



Protective Effect of Kolaviron on Cyclophosphamide-Induced Cardiac Toxicity in Rats

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Abstract

Background. Cyclophosphamide (CP) is a nitrogen mustard alkylating drug used for the treatment of chronic and acute malignant lymphomas, myeloma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, adenocarcinoma, retinoblastoma, breast carcinoma, and immunosuppressive therapy. Despite its vast therapeutic uses, it is known to cause severe cardiac toxicity. Kolaviron (KV), a *Garcinia kola* seed extract containing a mixture of flavonoids, is reputed for its antioxidant and membrane stabilizing properties. **Objective.** This study investigated the protective effect of KV on CP-induced cardiotoxicity in rats. **Methods.** Thirty rats were used, and they were divided into 6 groups of 5 rats each. Group I received 2 mL/kg propylene glycol orally for 14 days; group II received CP (50 mg/kg/d, intraperitoneally [i.p.]) for 3 days; groups III and IV received 200 and 400 mg/kg/d KV, respectively, orally for 14 days and groups V and VI were pretreated with 200 and 400 mg/kg/d KV, respectively, orally for 14 days followed by CP (50 mg/kg/d, i.p.) for 3 days. **Results.** CP treatment resulted in a significantly lower food consumption and body weight in rats. The lactate dehydrogenase and creatine kinase enzymes in cardiac tissues of rats treated with CP were significantly higher. In cardiac tissues, 3-day doses of CP resulted in significantly higher heart weight, cardiac troponin I, myeloperoxidase, malondialdehyde, hydrogen peroxide and lower superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase activities, and reduced glutathione levels. Histological examination of cardiac tissues showed sign of necrosis of myocardium after CP treatment. However, administration of KV at 200 and 400 mg/kg for 14 days prior to CP treatment, increase food consumption, body weight, and attenuates the biochemical and histological changes induced by CP. **Conclusions.** These results revealed that KV attenuates CP-induced cardiotoxicity by inhibiting oxidative stress and preserving the activity of antioxidant enzymes.

Keywords

kolaviron, cyclophosphamide, oxidative stress, cardiotoxicity, cardiac troponin I, antioxidant

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Cyclophosphamide (CP) is a nitrogen mustard alkylating agent with potent antineoplastic, immunosuppressive and immunomodulatory properties.^{1,2} It is widely used as an antineoplastic agent for the treatment of human hematological malignancies and a variety of solid tumors such as breast cancer, carcinoma of the lung, acute leukemia, and ovarian cancer.³⁻⁵ Despite its wide spectrum of clinical uses, CP is known to cause multiple dose-dependent organ toxicity.⁶

The cellular mechanism of CP toxicity is due to the production of highly reactive oxygen free radicals by the metabolites; phosphoramidate and acrolein.⁷ High therapeutic effect of CP is attributed to phosphoramidate, while the other CP metabolite, acrolein is associated with toxic side effect which interferes with

the tissue antioxidant defense system and produces highly reactive oxygen free radicals which are mutagenic to mammalian cells.⁸⁻¹⁰ High therapeutic doses of CP caused a lethal

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cardiotoxicity that presents a combination of symptoms and signs of myopericarditis, which could lead to fatal complication such as congestive heart failure, arrhythmias, and cardiac tamponade.¹¹ Long-term administration of CP has been associated with increased lipid peroxidation and significant depletion of antioxidant molecules, such as reduced glutathione (GSH), catalase, and superoxide dismutase.¹²⁻¹⁴ Multiple clinical studies have suggested that the use of antioxidants in combination with chemotherapy and irradiation prolong the survival time of patients compared with expected outcome without antioxidant supplements.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Therefore, antioxidant agents such as DL- α -lipoid acid and melatonin have protective actions against CP-induced toxicity.^{18,19} Thus, the combination of drug delivery together with antioxidant agent may be a potential therapeutic approach to reverse or arrest the progress of CP adverse effects.

Kolaviron (KV) is a mixture of flavonoids extracted from the seeds of *Garcinia kola*, which has numerous therapeutic benefits against cancer, genotoxicity, and hepatotoxicity.²⁰⁻²² It protects against oxidative stress induced by toxins in experimental animal models.^{23,24} Previous studies have identified antioxidant capacity of KV.^{25,26} KV has favorable pharmacological effect in suppressing oxidative stress in various experimental models,^{25,26} nevertheless, its protective capacity against cardiotoxicity has not been explored previously. Hence, its effects on CP-induced cardiotoxicity remain to be explicated. This study is therefore designed to investigate the protective effects of KV on CP-induced cardiac toxicity in rats.

Materials and Methods

Drugs and Chemicals

CP (200 mg/10 mL) injection was purchased in Celon Laboratory, Hyderabad, India; ketamine hydrochloride (50 mg/10 mL) injection was purchased from Popular Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Gazipur, Bangladesh; propylene glycol was purchased from Biovision, Milpitas, CA, USA; petroleum ether, acetone, and ethyl acetate were of analytical grade and purchased from Sigma (St Louis, MO, USA). Assay kits for biochemical parameters that were carried out were purchased from Randox Laboratories Limited, Crumlin, UK.

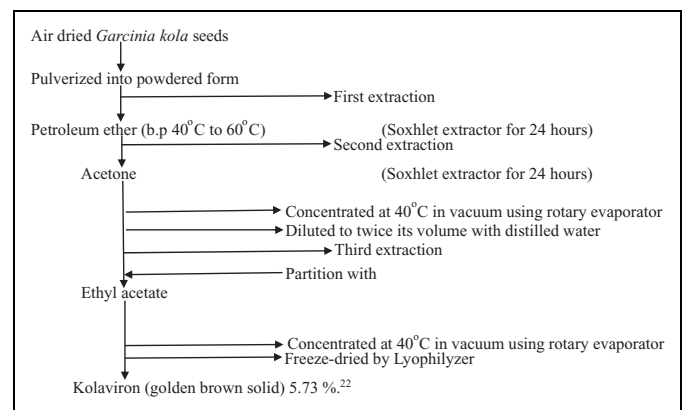
Extraction of Kolaviron

Garcinia kola seeds were purchased from Oja Oba, in Ikere Ekiti, Nigeria and certified by a taxonomist at the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Obafemi Awolowo University, with a voucher number (IFE 17540).

Fresh seeds of *Garcinia kola* were peeled, air dried, and crushed into powder using an electric pulverizer (DIK-2910, Daiki Rika Kogyo Co Ltd, Tokyo, Japan). Powdered seeds of *Garcinia kola* weighing 2.1 kg were defatted with 3.5 L of petroleum ether (boiling point 40°C to 60°C) in a Soxhlet extractor for 24 hours. The defatted dry product was further extracted with 3.5 L of 80% acetone (1:2 w/v) in a Soxhlet extractor for 24 hours. The extract was concentrated at 40°C using a rotary evaporator, diluted to twice its volume with distilled water and partitioned with 2 L of ethyl acetate. The concentrated ethyl acetate fraction yielded KV as a golden brown solid and was freeze-dried in a lyophilizer (Ilshin Lab Co Ltd, Seoul, Republic of Korea) to a solid form. The sample obtained as a product of freeze

drying was weighed to calculate for the percentage yield of the plant extract.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Extraction yield in \%} &= \frac{\text{Weight of extract of } \textit{Garcinia kola}}{\text{Weight of powdered } \textit{Garcinia kola}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{120.39}{2100} \times 100 \\ &= 5.73\% \end{aligned}$$



Scheme illustration of extraction process of kolaviron.

Stock Solutions of Kolaviron

KV was prepared at doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg. Two grams of KV were dissolved in 20 mL of propylene glycol to obtain a sample preparation (stock solution) for 200 mg/kg of KV. From the stock solution, the rats received 0.2 mL/100 g/d of the extract orally (p.o.). Stock solutions for 400 mg/kg of KV was prepared by dissolving 4 g of KV in 20 mL of propylene glycol. The control rats received 0.2 mL/100 g/d of propylene glycol. However, 200 mg anhydrous CP was dissolved in 10 mL sterile water for injection immediately before injected to the animals in order to attain the required dose.

Animals

The male experimental rats of Wistar strain weighing 120 to 150 g used in the present studies were procured from the Animal Holding of the College of Health Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. All the animals were kept under the standard environment condition at 12-hour light/12-hour dark cycle at room temperature and were allowed free access to a standard diet and clean drinking water. The rats were kept in animal house for 2 weeks before starting the experiments. All the animals received humane care according to the criteria outlined in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals prepared by the National Academy of Science and approved by Institutional Research Committee.

Experimental Design

In this experiment, 30 rats were used. The animals were divided into 6 groups of 5 rats in each group. Group I: normal control rats were treated with 2 mL/kg propylene glycol orally once daily for 14 consecutive days. Group II (CP): rats were maintained on normal rat chow for the first 14 days before injected with CP (50 mg/kg/d, intraperitoneally [i.p.]) for the last 3 days of the study. Groups III and IV: rats

were treated with KV (200 and 400 mg/kg/d, p.o., respectively) for 14 consecutive days. Groups V and VI: rats were pretreated with KV (200 and 400 mg/kg/d, p.o., respectively) for 14 consecutive days, 24 hours after the last dose; rats were injected with CP (50 mg/kg/d, i.p.) for 3 consecutive days. Twenty-four hours after the last treatment, all the animals were sacrificed under ketamine anesthesia. The right and left ventricles of each rat was separated. The right ventricle of each rat was carefully excised and immediately washed in ice cold normal saline, blotted dry, and weighed. A 20% w/v of the homogenate was prepared in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4). The homogenates were centrifuged at 10 000 revolutions per minute for 15 minutes at -4°C to separate the nuclear debris. The supernatant was obtained for the estimation of cardiac marker enzymes and antioxidant status. The left ventricle of each rat was also excised, weighed, and fixed in 10% formal saline for histopathological studies using hematoxylin-eosin stain.

Measurement of Body Weight, Heart Weight, and Food Consumption

The food consumption (g) and body weight change (%) of each experimental rat were measured by digital weighing balance (Hanson, China) to assess weekly feed consumption and weight gain or loss while the weight of the dissected hearts (g) was measured with the aid of a Camry weighing balance.

Determination of Creatine Kinase and Lactate Dehydrogenase

The activity of creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) were assayed in right heart tissues homogenate using commercial kits purchased from Randox Laboratories (Antrim, Crumlin, UK) following the methods of Swanson and Wilkinson,²⁷ and Weisshaar et al,²⁸ respectively.

Estimation of Cardiac Antioxidant Status Activities and Lipid Peroxidation Products

Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in cardiac tissue homogenate was determined following the methods of Misra and Fridovich.²⁹ Estimation of catalase (CAT) activity was done by using hydrogen peroxide as substrate according to the method of Clairborne.³⁰ GSH was determined using the method described by Beutler et al.³¹ Glutathione peroxidase (GPx) activity was determined by the method of Rotruck et al.³² Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) generation was assessed by the method of Wolff,³³ while lipid peroxidation was measured as malondialdehyde (MDA) and according to the method described by Ohkawa et al.³⁴ The absorbance was read at 532 nm against the reagent blank. The results were expressed as nmol/mg protein.

Determination of Cardiac Troponin I (cTn I) Levels and Myeloperoxidase Activities

Troponin I as a marker of cardiac damage was measured using commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits (R & D Systems) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) as marker of inflammation and cardiac injury was measured according to the method of Xia and Zweier.³⁵ To

2 mL of O-dianisidine mixture (16.7 mg of O-dianisidine, 100 mL of 0.05 M potassium phosphate buffer, and 50 μL of diluted H_2O_2) in a cuvette, 70 μL of Proton Motive Force (PMF) was added. The increase in absorbance was monitored every 30 seconds for 1 minute. The absorbance was read at 450 nm. One unit of MPO activity can be defined as the quantity of enzyme able to convert/degrade 1 μmol of H_2O_2 to water in 1 minute at room temperature.

Histological Processes

The heart biopsies of the rats were fixed in 10% formalin, dehydrated in graded alcohol, cleared in xylene, and embedded in paraffin wax. The tissues were then cut into 2- to 3- μm thick sections by a microtome, fixed on the slides, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin. The slides were examined under a light microscope (Olympus CH; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and photomicrographs were taken with a Leica DM 750 camera at 100 \times and 400 \times magnifications.

Statistical Analysis

Data are expressed as means \pm standard errors of the mean (SEM), $n = 5$. Statistical comparison between different groups was performed using 1-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparisons test. A P value of .05 or less was taken as a criterion for a statistically significant difference. The statistical analysis was performed with the aid of Graph Pad Prism 5.03.

Results

Body Weight Change, Heart Weight, and Food Consumption

A significantly lower percentage weight change was observed in group II (CP) ($-11.93\% \pm 1.06\%$) when compared with group I (control) ($4.64\% \pm 1.49\%$) and groups III, IV, V, and VI ($13.50\% \pm 0.91\%$; $13.94\% \pm 1.35\%$; $4.30\% \pm 1.12\%$; and $3.40\% \pm 0.96\%$, respectively) ($P < .0001$). There was a significantly higher percentage weight change in groups III and IV ($6.46\% \pm 1.70\%$ and $6.77\% \pm 1.47\%$, respectively) when compared with the control ($4.64\% \pm 1.49\%$) ($P = .00917$). However, groups V and VI ($4.30\% \pm 1.12\%$ and $3.40\% \pm 0.96\%$, respectively) showed no significant difference in percentage weight change when compared with group I (control) ($4.64\% \pm 1.49\%$) ($P = .5917$) (Table 1).

There was a significantly higher relative heart weight in group II (CP) ($0.56\% \pm 0.02\%$) when compared with that of the group I (control) ($0.34\% \pm 0.01\%$) and groups III, IV, V, and VI ($0.40\% \pm 0.01\%$; $0.38\% \pm 0.02\%$; $0.37\% \pm 0.02\%$; and $0.42\% \pm 0.02\%$, respectively) ($P < .0001$). However, groups III, IV, V and VI ($0.40\% \pm 0.01\%$; $0.38\% \pm 0.02\%$; $4.30\% \pm 1.12\%$; and $3.40\% \pm 0.96\%$, respectively) showed no significant difference in relative heart weight when compared with group I (control) ($0.34\% \pm 0.01\%$) ($P = .9498$) (Table 1).

Group II (CP) had a significantly lower food intake (10.20 ± 0.49 g) when compared with the group I (control) (18.20 ± 0.57 g) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (24.20 ± 0.27 ;

Table 1. Effects of Kolaviron on Body Weight Change, Relative Heart Weight, and Food Consumption in Rats Treated With Cyclophosphamide.^a

Groups	Body Weight Change (%)	Relative Heart Weight (%)	Food Consumption (g)
I (control)	4.64 ± 1.49	0.34 ± 0.01	18.20 ± 0.57
II (CP)	-11.93 ± 1.06 ^b	0.56 ± 0.02 ^b	10.20 ± 0.49 ^b
III (200 mg/kg KV)	9.46 ± 1.70 ^b	0.40 ± 0.01 ^c	24.20 ± 0.27 ^{b,c}
IV (400 mg/kg KV)	8.77 ± 1.47 ^b	0.38 ± 0.02 ^c	23.50 ± 0.76 ^{b,c}
V (200 mg/kg KV + CP)	4.30 ± 1.12 ^c	0.37 ± 0.02 ^c	17.00 ± 0.43 ^c
VI (400 mg/kg KV + CP)	3.40 ± 0.96 ^c	0.42 ± 0.02 ^{b,c}	16.80 ± 0.53 ^c

Abbreviations: CP, cyclophosphamide; KV, kolaviron.

^aValues are given as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) (n = 5).

^bP < .05 compared with control.

^cP < .05 compared with CP.

23.50 ± 0.76; 17.00 ± 0.43; and 16.80 ± 0.53 g, respectively) ($P < .0001$). However, groups III and IV had a significantly higher food intake (24.20 ± 0.27 and 23.50 ± 0.76 g, respectively) when compared with group I (control) (18.20 ± 0.57 g) ($P < .0001$), but groups V and VI showed no significant difference in food intake when compared with group I (control) (17.00 ± 0.43 and 16.80 ± 0.53 g, respectively) ($P = .16758$) (Table 1).

Creatine Kinase and Lactate Dehydrogenase

LDH activity in group II (CP) was significantly higher (43.28 ± 2.38 U/L) when compared with group I (control) (13.90 ± 2.17 U/L) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (13.65 ± 5.67; 14.99 ± 2.79; 20.62 ± 1.90; and 21.29 ± 2.03 U/L, respectively) ($P = .0002$). There was no significant difference in LDH of groups III and IV (13.65 ± 5.67 and 14.99 ± 2.79 U/L, respectively) when compared with group I (control) (13.90 ± 2.17 U/L) ($P = .9663$). However, groups V and VI had a significantly higher LDH activity (20.62 ± 1.90 and 21.29 ± 2.03 U/L, respectively) when compared with the group I (control) (13.90 ± 2.17 U/L) ($P = .0460$) (Figure 1).

CK activity in group II (CP) was significantly higher (50.48 ± 5.38 U/L) when compared with group I (control) (19.90 ± 4.17 U/L) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (19.45 ± 5.67; 20.79 ± 3.79; 30.29 ± 2.03; and 32.62 ± 2.90 U/L, respectively) ($P = .0003$). There was no significant difference in CK of groups III and IV (19.45 ± 5.67 and 20.79 ± 3.79 U/L, respectively) when compared with group I (control) (19.90 ± 4.17 U/L) ($P = .9784$). However, groups V and VI had a significantly higher CK activity (30.29 ± 2.03 and 32.62 ± 2.90 U/L, respectively) when compared with the group I (control) (19.90 ± 4.17 U/L) ($P = .0329$) (Figure 2).

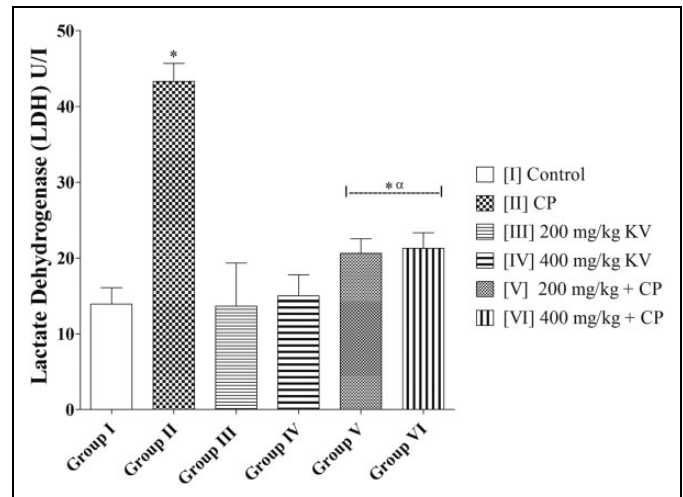


Figure 1. Effects of kolaviron on lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activities in rats treated with cyclophosphamide (CP). Values are given as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) (n = 5). * $P < .05$ compared with control and ^o $P < .05$ compared with CP.

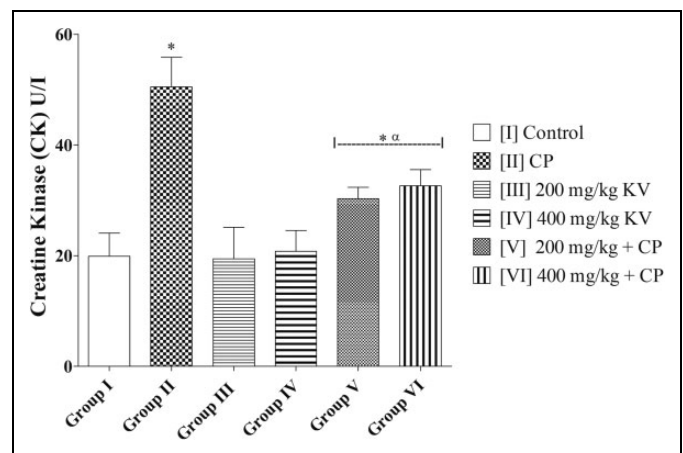


Figure 2. Effects of kolaviron on creatine kinase (CK) activities in rats treated with cyclophosphamide (CP). Values are given as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) (n = 5). * $P < .05$ compared with control and ^o $P < .05$ compared with CP.

Antioxidant Status and Lipid Peroxidation

SOD activity of group II (CP) (0.59 ± 0.06) was significantly lower when compared with the group I (control) (1.27 ± 0.16) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (1.33 ± 0.17; 1.24 ± 0.13; 1.31 ± 0.16; and 1.23 ± 0.13, respectively) ($P = .0053$). Groups III and IV (1.33 ± 0.17 and 1.24 ± 0.13, respectively) showed no significant difference in SOD activity when compared with group I (control) (1.27 ± 0.16) ($P = .9199$). Similarly, groups V and VI (1.31 ± 0.16 and 1.23 ± 0.13, respectively) showed no significant difference in SOD activity when compared with group I (control) (1.27 ± 0.16) ($P = .9271$) (Table 2).

There was a significantly lower GSH level in group II (CP) (0.40 ± 0.03) when compared with the control group (1.06 ± 0.11) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (1.16 ± 0.19; 1.08 ± 0.16;

Table 2. Effects of Kolaviron on SOD, CAT, GPx Activities, GSH, and MDA Levels in Rats Treated With Cyclophosphamide.^a

Groups	SOD ($\mu\text{M}/\text{mg}$ Protein)	CAT ($\mu\text{M}/\text{mg}$ Protein)	GPx ($\mu\text{M}/\text{mg}$ Protein)	GSH ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ Protein)	MDA (nM/mg Protein)	H ₂ O ₂ (nM/g Protein)
I (Control)	1.27 \pm 0.16	121.2 \pm 5.22	8.29 \pm 0.48	1.06 \pm 0.11	11.15 \pm 0.57	17.91 \pm 1.28
II (CP)	0.59 \pm 0.06 ^b	56.59 \pm 5.54 ^b	4.66 \pm 0.33 ^b	0.40 \pm 0.03 ^b	21.15 \pm 1.01 ^b	32.42 \pm 1.63 ^b
III (200 mg/kg KV)	1.33 \pm 0.17 ^c	119.0 \pm 5.44 ^c	7.98 \pm 0.53 ^c	1.16 \pm 0.19 ^c	12.21 \pm 1.08 ^c	18.12 \pm 1.51 ^c
IV (400 mg/kg KV)	1.24 \pm 0.13 ^c	118.1 \pm 6.56 ^c	7.67 \pm 0.58 ^c	1.08 \pm 0.16 ^c	13.55 \pm 0.84 ^c	18.89 \pm 1.24 ^c
V (200 mg/kg KV + CP)	1.31 \pm 0.16 ^c	117.8 \pm 5.53 ^c	7.76 \pm 0.41 ^c	0.69 \pm 0.04 ^{b,c}	12.67 \pm 1.23 ^c	19.67 \pm 1.07 ^c
VI (400 mg/kg KV + CP)	1.23 \pm 0.13 ^c	105.8 \pm 3.86 ^{b,c}	6.65 \pm 0.35 ^{b,c}	0.55 \pm 0.03 ^{b,c}	17.29 \pm 1.32 ^{b,c}	22.68 \pm 1.53 ^{b,c}

Abbreviations: CAT, catalase; CP, cyclophosphamide; GPx, glutathione peroxidase; GSH, reduced glutathione; MDA, malondialdehyde; SOD, superoxide dismutase.

^aValues are given as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) (n = 5).

^bP < .05 compared with control.

^cP < .05 compared with CP.

0.69 \pm 0.04; and 0.55 \pm 0.03, respectively) ($P = .0048$). Groups III and IV (1.16 \pm 0.19 and 1.08 \pm 0.16, respectively) showed no significant difference in GSH level when compared with group I (control) (1.06 \pm 0.11) ($P = .8972$). However, groups V and VI had a significantly lower level of GSH (0.69 \pm 0.04 and 0.55 \pm 0.03, respectively) when compared with the control (1.06 \pm 0.11) ($P = .0012$) (Table 2).

There was a significantly lower CAT activity in group II (CP) (56.59 \pm 5.54) when compared with the control group (121.2 \pm 5.22) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (119.0 \pm 5.44; 118.1 \pm 6.56; 117.8 \pm 5.53; and 105.8 \pm 3.86, respectively) ($P = .0001$). Groups III, IV, and V (7.98 \pm 0.53; 7.67 \pm 0.58; and 7.76 \pm 0.41, respectively) showed no significant difference in CAT level when compared with group I (control) (121.2 \pm 5.22) ($P = .9739$). However, group VI had a significantly lower level of CAT (6.65 \pm 0.35) when compared with the control (121.2 \pm 5.22) ($P = .0456$) (Table 2).

There was a significantly lower GPx level in group II (CP) (4.66 \pm 0.33) when compared with the control group (8.29 \pm 0.48) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (7.98 \pm 0.53; 7.67 \pm 0.58; 7.76 \pm 0.41; and 6.65 \pm 0.35, respectively) ($P = .0001$). Groups III, IV, and V (7.98 \pm 0.53; 7.67 \pm 0.58; and 7.76 \pm 0.41, respectively) showed no significant difference in GPx level when compared with group I (control) (8.29 \pm 0.48) ($P = .8742$). However, group VI had a significantly lower level of GPx (6.65 \pm 0.35) when compared with the control (8.29 \pm 0.48) ($P = .0249$) (Table 2).

The MDA level was significantly higher in group II (CP) (21.15 \pm 1.01) when compared with the control group (11.15 \pm 0.57) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (12.21 \pm 1.08; 13.55 \pm 0.84; 12.67 \pm 1.23; and 17.29 \pm 1.32, respectively) ($P < .0001$). Groups III and IV (12.21 \pm 1.08 and 13.55 \pm 0.84, respectively) showed no significant difference in MDA level when compared with the control (11.15 \pm 0.57) ($P = .1829$). Group V (12.67 \pm 1.23) showed no significant difference in MDA level when compared with the control (11.15 \pm 0.57) ($P = .2942$). There was a significantly higher MDA level in group VI (17.29 \pm 1.32) when compared with the control (11.15 \pm 0.57) ($P = .4030$) (Table 2).

H₂O₂ level of group II (CP) (32.42 \pm 1.63) was significantly higher when compared with the group I (control) (17.91 \pm 1.28) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (18.12 \pm 1.51; 18.89 \pm 1.24; 19.67 \pm 1.07; and 22.68 \pm 1.53, respectively) ($P = .0001$). Groups III and IV (1.33 \pm 0.17 and 1.24 \pm 0.13, respectively) showed no significant difference in H₂O₂ level when compared with group I (control) (17.91 \pm 1.28) ($P = .8659$). Similarly, group V (19.67 \pm 1.07) showed no significant difference in H₂O₂ level when compared with group I (control) (17.91 \pm 1.28) ($P = .3227$). There was a significantly higher H₂O₂ level in group VI (22.68 \pm 1.53) when compared with group I (control) (17.91 \pm 1.28) ($P = .0439$) (Table 2).

Cardiac Troponin I (cTn I) Levels and Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Activities

Cardiac troponin I (cTn I) levels of group II (CP) (47.36 \pm 3.78 pg/mL) was significantly higher when compared with the group I (control) (2.48 \pm 0.44 pg/mL) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (2.54 \pm 0.45; 2.59 \pm 0.48; 18.83 \pm 3.58; and 20.62 \pm 5.90 pg/mL, respectively) ($P = .0001$). Groups III and IV (2.54 \pm 0.45 and 2.59 \pm 0.48 pg/mL, respectively) showed no significant difference in cTn I levels when compared with group I (control) (2.48 \pm 0.44 pg/mL) ($P = .9850$). However, groups V and VI (18.83 \pm 3.58 and 20.62 \pm 5.90 pg/mL, respectively) showed a significantly higher cTn I levels when compared with group I (control) (2.48 \pm 0.44 pg/mL) ($P = .0137$) (Figure 3).

There was a significantly higher MPO activity in group II (CP) (34.66 \pm 2.21) when compared with the control group (7.31 \pm 1.01) and groups III, IV, V, and VI (8.72 \pm 1.46; 9.89 \pm 1.86; 19.74 \pm 1.33; and 21.78 \pm 1.23, respectively) ($P = .0001$). Groups III and IV (8.72 \pm 1.46 and 9.89 \pm 1.86, respectively) showed no significant difference in MPO activities when compared with group I (control) (7.31 \pm 1.01) ($P = .4917$). However, groups V and VI had a significantly higher MPO activities (19.74 \pm 1.33 and 21.78 \pm 1.23, respectively) when compared with the control (7.31 \pm 1.01) ($P = .0001$) (Figure 4).

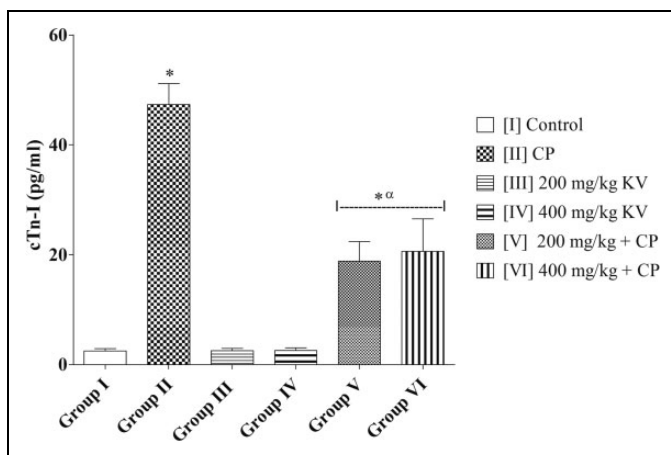


Figure 3. Effects of kolaviron on myeloperoxidase (MPO) activities in rats treated with cyclophosphamide (CP). Values are given as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) ($n = 5$). * $P < .05$ compared with control and ** $P < .05$ compared with CP.

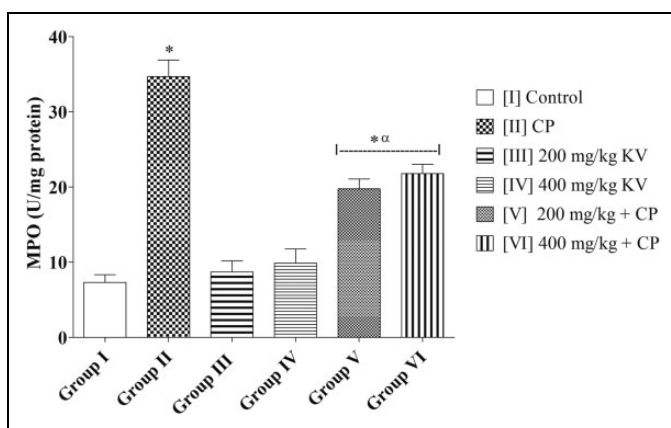


Figure 4. Effects of kolaviron on cardiac troponin I (cTn I) in rats treated with cyclophosphamide (CP). Values are given as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) ($n = 5$). * $P < .05$ compared with control and ** $P < .05$ compared with CP.

Histopathological Results

Figures 5 and 6 show the histological results of heart tissues of rat treated with KV and CP.

Group I (control) rats showed intact myocardial fibers and pericardium. Group II (CP alone) produced massive change in the myocardium showing a varying degree of vacuolar changes in the cardiac muscle fibers mainly in the form of degeneration of myocardial fibers, vacuolization of the cardiomyocytes, infiltration of inflammatory cells, myofibrillar loss, and hypertrophic myocardial fiber with inflammation (Figures 5 and 6). Group III and IV (200 and 400 mg/kg KV) showed intact myocardial fibers, but focal areas of hyalinization and some wavy myocardial fibers were seen compared with group I (control) (Figures 5 and 6). Heart tissue of rats in groups V and VI (200 mg/kg KV + CP and 400 mg/kg KV + CP) showed

improvement in histoarchitecture when compared with that of rats treated with group II (CP alone) (Figures 5 and 6).

Discussion

This study aimed to study the effect of KV on CP-induced cardiotoxicity in Wistar rats. To our best knowledge, this is the first report on the effects of KV on drug-induced cardiotoxicity in an experimental animal model.

In the present study, there was a significant decrease in the body weight in the CP-treated group when compared with the control group. The decrease in body weight observed in this study may be attributed to the anorexia that was observed in the group treated with CP. It was observed that the CP-treated group had a significant decreased in food intake when compared with the control group. The significant decrease in food intake in the CP-treated group that was observed in this study when compared with the control may suggest that CP has deleterious effects on the gastrointestinal tract or appetite center in the hypothalamus. Compared with the control group, rats treated with KV at 200 and 400 mg/kg showed an accelerated weight gain. But, KV groups treated with CP had no significant difference in body weight when compared with the control. The increased body weight gain that was observed in KV-treated rats could be as a result of polyphagia caused by the stimulation of the feeding center in the hypothalamus.³⁶ Thus, KV was able to prevent the deleterious effect of CP on feeding pattern of rats in this study.

It was observed in this study that CP administration produced a significant increase in the relative heart weight of the rats when compared with the control group. CP-induced cardiotoxicity, consists of—in order of increasing severity—swelling of sarcoplasmic reticulum, cytoplasmic vacuolization, myofibrillar degeneration, myocyte disruption, and fibrosis.³⁷ The observed increased in heart weight is corroborated by photomicrograph in this study which showed the sign of hypertrophy of the myocyte fiber, disruption of myocyte structure, including damage to microtubules, cytoplasmic vacuolization, loss of myofibrils, marked congestion, edema and extravasation in the cardiac tissues, as well as a marked leucocytes infiltration.^{38,39} Thus, the decrease in body weight and increase in relative heart weight that was observed in this study as a result of CP treatment are in accordance with the previous studies.⁴⁰ KV at 200 and 400 mg/kg reversed this increase in the relative heart weight (cardiac tissue mass) of the rats toward control group. Hammon⁴¹ reported that flavonoids have a favorable effect on hearts by dilating the blood vessels resulting in reduced peripheral resistance and increased coronary circulation. This study indicates that regular intake of KV might probably protect cardiac tissues mass against CP-induced cardiac tissues enlargement and failure.

In the present study, CP administration significantly increased the activities of heart tissues LDH and CK when compared with the control group. Similarly, cTn I levels of rats significantly increased following treatment with CP. LDH, CK, and cTn I are one of the specific and sensitive marker of heart

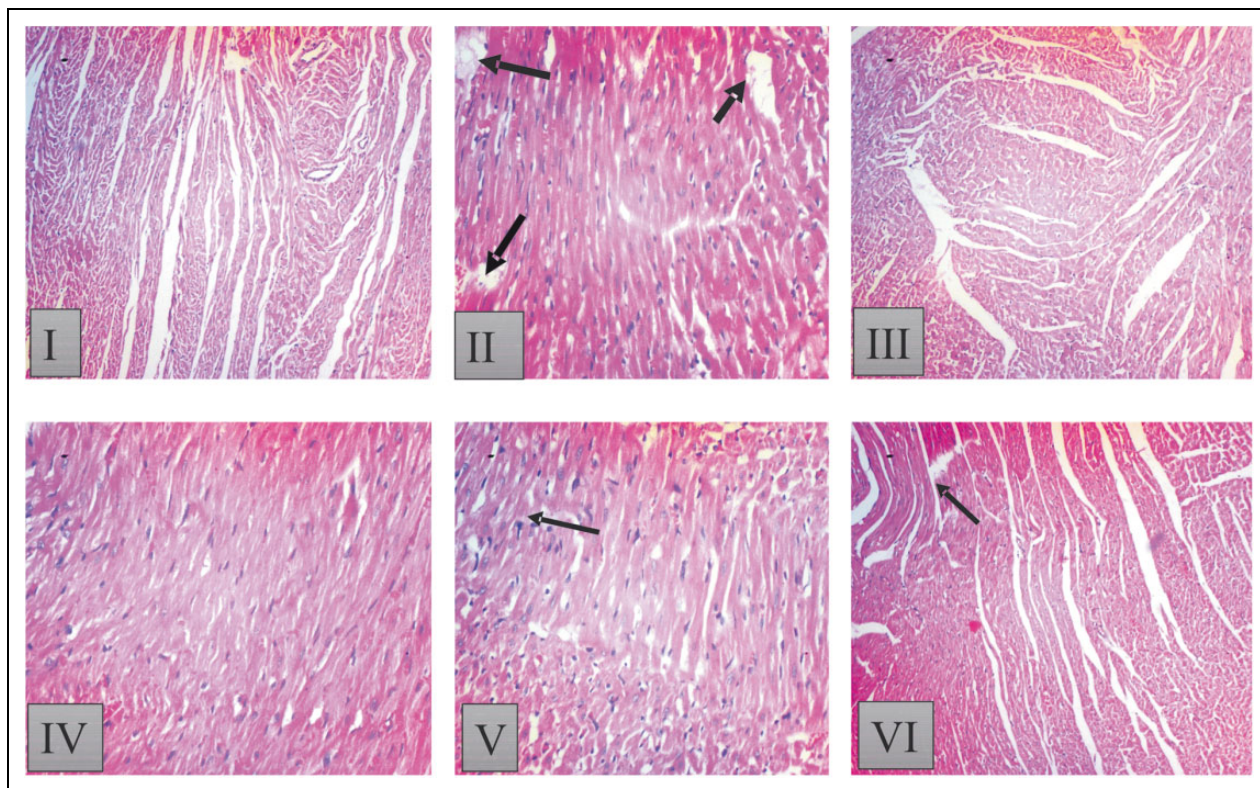


Figure 5. Histopathological result of heart tissue in [I] control: showed normal histoarchitecture of the heart with no visible lesion; [II] Cyclophosphamide (CP) treated. CP-treated group [II] shows distorted and wavy myocardial fibers with focal fatty change in some area of myocardial fibers. Loss of cellular constituents of the myocardial cells (black arrow), myofibrillar loss and hypertrophic myocardial fiber with inflammation; [III] 200 mg/kg kolaviron (KV) showed intact myocardial fibers, but focal areas of hyalinization and some wavy myocardial fibers; [IV] 400 mg/kg KV showed a few wavy myocardial fibers as well as few losses of cellular constituents; [V] 200 mg/kg KV + CP treated: showed improvement in histoarchitecture with mild waviness of myofibers as well as separation of some myocardial fibers and [VI] 400 mg/kg KV + CP treated rats; showed mild fatty change in some muscle cells and separation of some myocardial fibers. Sections of heart tissues of rats were stained with hematoxylin-eosin (magnification 100 \times).

muscle damage. The observed increased in LDH, CK activities, and cTn I levels in CP-treated group is in accordance with the previous studies.⁴²⁻⁴⁴ CP is a cardiotoxic agent inducing a direct myocardial endothelial damage and destruction of myocardial cells. As a result, LDH, CK, and cTn I are increased in heart tissues and in the blood stream.^{40,44} Elevation of LDH, CK, and cTn I in heart tissues of CP-treated rats that was observed in this study might be due to the overproduction of reactive oxygen species during CP treatment, which cause membrane injury by triggering the production of lipid peroxidation that result in loss of function and integrity of myocardial membranes.⁴⁵ Thus, this effect might be due to the CP toxic metabolite; acrolein.⁴⁶

Treatment with KV at 200 and 400 mg/kg ameliorates CP-induced alteration in the heart tissue activities of LDH, CK, and cTn I toward control level. These suggested that KV preserved the structural integrity of the cardiac cells membranes and subsequently prevented the overproduction of LDH, CK, and cTn I in the heart tissue. This result agrees with the work of Nwaneri et al,⁴⁷ who reported cardioprotective effect of KV in cholesterol-fed rats. Interestingly, the effect of KV on LDH,

CK, and cTn I, might be probably due to its antioxidant and membrane stabilizing properties.^{25,48}

MPO is found primarily in the azurophilic granules of neutrophils,⁴⁹ however, to a much lesser extent in monocytes and some macrophages.⁴⁹ The assay of this enzyme has been widely used as an index of neutrophil infiltration (inflammation) and cardiac damage in various experimental studies.^{49,50} Relative to the normal control group, there was marked elevation in the activities of MPO in the CP-treated group.

Excessive production of MPO causes oxidative damage.^{51,52} This could be as a result of the deficiency in the endogenous antioxidant system, which functions to scavenge deleterious free radicals. The elevated in MPO activities in CP-treated rats was as result of increase in the infiltration of the cardiac tissue with inflammatory cells and subsequently lead to myocardial damage. However, the results of the rats pretreated with KV showed marked reduction in the activities of MPO and histopathological changes induced by CP injection only showed less myocardial injury with less infiltration of monocyte and cellular changes in KV-treated rats.

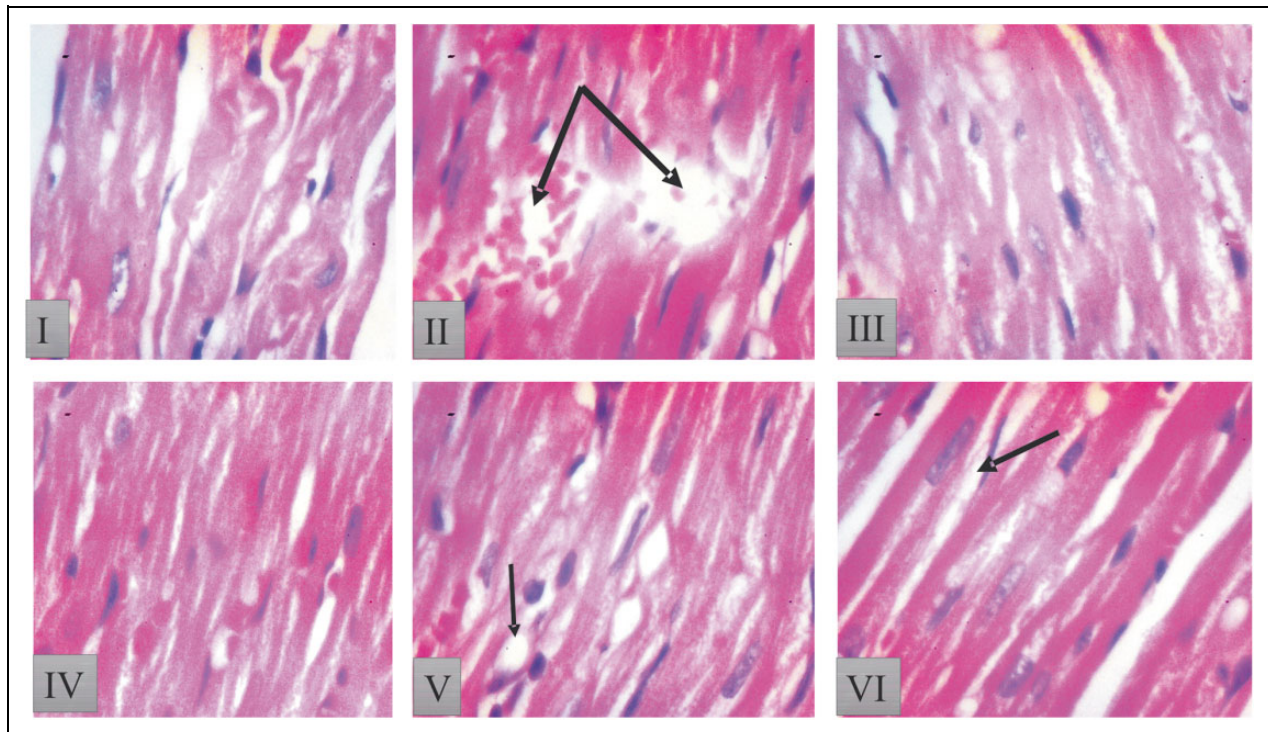


Figure 6. Histopathological result of heart tissue in [I] control: rats heart tissue showed intact myocardial fibers and pericardium; [II] cyclophosphamide (CP) alone: rats heart tissue produced massive change in the myocardium showing a varying degree of vacuolar changes in the cardiac muscle fibers mainly in the form of degeneration of myocardial fibers, vacuolization of the cardiomyocytes, infiltration of inflammatory cells, myofibrillar loss, and hypertrophic myocardial fiber with inflammation (double arrow); [III] 200 mg/kg kolaviron (KV) showed intact myocardial fibers, but focal areas of hyalinization and some wavy myocardial fibers; [IV] 400 mg/kg KV showed a few wavy myocardial fibers as well as few losses of cellular constituents; [V] 200 mg/kg KV + CP treated showed improvement in histoarchitecture with mild waviness of myofibers as well as separation of some myocardial fibers; and [VI] 400 mg/kg KV + CP treated rats showed mild fatty change in some muscle cells and separation of some myocardial fibers. Sections of heart tissues of rats were stained with hematoxylin-eosin (magnification 400 \times).

The present study shows a significant decrease in SOD, CAT, GPx activities, and reduced GSH levels as well as increased MDA and H₂O₂ hydrogen peroxide levels in rats treated with CP when compared with the control group. It has been reported that free radicals generated during treatment with CP causes membrane injury, which resulted to the loss of function and integrity of myocardial membrane.⁴¹ GSH is a major low-molecular-weight scavenger of free radicals and an important inhibitor of free radical generation mediated by lipid peroxidation. It is known to result in enhanced lipid peroxidation, which causes increased glutathione consumption. CP-induced significant decrease in SOD, CAT, GPx activities and GSH level promotes the formation of OH radicals, and initiation and propagation of lipid peroxidation. However, it is suggested that the decrease in the activities of antioxidant enzymes is a consequence of increased oxidative stress in the cardiac tissues due to the overproduction of active reactive oxygen species.^{53,54} Conversely, the increase in MDA and H₂O₂ levels along with the decreased GSH levels, might be due to the ability of acrolein to deprive the cell of its natural defense (GSH) against the reactive oxygen species⁵⁵ or to the direct conjugation of CP and its metabolites with free or protein-bound SH groups,⁵⁶ stimulating the formation of free radicals thereby interfering with the antioxidant functions.^{55,57} Free radical scavenging enzymes are

the first line of cellular defense against oxidative injury. SOD detoxifies the superoxide radicals to hydrogen peroxide and CAT dismutates H₂O₂ to water (H₂O) and O₂, while GPx converts glutathione to oxidized glutathione, and at the same time reduces H₂O₂ to H₂O, and lipid hydroperoxides (ROOH) to the corresponding stable alcohols.⁵³

Treatment of CP-treated animals with KV restored the GSH level and the antioxidant enzyme (SOD, CAT, and GPx) activities and decreased MDA and H₂O₂ levels in the cardiac tissues toward control level, indicating a protective effect of KV against reactive oxygen species. This effect might be due to its ability to decrease oxidative stress and preserve the activity of antioxidant enzymes as well as its ability to inhibit lipid peroxidation hydroxyl radical.^{23,24} Another possible mechanism of kolaviron protection against CP-induced cardiotoxicity, may be due to its ability to correct deficient thiol status of the cardiac cells by increasing the synthesis of GSH.⁵⁸ In this study, KV has a strong cardioprotective effect, decreases lipid peroxidation in the heart tissue and prevents free radical-induced damage to the myocardium by its free radical scavenging effect.^{59,60} In addition, protective effect of KV against insults from various xenobiotics has been reported to be attributed to its antioxidant properties.⁶¹ KV act as precursor of glutathione molecule.⁶¹ It was demonstrated that GSH has a

potential effect to reduce CP-induced lipid peroxidation and also increase therapeutic index of the drug by way of reducing its toxicity that may be mediated through free radical mechanisms.⁶²

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results from the present investigation indicate that KV at 200 and 400 mg/kg prevents deleterious effect of CP on food consumption of rats and protects the cardiac tissues against CP-induced cardiotoxicity by decreasing oxidative stress and preserve the activity of antioxidant enzymes of the cardiac tissues.

Author Contributions

JGM, OBA and QKA made significant contribution to conception, design, experimentation, acquisition and interpretation of the data and writing of manuscript. MAA, MAA, BOO, and BAF made substantial contribution in interpretation of data and revising the manuscript for intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.


Declaration of Conflicting Interests

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Ethical Approval

All the animals received humane care according to the criteria outlined in the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals" prepared by the National Academy of Science (NAS) and approved by Institutional Research Committee.

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