

Detection about the Anti-Inflammatory Effect in Alcoholic Extract of *Rosmarinus officinalis in vitro*

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Abstract

This study was conducted to detect the presence of some active compounds in the extract of *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. plant, which was extracted by soxhlet using methanol as a solvent. The chemical survey showed the presence of glycosides, tannins, alkaloids and phenolic in the studied plant.

The anti-inflammatory activity of the plant extract had been studied *in vitro* by two methods , albumin denaturation inhibition test and hemolysis stimulated by heating test and results showed the effectiveness of the *Rosmarinus officinalis* plant extract with compared to standard medicine (Aspirin) and negative control groups.

Key words: *Rosmarinus officinalis* , anti-inflammatory , albumin , aspirin

INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is defined by pathologists as ordinary defense reaction of the living body cells to the hurt or injury , that is represented as the manner to restrict and localize the irritation , infection and the causative agents[1]. The living body in inflammation state shows many signs which include rubor (redness) , calor (heat) , dolor (pain) , tumor (swelling) in addition to function lackness[2]. Inflammation may be acute inflammation when it is began within minutes to few hours of injury onset and fixed or the tissues healed with hours to days , if this is not occurred the inflammation become chronic inflammation which may persist to weeks or months[3,4].

The inflammation generally treat by many drugs include steroidal and nonsteroidal agents (NSAIDS) as diclofenac and mefenamic acid in addition to many other strategy for treatment [5,6]. The use of medicinal plants are becoming common because of the harmfulness and toxicity of some synthetic drugs[7] that some plants used to treat the inflammation in many cases of injury or infections such *Achillea millefolium*, *Terminalia bellarica* , *Curcuma longa* and *Commiphora myrrha* [8,9,10].

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) , is a herb found in the Mediterranean and many regions around the world [11]. Its contribute in the acetylcholine collapse thus it used to relieve pain, the immune and memory enhancement also help in circulatory system, decrease hair fall and head dandruff since it stimulate hair growth [12,13]. Nowadays, the plant consider as antioxidant , fungicidal and antibacterial agent[14]. This quest was performed to check the anti-inflammatory effect of rosemary.

METHODS :

2.1Preparation of the plant extract:

The leaves of plant (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) was collected from Al – Najaf city markets, crushed to powder by mixer grinder. Soxhlet was used to extract plants by adding 250 ml of solvent (methanol 95%) to 25 gm of plant powder for 24 hours , filtration, concentration and dried then stored in refrigerator until used and for detecting the presence of

active constituents the phytochemical tests occurred to investigate about secondary metabolites[15].

2.2: The anti-inflammatory action of plants extracts:

A. Albumin Denaturation Inhibition :

The plant extract action against inflammation could be prepared as : 1 ml extract mixed with 1 ml bovine serum albumin (1% aqueous solution). In triplicate work , *Rosmarinus officinalis* mixtures placed for (20 min) in incubation at 37°C then for twenty minute at 51°C then cool and the absorbance determined at 660 nm with spectrophotometer[16]. The percentage of Inhibition was valued as:

Inhibition rate = (C absorbance – S absorbance) x 100 / C absorbance.

(C : control and S: sample)

B. Preparation of red blood cells (RBCs) suspension:

A fully unblemished blood (about ten milliliter) obtained from a robust and vigorous voluntary associates which did not take drugs for inflammation treatments (NonSteroidal Drugs) two weeks before experimental work is transported to centrifuge for (10 minutes) at 3000 round / minute and were diluted with identical size of normal saline for 3 times [16].

C. Hemolysis stimulated by heating :

In centrifuge tubes, in triplicate, 1 ml from plant extract of concentrations (500 , 1000 and 2000 µg/ml) mixed with (1 ml) of 10% RBCs suspension from the item B, +ve control was standard drug (Aspirin , 100µg/ml) and – ve control was saline's solution only, then in water bath , tubes were kept warm at 56 °C about (30 min), cooled with tap water . Finally , at 2500 round / minute for 5 min , the mixture of plant solutions with RBCs were centrifuged and the upper layer absorbance was measured at 560 nm [17]. The inhibition was estimated as below:

Inhibition rate = (C absorbance – S absorbance) X 100 / C absorbance.



The evaluation of the anti-inflammatory effects of plants extracts

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical tests to alcoholic extracts of *Rosmarinus officinalis* by reagents exposed the occurrence of tannins, alkaloids and phenolic compounds as indicated in previous studies[18].The components of lysosomal membrane are analogous to the components of human red blood corpuscle (HRBC) membrane [19], thus these were carefully chosen to studying the effects of toxic materials on their membranes since of their accessibility and effortlessness[20].The maintenance and stability of lysosomal membrane is very important because through inflammation , the enzymes of lysosome will be liberated which lead to disintegration of cell by rupture of the cells membranes which is causing loss of cations from the membranes[21] and the structure of protein will be defeated and damaged with denaturation[22]. The anti-inflammation drugs (nonsteroidal drugs as Aspirin) play a role in the stability of lysosomal membrane in addition to suppression the action of lysosomal enzymes [23]. The potential effect of extract to prevent protein denaturation was deliberated in vitro with the hemolysis induced by heat and the results explained by figures (1) & (2).

The results revealed that *Rosmarinus officinalis* plant extract has significant effect in constraining heat induced hemolysis of erythrocyte membrane at different effective concentrations which was comparable to the standard aspirin.

Also *Rosmarinus officinalis* plant extract was effect in preventing albumin protein denaturation at different concentrations. The results published that methanolic extracts involve contents that preserve and maintain the erythrocytes membranes from lysis effectively. The extract perhaps prevent the liberation of enzymes from lysosome and improve the stabilization of membrane because of the presence of tannins which are participated in the stabilization effects on lysosome membrane and stabilizing erythrocyte membrane with the action of attaching to bivalent cations like Ca^{+2} and Mg^{+2} [24] also the anti-inflammatory effect to prevent the protein denaturation may be due to the presence of alkaloid, polyphenolic compounds and phenolic acid[25].

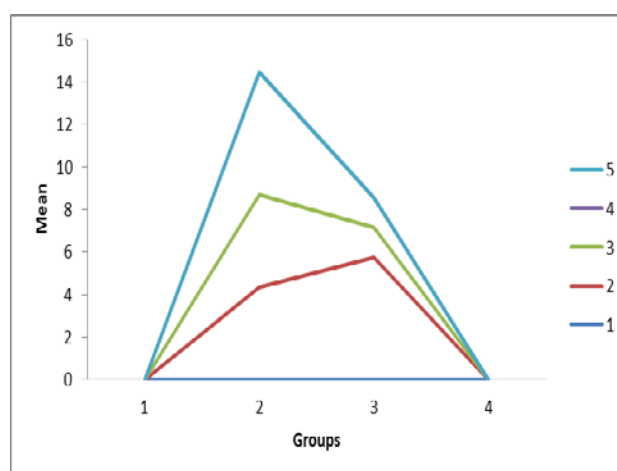


Figure (1) : Albumin protein denaturation inhibition effects of *Rosmarinus officinalis* methanolic extract results. (group 1: Aspirin drug, group 2 : 500 µg/ ml , group 3: 1000 µg/ ml , group 4: 2000 µg/ ml and group 5 : albumin protein solution only).

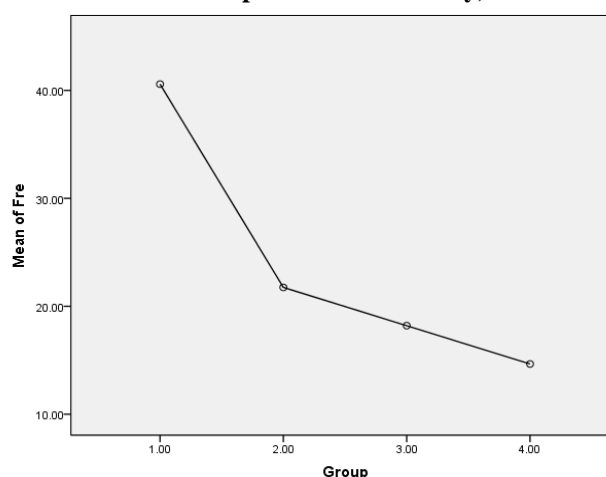


Figure (2) : Heat induced hemolysis effect on erythrocytes with *Rosmarinus officinalis* methanolic extract results. (group 1: Aspirin drug , group 2 : 500 µg/ ml , group 3: 1000 µg/ ml , group 4: 2000 µg/ ml and group 5 : normal saline).

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