Toxicity effects of water extracts of Holothuria atra Jaeger in mice

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine lethal median dose (LD50) and histopathological toxicity of water extract of Holothuria atra (H. atra) in mice.

Methods: The behavioral changes, mortality and histopathology examination on liver were assessed in mice 14 d after the administration (i.p) of H. atra water extract. Seven doses (10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/kg) of H. atra were used. The control group was treated with normal saline.

Results: In the acute study in mice, the water extracts of H. atra caused dose-dependent general behavior adverse affects and mortality. The main behavioral sign of toxicity was hypoactivity, noticed immediately after administration of the extract which was more obvious at the higher doses and persisted until death. Mortality increased with increasing doses, the calculated LD50 was 41 mg/kg in mice. The liver toxicity was confirmed by histopathological examination, which indicated the presence of abnormal hepatocytes with a distorted shape and undefined cell lining as well as enlarged nuclei in low doses groups. High doses groups indicated a more prominent distortion of the polyhedral hepatocytes with undefined cell lining, massive cytoplasm, pyknotic, karyorhexis and karyolytic nuclei (necrosis of hepatocytes). Control group showed polyhedral hepatocytes with defined cell lining arranged in cords and normal round nuclei, with granular cytoplasm.

Conclusions: Because of the relatively low LD50 value in the acute study in mice, it may be concluded that the H. atra water extract is toxic.

KEYWORDS

Holothuria atra, Water extract, Lethal median dose, Animal toxicity

1. Introduction

Holothuria atra (H. atra) Jaeger is a local sea cucumber which can be found abundantly in Malaysian waters. It has been reported to have medicinal values1-3. In Sabah, aparting from being consumed as food, its main use is based on local culture and beliefs. Even though there are many people who claim the numerous benefits of H. atra in traditional medicines and it is safe for human consumption. Support from scientific studies is important to systematically prove the claims. These claims subsequently will convince the public. Therefore, water extract of H. atra were investigated for their toxicity effects on mice with a view to ensure whether there are toxic effects of H. atra.

This study was carried out to determine the lethal median dose (LD50) and histopathological toxicity of the water extract of H. atra. Toxic effects were assessed on the possible toxic symptoms and histological changes in liver tissues.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sample collection and preparation

Samples of H. atra collected from Pangkor Island, Perak were cleaned with distilled water to remove the visceral organs before they were homogenized for water extraction.

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Foundation Project: Supported by the International Islamic University Malaysia and TechnoFund Grant TF 0409286.
2.2. Water extraction method

About 50 g of the homogenized tissues were dissolved in 300 mL distilled water at room temperature and stirred using a magnetic stirrer for 1 to 2 h. Then, the mixture was filtered by Whatman No.1 filter paper. The filtrate was kept aside. The steps above were repeated by dissolving the remainder residue with 150 mL and 50 mL of distilled water, respectively. All filtrate were pooled and kept in a freezer at −30 °C until freeze drying.

2.3. Experimental animals

Male mice averaging 30 g body weight were obtained from the Institute for Medical Research Kuala Lumpur. They were divided into 8 groups, control (3 mice, normal saline) and 7 test groups (each containing 10 mice, water extraction, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/kg respectively, administered i.p.). The mice were placed in different cages according to the respective group treatments in standard environmental conditions. Food and water were given ad libitum. The mice were monitored for the first 24 h after the administration of the extract and once for every 2 h for the next 24 h and at least twice per day for the rest of the days. The LD$_{50}$ was calculated by Reed–Muench method [4].

2.4. Toxicity study

Water extract of $H$. atra, dissolved in normal saline was administered i.p.; each was administered to groups of 10 male mice. All the treated animals were carefully examined for 14 d for any signs of toxicity (behavioral changes and mortality).

2.5. Histological examination

A small portion of the liver tissue of each mouse was fixed in 10% formalin, processed and embedded in paraffin wax to obtain 5 µm thick slices by using a microtome. Hematoxylin and eosin stain was applied to the sections. Staining was needed to observe the color, shape and size of hepatocytes. Hematoxylin stained the nucleus blue. Eosin stained the cytoplasm red.

3. Results

3.1. Median LD$_{50}$ calculation

There were 8 doses ranging from 0 mg/kg to 200 mg/kg were used (Table 1). The mortalities was observed in 10 mice for each dose except for 0 mg/kg (3 mice). The sum of the number of deaths and survivals for each dose gave the denominator to calculate the percent mortality at each level. Since 50% was between 67% and 24%, the LD$_{50}$ would be in between 50 and 30 mg/kg. Figure 1 shows the mortality percentage of mice, which is directly proportional to the dosage administered (single i.p. dose). It also shows that at 50% of mortality, the LD$_{50}$ of $H$. atra extract was at 41 mg/kg.

![Figure 1. Dose–mortality curve for $H$. atra extract in mice.](image)

The mortality rate as well as the acute toxicity of the $H$. atra extract increased progressively as the dose increased from 10 to 200 mg/kg (Table 2). The main observed behavioral signs of toxicity were hypoactivity which was noticed immediately after administration and were more obvious at the higher doses and persisted until death. The acute toxicity (LD$_{50}$) of $H$. atra extract in mice was calculated to be approximately 41 mg/kg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Behavioural signs of toxicity effects of water extract of $H$. atra administered (i.p.) to mice.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dose of $H$. atra extract (mg/kg)</td>
<td>Observed mortality D/T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>9/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>10/10</td>
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Note: 0 mg/kg=control group that were given normal saline via i.p.
3.3. Histological observation

Histological examination of the liver of mice in control group administrated with normal saline (Figure 2) showed no abnormal changes. On contrary, abnormalities were observed in treated groups with low and high doses (Figure 3 and 4). Abnormalities observed in the liver were hepatocytes arranged disorganized in cords and necrosis of the hepatocytes.

**Figure 2.** Section of liver from control group (normal saline) indicating polyhedral hepatocytes with defined cell lining arranged in cords and normal round nuclei, with granular cytoplasm, a. Magnification 20×. b. Magnification 40×.

**Figure 3.** Section of liver from the low doses groups (10, 20 and 30 mg/kg), indicating the presence of abnormal hepatocytes with a distorted shape and undefined cell lining as well as enlarged nuclei and vacuolation of hepatocytes. Magnification 40×.

**Figure 4.** Section of liver from high doses groups (50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/kg) indicating more prominent distortion of polyhedral hepatocytes with undefined cell lining, massive cytoplasm, enlarged nuclei and vacuolated hepatocytes.

4. Discussion

To determine the safety products and drugs for human use, toxicological evaluation is carried out in various experimental animals to predict toxicity and to provide guidelines for selecting a safe dose for humans[5]. The hematological, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular adverse effects in animals and humans is in the highest overall concordance of toxicity[5,6], while certain adverse effects in humans, especially hypersensitivity and idiosyncratic reactions, are poorly correlated with toxicity observed in animals. Furthermore, it is quite difficult to ascertain adverse effects in animals such as headache and abdominal disturbances. In addition, interspecies differences in the pharmacokinetic parameters make it difficult to translate some adverse effects from animals to humans.

Nevertheless, the evaluation of adverse effects of acute toxicity testing dosing in experimental animals may be more relevant in determining the overall toxicity of the *H. atra* extract. The calculated LD₅₀ of *H. atra* extract in mice after a single dose was approximately 41 mg/kg i.p. In this study, mortality and symptoms of adverse behavior were noted after the injection of relatively low doses of the *H. atra* extract in mice which was at 10 mg/kg i.p. The main behavioral sign of toxicity observed was hypoactivity, which was noticed immediately after administration and more obvious at the higher doses and persisted until death. At the higher doses which were 150 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg of *H. atra* extracts, the movement was observed to be weak and later convulsed till they died.

Histopathological observation on the hepatic tissues found that the cells underwent necrosis and the organ was hemorrhagic for all the dead mice given the extract, where the severity was directly proportional to the dosage administered. The components of the *H. atra* extract responsible for the toxic manifestations are not known. The toxicity and the lethality of the *H. atra* extract may be due to any one or more of the active compounds present in the extract. Since the LD₅₀ value of *H. atra* extract is relatively low, it can be concluded that *H. atra* extract is toxic.
The mortality of mice in this present study was directly proportional to the dosage administered. However, there was a sudden increase in the number of mice that died at a dose of 50 mg/kg of H. atra extract. Nine over ten mice died at this dose of 50 mg/kg. Each mouse has different susceptibility to the disease or adverse effects. Thus, at a dose of 50 mg/kg, mice could be more susceptible to injury and die due to the administration of H. atra extract.

Many exogenous drugs and other chemical substances can cause liver damage by a variety of mechanisms including cellular degeneration and necrosis by interfering directly with various specific biochemical reactions. Depending upon their severity, they may produce cellular degeneration and necrosis. In this study, H. atra extract caused necrosis when it was observed through histological examination of the liver.

In the present study, control liver tissue indicated the presence of normal hepatocytes which are polyhedral in shape with defined cell lining; nuclei are distinctly rounded, with one or two prominent nucleoli. In contrast, the liver section of low and high dose groups indicated the presence of abnormal hepatocytes with a distorted shape and undefined cell lining and massive cytoplasm. Vacuolation of hepatocytes and enlarged nucleus was also observed in the high dose groups. The large vacuole in the cell forces the nuclei to the periphery of the hepatocyte which is usually accompanied by nuclear atrophy. The morphological changes in the liver may be due to the toxic effect of the H. atra extract. Liver is the dominant target site of specific toxins. Liver is the first organ to encounter ingested nutrients, vitamins, metals, drugs and environmental toxicants. Venous blood from the stomach and intestines flows into the portal vein and then through the liver before entering the systemic circulation. Thus, as most drugs and toxic chemicals are metabolized in the liver, these processes may cause liver injuries.

The present results indicate the morphologic evidence of necrosis which is shown by the nuclear and cytoplasmic changes. According to Chandrasoma and Taylor(6), the best evidence of cell necrosis is nuclear change. The chromatin of the cell clumps into coarse stands and the nucleus becomes a shrunken, dense and deeply basophilic mass which is stained dark blue with hematoxylin. This process is called pyknosis. The pyknotic nucleus may then break up into numerous small basophilic particles (karyorrhexis) or undergo lysis as a result of the action of lysosomal deoxyribonuclease (karyolysis). In rapidly occurring necrosis, the nuclei undergoes lysis without a pyknotic stage.

For cytoplasmic changes, its cytoplasm becomes homogenous and deeply acidophilic. It is stained pink with an acidic stain of eosin. This is the first change detectable by light microscope and it is due to denaturation of cytoplasmic proteins and loss of ribosomes. Swelling of mitochondria and disruption of organelle membranes cause cytoplasmic vacuolation. Finally, enzymatic digestion of the cell by enzymes released by the cell’s own lysosomes causes lysis.

Conflict of interest statement

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to the International Islamic University Malaysia and TechnoFund Grant TF 0409E086 for supporting the work, and to Sist. Shuhamah Abu Dahari for typing the manuscript.

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