

STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF *MELISSA OFFICINALIS* (LEMON BALM) ON MALE WISTAR ALBINO RATS WITH INDUCED-HYPOTHYROIDISM.

BY

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the potential improvement of *Melissa Officinalis* Ethanolic Extract (MEE) against propylthiouracil induced-hypothyroidism. After acclimatization, 50 male Wistar albino rats were randomly divided into five groups; group 1) normal control rats, group 2) normal rats administrated orally with (75 mg/kg) MEE for 60 days, group 3) hypothyroidism-induced rats, group 4) hypothyroidism rats treated orally with Eltroxin[®] drug (100 ug/kg), and group 5) hypothyroidism rats treated with MEE (75 mg/kg). The obtained results revealed that hypothyroidism induction resulted in reduction in the thyroid hormones and affect negatively on the liver and kidney tissues as well as deteriorate their oxidative status. MEE therapy succeeded in amelioration of thyroid function towards normal level without any unfavorable effects on the body physiology as it contains many safe phytochemical compounds. In conclusion, MEE possesses anti-hypothyroidism efficacy and antioxidant properties.

Key words: Hypothyroidism, Melissa, Rats, Extracts, Antioxidant

Introduction

Hypothyroidism is a condition in which the thyroid gland fails to produce a sufficient amount of thyroid hormone to meet the metabolic demands of the body. Hypothyroidism is accompanied with an elevation level of serum thyrotropin stimulating hormone (TSH) in combination with low thyroxine (T4) or triiodothyronine (T3) levels. Hypothyroidism, constitutes the most common endocrine abnormality in recent years. Thyroid hormones (T4) and (T3) play an important role in all major metabolic pathways. They regulate the basal energy expenditure through their effect on protein, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism Cachefo *et al* (2001). Thyroid hormones exert profound effects in the regulation of glucose and insulin secretion Ahmad *et al* (2013). It has been thought to be associated with obesity; and is the second most common endocrinopathy during pregnancy and its incidence range from 2% to 5%. (also known as Hashimoto's thyroiditis) and iatrogenic thyroid gland destruction as a therapeutic measure for hyperthyroidism are the most common etiologies for this endocrinopathy in pregnant women Smallridge and Ladenson (2001).

Propylthiouracil (PTU) has been used in the management of hyperthyroidism for more than half a century; it is frequently used as anti-thyroid agents, so it can be used for hypothyroidism animal modeling Reza Hedari *et al* (2014).

For centuries people across the countries have been using natural products as plant based dietary supplements for weight control and treatment Gosh (2009). Herbal drugs are gradually becoming more acceptable, as they are believed to be safe Panda and Kar (2005). Melissa (*Melissa officinalis* L, Lamiaceae) is a plant cultivated in some parts of Iran and known as lemon balm; its leaves are used in Iranian folk medicine for their digestive, carminative, antispasmodic, sedative, analgesic, tonic and diuretic properties, gastrointestinal disorders. This plant has many therapeutic effects including antimicrobial activity (anti-parasitic, antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, etc.). Then, its antioxidant properties are to overviewed. Various studies have shown that *Melissa officinalis* possesses a high amount of antioxidant activity through its chemical components including high amount of flavonoids, rosmarinic acid, gallic acid and phenolic contents. Miraj *et al* (2016). Many studies confirmed the antioxidative effects of *Melissa officinalis*; thus, its effect in preventing and treating oxidative stress-related diseases might be reliable. It is applied to the treatment of Alzheimer Pereira *et al* (2009); Miraj *et al* (2016). Research has shown that this herb can calm the patients in their behavior, improve their learning, and enhance their short-term memory. Akhondzadeh *et al* (2003). Also, *M. officinalis* extracts showed some nicotinic and muscarinic activity Wake *et al* (2000); Akhondzadeh *et al* (2003). Therefore, the main objective of this study was to explore the possible potential therapeutic role of the ethanolic extract of Melissa towards induced-hypothyroidism in rat model.

Materials and Methods

Herbal extraction

Melissa (*Melisa officinalis*) herb was Purchase from Abd El-Rahman Harraz (Bab El-Khalk zone, Cairo, Egypt), identified and authenticated by scientific botanists at Botany Department, Faculty of Science, (boys) Al-Azhar University in Cairo and found to have taxonomic serial number (TSN) 32565. The ethanolic extraction process was carried out according to the method of Zarei *et al* (2014). Officinalis dry leaves were cleaned, dried, powdered and eventually poured into a capped glass container and was mixed with ethanol 96%. The mixture was allowed to mix well for 72 hours, filtered and dried via rotary evaporator and stored at 4°C till use.

Animals and experimental design

Fifty Adult male Wistar albino rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) weighting 150-170g were obtained from Egyptian Holding Company for Biological Products and Vaccines, Hellwan Farm, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt. The animals were housed in suitable plastic cages for one week for acclimation before the experimental study at animal house of Zoology Department, Faculty of Science, Al-Azhar University. Excess tap water and standard rodent food pellets [20.3% protein, (20% casein and 0.3% DL-Methionine), 5% fat (corn oil), 5% fibers, 3.7% salt mixture and 1% vitamin mixture; obtained from Meladco Company for animals and rodents food pellets, El-Obour City, Cairo, Egypt] were always available. All animals received human care in compliance with the standard insituations criteria as cited

by animal ethical committee number FWA00014747, National Research Centre. After the animals being acclimatized with experimental room conditions, they were divided into five groups (10 rats each group) as following: group 1: normal rats and acting as control group and were orally given 0.5 ml physiological saline daily for 60 days and fed normal diet; group 2) normal the rats administered orally with 75mg/kg/day of dried *Melissa officinalis* ethanolic extract (MEE) dissolved in saline for 60 day and fed normal diet; group 3) hypothyroidism-induced rats fed normal diet [hypothyroidism was induced as reported by Hang *et al* (2005) through administration with 16.8 mg/kg of propylthiouracil for 60 days]; group 4) hypothyroidism-induced rats treated orally with anti-hypothyroidism pharmaceutical drug Eltroxin[®] at a dose of 100 ug/kg/day for a similar period and fed normal diet; and group 5) hypothyroidism-induced rats treated orally with MEE at dose of 75 mg/kg/day dissolved in saline for 30 days same duration.

Body weight gain

After induction of hypothyroidism in rats, body weights of both hypothyroid and normal rats groups were recorded at start and end of the experiment; and the percentage of weight gain was calculated according to the formula.

$$\text{Body weight gain (\%)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} * 100$$

W1 is the animals' weight at start.

W2 is the animals' weight at the end of the experiment.

Blood sampling

At the end of study period (60 days), animals were fasted overnight, and following diethyl-ether anesthesia, blood sample specimens (were drawn from the retro-orbital plexus using sterile heparinized glass capillary (single draw vacutainer needle) in two portions. A portion of 0.5 ml blood was collected in heparinized tube for hemoglobin determination; the other blood portion was drawn into open vacutainer collecting tubes and left for 10 minutes to clot then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 20 minutes using cooling centrifuge (Andreas Hettich GmbH & Co. 12 D-78532 Tuttlingen Germany). Finally the sera were separated at once, divided into aliquots and stored at -80°C until biochemical parameters measurement.

Liver and kidney tissues homogenate preparation

After blood collection, animals were rapidly sacrificed and one part of the livers (left lobe) and the left kidney from each animal were dissected out, washed with saline, dried, rolled in a piece of aluminum foil and stored at -80°C until homogenization and biochemical determinations.

Homogenate preparation

A specific weight of both liver and kidney was subjected to homogenization in ice-cold phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) to give 10% homogenate (w/v i.e each 10 ml of the homogenate equivalent to one gram tissue); the homogenates were cool centrifuged at 9000

rpm for 20 min and the supernatant was separated, divided into aliquots and stored at -80°C until determination of biochemical parameters.

determination of biochemical parameters

All the biochemical measurements were carried out using spectrophotometer (Cary 100 UV-Vis), USA. Hemoglobin level was determined according to the method of Serum glucose level was determined according to the CHOP-PAP method by photometric system described by Tietz (1995). The assay was performed according to the instruction manual of Centronic reagent kits Purchased from Vitro Scient Co, Mohamed Abaza St. Inshas Industrial Area, Belbis, Sharkia, Egypt. Serum ALAT and ASAT levels were estimated spectrophotometrically according to the method of Bergmeyer *et al* (1986) and Serum albumin was determined according to the method of Doumas *et al* (1971) and Serum triglycerides and total cholesterol were determined according to the method described by Fossati and Prencipe (1982) and LDL-cholesterol was calculated according to the following equation as stated by Judith *et al* (1990). Serum urea and creatinine concentrations were determined according to the method of Newman and Price (2001). respectively; using kit from Elitech Diagnostic Co. France. Serum bilirubin (total, direct and indirect bilirubin) level was determined according to the colorimetric method described by Young (2001). Serum total proteins concentration was determined according to the colorimetric method described by Tietz (1994) and Serum HDL-c level was determined according to the photometric method described by Warnick and Wood (1995). respectively; using Spectrum reagent kits (Cat. No. 266 001) Purchased from Egyptian Company for Biotechnology (S.A.E), Obour City, Cairo, Egypt. Calcium level was determined spectrophotometrically according to the kinetic methods described before by Tietz (1976) using reagent kits purchased from Diamond Diagnostic MDSS GmbH Schiffgraben 41 30175 Hannover, Germany. Uric acid level was determined according to the method described by Barham and Trinder (1972) and Determination of nitric oxide (NO) level tissue NO and GSH concentration was estimated colorimetrically according the method described by Montgomery and Dymock (1961), and Beutler *et al* (1963). And Glutathione peroxidase activity in tissue homogenates was carried out according to Habig *et al* (1974), respectively using commercial kit purchased from Bio-Diagnostic, Dokki, Giza, Egypt.

Estimation of thyroid hormones

Serum of thyroid hormones level was measured using ELISA technique; serum TSH, Total T3, T4, Free T3 and Free T4 were determined according to LIAISON using reagent kits purchased from Diasorin Company in Germany.

Determination of MDA

Malondialdehyde (MDA) is the most abundant individual aldehyde resulting from lipid peroxidation in biological systems and was determined according to the chemical method of Draper and Hadley (1990).

The lipid peroxidation level was calculated in nM MDA per gram liver tissue according to the following formula:

MDA (nmol g⁻¹) = [$\{A_{535} \times 10^9 / (1.56 \times 10^5) \times 10^3\} \times AD\] \times 10^{-1}$. Where $1.56 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{L}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ = extinction coefficient of MDA, AD = Assay dilution (10) [0.5 ml homogenate + 4.5 ml working reagent].

Determination of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase activity

Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase activity was measured according to the modified chemical method of Tsakiris *et al* (2004).

Na⁺/K⁺ ATP-ase activity was calculated using the formula

$$[\text{ATP ase activity (nmol/g of tissue)} = \frac{\text{A sample} \times 0.64 \times 1.0 \times 60.0}{\text{A standard} \times 10 \times 10}].$$

Statistical analysis

Comparisons between means carried out using one way ANOVA and followed by post hoc Duncan test at level of $p \leq 0.05$ using statistical analysis system (SAS) program software; copyright (c) 1998 by SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.

Results

Results of this study revealed that *Melissa officinalis* ethanolic extract (MEE) and hypothyroidism animal groups hadn't any unfavorable effects on the glucose level. HB level (which decreased significantly in hypothyroidism group) improved markedly towards normal level after administration on MEE or Eltroxin[®]. Animals treated with the *Melissa officinalis* ethanolic extract didn't disturb the body weight gains, while hypothyroidism-induced rats showed a significant increased in BWG in compare to normal ones. In contrast, treatment of induced-hypothyroidism rats with either Eltroxin[®] or MEE improved the rate of body weight gain(BWG) in compare to hypothyroidism-induced rats (Table 1).

Data in table (2) showed that hypothyroidism animals induced a significant increase in serum TSH level accompanied with a significant decrease in T3, T4, FT3 and FT4 levels and mostly vice versa was in regard to MEE group when both were compared with control group. Favorably, administration of hypothyroidism animals with either Eltroxin[®] or MEE significantly ameliorated the levels of all thyroid hormones (TSH, T4, T3, FT3 and FT4) in compared to hypothyroidism group.

The obtained data showed that both MEE and hypothyroidism groups didn't disturb the levels of liver function parameters. Moreover, treatment of hypothyroidism animal group with Eltroxin[®] drug deteriorated most of liver functions as it raised significantly the activity of aminotransferase enzymes (ALAT and ASAT), while treatment with MEE did not (Table 3).

The results in table (4) showed insignificant increase in serum urea and creatinine level in both hypothyroidism and MEE treated groups when compared with control group, on contrast serum uric acid showed significant increase ($p \leq 0.05$) in both hypothyroidism and Hypothyroidism+ Eltroxin[®] treatment groups when compared with control. While Calcium level showed a significant decrease in hypothyroidism group when compared with control group. With respect to (Table 5), treatment of normal or hypothyroidism rats with

MEE or Eltroxin[®] did not deteriorate serum total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL or LDL values when compared with control group.

Similarly, MEE didn't damage the liver oxidative stress status as MDA, NO, GSH, GPx and ATPase levels when compared to the control group; while hypothyroidism induced a significant elevation ($p \leq 0.05$) in MDA and NO levels coupled with a significant reduction in the antioxidant potential (GSH),(GPx) and (ATPase) activity in compare to control group. On the other side treatment of hypothyroidism group, with either MEE or Eltroxin[®], recorded marked improvements in the oxidative stress status; MEE performed antioxidant potential higher than did Eltroxin[®] (Table 6).

Table 7 shows oxidative stress status of kidney tissue, the results illustrated that administration of MEE didn't deteriorate the levels of kidney as MDA, NO, GSH, GPx and ATPase while hypothyroidism group recorded a significant elevation ($p \leq 0.05$) in MDA and NO levels coupled with a significant reduction in the voltage of antioxidant buttery (GSH),GPx) and ATPase activity in compare to control group. On the other side, treatment of hypothyroidism group with either MEE or Eltroxin[®], recorded marked improvements in the kidney oxidative stress status; MEE performed antioxidant potential higher than did Eltroxin[®].

Table 1. serum Glucose level , HB percent and BWG level in control hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-treated animals groups.

Groups	parameters	Glucose (mg/dL)	HB (g/dL)	BWG (g/100g)
Control		102±9.5 ^A	12.2±0.1 ^A	54±2.8 ^A
MEE		107±10 ^A	11.9±0.3 ^A	54±3.1 ^A
Hypothyroidism		118±6.5 ^A	10.1±0.2 ^B	63.6±2.4 ^B
Hypothyroidism + Eltroxin [®]		98±3.9 ^A	11.7±0.2 ^A	50±9.7 ^C
Hypothyroidism + MEE		105±15 ^A	12.7±0.2 ^A	42±1.6 ^A

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Table 2. Serum T₃, T₄, FT₃, FT₄ and TSH levels of control, hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-treated animals groups.

Groups parameters	T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (ug/dL)	FT3 (pg/mL)	FT4 (ng/dL)	TSH (uIU/mL)
Control	55± 4.48 ^C	4.6 ± 0.2 ^C	1.9± 0.14 ^C	1.2± 0.15 ^{AB}	1.1± 0.24 ^B
MEE	89± 1.3 ^A	7.4± 0.2 ^A	4.0± 0.04 ^A	1.41± 0.06 ^A	0.9± 0.1 ^B
Hypothyroidism	37± 1.49 ^D	2.89±0.3 ^D	1.3± 0.1 ^D	0.22± 0.04 ^C	5.8± 0.9 ^A
Hypo + Eltroxin [®]	75± 7.0 ^B	7.1 ± 0.7 ^B	2.77±0.2 ^B	1.01± 0.05 ^B	2.3±0.2 ^C
Hypo + MEE	52± 2.0 ^C	6.77 ± 0.8 ^B	2.3± 0.1 ^C	1.11± 0.12 ^B	1.9±0.04 ^C

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Table 3. Liver functions of control, hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-treated animals groups.

Groups par ame ters	ALAT (U/L)	ASAT (U/L)	Proteins (g/dL)	Albumin (g/dL)	T. Bill (mg /dL)	D. Bill (mg /dL)	IND Bill (mg /dL)
Control	19.6±3.9 ^A	29.6±4.9 ^A	7.5±1.2 ^A	3.5±0.3 ^A	0.7±0.1 ^A	0.1±0.01 ^A	0.6±0.01 ^A
MEE	22.6±3.1 ^A	27.6±2.5 ^A	7.3±1.8 ^A	3.7±0.3 ^A	0.6±0.02 ^A	0.1±0.01 ^A	0.5±0.02 ^A
Hypothyroidism	21.5±2.5 ^A	30.5±1.9 ^A	6.9±1.5 ^A	3.4±0.2 ^A	0.7±0.03 ^A	0.1±0.15 ^A	0.6±0.2 ^A
Hypo+Eltroxin [®]	26.6±1.9 ^B	37.6±2.0 ^B	7.1±2.2 ^A	3.4±0.3 ^A	0.6±0.1 ^A	0.1±0.01 ^A	0.5±0.21 ^A
Hypo + MEE	22.0±2.6 ^A	30.0±3.0 ^A	7.4±2.0 ^A	3.5±0.2 ^A	0.7±0.1 ^A	0.1±0.05 ^A	0.6±0.12 ^A

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Table 4. Kidney functions and Calcium level of control, hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-treated animals groups.

Groups	parameters	Urea (mg/dL)	Creatinine (mg/dL)	Uric Acid (mg/dL)	Calcium (mg/dL)
Control		26.0±4.8 ^A	0.9 ± 0.1 ^A	2.4±1.8 ^A	9.5±0.2 ^A
MEE		25.4±2.8 ^A	1.0 ± 0.1 ^A	2.6±1.1 ^A	9.6±0.3 ^A
Hypothyroidism		24.0±2.5 ^A	0.8 ± 0.2 ^A	3.1±1.2 ^B	8.6±0.2 ^B
Hypo + Eltroxin®		26.6±3.2 ^A	0.9 ± 0.2 ^A	2.9±1.2 ^B	9.1±0.2 ^A
Hypo + MEE		28.5±1.0 ^A	1.1 ± 0.2 ^A	2.4±1.9 ^A	9.0±0.2 ^A

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Table 5. Lipid profile levels of control, hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-treated animals groups.

Groups	parameters	Cholesterol (mg/dL)	Triglycerides (mg/dL)	HDL (mg/dL)	LDL (mg/dL)
Control		159±6 ^A	112±0.1 ^A	38 ±1.9 ^A	99±2.4 ^A
MEE		157±5 ^A	111±0.3 ^A	36±2.6 ^A	99±2.6 ^A
Hypothyroidism		155±6 ^A	117±0.2 ^A	40±2.4 ^A	92±3.1 ^A
Hypo + Eltroxin®		152±8 ^A	115±0.2 ^A	39±3.1 ^A	90±2.9 ^A
Hypo + MEE		161±7 ^A	117±0.2 ^A	37±2.2 ^A	101±3.2 ^A

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract.

Table 6. Liver tissue homogenate MDA, NO, GSH, GPx and ATPase levels in control, hypothyroidism, and hypothyroidism-MEE treated animals groups.

Groups \ parameters	MDA	NO	GSH	GPx	ATPase
	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)
Control	51±1.1 ^A	9.8±1.9 ^A	1.7±0.04 ^A	3035±110 ^A	175±20 ^A
MEE	48±10.8 ^A	8.7±2.0 ^A	1.9±0.20 ^A	2979±44 ^B	174±21 ^B
Hypothyroidism	158±3.2 ^C	14.3±0.8 ^B	1.1±0.10 ^A	2162±93 ^C	151±12 ^C
Hypo + Eltroxin [®]	71±3.4 ^B	11.5±0.7 ^B	1.5±0.04 ^B	3455±64 ^A	220±10 ^A
Hypo + MEE	66±6.7 ^{AB}	10.7±2.5 ^A	1.6±0.02 ^{AB}	3574±181 ^A	235±22 ^A

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Table 7. Kidney tissue homogenate MDA, NO, GSH, GPx and ATPase levels in control, hypothyroidism and hypothyroidism-MEE treated animals groups.

Groups \ parameters	MDA	NO	GSH	GPx	ATPase
	(nmol /g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)	(nmol/g)
Control	96±7 ^A	14±0.3 ^A	1.8±0.0 ^A	3257±59 ^A	153±5 ^A
MEE	89 ±7 ^A	15±1.4 ^C	1.7±0.02 ^A	3347±87 ^B	157±6 ^B
Hypothyroidism	154±4.3 ^C	25±0.9 ^B	1.2±0.03 ^C	2862±197 ^A	140±14 ^A
Hypo + Eltroxin [®]	81±11 ^B	23±0.9 ^A	1.5±0.03 ^B	2988±426 ^C	166±10 ^C
Hypo + MEE	78±14 ^B	17±1.4 ^D	1.6±0.01 ^B	3064±253 ^C	186±5 ^B

All data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Data were subjected to one-way ANOVA followed by post hoc Duncan) test. Within the same column, means with different superscript letters are significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. MEE is Mellisa ethanolic extract, Hypo is Hypothyroidism.

Discussion

Thyroid hormones have an important role in the regulation of energy metabolism and mitochondrial activity Martinez *et al* (2001). Propylthiouracil (PTU) is a thioamide anti-thyroid drug. It has been used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism for more than half a century; it can induce a hypothyroidism status Sener *et al* (2006). So it has been frequently used to create an animal model of hypothyroidism Hapon *et al* (2003).

In hypothyroid model, serum concentrations of total triiodothyronine (T3), total thyroxine (T4), free triiodothyronine (FT3) and free thyroxine (FT4) were significantly decreased, and serum thyroid-stimulation hormone (TSH) concentration was markedly

increased than in normal rats. Our results revealed a significant increase in TSH, accompanied with significant decrease in thyroid hormones these findings go with the results of Umezu *et al* (2016) who suggested that PTU performing its anti-thyroid effects through inhibiting the iodine oxidation and ionization of the monoiodotyrosine, preventing the coupling stage in the process of thyroxin production, so it suppresses thyroid hormones synthesis by blocking thyroid peroxidase activity Fumarola *et al* (2010).

Hypothyroidism is a state of increased oxidative stress, MDA and NO is a marker of lipid peroxidation, to measure oxidative stress Baskol *et al* (2007). Our results showed marked increase in both liver and kidney MDA and NO levels in hypothyroid modeled rats; this result is in accordance with the results of Dardano *et al* (2006) and Coria *et al* (2009).

Different defensive mechanisms that protect against the free radical damage have been characterized in various cellular localizations, including the endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, plasma membrane, peroxisomes and cytosol Littarru *et al* (1994). Enzymes such as GSH, GPx, ATPase and transition-metal binding proteins, such as transferrin, ferritin (that considered as iron carrier), prevent the production of inactivate free radicals, so GPx activity and other antioxidants as GSH decreased during hypothyroidism as antioxidants and also accompanied with hemoglobin deficiency as a result to ferritin depletion Baltaci *et al* (2014) these results are matches with the present study that show an increase in the level of livers' and kidneys' MDA and NO; this could be due to hypothyroidism-induced oxidative stress and a decrease level of GPx, ATPase and GSH and hemoglobin (ferritin) as antioxidants or free radical scavenging agents when compared with control group.

It was reported that serum level of ASAT and ALAT were markedly increased in hypothyroidism Umezu *et al* (2016). Liver aminotransferases abnormality, that might indicate subclinical liver injury, is a common event after PTU administration Liaw *et al* (1993) and Carrion *et al* (2010). PTU was found to increase the voltage of oxidative stress that affect hepatocyte integrity and causes an minimal increase in serum liver enzymes (ALAT and ASAT) accompanied by minimal depletion in serum total protein and albumin in hypothyroidism molded animals when compared with normal ones.

In the present study showed non-significant in Serum total and direct bilirubin levels while the result in contrary with increased Serum total and direct bilirubin levels due to PTU and hypothyroidism; these results are cope with Williams *et al* (1993). Similarly, PTU-induced hypothyroidism had been reported to be accompanied by low a renal changes in serum creatinine and urea levels; in addition, the results of this study showed decreasing in serum calcium level matched with a significant increase in serum level of uric acid when compared with the control group. These changes might be due to PTU-induced renal toxicity and are agreed with the results of Sarandol *et al* (2005).

The thyroid gland plays a critical role in the synthesis of fatty acids and the degradation of lipids Wang *et al* (2008); therefore, thyroid dysfunction is often associated with weight gain and elevated glucose levels Pucci *et al* (2000) and Luño *et al* (2015). Our results coordinate with that results which indicate an increase in body weight and minimal increasing in glucose levels.

Serum level of total cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL was raised significantly coupled with a marked reduction in serum HDL as a consequence to hypothyroidism; this could be attributed to the elevated oxidative stress monitored from the significant raise in hepatic and renal lipid peroxidation (MDA) levels Erdem and Kara (2015). In contrary In the present study treatment of normal or hypothyroidism rats with MEE or Eltroxin[®] did not deteriorate serum total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL or LDL values when compared with control group may be causing short term of experiment.

In the recent years, importance is being given to herbal plants due to their effective therapeutic action and minimal side effects. *Melissa officinalis* is a plant cultivated in some parts of Iran. Its leaves are used in Iranian folk medicine for management of many disorders as it has high capacity of antioxidant properties through its chemical compounds including high amount of flavonoids, rosmarinic acid, gallic acid and phenolic contents Miraj *et al* (2017). Many studies demonstrated that the cytoprotective effect of lemon balm extracts seen in rats was partly due to free radical scavenging properties Luño *et al* (2015). Moreover, it could protect against oxidative damage induced by various pro-oxidant agents that induce lipid peroxidation by different processes. Thus, plant extracts could inhibit the generation of early chemical reactive species that subsequently initiate lipid peroxidation or, alternatively, they could block a common final pathway in the process of polyunsaturated fatty acids peroxidation, Dastmalchi *et al* (2008). consequently it was able, herein, to reduce liver and kidney MDA and NO. Also, it was reported that Melissa (Lemon balm) improves plasma levels of glutathione hormone and glutathione peroxidase and ATPase with a marked reduction in lipid peroxidation. Due to its iron (II) chelating activity, the extracts' antioxidant potential was increased Dastmalchi *et al* (2008).

Melissa officinalis containing flavonol glycosides and biflavone aglycones or chlorogenic acid type phenolics present in MEE, were responsible for the free radical scavenging activity; consequently the induced lipid peroxidation in rat significantly inhibited Ferreira *et al* (2006). *Melissa officinalis* L containing essential oils have good potential for antioxidant activity, It is a rich source of antioxidants, in particular from the group of phenolic compounds Capecka *et al* (2005) that can improve thyroid hormones; this result is in line with that of Yu *et al* (2018).

The results of this study suggested that *M. officinalis* extract decreased serum ASAT & ALAT as well as liver ATPase. This could be attributed to that *M. officinalis* is possessing strong antioxidant properties as it contains bioactive polyphenolic compounds Pereira *et al* (2009). that are among the most important anti-oxidants with ability to stabilize (through a mechanism of electron donation to the reactive radicals or oxygen species) and scavenge the oxidative radicals, consequently restore, not only liver functions but also, kidney functions; so serum creatinine, urea, uric acid and calcium levels improved. These results go with the results of many previous studies Carreón *et al* (2002); Ahmad *et al* (2002); Yoshikava *et al* (2003); Pyo *et al* (2004).

Active free radicals, such as superoxide anions and hydroxyls, are capable of removing hydrogen atoms from the peripheral chains of saturated fatty acids in biologic membranes and resulting in lipid peroxidation (Kelly and Husband (2003) ; Nazari *et al* (2005)).

M. officinalis has compounds that can inhibit lipid peroxidation and its extract was found able to stabilize cell membrane and prevents the oxidation of membrane lipids; therefore, it reduced both renal and hepatic levels of MDA and NO. Also, polyphenolic compounds and flavonoids present in MEE can also revive the cells against glutathione depletion and protect them by increasing the capacity of anti-oxidant battery as it succeeded in restoring both liver and kidney glutathione level as well as the activity of glutathione reductase, glutathione peroxidase and catalase (Sanz *et al* (1998); Al-Qarawi *et al* (2002); results are cope with the results of Saija *et al* (1995& 2005) and Pereira *et al* (2009).

Our results illustrated that indicated that MEE ameliorated total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL cholesterol and HDL serum level; this finding agonist that of Pereira *et al* (2009) and Ashtiyani *et al* (2011); this result confirmed, in self, by the reduction in lipid peroxidation (MDA and NO) level in both liver and kidney tissues; Moreover, by the increased glutathione hormone, glutathione peroxidase and ATPase levels in both tissues. These results are in accordance with Bolkent *et al* (2005). Also, the study showed improvement in the body weight gain and blood glucose level; and are in agreement with the results of Ali *et al* (2014).

In conclusion, The present investigation confers new information on the ameliorative mechanism of the *Melissa officinalis* ethanolic extract (MEE) against PTU-induced hypothyroidism; this anti-hypothyroidism therapeutic potential could be attributed to the ability of MEE to attenuate the oxidative stress, inhibit lipid peroxidation, prevent GSH decline and enhance the enzymatic antioxidant defenses therefore, ameliorate the binding capacity of iodine in the thyroid tissue.

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دراسات على التأثير العلاجي لنبات الميليسا (بلسم الليمون) علي ذكور الجرذان المحدث بها خلل في الغدة الدرقية

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من

^١دكتور الفسيولوجيا الطبيه المركز القومي للبحوث^٢ أستاذ دكتور الفسيولوجي قسم علم الحيوان كلية العلوم جامعة الأزهر^٣ مدرس الفسيولوجيا الطبية المركز القومي للبحوث استاذ مساعد الفسيولوجي قسم علم الحيوان كلية العلوم جامعة الأزهر

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم إمكانات التحسن في مستخلص نبات الميليسا باستخدام الايثانول (٩٦٪) ضد قصور الغدة الدرقية. بعد التأقلم، تم تقسيم ذكور الجرذان إلى خمس مجموعات. المجموعة (١) ذكور الجرذان الطبيعية، والمجموعة (٢) الجرذان الطبيعيه التي تعالج لمدة ٦٠ يوما بمستخلص نبات الميليسا بتركيز 75mg/kg، والمجموعة (٣) الجرذان الناجمه عن القصور في الغدة الدرقية، والمجموعة (٤) الجرذان المحدث بها خلل في الغدة الدرقية والمعالجة عن طريق الفم باستخدام التروكسين 100ug/kg، و المجموعة (٥) الجرذان المحدث بها خلل في الغدة الدرقية والمعالجة عن طريق الفم باستخدام مستخلص الميليسا بتركيز 75mg/kg ثم أظهرت النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها أدى إلى انخفاض في هرمونات الغدة الدرقية وتؤثر سلبا على الكبد وأنسجة الكلى وكذلك تدهور وضع الأوكسدة. كذلك نجح العلاج باستخدام مستخلص الميليسا في تحسين وظيفة الغدة الدرقية نحو المستوى الطبيعي دون أي آثار غير مواتية على فسيولوجيا الجسم لأنها تحتوي على العديد من المركبات الكيميائية النباتية الآمنة. في الختام، تمتلك مستخلص الميليسا فعالية كبيره ضد قصور الغدة الدرقية وخواص مضادة للأوكسدة.