



The effects of *Urtica dioica* hydroalcoholic extract on the propylthiouracil induced hypothyroidism in rat

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypothyroidism is an important endocrine disorder determined by some depressed symptoms. *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae) is a medicinal plant which has been traditionally used for treatment of a wide range of decreased functions of different organs. In the current study, we aimed to evaluate the effect of hydroalcoholic extract of aerial parts of *U. dioica* on thyroid hormones in propylthiouracil (PTU)-induced hypothyroidism in rats.**Methods:** Forty-two male Wistar rats were randomly divided into 7 groups including control, PTU, different doses of *Urtica dioica* hydroalcoholic extract (UDHAE) treated and levothyroxine treated groups. The animals in various groups received water (control group) or water containing 0.1% W/V PTU and then injected saline (control group) or 25, 50, 100, 150 mg/kg UDHAE, respectively for 4 weeks. Positive control group was fed levothyroxine 0.5 mg/kg during the PTU treatment. Then, the blood samples were collected and the levels of thyroxine (T_4), triiodothyronine (T_3), free triiodothyronine (FT_3) and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) measured via the Elisa method.**Results:** The data showed that PTU decreased the blood level of thyroid hormones but increased TSH, significantly. The 50 or 100 mg/kg doses of UDHAE remarkably increased the blood level of T_3 and FT_3 . The 50 mg/kg doses of UDHAE increased the blood level of T_4 . None of the UDHAE doses showed significant change in the TSH levels. 25 and 150 mg/kg doses of UDHAE did not change the PTU- diminished level of thyroid related hormones.**Conclusion:** The findings suggest that 50 mg/kg dose of UDHAE has stimulatory effect on thyroid gland function and raises plasma T_3 & T_4 & FT_3 levels. UDHAE at the dose of 50 or 100 mg/kg could enhance blood level of T_3 and FT_3 perhaps by increase in T_4 to T_3 transformation. Higher doses of UDHAE could not increase the level of these hormones probably due to the presence of inhibitory materials.

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

The extract of *Urtica dioica*, in some especial doses reversed the PTU-induced T_3 diminution. The results show that it might be effective in hypothyroidism disease.**Please cite this paper as:** Abdolhosseinipoor F, Sadeghi-Dinani M, Hosseini-Sharifabad A. The effects of *Urtica dioica* hydroalcoholic extract on the propylthiouracil induced hypothyroidism in rat. J Herbmed Pharmacol. 2018;7(4):300-305. doi: 10.15171/jhp.2018.45.

Introduction

Thyroid hormones play an important role in the normal activity of all body tissues. Decrease in the thyroid hormone levels is known as hypothyroidism (1). It can occur because of the deficiency in iodine intake, thyroid gland lesions, autoimmune disorders and impaired activity of pituitary gland (2,3). The untreated hypothyroidism leads to a wide range of abnormalities including loss of energy, fatigue sensation, weight gain, dry skin, depression, behavioral fluctuations, hair loss, hands and face swelling and increased

cholesterol (4). For the treatment of hypothyroidism the levels of thyroid hormones should be elevated to normal levels. The common way is the replacement of them with administration of "levothyroxine"(5). Beside levothyroxine, some medications like supplementations or plants are used to help the treatment of hypothyroidism. These components could decrease the peripheral hypothyroidism symptoms or increase the production of related hormones (6-8). Although the well-known hypothyroidism medication, levothyroxine, shows an

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excellent efficacy, it causes different side effects like tachycardia, heat intolerance and tremor (9). So, the use of medicinal plants instead of levothyroxine, or along with it, in treatment of hypothyroidism for better outcome or decrease of its side effects, is attractive for the researchers (10). It has been shown that some plants like Guggulu (*Commiphora mukul*), Marshmallow (*Althaea officinalis* L.), *Rhodiola rosea*, *Commiphora Muku*, *Bacopa monnieri* (Water Hyssop) improve the hypothyroidism by involving different mechanisms (1,11-13).

Nettle or *Urtica dioica* is a famous medicinal plant that grows in the tropical and warm regions from May to September. Nettle consists of a wide range of chemical compounds including sterols, terpenes, coumarins, lignans, ceramids and fatty acids. The flowers, leaves, stem and root of Nettle are used for medicinal purposes (14). For a long time it has been employed for treatment of urological problems like kidney stones and prostatic hyperplasia (14,15). In addition, Nettle has antimicrobial, anti-arthritis and glucose lowering effects (16-19). In traditional medicine, Nettle is known as a plant with hot and dry nature (20). This type of plants is able to increase the metabolism and activity in the body. In other words it possibly can improve the symptoms of hypothyroidism (21,22). In addition it is believed that the sterols and coumarins compounds can change the thyroid hormone (23,24). The present study is going to evaluate the effect of hydroalcoholic extract of aerial parts of *U. dioica* on the level of thyroid hormones in PTU-induced hypothyroid in rats.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Male Wistar rats weighting 180 to 220 g were obtained from the animal house in Isfahan School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran. The animals were housed in polypropylene cages under standard laboratory conditions in a 12 h light/12 h dark cycles. The rats had free access to tap water and standard pellet diet.

Chemicals

Propylthiouracil (PTU) was purchased from Iran hormone Pharmaceutical Co, Tehran, Iran. The ELISA assay kits for measurement of serum T_4 , T_3 , FT_3 and TSH hormones were purchased from Pishgaman Sanjesh Research Co, Tehran, Iran.

Plant and preparation of extract

The aerial parts of *U. dioica* were gifted from Booidalaroo Co. (Qom, Iran). The firstly were evaluated and approved by an expert technician and then a voucher specimen of the plant was deposited in the herbarium collection of Isfahan School of Pharmacy.

The maceration method was used for preparation of hydroalcoholic extract. For this purpose, 1176 g of freshly

dried aerial parts of *U. dioica* were crushed and incubated with a mixture of ethanol: water (70:30) solvent at room temperature for four day. The product was filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure at 50°C in a rotary evaporator machine. The obtained extract was freeze-dried and 102.7 g powder was yielded.

Experimental protocol

Forty-two male Wistar rats were randomly divided into 7 equal groups. All of them except control group were treated with 0.1% W/V PTU via the drinking water for 4 weeks. In addition, they were treated according to the following schedule during the PTU exposure period:

Control: daily received i.p injection of saline for 4 weeks.

PTU: daily received i.p injection of saline for 4 weeks.

UDHAE treated: daily received i.p injection of 25, 50, 100 or 150 mg/kg doses of UDHAE for 4 weeks.

Levothyroxine: daily received 0.5 mg/kg levothyroxine by oral gavage for 4 weeks.

At the end of treatments, animals were slightly anesthetized and the blood samples were obtained from the angle eye vein. The plasma was separated and used for the further biochemical evaluations.

Measurement of plasma level of thyroid related hormones

The plasma level of T_4 , T_3 , FT_3 and TSH were measured via ELISA method using special kits (25). For determination of T_4 , 25 μ L and for T_3 , FT_3 and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), 50 μ L of sample was used. Fifty microliters of assay buffer and 50 μ L of conjugate solution were added and incubated for 60 minutes in room temperature. Then, the product was rinsed with rinsing solution, 5 times. After that 100 μ L of chromogenic substrate was added and kept in a dark place for 15 minutes. 100 μ L of stop solution was added and the plate was shaken by hand for 15-20 seconds. At the end, the absorption of samples was read at 450 nm.

Statistical analysis

The data were presented as the mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey post-hoc test using GraphPad Prism software version 4. The values of $P < 0.05$ were regarded to be statistically significant.

Results

Effect of PTU on the thyroid related hormones in rat

Administration of 0.1% PTU via drinking water for 4 weeks, significantly decreased the blood levels of T_4 , T_3 and FT_3 but increased the level of TSH compare to the control group ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 1).

Effect of *Urtica dioica* hydroalcoholic extract on the blood level of T_4 in rat

While 25, 100 and 150 mg/kg doses of *U. dioica*

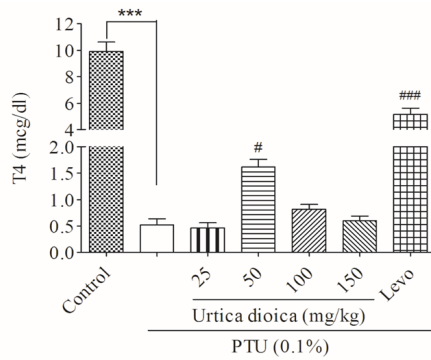


Figure 1. Effect of *Urtica dioica* extract on blood level of T_4 in PTU induced hypothyroidism. Values are presented as means \pm SEM (n=6). *** P < 0.001 versus saline control group, ### P < 0.001 and # P < 0.05 versus PTU treated group.

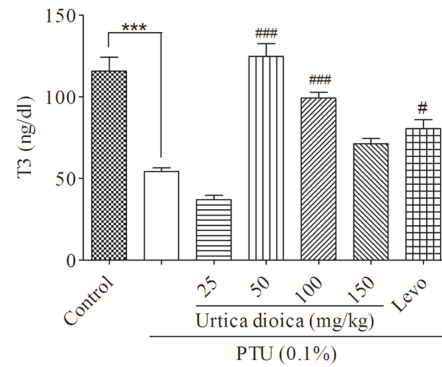


Figure 2. Effect of *Urtica dioica* extract on blood level of T_3 in Propylthiouracil (PTU) induced hypothyroidism. Values are presented as means \pm SEM (n=6). *** P < 0.001 versus saline control group, ### P < 0.001 and # P < 0.05 versus PTU treated group.

hydroalcoholic extract (UDHAE) did not change the level of PTU-induced diminution in T_4 , its administration at the dose of 50 mg/kg statistically increased the blood level of T_4 compared to the PTU-treated group (P < 0.05; Figure 1).

Effect of UDHAE on the blood level of T_3 in rat

Animal treatment with 50 or 100 mg/kg doses of UDHAE for 4 weeks caused remarkably increase in the blood T_3 level compared to the PTU- treated rats (P < 0.001). The low (25 mg/kg) or high (150 mg/kg) administered doses failed to prevent the PTU-induced decrease in the level of T_3 (Figure 2).

Effect of UDHAE on blood level of FT_3 in rat

A similar pattern of T_3 was occurred for the level of FT_3 . While the 25 or 150 mg/kg doses of UDHAE didn't show an elevating effect in the level of FT_3 compared to the PTU-treated group, 50 or 100 mg/kg of UDHAE significantly increased the FT_3 level which had been decreased by PTU (P < 0.001, P < 0.01, respectively) (Figure 3).

Effect of UDHAE on the blood level of TSH in rat

Although the PTU increased the blood level of TSH, none of the studied doses of UDHAE changed the level of TSH compared to the PTU group (Figure 4).

Discussion

The current study evaluated the effect of hydroalcoholic extract of *Urtica dioica* aerial part on the serum level of thyroid related hormones in hypothyroidism rats. In the PTU treated animals which received PTU from drinking water for 4 weeks, the serum T_4 , T_3 and FT_3 levels remarkably decreased and TSH level increased compared to that of control group. PTU is commonly used for the induction of hypothyroidism in the laboratory animals to evaluate the beneficial effects of agents in hypothyroidism treatment (26,27). PTU causes

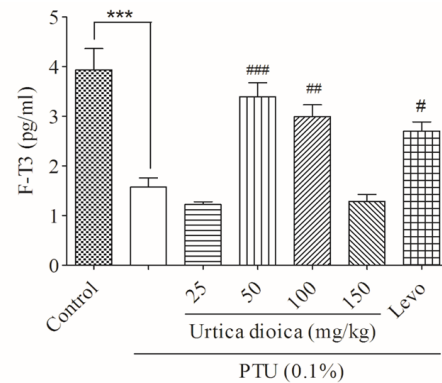


Figure 3. Effect of *Urtica dioica* extract on blood level of FT_3 in Propylthiouracil (PTU) induced hypothyroidism. Values are presented as means \pm SEM (n=6). *** P < 0.001 versus saline control group, ### P < 0.001 and ## P < 0.01 and # P < 0.05 versus PTU treated group.

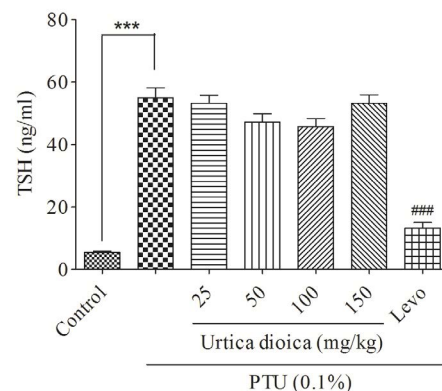


Figure 4. The level of TSH in propylthiouracil (PTU)-treated groups, alone or in combination with different doses of UDHAE and levothyroxine. Values are presented as means \pm SEM (n = 6). *** P < 0.001 versus saline control group, ### P < 0.001 versus PTU treated group.

hypothyroidism by inhibition of thyroperoxidase (TPO) which is a key enzyme in production of thyroid hormones (28). In the levothyroxine treated animals, levothyroxine could prevent the decreasing effect of PTU in T_4 , T_3 and FT_3 levels, also it prevented the increase in TSH level, indicating the animals and the method of measurement were reliable for this study. For the evaluation of UDHAE effect in different doses as well as its dose dependency on hypothyroidism, four increasing doses were chosen. This selection was according to the doses previously used to evaluate other effects of *U. dioica* like its antidiabetic effect (29,30).

UDHAE at the doses of 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg showed ameliorating effect in the PTU induced disruption of thyroid related hormones. This effect on T_3 and FT_3 was more significant than that of T_4 and TSH levels. On the other word, the levels of T_3 and FT_3 following administration of 50 and 100 mg/kg doses of UDHAE came back close to the normal level while T_4 level just showed a little increase compared to that of PTU treated animals. The level of TSH in different extract treated groups showed no significant effect compared to the PTU. The preventing effect against the hypothyroidism was most significant after 50 mg/kg dose of UDHAE. While the low dose of UDHAE did not show any ameliorating effect in the thyroid hormones levels, interestingly this effects were decreased following administration of the studied highest dose. The 150 mg/kg dose of UDHAE failed to prevent the hypothyroidism induced by PTU. From the findings, it can be deduced that UDHAE in especial doses can encounter to hypothyroidism by increase in transformation of T_4 to T_3 . Because the level of T_3 was near to the normal but the T_4 level did not significantly change, it can be supposed that if these doses of UDHAE increased the production of T_4 , all of them transformed to the T_3 form. The low dose of UDHAE was not enough to make any change in the thyroid related hormones. Also the studied high doses showed the opposite effect on the thyroid hormones compared to the moderate doses. This event illustrates that the anti-hypothyroidism effect of UDHAE do not follow a dose-dependent manner. The decreasing effect of the higher dose of UDHAE could be due to the presence of inhibitory components. These components overcome other benefit materials in this dose.

There are several phytochemical agents in the UDHAE. They include coumarins, stroles, triterpenes, ceramides and flavonoids (14). It has been previously reported that coumarin derivatives cause increase in the level of thyroid hormones which is in agreement to the current results (23). The specific mechanism of coumarins which increase the thyroid hormones is not well clarified.

In addition, the extract of *U. dioica* possesses a significant antioxidant property (14,31). This effect is resulted from the stimulating effect of extract on the antioxidant

enzymes like super oxide dismutase and catalase (32-34). Some of the improving effect of UDHAE against PTU induced hypothyroidism could be related to its antioxidant properties.

Evidence demonstrates that estrol compounds increase the activity of thyroid gland. The stroles could increase the activity of 5'-deiodinase which in turn enhances the conversion of T_4 to T_3 (11,24). This effect agrees the obtained current results on thyroid hormones in this study.

Interestingly the flavonoid compounds decreased the thyroid hormones by inhibiting the TPO which is the key enzyme in biosynthesis of thyroid hormones (35,36). It is supposed that the effect of flavonoids is dominant in the high doses of UDHAE which leads to the opposing effects on the thyroid hormone levels.

Based on the researches, steroid compounds cause reduction of proteins which transfer Thyroid Hormones in serums (37). Consequently, because of steroids available in *U. dioica* extract, reduction of T_4 , T_3 and FT_3 hormones in higher doses by reduction of proteins which transfer Thyroid Hormones is also justifiable.

Conclusion

The findings suggest that 50 mg/kg dose of UDHAE has stimulatory effect on thyroid gland function and raises plasma T_3 , T_4 and FT_3 levels. UDHAE at the dose of 50 or 100 mg/kg could enhance blood level of T_3 and FT_3 perhaps by increase in T_4 to T_3 transformation. Higher doses of UDHAE could not increase the level of these hormones probably due to the presence of inhibitory materials. In sum, UDHAE can affect the thyroid action and the effect of this herb on thyroid function depends on the doses which can be effective in treatment of thyroid disorders.

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Authors' contributions

AH: Statistical analysis, data interpretation, manuscript preparation. FA: Data collection, design of the study, literature search, funding collection. MS: design of the study, contributed to conducting the study. All read and confirmed the article ready for publication.

Conflict of interests

Authors declare no conflict of interests.

Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, misconduct, data fabrication, falsification, double publication or submission, redundancy) have been completely observed by the authors.

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