Alloxan Dose Optimization to Induce Diabetes in Albino Mice and the Determination of the Induced Diabetes Type

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Abstract

Several chemical compounds are used worldwide to induce diabetes in animals. Alloxan monohydrate and streptozotocin are among those are commonly used because of their cheap coast. However, other chemical compounds are less toxic but more expensive. This pilot study was conducted to use alloxan as diabetes inducer, and to determine the suitable dose which can make a diabetic albino mice model. The type of induced diabetes was also differentiated by using glimepiride tablets. Three mice were injected with three doses of alloxan monohydrate intraperitoneally (150mg-100mg-150mg)/kg in two days intervals respectively in order to induce and maintain diabetes. The fasting blood sugar measured before and after each alloxan injection. Results showed an increasing in blood glucose levels from an average of 81 mg/dl to 168.6 mg/dl after the first dose (150 mg/kg) of alloxan, after 2nd dose (100 mg/kg) of alloxan from 117.83 mg/dl to 154.67 mg/dl, and from 154.67 mg/dl to 173 mg/dl after 3rd dose (150 mg/kg). On the other hand the glimepiride which was given to mice orally caused dramatic decrease in blood sugar level from 173 mg/dl to 93.67 mg/dl after 4 hrs of administration. From this study it was conducted that the use of different doses of alloxan can induce and maintain diabetes and the induced diabetes is type II. Further work is in progress to examine the use of plant extracts in order to regulate blood sugar levels in induced diabetic mice.

Keywords: Alloxan, diabetes streptozotocin.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a genetic inherited disease with multiple alleles located on different chromosomes. The defect is a decrease in insulin secretion or in insulin action leads to an increase in blood sugar level [1, 2]. Millions of people affected worldwide. The chronic hyperglycemia with this disease causes the occurrence of organ lesions in kidneys, eyes, nerves and blood vessels. Controlling the glyemic state is very important to avoid this complication [3]. Type II diabetes happen due to deficiency of insulin. The body can produce insulin but gradually their cells do not take glucose from blood. This indicates that sort of insulin resistance is developed [4]. Diabetes mellitus type II is more common in the obese at age more than 40 years. State of hyperglycemia leads to much complication such as vascular insult accounts for morbidity and mortalities. Glycemic control is important to avoid these complications [5, 6].The experimental animal model of a disease is important to understand the disease pathophysiology and also the development of drugs used for it as treatment [7]. Various diabetic animal models have been established either surgically [8] orchemically [7] using variety of modes, doses and routes of administration [9-11]. Alloxan in its monohydrate form is one of the chemical agents used for the diabetes induction since long [12, 13]. A previous study revealed that by using different doses of alloxan 100mg, 200mg, 300mg and 400 mg in a single dose. Most of the mice became diabetic on first administration. The animals did not sustain the 400 mg/kg dose and showed more than 70% mortality [14].

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This pilot study was conducted at Zawia Medical Research Center in order to optimize the Alloxan dose that induces diabetes in experimental Albino mice and to determine the type of induced diabetes.

Three male albino mice were used in this study weighed 27.25gm, 23.68gm and 26.85gm .The mice...
Alloxan was used in this study to induce diabetes in albino mice as it is one of the most commonly used chemical compound for induction of diabetes mellitus in animals since long [15, 13].

This pilot study conducted mainly to optimize the dose of alloxan needed to induce diabetes and make a diabetic mice model and to determine the type of diabetes. As shown from the results in table (I, II & III) the use of alloxan as a diabetogenic agent managed to induce diabetes in mice from the first dose (150mg/kg) of alloxan. As can be seen from the table, there was a dramatic increase (168.67mg/dl) after 48hrs. of injection and so the body weight.

RESULTS

Results in table (I) showed the readings of F.B.S and body weights of mice before and after injection of 1<sup>st</sup> dose (150mg/kg) of alloxan. Then F.B.S was measured 3 times in 2 hrs intervals between measurements.

When Amaryl was used as hypoglycemic agent, results in table (IV) showed that there was a dramatic decrease in F.B.S. from an average of (173mg/ld) to (82.67mg/dl) after 1 hr. of administration then started to increase gradually reaching 93.67mg/dl after 4 hrs. This observation indicating that the induced diabetes is of type II since other types do not respond to such drug.
as indicated by the increase in blood sugar levels in mice from an average of (81mg/dl) to (168mg/dl). Although, the effect of the compound varies considerably amongst species, age and metabolic state of the animal [12, 13], the results were in agreement with many workers who find similar results in which a single dose could lead to make the animal diabetic. Among them, Yanarday and Colak [16] who find that injection of a single dose of (150mg/kg) body weight of alloxan after 18hrs fasting induced hyperglycemia in experimental rats. Gosh and Suryawanshi [9]; Akuodor, et al. [11] were also reported that (150mg/kg) of alloxan monohydrate induced diabetes in rats. However, other workers reported different results in which different doses were needed to induce diabetes even though a single dose was still capable of inducing hyperglycemia. Sarasa, et al. [10] reported 120mg/kg does not produce absolute but insufficient insulin perhaps explained by the pancreatic insulin content [17]. This pancreatic lesion which is proportional to the dose of experimental animals has been reported to produce hyperglycemic rats. A hypoglycaemic agents by alloxan and glucose loading thus leading to type I rather than type II diabetes alloxan administration produced hyperglycemia to induce type II diabetes mellitus in which, But a simplistic argument often made against the use of amaryl was used as a hypoglycemic agent. The average of (173mg/dl) after 3rd dose of injection. As can be seen from table (IV) was an indication that the induced diabetes was partially which assured by the hypoglycemic effect of alloxan to induce type II diabetes in albino mice and the use of subsequent doses of 150mg/kg, 100mg/kg and 150mg/kg in 2 days intervals to insure and maintain diabetic state is recommended.

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