

BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY HERBICIDE SENCOR IN ALBINO RAT *Rattus norvegicus* - ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE AND TRANSAMINASES CHANGES IN PLASMA (LIVER FUNCTION)

El-Mahrouky, Fatma S.; Fatma K. Khidr; A. A. M. Abou Hashem and T. M. S. Keshta
Plant Protection Research Institute.

ABSTRACT

Data showed non significant increases in ALT and AST activities throughout the tested periods when rats treated with 1/4 and 1/2 LD₅₀ Sencore herbicide .except at 5th week of the test , 1/2 LD₅₀ induced a significant increases in ALT and AST activities .Regarding to the ALP activity ,1/4 LD₅₀ induced a non significant decreases at 1st ,2nd and 4th week while at 3rd and 5th week showed a non significant increases at the same time 1/2 LD₅₀ induced a non significant increases except at 2nd week, there was non significant reduction in plasma ALP activity. Regarding to the bilirubin level ,1/4 and 1/2 LD₅₀ induced a non significant increases for all the tested periods except at 2nd week with 1/2 LD₅₀ exhibited a significant increases in total bilirubin.

INTRODUCTION

The rising consumption of currently used pesticides in developing countries has led to a number of problems such as insect resistance, toxicity to non-target organisms, environmental pollution, and the health hazards associated with pesticide residues. Accordingly, the side effects of herbicides toxicity on different animals were investigated. El-Deeb (1994) reported cyanox and lebaycide avicides induced a significant increases in the activity of serum alanine and aspartate amino transferase for house sparrow and pigeon .Abdel-Rahim *et al.* (1997) studied the effect of parathion on male albino rat and said the hepatic toxicity of parathion was evident through the hyperactivation of transaminases indicating a hepatic disorder and damage . El-Mahrouky *et al.* (2001) found that a gradually significant increases in plasma GOT,GPT and a constant significant decreases in ALP and total protein throughout the all experimental periods when house sparrow and palm dove treated with 1/4 LD₅₀ Methomyl (insecticide).

The present work aims to illustrate effect of sub-lethal doses (1/4 and 1/2 LD₅₀) Sencor herbicide on alanine amino transferase (ALT), A spartate amino transferase(AST), Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and total bilirubin in plasma of male Albino rat *Rattus norvegicus* at intervals 1,2,3,4,5 weeks post.treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The commercial herbicide : Metribuzin was obtained from Monsanto Company.

Chemical name: 4-amino -6 (1,1dimethyl)- 3-methylthio-1,2,4-triazin – 5(4H)
Trade mark : Sencor

Animals:

Male albino rat *Rattus norvegicus* (120-150g) body weight were obtained from Helwan breeding station ,Cairo . The animals were given standard diet and water adlibitum for 21 day before experiment .1/4 LD₅₀ (500mg /kg b.w.) oral administration was used daily for five weeks to the 1st group of animals and the second group were given 1/2 LD₅₀ 1000mg/kg b.w. Sencor. In addition to five rats left without treatment as a check control. Five animals from each group were sacrificed by decapitation at 1,2,3,4 and 5 week post. Treatment blood samples were collected from decapitated animals in the citrated centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes. plasma was pipetted in clean and dry test tube and frozen at 20° C till used for determination of alanine amino transferase (ALT), aspartate amino transferase (AST) , alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) and total bilirubin as indicator for liver function according to Reitman and Frankel (1957)for transferases ALT,AST and Goldbery and Belfied (1971) for ALP and Jendrassik (1938)for bilirubin .Statistical analysis was done using the student "t"test according to sendecor and Cochran(1967).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plasma transaminase activities of ALT, AST and ALP were determined as indicators of liver function

1- Change in plasma Alanine amino transferase (ALT) :-

The action of 1/4,1/2 of LD₅₀ herbicide Sencore is shown in table (1) Data revealed a non significant increases in ALT activity throughout all tested period except at 5th week post. Treatment. 1/2 LD₅₀ induced a significant increase. These results are in agreement with Abdel-Raheem et al (1986) who reported an increase in serum GOT enzyme in rats orally

Administrated with LD₅₀ rodenticide (Warfarin, Racumin) ,but on treatment with sub lethal dose of warfarin, a drastic increase in GOT and GPT levels at 15 days after treatment was recorded .Also Amer *et al.* (1994) found that acute oral curacron insecticide treatment caused an increase in the activity of GOT and GPT in liver of rat , while there was an increase in the activity of GPT and a decrease in GOT after chronic repeated doses in serum of rat .Mansour *et al.* (1995) found that effect of oral administration of phenobarbiton (PB) and /or alcohol decreased hepatic GPT and GOT activities. EL-Mahrouky et al (2001) reported a gradually significant increase in plasma GOT,GPT and constant significant decrease in ALP in house sparrow and palm dove at all intervals of the test .

2-Change in plasma aspartate amino transferase (AST) :-

Effect of herbicide Sencor 1/4 and 1/2 LD₅₀ on plasma AST is shown in table (1) .The results revealed a non significant increase in plasma AST activity at 1/4 LD₅₀ herbicide Sencor allover the tested periods except at 1st week there was a non significant decrease in plasma AST , while with 1/2 LD₅₀ ,a significant increases was recorded at 3rd and 5th week post treatment and a non significant increases at 1st ,2nd and 4th post treatment. These results are in accordance with that obtained by Hassanin (1994) who reported that rats treated with chronic lead acetate displayed a significant elevations in

serum aminotransferases enzymes GOT and GPT, However , the letter enzyme was highly affected in response to treatment than GOT. Also Abdel-Aziz *et al.* (1997) found that a highly significant increase occurred in SGPT activity at 14, 21 and 28 days post-treatment with 1/4LD₅₀ of Calciferol which induced a significant increase at 1st and 14th day post-treatment only .The possible mechanism involved in ALT and AST release may be due to tissue damage or due to increased synthesis or decreased catabolism of transaminases (Tordior and Van Heemstra-lequire (1980).

3-Change in plasma alkaline phosphatase (ALP) :-

1/4LD₅₀ herbicide Sencor induced a non significant reduction in ALP activity at 1st, 2nd and 4th week post-treatment as soon as a significant increase recorded at 3rd and 5th week post-treatment while 1/2LD₅₀ induced a non significant increases allover the tested periods except at 2nd week there was a non significant reduction table (1) these finding are in agreement with Levi *et al.* (1987) who reported that hypercalcemia caused a significant decrease in ALP due to effect of vitamin D on rat renal cells . the same results recorded by Abd EL-Raheem *et al.* (1986) , Guven *et al.* (1990), Hassanin (1994) , Abd EL-Aziz *et al.* (1997) who reported that acute 1/4LD₅₀ calciferol rodenticide induced a significant increase in serum ALP throughout all treated periods while 1/16LD₅₀ revealed a significant increase in its level at 1, 7 and 14 days post-treatment only .

4-changes in total Bilirubin :

Bilirubin is formed when hemoglobin is metabolized by the reticulo-endothelial system .Bilirubin is protein bound in plasma and conjugated in liver. Plasma bilirubin levels have been used as an indicator of liver function (Burtis, and Ashwood , 1994).Data in table(1) revealed that a non significant increase in plasma bilirubin with 1/4 LD₅₀ and 1/2 LD₅₀ Sencor allover the tested periods , except at 2nd week , there was a significant increase . These results are in agreement with Carpenter *et al.* (1961) .The increase in plasma bilirubin levels may be due to some causes of over production of bilirubin such as intravascular hemolysis . El-Mahrouky *et al.* (1997) revealed that total bilirubin was significantly increased in rats treated with single 1/4LD₅₀ calciferol at 1, 3 days while the changes were non significant in the rest period .Repeated 1/16 LD₅₀ calciferol induced a significant increase at 7, 14 and 21 days ,while at 1 and 3 and 28 days post-treatment , the changes were non significant .These changes may be due to defect in liver function produced from hepatocellular damage .At the same time Al-Sahhaf (1995) revealed that total bilirubin and creatinine showed a significant increase in treated toads with lannate .Also Abd el-Khalik (1985) indicated that non significant changes were observed in the values of serum total bilirubin of chicken affected by flocoumafen rodenticides. Also EL-Essely (2002) Found that there was a non significant increase in plasma AST ,ALT and ALP activity for male and female albino rat with 1/10 and 1/4 LD₅₀ of Chloropheacinone and Warfarine rodenticides while a marked decrease in the activity of AST,ALT and ALP in liver and kidney of male and female albino rats were recorded. EL-Mahrowky *et al.* (2003) revealed that total bilirubin was significantly increased in rats treated with herbicide Machete daily 1/4LD₅₀ at 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks post treatment.

Table (1): Effect of Herbicide Sencor on Liver function of Albino rat *Rattus norvegicus*

Days after treatment												
Parameters	Dose	Control mean \pm SE	7		14		21		28		35	
Plasma			mean \pm SE	%diff	mean \pm SE	%diff	mean \pm SE	%diff	mean \pm SE	%diff	mean \pm SE	%diff
ALT	1/4LD50	231.5 \pm 6.3	302.5 \pm 7.3	30.6	420.5 \pm 7.8	81.6	279.2 \pm 5.2	20.6	316.4 \pm 4.8	36.6	460.7 \pm 8.2	99.0
U/L	1/2LD50	231.5 \pm 6.3	335.2 \pm 9.8	44.7	464.4 \pm 7.8	100.6	327.2 \pm 7.8	41.3	42.7 \pm 4.3	73.9	538.1 \pm 5.2	132.4
AST	1/4LD50	212.1 \pm 6.4	210.2 \pm 7.8	-0.89	231.4 \pm 3.5	9.09	291.5 \pm 4.1	37.4	331.6 \pm 4.8	56.3	314.5 \pm 5.2	48.2
U/L	1/2LD50	212.1 \pm 6.4	525.2 \pm 4.5	18.9	312.5 \pm 6.5	47.3	338.6 \pm 5.7	59.6	402.4 \pm 6.6	89.7	454.2 \pm 9.0	114.1
ALP	1/4LD50	78.1 \pm 10.1	652.2 \pm 8.5	-15.8	67.1 \pm 8.1	-14.0	108.4 \pm 9.1	38.7	76.1 \pm 10.1	-2.5	87.5 \pm 9.1	12.0
U/L	1/2LD50	78.1 \pm 10.1	86.5 \pm 7.5	10.7	73.5 \pm 10.1	-5.8	83.5 \pm 10.2	6.9	115.1 \pm 7.11	47.3	135.0 \pm 12.1	72.8
Total Bilirubin	1/4LD50	0.31 \pm 0.1	0.47 \pm 0.1	51.6	0.52 \pm 0.1	67.7	0.68 \pm 0.05	119.3	0.88 \pm 0.09	183.8	1.08 \pm 0.1	248.3
mg/dl	1/2LD50	0.31 \pm 0.1	0.62 \pm 0.1	100.00	0.95 \pm 0.1	206.4	1.02 \pm 0.06	229.0	1.10 \pm 0.1	254.8	1.44 \pm 0.06	364.5

Each value equal mean \pm S.E. for 5 rat

P<0.05 significant

ALT =Albanine amino transferase

AST = Aspatate amino transferase

ALP = Alkaline Phosphatase

Rezk (2006) found that the effect of 1/3LD50 of zinc phosphide on aspartate amino transferase (AST) and alanine amino transferase (ALT) levels in the liver, kidney and plasma of the wild rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), *Rattus Rattus* and *A.cahirinus* were determined after 1/2, 1,2,4,7,10 and 15 day post-treatment, the levels of AST and ALT gradually decreased in both liver and kidney of 3 tested wild rat, *R.norvegicus* *R. rattus* and *Acahirinus* at the beginning of the test while the test while there were gradually increases after 7 days to 15 days .

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التغيرات البيوكيميائية الناتجة عن المعاملة بمبيد الحشائش سنكور على الفأر الأبيض الكبير-التغيرات الناتجة في مستويات بعض الإنزيمات ببلازما الدم وظائف الكبد
فاطمة شوقي المحروفي ، فاطمة كامل خضر ، عبد المقصود عبد المقصود محمد أبو هاشم و طلعت محمد سليمان قشطه
معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات -الفي -الجيزة

يهدف البحث الى دراسة تأثير مبيد الحشائش (سنكور) بجرعات تحت مميت - $1/2LD_{50}$ - $1/4LD_{50}$ على نشاط الأنزيمات الناقلة للامين (ALT, AST) والفوسفاتيز القاعدي (ALP) وأيضا قياس البيلروبين الكلي في بلازما دم الفأر الأبيض الكبير على فترات المعاملة ١،٢،٣،٤،٥ أسبوع بعد المعاملة

١-التغيرات في نشاط انزيم ALT, AST :-

لظهرت المعاملة ب ($1/4LD_{50}$ - $1/2LD_{50}$) زيادة غير معنوية في نشاط الإنزيم خلال فترات التجربة ما عدا عند الأسبوع الخامس كانت الزيادة معنوية عند المعاملة $1/4$ الجرعة المميتة للنصف.

٢-التغيرات في نشاط إنزيم الفوسفات القاعدية ALP :-

أحدثت $1/4$ الجرعة المميتة للنصف نقص غير معنوي عند الأسبوع الأول والثاني والرابع. في حين كان هناك زيادة غير معنوية في الأسبوع الثالث والخامس من المعاملة. في نفس الوقت $1/2$ الجرعة المميتة للنصف أحدثت زيادة غير معنوية في كل فترات التجربة ما عدا الأسبوع الثاني كان هناك نقص غير معنوي في نشاط الإنزيم ALP .

٣-التغيرات في البيلروبين الكلي :-

كل من الجرعتين أحدثت زيادة غير معنوية في مستوى البيلروبين الكلي في كل فترات التجربة ما عدا الأسبوع الثاني $1/2$ الجرعة المميتة للنصف أحدثت زيادة معنوية في محتوى البيلروبين الكلي .
وقد نوقشت النتائج في ضوء الأبحاث المنشورة .

قام بتحكيم البحث

كلية الزراعة - جامعة المنصورة
مركز البحوث الزراعية

أ. د/ فؤاد عبد الله حسام الدين شاهين
أ. د/ عبد الموجود عبد الله عسران