

Original Research Article

Study on the hypolipidemic effect of *Moringaoleifera* seeds based on zebrafish hyperlipidemia model

Abstract: Objective: Investigated the hypolipidemic effect of alcoholic extract of *Moringaoleifera* seeds using the zebrafish hyperlipidemia model. **Methods:** Using 0.3% egg yolk solution to feed zebrafish larval to construct the hyperlipidemia model. These larval fish in the model were treated with an extract of *Moringaoleifera* seeds for 2 days. Then, the tail vessels were observed after oil red O staining, and the accumulated optical density of lipids was analyzed. The body length, triglyceride (TG), and cholesterol (TC) levels were measured. **Result:** The accumulated optical density of lipids in the tail vessels of larval fish fed with 0.3% egg yolk was significantly higher than that of the blank group. The contents of TG and TC were also increased, indicating that the hyperlipidemia model was successfully established. After treatment with different concentrations of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract (10 µg/ml, 15 µg/ml, and 20 µg/ml), the staining attachment surface of vascular oil red O in the tail of hyperlipidemic zebrafish was significantly reduced by 42.8%, 63.3%, and 80.6% respectively. TG was reduced by 9.89%, 20.41%, and 26.40%. TC was reduced by 9.85%, 23.93%, and 33.80%. The data of each group were statistically significant (P<0.01). **Conclusion:** *Moringa* seeds had a significant hypolipidemic effect on zebrafish and had no significant effect on the skeletal growth length of zebrafish.

Keywords: zebrafish; hyperlipidemia; *Moringaoleifera* seeds; hypolipidemia.

1 INTRODUCTION

Moringaoleifera belongs to the family Moringaceae, genus *Moringa* Adans, native to the Himalayan region of northern India. It is a drought-tolerant and adaptable fast-growing tree species^[1-2] named *Moringaoleifera* because of its pungent roots^[3]. The seeds of the *Moringaoleifera* tree are rich in many active ingredients, such as oils, proteins, vitamins, and flavonoids^[4-5]. Recent studies have pointed out its effectiveness in hypoglycemia^[6], hypolipidemia^[7], and hepatoprotection^[8]. In this study, we investigated the efficacy of *Moringaoleifera* seeds in lowering blood lipids through a zebrafish hyperlipidemia model. This research can explore more effective options for applying this plant product in related nutraceuticals and foods.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Materials and reagents

The zebrafish (AB strain, six months old) and brine shrimp were purchased from Shanghai Fei Xi Biotechnology Company. Oil Red O and 1-Phenyl-2-Thiourea (PTU) were purchased from Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Technology Company. Propylene glycol, methylene blue, paraformaldehyde, and anhydrous ethanol were purchased from Chengdu Kelong Chemical Reagent Factory.

Atorvastatin calcium was purchased from Qilu Pharmaceutical Co. The total cholesterol and triglyceride test kit were purchased from Nanjing Jiancheng Biological Limited Engineering Institute.

2.2 Method

2.2.1 Hyperlipidemia model establish

The zebrafish were fed using the brine shrimp 3 times a day. In order to breed and hatch the larval, put male and female fish into a special breeding tank in the afternoon or evening, separate them with a

clapboard, remove the baffle the following day, collect fish eggs after fertilization, and wash them. Next, pour larval culture solution (including methyl blue and PTU) into the culture dish and put it into the incubator at 28°C. During fish hatching, the culture solution should be changed every morning and evening, and hatching should be completed in 2-3 days. Then the zebrafish larval around 5 days post fertilization (dpf) were fed with 0.3% egg yolk aqueous solution for 2 days. Furthermore, the enzyme activity and optical density were measured to judge whether the hyperlipidemia model was established successfully.

2.2.2 The Extraction of *Moringaoleifera* Seed

10g of hulled and properly crushed *Moringaoleifera* seeds. 200 ml of 70% ethanol was added into the powder and extracted at 90°C by reflux 3 times. The supernatant was filtered and concentrated by rotary distillation. The extract was dissolved with dimethyl sulfoxide(DMSO) to make 200 mg/ml of sample solution. Store in the refrigerator at 4°C for later use.

2.2.3 DMSO toxicity test

DMSO solutions of 0.05 µL/ml, 0.1 µL/ml, 0.25 µL/ml, 0.5 µL/ml, 1.5 µL/ml, and 4 µL/ml were prepared. 30 zebrafish of 6 dpf were placed at each concentration, treated for two days, and observed for mortality.

2.2.4 Determination of maximum tolerated concentration (MTC) of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract

180 zebrafish larval of 6dpf were randomly equally distributed in 6-well plates. The larval fish were fed with 10 ml of 100 µg/mL, 80 µg/mL, 50 µg/mL, 20 µg/mL, and 10 µg/mg of sample solution for 48 h. The toxicity phenotype and mortality of each group were observed.

2.2.5 Investigation of the hypolipidemic effect of *Moringaoleifera* seeds

After successfully establishing the model, zebrafish larval were equally distributed in five Petri dishes and given 0.24 µg/ml atorvastatin calcium (Positive control group), sample solution (high, medium, and low content, Sample group), and water (Blank group). The concentration of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract was lower than MTC. All groups were treated for 48h^[9].

2.2.5.1 Lipid optical densitometry

The zebrafish larval were fixed overnight with 4% paraformaldehyde. The fish was washed using 1% PBS three times for 5 min to remove the fixative. After that, the fish were incubated with 3% Oleoresin O for 12h at room temperature and protected from light, and then washed and removed the excess Oleoresin O dye^[10]. After decolorization, 10 zebrafish larval from each group were randomly selected and photographed under a light microscope, and data were collected. Image analysis was performed using image pro plus software^[11] to analyze and count the degree of oil red O staining in the tail vein of zebrafish. The above data will be used to evaluate the hypolipidemic effect of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract.

2.2.5.2 Body length measurement

The zebrafish larval was photographed with 0.5cm hair as a reference under the same frame.

2.2.5.3 Determination of triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol (TC) content

Forty zebrafish larval were randomly selected from each group, and saline was added according to weight (g): volume (µl) = 1:10^[12], and the supernatant was centrifuged for 10 min at 2500 rpm at 4°C. The TG and TC contents were determined by referring to the method written in the instructions of the TG and TC kits.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 DMSO toxicity and maximum tolerance of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract

Table 1 shows that no significant toxic manifestations were observed in zebrafish larval after the DMSO concentration was less than 0.5 µL/ml.

Table 1 Survival of zebrafish at different concentrations of DMSO

Group No.	Zebrafish larval number	DMSO concentration($\mu\text{L}/\text{ml}$)	Number of survivors
1	30	0	30
2	30	4	0
3	30	1.5	6
4	30	0.5	30
5	30	0.25	30
6	30	0.1	30
7	30	0.05	30

As shown in Table 2, nototoxicity was observed at the concentration of 10-20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract, with 30 survivors and 0% mortality; at the concentration of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 21 survivors and 30% mortality, and the concentration above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, all zebrafish died.

Table 2 Survival of zebrafish larval at different concentrations of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract

Group No.	Zebrafish larval number	Sample concentration / $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$	Number of survivors
1	30	0	30
2	30	800	0
3	30	300	0
4	30	100	0
5	30	50	4
6	30	40	2
7	30	30	21
8	30	25	27
9	30	20	30
10	30	10	30

3.2 Results of hyperlipidemia modeling

As shown in Table 3, 0.3% egg yolk solution feeding (Model group) was significantly better than the brine shrimp feeding (Control group), which meant the hyperlipidemia model was successfully established.

Table 3 Analysis results of lipid optical density and TG\TC content in zebrafish larval after treatment with egg yolk powder solution

Group	Processing	Total tail vessel lipid optical density	TG content (mmol/L)	TC content (mmol/L)
Blank group	No feeding	0	0.250	1.061
Control group	Brine shrimp feeding	727615	1.035	2.809
Model group	Feeding 0.3% egg yolk solution	1750050	3.455	7.193

3.3 Results of the investigation of the hypolipidemic effect of *Moringaoleifera*

By comparing the oil-red O staining of zebrafish larval (Figure 1), the blank group had a lot of oil-red O attachment from the posterior gills to the caudal end. The positive control group only saw a small area behind the gills attached by oil-red O. The sample group had oil-red O attachment from the posterior gills to the posterior end of the pectoral fin. However, the oil red O attachment area decreased with increasing concentration of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract.

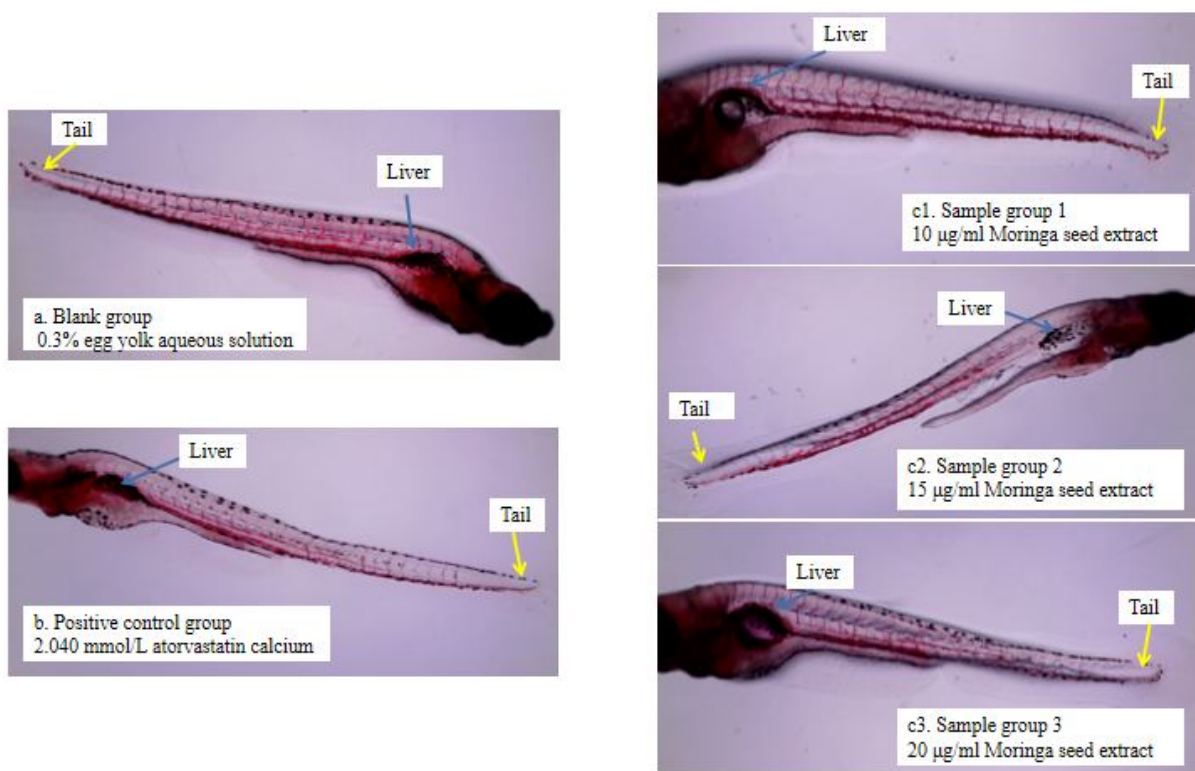


Figure 1 Comparison of oil red O staining of zebrafish larval

(The yellow arrows represent the caudal vessels attached by oil red O)

The cumulative optical density of each group was analyzed by Image Pro plus software, comparing the positive control group and the sample groups. The results (Table 5) indicated that atorvastatin calcium and moringaoleifera seeds have good lipid-lowering effects.

Table 4 indicated that zebrafish larval in 0.3% egg yolk aqueous solution could promote their skeletal growth compared to brime shrimp feeding. At the same time, no significant effect of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract was seen on their skeletal growth. The TG and TC levels were reduced in zebrafish larval after treatment with 2.040 mmol/L atorvastatin calcium and different concentrations of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract. It showed that *Moringaoleifera* seed extract could reduce zebrafish's triglyceride and cholesterol levels.

Table 4 Results of zebrafishlarval's lipid, body length, TG and TC analysis after treatment in each group

Group	Processing	Blood lipid reduction rate (%)	Body length variation (%)	TG content reduction rate (%)	TC content reduction rate (%)
-	Brine shrimp feeding group	-	-	-	-
Blank group	0.3% egg yolk aqueous solution	-	8.83%	-	-
Positive control group	2.040 mmol/L atorvastatin calcium	89.90%	-	44.41%	23.93%
Sample groups	10 µg/ml Moringa seed extract	35.40%	0.15%	9.89%	9.85%
	15 µg/ml Moringa seed extract	58.50%	0.51%	20.41%	23.93%
	20 µg/ml Moringa seed extract	78.00%	0.20%	26.40%	33.80%

4 Conclusion

Moringaoleifera seeds are rich in oil, protein, amino acids, sugar flavonoids, vitamins, and other chemical

components, which are the parts of the moringa tree with high nutrient content. The rich unsaturated fatty acids (linoleic acid and linolenic acid) in its oil can, in turn, control the cholesterol concentration and reduce the absorption of cholesterol. The zebrafish were fed a 0.3% egg yolk aqueous solution in this study. The differences between zebrafish in the treated and model groups with different concentrations of *Moringaoleifera* seed extract were compared mainly in terms of oil red O staining and TG and TC content detection. The results showed significant differences in the degree of oil red O staining and the levels of TG and TC between the two. The hypolipidemic effect of Moringa seeds on zebrafish was significant and had no significant effect on the skeletal growth length of zebrafish. The results of this study provide a theoretical basis for the development of future pharmaceuticals and health products centered on *Moringaoleifera* seeds in the field of obesity.

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