METHANOLIC EXTRACT FROM ACHILLEA ERIOPHORA L. LEAVES INDUCES CELL MIGRATION AND PROLIFERATION IN HUMAN FIBROBLASTS

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Achillea eriophora L., a member of the Asteraceae family, is a perennial herb with 30–60 cm erect stem, somewhat leaves up to 10 cm; and compact capitule with ligulate yellowish flowers. It is an endemic species in Khosravimehr province of Iran [1]. Different species of Achillea have been used in folk medicine against several diseases including skin inflammations, spasmodic and gastrointestinal disorders, and hepato-biliary complaints [2]. Proliferation and migration of fibroblast cells have a basic function in wound healing process. In this study the effects of methanolic extract from the leaves of A. eriophora on the migration and proliferation of the cells were evaluated.

Shade-dried leaves were subjected to extraction by absolute methanol (1:20 W/V) using maceration method at room temperature. Total phenol and flavonoid content in crude extract were measured by spectrophotometry [3]. The extract was evaporated under vacuum and the remaining powder was dissolved in DMSO and diluted in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM) for preparation of various concentrations. Cytotoxic effects of the extract were assessed by MTT assay. The proliferation of human fibroblast cells (HFF3) was monitored by a colorimetric method, and migration was assessed by the closure of a deformed area scratched in confluent monolayer cells [4]. Total phenolic contents were estimated as 1050.829 mg of gallic acid equivalents (GAE)/100 g of leaf dry weight and flavonoid contents as 216.56 mg of quercetin equivalents (QE)/100 g of leaf dry weight. Proliferation and migration of HFF3 cells were stimulated by low (0.1-0.8 μg/ml) and intermediate concentrations (1-30 μg/ml) of the extract, respectively.

References
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EFFECT OF DRIED HYDROALCOHOLIC TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRAECUM EXTRACT ON INSULIN RESISTANCE AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN METABOLIC SYNDROME PATIENTS

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Metabolic Syndrome is a set of risk factors that lead to diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and if not treated cause death because of this conditions. Metabolic Syndrome has a direct relation with Insulin Resistance and lipid metabolism disorders that is a background for cardiovascular diseases. In time treatment of risk factors can play an important role in prevention of cardiovascular diseases. Considering the health benefits of Trigonella foenum-graecum the purpose of this study was investigation the effect of dried hydroalcoholic Trigonella foenum-graecum extract on insulin resistance and risk factors of cardiovascular disease in patients with metabolic syndrome. Methods: Study was Conduct as a double-blind clinical trial on 50 patients with metabolic syndrome. Patients divided in two groups randomly, treatment group which receive 2 capsules that contain 390 mg Trigonella foenum-graecum dried extract and control group that receive placebo for 3 months. Evaluation of diet, anthropometrical, biochemical, systolic and diastolic measurements were investigated, laboratory biochemical’s like fasting insulin, total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-C, HDL-C, hs-CRP and IL-6 after 12 hour fasting were measured, for statistical analyses use pair t-test chi square test and ANOVA regard to variant type. Results: Comparison two groups in end of study shows that Trigonella foenum-graecum extract reduced significantly total cholesterol, insulin resistance, systolic blood pressure, IL-6 and hs-CRP in treatment group compare to control. But no significance change was seen on weight, waist circumference, and diastolic blood pressure. Triglyceride, LDL-C and HDL-C Conclusion: use of dried hydroalcoholic Trigonella foenum-graecum extract can be effective in reducing some cardiovascular risk factors in patients with metabolic syndrome without significant effect on anthropometric indexes.
در کنگره ملی گیاهان دارویی که در روزهای ۲۷ و ۲۸ اردیبهشت ماه سال ۱۳۹۱ در مرکز هماهنگ‌ریزی بین‌المللی جهانی کیش برگزار گردید، شرکت نموده و مقاله خود را تحت عنوان "METHANOLIC EXTRACT FROM Achillea eriophora L. LEAVES INDUCES CELL MIGRATION AND PROLIFERATION IN HUMAN FIBROBLASTS" به صورت سمپارسی ارائه نمودند.

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National Network for Research and Technology on Medicinal Plants
National Congress on Medicinal Plants
16 & 17 May 2012-Kish Island

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Hereby, it is certified that Ms. Fatemeh Khosravita-bar has participated in the National Congress on Medicinal Plants held on 16 & 17 May 2012 in the International Conferences Hall on Kish Island. She also presented an article under the following title:

Methanolic Extract from Achillea Eriophora L. Leaves Induces Cell Migration and Proliferation in Human Fibroblasts

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July 16, 2016