



Effect of Isolated Lupone Constituent of *Portulaca Oleracea* on Haematological Parameters in Albino Rats

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ABSTRACT

The effect of oral administration of isolated lupone constituent of *Portulaca oleracea* at doses of 0.50 mg/kg BW and 0.75 mg/kg BW on haematological parameters of albino rats were investigated. The isolated compound was administered on daily basis for 25 days and blood samples were collected for analyses. Treatment of rats with 0.50 mg/kg BW and 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone resulted on significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in the packed cell volume (PCV), haemoglobin concentration (Hb) and RBC values relative to their respective controls. Treatment of rats with 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone caused significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in the mean corpuscular volume (MCV) relative to the control. These findings on haematological parameters suggest that the changes in blood chemistry of the treated rats were due to the isolated lupone constituent of *Portulaca oleracea*.

Keywords: Lupone, Red blood cell, Total white blood cell, Packed cell volume, Albino rats.

INTRODUCTION

Portulaca oleracea belongs to the family of *Portulacaceae*. It is commonly called Purslane in English language, "Babbajibi" in Hausa language and "Esan omode" or "Papasani" in Yoruba language. It is a fleshy annual herb, much-branched and attaining 30 cm long¹.

It is used medicinally in Ghana for heart-palpitations². The plant is used as a diuretic in Nigeria³. A tisane of the plant is drunk in Trinidad as a vermifuge⁴.

At some areas near Benin City (Nigeria), the plant, along with other ingredients is taken as an aid to the development of the foetus⁵.

It has been reported that aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Portulaca oleracea* have contractile effects on isolated intestinal smooth muscle in *in-vitro* preparations⁶.

The extracts of *Portulaca oleracea* have been reported to have protective effects on hypoxic nerve tissue⁷, anti-inflammatory effects⁸ and wound-healing activity^{9, 10} also reported the skeletal muscle relaxant effect of the plant.

This study aims at investigating the effect of isolated lupone constituent of *Portulaca oleracea* on the haematological parameters in male albino rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Animals

Adult male albino rats weighing between 150 g and 250 g bred in the Pre-clinical Animal House of the College of Medicine, University of Ibadan were used. They were housed under standard laboratory conditions with a 12 hours daylight cycle and had free access to feed and

water; and were acclimatized for two weeks to laboratory conditions before the commencement of the experiments.

Plant Material

Fresh specimens of *Portulaca oleracea* were collected from the Botanical Garden of the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Jericho, Ibadan, and was authenticated in the above named institute where a voucher specimen (No FHI 108334) was deposited.

Extraction, Fractionation and Isolation of Constituents of *Portulaca oleracea*

About 3.2 kg of air-dried specimen of *Portulaca oleracea* was cold-extracted in methanol for 72 hours. The mixture was filtered using a wire-guaze and a sieve with tiny pores (0.25 mm) and concentrated at room temperature by exposing the extract for six days. The resulting solution was then placed in the oven at a reduced temperature (50°C).

The methanolic extract was then preabsorbed with silical gel and placed in the oven at a reduced temperature (50°C) overnight and then subjected to open column chromatography on silical gel (F₂₅₄, 50-200 mesh, E. Merck) for fractionation.

The solvents (mobile phases) were hexane (non-polar), ethylacetate (partially polar) and methanol (polar). The gradients of the mobile phases involved hexane with an increasing percentage of ethylacetate (hexane/ethylacetate mixture) and then ethylacetate with an increasing percentage of methanol (ethylacetate/methanol mixture) as shown below:



Hexane	Ethylacetate	Methanol
100% (50 mL) :	0% (0 mL)	
90% (45 mL) :	10% (5 mL)	
80% (40 mL) :	20% (10 mL)	
70% (35 mL) :	30% (15 mL)	
60% (30 mL) :	40% (20 mL)	
50% (25 mL) :	50% (25 mL)	
40% (20 mL) :	60% (30 mL)	
30% (15 mL) :	70% (35 mL)	
20% (10 mL) :	80% (40 mL)	
10% (5 mL) :	90% (45 mL)	
0% (0 mL) :	100% (50 mL)	0% (0 mL)
	90% (45 mL)	10% (5 mL)
	80% (40 mL)	20% (10 mL)
	70% (35 mL)	30% (15 mL)
	60% (30 mL)	40% (20 mL)
	50% (25 mL)	50% (25 mL)
	40% (20 mL)	60% (30 mL)
	30% (15 mL)	70% (35 mL)
	20% (10 mL)	80% (40 mL)
	10% (5 mL)	90% (45 mL)
	0% (0 mL)	100% (50 mL)

Twenty-one fractions were obtained after the column chromatographic procedure.

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

The 21 fractions were spotted on precoated plates of silica gel GF₂₅₄ (20 x 20, 0.5 mm thick; E. Merck) using capillary tubes. The spotted TLC plates were developed in a tank that contained a mixture of ethylacetate/methanol (9:1) as the mobile phases.

The TLC plates were then examined under the ultraviolet (UV) light at a wavelength of 365 nm and the well-defined spots of the components were then revealed by the UV light. Fractions with similar relative fronts or retention or retardation factors (R_f value) were then pooled or bulked together, this then reduced the number of fractions to five (fractions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance compound has moved from origin}}{\text{distance of solvent front from origin}}$$

The TLC analysis of all the fractions indicated fraction 2 as the fraction that contains many components.

This fraction 2 was further subjected to open column chromatography and eluted using hexane and chloroform (Hexane: Chloroform 50:50) as mobile phases to produce another 46 fractions (Isolated compounds). Isolated compound 25 upon standing overnight gave regular – shaped crystals which were separately washed with hexane and sent for UV, IR and NMR analyses.

Spectroscopy

The quantitative estimation of the isolated compound was obtained by the ultraviolet (UV) spectrophotometry. The infrared and the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analyses were to identify the nature and to obtain the formulae of the isolated compounds.

(i) Ultraviolet (UV) analysis

The UV spectra of the isolated compound was recorded in Chloroform in Genysis 32010 (thermoelectron coupling) spectrophotometer at the Central Research Laboratory, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso.

(ii) Infrared (IR) analysis

The IR spectra of the isolated compound was recorded in Nujol on Spectrum II BX FTIR (Perkin Elmer) spectrophotometer at the Central Research Laboratory, University of Ibadan.

(iii) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) analysis

The ¹H-NMR spectra was recorded at 200MHz in CDCl₃ on a Varian-Mercury nuclear magnetic resonance spectrophotometry using tetramethylsilane (TSM) as an internal standard at the Central Science Laboratory, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

The ¹H-NMR shifts were calculated for the isolated compound using the Advanced Chemistry Development (ACD) software for further confirmation of the structure of the isolated compound.

Acute Toxicity Test of the Isolated Compound

The acute toxicity test of the isolated compound of *Portulaca oleracea* was evaluated in albino mice as described by ¹¹. Fifteen adult male mice weighing between 20-22g were divided into five mice per group for the isolate. Three doses of the isolate: 0.5 mg/kg BW, 2.5 mg/kg BW and 5 mg/kg BW were orally given to the animals. The control group mice (n=5) received 0.2 ml of distilled water. The animals were observed for seven days for behavioural changes and mortality.

Experimental Design

Fifteen animals were randomly divided into three groups with each group consisting of five rats. The three groups were subjected to the following oral daily treatments for 25 days.

Group I rats received 0.50 mg/kg BW of lupone

Group II rats received 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone

Group III rats received 0.50 ml of distilled water as the control group.

Collection of Blood Samples

Blood samples were collected through the medial cantus into EDTA bottles for haematological analyses.

Determination of Haematological Parameters

The red blood cells (RBC) and white blood cells (WBC) counts were determined by the improved Neubauer haemocytometer method. The haemoglobin (Hb) concentration was determined according to ¹², using the cyanomethaemoglobin method. The packed cell volume (PCV) was determined by the micro-haematocrit method according to ¹³. Schilling method of differential leukocyte count was used to determine the distribution of the



various white blood cells¹⁴. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) were computed according to¹².

Statistical Analysis

The mean and standard error of mean (S.E.M) were calculated for all values. Comparison between the control and experimental groups was done using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with least significant difference (LSD). Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

(i) Acute Toxicity

No mortality and changes in behaviour were observed in all the treated and control groups. Hence lower doses of the isolated compound were used for this study.

(ii) Spectral Analyses

The characterized name of compound 25 that was sent for spectral analyses is lupone. The chemical identity and the structural elucidation of this compound were obtained based on the spectroscopical analyses.

The UV spectrum of compound 25 (Figure 1) shows absorbance at 205 nm, 250 nm, 262 nm and 352 nm which is indicative of the presence of homoannular nucleus.

The IR spectrum of compound 25 (Figure 2) shows signals at 2848.18 cm^{-1} corresponding to C-H stretching vibrations, 1711.46 cm^{-1} for C=O stretching vibrations, 1461.43 cm^{-1} for C-H deformations, 1376.15 cm^{-1} for C-H deformations, 1262.14 cm^{-1} for C-O stretching vibrations and 1020.90 cm^{-1} for C-O stretching vibrations.

Further justification to the structure of compound 25 (Figure 3) was obtained from the ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound 25. Details of the ¹H-NMR of compound 25 is presented in Table 1.

All these facts points to the proposed structure as lupone.

Table 1: ¹H-NMR chemical shift (δ) data of compound 25 (Lupone)

S.No	δ H (ppm)	Multiplicity	J (MHz)
1	0.90	Triplet	20
2	2.04	Multiplet	-
3	2.39	Triplet	20
4	1.68	Quartet	-
5	1.60	Singlet	-
6	1.60	Singlet	-
7	1.68	Singlet	-
8	1.68	Singlet	-
9	1.58	Singlet	-
10	1.58	Singlet	-
11	1.12	Singlet	-
12	1.12	Singlet	-
13	1.58	Singlet	-
14	1.58	Singlet	-
15	0.90	Triplet	20
16	0.90	Triplet	20
17	1.58	Singlet	-
18	1.58	Singlet	-
19	1.58	Singlet	-
20	1.12	Singlet	-
21	1.68	Singlet	-
22	0.90	Triplet	20
23	1.12	Singlet	-
24	0.90	Triplet	20
25	2.39	Triplet	20

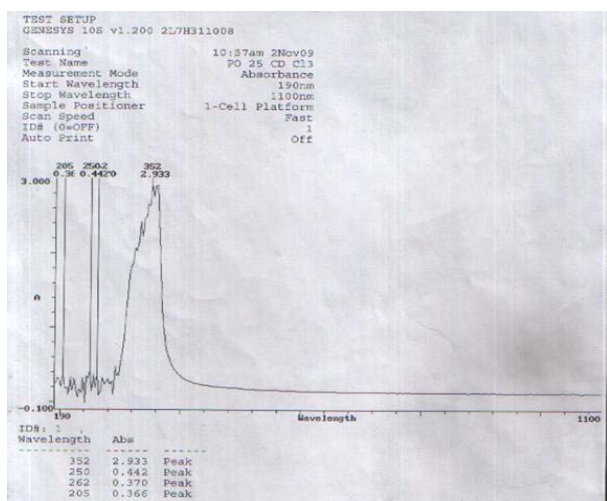


Figure 1: UV spectrum of compound 25 (lupone)

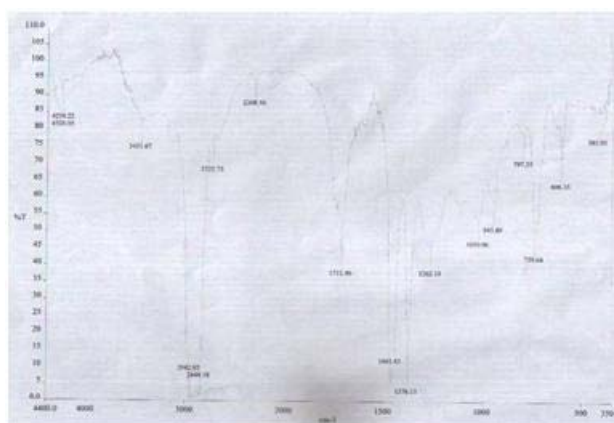


Figure 2: IR spectrum of compound 25 (lupone)

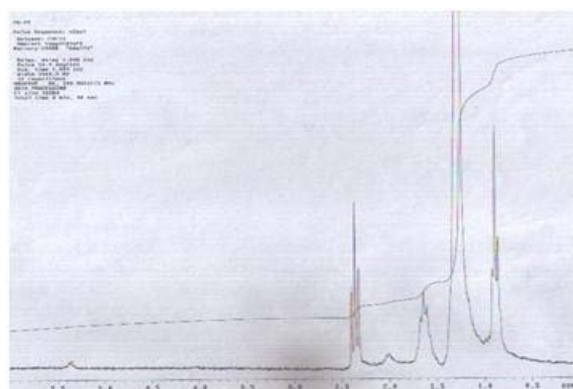
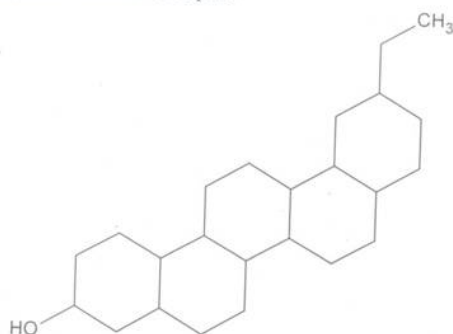


Figure 3: ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound 25 (lupone)

The proposed structure of lupone is shown below:



(iii) Effect of lupone on haematological parameters

The effect of lupone at various dose on the haematological parameters of albino rats after treatment of rats for 25 days is shown in Table 2.

Treatment of rats with 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone caused significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in the MCV value relative to the control. Treatment of rats with 0.50 mg/kg BW and 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone resulted in significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in the PCV, Hb and RBC values relative to their respective controls. Treatment of rats with 0.50 mg/kg BW and 0.75 mg/kg BW of lupone caused no significant ($p > 0.05$) change in the MCHC, MCH, platelet, TWBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, eosinophil and monocyte values relative to their respective controls.

Table 2: Effect of Lupone on Hematological Parameters after Treatment of Rats for 25 Days ($n = 5$, $*P < 0.05$)

Parameters	Control	0.50 mg/kg	0.75 mg/kg
PCV (%)	41.80 ± 1.03	48.00 ± 0.82*	49.30 ± 0.63*
Hb (g/dl)	13.90 ± 0.41	16.00 ± 0.43*	16.60 ± 0.09*
RBC ($\times 10^6 / \mu\text{l}$)	7.07 ± 0.27	7.96 ± 0.16*	7.97 ± 0.13*
MCV (FL)	59.10 ± 0.78	60.30 ± 0.31	61.90 ± 0.58*
MCHC (g/dl)	33.40 ± 0.25	33.30 ± 0.45	32.90 ± 0.27
MCH (pg)	19.90 ± 0.32	20.10 ± 0.17	20.40 ± 0.33
TWBC ($\times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$)	11.00 ± 0.42	12.00 ± 0.65	11.00 ± 1.13
Platelets ($10^5 / \mu\text{L}$)	1.10 ± 0.10	1.20 ± 0.05	1.10 ± 0.08
Neutrophils (%)	27.00 ± 0.41	30.80 ± 1.31	26.5 ± 0.65
Lymphocytes (%)	68.00 ± 0.41	66.00 ± 1.08	70.5 ± 0.29
Eosinophils (%)	2.25 ± 0.48	1.25 ± 0.25	1.75 ± 0.25
Monocytes (%)	2.75 ± 0.63	2.25 ± 0.48	1.75 ± 0.63

DISCUSSION

It was observed that the highest dose of the isolated compound caused no mortality or behavioural changes in all the treated animals which indicates that the isolate has wide safety margins.

The effect of lupone at doses of 0.50 mg/kg BW and 0.750 mg/kg BW on the haematological parameters of albino rats after treatment for 25 days is shown in Table 2.

This study has revealed that lupone caused increase in the PCV, Hb and RBC values. This suggests that lupone has

the potential to stimulate erythropoietin releases from the kidneys with a resultant increase in the rate of RBC production (erythropoiesis) which could ultimately induce polycythemia, since it has been reported that values of RBC and associated parameters lower than normal ranges are indicative of anaemic conditions while higher values are suggestive of polycythemia¹⁵. It could also indicate that there was an enhancement in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and the amount of oxygen delivered to the tissues since RBC and haemoglobin are very important in transferring respiratory gases¹⁶. Contrary report was given by¹⁷ in *P.amarus* treated rats.

The significant increase in the MCV value caused by lupone may imply an induction of macrocytic anaemia, since increased MCV and MCH values are known to be indicative of macrocytic anaemia. Lupone caused non-significant changes in the MCV and MCH values which could be an indication of absence of macrocytic anaemia since increased MCV and MCH values are known to be indicative of macrocytic anaemia. Also, lupone caused non-significant change in the MCHC value which suggest absence of hereditary spherocytosis since MCHC values are known to be elevated in hereditary spherocytosis.

The insignificant change in neutrophil count caused by lupone probably indicates that the ability of the body to attack and destroy invading bacteria, viruses and other injurious agents (Phagocytosis) has not been compromised. The non-significant change in lymphocyte count suggests that the acquired immune responses of the body has not been compromised by lupone; while the non-significant change in monocyte count probably indicates that the phagocytic function of the body has not been compromised by lupone. The non-significant change in eosinophil count probably indicates that the anti-allergic and anti-parasitic injections response of the body have not been compromised by lupone.

The insignificant change in TWBC count caused by lupone suggests that the immune system has not been compromised. Contrary report was given by¹⁸ in *Pelargonium reniforme* extract treated rats. Also, the insignificant change in the platelet count caused by lupone could be an indication that it does not have the potential to stimulate thrombopoietin production¹⁹ with hemostatic capability of the blood maintaining the *status quo* since platelets mediate in the blood-clotting mechanism.

CONCLUSION

This study has shown that isolated lupone constituent of *Portulaca oleracea* could have some beneficial potentials on the blood chemistry of albino rats. However, the effect of lupone on human blood chemistry is unknown, nevertheless, considering these findings in animal model, lupone is thus recommended as a food supplement.

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