

Anti-Hyperglycemic and Hypoglycemic Activities of 80% Methanol Extract and Solvent Fractions of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst Ex Benth. (Lamiaceae) Leaves in Mice

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Background: Globally, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus is rising. Due to the scarcity, high cost, and many adverse effects of modern treatments, traditional medicine is commonly used in rural areas to treat a variety of illnesses, including diabetes mellitus. The aim of this study was to assess the antihyperglycemic and hypoglycemic effects of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst ex Benth leaves.

Methods: A crude methanol 80% extract's and its solvent fractions' effects on healthy, oral glucose-given, and STZ-induced diabetic mice were examined. Swiss albino mice of either sex were assigned into sixteen groups, each containing six mice, for the OGTT and hypoglycemia tests. Male mice were used in the study, and they were divided into groups for the negative control (citrate buffer for diabetic mice), the normal control (Tween 2%), the test groups, and a positive control (glibenclamide) for the antihyperglycemic test in STZ (200 mg/kg body weight)-induced diabetic mice.

Results: A crude 80% methanol extract of 200 mg/kg effectively lowered blood glucose levels ($p < 0.05$) and none of the fractions extracts caused hypoglycemia shock in norma mice. The aqueous residue at 100, 200, and 400 mg/kg, the n-butanol fraction at 100 and 200 mg/kg, and the chloroform fraction at 200 mg/kg demonstrated higher glucose tolerance in orally glucose-loaded mice ($p < 0.05$). The crude 400 mg/kg of an 80% methanol extract, 100 and 200 mg/kg of the n-butanol fraction, 200 and 400 mg/kg of the chloroform fraction, and 5 mg/kg of glibenclamide significantly reduced blood glucose levels in STZ-induced diabetic mice ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The current research demonstrates that a crude 80% methanol extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst ex Benth leaves, as well as its solvent fractions, significantly reduce blood sugar levels in mice that are healthy, loaded with glucose, and streptozotocin induced diabetic mice.

Keywords: blood glucose, diabetes mellitus, glibenclamide, hyperglycemia, *Ocimum lamiifolium*, oral glucose tolerance test, streptozotocin

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a serious, complex, and heterogeneous metabolic disorder that has been proved to be a non-curable but controllable chronic burden, with its prevalence increasing worldwide. It is characterized by periods of hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance that impair the ability of cells to secrete insulin or cause tissues to become less sensitive to insulin.¹⁻³ An absolute or relative lack of the hormone Insulin causes the illness to show symptoms and signs of osmotic diuresis, such as polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, calorie loss, generalized weakness, and polyphagia.^{4,5}

Over long-term diabetes, Mellitus progresses to micro- and macrovascular complications, which damage both small and large blood vessels, respectively.⁶ According to the American Diabetes Association,⁷ Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, gestational diabetes mellitus, and specific types of diabetes resulting from other causes are the four different types or classifications of diabetes mellitus. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), there were 415 million cases of diabetes among individuals' aged 20 to 79 in 220 countries in 2015. The number of cases is predicted to rise to 693 million by the year 2045, from 642 million in 2040 G.C.^{8,9} Ethiopia has the highest diabetes prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa, with 2.57 million (5.2% of adults aged 20 to 79) having the disease, according to the IDF's 2017 estimate. About 1.96 million (76%) of them do not even realize they have diabetes.¹⁰

The etiologies of diabetes mellitus are a composite of immunologic, environmental, and genetic factors.^{11,12} With no known cure and a steadily growing worldwide prevalence, there are conventional anti-diabetic drugs. However, studies showed these drugs have problems associated with adverse effects, availability, and affordability, which calls for looking for new alternatives from medicinal plants, one of which is the *Ocimum* species.^{13–15}

Ocimum is one of the largest genera in the Lamiaceae family, with over 150 species.¹⁶ It has been reported that *O. campechianum* has an antidiabetic effect in Trinidad and Tobago; *O. canum*, *O. gratissimum*, *O. sanctum*, and *O. tenuiflorum* have antihyperglycemic activity.¹⁷ *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst ex Benth is native to Ethiopia, where it is known as “dama-kassie” (in Amharic) and “anchabi” (in Afan Oromo). It is a 0.7 to 3 meter tall erect, highly branching subshrub or shrub with an indumentum of simple hairs. It is an evergreen perennial shrub with oppositely oriented, pubescent petiolate leaves (0.5–5 mm), thin at the base, and highly serrated leaf surfaces. Pinkish blooms are borne in racemes. It grows in gardens, along roads and streams, on bush area, on the edges of woods, and on grassland between 1200 and 2900 meters above sea level.^{16,18}

Terpenoids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, and steroids were found in ethanol extracts of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves during phytochemical study. *O. lamiifolium* is a common aroma-containing genus (family Lamiaceae) with a wide range of essential oils known for their therapeutic properties. Anti-stress, diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-pyretic, stomachache, anti-microbial, insecticidal, fungicidal, mosquito repellent, anti-aging, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-atherosclerosis, anti-apoptosis, anti-oxidants, hypoglycemia, and other properties have been demonstrated for essential oils. It is found throughout the tropics.^{19,20} The current study sought to assess the antihyperglycemic and hypoglycemic properties in mice of a crude 80% methanol extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst ex Benth leaf and its solvent fractions.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Swiss albino mice, males (20–35 g, 6–8 weeks old), were used for pharmacologic evaluations, while either sexes of the same weight and age were used for hypoglycemic effect and OGT tests. Mice were obtained from the animal house of the School of Pharmacy, the College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa University, and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI). Each animal utilized in this study received a regular pellet diet in addition to unlimited access to water. Animals were kept and cared for in a lab environment with a temperature of 22 ± 3 °C, the optimum humidity level, and a 12 hour dark and 12 hour light cycle.²¹

Plant Materials

Fresh leaves of *Ocimum lamiifolium* were collected in January 2020 from Ejere district, West Shoa zone, Oromia region, and EPHI. Samples of plant material were deposited in the national herbarium at the College of Natural and Computational Science, Addis Ababa University, after the leaves were identified and voucher number TT-001 was given by a botanist. Green leaves were then dried in the room at room temperature, away from direct sunlight. The dried leaves were ground manually into a fine powder using a traditional mortar and pestle called Mawkecha in Amharic. The powdered plant components were weighed before being stored at room temperature in dry, airtight plastic bags.

Equipment

Rotary vapor (BUCHI rotary vapor R-200 Switzerland), vacuum (BUCHI vac®-500 Switzerland), Erlenmeyer conical round-bottomed flask, biker, Separatory funnel, funnel (Griffin Germany), oven, analytical balance, refrigerator, Insulin syringe, gloves, plastic container, filter paper, lyophilizer (OPERON OPR-FDU-5012 KOREA), cotton cloth, nylon cloth, Whatman No. 1 filter paper, aluminum foil, mortar and pestle, measuring cylinder, stirrer, one touch A glucometer and blood glucose strip (Precisa) were employed for the experiments.

Drugs and Chemicals

Streptozotocin (Sigma Aldrich Germany), Chloroform (99.8%, Carlo Erba Reagent), n-Butanol (99%, Loba Chemistry Pvt. Ltd.), Citric acid anhydrous C₆H₈O₇ (Sigma Aldrich Germany), and Sodium Citrate (C₆H₅Na₃O₇·2H₂O) are used. In this investigation, distilled water, Tween 80% (Sigma Aldrich Germany), glucose powder, and Glibenclamide 5 mg (Reyoung Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) were also used.

Methanol 80% Extract Preparation

Techniques of cold method (maceration) extraction were used for the preparation of an 80% methanol crude extract. The 911.39 g of powdered leaves of *Ocimum lamiifolium* were soaked in 80% methanol (v/v) (air-dried leaf mixed with 80% methanol) for three consecutive days in an Erlenmeyer conical flask with occasional manual shaking every 30 minutes during the day. A one-to-five (1:5) solid-to-solvent ratio was used for maceration. The filtrates were then combined and filtered using Whatman No. 1 filter paper using a vacuum-pressurized suction filtration system after being filtered by folded cotton and nylon fabric. To effectively extract the plant material, the marc was re-macerated twice using extra-fresh 80% methanol. The methanol was then recovered from the extract by evaporating it under vacuum using Rota Vapor at 40 °C. The filtrates were then maintained in a deep freezer and lyophilized to remove the water.^{21,22}

Solvent Fractionation

The crude 80% methanol extract of dried leaves of *Ocimum lamiifolium* was fractionated with different solvents based on polarity index using a separatory funnel, resulting in chloroform and n-butanol fractions as well as aqueous residue. One hundred grams (100g) of crude methanol extract were taken and dissolved in 150 mL of distilled water. Then an equal amount of chloroform (150 mL) was added to it and shook gently, and pressure was released intermittently. This formed two layers; as chloroform is denser, it remained at the bottom and eluded first. The process was repeated over and over until a clear layer was obtained between chloroform and aqueous residue. The extract was then sequentially fractionated using the same volume (150 mL) of n-butanol until the extracting solvents were colorless. The solvents were recovered by Rota Vapor from the chloroform and butanol fractions after the fractionation process was complete. The n-butanol fraction and aqueous residue are separated and dried using a lyophilizer, while the chloroform fraction is dried in an oven at a low temperature. The dried extracts were then placed in different vials and kept in the refrigerator until used.^{21,23}

Induction of Diabetes

A highly selective pancreatic beta cell cytotoxic drug called streptozotocin (STZ) results in full beta cell necrosis and induces diabetes within 48 hours. On day 1, 4 hours prior to STZ administration, *ad libitum* was removed from all cages and only water was provided. STZ was dissolved in sodium citrate buffer, adjusted at pH 4.5, to a final concentration of 0.1M. Immediately after preparation, the STZ solution was injected i.p. into the mice at a dose of 200 mg/kg. Mice were then provided with food and a 5% glucose solution 6 hours after the administration of STZ for the next 24 hours to prevent death secondary to hypoglycemic shock. After 72 hours, mice with a fasting blood glucose level >200 mg/dL were considered diabetic and included in the study. Then they were randomly divided into different groups, and the bedding of the cages was changed every day to maintain the dryness of the cages for polyuric diabetic mice.^{24,25}

Grouping and Dosing of Animals

A hypoglycemic and oral glucose tolerance test study was done on ninety-six mice. For hypoglycemic and oral glucose tolerance tests, mice of either sex were divided into sixteen groups (each group contains six mice). Male mice were used for diabetic models as female mice are less sensitive to streptozotocin and insulin compared to male animals. Diabetic mice were randomly divided into eighteen groups (six mice per group). Group I (diabetic mice as a negative control) received 10 mL/kg of citrate buffer, Group II received Tween 2% in 10 mL/kg, and Group III (as a positive control) received 5 mg/kg of glibenclamide. Group IV–XVIII was treated with different doses of crude extract and fractions (aqueous residue, n-butanol, and chloroform). Controls were separate for all models. Extracts and fractions were administered at doses of 100, 200, and 400 mg/kg, respectively.

Blood Collection and Blood Glucose Level Determination

A mouse tail vein was punctured aseptically with scissors to obtain a blood sample, and the glucose levels were assessed by a blood glucose meter (Precisa), and results are expressed as mg/dL.^{21,25}

Hypoglycemic Effect of Methanol Extracts of *O. lamiifolium* Leaves and Fractions

Animals were weighed and sorted into sixteen groups, and their respective doses were computed. In comparison to the negative and positive groups, the hypoglycemic effects of plant extracts such as crude 80% methanol (v/v), chloroform fraction, n-butanol fraction, and aqueous residual delivered orally after fasting for six hours were studied in groups of normoglycemic mice. Blood was extracted from the mouse tail veins using a blood glucose strip after an aseptic cut was made with scissors. Blood sugar levels were measured using a glucometer prior to treatments (0 minutes), as well as 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours afterwards.

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

On mice that had fasted the night before, an oral glucose tolerance test was performed. Mice of either sex were randomly divided into sixteen groups. Tween 2%, glibenclamide, and extracts/fractions were administered to the negative control, positive control, and test groups, respectively. 30 minutes after each treatment, 2 g/kg of glucose solution was administered orally. At 30, 60, and 120 minutes, blood samples were obtained aseptically from the mouse tails.²⁵

Antihyperglycemic Activity of *O. lamiifolium* Leaf in Diabetic Mice

After 14 hours of overnight fasting, blood was obtained from STZ-induced diabetic mice at 0 hours (immediately before treatment), 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours of therapy.²⁶

Ethical Consideration

Prior to its execution, the study obtained ethical approval from the Ethiopian Public Health Institute and School of Pharmacy, College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa University, IRB (P.N.: ERB/SOP/200/12/2019). The animals were housed in cages in an animal home that had a 12-hour light/dark cycle. They were fed normal pellets and water on an ad libitum basis. Prior to the experiments, the mice were acclimatized to the laboratory environment for one week. All investigations were conducted in a quiet laboratory setting. The investigations were carried out in line with the Laboratory Animal Care and Use Handbook.

Statistical Analysis

The results were presented as a mean $\pm$ S.E.M. The statistical differences between the treatments and the controls were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by multiple comparison posthoc tests using SPSS version 25. A difference between the mean values ($p < 0.05$) was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Crude Extracts and Fraction Yields

The yield from 910.39 g of *O. lamiifolium* leaf powder was 171.49 g (18.82%). Aqueous residue, n-butanol fractions, and chloroform fractions yielded yields of 57.14%, 28.41%, and 12.34%, respectively, from the 100 g fractionated.

Hypoglycemic Effect of Crude 80% Methanol Extract of *O. lamiifolium* Leaves

At 1 hour, glibenclamide 5 mg/kg significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced blood glucose levels compared to a crude 80% methanolic extract of 400 mg/kg, as shown in Table 1. During the second and third hours, the crude 80% methanol extract at 200 mg/kg showed a significant reduction in blood glucose level comparable to that of the 400 mg/kg crude 80% methanol extract ($p < 0.05$). The crude 80% methanol extract at 400 mg/kg reduced blood glucose levels the most (34.19%), followed by glibenclamide 5 mg (27.25%) (Figure 1).

Hypoglycemic Effect of Fractions of Methanolic Extracts of *O. lamiifolium* Leaves

The results of the hypoglycemic evaluation of solvent fractions are summarized in Table 2. One hour after treatment with aqueous residue (200–400 mg/kg) and n-butanol fraction (100–400 mg/kg), blood glucose levels were significantly reduced ($p < 0.01$). At 2 hours, the n-butanol fraction of 100 mg/kg reduced blood glucose levels more significantly than the aqueous residue ($p < 0.01$). Aqueous residue (200 mg/kg, 400 mg/kg) and n-butanol fraction (200 mg/kg) showed a significant reduction in blood glucose level at the third hour after treatment ($p < 0.01$). Glibenclamide had the greatest effect on blood glucose levels (47.71%), followed by aqueous residue 400 mg/kg (29.32%) (Figure 2).

Antihyperglycemic Effect of Crude *O. lamiifolium* Extracts in Glucose Loaded Mice

Peak blood glucose levels were detected 30 minutes after orally loading glucose, indicating the induction of hyperglycemia. In 0.5 hours, 400 mg/kg of methanol 80% extract produced the highest blood glucose level. At all times after therapy, glibenclamide 5 mg/kg significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced hyperglycemia. At 2 hours, 200 mg/kg of an 80% methanol extract produced the highest glucose tolerance. Blood glucose levels were lowered the highest by standard medications (63.95%), followed by 80% methanol 200 mg/kg extracts (46.82%) (Figure 3).

Antihyperglycemic Effects of Solvent Fractions in Glucose Loaded Mice

At 0.5 hours, 200 mg/kg aqueous residue and 400 mg/kg chloroform fraction showed significant glucose tolerance ($p < 0.05$). At 1 hour, aqueous residue (100, 200 mg/kg) resisted glucose loading significantly ($p < 0.05$). Aqueous residues (100 and 400 mg/kg), butanol fractions (100 and 200 mg/kg), and chloroform fractions (200 mg/kg) tolerated glucose loading significantly at 2 hours ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 4).

Table 1 Hypoglycemic Effect of Crude 80% Methanol Extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Leaves in Normoglycemic Mice

Groups	Blood Glucose Level				
	0Hr	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	4Hr
Tween 2%	117.83±10.80	116.50±13.79	106.17±10.94	98.17±8.964	93.33±8.452
GLB 5mg	127.83±6.369	99.67±8.357 ^{5b}	85.00±9.957 ^{5c}	80.17±8.964 ^{5d}	93.00±9.612
ME80%100	119.17±9.867	138.17±11.783	107.50±12.030	96.67±11.360	89.00±11.174
ME80%200	118.33±10.11	111.00±5.145	94.33±3.333 ^{5c}	88.67±4.279 ^{5d}	94.67±6.108
ME80%400	145.50±5.614	149.33±6.989	144.00±7.146	126.17±6.906	115.50±6.647

Notes: Values are represented by mean ± S.E.M; each group consists n=6 treatment; Analysis was done by comparison of mean using one way ANOVA; compared to controls, negative control (NC) treated with Tween 2% 10 mg/kg and positive control with GL- Glibenclamide 5mg/kg. ME80% represents crude methanolic extract. P value < 0.05 considered significant.

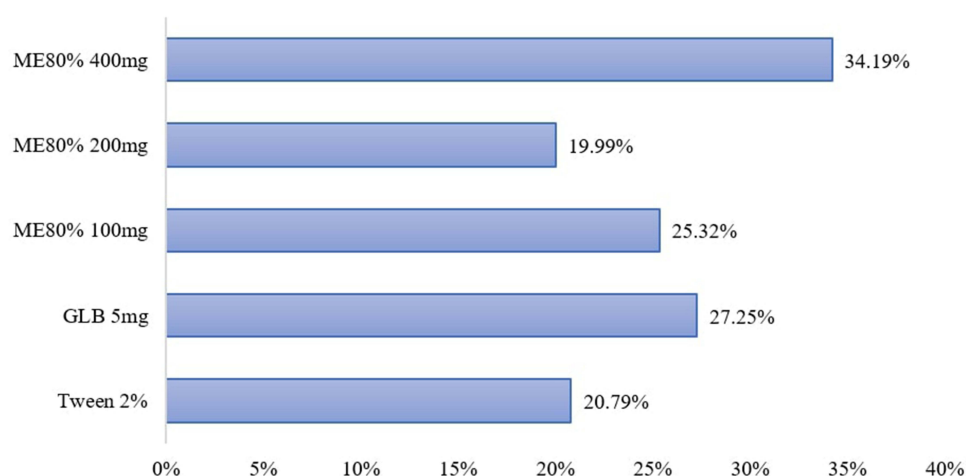


Figure 1 % reduction of blood glucose level by 80% methanol extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in normoglycemic mice.

Ant Hyperglycemic Effect of 80% Methanol Extract of *O. lamiifolium* Leaves in STZ Induced Diabetic Mice

At zero hour, the blood glucose level of all STZ groups was significantly higher than that of the normal control group. The results are summarized in Table 3. At 1 hour, standard drug controlled blood glucose level significantly compared to crude methanol 80% 200 mg/kg and negative control ($p < 0.05$), while 80% methanol extract 400 mg/kg reduced blood glucose level significantly at the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hours ($p < 0.05$). Maximum reduction in blood glucose level was observed with the standard drug Glibenclamide at 5 mg/kg, accounting for a 68.47% reduction, followed by 400 mg/kg of 80% methanol extract (63.53%) and 100 mg/kg (55.58%) (Figure 5).

Antihyperglycemic Effect of Solvent Fractions of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Extracts in STZ Induced Diabetic Mice

At the 1st hour, 200 and 400 mg/kg of chloroform fractions and 5 mg/kg of glibenclamide significantly reduced the blood glucose level ($p < 0.01$) and continued to reduce the blood glucose level at the 2nd hour ($p < 0.05$). At the 3rd hour,

Table 2 Hypoglycemic Effect of Fractions of 80% Methanol Extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Leaves in Normoglycemic Mice

Groups	Blood Glucose Level				
	0Hr	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	4Hr
Tween 2%	122.50±7.311	136.17±14.117	115.83±10.458	98.67±7.671	99.33±6.448
GLB 5mg	127.17±6.843	181.83±19.22	111.50±14.336	72.67±7.210	66.50±6.070
ACQ.R100	142.67±8.547	160.33±4.302	146.17±2.197	138.83±3.772	109.00±6.061
ACQ.R200	119.50±6.815	107.50±10.9112b	95.17±13.732	91.33±10.0653d	89.33±11.988
ACQ.R400	130.17±1.956	109.33±7.251 ^{2b}	97.83±4.820	86.83±5.540 ^{3d,6d}	92.00±8.918
BUT.F100	108.33±10.682	87.83±4.238 ^{3b,2b}	75.83±4.385 ^{3c}	134.33±9.340	106.17±5.730
BUT.F200	116.50±12.619	127.83±26.091	108.83±23.421	86.17±12.051 ^{3d,6d}	87.17±11.406
BUT.F400	122.67±5.584	110.50±14.250 ^{2b}	118.17±10.222	102.50±9.088	88.67±5.789
CHL.F100	121.00±9.270	124.67±6.195	126.50±10.462	101.50±9.556	97.17±7.115
CHL.F200	102.83±5.630	107.33±6.125	112.33±8.891	94.67±3.283	81.17±5.730
CHL.F400	126.17±5.724	130.50±2.262	131.83±7.782	126.00±7.541	110.33±10.121

Notes: Values indicated are mean ± S.E.M; each group consists n=6 treatment; Analysis was done by comparison of mean using one way ANOVA; compared to controls, negative control (NC) treated with Tween 2% 10 mg/kg and positive control with GLB- Glibenclamide 5mg/kg. P value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Abbreviations: ACQ.R, aqueous residue; BUT.F, n butanol fraction; CHL.F, chloroform fraction.

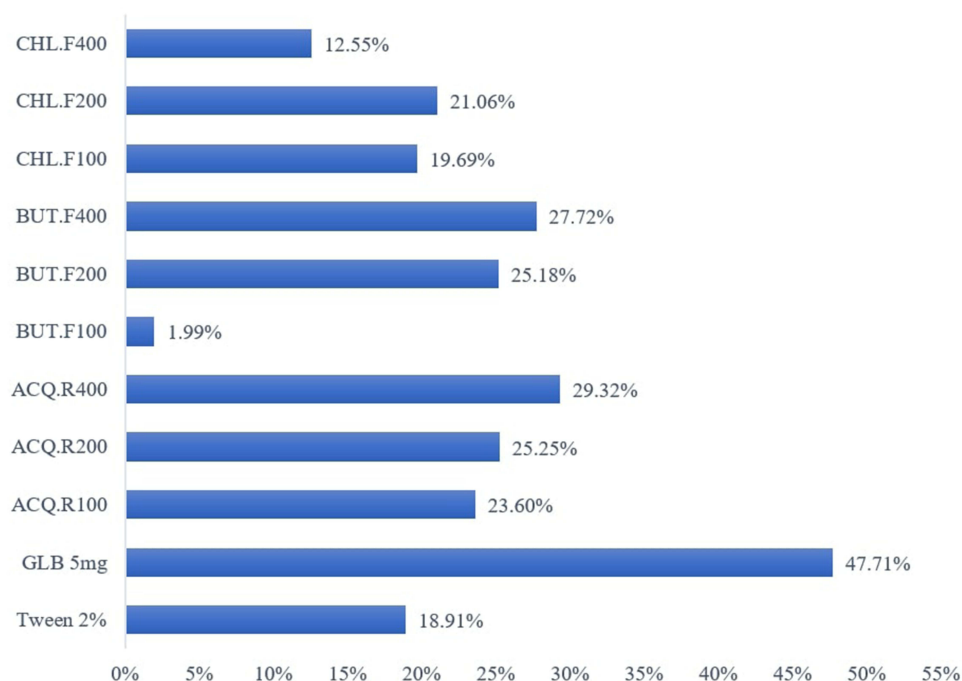


Figure 2 % reduction of blood glucose level by solvent fractions of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in normoglycemic mice.

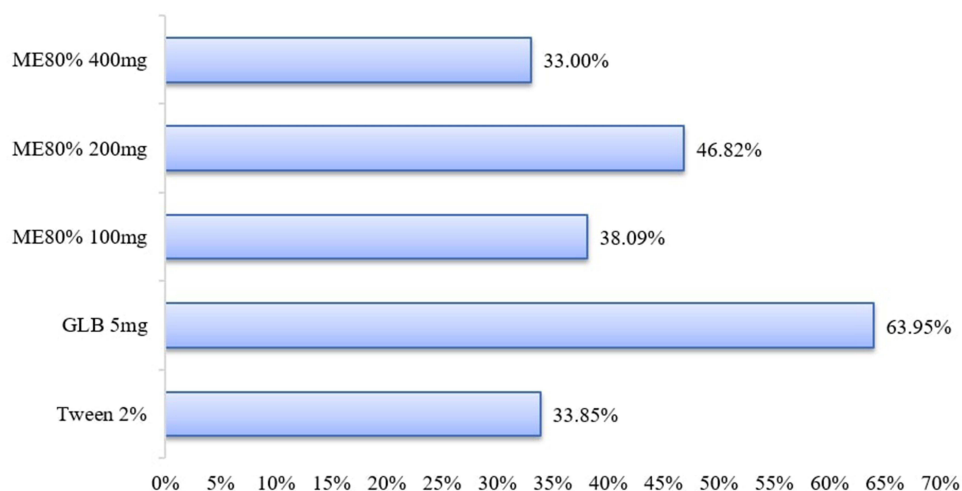


Figure 3 % reduction of blood glucose level by 80% methanol extracts of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in glucose loaded mice.

glibenclamide, chloroform fractions (200 and 400 mg/kg), and n-butanol fractions (100 and 200 mg/kg) significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced the blood glucose level. At the final 4th hour, glibenclamide and chloroform fraction at 200 mg/kg significantly ($p < 0.01$) controlled blood glucose levels. Glibenclamide reduced blood glucose levels the most (76.75%), followed by 200 mg/kg chloroform fraction (51.67%) (Table 4 and Figure 6).

Discussion

This study investigated at the antihyperglycemic and hypoglycemic effects of an 80% methanol extract of *O. lamiifolium* leaves and its solvent fraction in mice. In normoglycemic, glucose-loaded, and diabetic mice, both the 80% methanol extracts and the solvent fractions shown promising efficacy. STZ-induced diabetic mice had significantly higher blood glucose levels (>200 mg/dl) than normal control mice 72 hours after receiving a single high dose (200 mg/kg) of STZ.

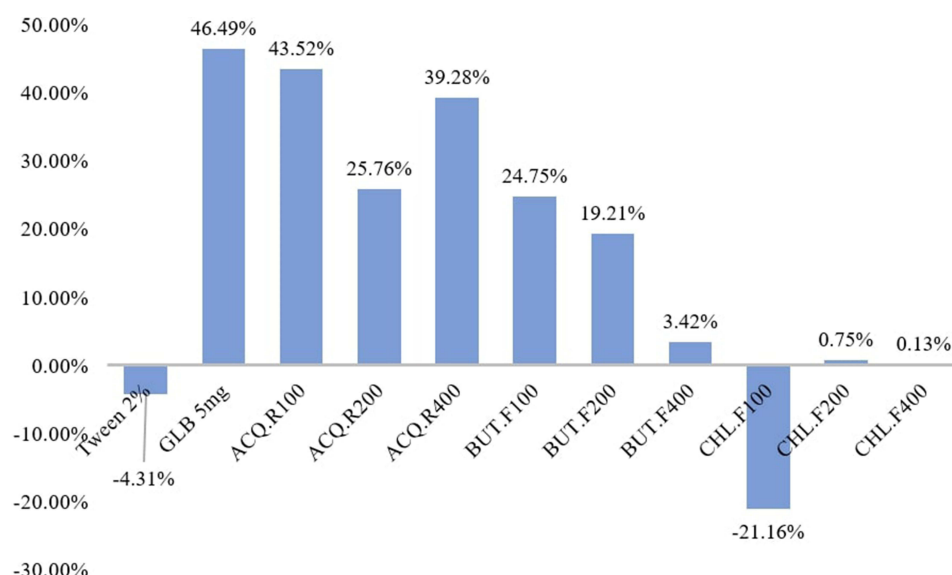


Figure 4 % reduction of blood glucose level by solvent fractions of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in glucose loaded mice.

Some investigations found that intraperitoneal treatment of STZ at a dose of 150–200 mg/kg permanently produced type I diabetic mellitus in mice.²⁵ To test hypoglycemic activity, normoglycemic mice of both sexes were given different doses (100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg, and 400 mg/kg) of 80% methanol extracts of *O. lamiifolium* leaves and its solvent fractions (aqueous residue, butanol fraction, and chloroform fraction) orally for 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours.

The hypoglycemic activity test in normoglycemic mice is intended to determine whether plant extracts cause hypoglycemia, a common side effect of diabetes medication, as well as whether the plants have blood glucose-lowering capabilities. Animals given a crude 80% methanol extract, aqueous residual, or the n-butanol fraction showed considerably decreased blood glucose levels over time. A blood glucose level of less than 70 mg/dL is considered hypoglycemia. Hence, when compared to other groups, *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaf extracts and fractions showed a modest hypoglycemic effect, with mild hypoglycemia defined as a blood glucose level in rodents between 60 and 80 mg/dL.²⁷

At the studied dose, the plant extracts have a lower risk of hypoglycemic shock, since severe and marked hypoglycemia are characterized in rodents as blood glucose levels less than 40 mg/dL and 40 to 60 mg/dL, respectively.^{27,28} Because the 80% methanol extract contains a high concentration of tannins, saponins, steroids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and phenols, it may have antioxidant properties, hypoglycemic activity, and insulin-like effects that contribute to the significant reduction in blood glucose levels observed with these extracts.²² The hypoglycemic activity in fractions is caused by medium-polarity phytochemicals such as tannins, saponins, phenols, and steroids, whereas the hypoglycemic activity in crude extracts is caused by flavonoids, tannins, and phenols.

Table 3 Crude *Ocimum lamiifolium* Leaf Extracts Effect in STZ-Induced Diabetic Mice

Groups	Blood Glucose Level				
	0Hr	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	4Hr
Tween 2%	120.83±7.054	137.17±13.073	123.83±7.657	104.83±3.497	100.17±4.629
NC CB	348.17±45.639	314.67±34.263	327.67±34.914	282.00±31.318	260.17±32.892
GLB 5mg	306.33±30.036	323.17±35.88 ^{2b,5b}	269.33±40.97 ^{2c,5c}	189.67±41.877 ^{2d}	172.00±48.968 ^{2e}
ME80%100	265.67±34.561	238.83±57.400	225.83±72.510	146.17±62.685	118.00±58.868
ME80%200	224.67±19.998	128.33±22.711	111.83±31.459	96.50±28.452	87.50±27.794
ME80%400	226.67±17.27	185.83±29.028	112.17±17.60 ^{2c}	90.00±13.545 ^{2d}	82.67±16.190 ^{2e}

Notes: Result presented as mean ± S.E.M; Analysis was done by comparison of mean using one way ANOVA and general linear model post hoc tests as well. Normal control (NC) treated with tween 2% 10 mL/kg. ME80% represents crude methanolic extract, P- value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Abbreviation: NC CB, negative control which administered citrate buffer and positive control with GL- Glibenclamide 5mg/kg.

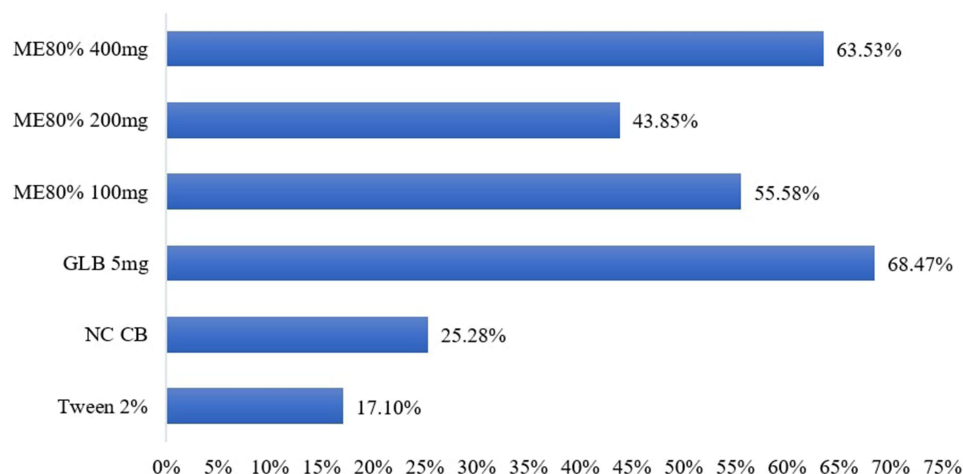


Figure 5 % reduction of blood glucose level by 80% methanol extracts of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in STZ-induced diabetic mice.

The oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) is a standard procedure that measures the clearance of an oral glucose load from the body or how quickly exogenous glucose can be cleared from the blood and is used in diagnosing diabetes mellitus.^{29,30} It is also used to track the temporal changes in blood glucose levels in response to an oral glucose challenge.³¹ In this study, crude methanol (80%, 400 mg/kg), aqueous residue (100, 200, 400 mg/kg), n-Butanol fraction (100, 200 mg/kg), and chloroform fraction (100, 200, 400 mg/kg) significantly tolerated glucose loading ($P < 0.05$). A significant reduction in blood glucose level might be due to different secondary metabolites present in crude extract and fractions.

Secondary metabolites are thought to improve regulatory systems by an insulin-like action, most likely by increasing cell glucose sensitivity or peripheral glucose consumption. Qualitative A phytochemical screening of an *Ocimum lamiifolium* aqueous leaf extract found that it included hypoglycemic sterols, terpenoids, flavonoids, tannins, and saponins that could act synergistically or independently to improve its efficiency.¹⁸ The methanol extract may also include the same secondary metabolites, though at different amounts.

Table 4 Effect of Solvent Fractions of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Leaves on Blood Glucose Level in STZ-Induced Diabetic Mice

Groups	Blood Glucose Level				
	0Hr	1Hr	2Hr	3Hr	4Hr
Tween 2%	117.67±6.56	152.17±18.90	131.17±14.745	120.50±11.541	107.83±8.031
NC CB	286.50±26.728	400.33±35.81	336.17±31.844	282.50±21.529	249.83±19.631
GLB5mg	295.33±31.12	300.33±45.91 ^{4b}	191.83±24.89 ^{4c,5c,10c}	141.0±9.54 ^{4d,5d,6d,10d}	68.67±14.596*
ACQ.R100	419.33±18.281	489.00±52.30	470.83±64.33	434.33±38.201	328.83±46.470
ACQ.R200	368.83±36.551	398.83±32.42	410.50±27.99	320.50±35.873	267.33±61.994
ACQ.R400	343.83±27.996	387.50±54.68	342.33±55.69	317.50±53.136	259.00±44.260
BUT.F100	278.17±14.174	326.50±26.25	320.50±37.59	246.83±26.518 ^{4d}	260.17±46.867
BUT.F200	285.00±16.108	316.50±31.47	306.00±32.84	252.67±32.838 ^{4d}	161.67±22.101
BUT.F400	324.67±37.463	380.50±29.95	349.67±33.26	302.17±37.205	238.83±31.015
CHL.F100	414.00±32.066	390.17±36.69	390.50±38.33	397.33±42.191	340.50±46.103
CHL.F200	280.00±18.162	287.67±27.07 ^{4b}	236.67±23.01 ^{4c}	181.50±21.343 ^{4d,10d}	135.33±35.92 ^{4e,10e}
CHL.F400	258.50±27.508	308.50±40.76 ^{4b}	254.67±45.69 ^{4c}	205.17±42.80 ^{4d,10d}	167.83±33.83

Notes: Results presented as mean ± standard error of mean. Analysis was done by comparison of mean using one way ANOVA and significance tested using post hoc of multivariate general linear model. Each group consists n=6 treatment; normal control (NC) treated with tween 2% 10 mL/kg, P value < 0.05 was considered significant; *Significantly reduce compared to multiple groups.

Abbreviations: NG CB, Negative control treated with citrate buffer and positive control with GL- Glibenclamide 5mg/kg; ACQ.R, aqueous residue; BUT.F, n butanol fraction; CHL.F, chloroform fraction.

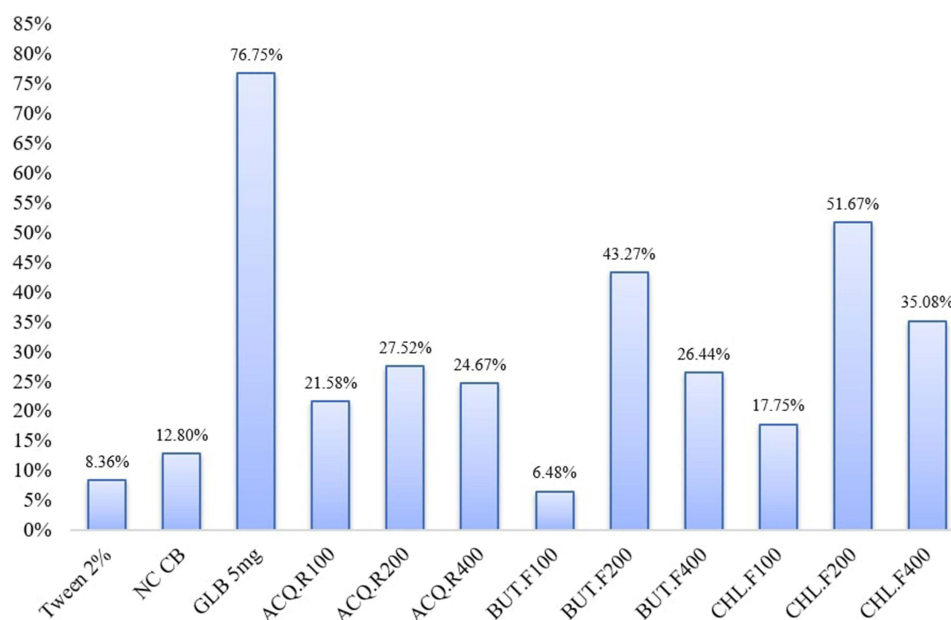


Figure 6 Percentage reduction of blood glucose level by solvent fraction of *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves in STZ-induced diabetic mice.

STZ induces diabetes by entering pancreatic cells through the GLUT2 transporter and accumulates alkylating products intracellularly, causing beta cell death by alkylating DNA within these cells. STZ is a nitric oxide donor that generates free radicals like superoxide, which induces hydrogen peroxidase and hydroxyl-induced DNA damage by interfering with ATP synthesis in the mitochondria. This DNA damage decreases ATP, which causes beta cells to produce less insulin and secrete less insulin. As a result of the subsequent glucose overload, PKC pathways are activated, resulting in downstream glycation products that induce further oxidative stress, cell apoptosis, necrosis, and DNA damage.^{32,33}

Increased free radical production and oxidative stress have been identified as crucial events in the development of diabetes and its effects. As a result, consuming antioxidants reduces oxidative stress and helps diabetics.³⁴ Mice were fasted prior to receiving STZ injections because glucose can compete with STZ in a fed state, making fasted animals more sensitive to this chemical.³² Crude 80% methanol extract and its solvent fractions reduced blood glucose levels in STZ-induced animals in a manner comparable to those of normoglycemic mice. *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves' antihyperglycemic activity shows that STZ (200 mg/Kg) may not completely destroy the β -cells, resulting in insulin release from undamaged β -cells via active components present in *Ocimum lamiifolium* leaves.

Diabetes makes beta cells more vulnerable to free-radical or cytokine-induced damage.^{12,35} Leaf flavonoids suppress ROS synthesis by inhibiting enzymes or chelating trace elements involved in free radical formation, as well as by strengthening the antioxidant defense system.³⁶ Saponins from *Ocimum lamiifolium* may also have regulated blood glucose levels in diabetic rats, either by stimulating beta cells or by suppressing glucose transfer from the stomach to the small intestine and blocking glucose transport over the brush border of the small intestine.³⁷

Tannins, on the other hand, have an anti-diabetic effect by delaying intestinal glucose absorption and having an insulin-like effect on insulin-sensitive tissues, delaying the onset of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus by regulating the pancreatic antioxidant environment and inhibiting amylase and glucose synthase activity.³⁸ Low- and medium-polarity solvents like chloroform and n-butanol help extract phytochemical components like flavonoids, tannins, and steroids.²²

Conclusion

The findings of the present study indicate that the crude 80% methanol extract of *Ocimum lamiifolium* Hochst ex Benth leaves and its solvent fractions have dose-dependent hypoglycemic and antihyperglycemic effects on normal,

glucose-loaded, and streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice, which can be attributed to the secondary metabolites present in the extract and solvent fraction.

Abbreviations

DM, Diabetes Mellitus; DKA, Diabetic Keto Acidosis; GAD, Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase; GLP, Glucagon like Peptide; IDF, International Diabetic Federation; IGT, Impaired Glucose Tolerance; IR, Insulin Resistance; STZ, Streptozotocin; T1DM, Type one Diabetes Mellitus; T2DM, Type two Diabetes mellitus; GLUT2, Glucose Transport Two.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets created and analyzed during the current investigation are available upon reasonable request from the corresponding author.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafted or revised the article, agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work. TT, EM, BD, GD and TO conceptualized the study and contributed to the original idea. TT, EM and FT carried out the experiments. TT, EM and BD, drafted the manuscript. GD, FT and TO participated in drafting the manuscript. TT, FT and EM recorded the data related experiments. TT, EM and BD, performed data analysis and drafted the results. BD, GD, FT and TO critically reviewed and edited the manuscript. TT and EM oversaw the entire project, from survey tool development to data analysis. The final manuscript was reviewed, read, and approved by all of the authors.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they do not have any conflicts of interest.

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