

ABSTRACT

The phytochemical analysis was carried out using hexane, chloroform and water extraction of the leaves and stems of *L. flavescens*. The detection methods used were thin layer chromatography (TLC), high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry (LCMS/MS). The TLC of all extracts using three solvents screened for flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, terpenoids and essential oils. The HPLC have been identified quercetin, gallic acid and tannic acid using authentic standards. The HPLC chromatograms were poorly separated and not very convincing to confirm the three compounds. However the liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry (LCMS/MS) has successfully identified 13 metabolites.

The leaves of water crude extracts showed the highest total phenols have 163.61 GAE mg/g dry mass. While the leaves of hexane crude extracts showed the highest total flavonoids have 145.55 QE mg/g dry mass. The enzymatic bioassay system results showed the highest inhibition of GP is leaves of water extracted 86.56 %, hexane extract of leaves gives 83.58 % GP inhibition, chloroform of leaves extract gives 81.59 % GP inhibition. While the stems of hexane crude extract gives 64.67 % GP inhibition, stems of chloroform extract gives 56.71% and stems of water extract gives 44.77 %. These indicated that the GP inhibitions are due to the presence of phenols and flavonoids. Determination of LC₅₀ value of the crude extract from brine shrimp lethality assay (BSLA) showed the highest LC₅₀ value was chloroform extraction of stems 609.14 µg/ml, while the lowest LC₅₀ value was chloroform extract from leaves 21.54 µg/ml.

The effect of *L. flavescens* in alloxan induced diabetic rats such determination the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) in normal rats showed the leaves and stems water extract at doses of 0.2 g/kg and 0.5 g/kg produced a maximum fall at 60 minutes after glucose administration, the determination acute toxicity of *L. flavescens* in normal rats showed the water extract of *L. flavescens* did not show any mortality and none of the treated rats showed any visible symptoms of toxicity up to a doses of 0.5 g/kg. The effects of administration of *L. flavescens* extracts in diabetic rats by measuring fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of leaves and stems of water extract at 0.2 g/kg and 0.5 g/kg significantly decreased the FBGL of the diabetic rats from an initial level and became to normal by 20th day, the effect on serum lipid profile and liver function study showed the administration of the leaves and stems (0.2 g/kg and 0.5 g/kg) of *L. flavescens* water extract and Glipizide (5 mg/kg) tended to bring significantly toward normal values. The changes in body weight (BW) were no significant difference between the *L. flavescens* water extract and Glipizide in diabetic rats treated. These showed that the *L. flavescens* water extract can control in the loss of body weight as compared to the diabetic control group that loss of body weight.

ABSTRAK

Analisis fitokimia telah dijalankan menggunakan ekstrak heksana, klorofom dan air dari daun dan batang *L. flavescens*. Kaedah analisis yang digunakan ialah “*thin layer chromatography*”(TLC), “*high performance liquid chromatography*”(HPLC) dan “*liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry*”(LCMS / MS). Analisis TLC menunjukkan ekstrak-ekstrak tersebut mengandungi flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin, terpenoid dan minyak pati. HPLC telah mengenalpasti quercetin, asid Gallic dan asid tannic menggunakan standard yang sah. Kromatogram HPLC menunjukkan kurang pengasingan sebatian dan pengesahan tiga sebatian tidak begitu meyakinkan. Walau bagaimanapun, “*liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry*” (LCMS-MS) telah berjaya mengenal pasti 13 jenis metabolit.

Ekstrak mentah air daun menunjukkan jumlah fenol tertinggi 163.61 GAE mg / g berat kering. Manakala ekstrak mentah heksana daun menunjukkan flavonoid jumlah tertinggi 145.55 QE mg / g berat kering. Keputusan bioesei sistem enzim menunjukkan perencatan tertinggi glikogen fosforilase (GP) ekstrak air daun 86.56%, ekstrak heksana daun menunjukkan perencatan 83.58% GP, ekstrak klorofom daun menunjukkan perencatan 81.59% GP. Manakala ekstrak mentah heksana batang menunjukkan perencatan 64.67% GP, ekstrak klorofom menunjukkan 56.71% dan ekstrak air menunjukkan 44.77%. Ini menunjukkan bahawa perencatan GP adalah disebabkan kehadiran fenol dan flavonoid. Penentuan LC_{50} nilai ekstrak mentah dari “*brine shrimp lethality assay*”(BSLA) menunjukkan nilai LC_{50} tertinggi adalah pengekstrakan klorofom daripada batang adalah 609.14 $\mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$, manakala nilai LC_{50} yang terendah adalah klorofom daripada daun 21.54 $\mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$.

Kesan *L. flavescens* terhadap tikus diabetis (suntikan alloxan) ditentukan oleh “oral glucose tolerance test” (OGTT) pada tikus normal (tanpa diabetis) menunjukkan ekstrak air daun pada dos 0.2 g / kg dan 0.5 g / kg menghasilkan penurunan maksimum pada 60 minit selepas pengambilan glukosa, penentuan ciri ketoksikan *L. flavescens* pada tikus normal menunjukkan ekstrak air *L. flavescens* tidak menunjukkan apa-apa kematian dan tikus yang dirawat tiada menunjukkan sebarang gejala yang kelihatan ketoksikan hingga kepada dos 0.5 g / kg. Kesan pengambilan ekstrak air *L. flavescens* terhadap tikus diabetis dengan mengukur paras glukosa darah puasa (FBGL), daun dan batang ekstrak air pada dos 0.2 g / kg dan 0.5 g / kg menurunkan FBGL tikus diabetis dari peringkat awal rawatan dan menjadi normal pada hari ke-20 rawatan, kesan ke atas profil lipid serum dan fungsi hati kajian menunjukkan pengambilan ekstrak air daun dan batang *L. flavescens* (0.2 g / kg dan 0.5 g / kg) dan Glipizide (5 mg / kg) cenderung mengembalikan kepada keadaan normal. Perubahan berat badan (BW) pada tikus diabetik yang diberi rawatan tiada perbezaan yang signifikan antara ekstrak air *L. flavescens* dan Glipizide. Ini menunjukkan bahawa ekstrak air *L. flavescens* boleh mengawal kehilangan berat badan berbanding dengan kumpulan kawalan diabetis yang kehilangan berat badan.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE PAGE	
DECLARATION	
ABSTRACT.....	ii
ABSTRAK.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xviii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY.....	4
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 INTRODUCTION OF <i>LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS</i>	
2.1.1 Nomenclature and classification.....	5
2.1.2 Description.....	5
2.1.3 Medicinal Uses.....	8
2.1.4 Chemical Composition.....	9
2.2 INTRODUCTION TO DIABETES MELLITUS.....	10
2.2.1 History of Diabetes Mellitus.....	10

2.2.2	Classification of Diabetes Mellitus.....	10
2.2.3	Pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus	
2.2.3.1	Diabetes Type I	
	i .Genetic factor	11
	ii. Autoimmune reaction.....	11
2.2.3.2	Diabetes Type II	
	i. Genetic factor.....	12
	ii. Insulin resistant.....	12
2.2.4	Complication of Diabetes Mellitus	13
2.2.5	Diabetes Treatment.....	14
2.2.6	Mechanism of glucose regulation in normal individual.....	14
2.2.7	Mechanism of insulin reaction.....	15
2.2.8	Mechanism of glucagon reaction.....	15
2.2.9	Mechanism of glucose regulation in diabetes patient.....	15
2.3	GLYCOGEN PHOSPHORYLASE (GP)	
2.3.1	Introduction of enzyme.....	17
2.3.2	Mechanism of enzyme reaction.....	17
2.3.3	Enzyme inhibitor.....	19
2.4	INTRODUCTION TO LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY COMBINED WITH MASS SPECTROMETRY (LCMS/MS).....	20

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1	EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL.....	23
3.2	PREPARATION OF EXTRACTS.....	24

3.3	SEPARATION OF CHEMICAL COMPOUND.....	25
	A) Thin layer chromatography (TLC).....	25
	B) High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).....	27
	C) Liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry (LCMS/MS).....	30
3.4	DETECTION AND ISOLATION OF CHEMICAL COMPOUND	
	A) Visible light.....	31
	B) UV light.....	31
	C) Dragendorff reagent.....	31
	D) Vanilin reagent.....	32
	E) Anilsaldehyde reagent.....	32
3.5	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOL CONTENT	34
3.6	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FLAVANOID CONTENT.....	35
3.7	BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY ASSAY (BSLA).....	36
3.8	ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY BIOASSAY – HYPERGLYCEMIA ASSAY.....	37
3.9	ANIMAL STUDY.....	38
	3.9.1 Determination of oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).....	38
	3.9.2 Determination of acute toxicity of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	38
	3.9.3 Experimental induction of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.....	39
	3.9.4 Experimental design.....	40
	3.9.5 Measurement of fasting blood glucose level (FBGL).....	41
	3.9.6 Biochemical analysis: estimation of lipid profile	41
	3.9.7 Measurement of changes in body weight (BW).....	42
3.10	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.....	43

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

4.1	EXTRACTION OF <i>LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS</i>	
	CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.....	44
4.2	SEPARATION OF CHEMICAL COMPOUND	
	A) Thin layer chromatography (TLC).....	45
	B) High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).....	69
	C) Liquid chromatography mass spectrometry combined with mass spectrometry (LCMS-MS).....	76
4.3	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOL CONTENT	83
4.4	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FLAVONOID CONTENT.....	85
4.5	BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY ASSAY (BSLA).....	87
4.6	ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY BIOASSAY – HYPERGLYCEMIA ASSAY.....	89
4.7	ANIMAL STUDY.....	92
	4.7.1 Determination of oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).....	92
	4.7.2 Determination of acute toxicity of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	93
	4.7.3 Experimental induction of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.....	93
	4.7.4 Measurement of fasting blood glucose level (FBGL).....	93
	4.7.5 Biochemical analysis: estimation of lipid profile & liver function.....	95
	4.7.6 Measurement of changes in body weight	100
	CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSIONS.....	103
	CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS.....	114

CHAPTER 7: REFERENCES.....114

CHAPTER 8: APPENDICES.....116

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 4.1	Thin Layer Chromatography of hexane crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10% methanol in chloroform solvent system.....46
Table 4.2	Thin Layer Chromatography of hexane crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....48
Table 4.3	Thin Layer Chromatography of chloroform crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10 % methanol in chloroform solvent system.....50
Table 4.4	Thin Layer Chromatography of chloroform crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....52
Table 4.5	Thin Layer Chromatography of water crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10 % methanol in chloroform solvent system.....54
Table 4.6	Thin Layer Chromatography of water crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....56
Table 4.7	Thin Layer Chromatography of hexane crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10 % methanol in chloroform solvent system.....58
Table 4.8	Thin Layer Chromatography of hexane crude extract

	from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....	60
Table 4.9	Thin Layer Chromatography of chloroform crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10 % methanol in chloroform solvent system.....	62
Table 4.10	Thin Layer Chromatography of chloroform crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....	64
Table 4.11	Thin Layer Chromatography of water crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 10 % methanol in chloroform solvent system.....	66
Table 4.12	Thin Layer Chromatography of water crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i> by using 93 % toluene in ethyl acetate solvent system.....	68
Table 4.13	Compounds detected from crude extract of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> by LCMS/MS analysis.....	77
Table 4.14	Standard curve of gallic acid.....	83
Table 4.15	Total phenolic of crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	84
Table 4.16	Standard curve of quarcetin.....	85
Table 4.17	Total flavonoid of crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	86
Table 4.18	Number of dead shrimp in leaves and stems crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	87
Table 4.19	Total phenolic content, total flavonoid content and LC ₅₀ of leaves crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	88
Table 4.20	Percentage of glycogen phosphorylase inhibition in leaves and stems extract of <i>L. flavescens</i> and Caffeine as standard.....	90

Table 4.21	Effect of <i>L. flavescens</i> extracts on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	94
Table 4.22	The effect of extract of <i>L. flavescens</i> on serum lipid profile in diabetic rats.....	98
Table 4.23	The effect of extract of <i>L. flavescens</i> on liver function in diabetic rats.....	99
Table 8.1	Probit analysis table of crude Hexane extract from leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	131
Table 8.2	Probit analysis table of crude Hexane extract from stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	131
Table 8.3	Probit analysis table of crude Chloroform extract from leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	131
Table 8.4	Probit analysis table of crude Chloroform extract from stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	131
Table 8.5	Probit analysis table of crude Water extract from leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	132
Table 8.6	Probit analysis table of crude water extract from stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	132
Table 8.7	Hyperglycemic bioassay for leaves and stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	133
Table 8.8	Calculation for doses of preparation during OGTT.....	134
Table 8.9	The effect of leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> in low doses on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	135
Table 8.10	The effect of leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> in high doses	

	on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	136
Table 8.11	The effect of stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> in low doses on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	137
Table 8.12	The effect of stems of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> in high doses on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	138
Table 8.13	The effect of control (without administration of sample) on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	139
Table 8.14	The effect of Glipizide (standard) on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	140
Table 8.15	Acute toxicity study for leaves of water extract from <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> at 0.2 g /kg, body weight in the acute toxicity study.....	140
Table 8.16	Acute toxicity study for leaves of water extract from <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> at 0.5 g /kg, body weight in the acute toxicity study.....	141
Table 8.17	Acute toxicity study for stems of water extract from <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> at 0.2 g /kg, body weight in the acute toxicity study.....	141
Table 8.18	Acute toxicity study for stems of water extract from <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> at 0.5 g /kg, body weight in the acute toxicity study.....	142
Table 8.19	Acute toxicity study for normal control rats in	

	the acute toxicity study.....	142
Table 8.20	Acute toxicity study for Glipizide at 5 mg/kg, body weight in the acute toxicity study.....	143
Table 8.21	The effect of fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in normal control rats.....	143
Table 8.22	The effect of fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic control rats.....	144
Table 8.23	The effect of Glipizide at 5 mg/kg, body weight on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	144
Table 8.24	Effect of leaves water extract at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	145
Table 8.25	Effect of leaves water extract at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	145
Table 8.26	Effect of stems water extract at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	146
Table 8.27	Effect of stems water extract at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) in diabetic rats.....	146
Table 8.28	The effect of serum lipid profile and liver function in normal control rats.....	147
Table 8.29	The effect of serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic control rats.....	147
Table 8.30	The effect of Glipizide at 5 mg/kg, body weight	

	on serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic rats.....	148
Table 8.31	The effect of leaves water at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic rats.....	148
Table 8.32	The effect of leaves water at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic rats.....	149
Table 8.33	The effect of stems water at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic rats.....	149
Table 8.34	The effect of stems water at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on serum lipid profile and liver function in diabetic rats.....	150
Table 8.35	Effect of body weight in normal control rats.....	150
Table 8.36	Effect of body weight in diabetic control rats.....	151
Table 8.37	Effect of Glipizide at 5 mg/kg, body weight on body weight in diabetic rats.....	151
Table 8.38	Effect of leaves water at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on body weight in diabetic rats.....	152
Table 8.39	Effect of leaves water at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on body weight in diabetic rats.....	152
Table 8.40	Effect of stems water at 0.2 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on body weight in diabetic rats.....	153
Table 8.41	Effect of stems water at 0.5 g/kg, body weight from <i>L. flavescens</i> on body weight in diabetic rats.....	153

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 1.1	<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>5
Figure 1.2	Flower of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>7
Figure 1.3	Leaves of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>7
Figure 4.1	HPLC chromatograms of chloroform crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i>69
Figure 4.2	HPLC chromatograms of water crude extract from the leaves of <i>L. flavescens</i>70
Figure 4.3	HPLC chromatograms of chloroform crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i>71
Figure 4.4	HPLC chromatograms of water crude extract from the stems of <i>L. flavescens</i>72
Figure 4.5	HPLC chromatograms of standard quercetin (0.01 g/ml).....73
Figure 4.6	HPLC chromatograms of standard gallic acid (0.01 g/ml).....74
Figure 4.7	HPLC chromatograms of standard tannic acid (0.01 g/ml).....75
Figure 4.8	LCMS/MS chromatograms of vindoline from leaves hexane crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>78
Figure 4.9	LCMS/MS chromatograms of hydroxybenzoylhexose from leaves hexane crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>78
Figure 4.10	LCMS/MS chromatograms of aromadendrin glucoside from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>78
Figure 4.11	LCMS/MS chromatograms of hyperin from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>79

Figure 4.12	LCMS/MS chromatograms of kaempferol rhamnoside from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	79
Figure 4.13	LCMS/MS chromatograms of quercetin or herbacetin rhamnoside from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	79
Figure 4.14	LCMS/MS chromatograms of narigenin from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	80
Figure 4.15	LCMS/MS chromatograms of quinic acid from leaves water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	80
Figure 4.16	LCMS/MS chromatograms of flavonol glycosides from stems water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	80
Figure 4.17	LCMS/MS chromatograms of protocatechuic acid from stems water crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	81
Figure 4.18	LCMS/MS chromatograms of methyl epicatechin gallate from leaves chloroform crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	81
Figure 4.19	LCMS/MS chromatograms of apigenin from leaves chloroform crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	81
Figure 4.20	LCMS/MS chromatograms of tetrahydroxy chalcone from stems chloroform crude extract of <i>L. flavescens</i>	82
Figure 4.21	Standard curve of gallic acid.....	83
Figure 4.22	Standard curve of quercetin.....	85
Figure 4.23	Inhibition of glycogen phosphorylase of crude extract by <i>L. flavescens</i>	91
Figure 4.24	Hypoglycemic effect of water extract of <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> on fasting blood glucose level (FBGL) of normal rats during OGTT.....	92
Figure 4.25	Effect of water extract from <i>L. flavescens</i> on body weight	

	of diabetic rats.....	101
Figure 8.1	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of leaves hexane crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	128
Figure 8.2	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of leaves chloroform crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	128
Figure 8.3	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of leaves water crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	129
Figure 8.4	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of stems hexane crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	129
Figure 8.5	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of stems chloroform crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	130
Figure 8.6	The full LCMS/MS chromatograms of stems water crude extract from <i>L. flavescens</i>	130
Figure 8.7	Sprague–Dawley (SD) rats were kept for two weeks in laboratory before the experiments for acclimatization to the laboratory conditions and fed with standard pellet diet and water.....	154
Figure 8.8	Preparation of alloxan monohydrate (Loba Chemie) dose at 120 mg/kg, body weight for induction of type II diabetes in rats.....	154
Figure 8.9	Induction of NIDDM in overnight fasted Sprague–Dawley (SD) rats by a single intraperitoneal injection of alloxan monohydrate.....	155
Figure 8.10	FreezeDry machine.....	155
Figure 8.11	HPLC analysis was performed using Shimadzu chromatograph equipped with an automatic injector, column oven and UV detector.....	156