The effect of fixed oil extracts of *Nigella sativa* on sickle cells: An *in-vitro* study in Khartoum state -Sudan

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Abstract

In Sudan, sickle cell anemia (SCA) is one of the most common inherited disorders of hemoglobin that has complications and becomes world problem. *Nigella sativa* NS (black seed) has been reported to have calcium antagonist and antioxidant activities, both of which play a role in the management of sickle cell anemia. The aim of the current study was to evaluate of the anti-sickling activity of the NS extracts, forty patients with sickle cell anemia were recruited for the study. A total of 3ml of venous blood was collected from each patient after obtaining the consent and the ethical approval, the blood was treated with *Nigella sativa* (NS) extract, and sickling test was performed. Descriptive study and p-values were used, and the correlation was evaluated, data was analyzed by SPSS. Recent study found that the sickling test after treating blood with *Nigella sativa* extract showed a negative result in 75% of patients and a 25% of patients showed persistently positive sickling test result. The anti-sickling effect in relation to various hemoglobin concentration, gender and age group showed p values of 0.007, 0.672 and 0.853 respectively indicating significant relationship with Hb concentration. Our study concluded that the fixed oil extract from *Nigella sativa* has an *in-vitro* anti-sickling activity on patients with SCA and this finding could indicate the use of this extract in treatment.

Keywords: *Nigella sativa*; Sickle cell anemia; *Nigella sativa* oil extracts; Anti sickling

1. Introduction

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is an inherited autosomal recessive disorder with presence of Hb S in blood. This disease affects millions of peoples globally which results in serious complications due to vasoocclusive phenomenon and hemolysis. Sickle hemoglobin (Hb S) is a structural variant of normal adult hemoglobin (Hb A) caused by a mutation in the HBB gene that leads to the substitution of valine for glutamic acid at position 6 of the β-globin’s subunit (βS) of the hemoglobin molecule [1]. SCD It is the most prevalent human hereditary disorder with prominent morbidity and mortality [2]. It is due to the change of an amino acid in position six within the beta globin chain of hemoglobin molecule whereby glutamic acid, a polar amino acid is replaced by valine, a non-polar amino acid [3,4]. The amino acid change is due to the defective gene (mutation) in chromosome 11. At low oxygen tension, the mutant hemoglobin polymerizes inside the RBCs into a gel or further into fibers leading to a drastic decrease in the red cell deformability. Polymerization and precipitation of sickle hemoglobin (HbS) within the erythrocytes cause the change of shape from the normal spherical form into the one resembling a sickle [5]. The presence of sickle shaped RBCs in human blood was first reported by Herrick (1910) [6]. SCA affects millions of people throughout the world [7]. The clinical symptoms of patients suffering from the disease vary widely, some lead a normal life while others suffer from a variety of life-threatening complications. The main clinical symptoms are anemia, mild jaundice, repeated vaso-occlusive crises, hepatosplenomegaly, acute chest syndrome, bone and join pain and growth retardation [8, 2]. SCA widely has no cure, however, treatment can help to relieve symptoms and reduce the complications [9]. Gene therapy is being
experimentally successful to some extent in transgenic animal models [10]. Among various medicinal plants, *Nigella sativa* (*N.Sativa*) (Family Ranunculaceae) is emerging as a miracle herb with a rich historical and religious background since many researches revealed its wide spectrum of pharmacological potential and antioxidant properties. *N. sativa* is commonly known as black seed [11]. Most of the therapeutic properties of this plant are due to the presence of thymoquinone (TQ) which is a major active chemical component of the essential oil. *Nigella sativa* (NS) has been reported to have calcium antagonist and antioxidant activity [12]. The active constituent of *Nigella sativa* principally thymoquinone have potential therapeutic properties; they exhibited anti-inflammatory effect on several inflammatory disorders including encephalomyelitis, colitis, edema and arthritis through suppression of prostaglandin and leukotriene as inflammatory mediator [13]. The protective effect of *N. sativa* against lead acetate induced liver toxicity in male rats was demonstrated [14].

2. Material and methods

The current study is a comparative experimental study, conducted in general pediatrics outpatient clinic and the emergency department at Gafar Ibn Auf Pediatric Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan. From January 2019 to November 2020. Ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Alneelain University, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences. Samples were taken with informed consent from patients and the hospital administration, data was collected using structural interviewing questionnaire, which was designed to collect and maintain all information concerning each case examined. The inclusion criteria included Sudanese males and females affected with sickle cell anemia (SCA) diagnosed by hemoglobin electrophoresis, with ages ranged between (3-15) years, recruited for the study during their consultation at Jafar Ibn Auf Pediatric Hospital. The exclusion criteria included patients with sickle cell anemia who were not diagnosis by hemoglobin electrophoresis and other sickle cell disease. The blood samples used in this study were collected by using dry, plastic syringes, tourniquet, in EDTA from each volunteer under aseptic condition; 3 ml of venous blood was collected from each patient recruited for the study. CBC (by sysmex xp300) and sickling test (before and after treated blood with NS extract) were done to of the forty patients under study; the blood was treated with *Nigella sativa* (NS) extract by mixing with 0.5 ml of the oil extract. Slides were prepared by spreading a drop of treated blood covered with cover glass to ensure complete de-oxygenation condition. The anti-sickling effect, Hb, age and gender were studied, and the p-values were determined. Moreover, Pearson correlation test was used to compare proportions between two groups; data was analyzed by SPSS.

3. Results

Our study of *Nigella sativa* extract on sickle cell anemia showed that gender was distributed as follows; Nearly fifty two percent (n = 21; (52.5 %)) were males and forty-eight percent (n=19;(47.5%)) were females. Nearly thirty-two percent (n=13; (32.5 %)) of patients were aged (less than 5 years), while about thirty eight percent (n=15;(37.5%)) were aged from (5-10 years) and thirty percent (n=12; (30%)) were aged more than 10 years. The SCA population under this study had different Hb concentrations and results found that forty five percent (n=18;(45%)) were at Hb concentration of (5-7 mg /dl), while fifty-five percent(n=22;(55%)) had Hb concentration of (8-11mg/dl ) as shown in table 1.

Table 1 Gender, Age and Hb distribution among patients

| Variable        | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Gender          |           |         |
| Males           | 21        | 52.5    |
| Females         | 19        | 47.5    |
| Age Group       |           |         |
| Less than 5 years | 13      | 32.5    |
| 5 – 10 years    | 15        | 37.5    |
| More than 10 years | 12     | 30      |
| Hb concentration|           |         |
| 5- 7 mg/dl      | 18        | 45      |
| 8-11mg/dl       | 22        | 55      |

Sickling test was positive in all the patients before adding *Nigella sativa* extract and after treating blood with NS extract, the sickling test showed negative result in 75% of patients and 25% of patients still showed positive results as shown in figure 1.
The anti-sickling effect was studied in correlation with different Hb concentrations, and found that at a Hb concentration (5-7 mg /dl), nearly seventeen percent \( n=7; (17.5\%) \) of patients reported negative results while nearly seventeen percent \( n=7; (17.5\%) \) of patients showed positive results, at a Hb concentration (8-11mg/dl), nearly fifty eight percent \( n=23; (57.5\%) \) from patients gave negative result, and nearly eight percent \( n=3; (7.5\%) \) of patients gave positive result, with p value 0.007 and the correlation factor \( (R) \) was 0.624 as shown in table 2.

**Table 2 Anti sickling effect with Hb concentration**

| Hb concentration | Positive | Negative | P value | R    |
|------------------|----------|----------|---------|------|
| 5-7 mg /dl       | 7; 17.5% | 7; 17.5% | 0.007   | 0.624|
| 8-11 mg/dl       | 3; 7.5%  | 23; 57.5%|         |      |

The anti-sickling effect in relation to gender showed that out of 23 males, nearly forty two percent \( n=17; (42.5\%) \) reported negative results while fifteen \( n=6; (15\%) \) reported positive results. In comparison to females, out of the 17 females, nearly thirty-three percent \( n=13; (32.5\%) \) tested negative in contrast to ten percent \( n=4; (10\%) \) females who tested positive, with P value 0.853 and the correlation factor \( (R) \) was 0.140 as shown in table 3.

**Table 3 Anti sickling effect with gender**

| Gender | Positive | Negative | P value | R    |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|------|
| Males  | 6; 15%   | 17; 42.5%| 0.853   | 0.140|
| Females| 4; 10%   | 13; 32.5%|         |      |

The study of anti-sickling effect with age groups found that the age group of less than 5 years reported fifteen percent \( n=6; (15\%) \) negative result and nearly seven percent \( n=3; (7.5\%) \) positive results, while the age group (5-10 years) tested thirty-five percent \( n=14; (35\%) \) negative results and thirteen \( n=5; (13\%) \) positive results, moreover, those aged more than 10 years revealed twenty five percent \( n=10; (25\%) \) negative results and five percent \( n=2; (5\%) \) positive results, with p value 0.672 and correlation factor \( (R) \) 0.029 as shown in table 4.
Table 4 Anti sickling effect with age group

| Age group   | Positive | Negative | P value | R  |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----|
| Less than 5 years | 3; 7.5%  | 6; 15%   | 0.672   | 0.029 |
| 5-10 years   | 5; 12.5% | 14; 35%  |         |     |
| More than 10 | 2; 5%    | 10; 25%  |         |     |

4. Discussion

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a painful, lifelong hemoglobinopathy with substantial morbidities and premature mortality. It is inherited as an appoint mutation in the hemoglobin (Hb) beta-globin gene where glutamic acid at position 6 is substituted by valine [15]. In Sudan there are many studies were conducted in sickle cell disease regarding diagnosis, causes, pathogenicity, immunological changes and treatment [16-18], but our current study is first study conducted in Sudan to evaluate the anti-sickling activity of *Nigella sativa* extract on sickle cell anemia. The observed *Nigella sativa* extract had anti sickling activity and sickling test became negative in 75% of patients after adding NS oil extract. Our finding is supported by pervious study done in March 2010 by NK Ibrahim et al who showed that a total of 32 patients with sickle cell anemia were recruited in his study and their mean age was 25±11 years and mean hemoglobin level 9.2± 0.98 mg/dl. The anti-sickling effect of various concentration of *Nigella sativa* extract was investigated using the simple slide method under the deoxygenation condition, the anti-sickling effect began to appear when the concentration of *Nigella sativa* was increased. The use of 0.1%v/v concentration of oil extract of NS resulted in approximately 80% reduction in the formation of sickle cell [19].

The recent study result also is in agreement with a study done by Chlo Jagpal, the results of a one-way ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc statistical analysis showed that there was a statistically significant decrease in % cell sickling of HbS samples to all other treatments (p<0.01), and found that black seed oil extract is able to increase antioxidant concentration of HbS sample, this should result in a stronger defense against excessive reactive oxygen species generation and consequently, this could reduce oxidative stress and the HbS cell sickling it exacerbates [20].

The current study found that, anti-sickling effect at Hb concentration 8-11mg/dl is more than in Hb concentration 5-7 mg/dl with p value which is statistically significant, and the correlation factor showed a moderate positive correlation. Anti-sickling effect with gender has no difference in both gender with P value which is statistically insignificant, and the correlation factor showed a negligible correlation. Anti-sickling effect with different age groups showed that there is no difference between age groups with P value which is statistically insignificant, and the correlation factor showed a negligible correlation. Extensive researches using modern scientific technique were carried out by various researchers on *Nigella sativa* since it is believed to be miraculous herpes that can cure multiple ailments and disorder [21]. A study done in 2018 by Saeed Samarghandian, et al studied the effect of *Nigella sativa* and Thymoquinone TQ in neurological disease and found that *Nigella sativa* and TQ has protective effect against neurodegenerative disease [22]. Another study done 2009 by Shailendra Kapoor, et al showed that *Nigella sativa* decrease DNA damage and thereby prevent initiation of carcinogenesis in colonic tissue [23].

5. Conclusion

Our study concluded that the fixed oil extract from *Nigella sativa* has an *in-vitro* anti-sickling activity on sickle cells and more studies are required to evaluate the biological effects of *Nigella sativa* *in-vivo* to initiate the use of the extract to treat SCA.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interests between authors.
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