Preliminary Toxicological Evaluations of Polypeptide-K Isolated from *Momordica Charantia* in Laboratory Rats

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**Abstract**—This study examined the toxicological effects and safety of polypeptide k isolated from the seeds of *Momordica charantia* in laboratory rats. 30 male Sprague Dawley rats (12 weeks old, bodyweight 180-200 g) were randomly divided into 3 groups (1000 mg/kg, 500 mg and 0 mg/kg). Rats were acclimatized to laboratory conditions for 7 days and at day 8 rats were dosed orally with polypeptide k (in 2% DMSO/normal saline and the controls received the dosed vehicle only). Rats were then observed for 72 hours before sacrificed. Rats were anaesthetized by pentobarbital (50 mg/kg ip) and 2-3.0 mL of blood was taken by cardiac puncture immediately, organs (heart, lungs, liver, kidneys) were weighed and taken for histology. Organ sections were then evaluated by a histopathologist. Serum samples were assayed for liver functions (ALT and γ-GT) and kidney functions (BUN and creatinine). All rats showed normal behavior after the dosing and no statistical changes were observed in all blood parameters and organ weight. Histological examinations revealed normal organ structures. In conclusion, dosing of rats up to 1000 mg/kg did not have any effects on the rat behavior, liver or kidney functions nor histology of the selected organs.

**Keywords**—Polypeptide k, safety, histology, toxicology, *Momordica charantia*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

*MOMORDICA CHARANTIA* (MC) or bitter gourd/bitter melon in English, kerala in Hindi, paharkai in Tamil, pinyin in Chinese and peira in Malay is a climber belonging to family Cucurbitaceae. It is a plant widely cultivated in many tropical and subtropical regions of the world as food and medicinal plant [1], [2]. This plants has been extensively studied for its many medicinal properties which includes antidiabetic, antiviral, antitumor, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, antihelmintic, antimutagenic, antimycobacterial, antioxidant, antiumler, anti-inflammatory, hypcholesterolemic, hypotriglyceridemic, hypotensive, immunostimulant, and insecticidal, contraceptive, antimalarial, eczema, emmenagogue, pneumonia, psoriasis, rheumatism and scabies [3], [4].MC is most widely studied for its antidiabetic effect and all parts of the plant (fruit, seed, leaves, root and whole plant) have shown hypoglycemic activity [5]-[7]. It was studied in all normal, diabetic induced and genetically mutant laboratory animals. Many biologically active chemicals have been identified from all parts of MC that include alkaloids, fixed oils, glycosides, proteins, saponins, steroids, triterpenes and triterpenes [4]. Crude extract of MC showed a significant reduction in blood glucose, glycosylated haemoglobin, and an increase in plasma insulin in animals [8], [9] reported antidiabetic activity of MC that was similar to glibenclamide in diabetic rats. Isolated individual phytochemicals have also been tested such as Charantin, Polypeptide-p, momordin Ic, and oleanolic acid 3-O-glucuronide have shown more potent hypoglycemic activity than crude extracts [10], [11]. More recently, polypeptide-k is isolated from seeds of MC with high homology to human insulin and helps in rejuvenating pancreas and activates inactive insulin. It contains 18 standard amino acids in a single molecule and may help in reducing blood glucose level and prevention of diabetes [12]. Although numerous reports on MC various biomedical properties have been published, the toxicity/safety evaluation MC and especially its individual phytochemical is lacking. No large-scale studies have been undertaken to establish the safety of MC or its constituents. One study had revealed relatively low toxicity of all parts of MC in laboratory animals when extracts were ingested but severe hepatotoxicity and some death were observed given in high doses intravenously or intraperitoneally [13]. Therefore, the objective of this current study was to determine the toxicological effects of Polypeptide-k in rats especially towards the liver and kidney functions.

**II. MATERIALS AND METHOD**

Polypeptide-k (isolated from *Momordica charantia*) was generously given by Magna Bio-Laboratories, Malaysia). All other chemicals were of analytical grade from Sigma Chemicals (USA). 30 male Sprague Dawley rats (12-16 weeks old, bodyweight 180-200 g) were randomly divided into 3 groups. Rats were acclimatized to laboratory conditions for 7 days and at day 8 rats were dosed orally with polypeptide k (in 2% DMSO/normal saline at 500 and 1000mg/kg) and the controls received the dosed vehicle only. Rats were then observed for 72 hours before sacrificed. Rats were anaesthetized by pentobarbital (50 mg/kg ip) and 2-3.0 mL of blood was taken by cardiac puncture and rats were sacrificed by anaesthetic overdose. Immediately, organs (heart, lungs, liver,
kidneys) were removed, weigh and taken for histology. Serum samples were assayed for liver functions (ALT and γ-GT) and kidney functions (BUN and creatinine). All procedures were approved by the university’s animal care and use committee (ACUC). Data were expressed as mean ± SD. Data were analysed using analysis of variance. When interactions were significant, Duncan multiple post-test was performed. Values of p<0.05 was considered significant.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After oral dosing of rats with polypeptide-k or dosed vehicles, all rats revealed normal behavior of bright, alert and healthy for the duration of study. After sacrificed, organs were examined macroscopically and all were in good condition. Organ weights for all treatment groups were statistically similar to those of controls (Table 1). All organs which include the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys were statistically similar in weight and this is the first indicator of no adverse reactions induced by drug/chemicals [14].

![Fig. 1 plasma liver enzyme activity of polypeptide-k treated rats](image1)

*Values are mean ± SD (n=10). All values are not statistically significant (p>0.05) by analysis of variance.

![Fig. 2 plasma kidney enzyme activity of polypeptide-k treated rats](image2)

*Values are mean ± SD (n=10). All values are not statistically significant (p>0.05) by analysis of variance.

Previously, [15] reported significant increase in γ-glutamyltransferase and alkaline phosphatase in animals after oral administration of MC fruit juice and seed extract. But, this increase was not associated with significant histopathologic changes in the liver. In this present study, all liver parameters were normal. The liver toxicity of MC is absent when testing only one constituent of MC seed phytocompound, polypeptide-k. The hepatotoxic constituents of the seeds of MC have been removed by the process of isolation of polypeptide-k or other single constituent of MC as reported by [16].
Liver of (A) control rat, (B) 500 mg/kg Ppk dosed rat and (C) 1000 mg/kg Ppk dosed rat revealed normal histology. It is composed of hexagonal lobules with central veins and peripheral hepatic triads. Hepatocytes are arranged in trabecules running radially from the central vein. All hepatocytes have regular and contain a large spheroidal nucleus with a distinctly marked nucleolus and peripheral chromatin distribution. Only section (C) revealed moderate congestion. H&E, ×100.

In a small clinical trial, a single subcutaneous injection of pure protein (p-insulin) from MC to nine diabetic patients produced reduction blood glucose by 45% [17]. These were then repeated by [10]. Future clinical and safety work must be performed to further evaluate the efficacy and toxic potential of these purified phytochompounds prior to marketing or prescribing them to diabetic patients.

Interestingly, MC has been proposed as an antiviral and antineoplastic agent [18]. They have isolated a 30-kDa protein from MC seeds, MAP30, which has shown to have some positive results in vitro. However, there are no reliable human trials showing efficacy for these indications. Indeed, MC has an endless list of its biomedical/medicinal properties. All that are missing from theses are well structure clinical trials and toxicity evaluations. This current study revealed that polypeptide-k isolated from seeds of MC has no adverse effects when given orally at the dose of up to 1000 mg/kg.

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REFERENCES


