



ASSESSMENT OF *MORING OLEIFERA* LEAVES AS NATURAL SOURCE TO PRODUCE HYPOLIPIDEMIC AND ANTIOXIDATIVE FUNCTIONAL FOOD

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this work is to investigate the antioxidative and hypolipidemic effect of Moringa oleifera leaf powder (MOLP). For this purpose 36 Male rats were assigned into six groups, each of six rats; negative control group feeding with basal diet, positive control group feeding with high cholesterol diet (HCD) and three tested groups fed on HCD and different ratios of MOLP; 25, 50 or 75g/kg diet, in addition to initial group, the feeding period was 45 days.

At the end of feeding period, compared to the positive control group, all tested groups demonstrated decrease in body weight. Also, as compared to the positive control, significant decreases in serum biological parameters were found, including; glucose, total lipids, triglycerides, total cholesterol, and LDL-cholesterol. Moreover increase was found in HDL-cholesterol and decrease in cholesterol and triglycerides in liver, compared to positive control group. Changes in all above parameters were according to the ratio of MOLP, each of the above three ratios with wheat flour was used to produce crackers. The dough of each product was submitted to rheological measurements using farinograph and extensograph. The best results for the rheological parameters, including; water absorption, stability time, dough development time, degree of softening and elasticity were found in dough containing 25% MOLP. The best dough was used to manufacture hypolipidemic and antioxidant crackers as functional food.

1. Introduction

Diet plays an important role in decreasing of atherosclerosis and coronary heart diseases, which considered the major health problem in all the world. Dietary composition plays a role in disordered lipid and lipoprotein metabolism which led to hyperlipidemia and hyperlipoproteinemia, that considered important factors in developing of coronary heart diseases. Herbal medicine contains natural substances which are important to promote health and

decrease illness, it helps in decreasing lipid and cholesterol in blood (Alattar, 2006). Moringa oleifera lam is an Indian tree belongs to genus family moringaceae, it was used by Greeks, Roman and ancient Egyptians (Paikraet *al.*, 2017). *M. oleifera* contains; carotenoids, minerals, vitamins, amino acids, sterols, glycosides and phenols, also the leaves are source of protein, vitamin C, B, carotene iron and potassium (Joshi and Mehta, 2010;

Rajanandh *et al.*,2012). Moreover the plant contains different phytochemicals including ; saponins, steroids, tannins, flavonoids and alkaloids (Shousha *et al.*, 2019).,The plant can be used as fresh, cooked, or dried and powdered. The leaves are used as hypoglycemic and hypocholesterolemic agent. (Ghasi *et al.*, 2000 and Leone *et al.*, 2015). The administration of *M. oleifera*'s crude extract of leaves reduced cholesterol levels. In serum, liver, and kidney in the rats feeding with a high-fat diet (Ghasi *et al.*, 2000; Vagelas and Sugar 2020). The leaves extract of *M.oleifera* inhibit high antioxidant activity, total phenolic and flavonoids. Using synthetic antioxidants in food products is not popular anymore because of their instability and also due to suspended action as promoters of carcinogenesis, therefore, there is interest in the studies of natural, nontoxic and healthy antioxidants (Tomaino *et al.*, 2005). In the light of the above data, the objectives of the present study was to evaluate the effect of the leaves powder of *M. oleifera* as hypolipidemic and antioxidant agent ,in prevention of lipid elevation in rats fed on high cholesterolemic diet, also helps as natural antioxidant in decreasing the chance of disease progression and using the leaves powder in producing type of functional bakery product.

2. Materials and methods

2.1.Materials

Moringaoleifera leaves were harvested from the Aschrafsaad Farm, Elbuhera Governorate .Commercial wheat flour was obtained from the local market. All chemicals were of analytical grade and purchased from Sigma Chem. Co., (St. Louis, MO, USA), Merck (Germany), and Bipdigonostic lChems Co. (Egypt).

2.2. Methods

Moringaoleifera leaves were dried in an oven at 50°C for 8 hours ,the dried leaves were ground and sieved using sieve (20 mesh) and kept in the refrigerator until needed.

2.2.1.Proximate composition

On dry powder, the chemical composition of dry components such as protein, fat, crude fiber, and ash was measured. according to association of Official Analytical Chemists (A.O.A.C, 2016), total carbohydrates were calculated by difference (Valdez-Solana *et al.*, 2015).The atomic absorption method was used to determine minerals including calcium, phosphorus, and iron. (A. Analysit 400.perkineler), (Mouminah, 2015).

2.2.1.1.Determination of antioxidants

10 gm of MOLP were dissolved in 100 ml boiling water with swirling for 30 minutes, then filtered using filter paper NO (1), and centrifuged for 30 min at 2000×g, then stored for analyses at -20° C (Sarkar *et al.*,2017).

2.2.1.2.Determination of ascorbic acid:-

The ascorbic acid content was measured by titration method using 2,4-Dichloro-phenol-Indophenol dye A.O.A.C. (2016).

2.2.1.3.Determination of total polyphenols and flavonoids

Total polyphenols content of leaves extract of *M. oleifera* was measured as gallic acid calculated using the method of ciocalteu's. Total flavonoids in leaves extract was assayed with colorimetric method using aluminium chloride and expressed as quercetin equivalent (Akter *et al.*, 2015).

2.2.2.4.Evaluation of free radical scavenging activity

The free radical scavenging activity of the *M* Moringaoleifera leaves extract-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH) was determined according to (Akter *et al.*, 2015) by determining the absorbance decreasing of the DPPH solution at 517 nm in methanolic extract.

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = [(A_c - A_s) / A_c] \times 100$$

A_c : Absorbance of control

A_s : absorbance of sample

2.3.Experimental animals

Thirty six male albino rats with a body weight ranging 130 ±10g were obtained from animal house of National Organization for Drug Control and Research(NODCAR) Giza, Egypt.

The animals were kept in cages for a week to acclimatize under standard conditions included 12/12 hour dark/light cycle, relative humidity, and free access to water and food. The investigation complies with the guide for the care and use laboratory animals (NODCAR/II/28/20). Six rats (initial group) were randomly chosen, then weighed, blood samples were obtained from retrobulbar venous plexus of each rat (Shermer and Jones, 1967). The serum was separated and its biochemical parameters were determined, then rats were sacrificed and liver was excised and subjected to its tissue biochemical analysis.

The reminder rats were divided into five groups each of 6 rats as follows:

control: Rats fed on basal diet control+: Rats fed on high cholesterol diet (HCD) containing cholesterol (1.25%) and bile acids (0.5%) (Panduet *et al.*, 2018)

Gr I : Rats fed on HCD and *M. oleifera leaves powder* (MOLP), 250mg /Kg

Gr II : Rats fed on HCD and MOLP 500 mg/Kg

Gr III: Rats fed on HCD and MOLP 750mg/Kg

Feeding duration was 45 days, changes in body weight were recorded and blood samples were taken at time intervals 15, 30 and 45 days, then serum was separated and subjected to the biochemical analysis. Rats were sacrificed at the end of the experiment, and the liver was excised and subjected to tissue biochemical analysis.

2.3.1. Serum biochemical analysis

Serum total lipids were determined according to (Zoliner and Kirsch, 1962), triglycerides (TG) were determined according to (Fossati, 1982) total cholesterol (TC) was determined according to (Allain *et al.*, 1974), HDL-Cholesterol (HDL-C) was determined according to the method of (Lopez-Virella, 1977) and LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C) was calculated (Salamatullah *et al.*, 1983)

2.3.2. Tissue biochemical parameters

One gram of liver was homogenized in 9 mL of ice cold saline and centrifuged at 6000 xg for 10 minutes, then TC and TG were determined in the supernatant (Zhang *et al.*, 2013).

2.4. Preparation of crackers

The flour formulations which used to make cracker samples were produced in various ratio as follow: :

control: 100g wheat flour .

Sample A: 75g wheat flour + 25g MOLP

B: 50g wheat flour + 50g MOLP

C: 25g wheat flour + 75g MOLP

The dough of products was prepared by mixing each above mixture with corn oil, active yeast, salt and spices mixture (Abd-El Rahim, 2005), conditions of baking were adjusted as: - Temperature for fermentation 30°C for 30 minutes, then bake at 200°C /15 minutes (Saba, 1993).

2.4.1. Rheological measurements

Rheological measurements for flour mixtures were carried out using farinograph and extensograph tests (A.A.C.C, 2007). The parameters including; water absorption, dough development time, stability time, degree of softening and elasticity were determined using farinograph Brabender OHG Duisurg kulturstrasse 51- 55. extensibility P.N and energy of the dough were determined using Brabender extensograph device .

2.4.2. Sensory evaluation

The staff members were chosen as twenty panelists to test the crackers' sensory properties. Indication of preference was made on a scale of evaluation to 10 for each of sensory characteristic namely; appearance, color, flavor, Oder, taste and acceptability (Abd-El Rahim, 2005).

2.5. Statistical analysis

The data can be displayed as mean \pm standard error and analyzed using one-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey post-hoc test, using Graph Pad Prism data analysis program (Graph Pad software, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). A value of $p \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Nutritional composition of Moringaoleifera leaves powder

The proximate chemical composition of Moringa oleifera leaves powder (MOLP) on dry basis was shown in table (1). Protein content was 30.29 %. protein values ranged from 22.60 to 38.25 % according to (Lesten and Emmanuel, 2018). M. leaves contain a high-quality protein that is easy to absorb and is determined by the amino acids quality. (Mune *et al.*, 2016). Fat content value was 5.4 % as seen in Table (1), ether extract for air dried M. leaves has a fat content of 6.5%. (Busani *et al.*, 2011). The results also showed that ash content of leaves powder was 8.96%, ash content ranging from 4.60 to 11.24 % (Lesten and Emmanuel, 2018), the high ash content of M. leaves indicates that they are a good source of minerals (Shokry, 2017).

On the other hand, the percentage of fiber content was 9.2% as seen in table (1). Fibers content of M. leaves was 8.96% (Aye and Adegun, 2013). Fibers are important part in a healthy balanced diet; prevent weight gain, improve digestive, diabetes, heart disease, and some cancer diseases (Shokry, 2017), also the ability of fiber to absorb water led to positive effect against constipation (Gatade *et al.*, 2013). However the percentage of carbohydrates of dried leaves was 46.15% calculated by difference which confirmed with Rajput *et al.*, (2017).

Table 1. Nutritional composition of Moringaoleifera leaves powder on dry basis (g/100gm)

Parameters	
Protein	30.29±1.04
Fat	5.4±0.09
Ash	8.96 ± 0.08
Crude Fiber	9.2±0.34
Total Carbohydrate	46.15±0.11
Mineral :	
Calcium	3.60 ±0.08
Phosphorus	0.198 ±0.02
Iron	0.021±0.07

Mean ±SE, n = 3

The leaves of *M. oleifera* contain high amount of calcium in value of 3.60g/100g and very high amount of Phosphorus and iron in values of 0.198 and 0.021g/100g powder respectively as seen in table (1) calcium are required for a range of activities in the body, including the bones and teeth. Iron, as the nucleus of hemoglobin, is required for the production of red blood cells in the body. (Mulyaningih and Yusuf, 2018).

3.2. Antioxidants content of Moringaoleifera leaves powder:

Ascorbic acid content was 0.51 mg/g as seen in table (2). Content of ascorbic acid ranged from 56 to 129mg/100g (Hanson *et al.*, 2006). There was a significant difference in ascorbic acid content in plant parts (Asghari *et al.*, 2015). Ascorbic acid is good source for cardiovascular health and the suppression of free radicals in cells. (Sohaimy *et al.*, 2015).

Phenolic compounds and flavonoids are very important constituents due to its antioxidative activity. Phytochemical compounds including; phenols and flavonoids, are shown in table (2) in values of 71.65mg gallic acid /g for phenols and 8.43 mg quercetin / g for flavonoids. Quercetin content in *M. oleifera* leaves was found in range from 0.46 to 16.64 mg/g (Amaglo *et al.*, 2010).

Table 2. Phytochemicals content of Moringaoleifera leaves powder (mg/g).

Parameters	
Ascorbic acid	0.51±0.11
Total phenols (equivalent gallic acid)	71.65± 0.89
Total flavonoids (quercetin equivalent)	8.43±0.17

Mean ±SE, n = 3

The total phenolic content ranged between 37.7 to 137.53 mg gallic acid /g and the total flavonoids content ranged between 8.22 to 33.40 (mg QE/g) in Moringa peregrina and *M. oleifera* extracts, respectively (El-awady *et al.*, 2016). Antioxidant from natural source helps in scavenging free radicals and improve the

antioxidant system in body. An increasing in the interest for antioxidant from natural source faster than synthetic sources, *M.oleifera* is rich in phenolic compound which can reduced many diseases as antioxidant compound(Andréa *et al.*,2012).

3.3.Antioxidant activity of Moringa oleifera leaves powder:

Antioxidant activity at various concentrations of MOLP 20,40,80 and 100µg/ml were evaluated and the results are presented in fig (1). The results showed inhibition of 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrlhydrazyl hydrate (DPPH) radicals in percentage values of; 42.44,46.64,55.49,60.49 and 67.11 in the above concentrations respectively. The antioxidants activity of M. leaves was found between 59.8 to 40.4(Pakade *et al.*, 2013).DPPH radical scavenging assay for MOLP was used as one of indicated that It can be used in food products as an antioxidant source.

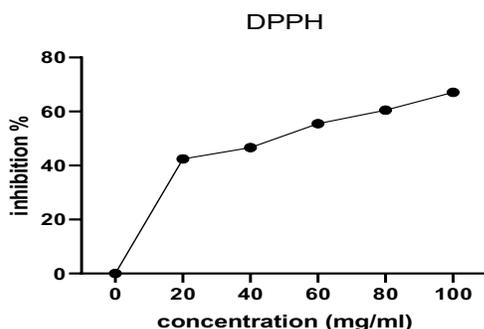


Figure 1.DPPH radical scavenging activity of Moringaoleiferaleaves extract

3.4.Biological evaluation

3.4.1.Effect on body weight

The results showed the effect of administration the three doses of MOLP; 25 , 500 and 750 g/kg diet on rats fed on high cholesterol diet for 45 days. The changes in body weight in the five groups during the experimental period were found in table (3). There was non significant differences in body weight among all groups at the beginning of the experiment, gradually increasing in body weight was found during feeding period till the end of experiment in positive control group which was fed on high cholesterol diet compared to the negative control group in values of 106.20 and 40.84g in the weight gain of the two groups respectively. The obese status of rats was maintained when they were fed a high fat diet for two weeks. Also there was a significant difference in the body weight between positive control group which was fed on HCD and tested groups I, II and III which were fed on HCD and different ratios of MOLP, the increasing in all tested groups ranged between 27.39to 60.74g.From the aforementioned data, it can be seen that the least values in body weight gain was obtained in rats fed on HCD and 75g / kg diet of MOLP(III) followed by II , then group I which were fed on MOLP in values of 50 and 25 g/kg diet respectively. While compared to rats fed a high-fat diet, MOLP supplementation at 200 and 400 mg/kg b.w. reduced body weight gain and resulted in a significant reduction in body weight(Bais *et al.*, 2014), which led to inhibition in HMG COA reductase activity, that is the key enzyme in pathway of cholesterol biosynthetic, or because of inhibition in body tissues cholesterol deposition. (Atsukwei *et al.*,2014)

Table 3. Changes in body weight (g) of male rats fed on high cholesterol diet supplemented with *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder.

Animal Group	Initial	Feeding period (days)			Body weight gain (g)
	0	15	30	45	
Control-	123.96 ^a ±0.42	133.71 ^a ±0.55	153.46 ^c ±0.44	164.80 ^a ±0.42	40.84
control ⁺	121.03 ^a ±0.38	152.80 ^c ±0.64	194.77 ^c ±0.42	227.23 ^d ±5.30	106.20
Group I	124.13 ^a ±0.53	143.74 ^d ±0.57	163.17 ^d ±0.95	184.77 ^c ±0.42	60.74
II	125.98 ^a ±0.31	137.42 ^b ±0.44	150.15 ^b ±0.59	156.64 ^{ab} ±0.56	30.66
III	124.12 ^a ±0.36	136.09 ^b ±1.37	143.78 ^a ±0.51	151.51 ^a ±0.71	27.39

n=6 rats

control⁻ : rats fed on basal diet, control⁺ rats fed on high cholesterol diet(HCD).

Group I : rats fed on HCD + MOLP(25g/kg diet), Group II : rats fed on HCD + MOLP(50 g/kg diet).

Group III: rats fed on HCD +MOLP(75 g/kg/diet), Mean ± SE, a, b, c, d e: Significantly different tasted groups ; I, II and III from control⁻ or control⁺ for at P<0.05 using one way ANOVA followed by Tukey as post-hoc test

3.4.2. Effect on glucose

Data in fig(2) showed a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in glucose level in the positive control group which was fed on high cholesterol diet compared to negative control group which was fed on standard diet at the end of experimental period in values of 229.55 and 90.82 mg/dl in the two groups, respectively. On the other hand, Blood glucose levels decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in all studied groups but the highest effective was observed in group III which was fed on HCD and MOLP,75g/kg diet followed by group II then group I as seen in fig(2) in values of 94.64,141.46 and 160.74 mg/dl, Also, non significant differences between group III and negative control group was found in percentage values of 94.64 and 90.82mg/dl after the end of experiment, respectively. *Moringa* leaves caused a significant reduction in blood glucose

levels in waster rats with type 2 diabetes.(Ndong *et al.*,2007), also, another study reported as a mechanistic model for anti-diabetic activity, that the extract from *M. oleifera* leaves is effective for reducing sugar within 3 hours of ingestion(Mittal *et al.*, 2007).

On the other hand, *Moringa* leaves were shown to have beneficial effects on carbohydrate metabolism with different mechanisms including; improving glucose uptake and utilization , increasing insulin activity, restoring and preventing the integrity and function of β -cells (Vergara-Jimenez *et al.*, 2017), the dried leaves or aqueous extract of *M. oleifera* were more effective and may be it have some effect by increasing the glucose utilization in tissue by inhibiting absorption of glucose or hepatic gluconeogenesis into the muscles and adipose tissue(Gray *et al.*,2000)

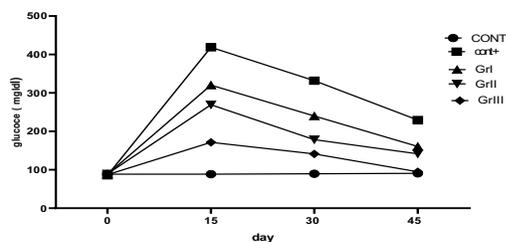


Figure 2. Serum glucose (mg/dl) in rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. (n=6 rats). Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3)

3.4.3. Effect on total lipids

The results in fig (3) showed highly significant increasing in serum total lipids in positive control feeding with diet containing 0.5% cholesterol compared to negative control group which was fed on basal diet in values of 628.96 and 337.37mg/dl in the two groups respectively .the results were in agreement with Muniz *et al.*, (2019)The tested groups I, II and III which were fed on HCD and different concentrations of MOLP, showed gradually significant decreases in total lipids compared to positive group, the highest decrease was found in group III then group II then group I which were fed on HCD supplemented with MOLP in concentration of 75,50 and 25 g/kg diet in the three groups respectively, the decreases were in values of 313.83, 467.50 and 501.50 mg/dl in the three groups, respectively.

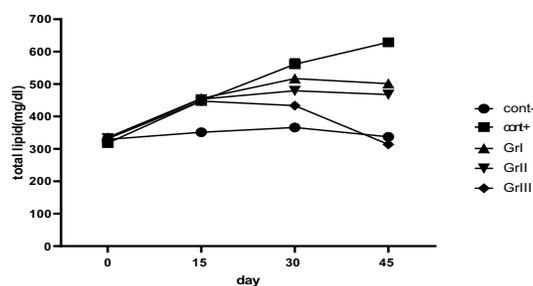


Figure 3. Serum total lipids (mg/dl) in rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. (n=6 rats). Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3)

3.4.4. Effect on triglycerides

The results in fig(4) showed significant increases in triglycerides in positive control group compared to negative control group in values of 276.43 and 87.02 mg/dl, respectively. On the other hand, tested groups showed also significant gradually decreases in triglycerides during feeding period, the highest decreases was observed in group III followed by group II , then group I in values of 99.88, 105.31 and 135.57, in the three groups respectively compared to positive and negative control rats in values of 276.43and 87.02mg/dl respectively, the content of flavonoids and vitamin C in *M oleifera* can lower TG and LDL-C levels as a result for the inhabitation of 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutary Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase this decomposition of cholesterol, LDL-C, TG become slow which results in the formation of cholesterol, LDL-C and TG decreased ,also, triacylglycerols are storage form of fatty acids(Affanet *al.*, 2018).the improved serum values of TG, TC, LDL-C, and VLDL-C that were observed simultaneously in the study, the lowering in total lipids in treated animals is logical.(Atsukwei1 *et al.*, 2014;Gheith and El-Mahmoudy, 2019) .

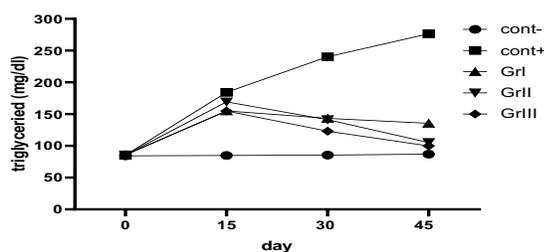


Figure 4. Serum triglycerides (mg/dl)) in rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. (n=6 rats). Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3).

3.4.5. Effect on Total-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol

As shown in fig (5), positive control group which was fed on basal diet containing 1.25% cholesterol for 45 days showed significantly increases in serum parameters including ;TC, LDL- C and decrease in HDL- C in values of 205.24, 126.25 and 19.04 mg/dl compared to negative control group in values of 82.71, 28.40, and 53.93mg/dl at the end of experiment in the aforementioned parameters, respectively.

Total cholesterol and LDL-C were decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in all tested groups ; I, II and III which were given different concentrations from MOLP ; 25,50 and 75g/kg diet at the end of experiment in values of 115.79,

98.51 and 90.97 mg/dl and 32.30, 30.25 and 27.45 mg/dl in the two parameters respectively compared to positive control rats in values of 205.24 and 126.25 mg/dl as seen in figure (5) A and B. Moringa oleifera leaves containing β -sitosterol inhibit the cholesterol absorption in the intestines, which limit the ability of the cholesterol entrance to the body, and helps in reducing cholesterol limit (Frawley, 2009), similarity of β -sitosterol and cholesterol led to it takes place of micelles cholesterol in the intestinal lumen, which caused reduction in cholesterol absorption, and will be absorbed in stead of cholesterol. Reduced cholesterol caused reduction in LDL-C, which carries cholesterol to the blood serum from liver (Rana et al., 2007).

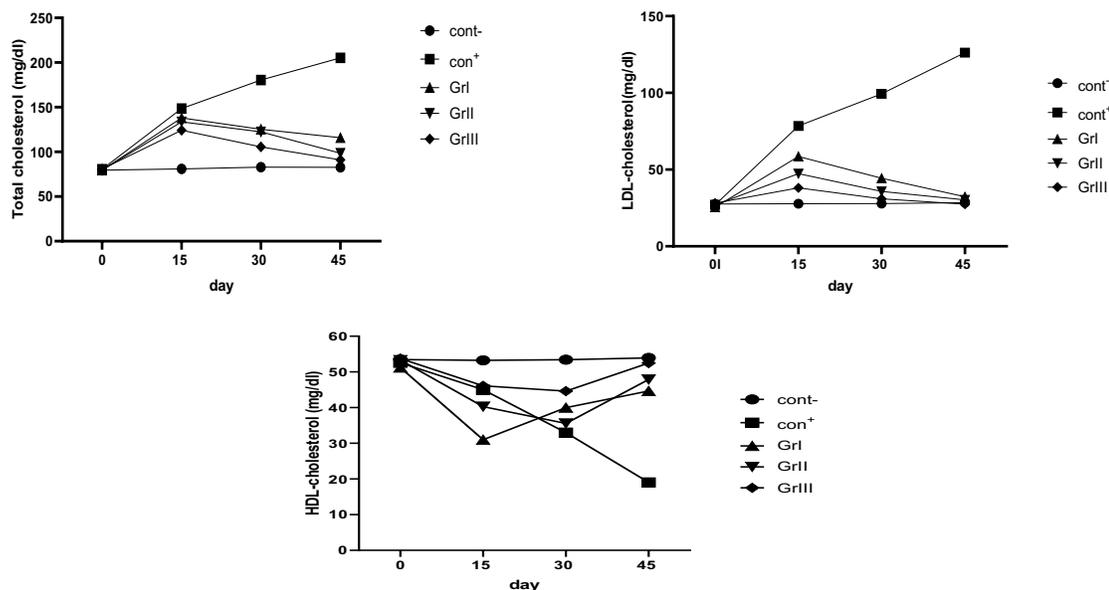


Figure 5(A-C). Serum total cholesterol, HDL and LDL cholesterol (mg/dl) in rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. (n=6 rats). Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3)

Acetyl-CoA is important as a key substrate in cholesterol biosynthesis, extract of *Moringa oleifera* at 600 mg/kg body weight lead to a decrease in acetyl CoA concentration, leading to low -oxidation of fatty acid. (Atsukwei, 2014). Also, HDL-cholesterol was increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in all the tested groups which were given different ratios of MOLP for 45 days as seen in figure (5C). The highest

increase was found in group III, followed by group II then group I which were fed on supplemented diet with MOLP in 75,50 and 25g/kg diet respectively, the increase was in values of 52.48, 47.89 and 44.67 mg/dl, respectively.

Oral administration of M leaves extract to rats at dose of 100 and 200 mg/kg b.w for 28 days improved HDL-C levels. (Ma et al., 2018).

Also, the treated group which was given 4.6 g of leaves powder in tablet form had a 1.6% decrease in cholesterol and 6.3 % rise in HDL compared to the control group (Stohs and Hartman, 2015). *M. leaves extracts* at doses of 300 and 600mg/kg b.w, significantly decreased TG, TC, LDL-C, VLDL-C, atherogenic index, and increased HDL-C in rats fed on high-fat diet (Jain *et al.*, 2016).

3.4.6. Effect on liver enzymes

The data in fig 6 (A-B) showed a significant increase in the activity of all liver enzymes Alanin aminotransferase (ALT) and Aspartate amino transferase (AST) in control positive group fed on HCD in values of 60.97 and 47.60mg/dl. compared to the normal control group in values of 42.89 and 40.73mg/dl ($P < 0.05$) respectively, when compared to other tested groups that had a significant decline in liver enzyme activities, after administration of different concentrations of MOLP.

Also group ;I, II and III fed on HCD and MOLP showed significant improvement in serum ALT and AST activity at the end of experiment in the values of 44.71 and 44.94 for group I, 41.56 mg/dl and 41.08 for group II, 41.78 and 39.64mg/dl for group III for the two parameters compared to positive control rats in values of 60.97 and 47.60mg/dl respectively ($P < 0.05$). In

mice fed a high fat diet, hepatoprotective properties of MOLP were found to protect against liver damage by lowering (AST) and (ALT) (Nilanjan Das *et al.*, 2012), ALT and AST measurement is of clinical and toxicological importance because their activity indicates tissue damage by toxicants or in disease condition liver (Rania *et al.*, 2016). Feeding on high fat diet with *Moringa oleifera* at 3% & 5% caused decrease in serum AST and ALT as compared to positive control group (Etab and Mona, 2017). Also *Moringa oleifera* fortified diet improves liver functions, in addition it can protect the liver from chemically induced (Buraimoh, 2011).

3.4.5. Effect on Liver lipid

Total cholesterol and triglycerides in liver were shown in fig 7(A-B) with higher level in positive high fat group in values of 315.07 and 200.59mg/dl than that of negative group in values of 95.72 and 123.59mg/dl for the two parameters respectively. Tested groups; I, II and III showed significant decrease in both parameters with the highest decrease level in group III in values of 132.49 and 108.96mg/dl followed by group II in values of 77.69 and 96.49mg/dl then group I in values of 112.49 and 108.96mg/dl compared to positive group with values of 315.07 and 200.59mg/dl respectively.

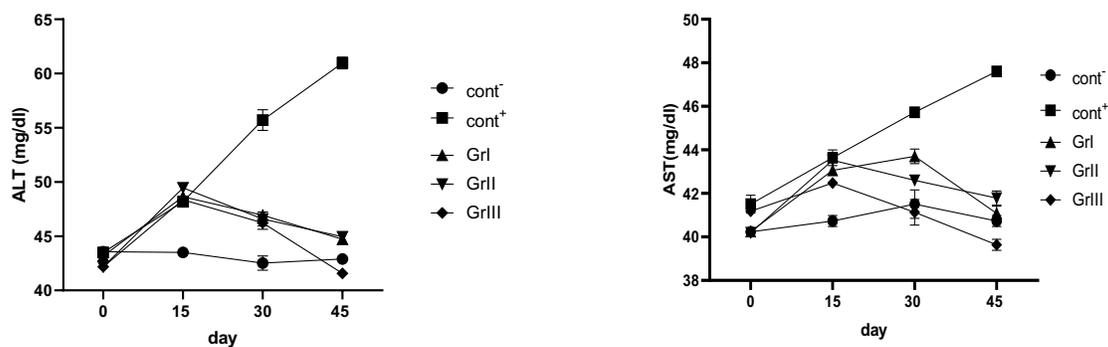


Figure 6(A-B). Serum ALT and AST (mg/dl) in rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. (n=6 rats) Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3).

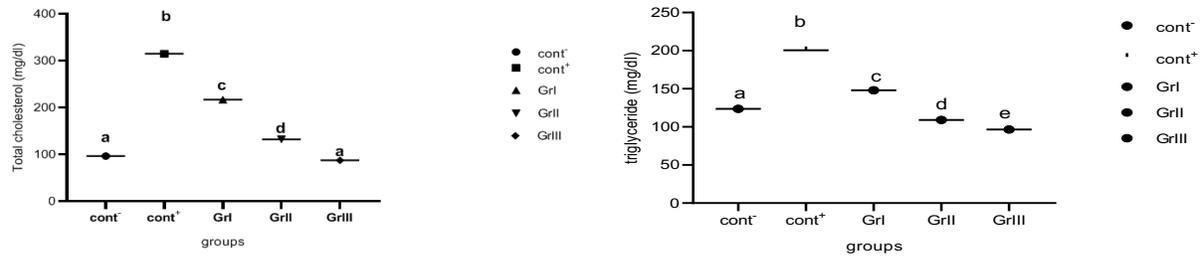


Figure 7(A-B). liver total cholesterol and triglyceride (mg/dl) of rats fed on high cholesterol diet and different ratios of *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder for 45 days. n=6 rats. Groups abbreviations as seen in table(3).

The changes in high fat group were recovered in both tested groups and the values were less than that in negative group, the best results were found in groups III followed by group II. *Moringa oleifera* leaves extract improved the status of liver disease in mice feeding high fat diet and can protect the liver from the hepatotoxic drugs and toxins(Nilanjana *et al.*,2012)

3.5.Rheological properties

The dough's rheological properties were determined using farinograph and Extensograph, which showed non response and could not obtained any results for the two dough samples contain 50 and 75%MOLP,only sample contains 25%showed clear results.

3.5.1.Farinograph parameters

Rheological properties of dough ,which are important for dough quality were determined using pharinograph for dough prepared from wheat flour supplemented with MOLP(25%) and control sample contain wheat flour 100% ,The result is presented in table (4.A-B)).

The results in this study showed increasing in water absorption in tested sample compared to control sample in percentage values of 75.0 and 61.5 %respectively. Damage starch content and soluble protein may influence water absorption(Rakszegi *et al.*, 2014).Results in table (4A) showed also equal arrival time in value of one minute for both tested and control samples. On the other hand increasing in dough development time in tested sample was observed which is the need time to mix flour and water to

form dough with the best consistency compared to control sample in values of 3.5 and 1.5min in the two groups, respectively. Development time of dough which was determined with pharinograph ranged from 1.8 to 4min(Pelin and Incilay, 2020).

The stability value was decreased in strength of the tested dough compared to control in values of 4.5 and 5.5 min as seen in table (4A). Normal stability by pharinograph ranged from 2.3 to 10 min, also dough stability for MOLP- wheat flour tested sample was around 5 min(Pelin and Incilay, 2020) .

3.5.2.Extensograph parameters:

Extensograph was used to determine resistance and extension ability of the dough, data in table (4B) and figure(7B)showed the results of extensograph analysis of parameters for tested sample supplemented with MOLP(25%) and control sample contains wheat flour (100 %).Elasticity and extensibility were decreased in tested sample compared to control sample in values of 180 and 320(B.U)in the two samples respectively ,the same trend was in agreement with Rania *et al.*,(2016),proportional number which calculated from elasticity and extensibility was increased in tested sample contains MOLP(25%),compared to control group in values of 5.14 and 1.94 P.N., respectively. Finally dough energy had the highest value in control in value of 105cm³, these results are in agreement with those obtained by Rania *et al.*,(2016) and El-Karamany, (2015

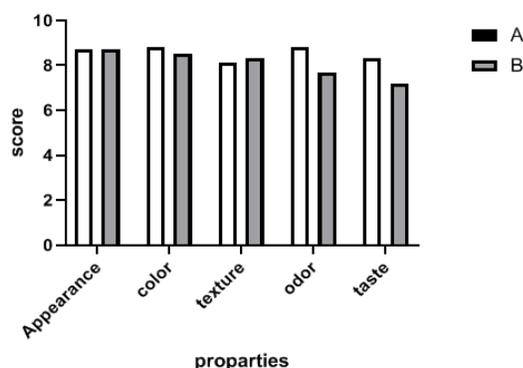


Figure 9. Sensory evaluation of crackers prepared from dough supplemented with (25%) *Moringa oleifera* leaves powder.

4. Conclusions

Hypolipidemic and antioxidative effect of different ratios of MOLP were studied; therefore its chemical composition was determined and the biological evaluation on male rats were estimated. Supplemented dough containing different ratios of MOLP were prepared, and dough which showed the best rheological parameters(25%) was used to manufacture crackers, that can be used as hypolipidemic and antioxidative functional food with acceptable sensory characteristics. This study indicated that MOLP can be used as natural source in production of hypolipidemic and antioxidative functional food.

5. Reference

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