

Body Weight, Cholesterol Changes and Sub-Chronic Toxicity of Mice Treated with An Emulsion Product Rich in b-Carotene

by Bohari, Fenny Dian Lestari, And Anton Rahmadi Bohari, Fenny Dian Lestari, And Anton Rahmadi

Submission date: 01-Oct-2021 12:04PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1662295056

File name: Mice_Treadted_with_an_Emulsion_Product_Rich_in_in_b-Carotene.pdf (1.38M)

Word count: 5535

Character count: 26561

RESEARCH ARTICLE

MCBS

Mol Cell Biomed Sci. 2020 4(1): 19-26
DOI: 10.21705/mcbs.v4i1.85**Body Weight, Cholesterol Changes and Sub-Chronic Toxicity of Mice Treated with An Emulsion Product Rich in β -Carotene**Bohari¹, Fenny Dian Lestari¹, Anton Rahmadi^{2,3}¹Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia²Department of Agricultural Products Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia³Center of Excellence for Drugs and Cosmetics from Tropical Rain Forest, Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia

1

Background: One of the conditions for releasing standardized herbal medicines is the presence of pre-clinical testing that can be conducted with mice. Emulsion products with the main composition of pumpkin, red palm oil, and dragon fruit have high levels of β -carotene. The purpose of this study was to observe changes in weight, cholesterol, and sub-chronic toxicity from mice treated with emulsion products.

Materials and Methods: Mice observed consisted of 6 groups: (1) untreated control (given standard ration); (2) negative control (given standard ration and 2.8% (v/b) egg yolk); (3) positive control (given standard ration and 0.4% (v/b) β -carotene); (4) standard ration, 0.4% (v/b) β -carotene and 2.8% (v/b) egg yolk; (5) given a standard ration and 2% (v/b) emulsion products; and (6) given a standard ration, 2% (v/b) emulsion products and 2.8% (v/b) egg yolk. Observations of sub-chronic toxicity were done by measuring creatinine levels, kidney weight, and visual observation of kidney swelling.

Results: The use of β -carotene-rich emulsions does not cause a decrease in the average weight of mice. In general, β -carotene and emulsion can overcome cholesterol increases on the 7th day, but not for the 15th day as a result of standard food intake. The increase in creatinine levels only occurs in mice treated with egg yolk control. The additional treatment of β -carotene and emulsion successfully prevents the increase in creatinine levels.

Conclusion: Emulsion products did not cause changes in weight, were able to reduce cholesterol levels in a limited manner and were not toxic to mice.

Keywords: cholesterol changes, sub-chronic toxicity, β -carotene, emulsion

Introduction

In developing food products containing high carotenoids, including β -carotene and lutein, the safety test of these products is needed. Early and clinical pre-clinical tests are carried out in stages to prove acute and sub-chronic

toxicity.¹ Claims for carotenoid influences are the ability to reduce cholesterol levels and control oxidative stress in diabetics.² The emulsion products tested have been shown to contain β -carotene as much as 2000 ppm through high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) testing.³ The intended emulsion product is composed of pumpkin, red

Date of submission: April 12, 2019

Last Revised: May 15, 2019

Accepted for publication: May 20, 2019

Corresponding Author:Anton Rahmadi
Department of Agricultural Products Technology
Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Mulawarman
Jl. Kuaro, Gn. Kelua, Samarinda 75119, Indonesia
e-mail: arahmadi@unmul.ac.idCell and
Biopharmaceutical
Institute

palm oil, and dragon fruit with a patent-protected formula composition no.: IDS000002040.

Mice are widely used as a pre-clinical model that can induce an increase in cholesterol levels through certain diets.⁴ To induce high cholesterol mice, egg yolks are used. Even though egg yolks contain carotene, the egg yolk diet causes an increase in high density lipoprotein (HDL) by as much as 17-25% of controls.⁵ In another study, increases in total cholesterol, HDL, triglycerides and free fatty acid (FFA) were observed from mice treated with serum from egg yolk.⁶ Hopefully, the addition of 2.8% (v/b) egg yolk treatment will increase the cholesterol level of mice. Prevention of an increase in total cholesterol is expected to be seen in groups of mice given additional treatment of β -carotene and emulsion.

Consumption of excessive egg yolk can cause inflammation in certain body parts. To prevent the possibility of inflammation in the body, carotenoid compounds are used as a counterweight to the egg yolk diet.⁷ The β -carotene compounds can inhibit the increase in blood cholesterol, mainly from the low density lipoprotein (LDL) group of mice given a high fat intake.⁸ Emulsion products have β -carotene levels of more than 2000 ppm.⁹ From the initial results, it was found that no mice died due to consumption of 0.4% (v/b) β -carotene and 2% (v/b) emulsion products. Although long term effects of consuming any active substance is more accurately measured with cystatin-C, the quantification of such marker requires more advanced techniques *i.e.*, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with specific enzyme that is reactive to mouse. This, however, cannot be performed in this research set up, therefore creatinine is used as the Jaffe reaction has less stringent requirement to be conducted. To find out the medium and long-term effects, sub-chronic testing can be accomplished by creatinine markers.¹⁰ In addition to observe the possibility of kidney swelling, weight and volume of kidneys were measured and compared to the control group.

This study aimed to determine changes in weight, cholesterol, and sub-chronic toxicity from mice treated with β -carotene and emulsion products with the main composition of pumpkin, red palm oil, and dragon fruit.

Materials and methods

Raw Materials and Standard Solutions

The raw material used in this study is emulsion products with the main composition of pumpkin, red palm oil, and

dragon fruit (Patent No.: IDS000002040). The ingredients used for the analysis and toxicity test were 0.1 N KOH (Merck, New Jersey, USA) dissolved in alcoholic solution, phenolphthalein (PP) indicator (Merck), aquadest, salt water, 95% alcohol (Kimia Farma, Jakarta, Indonesia), activated carbon (AC) (Norit, Minato, Japan), diethyl ether (Sigma-Aldrich, Massachusetts, USA), Sensi® tissue pad alcohol, cholesterol strip (Easy Touch®, Singapore, Singapore) (MHC Medical Products, Cincinnati, USA), lancet needle, creatinine kit (ReiGed Diagnostics, Jakarta, Indonesia). The ingredients used for mice rations are virgin coconut oil (VCO) (Al-Afiat, Magelang, Indonesia), β -carotene (Sigma-Aldrich), chicken egg yolk, hamsfood seeds (Hamsfood, Jakarta, Indonesia) (composition: carbohydrate 36.52%, crude protein 13%, crude fat 6 %, crude fiber 10%, moisture 13%, calcium 0.3%, phosphor 0.2%, salt 0.07%, manganese 60 mg/kg, zinc 50 mg/kg, iron 65 mg/kg, cooper 6.5 mg/kg, iodine 0.7 mg/kg, selenium 0.09 mg/kg, vitamin A 24IU/kg, vitamin D 4 IU/kg, vitamin E 4 IU/kg, vitamin B1 1.4 mcg/kg, vitamin B2 1.2 mcg/kg, vitamin B12 1 mcg/kg, inositol 3 mg/kg, lysine 2 mg/kg), consumable mineral water. Stock solution consists of: (1) 0.1 mg β -carotene/mL VCO solution, stored in the refrigerator, vortexed for 1 minute when used; (2) egg yolk solution as fat to induce cholesterol prepared fresh every day; (3) sample emulsion products are stored in the refrigerator, vortex for 1 minute when used. The test animals used were 2-3 months male *Mus musculus* mice with a body weight (BW) of 25±5 g originating from the Laboratory of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mulawarman. Approval of animal ethics No. 29/KEPK-FK/III /2018 dated March 27, 2018 from the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Mulawarman.

Acclimatization and Description of Treatments

In this study, male mice (*Mus musculus*) were used with an age of 2-3 months with a BW of 25±5 g. Mice are maintained in cage made of plastic containers have been given a sand bed in controlled room temperature of 22±3 °C and a humidity range of 30-70%.

The number of male mice to be used per treatment group was five. Mice are acclimatized for 7-14 days. During acclimatization, all groups were given a standard ration in the form of hamsfood grains and given water in *ad libitum*.¹¹

Based on acclimatization data, one mouse consumed hamsfood about 10% g BW/day. In the test, there were 6 different ration treatment groups as shown in Table 1. This study was carried out for 15 days after the mice were

Table 1. Individual consumption in treatment groups.

Ration	Individual Consumption in Treatment Group					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Water	<i>ad libitum</i>	<i>ad libitum</i>	<i>ad libitum</i>	<i>ad libitum</i>	<i>ad libitum</i>	<i>ad libitum</i>
Standard ration	3 g \pm 5%	3 g \pm 5%	3 g \pm 5%	3 g \pm 5%	3 g \pm 5%	3 g \pm 5%
Egg yolk		0.7 mL		0.7 mL		0.7 mL
Pure β -carotene (0.1 mg/mL in VCO)			0.1 mL	0.1 mL		
Emulsion (>2000 ppm β -carotene)					0.5 mL	0.5 mL

acclimatized. Cholesterol measurements were carried out for each mouse on the 0, 7th and 15th days after being fasted for 5 hours. The ration treatment is given orally galvalge (pipetted into the mouth) in the morning and evening, during the 1st to 6th day and the 8th to the 14th day. In the treatment of groups of mice were given egg yolks intermittently 1 hour after administration of the emulsion product. The group set up is in resemblance with previously conducted research.¹² The individual consumption for each group is shown in Table 1.

Mice were monitored from the number of rations consumed, body temperature, and general observation every day, body weight, and % -viability in each period of the 0, 7th and 15th days. On the 15th day surgery and retrieval of the kidneys and blood were carried out to test creatinine levels.

Determination of Cholesterol Levels

Cholesterol levels in the blood of each mouse were measured using the easy touch cholesterol test, after acclimatization for 7 days, *i.e.*, on day 0. Subsequent measurements were made on days 7 and 15. Before taking blood, mice were fasted for 5 hours.¹³

Determination of Creatinine

The method used in measuring creatinine levels is Jaffe reaction.¹⁴ Reagent I (sodium hydroxide) 500 μ L was added to the sample (serum) mixed and incubated for 5 minutes. Then, Reagent II (picric acid) 500 μ L was added, mixed. The absorbance (A1) was read after 60 seconds and the second absorbance (A2) was read after 120 seconds to obtain the average absorbance (Δ abs). The absorbance reading used a

spectrophotometer (BioSpectrometer, Eppendorf, Germany) with a wavelength of 510 nm. The creatinine was calculated with following formula:

$$\text{Creatinine } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dL}} \right) = \frac{\Delta \text{Abs of sample}}{\Delta \text{Abs of standard}} \times \text{standard } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dL}} \right)$$

Δ Abs sample : delta absorbance 1 and 2 of sample

Δ Abs standard : delta absorbance 1 and 2 of standard

Determination of Kidney Weight and Volume

Mice were anesthetized with diethyl ether, killed, and surgery was performed using sterile surgical instrument. The right and left kidneys were taken and cleaned from the sticking fat. Then, the kidney volume measurement was done through indirect measurements using a measuring cup. Then the weighing of the kidneys was carried out using an analytical balance.

Results

Body Weight Changes and General Observations

The average daily individual consumption per treatment group are shown in Table 2, meanwhile the changes in body weight of mice before and after treatment can be seen in Table 3. The standard ration given to mice per treatment group was 3 g \pm 5%. From Table 2, the lowest average consumption was in the group of mice treated with egg yolk and β -carotene, namely 60.6 \pm 14.1% of the given ration. The highest consumption was in the group of mice with only β -carotene treatment, which was 91.3 \pm 5.6% of the given ration.

Table 2. Average daily individual consumption per treatment group.

Observation Day	Average Daily Individual Consumption per Treatment Group											
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	(g)	(%)	(g)	(%)	(g)	(%)	(g)	(%)	(g)	(%)	(g)	(%)
2	2.48	82.6	2.2	73.5	2.55	85.0	2.23	74.2	2.70	90.1	1.93	64.3
3	2.75	91.8	2.24	74.8	2.71	90.3	1.86	62.1	2.84	94.7	1.69	56.3
4	2.71	90.4	2.53	84.3	2.66	88.6	2.50	83.3	2.91	97.1	2.05	68.5
5	2.68	89.5	2.45	81.5	2.75	91.7	1.74	58.1	3.01	100.2	2.29	76.2
6	2.58	86.0	2.39	79.6	2.78	92.7	1.88	62.7	2.73	90.9	2.44	81.2
7	2.66	88.7	2.23	74.3	2.62	87.2	1.71	57.1	2.80	93.5	2.42	80.7
8	2.77	92.2	2.65	88.5	2.99	99.7	2.62	87.2	3.18	105.9	2.39	79.7
9	2.70	90.1	2.12	70.8	3.09	103.1	1.55	51.7	2.97	98.9	2.01	66.9
10	2.82	94.1	2.00	66.5	2.73	90.9	1.54	51.4	3.11	103.8	2.74	91.3
11	2.83	94.2	2.41	80.5	2.51	83.7	1.62	53.9	2.82	94.0	2.44	81.3
12	2.46	81.9	2.33	77.8	2.54	84.6	1.86	62.0	2.74	91.4	2.21	73.7
13	2.54	84.7	2.14	71.2	2.87	95.7	1.69	56.2	2.51	83.8	2.28	76.1
14	2.59	86.3	1.90	63.4	2.73	91.0	1.75	58.2	2.42	80.6	2.56	85.5
15	2.46	82.0	2.24	74.8	2.82	93.9	0.91	30.3	1.40	46.7	3.03	101.1
Average	2.65	88.2	2.27	75.8	2.74	91.3	1.82	60.6	2.73	90.8	2.32	77.3
Std Deviation	0.13	4.3	0.20	6.8	0.17	5.6	0.42	14.1	0.43	14.5	0.34	11.4

Overall, the average weight of mice treated with egg yolk experienced an average shrinkage of weight, which was from 25.43±4.60 g before treating it to 22.86±4.95 g on the 15th day (Table 3).

Based on visual observations, all mice that received pure β-carotene intake experienced fur loss in the nape of the neck. It is also noted that in the treatment group β-carotene

and egg yolk, mice tend to be aggressive indicated easy to bite and move actively (Table 4).

Total Cholesterol Changes

β-carotene given to mice lowered cholesterol by about 19.53±15.04% on the 7th day. β-carotene and emulsion can overcome cholesterol increases up to day 7 (Table 5).

Table 3. Changes in body weight of mice with diets rich in β-carotene.

Group	Weight (g)			Weight Change (%)	
	W0	W7	W15	W7 - W0	W15 - W7
Control	26.37±4.13	25.99±2.78	26.27±3.17	-1.22%±7.90%	0.83%±5.07%
Egg yolk	25.43±4.60	24.43±4.76	22.86±4.95	-4.61%±6.98%	4.18%±8.92%
β-carotene	20.29±3.57	22.29±2.66	23.89±2.57	8.96%±5.54%	6.70%±4.38%
β-carotene + Egg yolk	26.76±2.77	26.39±5.49	21.02±1.48	-1.97%±10.60%	-32.78%±50.45%
Emulsion	27.90±1.51	30.67±2.87	28.79±1.91	8.75%±3.97%	-6.42%±5.01%
Emulsion + Egg yolk	25.96±4.46	26.03±3.25	25.77±1.99	0.54%±9.47%	-1.03%±10.44%

Table 4. General observations of treatment groups.

Treatment Group	General Observation
Control	No abnormal activity and appearance is observed, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.
Egg yolk	Limp and inactive are observed after the 7 th day, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.
β -carotene	Weak and loss of fur are observed after the 7 th day, there are mice which have cataract-like membranes in the eye, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.
β -carotene + Egg yolk	Limp and dull fur are observed after the 7 th and 15 th days, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.
Emulsion	No abnormal activity and appearance is observed, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.
Emulsion + Egg yolk	No abnormal activity and appearance is observed, body temperature is stable at 35.5 ± 0.5 °C.

Sob-chronic Toxicity

Creatinine levels and kidney weight of mice were obtained after 15 days (Table 6). The group of mice treated with egg yolk had significantly different creatinine levels compared to the other treatment groups.

Discussion***Body Weight Changes and General Observations***

Observations that need to be noted are that the average weight of mice in the treatment group of β -carotene is lower than other groups (Table 2). The β -carotene group had lower weight due to slight age difference of mice obtained from the breeder, so the comparison made is the difference in weight difference between the 7th day after the treatment and the first day, and between the 15th day and 7th day.

Egg yolks are used as a food ingredient in a weight loss diet.⁵ This is in line with the results of research on reducing weight as a result of a diet rich in fat. A higher reduction in weight was observed in mice treated with β -carotene and egg yolk at the 15th day observation. Based on visual observations of mice in the treatment group β -carotene and egg yolk, mice tend to be aggressive indicated easy to bite and move actively, so that the weight decreases due to increased physical activity (Table 4). Several research explained that the consumption of carotene and zeaxanthin derived from corn caused an increase in the expression of several genes.^{15,16} The downstream effects that arise consist of changes in weight, energy and fat metabolism, regulation of apoptosis, and tumor suppression. In addition, consumption of these two active compounds also causes a decrease in gene expression of enzymes responsible for oxidative

Table 5. Changes in blood cholesterol of mice with diets rich in β -carotene.

Group	Cholesterol (mg/dL)			Cholesterol Change (%)	
	W0	W7	W15	W7 - W0	W15 - W7
Control	131.50 \pm 19.23	151.25 \pm 21.00	157.00 \pm 27.80	13.06% \pm 8.15%	3.66% \pm 32.10%
Egg yolk	136.00 \pm 20.18	201.00 \pm 79.89	244.50 \pm 185.97	25.02% \pm 24.61%	17.19% \pm 11.80%
β -carotene	136.00 \pm 19.71	113.75 \pm 8.30	192.50 \pm 78.56	-19.53% \pm 15.04%	35.96% \pm 16.31%
β -carotene + Egg yolk	149.25 \pm 33.33	132.25 \pm 30.10	154.50 \pm 23.33	-18.98% \pm 45.62%	18.20% \pm 24.71%
Emulsion	154.00 \pm 34.73	146.25 \pm 19.21	174.50 \pm 61.46	-5.48% \pm 22.03%	8.14% \pm 34.82%
Emulsion + Egg yolk	162.50 \pm 41.61	123.00 \pm 9.42	169.25 \pm 77.96	-34.35% \pm 45.23%	14.72% \pm 37.58%

Table 6. Changes in creatinine, renal weight and ratios of renal weight and body weight of mice with a diets rich in β -carotene.

Group	Creatinine (mg/dL)	Renal Weight (KW) (g)	Weight Day-15 (W15) (g)	Ratio KW/W15 (g/g)
Control	0.650±0.574	0.359±0.044	26.270±3.166	0.014±0.002
Egg-yolk	2.100±0.707*	0.351±0.006	22.860±4.950	0.016±0.004
β -carotene	0.300±0.115	0.316±0.040	23.885±2.565	0.013±0.001
β -carotene + Egg yolk	0.900±0.141	0.306±0.009	21.015±1.478	0.015±0.001
Emulsion	0.700±0.115	0.350±0.017	28.793±1.910	0.012±0.001
Emulsion + Egg yolk	0.600±0.283	0.372±0.106	25.770±1.989	0.014±0.003

stress metabolism, unsaturated fat oxidation beta, pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial transporters, and prolongation of fatty acids. In particular, the significant impact that results from consuming β -carotene alone is changes in weight and energy metabolism.

A research group states that in several long-term studies, the effect is that β -carotene becomes a pro-oxidant agent, contrary to the assumption that β -carotene is an antioxidant.¹⁷ The dose holds the effect of changes in the function of β -carotene as an antioxidant or pro-oxidant. In the light of the previous research¹⁷, it can be deduced that inappropriate concentrations cause no protective effects found in mice.

The use of β -carotene-rich emulsions does not cause a decrease in the average weight of mice. Allegedly, the composition of the emulsion material which is quite complete (pumpkin, red palm oil, and dragon fruit) has an effect not only on the supply of pro-vitamin A, but also carbohydrates, fats and minerals which cause the weight of mice to not decrease. The composition of the active ingredients of the patented emulsion product is stable from the influence of the heating process carried out during the preparation of the emulsion product.¹⁸ It can be concluded that the consumption of emulsions does not cause changes in the weight of mice.

Total Cholesterol Changes

The use of test kits has been carried out in various similar studies.^{19,20} Mice that are kept tend to experience an increase in total cholesterol. Allegedly, the composition of hamsfood feed used contains fat species which triggers an increase in cholesterol. The fat content of hamsfood feed is 6%. In another study, in ovariectomized mice, the use of supplements rich in β -carotene was able to overcome cholesterol increases and lipid peroxidation.²¹

Based on visual observations of mice in the β -carotene treatment group after the 7th day, mice tended to experience behavioral changes, namely becoming more aggressive and hungrier faster, and there was loss of fur on the nape of the neck. Changes in the behavior of mice are thought to be related to an increase in certain body metabolism as an increase in lymphocyte activity was observed in parrotfish larvae.²² In some cases, brain activity increases due to consumption of β -carotene.²³ Nape fur loss is an indication of hormonal changes in mice, including those caused by oxidative stress, low calorie diets, or certain micronutrient deficiencies.²⁴

The phenomenon of an increase in the average cholesterol level from mice occurred on the 15th day due to the composition of hamsfood feed. Feeds are thought to be made with fats which easily increase total cholesterol levels. β -carotene protection against cholesterol changes does not occur after the 15th day. The addition of β -carotene and emulsion treatments succeeded in lowering blood cholesterol in mice compared to mice treated with egg yolk alone. In aggregate, the treatment of β -carotene and emulsion is thought to be insufficient to overcome cholesterol changes on the 15th day. It is suspected that mice metabolism changes, so that β -carotene and emulsion do not have a significant effect on cholesterol changes on the 15th day. Consumption of β -carotene in a long duration does not provide real protection against cardiovascular disease or prolong life expectancy.²⁵ Similarly, consumption of β -carotene and vitamin A did not reduce the total serum cholesterol, HDL, and triglycerides from healthy communities.²⁶ However, in groups experiencing oxidative stress, for example a group of workers exposed to asbestos, a decrease in serum β -carotene levels in the blood becomes a marker of the onset of cancer.²⁴

Sub-chronic Toxicity

The sub-chronic toxicity of β -carotene depends on the origin of the extracted material. In this case, β -carotene derived from *Yarrowia lipolytica* has a value of no-observed-adverse effect level (NOEL) of 500 mg/kg body weight.²⁷ In this study a dose of 0.2 mg/kg BW was used, much lower than the Grenfell-Lee study.²⁷

Creatinine is used as an indicator of the health of kidney function, both in humans and in experimental animals.²⁸ The metabolism of mice treated with egg yolk changes so that the average weight of mice tends to decrease. This metabolic change is indicated by an increase in creatinine levels, which is 2.100 ± 0.707 mg/dL after 15 days of treatment. This is in line with the mathematical model built²⁹, which states that an increase in creatinine levels was observed to occur linearly with the unit of time during which the test subjects consumed high protein foods, such as eggs. Additional treatment of β -carotene and emulsion successfully prevented increase in creatinine levels in mice given egg yolks. These results are in harmony with the phenomenon of antioxidant protective effects, such as β -carotene and vitamin C, against oxidative stress for patients with human kidney function deficiency³⁰ and mice^{31,32}.

Kidney weight of all groups of mice was not significantly different. Visually, the kidneys did not appear to be swollen in all groups of mice. It can be concluded from creatinine data, kidney weight, and kidney visuals that the additional treatment of β -carotene and emulsion at the tested concentration does not cause sub-chronic poisoning for up to 15 days of treatment. Furthermore, consumption of carotenoids at recommended concentrations does not overload liver metabolism and kidney¹⁵, so that it can be concluded that up to the 15th day observation, the emulsion products tested are safe.

Conclusion

The use of β -carotene-rich emulsions does not cause a decrease in the average weight of mice. In general, β -carotene and emulsion can overcome the increase in cholesterol on the 7th day. The treatment of β -carotene and emulsion is thought to be insufficient to cope with cholesterol changes on the 15th day as a result of standard consumption of hamsfood feed. The increase in creatinine levels was observed in mice treated with egg yolk control for up to 15 days of treatment. The additional treatment of β -carotene and emulsion successfully prevents the increase in creatinine levels. The

addition of β -carotene and emulsion treatment at the tested concentration does not cause sub-chronic poisoning for up to 15 days of treatment.

Acknowledgements

The researchers thanked DRPM Ristekdikti for funding the research in the PUPT scheme of 2019.

References

1. Van der Made SM, Kelly ER, Berendschot TTJM, Kijlstra A, Lütjohann D, Plat J. Consuming a buttermilk drink containing lutein-enriched egg yolk daily for 1 year increased plasma lutein but did not affect serum lipid or lipoprotein concentrations in adults with early signs of age-related macular degeneration. *J Nutr.* 2014; 144(9): 1370-7.
2. Pisoschi AM, Pop A. The role of antioxidants in the chemistry of oxidative stress: a review. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2015; 97: 55-74.
3. Bohari B, Muhadir M, Rahmadi A. Vacuum evaporation and nitrogen-assisted deodorization affects the antioxidant capacity in the olein fraction of red palm oil and its emulsion products. *F1000 Res.* 2018; 7: 1729. doi: 10.12688/f1000research.16545.1.
4. Saher G, Rudolphi F, Corthals K, Ruhwedel T, Schmidt KF, Löwel S, et al. Therapy of pelizaeus-merzbacher disease in mice by feeding a cholesterol-enriched diet. *Nat Med.* 2012; 18(7): 1130-5.
5. Blesso CN, Fernandez ML. Dietary cholesterol, serum lipids, and heart disease: are eggs working for or against you? *Nutrients.* 2018; 10(4): 426. doi: 10.3390/nu10040426.
6. Nishio N, Isobe K, Nishi H, Atsumi E, Asai H, Furusawa C. Do mice grow normally with an egg-only diet? *Peer J Preprints.* 2018; 6: e27000v1. doi: 10.7287/peerj.preprints.27000v1.
7. Andersen CJ. Bioactive egg components and inflammation. *Nutrients.* 2015; 7(9): 7889-913.
8. Harari A, Abecassis R, Relevi N, Levi Z, Ben-Amotz A, Kamari Y, et al. Prevention of atherosclerosis progression by 9-cis- β -carotene rich alga *dunaliella* in apoE-deficient mice. *BioMed Res Int.* 2013; 2013: 169517. doi:10.1155/2013/169517.
9. Rahmadi A, Yanti I, Jannah SM, Rohmah M, Bohari, Supratman U. Quantitation and optimization of β -carotene and α -tocopherol in emulsion prototype with reversed phase chromatography. *IJASEIT.* 2018; article in press.
10. Patel SS, Molnar MZ, Tayek JA, Ix JH, Noori N, Benner D, et al. Serum creatinine as a marker of muscle mass in chronic kidney disease: results of a cross-sectional study and review of literature. *J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle.* 2013; 4(1): 19-29.
11. Lailani M, Edward Z, Harman. Gambaran tekanan darah tikus wistar jantan dan betina setelah pemberian diet tinggi garam. *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas.* 2013; 2(3): 146-50.
12. Lee WY, Lee R, Kim HC, Lee KH, Noh KS, Kim HW, et al. Consumption of water-soluble egg yolk extract on growth rate, changes in blood cholesterol levels, and immune modulation in BALB/c mice. *Korean J Food Sci Anim Resour.* 2013; 33(5): 587-94.
13. Jensen T, Kiersgaard M, Sørensen D, Mikkelsen L. Fasting of mice: a review. *Lab Anim.* 2013; 47(4): 225-40.
14. Delanghe JR, Speckaert MM. Creatinine determination according to Jaffe—what does it stand for? *NDT Plus.* 2011; 4(2): 83-6.

15. Palczewski G, Airanthi M, Widjaja-Adhi K, Amengual J, Golczak M, von-Lintig J. Genetic dissection in a mouse model reveals interactions between carotenoids and lipid metabolism. *J Lipid Res.* 2016; 57(9): 1684-95.
16. Chen X, Chen YD, Boni GF, Liu X, Kuang J, Geng Z. Consuming egg yolk decreases body weight and increases serum HDL and brain expression of TrkB in male SD rats. *J Sci Food Agric.* 2019; 99(8): 3879-85.
17. Csepányi E, Czompa A, Szabados-Furjesi P, Lekli I, Balla J, Balla G, *et al.* The effects of long-term, low- and high-dose beta-carotene treatment in Zucker diabetic fatty rats: the role of HO-1. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2018; 19(4): 1132. doi: 10.3390/ijms19041132.
18. Vujasinovic V, Djilas S, Dimic E, Basic Z, Radocaj O. The effect of roasting on the chemical composition and oxidative stability of pumpkin oil. *Eur J Lipid Sci Tech.* 2012; 114(5): 568-574.
19. Gordon SM, Li H, Zhu X, Shah AS, Lu LJ, Davidson WS. A comparison of the mouse and human lipoproteome: suitability of the mouse model for studies of human lipoproteins. *J Proteome Res.* 2015; 14(6): 2686-95.
20. Fujimoto M, Tsuneyama K, Fujimoto T, Selmi C, Gershwin E, Shimada Y. Spirulina improves non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, visceral fat macrophage aggregation, and serum leptin in a mouse model of metabolic syndrome. *Dig Liver Dis.* 2012; 44(9): 767-74.
21. Nazıroğlu M, Cemil MG, Gündüzalp Ö, Küçükayaz SM, Sözbir E. Apple cider vinegar modulates serum lipid profile, erythrocyte, kidney, and liver membrane oxidative stress in ovariectomized mice fed high cholesterol. *J Membr Biol.* 2014; 247(8): 667-73.
22. Anderson C, Jones R, Moscicki M, Clotfelter E, Earley RL. Seeing orange: breeding convict cichlids exhibit heightened aggression against more colorful intruders. *Behav Ecol Sociobiol.* 2016; 70(5): 647-57.
23. Crichton GE, Bryan J, Murphy KJ. Dietary antioxidants, cognitive function and dementia - a systematic review. *Plant Food Hum Nutr.* 2013; 68(3): 279-92.
24. Rajput RJ. Role of non androgenic factors in fur loss and fur regrowth. *J Cosmo Trichol.* 2017; 3(1): 118. doi: 10.4172/2471-9323.1000118
25. Hennekens CH, Buring JE, Manson JE, Stampfer M, Rosner B, Cook NR, *et al.* Lack of effect of long-term supplementation with beta carotene on the incidence of malignant neoplasms and cardiovascular disease. *N Engl J Med.* 1996; 334(18): 1145-9.
26. Redlich CA, Chung JS, Cullen MR, Blaner WS, Van-Bennekem AM, Berglund L. Effect of long-term beta-carotene and vitamin A on serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels among participants in the Carotene and Retinol Efficacy Trial (CARET). *Atherosclerosis.* 1999; 145(2): 425-32.
27. Grenfell-Lee D, Zeller S, Cardoso R, Pucaj K. The safety of β -carotene from *Yarrowia lipolytica*. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 2014; 65: 1-11. doi:10.1016/j.ftc.2013.12.010
28. Gazdikova K, Gvozđjakova A, Kucharska J, Spustova V, Braunova Z, Dzurik R. Oxidative stress and plasma concentrations of coenzyme Q10, α -tocopherol, and β -carotene in patients with a mild to moderate decrease of kidney function. *Nephron.* 2001; 88(3): 285. doi: 10.1159/000046007.
29. Lykken GI, Jacob RA, Munoz JM, Sandstead HH. A mathematical model of creatine metabolism in normal males—comparison between theory and experiment. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 1980; 33(12): 2674-85.
30. Yu S, Pateau-Robinson I. Dietary supplements of vitamins E and C and β -carotene reduce oxidative stress in cats with renal insufficiency. *Vet Res Commun.* 2006; 30(4): 403-13.
31. Hosseini F, Naseri MKG, Badavi M, Ghaffari MA, Shahbazian H, Rashidi I. Protective effect of beta carotene pretreatment on renal ischemia/reperfusion injury in rat. *Pakistan J Biol Sci.* 2009; 12(16): 1140-5.
32. Hashim D, Gaughan D, Boffetta P, Lucchini RG. Baseline serum β -carotene concentration and mortality among long-term asbestos-exposed insulators. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2015; 24(3): 555-60.

Body Weight, Cholesterol Changes and Sub-Chronic Toxicity of Mice Treated with An Emulsion Product Rich in b-Carotene

ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

3%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.researchgate.net

Internet Source

2%

2

www.innovapet.com

Internet Source

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 1%