

Anti-obesity Effects of the Administration of *Tournefortia paniculata* Cham Extract on Wistar Rats Subjected to a Hypercaloric Diet

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the therapeutic and toxicologic effects of the administration of the powdered vegetable extract and aqueous extract of *Tournefortia paniculata* leaves on Wistar rats, subjected to a hypercaloric diet for 42 days. The rats were divided into five groups and were given the following treatments by gavage: T0 (control) – 1.0 mL water day⁻¹; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds kg⁻¹ rat day⁻¹; T2 - 14 mg quercetin kg⁻¹ rat day⁻¹; T3 - 50 mg powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves (PVE) kg⁻¹ rat day⁻¹ and T4 - 100 mg PVE kg⁻¹ rat day⁻¹. The treatments did not significantly alter the weight, but were effective in reducing liver fat, glucose and serum triglycerides. The treatment T1 reduced food consumption and lipid peroxidation. None of the treatments showed genotoxic potential. Results showed that *T. paniculata* leaves possessed an anti-obesity potential. However, a more detailed study of the medicinal potential and characterization of phytochemicals in this plant would be still necessary for a better understanding of its mechanisms of action, enabling future applications in the treatment of this pathology or for various therapeutic purposes.

Key words: Obesity, medicinal plants, pharmacology, antioxidants, genotoxicity

INTRODUCTION

Due to the consequences caused by the obesity and its rapid spread throughout the world, it has been considered a global epidemic, with over one billion overweight adults, from which 400 million are clinically obese, from the both developed and developing countries, including Brazil (Tucci et al. 2010). Its incidence is independent of socioeconomic factors and age, and its consequences range from the development of debilitating diseases to death, directly affecting the quality of life of individuals.

Among the options available for the treatment of obesity, the most used ones are balanced diets,

regular physical exercises and drug treatments, ranging from lipase inhibitors to anorectics. However, due to side effects and the high cost of drugs traditionally used in the treatment of this disease, the potential of natural products for the treatment of obesity is being widely explored, and they may be a viable alternative for the future development of effective and safe anti-obesity drugs (Park et al. 2005; Mayer et al. 2009). Mixtures of phytochemicals or isolated molecules identified from the plants represent an excellent opportunity for the development of such therapeutics (Birari and Bhutani 2007).

Tournefortia paniculata Cham., traditionally known as marmelinho, is a shrub belonging to the

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family Boraginaceae. Its origin is attributed to the Mediterranean regions and the United States, occurring widely in the tropics and subtropics (Moraes and Sousa 2007). In Brazil, its leaves are used in folk medicine as a diuretic, anti-inflammatory in the urinary tract and in the cases of nephrolithiasis (Bertolucci 2000). There are reports that the aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves can act in the treatment of obesity, because of its high inhibitory activity *in vitro* on the enzymes α -amylase and α -glucosidase (Simão et al. 2012). The *in vitro* antioxidant potential has also been observed in the aqueous extract of the leaves (Simão et al. 2013), if demonstrated *in vivo*, could be an important tool to aid in the treatment of obesity, since many diseases directly related to obesity, such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, among others, may be caused or exacerbated by free radicals (Villareal et al. 2005). Simão et al. (2013) found high contents of phenolic compounds in *T. paniculata* leaves (36.19 g/100 g dry matter); such substances could provide several benefits for the treatment of obesity and other diseases, since they have an inhibitory effect on digestive enzymes, as well as antioxidant and antiglycemic properties. Apparently phenolic compounds present in it could be the substances responsible for the possible anti-obesity effects of these leaves. In this study, based on *in vitro* results, the potential therapeutic and toxicological effects of the administration of the powdered vegetable extract (rich in phenolic compounds) and aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves were evaluated on the metabolism of *Wistar* rats subjected to a hypercaloric diet in order to determine the possible anti-obesity properties, as well as safe and effective doses for the development of therapeutic formulations from this plant.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Obtain the powdered vegetable extract and the aqueous extract of leaves *Tournefortia paniculata*

Fresh leaves of *T. paniculata* Cham (marmelinho) were obtained from the municipal market of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil in January 2011. Its sample was deposited in the ESAL Herbarium of the Biology Department of the Universidade Federal de Lavras, under registration No. 15818. The leaves were washed under running, then with

the distilled water and were placed in forced-air oven for drying at $\pm 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 48 h. After drying, the leaves were ground in a Wiley type mill and were then passed through an 80-mesh sieve (0.2 mm) to obtain the powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* (PVE). The PVE was added to water in the ratio 1:25 (w/v), kept under agitation for 60 min at room temperature and then centrifuged at 10,000 x g for 10 min and the supernatant was collected and used for the analyzes.

Bioassay

Animals and experimental conditions

The experiment was developed in accordance with the ethical principles in animal experimentation, according to the Law 11.794 of October 2008, and the project was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Use of Universidade Federal de Lavras (UFLA - Protocol 014/11). The experiment was conducted over 10 weeks, using 30 male *Wistar* rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), with initial body weight of approximately 243.15 g. The animals were kept in individual cages at 21°C, light/dark cycle of 12 h, with access to distilled water *ad libitum*. During the first four weeks, the rats were given a hypercaloric diet containing 46% commercial food (Biobase Bio-tec Ratos e Camundongos), 46% condensed milk and 8% corn oil (Levin et al. 1986). Diets (1.0 kg) were prepared weekly and stored in a freezer at -24°C .

At the end of four weeks consuming the hypercaloric diet, the animals were weighed, and were divided into five groups of six animals each. They were given the hypercaloric diet and the following treatments for six weeks: T0 (control) – 1.0 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 (positive antioxidant control) - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves (PVE)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg PVE/kg rat/day. Each treatment was administered daily, diluted with water, and the administration was performed by gavage, using sterilized stainless steel cannula and syringe 1.0 mL per animal same time by the same individual.

For the calculation of the dose for the administration of the aqueous extract and quercetin, the maximum dose of phenolics suggested for the humans was considered, i.e., 1,000 mg/day (Scalbert et al. 2005), as well as the average weight of an adult human (70 kg). For quercetin and PVE, aqueous solutions were

prepared at the concentrations of 20 and 40 mg/mL, respectively. For the administration of the PVE at 50 and 100 mg, its maximum solubility in water was taken into account.

The volume administered in each treatment was calculated according to the weight of each rat. Thus, a solution volume corresponding to the dose calculated according to the body weight measured on the day was administered to each animal by gavage. The same was done for the control group, to which only water was administered.

Determination of phenolic compounds

The supernatant obtained in the preparation of the aqueous extract was subjected to the determination of phenolic compounds according to the methodology proposed by the AOAC (2005). For the quantification of these phenolic compounds, 0.05 mL of the aqueous extract were transferred to a test tube, as well as 3.45 mL of distilled water, 0.25 mL of the Folin-Denis reagent, 0.5 mL of saturated sodium carbonate solution and 0.75 mL of water, forming a mixture of blue color. After 30 min, the absorbance reading was performed at 760 nm using a UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Quimis).

The calibration curve was prepared from the absorbance measurements of the standard tannic acid solution (100mg/1000mL) (Sigma-Aldrich) in 0.05; 0.1; 0.2; 0.3; 0.4; 0.5; 0.6 and 0.7-mL aliquots in the test tubes. To these volumes, distilled water was added in decreasing amounts: 3.45; 3.4; 3.3; 3.2; 3.1; 3.0; 2.9 and 2.8 mL, respectively, 0.25 mL of the Folin-Denis solution, 0.5 mL of saturated sodium carbonate solution, and, at the end, 0.75 mL of water were added. After 30 min, spectrophotometer readings were taken at 760 nm.

Body weight and daily food consumption

Body weight and food consumption were recorded daily for the evaluation of the parameters weight gain and food consumption and food consumption was calculated by the difference between the offered diet and the leftovers.

End of the bioassay

At the end of the experiment, the rats were anaesthetized with thiopental sodium (1.0 g of sterile powder dissolved in 40 mL of 0.9% saline solution) intraperitoneally at a dose of 40 mg/kg. After the collection of 2.0 to 4.0 mL of blood by cardiac puncture, which caused death by exsanguination, a 15- μ L aliquot was separated for

the evaluation of genotoxicity (comet assay) and the remainder of the blood was centrifuged at 2,500 x g for 10 min for the serum, which was kept under refrigeration. After euthanasia, a necropsy was also performed with the removal of internal organs (heart, liver, kidneys and pancreas) as well as liver weighing and preparation of histological slides. The liver was divided into three parts: one for the qualitative analysis of the histology, one for the determination of lipid peroxidation, and one for the determination of ether extract. After the removal of the organs, the head, legs, tail and skin were removed, followed by washing of the carcass with salt solution.

Analysis of liver lipids and carcass

The carcass, as well as part of the liver, were weighed and lyophilized until constant weight. Then, they were crushed in a mortar and subjected to lipid measurement using the Soxhlet method (AOAC 2005).

Blood laboratory analyses

The blood serum was used to determine the concentrations of glucose, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, activity of the enzymes aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT). Blood constituents were analyzed by the commercial kits (Labtest) and analyzes were carried out with the equipment Automatic Veterinary Biochemical Analyzer Thermoplate.

Lipid peroxidation

The lipid peroxidation was determined by the formation of thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) according to Winterbourn et al. (1985). The livers of the animals were weighed and homogenized in a Potter tissue homogenizer in an ice bath after the addition of buffered saline in 0.1 mol/L sodium phosphate PBS, pH 7.4; volume equivalent to four times the fresh weight of the tissue). The homogenate was centrifuged at 3,000 x g at 4°C for 10 min and the supernatant, kept in an ice bath, was used in the assays. Five hundred microliter aliquots of the supernatant were mixed with 500 μ L of 25% hydrochloric acid (v/v), 500 μ L of 1% thiobarbituric acid (w/v, in 0.05 mol/L NaOH) and 45 μ L of 2% BHT (w/v, in ethanol). The mixture was heated in a boiling water bath for 10 min. After cooling in an ice bath, 1.5 mL of butanol were added and the samples were shaken

vigorously, centrifuged at 900 x g for 5 min, and the fraction containing butanol was collected and used for the determination of the absorbance at 532 nm. The TBARS concentration was calculated from the standard curve of malondialdehyde - MDA (1,1,3,3 tetraethoxypropane). The results were expressed in the moles MDA/mg fresh sample.

Comet assay

The comet assay was performed according to the methodology described by Singh et al. (1988), with some modifications. An aliquot (15 µL) of each cell suspension containing the treatments was mixed with 100-µL low melting point agarose (0.5% w/v in PBS), applied to a microscope slide previously coated with normal melting point agarose solution (1% w/v in PBS), overlaid with a coverslip (24 x 60 mm) and kept at ± 4°C for 5 min, until solidification of the agarose. For each treatment/rat, two slides were prepared. Then, the coverslips were removed and slides were immersed in lysis solution (2.5 mol/L NaCl, 100 mmol/L EDTA, 10 mmol/L Tris, 1% Triton X-100, 10% DMSO; pH 10) at 4°C for 24 h.

After the lysis, slides were kept for 25 min in a freshly prepared electrophoresis solution (1 mmol/L EDTA, 300 mmol/L NaOH; pH 13.0), allowing the loosening of bonds in DNA molecules and the exposure of alkali-labile sites. The electrophoresis was conducted at 25V for 35 min. After the electrophoresis, the slides were kept in a neutralization solution (0.4 mol/L Tris; pH 7.5) for 30 min and then dried and fixed with 100% ethanol. All the procedures were performed in the dark.

Staining and analysis

The slides were stained with 45 µL propidium iodide solution (1.0 mg/mL), overlaid with a coverslip and analyzed in an epifluorescence microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE E400) using a 200x magnification. In order to measure the damage levels in lymphocyte DNA molecules, 100 nucleoids of each slide, two slides per treatment/rat (totaling 200 nucleoids per treatment/rat), were counted and classified by the same evaluator using visual score patterns described by Singh et al. (1988). The cells were classified according to the size of the "tail" and the diameter of the "head" in Class 0: no damage (damage < 5%); Class 1: low damage level (5–20%); Class 2: intermediate damage level (20–

40%); Class 3: high damage (40–85%); Class 4: totally damaged (damage > 85%). The average frequency of damage was calculated from the sum of the percentages of damage 1, 2, 3 and 4. The arbitrary units (0–400; where 0 = no damage and 400 = 100% damage) were calculated by the equation (1 x number of nucleoids grouped in class 1) + (2 x number of nucleoids in class 2) + (3 x number of nucleoids in class 3) + (4 x number of nucleoids in class 4) as described by Collins (2004).

Histopathology

For the histopathological analyses, slides containing cuts from the heart, liver, kidneys and pancreas of each rat were prepared. They were immersed in 10% formalin for 24 h and kept in 70% alcohol until inclusion in paraffin. Then 4-µm cuts were made in a rotary microtome, stained with hematoxylin-eosin, mounted on slides/coverslips and analyzed under light microscopy (100x magnification) for the qualitative analysis.

Statistical analysis

The experiment was conducted in a completely randomized design. For data on weight gain, the plots were subdivided in a 5 x 7 scheme, i.e., five treatments, a seven-week experiment with six replicates. For the data on food consumption, the plots were subdivided in a 5 x 6 scheme, with five treatments, a six-week experiment with six replications. For the other analyzes, five treatments with six replicates were used and, when the analysis of variance showed significance, the comparison of means by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$) was performed using the Sisvar program (Ferreira 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The content of phenolic compounds in the aqueous extract and powered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves were 16.25 and 40.62 mg 100 mg⁻¹, respectively. Figure 1 shows the body weight of animals subjected to different treatments during the six weeks of the experiment. The average weights of the rats showed no significant differences among the treatments. However, the average weight gain of the animals in the groups T0, T2, T3 and T4 was 10.20, 4.57, 3.07 and 7.11%, respectively, while for the T1 group, a

weight loss was observed in the animals (5.8%), although not statistically different.

In another study with the aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves, an *in vitro* inhibition of the enzymes α -amylase and α -glucosidase was observed, and this inhibitory effect was one of the possible mechanisms responsible for weight reduction, considering lower carbohydrate absorption (Simão et al. 2012).

Souza et al. (2012) evaluated the anti-obesity effects of the methanol extract of *Baccharis trimera* leaves, administered to *Wistar* rats by gavage. They observed a reduction in the weights of the animals and suggested a possible mechanism of action based on the inhibition of

lipases and glycosidases, which were inhibited *in vitro* by the methanol extract of this plant. These results showed that medicinal plants having digestive enzyme inhibitors in their extracts, as was the case of *T. paniculata*, could be useful for limiting the absorption of fat and carbohydrates of the diet, resulting in weight loss.

The average daily food consumption by the animals is shown in Figure 2. The treatment T1 showed a significant effect, reducing food consumption, thus was effective in reducing the appetite, which characterized an anorexigenic action by an unknown mechanism, and this inhibition could be related to the weight loss observed for this treatment (Fig. 1).

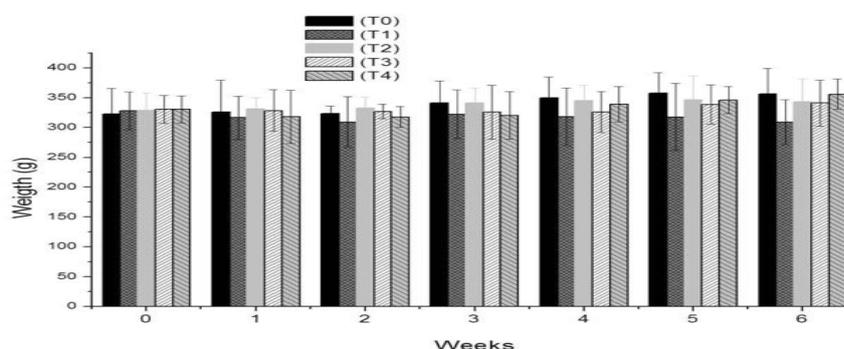


Figure 1 - Body weight of *Wistar* rats subjected to the treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg flour from *Tournefortia paniculata* leaves (FTL)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg FTL/kg rat/day, for six weeks. Data represent the mean of six replications \pm standard deviation of the average weight for each week of experiment.

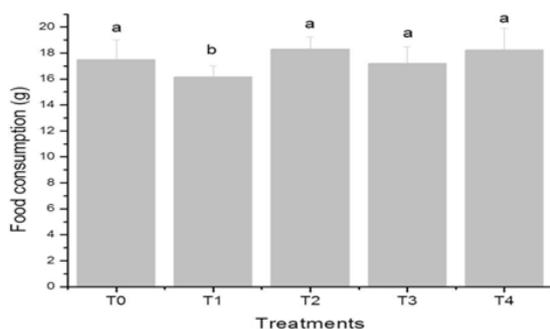


Figure 2 - Food consumption of *Wistar* rats subjected to the treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg flour from *Tournefortia paniculata* leaves (FTL)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg FTL/kg rat/day, for six weeks. Same letters in columns do not differ by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1 shows the average weights of the livers, the liver weight/carcass weight ratio and the levels

of body and hepatic fat, with no statistical difference among the treatments for the average weights of the livers, the liver weight/carcass weight ratio and the levels of body fat. The treated groups showed levels of liver fat significantly lower than the group T0 (control), with a reduction of 18.34, 22.01, 39.32 and 34.77% for the groups T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively.

Considering that the liver would be affected by possible antinutritional factors present in *T. paniculata* leaves, damage could reflect on anatomical changes in the treated groups, which did not occur, thus discarding, under the conditions of this experiment, the induction of hypertrophy and hyperplasia.

Table 2 presents the results of some biochemical indicators measured in the blood of the animals under study. For serum glucose, only the treatment T1 was able to significantly reduce the concentration of glucose in relation to the group

T0 (control), demonstrating a higher hypoglycemic potential of the aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves, compared to other treatments. This reduction could be due to the inhibition of the enzymes α -amylase and α -glucosidase, reducing the glucose concentration through the lower carbohydrate absorption (Simão et al. 2012), and through the lower food consumption observed for this treatment (Fig. 2).

Some authors have attributed the hypoglycemic effect of plants to the phenolic compounds present in their extracts (Figueroa-Valverde et al. 2009; Urzêda et al. 2013). Thus, these compounds, present in *T. paniculata* leaves, could be responsible for the reduction of the glucose concentration observed in the present study.

Table 1 - Average liver weight, liver weight/carcass weight, body and hepatic fat of *Wistar* rats subjected to treatments¹ for six weeks.

Parameter	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
Liver weight (g)	7.71±1.10 ^a	7.12±1.39 ^a	7.79±1.01 ^a	7.95±1.36 ^a	8.24±0.74 ^a
Liver weight/total body weight (%)	4.49±0.85 ^a	4.54±0.70 ^a	4.69±0.27 ^a	4.82±0.60 ^a	4.99±0.40 ^a
Hepatic fat (g/100 g)	13.63±0.84 ^a	11.13±1.39 ^b	10.63±1.05 ^b	8.27±0.99 ^c	8.89±1.25 ^c
Body fat (g/100 g)	18.92±1.93 ^a	17.24±1.61 ^a	17.76±2.74 ^a	17.01±1.98 ^a	19.35±1.10 ^a

Data are the mean of six replicates ± standard deviation. ¹Treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves (PVE)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg PVE/kg rat/day. Same letters in rows do not differ by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$).

Table 2 - Biochemical parameters of *Wistar* rats subjected to treatments¹ for six weeks.

Parameters	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
Serum glucose (mg/dL)	165.16±17.17 ^a	140.34±6.12 ^b	168.08±9.34 ^a	162.31±8.09 ^a	177.96±6.35 ^a
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	56.16±4.11 ^a	55.19±5.36 ^a	61.48±6.67 ^a	59.63±4.26 ^a	58.13±4.56 ^a
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	49.11±5.36 ^a	43.77±2.38 ^a	47.64±1.27 ^a	45.11±3.91 ^a	44.33±4.12 ^a
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	42.51±1.92 ^a	29.23±4.00 ^b	31.70±8.73 ^b	34.40±3.68 ^b	32.80±2.86 ^b
AST ² (U/L)	77.35±0.57 ^a	80.45±4.06 ^a	74.35±5.14 ^a	71.58±5.88 ^a	76.12±4.82 ^a
ALT ³ (U/L)	59.74±6.32 ^b	87.25±16.14 ^a	63.17±7.35 ^b	56.82±3.15 ^b	61.49±4.85 ^b
GGT ⁴ (U/L)	2.55±0.00 ^a	2.48±0.07 ^a	2.48±0.07 ^a	2.42±0.19 ^a	2.50±0.06 ^a

Data are the mean of six replicates ± standard deviation. ¹Treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves (PVE)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg PVE/kg rat/day, for six weeks. ²AST: aspartate aminotransferase. ³ALT: alanine aminotransferase. ⁴GGT: Gamma glutamyl transferase. Same letters in rows do not differ by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$).

The results showed that there was no statistical difference among the groups, regarding serum concentration of total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol. The treated groups did not differ statistically and triglyceride concentrations were significantly lower than group T0 (control), with a reduction of 31.24, 25.43, 19.08 and 22.85% in the concentration for the groups T1, T2, T3, and T4, respectively.

Table 2 showed that the activities of AST and GGT were statistically equal for all the groups. Regarding ALT, the treatment T1 showed an activity significantly higher than those recorded in the other groups, with an increase of 46.04% in the activity, compared to the group T0 (control). Thus, the results of ALT for the treatment T1 suggested that this treatment could cause hepatotoxic effects. The elevation in serum levels of the ALT enzyme activity caused by the treatment T1 could be

probably attributed to a hepatic dysfunction due to a hepatocyte disruption, resulting from the necrosis or changes in the permeability of the cell membrane (Kaneko 1989). Injury or destruction of hepatic cells release transaminases into the bloodstream (Motta 2009), resulting in an increase of their activity.

AST, found primarily in the mitochondria (80%), in the organs such as heart, liver, kidneys, pancreas and skeletal muscles, was not released as quickly as ALT, which was essentially hepatic and localized in the cytoplasm, thus justifying that statistical changes were recorded only for the concentrations of ALT in relation to the control group in this study. ALT is a more sensitive indicator of acute hepatotoxicity than AST (Al-Habori et al. 2002).

The index of oxidative stress, normally caused by the free radicals in the body, was determined by

lipid peroxidation, which was considered an important marker of oxidative stress, and also one of the main factors involved in cell damage, caused by these radicals (Balu et al. 2005).

The results of lipid peroxidation (Fig. 3) for the treatments T1 and T2 were significantly lower than those in group T0 (control), with a reduction of 34.09 and 18.90%, respectively in the MDA concentration. Quercetin (T2) was used as a positive control, because it was a flavonoid with proven antioxidant activity (Duarte-Almeida et al. 2006, Simão et al. 2013). Through *in vivo* studies, it was possible to observe that quercetin was effective in reducing the TBARS in rat livers (García-Saura et al. 2005, Yamamoto and Oue 2006), justifying its use as a reference substance.

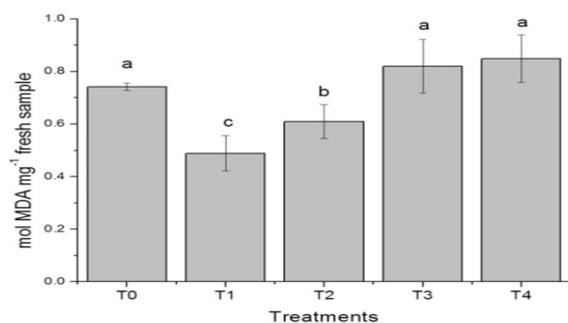


Figure 3 - Production of Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances in the hepatic tissue of *Wistar* rats subjected to the treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg flour from *Tournefortia paniculata* leaves (FTL)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg FTL/kg rat/day, for six weeks. ¹MDA: malondialdehyde. Data are the mean of six replicates \pm standard deviation. Same letters in columns do not differ by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$).

The treatment T1, which had phenolic compounds, could contribute, at least in part, to the antioxidant activity demonstrated in this study, since these compounds have redox properties that allowed them to act as hydrogen donor reducing agents. Yet, the complexation of Fe^{+2} to phenolic compounds could reduce the availability of this metal involved in the Fenton reaction, in the initiation and propagation of lipid peroxidation (Lima et al. 2006), which could explain the reduction in the MDA concentration by the

aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves. For this study, the treatment T1 showed better results for the antioxidants than the phenolic pattern of quercetin, demonstrating the good antioxidant potential of this plant.

In relation to the treatments T3 (50 mg PVE/kg rat/day) and T4 (100 mg PVE/kg rat/day), containing 20.31 and 40.62 mg phenolics, respectively, none was able to inhibit the formation of lipid peroxidation products, thus suggesting that the antioxidant substances present in this powered vegetable extract were able to exert antioxidant effects only when they were extracted and concentrated.

It would be worth emphasizing that the treatments used in this study, except for the treatment T2 (quercetin), were not subjected to any purification process for the obtention of active ingredients, i.e., there were only the powered vegetable extract and the crude aqueous extract of *T. paniculata* leaves, highlighting its therapeutic potential as an antioxidant and hypoglycemic, even when used without any purification process.

For the results regarding the fragmentation of DNA molecules (Table 3), there was a predominance of nucleoids with no damage (class 0), with percentage averages ranging between 43.16% (T1) and 83.05% (T0) and with low damage level (class 1), with averages between 16.32% (T0) and 52.58% (T1). It was also possible to observe (Table 3) a reduced number of nucleoids with intermediate damage levels (class 2), with percentage averages ranging between 0.00% (T4) and 5.29% (T1) and absence of nucleoids with high damage levels (class 3) and totally damaged DNA (class 4) in all the treatments.

Although the percentages of nucleoids with damage and arbitrary units demonstrated significant differences between the group T0 (control) and the other treatments, these values were related to the damage in class 1 (low damage level) and class 2 (intermediate damage), demonstrating the lack of genotoxicity, considering the six weeks of exposure to the treatments, thus suggesting that, in the composition of the evaluated treatments, there were not molecules capable of causing genotoxic and, consequently, mutagenic effects on the DNA under the experimental conditions used.

Table 3 - Average nucleoid number per class of comet, frequency of nucleoids with damage and arbitrary units in leukocytes of *Wistar* rats subjected to treatments for six weeks.

Treatments ²	Class of comet (%) ¹					Frequency of damage ³ (%)	Arbitrary units ⁴
	0	1	2	3	4		
T0	83.05±4.28 ^a	16.32±3.68 ^d	0.98±0.08 ^b	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	17.30±3.87 ^d	18.28±4.20 ^d
T1	43.16±16.53 ^d	52.58±11.71 ^a	5.29±1.18 ^a	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	57.87±11.86 ^a	63.16±13.56 ^a
T2	71.30±5.50 ^b	28.40±5.11 ^c	0.30±0.03 ^c	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	28.70±5.50 ^c	29.00±5.89 ^c
T3	59.60±5.86 ^c	39.30±4.66 ^b	1.13±0.24 ^b	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	40.76±5.59 ^b	41.56±5.95 ^b
T4	68.18±9.63 ^b	31.83±9.63 ^c	0.00±0.00 ^b	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	31.83±9.63 ^c	31.83±9.63 ^c

¹Data represent the mean values obtained in 2 slides, with 100 nucleoids analyzed in each slide, and 4 slides/treatment/rat. 30 rats were used (6 rats/treatment). ²Treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg powdered vegetable extract from *T. paniculata* leaves (PVE)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg PVE/kg rat/day. ³Frequency of damage: sum of the damage of classes 1 through 4; ⁴Arbitrary units: (1 x damage in class 1) + (2 x damage in class 2) + (3 x damage in class 3) + (4 x damage in class 4). Same letters in columns do not differ by the Scott-Knott test ($P < 0.05$).

In Figure 4, images of the histological sections obtained from different organs are shown. No macroscopic changes were observed in the

organs analyzed, and neither were injuries, or significant microscopic changes.

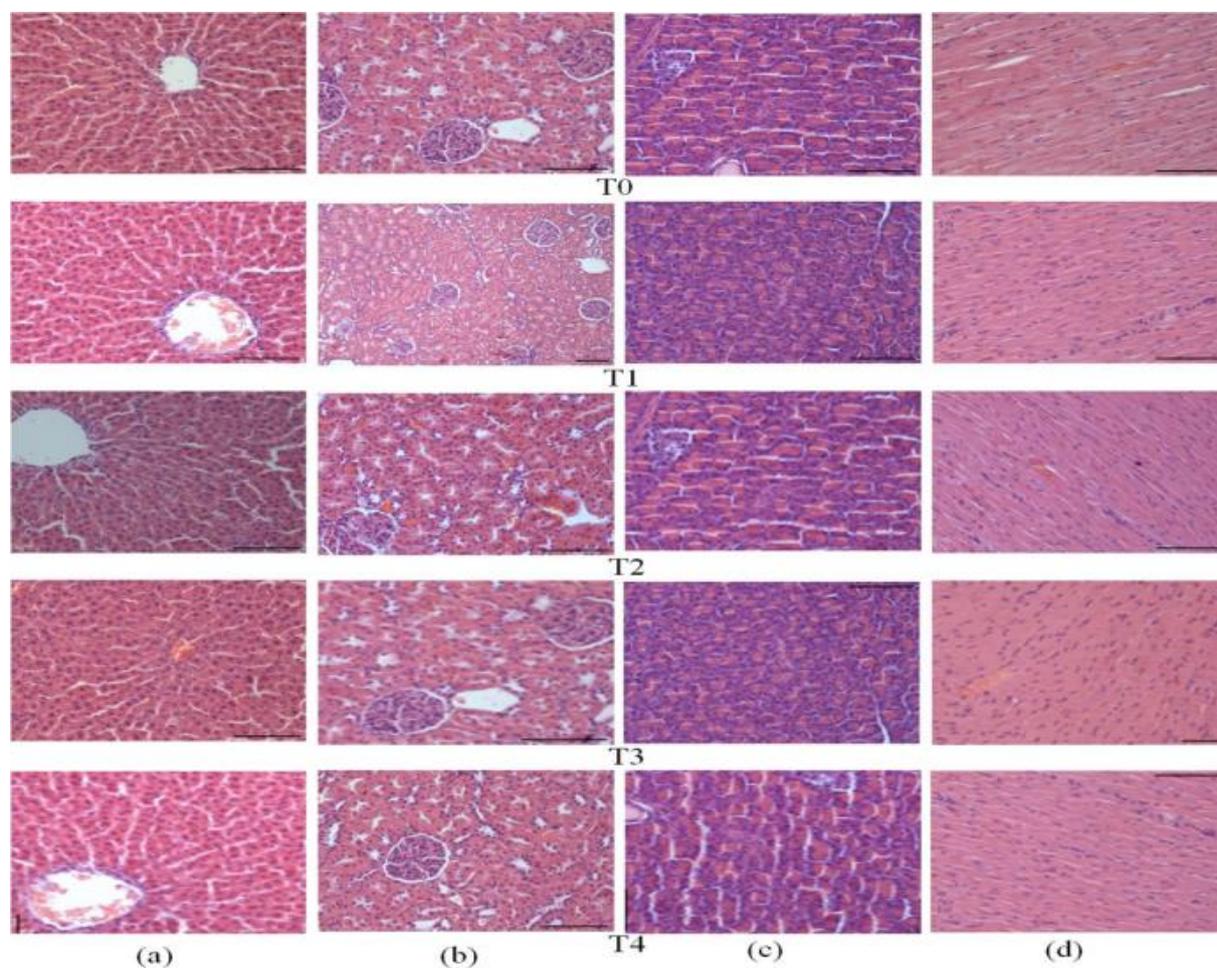


Figure 4 - Photomicrographs (reading from left to right) of the liver (a), kidneys (b), pancreas (c) and heart (d) of *Wistar* rats subjected to the treatments: T0 (control) - 1 mL water/day; T1 - aqueous extract containing 14 mg phenolic compounds/kg rat/day; T2 - 14 mg quercetina/kg rat/day; T3 - 50 mg flour from *Tournefortia paniculata* leaves (FTL)/kg rat/day and T4 - 100 mg FTL/kg rat/day, for six weeks.

The possible accumulation of fat in the liver of the animals induced by the hypercaloric diet was not observed in the histology, as well as injuries or destruction of hepatic cells that could release transaminases into the bloodstream, causing an increase in their activity. However, the time period of the experiment might not be sufficient to reveal such damage by the optical microscopy since, for the treatment T2, there was an increase in the activity of ALT (Table 2) and, for the treated groups, a decrease in the concentration of hepatic fat in relation to the group T0 (control) (Table 1). The results obtained for *T. paniculata* leaves in this study showed the presence of anti-obesity and antioxidant properties, as well as lack of genotoxicity, showing the high pharmaceutical potential of this plant, which could be widely studied as a source of biomolecules or molecular models for the development of new pharmaceutical and/or cosmetic formulations. The results showed the prospects of further studies to determine the doses and investigate other parameters that defined the effectiveness and safety.

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