



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF *Nigella sativa* L. (BLACK CUMIN) SEED OIL
ON SODIUM VALPROATE-INDUCED NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS AND
BEHAVIOUR IN MICE MODEL***

BELLO SIRAJO SHIITU

FPSK(P) 2017 18



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By

BELLO SIRAJO SHIITU

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

August 2017

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis dissertation to Almighty Allah my creator, my source of inspiration, knowledge and wisdom. May His grace and benefaction be upon the noble prophet Muhammad (SAW), His household and close associates I also dedicate this work to my parents, siblings, wife and children, I pray that Allah Almighty bless you all.



Abstract of thesis presented to the senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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By

BELLO SIRAJO SHIITU

August 2017

Chairman : Professor Fauziah Othman, PhD
Faculty : Medicine and Health Sciences

Neural tube defects (NTDs) are the major congenital malformations of the central nervous system in humans. The universal occurrence of neural tube defects (NTDs) ranges from 0.5 to 12 per 1000 live births depending on the countries, with higher incidence in the developing countries; this accounts for 400,000 live births globally per annum. Women of childbearing age with epilepsy are often concerned about hazards of drug exposure during pregnancy and lactation. Valproic acid (VPA) an antiepileptic drug causes teratogenicity and embryo toxicity, when taken during pregnancy. Plant extracts has been in use to prevent and treat different diseases, *Nigella sativa* L. (NS) is a family member of the Ranunculaceae that has been in use as food additives to prevent different types of diseases. Effect of NS extract on central nervous system has been studied by many researchers and most of the studies have shown positive outcome and good benefit on the central nervous system. This study was done to evaluate the effects of NS oil extract on the prevention of sodium valproate-induced neural tube defects in mice, and the developmental impairment induced by sodium valproate exposure during intrauterine stage. Seventy five (60 female and 15 male), non-gravid ICR mice were used for the study. The mice at 7 weeks of age were allowed two weeks of adjustment in the animal house. In the first study, gravid mice were divided into five groups of six pregnant mice each. Group 1 was treated with VPA only at a dose of 600mg/kg daily, groups 2, 3 and 4 received VPA at a dose of 600mg/kg/day + 0.2ml of NS oil extract, VPA at a dose of 600mg/kg/day + 0.1ml of NS oil extract and 600mg/kg/day + FA 400µg, respectively. Group 5 mice were administered with 0.9% saline, and served as control. The dams were sacrificed on gestational day 15 and the embryos were harvested for physical examination and laboratory evaluation. The treatment regimens for Groups 1, 2, 4 and 5 were repeated in the second study, with the exclusion of Group 3. The offspring from these groups were assessed at 3-7 weeks

old for physical developmental milestones and evaluated for various behavioural tests. Muscle weakness, memory impairment and anxiety were ameliorated in the offspring that had been treated with NS oil extract plus VPA, compared to those treated with VPA only, and VPA + FA. Animals in the Control group did not have any evidence of muscular and memory deficits. Light microscopy histological evaluation illustrated that there were significant distortion in the architecture of the cell in the spinal cord in VPA only, and VPA + FA groups. There was no significant distortion observed in VPA + NS 0.2 ml group. Nuclear swelling and necrosis associated with VPA exposure seen on TEM images was significantly reduced by NS oil extract supplemented at 0.2 ml. The inhibition of histone deacetylase (HDAC) by VPA was significantly reversed in the VPA + NS 0.2 ml treatment group. In conclusion, this study demonstrated that administration of NS oil extract improved memory and learning abilities in offspring that had shown disabilities associated with prenatal exposure to sodium valproate. The NS oil extract is also beneficial in improving the muscular strength, and reversal of anxiety and behavioural deficits associated with *in utero* VPA exposure. It is postulated that the administration of NS oil extract prevented NTDs associated with prenatal VPA exposure, by reducing the inhibition of HDAC activity associated with VPA exposure.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**KESAN PELINDUNGAN MINYAK BIJI *Nigella sativa* L. (BLACK CUMIN)
KE ATAS KECACATAN TIUB SARAF DAN TINGKAH LAKU TERARUH
NATRIUM VALPROATE PADA MODEL MENCIT**

Oleh

BELLO SIRAJO SHIITU

Ogos 2017

Pengerusi : Profesor Fauziah Othman, PhD
Fakulti : Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan

Kecacatan tiub saraf (NTDs) adalah kecacatan kongenital sistem saraf pusat pada manusia. Kejadian sejagat NTD adalah sekitar 0.5 ke 12 insiden untuk setiap 1000 kelahiran, bergantung kepada negara, dengan insiden lebih tinggi di negara membangun. atau setara dengan 400,000 kelahiran global setahun. Wanita pada umur boleh mengandung yang mengidap epilepsi sering mengambil berat tentang bahaya dari ubat-ubatan yang diambil dalam tempoh mengandung dan penyusuan. Asid valproik (VPA), adalah sejenis ubat antiepileptik yang teratogenik dan boleh menyebabkan keracunan embrio jika diambil ketika mengandung. Pati tumbuhan telah digunakan untuk mencegah dan merawat pelbagai penyakit. *Nigella sativa* L. (NS) dari keluarga Ranunculaceae telah digunakan sebagai penokok diet untuk mencegah pelbagai jenis penyakit. Kesan pati NS atas sistem saraf pusat telah dikaji oleh ramai pengkaji, dan kebanyakan kajian menunjukkan kesan positif dan manfaat terhadap sistem saraf pusat. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk menilai kesan pati minyak NS dalam mencegah kecacatan tiub neural teraruh natrium valproate pada mencit, dan kecacatan perkembangan yang diaruh oleh pendedahan terhadap natrium valproat ketika dalam rahim. Tujuh puluh lima (60 betina dan 15 jantan) mencit ICR tak gravid digunakan dalam kajian ini. Mencit berumur 7 minggu dibiarkan untuk beradaptasi selama dua minggu di rumah haiwan. Kajian pertama menggunakan lima kumpulan rawatan yang terdiri daripada enam mencit bunting dalam setiap kumpulan. Kumpulan 1 diberi VPA sahaja pada dos 600mg/kg sehari, kumpulan 2, 3 dan 4 masing-masing diberi VPA pada dos 600mg/kg/hari + 0.2ml pati minyak NS, VPA pada dos 600mg/kg/hari + 0.1ml pati minyak NS dan VPA pada dos 600mg/kg/hari + FA 400µg. Mencit dari kumpulan 5 diberi 0.9% larutan salin dan bertindak sebagai kumpulan kawalan. Mencit betina dikorbankan pada hari bunting ke-15 dan embrio diambil untuk pemeriksaan fizikal dan penilaian makmal. Untuk kajian kedua, rawatan yang serupa dengan kajian pertama diberikan, tanpa kumpulan

yang dirawat dengan 0.1ml pati minyak NS. Anak dari kumpulan-kumpulan ini dinilai pada umur 3-7 hingga minggu untuk melihat tahap perkembangan fizikal dan untuk tujuan ujian tingkah laku. Kelemahan otot, gangguan ingatan dan kerisauan didapati berkurangan pada anak menceit yang mengambil minyak NS dengan VPA, berbanding dengan kumpulan yang hanya mengambil VPA dan VPA + FA. Sementara itu kumpulan kawalan tidak menunjukkan sebarang susutan kekuatan otot dan gangguan ingatan. Pemeriksaan histologi menunjukkan pengherotan yang signifikan pada bentuk sel saraf tunjang pada kumpulan VPA dan VPA + FA. Tiada pengherotan yang signifikan dicerap pada kumpulan VPA + NS 0.2ml. Pembengkakan nuklear dan nekrosis berikutan pendedahan kepada VPA yang dicerap dengan TEM berkurang dengan signifikan selepas rawatan dengan pati minyak NS pada 0.2ml. Rencatan histone deasetilase (HDAC) oleh VPA berbalik kepada paras normal dalam kumpulan VPA + NS 0.2ml. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini menunjukkan rawatan dengan pati minyak NS telah memberi kesan positif terhadap pemulihan keupayaan pembelajaran dan ingatan anak menceit yang didedahkan kepada natrium valproate semasa pranatal. Ia turut menunjukkan manfaat pati minyak NS dalam memperbaiki kelemahan otot, mengurangkan tahap kerisauan serta defisit perilaku yang berkait dengan autisme, selepas pendedahan pranatal kepada VPA. Rawatan dengan pati minyak NS telah mencegah NTD yang disebabkan oleh pendedahan pranatal kepada VPA, dengan mengurangkan rencatan aktiviti HDAC yang disebabkan oleh VPA.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 4 August 2017 to conduct the final examination of Bello Sirajo Shiitu on his thesis entitled "Protective Effect of *Nigella sativa* L. (Black Cumin) Seed Oil on Sodium Valproate-Induced Neural Tube Defects and Behaviour in Mice Model" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

Members of the Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

Mohd Nasir bin Mohd Desa, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Roslida binti Abd Hamid @ Abdul Razak, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Goh Yong Meng, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Bay Boon Huat, PhD

Professor
National University of Singapore
Singapore
(External Examiner)



NOR AINI AB. SHUKOR, PhD
Professor and Deputy Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 30 November 2017

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Fauziah Binti Othman, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Hamidon Bin Basri, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Faez Firdaus Jesse Abdullah, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Zolkapli Eshak, PhD

Lecturer
Faculty of Pharmacy
Universiti Teknologi Mara
(Member)

ROBIAH BINTI YUNUS, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies,
Universiti Putra Malaysia

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Signature: _____

Name of Chairman
of Supervisory
Committee:

Professor Dr. Fauziah Binti Othman

Signature: _____

Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee:

Professor Dr. Hamidon Bin Basri

Signature: _____

Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee:

Associate Professor Dr. Faez Firdaus Jesse Abdullah

Signature: _____

Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee:

Dr. Zolkapli Eshak

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Arachidonic acid
AChE	Acetylcholinesterase
AEDs	Antiepileptic drugs
AFP	Alfa fitoprotein
AMT	Amino methyl transferase
ANOVA	Analysis of variance
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
AtSD	Atrial septal defect
BCA	Bicinchoninic acid
BDMA	Benzyl dimethylamine
BMP4	Bone morphogenetic protein 4
BT-474	Breast ductal carcinoma cell
cDNA	complementary de-oxyribonucleic acid
CELSR1	Cadherin EGF LAG Seven-Pass G-Type Receptor 1
CNS	Central nervous system
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CP	Crossing point
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CYP450	Cytochrome P450
DDSA	Dodecyl succinic anhydride
DEPC	Diethylpyrocarbonate
DHA	Decosahexanoic acid (DHA)
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DTQ	Dithymoquinone.
EM	Electron microscopy
ELISA	enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
EPA	Eicosapentanoic acid
EPM	Elevated plus maze
EURAP	Prospective observational study of pregnancies with antiepileptic drugs
FA	Folic acid
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FPSK	Faculti Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan
FVS	Foetal Valproic syndrome
FZD3	Frizzled-3
GABA	Gamma-Aminobutyric acid
GADD45 α	Growth arrest and DNA damage 45 α
gas5	hypoxanthine-guanine-phosphoribosyl-transferase
GC	Gray Colum
GC-MS	Gas chromatography mass spectrometry

GD	Gestational day
GLDC	Glycine dehydroxylase
H ₂ O ₂	Hydrogen peroxide
H3	Histone 3
H4	Histone 4
HATs	Histone acetyltransferases
HDAC	Histone deacetylases
H&E	Haematoxylin and Eosin
HSR	Hypersensitivity syndrome reaction
IACUC	Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
ICR	Institute of Cancer Research
IP	Intraperitoneal
IQ	intelligence quotient
IUGR	Intrauterine growth restriction
MCF-7	Michigan Cancer Foundation-7
MDA-MB-231	Invasive ductal carcinoma cell line
MMC	Myelomeningocele
MNA	Methyl nadic anhydride
Mn	Manganese
MNRR	Malaysian national neonatal registry
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MTHFDIL	Methylenetetrahydrofolate Dehydrogenase
MWM	Morris water maze
NaVP	Sodium valproate
NOR	Novel object recognition
Nrf2	NF-E2-related factor 2
NS	<i>Nigella sativa</i>
NTDs	Neural tube defects
NCBI	National Centre for Biotechnology Information
O ₂ ⁻	superoxide radical
OD	optical density
OH	hydroxyl radicals
Pax-3	Paired Box 3
P53 protein	Phosphoprotein 53
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PBUH	Peace be upon him
Pgk1	Phosphoglycerate kinase 1
PH	potential of hydrogen
PND	Postnatal day
Psmb2	Proteasome Subunit Beta 2
PTZ	Pentylentetrazole
PVDF	polyvinylidene difluoride

Psa	pneumococcal surface adhesin
PTK7	Protein Tyrosine Kinase 7
RBC	Red blood cell
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RNase	Ribonuclease
rRNA	ribosomal ribonucleic acid
RT-PCR	reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
SAS	Subarachnoid space
SOD	superoxide dismutase
TEA	Triethanolamine
TEM	Transmission electron microscope
THir	Tyrosine hydroxylase immune-reactive
Tm	Annealing temperature
TQ	Thymoquinone
UCP2	Uncoupling protein 2
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United State of America
USD	United State dollar
UV	Ultra-violent
VANGL2	Van Gogh-Like 2
VPA	Valproic acid
VSD	Ventricular septal defect

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Neural tube defects (NTDs) are the major congenital malformations of the central nervous system in humans. The commonest forms of NTDs in humans are spinal bifida and anencephaly which occur due to the absence of closure of posterior and anterior neuropore respectively (Detrait *et al.*, 2005). Spinal bifida is sub-divided into: spinal bifida occulta, meningocele and myelomeningocele. The universal occurrence of NTDs ranges from 0.5 to 12 per 1000 live births depending on the country with higher incidence in the developing countries; this accounts for 400,000 live births globally per annum (Copp & Greene, 2010). Anencephaly, which is the second form of NTD in human is mostly incompatible with life and leads to stillbirth or early neonatal death, approximately half of the babies born with anencephalic have a life expectancy of few minutes to one day, only about one-quarter of the babies could live up to 10 days (Bower *et al.*, 2004). Risk factors of neural tube defects include; diabetes or obesity, and maternal use of medications such as antiepileptic drugs during early pregnancy (Grewal *et al.*, 2009). The aetiology of NTDs are complex, these involve a combination of genetic, nutrient, and environmental factors. Valproic acid (VPA) which is use in the treatment of epilepsy, migraines, and bipolar affective disorder. Is a well-established human teratogen (Bowden, 2009). Folic acid deficiency is also a known risk factor, and folate supplementation before and during early pregnancy may results in a decrease risk of neural tube defects (Ray *et al.*, 2002). The financial implications of managing neural tube defects pose a great burden on the families and patients affected. Women of childbearing age with chronic medical conditions such as epilepsy are often concerned about hazards of drug exposure during pregnancy and lactation. The avoidance of any medication after conception may often be unwise for maternal well-being due to the fact that the drug is beneficial for her condition. Proper prescription of drugs in pregnancy is a challenge and should provide maximal safety to the foetus as well as therapeutic benefit to the mother. Teratogens act with specificity in that they produce specific abnormalities at specific times during gestation (Adebisi, 2011). For instance, thalidomide produces limb defect (phocomelia), while valproic acid and carbamazepine produce neural tube defects (e.g. spinal bifida) (Adebisi, 2011). Teratogenic specificity also applies to species, for example, aspirin and corticosteroids have been found to be teratogenic in mice and rats but appear to be safe in humans (van Gelder *et al.*, 2010). The organization of proliferation and differentiation of the neuroepithelial cells is highly required for proper neural tube closure. Consequently, exposure to an agent that interferes with rapid cellular proliferation and interrupts discrete regions of differentiation and apoptosis of the neuroepithelial cells can possibly induce a NTDs. VPA is a histone deacetylase inhibitor; it is presently in clinical trials as an anticancer agent (Batty *et al.*, 2009). Its properties as an anticancer agent differ for different cell types and these include: growth arrest through arrest of cell cycle and decreased proliferation, apoptosis and anti-angiogenesis (Ellis *et al.*, 2009). Microarray studies of VPA intake during pregnancy have demonstrated an increase in the expression of genes

responsible for growth-arrest, such as *gadd45a* in the head region of the embryo. These suggest that neural tube defects may arise from inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis in the neuroepithelial cells (Okada *et al.*, 2005). Additionally, a study previously shows that embryonic *p53* protein expression increases just 3 hours after maternal VPA administration, this was localized to the embryonic somites (Di Renzo *et al.*, 2010). Some previous studies on VPA, shows that it increases reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation. ROS induces DNA double strand breakage in an in vitro study (Sha & Winn, 2010). ROS can cause macromolecular damage to some components like lipids, proteins, and DNA and alteration in embryonic signalling pathways, in the cells (Wells *et al.*, 2009).

Nigella sativa (NS) is a native annual flowering plant found in some part of Asia and southern Europe. The flower of NS contain some small black seeds and the seeds are the source of pharmacologically active component of NS (Keyhanmanesh *et al.*, 2013). These components include thymoquinone (TQ), ditimoquinone (DTQ) and nigellin, with thymoquinone been highest in concentration. In traditional medicine, NS has been used in the treatment of different type of sickness, such as hypertension, obesity, dysentery, fever, headache, and gastrointestinal problems. The prophet of Islam Muhammad (PBUH) said that NS can be used in the treatment of all kind of diseases except death and old age (Ali & Blunden, 2003). Previous experimental studies have shown that the extract of NS seeds have anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. It was also found that extract of NS is protective against oxidative damage in isolated rat hepatocytes (Kanter *et al.*, 2006a). Feeding neonate and juvenile with NS extract at an early stage is associated with improved memory and learning in rats (Beheshti *et al.*, 2015).

1.1 Problem statement

The universal occurrence of neural tube defects (NTDs) ranges from 0.5 to 12 per 1000 live births depending on the countries, with higher incidence in the developing countries; this accounts for 400,000 live births globally per annum. Women of childbearing age with epilepsy are often concerned about hazards of drug exposure during pregnancy and lactation. VPA, an antiepileptic drug that effective in women of child bearing age, has been well documented as a teratogen that causes NTDs on exposed foetus.

1.2 Rationale of the study

Pregnant woman that has chronic illness and are on medication has the risk of having a malformed foetus. Drugs such as sodium valproate use in the treatment of epilepsy can cause neural tube defects (NTDs). This study is to investigate the preventive effect of NS oil extract on neural tube defects induced by sodium valproate administration.

1.3 Research questions

1. Can co-administration of NS oil extract with sodium valproate prevent neural tube defect that can be induced by sodium valproate?
2. What will be the effect of NS oil extract on motor, memory and cognitive developmental impairment in the offspring induced by sodium valproate exposure during intra uterine life?

1.4 Research objectives

1.5 General Objectives

To study the effect of NS oil extract on prevention of sodium valproate induced neural tube defects in ICR mice.

1.6 Specific objectives

1. To investigate the effect of administering NS oil with Sodium valproate in prevention of Sodium valproate induced neural tube defect in ICR mice.
2. To determine the effect of NS oil on placental tissue damage induced by sodium valproate administration during pregnancy in mice.
3. To determine the effect of NS oil in reducing histone deacetylase inhibition activity in the embryo exposed to sodium valproate during pregnancy.
4. To evaluate the effect of NS oil on histological changes on neonatal neural tissue due to maternal sodium valproate exposure during pregnancy.
5. To determine the effect of NS oil in decreasing *gadd45a* gene expression in the embryo exposed to sodium valproate during pregnancy.
6. To evaluate the effect of NS oil on motor, memory and mental developmental impairment induced by sodium valproate exposure during intra uterine life.

1.7 Research Hypothesis

1. NS oil has no preventive effect on Sodium valproate induced neural tube defect when administered to pregnant ICR mice.
2. NS oil has no preventive effect on mental retardation associated with exposure to sodium valproate during intra uterine development on ICR mice offspring.

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