

## Galactagogue action of *Nigella sativa* seeds

<sup>1</sup>, Profesor Ali Esmail Al-Snafi, <sup>2</sup>, Assist profesor Wajdy J Majid,  
<sup>3</sup>, Lecturer Tayseer Ali Talab,

<sup>1</sup>, Dept. Pharmacology, Thiqr College of medicine

<sup>2</sup>, Dept. Biochemistry, Thiqr college of medicine.

<sup>3</sup>, Dept. Pharmacology, Thiqr college of medicine.

**ABSTRACT:** This experimental study was designed to determine the galactagogue action of *Nigella sativa* seeds.

Lactating mice were switched onto *Nigella sativa* containing diet from the day of labour and for 15 days.

*Nigella sativa* significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) increased serum prolactin level and the weight of the litter compared with control group. Breast tissues of lactating mice kept on *Nigella sativa* containing diet showed larger acini, thicker epithelium and hyperactivity. No haematological, histological and biochemical side effects were caused by *Nigella sativa*.

**Key words:** *Nigella sativa*, galactagogue, milk letdown

الخلاصة:

لقد صممت هذه الدراسة التجريبية لتحديد التأثير المدبر للحليب لبذور الحبة السوداء. تم إعطاء إناث الفئران ألبينو الحوامل على الحبة السوداء من اليوم الأول للولادة ولغاية اليوم الخامس عشر، لوحظ أن بذور الحبة السوداء أدت إلى زيادة ملموسة لإحصائيات ( $P < 0.01$ ) في مستوى هرمون البرولاكتين في المصل وزيادة ملموسة لإحصائياتها في أوزان الأجنة مقارنة بمجموعة السيطرة. كما أظهر نسيج الغدد اللبنية للفئران المعالجة زيادة في حجم الأسناخ اللبنية وزيادة في ثخن الظهارة السنخية و فرط إفراز الحليب في معظم الأسناخ. لم تسجل تغيرات نسيجية أو دموية أو كيميائية لدى الفئران المعالجة.

### I. INTRODUCTION

*Nigella sativa* Linn (Black Cumin) is widely cultivated throughout South Europe, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and India<sup>(1)</sup>. A1- Jassir has reported in detail the chemical composition of *Nigella sativa* seeds, the analysis showed a composition of 20.85% protein, 38.20% fat, 4.64% moisture, 4.37% ash, 7.94% crude fiber and 31.94% total carbohydrates<sup>(2)</sup>. Sodium, iron, zinc, calcium, magnesium, manganese and copper were detected in *Nigella sativa* seeds at low levels, while lead, cadmium and arsenic were not present<sup>(2,3)</sup>. Chemical analysis of *Nigella sativa* fats, revealed a composition of myristic, palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and arachidonic acids<sup>(2,3)</sup>. However 67 compounds were identified, by capillary gas chromatography of *Nigella sativa* oils. They contained p-cymene 31.7%,  $\alpha$ -pinene 9.3%, thymoquinone 24.5% and many other compounds<sup>(1)</sup>. *Nigella sativa* carbohydrates consisted mainly of sucrose 32.56%, fructose 21.72%,  $\alpha$ -glucose 20.81% and  $\beta$ -glucose 11.68%<sup>(3)</sup>. Analysis of *Nigella sativa* proteins showed that they consisted of 15 amino acids including 9 essential amino acids<sup>(1)</sup>. *Nigella sativa* seeds exerted many pharmacological effects, these include antibacterial<sup>(3-5)</sup>, antifungal<sup>(3)</sup>, bronchodilator<sup>(6-7)</sup>, inhibitor of histamine release from mast cells<sup>(3,8)</sup>, anticholinergic and smooth muscle relaxant effects<sup>(9)</sup>, cardiac depressant, hypotensive effects<sup>(10,11)</sup>, hypoglycemic effects<sup>(12)</sup>, immunostimulant<sup>(13,14)</sup> and anticancer effects<sup>(15)</sup>. This study was designed to determine the galactagogue action of *Nigella sativa* seed and its safety.

### Materials and Methods:

Sixty mature female albino mice, of approximately similar body weight and age were used in this study. The regularity of estrus cycle of the females was determined by vaginal smear stained by methylene blue. Then the females were mated with healthy males of the same strain, during the proestrus period and for 24 hrs. The day of fertilization, as determined by the presence of the sperm in the vaginal smears, was considered as day 1 of the pregnancy. After labour, 12 females were excluded because they gave less than 3 fetuses. The rest 48 females were divided into 2 groups of 24 each. The litter size was reduced to 3 fetuses for each female. Fetuses were weighed and then the mothers in each group were switched on control diet or *Nigella sativa* diet. The diet was prepared according to Agrawal et al<sup>(17)</sup>.

**Control diet (1kg.) Nigella sativa containing diet (1kg.)**

Wholewheat flour 800gr. Wholewheat flour 700gr  
 Wholemilk powder 170gr. Wholemilk powder 170gr.  
 Yeast 22gr. Nigella sativa powder 100gr.  
 Calcium carbonate 5gr. Yeast 22gr.  
 Table salt 3gr. Calcium carbonate 5gr.  
 Multivitamins (SDI) 1capsule. Table salt 3gr.  
 Multivitamins (SDI) 1capsule

As litter live on mother's milk only for 20 days and cannot nibble at the food laid out for them mothers<sup>(17)</sup>, the experiment lasted for 15 days. At day 15, fetuses were weighed again. Blood samples were taken from one third of the mothers in each group to determine serum prolactin level (RIA-CIS bio international-France). Blood samples of the second third of the mothers in each group were used to estimate serum glucose, urea, GOT, GPT, bilirubin, uric acid, creatinine, triglycerides, alkaline and acid phosphatases by enzymatic methods (Raudox). Blood samples of the last third of the mothers were used to estimate WBC count, RBC count, differential WBC count and Hb. The breast tissues of the mothers were biopsied and processed for histological examination. Specimens were taken from the liver, kidney, intestine and stomach for the pathological study. Student t-test was used to determine the significance between groups.

**Results:**

This study showed that serum prolactin level, of lactating female mice kept on Nigella sativa containing diet, was significantly higher ( $P < 0.01$ ) than that of mothers switched onto control diet (Table 1). The weight of the litter of the females kept on Nigella sativa containing diet was significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher than those of female given control diet (Table 2). In comparison with control group, these sections of the breast tissue of mothers kept on Nigella sativa containing diet showed large acini with an increase in the proliferation and thickness of the epithelium. The majority of the acini in the breast tissue showed more secretory activity (Fig 1). No pathological changes were observed in the liver, kidney, stomach and intestine of females given Nigella sativa containing diet. All hematological and biochemical values were not significantly changes. However, a slight reduction ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the serum glucose and uric acid was found in females kept on Nigella sativa containing diet.

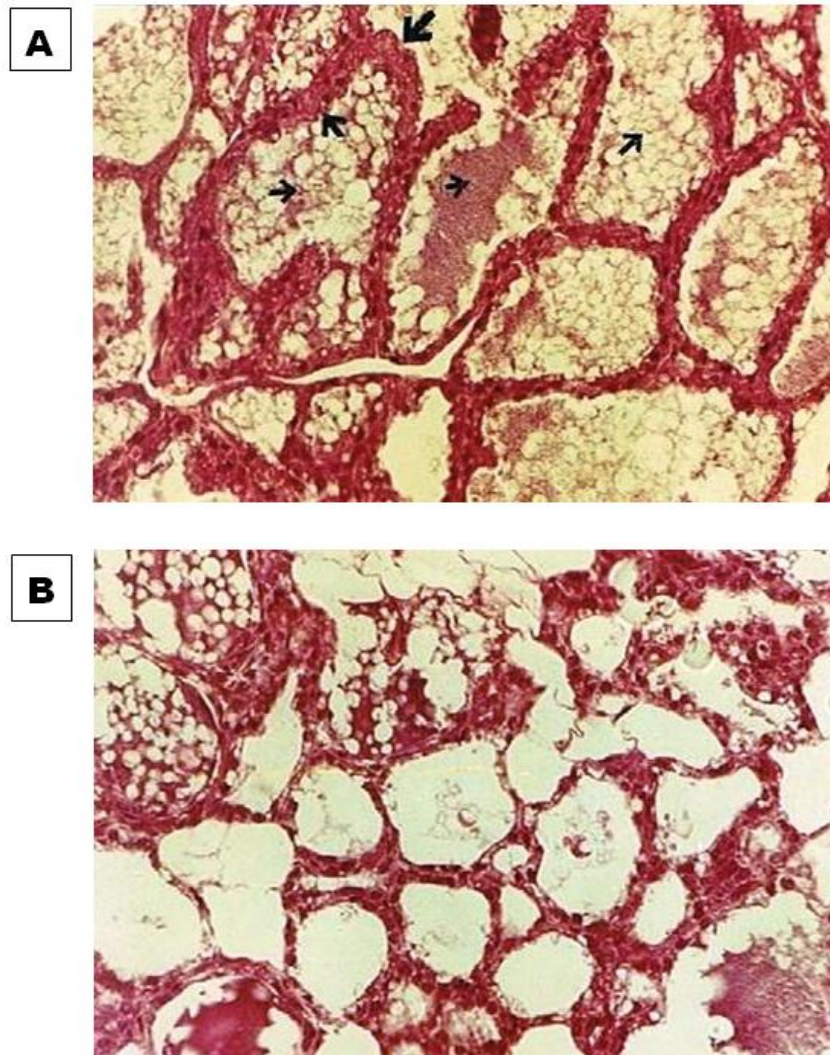
**Table 1: Serum prolactin level in females given control diet in comparison of female kept on Nigella sativa containing diet.**

Groups	No. of mice	Serum prolactin ng/ml 8 p.m
Lactating mice on control diet	8	175.50 $\pm$ 7.82
Lactating mice on Nigella sativa containing diet	8	185.0 $\pm$ 3.16 ( $p < 0.01$ )

**Table 2 : The increase in the weight of the litter of the female mice kept on Nigella sativa containing diet compared with control.**

Groups	The difference between the weight of the litter at 1 <sup>st</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> day of age (mg)*
The litter weight of lactating mice on control diet	4730.25 $\pm$ 290.85
The litter weight of lactating mice on Nigella sativa containing diet	6168.66 $\pm$ 341.49 ( $P < 0.01$ )

\*Mean of the means of litter weight of all mothers in the group



**Fig.1: (A) Section on the breast tissue of the lactating mice kept on *Nigella sativa* containing diet showing larger acini (→), thicker epithelia (→), and more secretory activity(→), compared to the breast tissue of the lactating mice kept on control diet (B). (40X).**

#### Discussion:

The prolactin stimulatory effect of *Nigella sativa* could be attributed to its anticholinergic effect<sup>(9)</sup>. Snyder *et al* found that lactotrophs contained muscarinic receptors, and the administration of cholinergic muscarinic agonist decreased the prolactin secretion either in basal condition or after different stimuli<sup>(18)</sup>, in addition to this direct muscarinic effect at the level of lactotrophs, acetylcholine also seems to inhibit prolactin release at the level of hypothalamus<sup>(19)</sup>. On the other hand, nigellone, the carbonyl polymer of thymoquinone isolated from *Nigella sativa*, is a very effective histamine release inhibitor. This inhibition is mediated by decreasing intracellular calcium, inhibition of protein kinase C and inhibition of oxidative metabolism<sup>(8)</sup>. Histamine is an inhibitory mediator on the secretion of prolactin at the level of hypothalamus. This inhibition is mediated by H2 receptors<sup>(20)</sup>. Therefore the prolactin stimulatory effect of *Nigella sativa* could be attributed to its anticholinergic and antihistaminic actions. Furthermore, *Nigella sativa* contained high amounts of carbohydrate, oils, proteins and trace elements<sup>(2, 3)</sup>. These contents represent a high energy sources which could participate in the galactagogue effect of *Nigella sativa*. The hyperactivity of the breast tissue of the lactating mice on *Nigella sativa* containing diet, occur due to an increase in the prolactin secretion. These effects were clearly reflected on the litter weight. According to these results, it appears that *Nigella sativa* is free from histological, haematological and biochemical side effects. The safety of *Nigella sativa* was recorded by many previous studies<sup>(1, 12, 14)</sup>. However, the decline in the serum glucose and uric acid was attributed to hypoglycemic<sup>(12)</sup>, and hypouricemic effects of *Nigella sativa*<sup>(1)</sup>.

**REFERENCES:**

- [1]. Riaz ,M., Syed ,M. and Chaudbary , F. M. Chemistry of the medicinal plants of the genus nigella ( family Ranunculaceae ) Hamdard , XXXIX(2) , 40 -45 .
- [2]. Al-Jassir ,M. S. , Chemical composition and microflora of black cumin ( *Nigella sativa* L. ) seed growing in Saudi Arabia . Food Chemistry 1992 , 45 , 239 - 242 .
- [3]. Al - Ani , A. H. J. , Astudy on the chemical component of local black seed ( *Nigella sativa* L ) and antimicrobial effect of its extract on some microorganisms , M. Sc. thesis , Al- Mustansiriya university , Baghdad 1998 .
- [4]. Hanafy , M. S. and Hatem , M. S. and Hatem , M. E. studies on the antimicrobial activity of *Nigella sativa* seed (black cumin). J. Ethnopharmacology 1991 , 34 (2-3) 275-278 .
- [5]. Topozada , H. H. , Mazloun , H. A. and El-Dakhkhny , M. The antibacterial properties of the *Nigella sativa* L. seeds. Active principle with some clinical applications , J. Egypt . Med. Assoc. 1965 , 48 : suppl : 187-202 .
- [6]. Topozada , H. H. , Mazloun , H. A. and El-Dakhkhny , M. The antibacterial properties of the *Nigella sativa* L. seeds. Active principle with some clinical applications , J. Egypt . Med. Assoc. 1965 , 48 : suppl : 187-202 .
- [7]. Mahfouz , M. , Abdel-Maguid , R. and El- Dakhkhny , IU. TheEffect Of Nigellone - therapy on the histaminopexic power of the blood sera of asthmatic patients . *ArzneimForsch ( Drug Res. )* 1965 , 15 , 1230-1231 .
- [8]. Chakravarty , N. Inhibition of histamine release from mast cells by nigellone , *Annals of Allergy* 1993 , 70 (3) , 237-242 .
- [9]. Aql , M. and Scheen , R. Effects of the volatil oil of *Nigella sativa* seeds on the uterine smooth musle of rat and guinea pig . J. Ethnopharmacol . 1996, 28 (1) , 23-26 .
- [10]. El-Dakhkhny , M. studies on Egyptian *Nigella sativa* L.II some pharmacological properties of the seeds active principle in comparison to its dihydro compound and its polymer *Arzneimittel- Forsch* 1965 , 15(10) 1227-1229.
- [11]. El- Tahir , K. E. , Ashour , M. M. and Al- Harbi , M. M. . The cardiovascular actions of the volatile oil Of the black seed *Nigella sativa* in rats :elucidation of the mechanism of action.*Gen.Pharmacol .* 1993, 24 (5) , 1123-1131 .
- [12]. Al-Awadi , F. , Fatania , H. and Shamto , U. The effect of a plants mixture extract on liver gluconeogenesis in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. *Diabetes Res.* 1991 , 18 (4) , 163-168 .
- [13]. Janssen , M. R. , Tarasenko , A. , Lazovic , Getal . Abstract of Anti- angiogenic activity of *Nigella sativa* ( black seed ) plant extract in cancer therapy . *Proc. Annu. Meet. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res.* 1997 , 38 , A1377 .
- [14]. Kathi , A. and Kandel , A. Effect of *Nigella sativa* on immunity research of the 4<sup>th</sup> international conf. in Islamic medicine,Kuwait . 9-13 . Nov. 1986 .
- [15]. Worthen , B. R. , Ghosheh , C.A. and Crook , P. A. . The invitro antitumor activity of some crude and purified components of black seed , *Nigella sativa* . *Anticancer Res.* 1998 , 18 (3A) , 1527-1532 .
- [16]. Salomi , M. J. , Nair , S. C. and Panikkar , K. R. Inhibitory effects of *Nigella sativa* and saffron ( *crocus sativa* ) on chemical carcinogenesis in mice . *Nutr. Cancer .* 1991, 16 (1) , 67-72 .
- [17]. Agrawalla , Ip., Achar , M. V. S. , Boradkar , R. V. etal . Galactagogue action of *cuminumcuminum* and *Nigella sativa* . *Ind. J. Med. Res. .* 1968 , 56 , 841-844 .
- [18]. Snyder , G. , Mukherjee , A., McCann , S. M. Properties of muscarinic receptors of intact anterior pituitary cell. *Fed. Proc.* 1980,39,488.
- [19]. WEINER, R.J. , Bethea, C.L. Hypothalamic control of prolactin secretion . In : Jaffe R Z B (ed) , *Prolactin.* New York 1981,Pp 56.
- [20]. Roberts , F. and calcutt , C.R. , Histamine and hypothalamus . *Neuroscience* 1983, 9,721-739.