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PLATELET AND LEUKOCYTE-INCREASING EFFECTS OF *SYZYGIUM CUMINI* (L.) SKEELS (MYRTACEAE) LEAVES IN A MURINE MODEL

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ABSTRACT: Context: *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae) is popularly known to have various pharmacological and traditional uses. Prior to this study, there were no claims reporting its potential use for dengue by increasing platelet and leukocyte levels. **Objectives:** The effects of the methanolic extract of *S. cumini* leaves on the platelet and leukocyte levels were evaluated in Sprague-Dawley rats at doses 400 mg/kg and 800 mg/kg body weight. **Methodology:** The bioassay utilized 24 rats that were divided into four groups (n = 6) where hydroxyurea was used to induce depletion of platelet and leukocyte levels in all groups. After induction, oral treatment of methanolic extract was given daily to the treatment groups for six days. The platelet and leukocyte counts were measured before induction to get the baseline, after induction, and at the 1st, 3rd, and 6th day of treatment. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis was also conducted to identify the phenolic compounds present in the extract. **Results:** Results revealed that the methanolic extract of *S. cumini* caused an increase of platelet counts at both 400 and 800 mg/kg and an increase in leukocyte counts at 800 mg/kg. HPLC data identified catechin and rutin at concentrations 759.16 ppm and 142.24 ppm, respectively. **Conclusion:** *S. cumini* is a potential candidate for further research leading to the development of an herbal therapeutic agent for dengue.

INTRODUCTION: Dengue, the most important viral infection transmitted among humans by arthropod-borne, has remained to be a national epidemic in the Philippines and has been one of the leading causes of mortality in children (Philippine Department of Health, 2017). There is no quick dengue infection confirmation test, however, a complete blood count (CBC) might show characteristics such as thrombocytopenia and leukopenia¹.

During dengue infection, leukopenia or depletion of leukocyte count occurs because the virus infects epidermal dendritic cells which then migrate toward the lymph node and infect macrophages, monocytes, and other types of WBC². On the other hand, thrombocytopenia or decrease in thrombocyte count occurs because of virus induced bone marrow suppression, platelet destruction, and modulation of endothelial cells².

In a study by Rasool *et al.*, (2012)², an improvement of WBC count while platelet count is still below normal showed patient recovery suggesting that WBC production is a good indicator along with focus on platelet counts. Platelet counts decrease even after dengue virus replication has been stopped because the anti-

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dengue antibodies are still clearing infected platelets and because the chemokines that are produced by infected endothelial cells are still causing an effect.

In 2015, Dengvaxia® (CYD-TDV), developed by Sanofi Pasteur, became the first dengue vaccine to be licensed and approved in 19 countries. It was first licensed in Mexico for use in individuals 9 - 45 years of age living in endemic areas. CYD-TDV is a live recombinant tetravalent dengue vaccine, given as a 3-dose series on a 0/6/12 month schedule (WHO, 2016). After its approval, regional mass vaccination programs were launched in the Philippines and Brazil. Recently, however, after reassessment of data from the clinical trials, Sanofi Pasteur warned on November 29, 2017, that the vaccine is effective only to seropositive patients and that the vaccine had significantly a higher risk of more severe dengue and hospitalizations to seronegative patients. Because of this, the vaccination program in the Philippines was then suspended, with information released to World health organization by Sanofi Pasteur raising questions about future use of the vaccine ⁴.

Syzygium cumini, duhat in the Philippines, belongs to the family of Myrtaceae ^{5, 6}. There is no data available on its possible platelet- and leukocyte-increasing activity in dengue, however, one member of the Myrtaceae family, *Psidium guajava*, has been reported to have an anti-dengue activity and is said to be a rich source of flavonoids ⁷. Flavonoids are among the compounds to possess an anti-dengue activity according to Abd Kadir *et al.*, 2013 ⁷. In *S. cumini*, flavonoids represent the main group of phenolic compounds ^{8,9,10}.

Phenolic compounds were reported by Apostol *et al.*, 2012 ¹¹ to increase platelet counts in thrombocytopenic rats possibly due to antioxidant activity by using *Euphorbia hirta*, a traditional anti-dengue medicinal plant in the Philippines. Significantly, the total flavonoid content in the leaves of *S. cumini* were highest than other commonly utilized parts: seed and pulp ¹². Furthermore, the HPLC data by Ruan *et al.*, 2008 ¹³ in the methanolic leaf extract of *S. cumini* showed the presence of phenolic compounds such as catechin. Rohadi *et al.*, 2017 ¹³ also revealed that the HPLC data of the methanolic extract contains

polyphenols such as catechin and rutin, which according to their study, are correlated to the antioxidant activity.

Therefore, the presence of flavonoids in *S. cumini*, particularly in the leaves, and its reported antioxidant effect, laid foundation for the development of this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Reagents and Medical Supplies: All chemicals used, from extraction to phytochemical screening, were reagent grade and were purchased from ATR Trading system (Quezon City, Philippines). Blood collection tubes, syringes, needles gauge-27, and gavage tubings that were used for bioassay were purchased from Health Craft Medical Supply (Manila City, Philippines).

Plant Material: The leaves of *Syzygium cumini* were collected from a single tree, free of pesticide, during the third week of August 2017 at Novaliches, Quezon City, Philippines (14. 7215120 N, 121. 0519410 E) and were authenticated and certified by Dr. Cecilia I. Banag of the University of Santo Tomas Herbarium.

Using the procedures by Kamal (2014) and Banu and Cathrine (2015), the leaves were cleaned, air-dried at room temperature in a cool dry place away from direct sunlight, and finally ground to a coarse powder (2 kg). The 2 kg powder was then percolated and evaporated to dryness using rotary evaporator (Nanost™, Instruchem Inc.) under 40°C.

Thereafter, the extract was weighed giving a 7.51 % yield. The extract was then stored in an amber-colored bottle and was kept at 4 °C prior to succeeding experiments.

Experimental Animals: Twenty four (24) male Sprague-Dawley rats (190 - 250 g in weight) were used for *in vivo* assay. They were purchased from the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Taguig City, Philippines on the first week of September 2017 with receipt no. 1449897 and were housed at DOST animal laboratory under the science and testing department (STD) of the said agency. The animals were sheltered under environmentally controlled conditions of 22 ± 3 °C room temperature at 12 h light and 12 h dark cycle in a relative humidity of at least 30%.

The six rats that belonged in the same group were housed altogether in one plastic cage of 2 ft. length, 1.5 ft width, and 0.5 ft height and were identified by their markings on their tail. The rats were provided with conventional rodent chow pellets (Purina Mills Ltd., Philippines) and distilled water *ad libitum* and their bedding (rice hulls) was sterilized prior to use and was changed at least once a week. Before the bioassay at DOST-STD on the 2nd to 4th week of September 2017, the rats were acclimatized first for one week and were fasted overnight prior to this procedure.

In-vivo Anti-Thrombocytopenic and Anti-Leukopenic Assay: Bioassay was performed following the methods by Gammulle *et al.*, 2012 and Patil *et al.*, 2013¹⁴. Completely randomized design (CRD) was used in this study wherein it uses treatments that are assigned randomly to experimental subjects without restriction¹⁵. Two doses were used in this study which are 400 mg/kg and 800 mg/kg. These were calculated based on the reported median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of *S. cumini* which is 3,873 mg/kg. The calculated 1/5th and 1/10th doses based on the LD₅₀ were 774.6 mg/kg and 387.3 mg/kg, which were rounded off to 400 mg/kg and 800 mg/kg, respectively.

The twenty four (24) male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into four groups (n = 6) namely: group I as negative control, group II as positive control or toxicant group, group III as treatment group no. 1, and group IV as treatment group no.2, in which hydroxyurea (Krabonex®, Korea United Pharma, Inc.) was used to induce depletion of platelet and leukocyte levels in all the groups. Depletion was observed after 24 h of Hydroxyurea administration, as performed also by Gammulle *et al.*, 2012¹⁴.

After successful decrease in platelet and leukocyte levels as indicated by a significant mean difference in platelet and WBC levels of the groups **Table 1** and **2**, the study continued for a 6 day treatment. The following were done to the various groups: group I was administered with distilled water (10 ml/kg p.o.) for six days; groups II was given with hydroxyurea (15 mg/kg p.o.) for the first three consecutive days; group III was treated with *S. cumini* extract (400 mg/kg p.o.) for a period of six days along with hydroxyurea, but hydroxyurea was

only given for the first three consecutive days; and lastly, group IV was given with *S. cumini* extract (800 mg/kg p.o.) for a period of six days along with hydroxyurea, but hydroxyurea also was given only for the first three consecutive days. Blood samples were extracted five times through saphenous vein: before induction of thrombocytopenia and leukopenia (baseline); after the induction of thrombocytopenia and leukopenia (post-induction); 1st day of oral treatment; 3rd day of the oral treatment; and 6th day of oral treatment. Right after blood (0.5 ml) was obtained from rats, it was added to Microtainer® blood collection tubes and was brought to Advanced Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratories, Inc. at Muntinlupa City, Philippines for leukocyte and platelet counting.

Ethical and Legal Considerations: The pharmacological study protocol (DOST-IACUC reference number AR-2017-339) was approved by the institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and was further issued by the Philippine Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) an Animal Research Permit with BAI Registration Number LAF-018. The experiments were performed in accordance with the rules and regulations provided by the institutions mentioned above.

All animals received humane care, and the “Animal Welfare Act” of the Philippines was strictly observed. All throughout the bioassay, Tiletamine HCl + Zolazepam HCl (Zoletil®) 60 mg/kg (Virbac S.A. Laboratories, Philippines) as general anaesthetic was administered intramuscular before each blood extraction was performed. After the experiments, the animals were euthanized in a carbon dioxide chamber by the in-charge veterinarian of DOST and were disposed according to the protocols of the IACUC.

Statistical Analysis: This study employed different statistical analysis using SPSS version 21. Data were reported as mean ± standard deviation and p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant at 95% confidence. Inferential statistics was used to infer the characteristics of the population based on the estimates of a sample. The inferential statistics used was one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). One-way ANOVA statistical treatment was used to

measure the mean differences between treatments while Duncan test as post-hoc was used to determine the variant groups.

High Performance Liquid Chromatography:

Catechin, rutin, and quercetin were used as standards as performed by Rohadi *et al.*, 2017¹³ with a few modifications. Various concentrations of standards from Sigma Aldrich® were prepared from a stock solution. The wavelength for maximum absorption was 370 nm and the flow rate was maintained at 1 ml/min using HPLC instrument (Shimadzu™ LC-20AT/CBM-102). The plant sample was prepared using 2 mg dissolved in 10 ml HPLC grade methanol. The mixture was filtered and injected into HPLC column (Inertsil™ ODS-3V) using mobile phase of 75:25 methanol and distilled water at injection volume of 20 µl.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Determination of Platelet-Increasing Effect:

Table 1 shows the effect of plant extracts on thrombocytopenic rats. The data in the baseline level showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.836, this means that the values are the same. The data after induction also showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.984. The data after a day showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, and the positive control mean value decreases. The data after 3 days showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, the positive control mean score value decreases whereas ME 400 and ME 800 increase. Lastly, the data after 6 days showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, the positive control mean score decreases whereas ME 400 and ME 800 mean scores increase.

Moreover, the data of negative control showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.143. The data of positive control showed that

there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, as compared to the mean difference, the values decreases after 6 days testing. The data of ME 400 showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.001, thus the mean score increases after 6 days but as observed Day 3 has higher mean score value than day 6. Lastly, the data of ME 800 showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, thus the mean score increases after 6 days. Hence, both ME 400 and ME 800 showed a platelet-increasing activity.

As reported by Gammulle *et al.*, 2012¹⁴, hydroxyurea was effective in the depletion of platelets after 24 h due to bone marrow suppression and platelet destruction. In this study, a decrease platelet count after hydroxyurea administration was observed after 24 h. Furthermore, the platelet-increasing effect of *S. cumini* could be attributed to the antioxidant activity of the flavonoids present. Apostol *et al.*, 2012¹¹ reported that antioxidant activity counters platelet oxidation and platelet dysfunction and therefore maintains platelet lifespan and improves platelet count. Using Graphpad® Prism 7.03, the graph for the results of platelet counts is presented below:

The results of the mean platelet counts of control and experimental groups are presented in **Table 1**. **Fig. 1** shows a significant decrease in platelet counts after induction with hydroxyurea. The results also show that both ME 400 and ME 800 increased the number of platelet levels after treatment and that the activity is best at Day 3 for ME 400 whereas Day 6 for ME 800. This platelet-increasing effect is possibly be due to antioxidant activity. Also, since depletion of platelets is also caused by sequestration of platelets by the enlarged spleen¹¹, the platelet increasing effect of *S. cumini* may be due to induced contractions of the spleen since the juice of *S. cumini* is traditionally used in spleen enlargement¹⁶.

TABLE 1: MEAN PLATELET COUNT ($\times 10^9$ PER LITER)

Treatment Group	Baseline X±SD	Post-induction X±SD	1-Day X±SD	3-Day X±SD	6-Day X±SD	P-value
Negative Control	952.67 ± 222	542.33 ± 330	553.83 ± 403 ^b	520.67 ± 418 ^b	646.17 ± 129 ^b	0.143
Positive Control	985.17 ± 331	507.67 ± 109	92.33 ± 30 ^a	66 ± 23 ^a	42.5 ± 24 ^a	0.000
ME 400	886.83 ± 137	571 ± 285	843.17 ± 270 ^b	1626 ± 431 ^c	1417 ± 724 ^c	0.001
ME 800	891.83 ± 125	538.83 ± 326	883 ± 191 ^b	1328 ± 263 ^c	1337.83 ± 281 ^c	0.000
P-value	0.836	0.984	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Data are presented as mean ± SD, n = 6 per group. The values in the same column with different superscripts letters are statistically significantly (p<0.05).

TABLE 2: MEAN LEUKOCYTE COUNT ($\times 10^9$ PER LITER)

Treatment Group	Baseline X \pm SD	Post-induction X \pm SD	1-Day X \pm SD	3-Day X \pm SD	6-Day X \pm SD	P-value
Negative Control	8.97 \pm 1.13	6.15 \pm 0.67	7.82 \pm 2.25 ^b	7.45 \pm 1.67 ^{bc}	7.78 \pm 1.96 ^b	0.090
Positive Control	8.42 \pm 2.62	5.87 \pm 2.34	4.12 \pm 1.47 ^a	3.6 \pm 1.62 ^a	2.62 \pm 0.47 ^a	0.000
ME 400	9.12 \pm 2.24	5.53 \pm 3.60	8.58 \pm 1.91 ^b	5.6 \pm 2.24 ^{ab}	8.1 \pm 2.35 ^b	0.054
ME 800	9.57 \pm 2.41	5.52 \pm 1.42	8.75 \pm 0.77 ^b	8.92 \pm 1.73 ^c	9.03 \pm 3.32 ^b	0.021
P-value	0.836	0.956	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Data are presented as mean \pm SD, n = 6 per group. The values in the same column with different superscripts letters are statistically significantly (p<0.05)

Determination of Leukocyte - Increasing Effect:

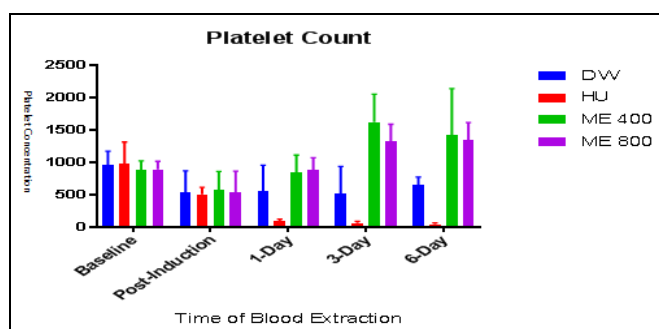
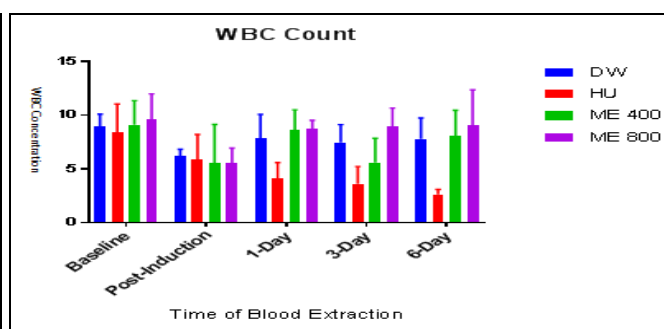
Table 2 shows the effect of plant extracts on leukocytopenic rats. The data in the baseline level showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.836, this means that the values are the same. The data after induction showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.956. The data after a day showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, and the positive control mean value decreases. The data after 3 days showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, the positive control and ME 400 mean score value decreases whereas ME 800 increases. The data after 6 days showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, based on the mean difference, the positive control mean score decreases whereas ME 400 and ME 800 mean scores increase.

Moreover, the data of negative control showed that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.090. The data of positive control shows that there

is a significant difference with p-value 0.000, as compared to the mean difference, the values decrease after 6 days of testing. The data of ME 400 shows that there is no significant difference with p-value 0.054, thus the mean score at day 3 decreases. The data of ME 800 showed that there is a significant difference with p-value 0.021, thus the mean scores increase after 6 days. Hence, ME 800 shows an anti-leukopenic activity.

In this study, hydroxyurea, as reported by Gammulle *et al.*, 2012¹⁴, caused the depletion of leukocytes after 24 h due to bone marrow suppression and platelet destruction. Similar to the platelet increasing effect of *S. cumini*, the leukocyte-increasing effect could also be attributed to the antioxidant activity of the flavonoids present. Also, since leukocytes can be synthesized in the spleen, *S. cumini* may have increased leukocyte levels due to spleen contractions¹⁶.

Using Graphpad® Prism 7.03, the graph for the results of WBC counts is presented below:

**FIG. 1: MEAN PLATELET COUNT ($\times 10^9$ PER LITER)****FIG. 2: MEAN WBC COUNT ($\times 10^9$ PER LITER)**

The results of the mean platelet counts of control and experimental groups are presented in **Table 2**. The figure above shows a significant decreased in leukocyte counts after induction with hydroxyurea. The results also show that ME 800 increased the number of leukocyte levels after treatment and that the activity is best at Day 6. Results reveal a dose-dependent effect because WBCs are produced from megakaryotes within 6 h 2 days while 4 - 6 days for

platelets². Hence, it is expected that a higher concentration is more effective because leukocytes have shorter lifespan than platelets.

Flavonoids Identification and Quantification Using HPLC: In this study, catechin, rutin, and quercetin were used as standards as performed by Rohadi *et al.*, 2017¹³. Below are their calibration curves:

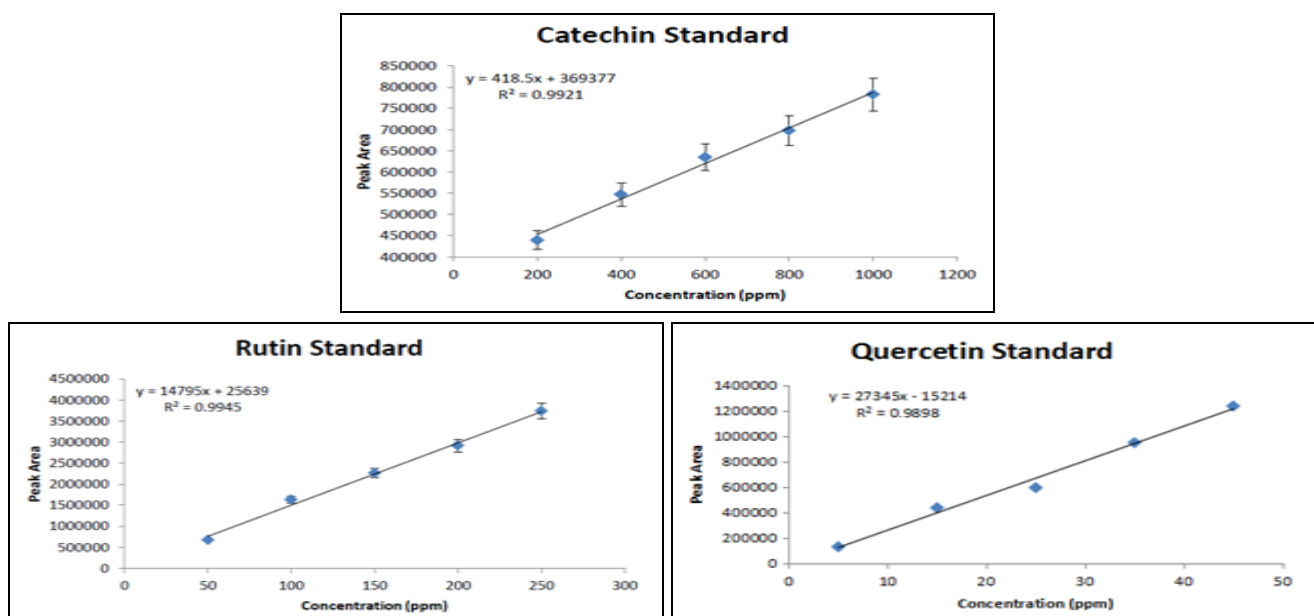


FIG. 3: HPLC STANDARD CURVES

From the calibration curve, the computation of standard concentration in the plant sample was done by using the linear regression equation, $y = mx + c$ where: y = peak area, m = slope, x = concentration, and c = intercept.

TABLE 3: HPLC PROFILING

Standard	Concentration (ppm)
Cathechin	759.16 ± 129.698
Rutin	142.24 ± 10.620
Quercetin	0

Data are presented as mean ± SD, n = 3 per group.

All experiments were carried out in triplicates. Results revealed that catechin and rutin were

present in the methanolic leaf extract having catechin as the constituent with highest amount followed by rutin.

On the other hand, there was no quercetin detected although numerous publications claim the presence of quercetin. This absence of quercetin may then apply to the study of Priya *et al.*, 2017 that the active principles or individual polyphenols in *S. cumini* may vary in their levels and contribution to efficacy depending on the source of the plant or its geographical location.

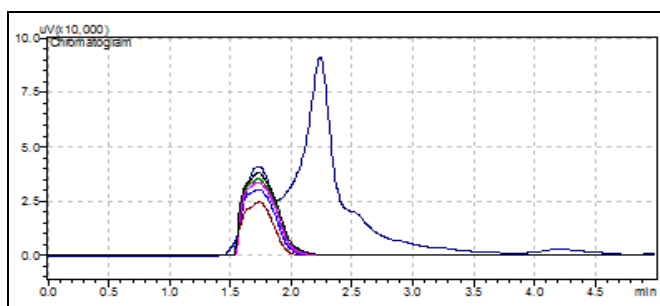


FIG. 4: OVERLAY OF STANDARD CATECHIN AND PLANT SAMPLE

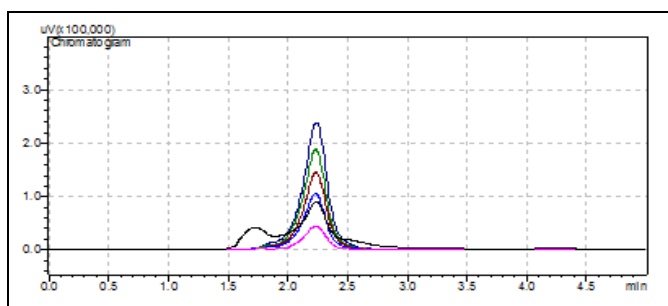


FIG. 5: OVERLAY OF STANDARD RUTIN AND PLANT SAMPLE

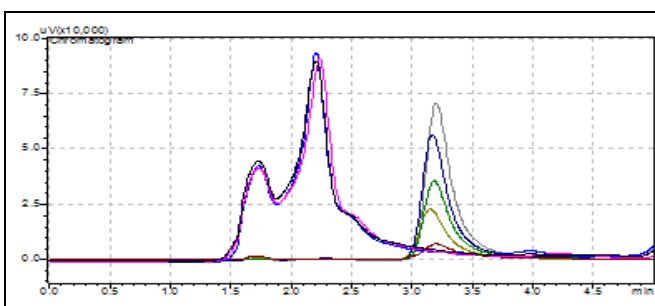


FIG. 6: OVERLAY OF STANDARD QUERCETIN AND PLANT SAMPLE

Also, the HPLC results above were similar with the HPLC results of methanolic *seed* extract by Rohadi *et al.* 2017¹³ where catechin and rutin are identified. A similar study by Ruan *et al.*, 2008¹⁰ had proven that the HPLC data of the methanolic leaf extract of this plant contained catechin which may be responsible for the antioxidant activity.

Based on the figures, the peaks of plant samples matched the peaks of catechin and rutin but did not match the peaks of quercetin. Hence, only catechin (759.16 ppm) and rutin (142.24 ppm) were present in *S. cumini* leaves.

Both catechin and rutin are flavonoids and are said to be strong antioxidants¹⁷. Antioxidant activity, according to Apostol *et al.*, 2012¹¹, counters platelet oxidation and platelet dysfunction and therefore maintains platelet lifespan and improves platelet count.

It must also be noted that in a Philippine study by De Paz *et al.*, 2015¹⁸, catechin, along with gallic acid, was identified in Tawa-tawa (*E. hirta*) using HPLC analysis. Tawa-tawa was proven to be effective in increasing platelet levels by^{11, 18, 19}.

Since catechin is found to be the most abundant bioactive in *S. cumini* methanolic leaf extract, it must be noted that catechin, compared to other flavonoids, is an aglycan and can be easily absorbed by the small intestine, while flavonoid glycosides have to be converted into aglycan form first. Also, catechin, compared to other flavonoids, is present in plasma even during conjugation metabolism. Plasma, the water part of the blood, is where WBCs and platelets are contained. Because of this, catechin can cause a significant increase in plasma antioxidant status¹⁷.

CONCLUSION: This study significantly claimed for the first time that the leaves of *S. cumini* (methanolic extract) can be orally active and effective in increasing WBC and platelets having catechin (759.16 ppm) and rutin (142.24 ppm) as the main bioactives present. Hence, it is a potential candidate for further research leading to the development of an herbal therapeutic agent for dengue.

Recommendations and Future Directions: The following are recommended to meet the gaps of the

study: the future researchers to isolate or identify the specific compound/s from *S. cumini* that exert/s the anti-thrombocytopenic and anti-leukopenic activities and since results are dose-dependent, it is recommended that a wider range of doses of *S. cumini* should be tested at a valid reference and to increase the number of test animals to be used.

Furthermore, it is recommended that future investigators should use other solvents and methods of extraction and to study the mechanism of action of *S. cumini* on how it increases platelet and leukocyte levels.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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