Time and dose relationships between schisandrin B- and schisandrae fructus oil-induced hepatotoxicity and the associated elevations in hepatic and serum triglyceride levels in mice

Yi Zhang¹
Si-Yuan Pan¹
Shu-Feng Zhou²
Xiao-Yan Wang¹
Nan Sun¹
Pei-Li Zhu¹
Zhu-Sheng Chu¹
Zhi-Ling Yu³
Kam-Ming Ko⁴

¹Department of Pharmacology, School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, People’s Republic of China; ²Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, USA; ³School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University, ⁴Division of Life Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong, People’s Republic of China

Correspondence: Si-Yuan Pan
Department of Pharmacology, School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, People’s Republic of China
Tel +86 10 8473 8626
Fax +86 10 6472 1242
Email siyuan-pan@163.com

Schisandrin B (Sch B), a dibenzocyclooctadiene compound, is isolated from schisandrae fructus (SF). This study was conducted to compare the time- and dose-response between Sch B- and SF oil (SFO)-induced changes in hepatic and serum parameters in mice.

Methods: Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) mice were given a single oral dose of Sch B (0.125–2 g/kg) or SFO (0.3–5 g/kg). Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity, hepatic malondialdehyde, and triglyceride (TG) levels were measured at increasing time intervals within 6–120 hours postdosing.

Results: Serum ALT activity was elevated by 60%, with maximum effect ($E_{\text{max}}=45.77$ U/L and affinity ($K_{\text{a}}$)=1.25 g/kg at 48–96 hours following Sch B, but not SFO, treatment. Sch B and SFO treatments increased hepatic malondialdehyde level by 70% ($E_{\text{max}} =2.30$ nmol/mg protein and $K_{\text{a}}$=0.41 g/kg) and 22% ($E_{\text{max}} =1.42$ nmol/mg protein and $K_{\text{a}}$=2.56 g/kg) at 72 hours postdosing, respectively. Hepatic index was increased by 16%–60% ($E_{\text{max}} =11.01$, $K_{\text{a}}$=0.68 g/kg) and 8%–32% ($E_{\text{max}} =9.88$, $K_{\text{a}}$=4.47 g/kg) at 12–120 hours and 24–120 hours after the administration of Sch B and SFO, respectively. Hepatic TG level was increased by 40%–158% and 35%–85%, respectively, at 12–96 hours and 6–48 hours after Sch B and SFO treatment, respectively. The values of $E_{\text{max}}$ and $K_{\text{a}}$, for Sch B/SFO-induced increase in hepatic TG were estimated to be 22.94/15.02 µmol/g and 0.78/3.03 g/kg, respectively. Both Sch B and SFO increased serum TG (up to 427% and 123%, respectively), with the values of $E_{\text{max}} =5.50/4.60$ mmol/L and $K_{\text{a}}=0.43/2.84$ g/kg, respectively.

Conclusion: The findings indicated that Sch B/SFO-induced increases in serum/hepatic parameters occurred in a time-dependent manner, with the time of onset being serum TG level < hepatic TG level < hepatic index < serum ALT activity. However, the time of recovery of these parameters to normal values varied as follow: serum TG level < hepatic TG level and liver injury < hepatic index. The $E_{\text{max}}$ and affinity of Sch B on tissue/enzyme/receptor were larger than those of SFO.

Keywords: pharmacodynamics, hepatomegaly, alanine aminotransaminase, affinity, maximum effect

Introduction
Pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) are integral parts of drug development and the rational use of drug in clinical situations,¹ which is exemplified by the clinical potential for combined pharmacokinetically- and pharmacodynamically-guided dosing (PK/PD dosing) of chemotherapy agents in the treatment of cancer patients.² ³ PK is defined as the study of the changes of concentrations of drugs and/or their metabolite(s) with time in blood and tissues as well as the time course of
drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.4–6 PD refers to the study of the time course and intensity of therapeutic and adverse effects of a drug, which are related to the receptor binding, postreceptor events, and chemical interactions. In this regard, the approach of PK/PD modeling is adopted to investigate the dose-response relationship for some drugs in vivo.7–9 However, for other drugs, a simpler relationship between the concentration and effect is modeled mathematically to conceptualize receptor occupancy and drug response in an idealized in vitro system.10–12

Owing to the belief that naturally-occurring herbs or compounds are much safer than chemical synthetic drugs, herbal medicines/products have become more and more popular over the world. However, as to how the pharmacological basis for the efficacy and safety of herbal medicines can be established remains challenging. Therefore, the investigation of PK and PD of herbal medicinal products has been an area of intensive research.13,14 It is well known that PD analysis of drug-receptor or drug-enzyme interaction can be conveniently performed in vitro, but PD parameters can also be obtained in vivo.15,16 The dose-response relationship can be described by Clark’s equation, which is mathematically derived from the mass-action law.17 The maximum effect \(E_{\text{max}}\) and affinity \(K_D\) can also be determined by using Scott’s plot method in vivo.

Schisandrae fructus (SF) (“Wu-Wei-Zi” in Chinese), which has been widely used for thousands of years in the People’s Republic of China, is found in Northwestern China, Korea, and in the Russian Far East.18 Schisandrin B (Sch B) (Figure 1) is an active dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from SF. Previous studies in our laboratory have shown that Sch B treatment significantly increased serum and hepatic triglycerides (TG), as well as hepatic index in mice.16,19,20 In the present study, the correlation and values of \(E_{\text{max}}/K_D\) of Sch B and SF oil (SFO) on serum/hepatic TG levels and hepatic index/injury were investigated in mice.

**Materials and methods**

**Herbal material and extraction procedure**

SF was purchased from the Anguo Chinese herbs market in Hebei province, People’s Republic of China, and authenticated as the fruit of *Schisandra chinensis* (Turcz.) Baillon (“Bei-Wu-Wei-Zi” in Chinese) by Professor Chun-Sheng Liu in the Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. The SF seeds were removed, washed, and dried at room temperature. The seeds were then pulverized using an industrial blender. For the preparation of the SFO extract, 500 g of powdered SF seeds was extracted twice with five volumes of petroleum ether (60°C–80°C) under reflux. The pooled extract was filtered by filter paper and concentrated under reduced pressure by rotavaporation to obtain SFO, with a yield of 20% (w/w) (ie, 5 g of SF seeds for every 1 g of extract), and stored at 4°C until use.

**Chemicals and reagents**

Sch B was purified from the petroleum ether extract of dried SF by silica gel column chromatography as previously described.21 The purity of Sch B, as determined by high performance liquid chromatography analysis, was higher than 95%. Betis extra virgin olive oil was purchased from a local market. Assay kit for TG (certificate number 135991) was purchased from Zhongsheng Beikong Biotechnology Science Inc. (Beijing, People’s Republic of China). The assay kit for alanine aminotransferase (ALT) was obtained from Beijing Leadman Biochemistry Co, Ltd (Beijing, People’s Republic of China). Malondialdehyde (MDA) (certificate number 20130325) and Coomassie brilliant blue G250 (certificate number 20130325) were purchased from Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute (Nanjing, People’s Republic of China).

**Animal treatment**

Male Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) mice (Grade II, certificate number 118, SCXK [jing] 2006-0009), weighing 18–20 g, were purchased from the Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, People’s Republic of China). They were maintained at 20°C–21°C, with a relative humidity of 50%–55% and allowed free access to water and food. Animals were housed ten in each cage, and ten mice
were assigned to each group. Experiments were performed when the animals had attained a body weight of 25–28 g. All experimental procedures were approved by the University Committee on Research Practice in Beijing University of Chinese Medicine.

Experimental design
Design one
In this study, the time response of Sch B and SFO on serum/ hepatic TG, hepatic index, hepatic MDA production, and hepatic injury was estimated. Mice were treated with either oral Sch B (1 g/kg) or SFO (2.5 g/kg) suspended in olive oil. The doses of Sch B and SFO were chosen with reference to our previous studies and median lethal dose value. Control animals were orally administered the vehicle (ie, olive oil, 5 mL/kg) only. After 6, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, and 120 hours postdosing, mice were sacrificed under light ether anesthesia. Blood samples were collected from the orbital vein, and liver tissue samples were also obtained and subjected to biochemical analysis.

Design two
This study was designed to estimate the dose response of Sch B and SFO on the above mentioned parameters. Mice were orally administered with either Sch B at increasing doses of 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, and 2 g/kg or SFO 0.3, 0.6, 1.25, 2.5, and 5 g/kg, suspended in olive oil. Control (ie, non-Sch B- or non-SFO-treated) animals were given the vehicle. Mice were sacrificed at the time point of $E_{\text{max}}$ for each parameter: serum and hepatic TG level, serum ALT activity, hepatic index, and hepatic MDA level.

Biochemical analysis
Serum samples were prepared by centrifuging whole blood for 8 minutes at 2,000 × g and stored at −70°C until used for biochemical analysis. Liver tissue samples were homogenized in nine volumes of saline using two 10-second bursts of a tissue disintegrator at 13,500 rpm, and the homogenate was then centrifuged at 2,000 × g for 15 minutes to obtain the supernatants. Hepatic supernatant (30 µL) and serum (10 µL) were used to determine TG levels using the GPO-PAP (glycerol-3-phosphate oxidase and phenol + aminophenazone) method. Serum ALT activity was measured by automatic Biochemistry Analyzer (Synchron CX4 PRO; Beckman Coulter, Inc., Brea, CA, USA). Aliquots of 100 µL of hepatic supernatant were used to measure hepatic MDA and protein level using thiobarbiturate acid and G-250 dye method, respectively. Assays were performed using assay kits according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Measurement of hepatic index
The liver was excised and weighed. Hepatic index was estimated from the ratio of liver weight to body weight (liver weight/body weight × 100).

Statistical analysis
All values are expressed as means ± standard error of the mean. Data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SPSS (version 16.0) statistical analysis program, and then differences among means were analyzed using Dunnett’s multiple comparisons test or post hoc analysis. Differences were considered significant at $P<0.05$. The parameters of $E_{\text{max}}$ and $K_D$ of Sch B and SFO were obtained using the Scott’s plot method. $K_D$ is the affinity constant for the ligand-receptor interaction. A low- and high-affinity interaction is characterized by a high and low $K_D$ value, respectively. Correlation test was performed using the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient method.

Results
Time- and dose-response relationship of Sch B- and SFO-induced changes in serum ALT activity
In this study, serum ALT activity was determined as an indirect measure of liver function in Sch B or SFO-treated mice. While SFO treatment (2.5 g/kg) produced no detectable change in serum ALT activity, Sch B (1 g/kg) caused increases in ALT activity by 49%, 68%, and 27% ($P<0.01$) at 48, 72, and 96 hours postdosing, respectively, with the maximal effect observed at 72 hours (Figure 2A) and the values for $E_{\text{max}}$ being estimated at 45.77 U/L and $K_D$ 1.25 g/kg (Figure 2B).

Time- and dose-response relationship of Sch B- and SFO-induced changes in hepatic MDA production
MDA, which is the byproduct of oxidation of phospholipids, was an indirect measure of lipid peroxidation. In addition to assessing liver function, the effects of Sch B and SFO treatment on hepatic MDA contents were examined. Sch B and SFO treatment increased hepatic MDA levels by 70% ($P<0.01$) and 22% ($P<0.05$) at 72 hours postdosing, respectively (Figure 3A). Sch B (0.125–2 g/kg) and SFO (0.3–5 g/kg) dose-dependently elevated hepatic MDA levels by 16%–94% and 1%–20% at 72 hours posttreatment,
respectively, with estimated values for $E_{\text{max}}$ of 2.30 and 1.42 nmol/mg protein, respectively, and $K_D$ of 0.41 and 2.56 g/kg, respectively (Figure 3B).

### Time- and dose-response relationship of Sch B- and SFO-induced changes in hepatic index

Figure 4 shows that Sch B and SFO time- and dose-dependently increased the hepatic index. Sch B increased the hepatic index by 18%–60% ($P<0.01$) from 12–120 hours posttreatment. SFO increased the hepatic index (17%–31%; $P<0.01$) from 24–120 hours postdosing. The maximal effects of Sch B and SFO on hepatic index were observed at 48 hours postdosing (Figure 4A). Sch B (0.125–2 g/kg) and SFO (0.3–5 g/kg) dose-dependently increased the hepatic index by 16%–60% and 8%–32% at 48 hours posttreatment, respectively, with values for $E_{\text{max}}$ of 11.01 and 9.88, respectively, and $K_D$ of 0.68 and 4.47 g/kg, respectively, being estimated (Figure 4B).

### Time- and dose-response relationship of Sch B- and SFO-induced changes in hepatic TG level

Figure 5 shows that treatment with Sch B and SFO increased hepatic TG contents in a time- and dose-dependent manner. Sch B (1 g/kg) increased hepatic TG by 76%, 114%, 158%, 112%, and 40% ($P<0.01$) at 12, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours posttreatment, respectively. Hepatic TG contents were increased by 85%, 82%, 60%, and 35% at 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, respectively, after the SFO (2.5 g/kg) treatment. The maximal effects of Sch B- and SFO-induced elevation
in hepatic TG level were observed at 48 and 6 hours posttreatment, respectively (Figure 5A). Sch B and SFO gradually increased hepatic TG levels by 65%–209% and 33%–90% ($P<0.01$) at 48 and 6 hours posttreatment, respectively, with the values for $E_{\text{max}}$ being estimated at 22.94 and 15.02 µmol/g, respectively, and for $K_N$ at 0.78 and 3.03 g/kg, respectively (Figure 5B).

**Time- and dose-response relationship of Sch B- and SFO-induced changes in serum TG level**

Both Sch B and SFO treatment increased serum TG levels in a time- and dose-dependent manner. Serum TG levels were elevated by 69%, 262%, 427%, 289%, and 100% ($P<0.01$) at 6, 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours, respectively, after dosing with Sch B at 1 g/kg when compared with the control group. However, SFO at dose of 2.5 g/kg increased serum TG levels by 89% and 123% ($P<0.01$) at 12 and 24 hours postdosing, respectively. The maximal effect of Sch B- and SFO-induced hypertriglyceridemia was observed at 24 hours posttreatment (Figure 6A). Sch B and SFO dose-dependently increased serum TG levels by approximately 268% ($P<0.01$) and 154% ($P<0.01$) at 24 hours posttreatment, with values for $E_{\text{max}}$ being 5.50 and 4.60 mmol/L and $K_N$ being 0.43 and 2.84 g/kg, respectively (Figure 6B).

**Effect of Sch B and SFO on body weight**

The body weight of mice was suppressed on the first two days following the Sch B and SFO treatment. Sch B (1 g/kg) significantly lowered the body weight by 202% and 62% at 24 and 48 hours postdosing, respectively, when compared with the control group. SFO treatment (2.5 g/kg) caused body weight loss by 245% and 46% at 24 and 48 hours posttreatment, respectively (Figure 7).
Correlation analysis of Sch B and SFO on serum/hepatic TG, hepatomegaly, and serum ALT activity

Correlation analysis measures the relationship between two variables. In the present study, it was found that Sch B and SFO treatment caused increases in serum/hepatic TG levels, hepatomegaly, and liver damage as indicated by abnormal serum ALT activity. Therefore, the relationship between serum and hepatic TG, hepatic TG, and hepatomegaly as well as liver size and serum ALT activity were analyzed in order to explore their correlation, which was expressed as the value of Pearson’s r. The data of correlation analysis were collected from the corresponding dose-effect response.

Results showed that there was a high positive correlation between the serum and hepatic TG change after Sch B and SFO treatment ($r=0.507, P=0.000$; $r=0.598, P=0.000$, respectively), followed by hepatic TG and hepatomegaly ($r=0.309, P=0.019$; $r=0.439, P=0.001$, respectively). Hepatic index and serum ALT activity also showed a positive correlation in Sch B-treated mice ($r=0.354, P=0.013$), but not in SFO-treated mice ($r=0.061, P=0.672$) (Figure 8A–F).

Time course of Sch B-/SFO-induced changes in serum/hepatic TG level, hepatic index, and serum ALT activity

The percent changes with respect to control values for serum/hepatic TG level, hepatic index, and serum ALT activity were analyzed at increasing time intervals within 6–120 hours postdosing with Sch B or SFO in mice. Results indicated that the time of onset/recovery of changes in serum TG level, hepatic TG level, hepatic index, and serum ALT activity was 6/72, 12/96, 12/120, and 48/96 hours and 12/24, 6/48, and 24/120 hours after Sch B and SFO treatment, respectively. The maximal effects of Sch B-/SFO-induced changes in serum TG, hepatic TG, hepatic index, serum ALT activity were observed at 24/24, 48/6, 48/48, and 72 hours postdosing, respectively. There was no detectable change of serum ALT activity in SFO-treated mice (Figure 9).

Discussion

In the present study, Sch B and SFO treatment increased serum ALT activity, hepatic index, and serum/hepatic TG...
levels in mice. It is generally known that TG biosynthesis mainly involves endogenous and exogenous pathways. The exogenous pathway of TG biosynthesis permits efficient absorption of dietary lipids to form chylomicrons in the intestines. The endogenous pathway of TG biosynthesis is derived predominantly from the esterification of long chain fatty acid (FA) in the liver, and TG is then transported to the circulation by very low density of lipoprotein (VLDL).
Figure 9 Time course of Sch B-/SFO-induced changes in serum/hepatic TG level, hepatic index, and serum ALT activity.

Notes: Mice were orally administered with either Sch B (1 g/kg) or SFO (2.5 g/kg). Control (untreated) animals received the vehicle only. Various parameters were measured at 6–120 hours posttreatment or 24 hours postvehicle treatment. Change percent was calculated from drug-treated mice/vehicle-treated mice ×100. Arrow indicated the time of peak effect. Arrow 1: serum TG; arrow 2: hepatic TG; arrow 3: hepatic index; arrow 4: serum ALT activity.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; Sch B, schisandrin B; SFO, schisandrae fructus oil; TG, triglyceride.
Hypertriglyceridemia results primarily from increases in VLDL and chylomicrons in the blood, which have been attributed to the over production of VLDL in the liver and disorder of intestinal TG-rich lipoprotein production. As for FA, it is degraded through mitochondrial β-oxidation; therefore, the inhibition of β-oxidation will lead to the production of TG from FA. It has been reported that Sch B treatment could inhibit β-oxidation and increase plasma FA levels.
of PD parameters indicated that Sch B induced hypertriglyceridemia, hepatomegaly, and liver damage in a more effective manner than SFO. Moreover, the affinity of Sch B on tissues was higher than that of SFO. Correlation analysis indicated that the degree of Sch B/SFO-induced hepatic TG accumulation was positively correlated with the extents of hepatomegaly and liver injury in mice.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


