อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา: รศ.ดร.พ.ต.ท. หญิงสมทรง ลาวัณย์ประเสริฐ, อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม: รศ.ดร.สุพัตรา ศรีไชยรัตน์ ว่านชักมดลูก (*Curcuma comosa Roxb.*) เป็นพืชในวงศ์ Zingiberaceae เป็นสมุนไพรพื้นบ้านที่นิยมใช้ในการรักษาอาการผิดปกติของมดลูก การศึกษานี้ได้เห็นข้อว่า ว่านชักมดลูกสกัดด้วย 95% ethanol ลด นำสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกที่ได้มาทำการศึกษาผลต่อเอนไซม์ไซโคchrome P450 (cytochrome P450, CYP) ที่มีบทบาทเกี่ยวข้องกับเมแทบอลิซึมของยา การกระตุ้นฤทธิ์ของสารก่อมะเร็ง/สารก่อการกลายพันธุ์ได้แก่ CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP2B1/2B2, CYP 2E1 และ CYP3A ในตับหนูขาว นอกจากนี้ยังได้ศึกษาผลของสารสกัดดังกล่าวต่อค่าเคมีคลินิกและโลหิตวิทยาด้วย การศึกษานี้ได้หนูขาวเพศเมีย พันธุ์วิสตาร์ จำนวน 40 ตัว แบ่งโดยการสุ่มเป็น 4 กลุ่ม กลุ่มละ 10 ตัว กลุ่มแรกเป็นกลุ่มควบคุมได้รับน้ำมันข้าวโพด ขนาด 1 มิลลิกรัม/วัน กลุ่มที่สอง, สาม และสี่เป็นกลุ่มที่ได้รับสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกด้วยethanol ในขนาด 100, 250 และ 500 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม/วัน ตามลำดับ โดยการป้อนทางปากวันละครั้ง เป็นเวลา 30 วัน เมื่อครบระยะเวลา ทำให้หนูหมดความรู้สึก เก็บตัวอย่างเดือดจากหัวใจเพื่อตรวจค่าโลหิตวิทยาและค่าเคมีคลินิก นำตับมาเตรียมในໂຄຣໂມ เพื่อใช้วัดปริมาณ total CYP และวัดสมรรถนะของเอนไซม์ CYP แต่ละ isoforms ผลการทดลองพบว่าสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกไม่มีผลเปลี่ยนแปลงปริมาณ total CYP และสมรรถนะของ CYP1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP 2E1 และ CYP3A และพบว่าสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกที่ขนาด 250 และ 500 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม/วัน มีผลเพิ่มสมรรถนะของ CYP2B1/2B2 ตามขนาดของสารสกัดที่ได้รับ เมื่อเทียบกับกลุ่มควบคุม สารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกด้วยethanol ที่ขนาด 500 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม/วัน มีผลเพิ่มค่าเคมีคลินิก ดังต่อไปนี้คือ alkaline phosphatase, potassium และที่ขนาด 250 และ 500 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม/วัน มีผลเพิ่ม estradiol ในขณะที่สารสกัดดังกล่าวที่ทุกขนาดที่ทำการทดลอง ไม่มีผลต่อค่าโลหิตวิทยา และค่าเคมีคลินิกดังต่อไปนี้คือ hematocrit, hemoglobin, RBC count, RBC indice, RBC morphology, platelet count, WBC count, %differential WBC, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, total protein, albumin, globulin, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinine, glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, และ electrolytes (Na, K, Ca, Cl) ผลจากการศึกษานี้ทำให้ได้ข้อมูลความเป็นไปได้ของการเกิดอันตรายระหว่างยาและ/การเกิดปฏิกิริยาการกระตุ้นฤทธิ์ของสารพิษ สารก่อการกลายพันธุ์และ/สารก่อมะเร็งได้ เมื่อได้รับสารสกัดว่านชักมดลูกด้วยethanol รวมกับยา สารพิษ สารก่อการกลายพันธุ์ และ/สารก่อมะเร็งที่ถูกเปลี่ยนแปลงหรือถูกกระตุ้นฤทธิ์โดย CYP2B1/2B2

สาขาวิชาเภสัชวิทยา (สนสาขาวิชา) ลายมือชื่อนิสิต..... ๑๗๖๗๘ ๕๙๗๔

ปีการศึกษา 2547 ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา..... ๒๐๑๓ ๑๗๗

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม..... 

# # 4689142920: MAJOR PHARMACOLOGY

KEYWORDS: CURCUMA COMOSA/ HEPATIC CYTOCHROME P450/ CLINICAL BLOOD CHEMISTRY

WANIDA SUKNOY: EFFECTS OF CURCUMA COMOSA ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON HEPATIC CYTOCHROME P450 AND CLINICAL BLOOD CHEMISTRY IN RAT. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. POL. LT. COL. SOMSONG LAWANPRASERT Ph.D., THESSIS CO-ADVISORS: ASSOC. PROF. SUPATRA SRICHAIRAT Ph.D.

*Curcuma comosa* Roxb. (Waan chak mod look) is a plant in family Zingiberaceae. Rhizome of this plant has been used traditionally for abnormal symptoms of uterus. In this study, rhizome of *C. comosa* was extracted with 95% ethanol and effects of the extract on rat hepatic cytochrome P450 (CYP) involving in drug metabolism and carcinogenic/mutagenic bioactivation such as CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP2B1/2B2, CYP 2E1 and CYP3A were examined. Effects of this extract on clinical blood chemistry and hematology were also determined. Forty female Wistar rats were randomly divided into 4 groups of 10 rats each. Rats in the control group were given corn oil at 1 ml/kg/day whereas rats in the other three groups received *C. comosa* ethanolic extract (which was dissolved in corn oil) orally at dosages of 100, 250 and 500 mg/kg/day, respectively, for 30 consecutive days. At the end of the treatment period, rats were anesthetized. Blood samples were collected by heart puncture and were determined for hematology and clinical blood chemistry. Microsomes were prepared from livers for enzyme assays. The results showed that *C. comosa* ethanolic extract did not affect total CYP contents and the activities of CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP 2E1 and CYP3A. The activities of CYP2B1/2B2 were significantly dose-dependent increased by *C. comosa* administration at the dosages of 250 and 500 mg/kg/day. Serum alkaline phosphatase and potassium levels were significantly increased in rats receiving the extract at 500 mg/kg/day. Estradiol levels were significantly increased in rats receiving the extract at 250 and 500 mg/kg/day. Except indicated earlier, *C. comosa* ethanolic extract at all dosages used in this experiment did not affect these following hematology and clinical blood chemistry: hematocrit, hemoglobin, RBC count, RBC indice, RBC morphology, platelet count, WBC count, %differential WBC, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, total protein, albumin, globulin, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinine, glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, and electrolytes (Na, K, Ca, Cl). Results from this study provided a possibility information of drug-drug interactions and the increase risks from bioactivation reactions of the drugs or compounds that are metabolized or bioactivated via CYP2B1/2B2.

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### List of Abbreviations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| $\beta$            | = beta   |
| $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | = degree celcius   |
| $\mu\text{g}$      | = microgram  |
| $\mu\text{l}$      | = microlitre   |
| $\mu\text{mol}$    | = micromole  |
| $\mu\text{M}$      | = micromolar   |
| $\alpha$           | = alpha  |
| Ah receptor        | = aliphatic hydrocarbon receptor   |
| Ach                | = acetylcholine  |
| ALP                | = alkaline phosphatase   |
| ALT                | = alanine aminotransferase   |
| AST                | = aspartate aminotransferase   |
| BAP                | = bone specific alkaline phosphatase                                       |
| BFR                | = bile flow rate   |
| BMD                | = bone mineral density   |
| BR                 | = benzyloxyresorufin   |
| BROD               | = benzyloxyresorufin o-dealkylation  |
| BSA                | = bovine serum albumin   |
| BUN                | = blood urea nitrogen  |
| $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   | = calcium ion  |
| CBC                | = complete blood count   |
| cm                 | = centimeter   |
| CVD                | = cardiovascular diseases  |
| CYP                | = cytochrome P450  |
| dL                 | = decilitre  |
| DMSO               | = dimethylsulfoxide  |
| $\text{EC}_{95}$   | = effective concentration  |
| EGTA               | = ethylene gltcol bis( $\beta$ -aminoethylether)-N,N,N',N'-tetracetic acid |

## List of Abbreviations

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| EDTA             | = ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid   |
| ER               | = ethoxyresorufin                      |
| EROD             | = ethoxyresorufin o-dealkylation       |
| e.g.             | = exempli gratia                       |
| et al.           | = et alii (and other)                  |
| FSH              | = follicle stimulating hormone         |
| g                | = gram                                 |
| g                | = gravity                              |
| G6P              | = glucose 6-phosphate                  |
| G6PD             | = glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase    |
| GST              | = glutathione S-transferase            |
| Hb               | = hemoglobin                           |
| Hct              | = hematocrit                           |
| HDL-C            | = high density lipoprotein cholesterol |
| HRT              | =hormone replacement therapy           |
| 5-HT             | = 5-hydroxytryptamine                  |
| i.e.             | = id est (that is)                     |
| i.p.             | = intraperitonium                      |
| kg               | = kilogram                             |
| L                | = litre                                |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | = median lethal dose                   |
| LDL-C            | = low density lipoprotein cholesterol  |
| LH               | =luteinizing hormone                   |
| M                | = molar                                |
| 3-MC             | = 3-methylcholanthrene                 |
| mEq              | = milliequivalent                      |
| min              | = minute                               |
| mg               | = milligram                            |

### List of Abbreviations

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| mg/kg             | = milligram per kilogram body weight                         |
| ml                | = milliliter   |
| mm                | = millimeter   |
| mM                | = millimolar   |
| mmole             | = millimole  |
| MCV               | = mean corpuscular volume                                    |
| MCH               | = mean corpuscular hemoglobin                                |
| MCHC              | = mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration                  |
| MR                | = methoxyresorufin   |
| MROD              | = methoxyresorufin o-dealkylation                            |
| MW                | = molecular weight   |
| NADP              | = nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate                |
| NADPH             | = nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form) |
| nm                | = nanometer  |
| nmol              | = nanomole   |
| PAH               | = polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon                            |
| PGF <sub>2α</sub> | = prostaglandin F <sub>2</sub> alpha                         |
| pH                | = potential of hydrogen                                      |
| pmol              | = picomole   |
| PR                | = pentoxyresorufin   |
| PROD              | = pentoxyresorufin o-dealkylation                            |
| RBC               | = red blood cell   |
| r.p.m.            | = revolution per minute                                      |
| SCr               | = serum creatinine   |
| SEM               | = standard error of mean                                     |
| TCA               | = trichloroacetic acid                                       |
| TCDD              | = 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxin               |
| TG                | = triglyceride   |

### List of Abbreviations

|      |                                     |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| THA  | = 2,4,6-trihydroacetophenone        |
| Tris | = tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane |
| U    | = unit                              |
| v/v  | = volume by volume                  |
| w/v  | = weight by volume                  |
| WBC  | = white blood cell                  |