

Aqueous IR BAgendit Rice Leaf Extract Decreases Reticulocyte Count in Lead-Exposed Rats

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Aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract decreases reticulocyte count in lead-exposed rats

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Lead acetate may inhibit the enzyme aminolevulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) resulting in decreased heme synthesis (and consequently in anemia) but in increased number of reticulocyte cells. IR Bagendit paddy leaf water extract has a high metallothionein protein content which acts to bind to lead. The study objective was to determine whether aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract dosage variations prior to lead exposure decreases reticulocyte count in lead-exposed rats.

METHODS

The study was of randomized post test only control-group design involving a sample of 28 rats, that were randomized into 4 groups consisting of 1 control group and 3 treatment groups, daily administered with aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract of respectively 0.2; 0.4; 0.8 mg using a feeding tube up to week 13. Lead exposure was also given using a feeding tube to both control and treatment groups at a dose of 0.5 g/kg BW/day, up to week 13. The reticulocyte count was then examined using supravital brilliant cresyl blue staining. The reticulocyte count was determined per 1000 erythrocytes and then converted into a percentage. Kruskal Wallis test followed with Bonferroni test was conducted to figure out the differences between groups.

RESULTS

Mean reticulocyte count decreased significantly, starting from the control group up to the third treatment group (15.48 ± 3.41 ; 12.25 ± 03.28 ; 10.45 ± 4.47 ; 9.10 ± 2.35 average per unit) ($p=0.02$). The Bonferroni test showed that the reticulocyte count was significantly decreased in the third treatment group ($p=0.004$).

CONCLUSION

Aqueous rice leaf extract significantly decreases reticulocytes in rats exposed to lead.

Keywords: IR Bagendit, reticulocytes, exposed, lead, metallothionein, rats

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pyrimidine-5'-nucleotidase that may cause the accumulation of RNA.^(3,4)

Preventive measures against lead intoxication need to be studied and developed so that its effects will not become more severe. To date lead intoxication is managed with chelating agents, e.g. ethylenediamino tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) and 2,3-dimercaprol, but the use of these substances is curative, not preventive.⁽⁴²⁾ Chelating agents are substances that act to bind toxic metal ions, so forming complex structures that are readily excreted by the body, either intracellularly or extracellularly. Dimercaprol has long been used for the treatment of lead and arsenic intoxication, but has dangerous side effects so that less toxic analogs need to be developed.⁽¹¹⁾

These preventive measures to be developed may use vegetable substances that can bind to lead. One of these is the aqueous extract of the leaves of the IR Bagendit variety of rice (*Oryza sativa* L). The leaves of IR Bagendit rice have the highest metallothionein protein content among vegetable substances such as corn, soybeans, and green beans.⁽¹²⁾ The metallothionein proteins can bind to lead in the tissues via their sulfhydryl groups.⁽¹³⁾ Metallothioneins can be synthesized in the liver as well as in the gastrointestinal wall through the absorption of various vegetable substances as well as micronutrients, such as zinc, and has been demonstrated to improve heme biosynthesis, hematopoiesis, epithelial degeneration and necrosis of the renal tubuli, and basophilic stippling.^(14,15)

The study conducted by Santosa et al.⁽¹⁶⁾ reported that zinc supplementation administered in stepwise increasing daily doses to rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) was able to increase metallothioneins and that the effect had a positive correlation, i.e. the higher the administered zinc dose, the higher the mean metallothionein concentration. In a subsequent study, metallothioneins were proven to be able to prevent the inhibition of heme biosynthesis, hematopoiesis, and epithelial degeneration and necrosis of the renal tubuli in rats exposed to lead.^(14,15) This showed that metallothioneins are consistent metal-

binding proteins in the tissues of all organisms. Regarding vegetable substances, it turns out that metallothioneins are abundantly present in the aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves.⁽¹²⁾ With reference to the supplementation dose and the metallothionein content of IR Bagendit rice leaves, administration of stepwise increasing doses for determining the efficacy of the doses should be considered, e.g. 10 mg per day, 20 mg per day and 40 mg per day in humans. These doses can be converted to doses for the test animals, becoming 0.2 mg, 0.4 mg, and 0.8 mg, respectively.⁽¹⁶⁾ In the present study the event to be observed was not anymore the increase in reticulocyte count as a result of lead exposure, as was proven in previous studies that yielded consistent results, i.e. the presence of substantial numbers of reticulocytes, but whether the aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves administered to lead-exposed rats may reduce the reticulocyte count. The objective of the present study was to determine the effect of the aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves on the reticulocyte count in rats exposed to lead.

METHODS

Study design

This study used a randomized post test only control-group design.⁽¹⁷⁾ The test animals (*Rattus norvegicus*) were maintained and subjected to the interventions in the Integrated Research and Testing Laboratory (LPPT), Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The study was carried out from May to August 2017.

Experimental animals

Determination of the sample size was performed with the formula:
 $SS = (t - 1)(r - 1) \geq 15$
 where t = number of groups and r = number of test animals per group.

The study used 3 intervention groups and 1 control group, so that $t=4, (4-1)(r-1) \geq 15 \rightarrow r \geq 6$. The number of rats used was 6 for each group (3 intervention groups and 1 control group) so that

the total sample size used in this study was 24. To the number of rats in each group, one rat was added in reserve to anticipate the possibility of the rats dying, so that the total sample size was 28 rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). The selected rats were all males, aged 15 weeks and weighing 180-220 grams. The maintenance and intervention of the test animals (*Rattus norvegicus*) was performed in the LPPT, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The maintenance from the selection period up to and including the intervention period lasted 100 days. In the intervention period the rats received standard pellet feed, aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves, and lead via feeding tubes of appropriate size.

Aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves

By simple random sampling, the 28 rats were divided into 4 groups i.e. 1 control group and 3 intervention groups. From the first week up to the 13th week, the intervention groups received aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves in stepwise increasing doses, at 0.2, 0.4, and 0.8 ml/day, respectively, via feeding tube, whereas the control group did not receive the aqueous extract. The aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves in question was an extract prepared by infusion. The concentrations chosen were 0.2 ml, 0.4 ml, and 0.8 ml, referring to the metallothioneins contained in these volume doses.⁽¹²⁾

Lead exposure

Exposure to lead acetate was administered orally for 100 days, using a feeding tube, at a dose of 0.5 g/kg BW/day in all groups, both control and intervention groups.⁽¹⁰⁾

Determination of the reticulocyte count

On the last day of the 13th week the reticulocyte count was determined in the control and intervention groups. Specimens for the reticulocyte count consisted of whole blood with EDTA anticoagulant, as part of the normal fluid composition in the vacutainer. Reticulocyte counting used blood smears with supravital Brilliant Cresyl Blue staining. The reticulocytes

were counted per 1000 erythrocytes in the blood smears and the count multiplied by 100% to convert the result into a percentage (%). The normal value of the reticulocyte count is 0-1%.⁽¹⁸⁾ Determination of the blood parameters was performed at the Health Analyst Clinical Pathology Laboratory, Department of Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Nursing and Health Science, Muhammadiyah University, Semarang (UNIMUS).

Data analysis

Data analysis for determining the optimal concentration of aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves in decreasing the reticulocyte count in rats exposed to lead was conducted with the Kruskal Wallis test, followed by Bonferroni's test.

Ethical clearance

The present study obtained ethical clearance from the Ethics Commission, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, under No. 209/VI/2017/Komisi Bioetik. The results of the ethical clearance were sent to the Head of the LPPT, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. and constituted approval for starting the study.

RESULTS

The reticulocytes are formed because of the accumulation of RNA and ribosomes in the erythrocytes as a result of inhibition of the enzyme pyrimidine-5'-nucleotidase in lead exposure. In Figure 1, the control group K that did not receive aqueous extract of IR Bagendit rice leaves had a higher reticulocyte count compared with the intervention groups that did receive the extract, i.e. intervention groups P1 (0.2 mg), P2 (0.4 mg), and P3 (0.8 mg).

At baseline, the weight of the test animals did not show significant differences ($p=0.202$). This indicates that the performed block randomization procedure was able to distribute the weights evenly among the four groups. After administration of the intervention, there was an

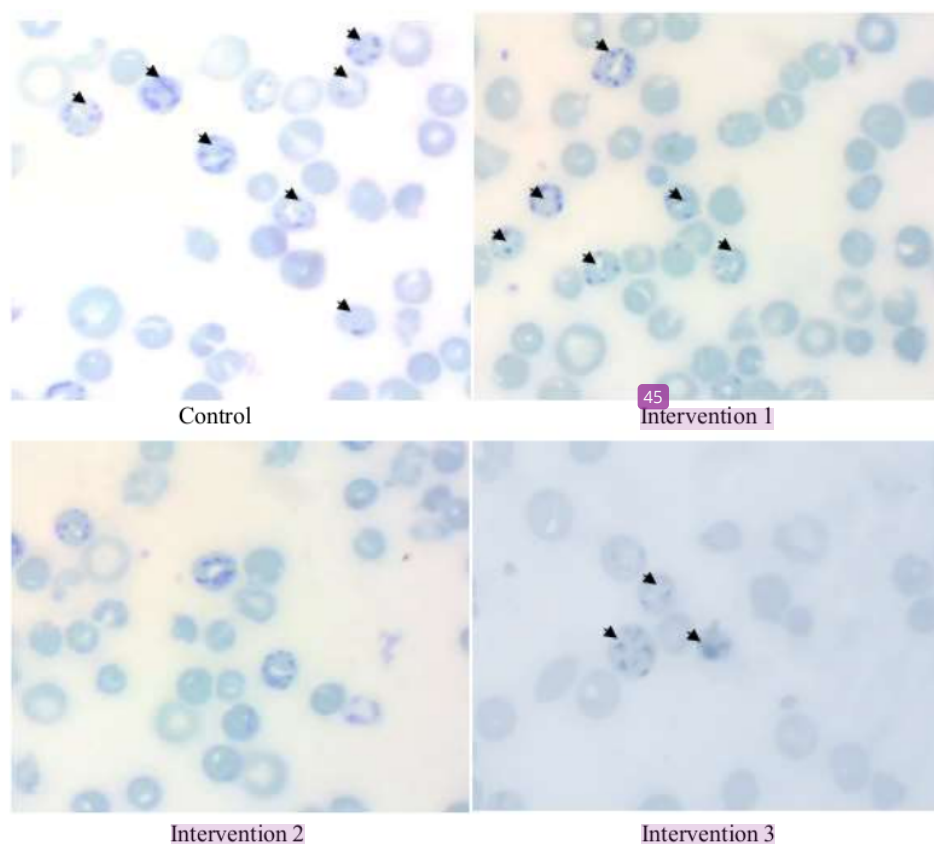


Figure 1. Reticulocyte count in control group and intervention groups 1,2, and 3 (magnification 1000x). Arrowheads point to reticulocytes

increase in the weight of the test animals, particularly in the intervention groups ($p=0.000$). The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test showed a significant decrease in reticulocyte count after administration of the intervention for 13 weeks, particularly in the intervention groups receiving IR Bagendit rice leaf extract at 0.8 mL/day ($p=0.021$) (Table 1).

According to the results of Bonferroni's test (Table 2), the difference in the reticulocyte count was between the control group and intervention group P2 that received IR Bagendit rice leaf extract at 0.4 mg ($p=0.013$) and between the control group and intervention P3 that received IR Bagendit rice leaf extract at 0.8 mg ($p=0.004$).

Table 1. Mean reticulocyte count and difference in body weight after the 13th week, by intervention group

Variable	Intervention				p value
	K (n=7)	P1 (n=7)	P2 (n=7)	P3 (n=7)	
Base line					
Body weight (g)	185.71 ± 2.39	189.6 ± 1.36	188.39 ± 1.07	187.50 ± 5.42	0.202
After intervention					
Body weight (g)	211.72 ± 4.08	218.80 ± 3.56	217.70 ± 2.01	214.67 ± 1.01	0.000
Reticulocyte count (%)	15.48 ± 3.41	12.25 ± 3.28	10.45 ± 1.47	9.10 ± 2.35	0.021

to bind lead and can improve the erythropoietic activity as a result of exposure to lead.

Most of the lead in the blood is present in the erythrocytes, where 90% is in the cytoplasm and 10% in the membrane, particularly in lipids and lipoproteins.⁽⁴⁾ The distribution of lead in the plasma and erythrocyte membrane is due to the presence of lead bound to cytoplasmic elements, transportation via the erythrocyte membrane, and excretion through the calcium pump. The toxic effect of lead in erythrocytes is due to destruction of the erythrocytes, accelerating the sequestration of the erythrocytes in the spleen via exposure to phosphatidylserine (PS) and then increasing erythrophagocytosis.⁽²¹⁾

Many investigators have reported that the principal mechanism of lead toxicity is the production of free radicals. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) react with cellular macromolecules (DNA, proteins, lipids).⁽²²⁾ Erythrocytes are very susceptible to induction of oxidative stress due to high lead exposure.^(22,23)

According to Murray et al.⁽³⁾ and Luis et al.,⁽⁴⁾ approximately 90% of the lead introduced into the circulation will enter the erythrocytes. In the erythrocyte membrane there occur chemical reactions producing potentially toxic oxygen species called pro-oxidants. Increases in the amount of pro-oxidants may cause oxidative stress. Lead may also cause deficiency of the enzyme G-6PD (glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase) that may inhibit erythrocyte maturation in the bone marrow.^(3,4)

Gugliotta et al.⁽²⁴⁾ investigated the effect of lead on the proteins in the erythrocyte membrane. Their results showed a decreased erythrocyte count, with membrane permeability playing an important role in the decrease. An in vitro study on lead exposure of erythrocytes that was conducted by Mrugesh et al.⁽²⁵⁾ proved that lead nitrate is a cytotoxic agent that may cause hemolysis even at extremely low concentrations.

In the experimental laboratory study conducted by Gugliotta,⁽²⁴⁾ heparinized blood with hematocrit concentration of 3% was incubated for 1 hour at 25° C in a medium containing

increasing concentrations of lead chloride (0, 0.3, 0.5 and 1 µM). The results of the study showed an increase in erythrocyte permeability with consequent cellular damage and death, particularly at high lead concentrations, changes in morphology and membrane structure of the red blood cell, and decreased erythrocyte ATP concentrations.

The clinical implication of this study is that aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract was proven to decrease the reticulocyte count in rats exposed to lead, indicating that aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract decreases the impact of lead exposure, and therefore needs further study for its application in humans. One limitation of this study is that the highest administered dose is 0.8 ml, so leaving open the question whether doses higher than 0.8 ml can still decrease the reticulocyte count. Future developments of this study should be in the form of clinical trials on the use of aqueous rice leaf extract for the prevention of anemia in humans exposed to lead. The gene coding for the metallothionein content of the rice leaves should also be studied.

CONCLUSION

Aqueous IR Bagendit rice leaf extract at a concentration of 0.8 ml is able to optimally decrease the reticulocyte count in rats exposed to lead.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

BS formulated the design of the study, conducted the experiments, performed data analysis, drafted, revised and critically reviewed the manuscript. HRS contributed to data collection and analysis. AS contributed to preparation of

reagents and material, and data analysis. All investigators read and approved the final manuscript.



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