



Avocado Oil Attenuates Diethylnitrosamine Induced-Hepatic Carcinogenesis

Abozaid O.A.R.¹, Aziza S.A.H.¹, Moawed F. S.M², Kasseb S.G.¹

¹Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Benha University, Egypt.

²Health radiation research, National Center for Radiation Research and Technology, Atomic Energy Authority, Cairo, Egypt.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of avocado oil against diethylnitrosamine (DEN) – induced hepatocarcinogenesis in rats. Rats were divided into 5 groups. Group (1) was negative control. Groups (2) and (4) were orally administrated diethylnitrosamine for induction of hepatocellular carcinoma then group (2) was left untreated; group 4 was treated orally with avocado oil before DEN administration. Group (3) was orally treated with avocado oil only. Serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) was assayed using ELISA technique. The untreated cancer group showed significant elevation in the liver function (ALT, AST, ALP, total bilirubin and direct bilirubin) and tumor marker AFP. Histopathological investigation of liver tissue sections in cancer group revealed dysplasia. In contrast, the treated groups showed significant depletion in the liver function and AFP and significant decrease in the liver function (ALT, AST, ALP, total bilirubin and direct bilirubin). Interestingly, treatment with avocado oil showed marked improvement in the histological feature of liver tissue. It is concluded that this study indicated the promising therapeutic potential of avocado oil against DEN-induced hepatocarcinogenesis. Further studies are required to evaluate the possible mechanism at the molecular level.

Key words: Diethylnitrosamine, hepatocarcinogenesis, Avocado oil, liver function, tumor marker

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most frequent primary malignancy of the liver. It accounts for about 90% of all liver cancer and it represents more than 4% of all cancer cases worldwide and is the fourth most common cause of cancer mortality. Most

major well known risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma includes hepatitis viral infection (HBV and HCV), food additives, alcohol, fungal toxins (aflatoxins), toxic industrial chemicals, and air and water pollutants. In many patients, HCC is

asymptomatic and when symptoms occur they are usually related to those of chronic liver disease such as yellowing of the skin and eyes, pain in the right upper abdominal side, swelling of the abdomen, weakness, weight loss and finally fever (Raphael SW et al., 2012).

Diethylnitrosamine (DEN, N-Nitrosodiethylamine) a potent hepatocarcinogen, is known to cause perturbations in the nuclear enzymes involved in DNA repair/replication (Bhosale et al., 2002). N-nitroso compounds are considered to be a tragic health hazards to man, and these compounds were present in tobacco products, cheddar cheese, cured and fried meals, occupational settings, cosmetics, agricultural chemicals, and pharmaceutical agents. It has been suggested that DEN, after its metabolic activation produces the pro-mutagenic adducts, O⁶-ethyl deoxy guanosine and O⁴ and O⁶-ethyl deoxy thymidine in liver that may cause carcinogenic effects. It is also reported that, the oxidative stress plays a causative role during carcinogenesis (Jayakumar et al., 2012). Accumulating evidence has demonstrated that overproduction of the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) during the metabolic biotransformation of DEN plays a key role in the etiology of hepatocarcinoma. ROS could result in oxidative damage of DNA, lipid and protein damage, as well as a change in the intracellular signaling pathways, which

facilitate the formation of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) (Shahin R, et al., 2018).

Avocado is the most commonly sold fruits in the world and its nutritional content depends on fruit variety and the season of the year. Avocado contains one to two times more protein than any other fruits. It has higher content of iron, phosphorous, manganese and potassium, while it is low in sodium. Avocado is loaded with nutrients such as vitamins E, C, thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid and folate as well as -carotene. It is an excellent source of monounsaturated fat and is a good source of the essential linoleic acid. It contains several structural polysaccharides, including cellulose and lignin (insoluble fiber) and hemicelluloses and pectin (soluble fiber). Even though avocado has been used for centuries as a herbal medicine and its anticancer effects on various cancers are studied as a hepatoprotective (Mahmoed and Rezaq, 2013), antiosteoarthritis (Christiansen et al., 2015) and chemo-protective (Paul et al., 2011). Its effect on hepatocarcinogenesis is not yet documented. In this investigation, we evaluated efficacy of avocado oil on DEN-induced hepatocarcinogenesis in rats.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Chemicals

DEN and carvacrol were purchased from Sigma Chemicals Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA). All other chemicals used were of analytical grade.

2.2. Avocado Oil Extraction: The oil was obtained from Hass avocado purchased from a local market in Cairo, Egypt. When edible maturity had been reached, the avocados were washed and peeled and the seed removed. Subsequently, the pulp was homogenized by adding tert-butylhydroquinone (TBHQ) at 0.1% (w/w) then Centrifugation and separation oil from other precipitate.

2.3. Animals

Male Wistar rats (weighing 110–120 g) were obtained from the Nile Pharmaceutical Co., Cairo, Egypt. They were housed at the animal facility at the National Center for Radiation Research and Technology. Upon arrival, the animals were allowed to acclimatize for one week before starting the experiment. The animals were kept under standard laboratory conditions of light/dark cycle (12/12 h), a temperature of 25 ± 2 °C and humidity of $60 \pm 5\%$. The rats were housed in cages with free access to food and drinking water *ad libitum*. They were provided with a nutritionally adequate standard laboratory (pellet) diet. The study was conducted in accordance with international guidelines for animal experiments and approved by the Ethical Committee at the National Center for Radiation Research and Technology (NCRRT), Atomic Energy Authority, Cairo, Egypt.

2.4. Experimental Design

Rats were randomly divided into four main equal groups, 6 animals each, placed in individual cages and classified as follow:

Group (1): Normal control group

Rats received normal saline, served as untreated control for all experimental groups.

Group (2): DEN group

Animals were orally administered DEN (dissolved in 0.9% normal saline), in a dose of 20 mg/kg b.w. five times a week for six weeks according to the modified method of (Darwish and El-Boghdady , 2011).

Group (3): Avocado Oil normal treated group

Rats were administrated with Avocado Oil (1 mL/250 g b.wt/day, orally) daily for 6 weeks.

Group (4): DEN + Avocado Oil protected group

Rats were pretreated with Avocado Oil (1 mL/250 g b.wt/day, orally) daily for 6 weeks. Then Rats injected with DEN (20 mg/Kg b.wt, orally) as in group 2 and continuously treated with avocado oil (end of experiment).

At the end of the experiment, blood samples were collected after overnight 12hr fasting from the retro-orbital venous plexus located at the medial canthus of the eye using heparinized capillary tubes, in dry, clean screw-capped tubes then coagulated at room temperature for 30 minutes and separated by centrifugation at 3000 r.p.m. around 15 minutes. The clean, clear serum was separated by automatic micropipettes and received in dry sterile Eppendorf's tubes and processed directly for determination of the biochemical parameters.

2.5. Determination of liver function in serum

Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (Bergmeyer *et al.*, 1986), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (Tietz *et al.*, 1983), total protein (Burtis *et al.*, 2012), total and direct bilirubin were determined using commercially available kits (Spinreact, Santa Coloma, Spain) (Kaplan *et al.*, 1984).

2.6. Determination of Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) concentration in serum

Serum alpha-fetoprotein was estimated by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using a rat alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) ELISA kit purchased from Glory Science Co., Ltd (USA) (Cattini *et al.*, 1993).

2.4.5. Histopathological Study

Specimen from kidney of all examined groups were washed, dehydrated in ascending grades of ethyl alcohol, cleared in xylene and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections of 5–6 μm in thickness were cut out, deparaffinized and stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin (H & E) for examination under the light microscope (Banchroft *et al.*, 1996)

2.4.5.1. Statistical Analyses.

The SPSS (version 20) was used in data analyses. Data were analyzed with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a post hoc test (LSD) for multiple comparisons. The data were expressed as mean \pm standard error (SE). P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Biochemical studies

To investigate the effect of avocado oil on DEN-induced liver carcinogenesis, activities of ALT, AST and ALP were measured in the serum of both avocado oil-treated and untreated animals. As shown in Table 2, DEN administration resulted in severe liver injury as manifested by significant increase in serum activities of ALT, AST, and ALP compared to control, which was attenuated by avocado oil administration compared to DEN group.

The levels of total protein, total bilirubin and direct bilirubin were measured in the serum of both avocado oil-treated and untreated animals. As shown in Table 2, DEN administration resulted in severe liver injury as manifested by significant decrease in serum level of total protein with increase in total bilirubin and direct bilirubin levels compared to control, which was ameliorated by avocado oil administration compared to DEN group.

As shown in Fig. 1, serum level of AFP was significantly elevated in DEN-treated group compared to normal rats. While, the treatment with avocado oil of DEN treated rats modulated the level of AFP compared to DEN-treated animals.

3.2. Histopathological observation

Histopathological examination of liver sections of control rats showed normal hepatic architecture (Fig.2A). The liver portal area of rats administrated with DEN

showed inflammatory cells infiltration and congestion in the portal vein in association with degeneration and dysplasia in the hepatocytes all over the hepatic parenchyma (Fig.2B). The hepatic parenchyma of rats received avocado oil only showed normal architecture (Fig. 2C). Pretreatment of rats with avocado oil with injection of rats with DEN revealed mild reduction in the

neoplastic changes that were observed in DEN injected group as large number of abnormal hepatocytes was observed containing irregular clear vacuoles. In addition, individual dysplastic changes was found (anisonucleosis, irregular chromatin pattern and prominent nucleoli was noted) (Fig.2D).

Table 1: Effect of avocado oil and/or DEN on ALT, AST and ALP in normal rats

	ALT (U/L)	AST (U/L)	ALP (U/L)
NORMAL	11.5±1.5	15.0±1.0	123.0±2.0
DEN	55.5±6.5 ^a	63.5±8.5 ^a	262.5±45.5 ^a
AVOCADO	13.0±1.0 ^b	11.0±1.0 ^b	121.0±2.0 ^b
AVOCADO+DEN (prevented)	25.0±4.0 ^b	21.5±1.5 ^b	170.5±2.5 ^b

Data are presented as (Mean ± S.D). Mean values with different superscript letters in the same column are significantly different at ($P \leq 0.05$). a: Significance against normal control group ($P \leq 0.05$), b: Significance against DEN group ($P \leq 0.05$).

Table 2: Effect of avocado oil and/or DEN on total protein, total bilirubin and direct bilirubin in normal rats

	Total Protein (gm/dl)	Total bilirubin (mg/dl)	Direct bilirubin (mg/dl)
NORMAL	5.35±0.25	0.88±0.02	0.25±0.02
DEN	4.16±0.15 ^a	1.90±0.20 ^a	0.77±0.02 ^a
AVOCADO	5.65±0.15 ^b	0.87±0.05 ^b	0.23±0.01 ^b
AVOCADO+DEN (prevented)	4.75±0.15	1.46±0.15 ^{ab}	0.47±0.05 ^{ab}

Data are presented as (Mean ± S.D). Mean values with different superscript letters in the same column are significantly different at ($P \leq 0.05$). a: Significance against normal control group ($P \leq 0.05$), b: Significance against DEN group ($P \leq 0.05$).

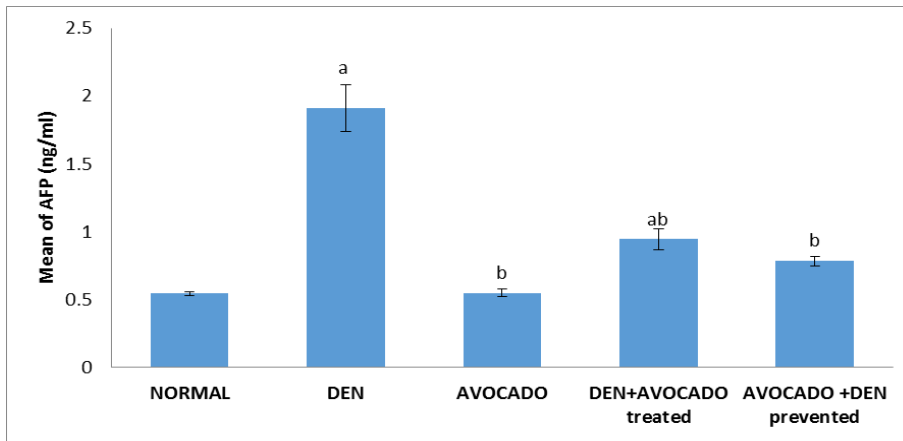


Fig.1: Effect of avocado oil on serum AFP concentration in hepatocarcinogenesis induced in rats. a= Significance against normal control group ($P \leq 0.05$), b= Significance against DEN group ($P \leq 0.05$).

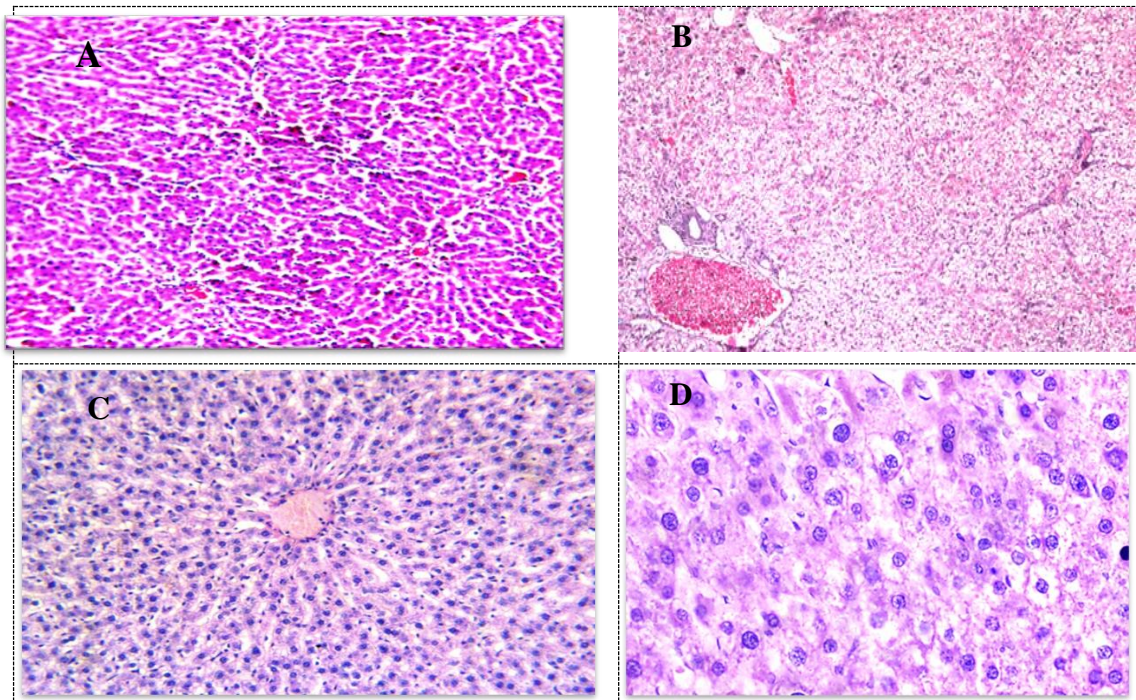


Fig. 2: Light microscopy of liver sections showing: (A) Control group; A normal rat liver tissue), (B) DEN-treated group; liver of rat in DEN group, showing congestion of portal vein with inflammatory cells infiltration in portal area as well as degeneration and dysplasia in the hepatocytes all over the parenchyma (H.E x16). (C) Avocado oil group; A liver of rat receiving avocado showing unremarkable changes (H&E x200) (D) Avocado oil+ DEN; A liver of rat receiving DEN after avocado showing dysplastic changes (the anisonucleosis, irregular chromatin pattern and prominent nucleoli was noted) (H&E x400).

4. DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, the current study is considered the first report showing chemopreventive effect of avocado oil on DEN-induced hepatocellular carcinogenesis in rats. In this study, the pretreatment of avocado oil to HCC rats caused a remarkable reduction in the serum markers of liver damage and cancer. The biomarkers implicated by the obtained data presented in this study include increased serum ALT, AST, ALP, total protein, total and direct bilirubin and AFP. Serum total protein decrease. Meanwhile, each individual marker is not specific for liver cancer; the collective changes in all of these parameters appear to correlate with DEN treatment, with liver tumor development, and with the effect of avocado oil on DEN-induced carcinogenesis.

Elevations of activities of ALT and AST can indicate the presence of hepatocellular predominant disorders while elevations of ALP activity may implicate cholestatic predominant diseases (Eissa *et al.*, 2018). Recently, the effects of these three commonly tested serum liver enzymes were evaluated on the long-term risk of HCC. The HCC incidence rates were higher in the elevated groups for all three enzymes. Similar results were obtained in DEN-induced HCC in albino rats that is proved in many studies like (Carvajal-Zarrabal *et al.*, 2014) who reported that serum biochemical analyses were performed to determine hepatic

function. ALT, AST and ALP activities showed a significant increase in DEN-treated group.

DEN-treated rats had elevated serum bilirubin level (total and direct) compared with the normal rats. Similar results were observed in many studies such as (Rui *et al.*, 2014) who reported that, DEN administration resulted in serum total bilirubin of HCC-induced albino rats. The hepatocarcinogenesis induced by DEN exposure for rats exhibited significant decrease in total protein concentrations when compared with the normal rats group.

In the present study, treatment with avocado oil on DEN-induced hepatocarcinogenesis in rats exhibited a significant decrease in serum ALT, AST, ALP when compared with the DEN group. Similar effects were reported by (Mahmoed and Rezq, 2013) who found reduced liver enzymes AST, ALT and ALP and mortality after avocado oil administration, which was attributed to downregulation of hepatocellular apoptosis in septic mice accordingly; avocado oil improved liver functions and showed antioxidant activity. Also (Zhao *et al.* 2015) reported that DEN-administered rats in the present work demonstrated high levels of liver enzymes (AST and ALT) and augmented content of total bilirubin and ALP in serum. In addition to Similar effects were reported by (Carvajal-Zarrabal *et al.*, 2014)

who found reduced liver enzymes after avocado oil administration, which was attributed to avocado oil are recognized as oil with a high percentage of unsaturated fatty acids and a low percentage of saturated (Wong et al., 2010) in rats models, different transcriptomic responses between diets based on different long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids have been observed. Furthermore, stereochemistry influences differential responses as seen with linoleic acid isomers (Osada et al 2013). This results showed agreement with results reported by (Oyeyemi and Oyeyemi, 2015) who observed that a significant decrease in the activities of ALP, ALT and AST in the liver and plasma of the rats. The three levels also decreased which indicated the hypocholesterolemia effect of avocado oil. Treatment with avocado oil exhibited a significant decrease in serum total, direct bilirubin when compared with the DEN group and that may be due to the antioxidant properties of avocado oil that counteracted the toxic effects of DEN on serum bilirubin (Attia et al., 2010). Treatment with avocado oil in liver cancer induced rats exhibited a significant increase in serum total protein concentration when compared with the DEN group.

AFP level has been widely used clinically as a tumor marker for HCC that was markedly enhanced in DEN-treated rats compared with normal animals Serum AFP level is the golden standard among diagnostic markers for HCC (Chou et al., 2017). In the

present study, treatment with avocado oil exhibited a significant decrease in serum AFP when compared with the DEN group and that may be due to the anti-inflammatory properties of avocado oil that regulates the inflammatory response and immune function and the anticancer properties of avocado oil (Lu et al., 2005; Sudhir, 2005).

5. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that avocado oil can be considered a promising therapeutic adjuvant against DEN-induced hepatocarcinogenesis. Further studies are required to evaluate the molecular targeting of avocado as chemopreventive agent against hepatocarcinogenesis.

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