

Antiuro lithiatic Potential of Neeri against Calcium-Oxalate Stones by Crystallization Inhibition, Free Radicals Scavenging, and NRK-52E Cell Protection from Oxalate Injury

Parveen Kumar Goyal^{1,2}, Santosh Kumar Verma³, Anil Kumar Sharma⁴

¹Research Scholar, I.K.G. Punjab Technical University, Kapurthala, Punjab, ²Department of Pharmacology, Hindu College of Pharmacy, Sonapat, Haryana, ³Department of Pharmacology, Motherhood University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, ⁴Department of Pharmacognosy, CT Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jalandhar, Punjab, India

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ABSTRACT

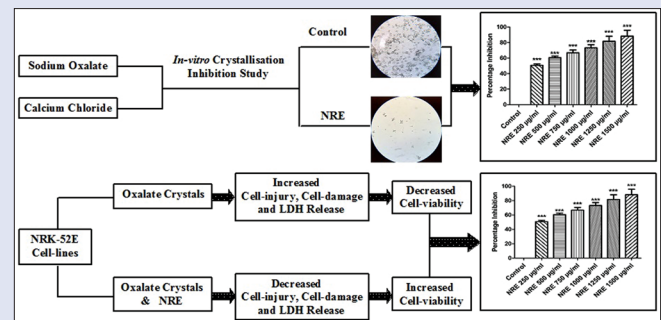
Background: Neeri is a well-established polyherbal formulation prescribed for renal stones by the physicians but has not been experimentally evaluated for its antiuro lithiatic potential using cell-lines. **Objective:** This study is aimed to scientifically substantiate the antiuro lithiatic effect of Neeri extract (NRE) through calcium oxalate (CaOx) crystallization inhibition, scavenging of free radicals, and protection of renal tubular epithelial NRK-52E cells from oxalate-induced injury. **Materials and Methods:** The crystallization inhibition was studied by turbidimetric assay while the free radical scavenging potential was determined for superoxide and nitric oxide (NO) radicals. The cytoprotective effect against oxalate-induced injury was assessed by estimating lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage and determining cell viability using 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. **Results:** NRE significantly inhibited the CaOx crystallization in a concentration-dependent manner and also scavenged superoxide (IC₅₀ 302.88 µg/ml) and NO (IC₅₀ 300.45 µg/ml) free radicals. It did not show any significant cytotoxicity for NRK-52E cells till the highest dose (500 µg/ml) and found to be safe. When NRK-52E cells, injured by exposing to oxalate crystals for 24 h, were treated with NRE, it appreciably prevented the cell injury in a dose-dependent manner. It significantly decreased the elevated LDH leakage toward normal range and improved renal cell viability (82.37% ± 0.87%), hence, prevented growth and retention of crystals. **Conclusion:** The experimental findings concluded that Neeri is a potent antiuro lithiatic formulation that inhibited CaOx crystallization and prevented tubular retention of crystals by protecting the renal cells against oxalate-induced injury as well as reducing the oxidative stress by scavenging free radicals.

Key words: Antiuro lithiatic effect, calcium oxalate, free radicals, NRK-52E cells, renal cell-injury

SUMMARY

- Neeri extract significantly ($P < 0.001$) inhibited the *in vitro* crystallization (88.11% ± 7.70%) of calcium oxalate
- It reduced oxidative stress by scavenging superoxide and nitric oxide free radicals

- It significantly ($P < 0.001$) improved the cell viability by inhibiting the leakage of lactate dehydrogenase in a dose-dependent manner.



Abbreviations used: A_c: Absorbance of control, A_t: Absorbance of test, ANOVA: Analysis of variance, CaOx: Calcium oxalate, DMEM: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide, EDTA: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, FBS: Fetal bovine serum, INT: Iodonitrotetrazolium, LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase, M: Molar, ml: Milliliter, mM: Millimolar, MTT: 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide, NAD: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NADPH: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NBT: Nitro blue tetrazolium, nm: Nanometer, NO: Nitric oxide, NRE: Neeri extract, PMS: Phenazine methosulfate, ROS: Reactive oxygen species, S_c: Slope of the graph of control, SEM: Standard error of mean, S_i: Slope of the graph with inhibitor, U/l: International unit, µg: Microgram, µl: Microliter.

Correspondence:

Dr. Anil Kumar Sharma,
E-91, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi - 110 028, India.
E-mail: aksharma91@gmail.com
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INTRODUCTION

Urolithiasis or urinary stone, the presence of one or more calculi in the urinary tract, is a serious, debilitating problem worldwide, affecting approximately 12% of the population. It is the third most prevalent disease of the urinary system that affects about 11% population in India.^[1-3] The highest risks of developing urolithiasis have been reported in Asian countries with lifetime recurrence rates of up to 50%.^[4] Due to the very high incidences of recurrence and detrimental effects on renal functions, kidney stones have seriously jeopardized the public health and affected the quality of life.^[5] Further, it increased the risk of developing chronic kidney disorders and is also associated with different cardiovascular diseases.^[6-10] Among several types of renal stones such as oxalate, phosphate, struvite, cysteine, etc., the most common (80%) stones are composed of calcium

oxalate (CaOx).^[11,12] The CaOx stone occurs in two forms, i.e., monohydrate and dihydrate. The monohydrate form is more stable, having a greater affinity for renal tubular cells and clinically observed more frequently.^[13,14]

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The formation of urinary oxalate stones is a complex process which requires the supersaturation of urine followed by nucleation, growth, aggregation, and retention of crystals in renal tubules or tubular epithelial cells.^[15,16] The crystal retention involves interaction between the crystals and renal tubular epithelial cells, including the adhesion or endocytosis of crystals. A significant role of crystal-induced renal cell injury has been suggested in the development of stones. The cell injury promotes the retention of CaOx crystals within the kidney by providing sites for attachment of crystals.^[16] The exposure of tubular epithelial cells to oxalate, leads to the disruption of normal renal cell activities and mitochondrial dysfunctions. This enhances the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) leading to oxidative stress, which in turn decreases the cell viability and leads to cell death by promoting apoptosis as well as necrosis.^[17,18]

The present manuscript is mainly focused to elucidate the antiuro lithiatic aspects of Neeri, a polyherbal formulation, especially prescribed for renal stones and restoring the altered renal functions. Neeri consists of extracts of several herbs, some classical Ayurvedic preparations, lixiviated herbal ash, exudates, etc., as described in Table 1. Further, this manuscript is the first report of experimental findings of such scientific investigations, in which Neeri was explored for its effects on CaOx crystallization, free radical scavenging, and oxalate-induced injury in renal tubular epithelial NRK-52E cells.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Herbal formulation

The excipient free active constituents of polyherbal formulation Neeri Syrup, in the form of concentrates, i.e., Neeri extract (hereinafter designated as “NRE”), were obtained as a gift sample from Aimil Pharmaceutical India Ltd., New Delhi (India).

Chemicals

All the chemicals used in turbidimetric and free radicals scavenging assays were of analytical grade and purchased from Qualigens Fine Chemicals, Mumbai (India) while the chemicals and culture media used in cell-line study were of tissue culture grade and purchased from Hi-Media Laboratories, Mumbai (India). All other chemicals and reagents used were of at least analytical grade.

Estimation of contaminants

Following the standard guidelines, NRE was tested for the presence of various contaminants such as heavy metals, aflatoxins, pesticide residues, and their derivatives.^[19,20] The various contaminants and different hyphenated techniques used for their estimation were depicted in Table 2.

Turbidimetric assay

The CaOx crystallization inhibition potential of NRE was estimated by time course measurement of turbidity changes due to crystallization of CaOx at 620 nm in the presence and absence of inhibitor, i.e., NRE.^[21,22] For control (without inhibitor) study, 1.5 ml of calcium chloride solution (10 mM) was transferred into the cell, and blank reading was taken at 620 nm. Then, 1.5 ml of sodium oxalate solution (4 mM) was added, and measurement started immediately for 10 min. For study with inhibitors, a mixture of 1.0 ml calcium chloride solution (10 mM) and 1.0 ml NRE solutions (previously filtered through 0.45 μ syringe filter) at different concentrations 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, and 1500 μg/ml was versed in the cell, and a blank reading was taken. Then, a volume of 1.0 ml of sodium oxalate solution (4 mM) was added, and measurement was started immediately for 10 min. The percentage inhibition of CaOx crystallization was calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = [1 - (S_i/S_c)] \times 100$$

Where; S_i : Slope of graph (turbidity changes vs. time) in the presence of inhibitor (NRE) and S_c : Slope of graph without inhibitor (control).

The photomicrograph of CaOx crystals, taken with a trinocular light microscope equipped with a digital camera, were visually analyzed for size, number, and aggregation of crystals.

Free radicals scavenging assays

Superoxide scavenging assay

The method is based on the fact that photooxidation of riboflavin generates

Table 1: Composition of Neeri: Each 10 ml of Neeri syrup containing

Types of ingredients	Constituents	Quantity (mg)
Exudates	Sudh Shilajeet	200
Classical preparation	Swait Parpati*	150
Lixiviated ash of	Raphanus sativus	150
Herb	Piper cubeba	100
Salt	Rock salt	50
Sajjikhar**	<i>Salsola stocksii</i>	50
Extracts from	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	500
	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	500
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	450
	<i>Parmelia perlata</i>	450
	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i>	400
	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	400
	<i>Bergenia ligulata</i>	100
	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	100
	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	100
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	100
	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	100
	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	50
	Panchtrin Mool***	500

*A classical Ayurvedic preparation comprises processing 16 parts purified nitrate, 2 parts potash alum, and 1 part ammonium chloride; **A natural source of sodium bicarbonate; ***A classical Ayurvedic preparation containing equal proportion of *Desmostachya bipinnata*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Saccharum munja*, *Eragrostis cynosuroides* and *Saccharum officinarum*

Table 2: Report of contaminants tested

Category	Contaminants	Result	Method used
Heavy metal	Mercury (Hg)	Not detected	ICP-MS
	Lead (Pb)	Not detected	ICP-MS
	Arsenic (As)	Not detected	ICP-MS
	Cadmium (Cd)	Not detected	ICP-MS
Mycotoxins	Aflatoxins B ₁	Not detected	LC-MS/MS
	Aflatoxins B ₂	Not detected	LC-MS/MS
	Aflatoxins G ₁	Not detected	LC-MS/MS
	Aflatoxins G ₂	Not detected	LC-MS/MS
Pesticides	Aldrin	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Dieldrin	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Malathion	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Parathion	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Quinalphos	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	DDT	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	DDD	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	DDE	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Hexachlorocyclohexane and its alpha isomers	Not detected	GC-MS/MS
	Hexachlorocyclohexane and its gamma isomers (indane)	Not detected	GC-MS/MS

ICP-MS: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry;
 LC-MS/MS: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
 GC-MS/MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
 DDT: Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane; DDD: Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane;
 DDE: Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene

superoxide radicals that reduce the nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) to a blue-colored formazan which can be measured at 560 nm.^[23,24] The antioxidant potential of NRE was calculated as the percentage of superoxide radicals scavenged and expressed in the form of IC₅₀ values. The reaction mixture containing 200 µl ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid solution (0.1 M), 100 µl NBT (1.5 mM), 200 µl phosphate buffer (0.067 M), and 100 µl test samples (NRE solutions of varying concentrations, e.g., 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 µg/ml) was incubated for 5–8 min at 37°C. Then, 100 µl solutions of riboflavin (0.12 mM) were added, and the volume was made up to 3.0 ml using phosphate buffer. Now, the contents were illuminated for 12 min by incubating in a light box, and the absorbance was immediately measured at 560 nm against the blank.^[25] Ascorbic acid was used as standard. The percentage inhibition of free radical generation was calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \left(\frac{A_c - A_t}{A_c} \right) \times 100$$

Where A_c is the absorbance of control (without NRE) and A_t is the absorbance of the test sample (with NRE).

Nitric-oxide scavenging assay

The procedure is based on the principle that the aqueous solution of sodium nitroprusside (at physiological pH 7.4) spontaneously generates nitric oxide (NO), which interacts with oxygen and produce nitrite ions. The nitrite ions diazotize with sulfanilic acid and couples with the Griess reagent to produce pink color which can be measured at 546 nm. NO scavengers compete with oxygen leading to decrease the production of nitrite ions. Briefly, the reaction mixture (3.0 ml) containing 2 ml of sodium nitroprusside (10 mM), 0.5 ml of standard phosphate buffered-(pH 7.4) solution and 0.5 ml of test sample (varying concentration of 100–600 µg/ml) or standard drug (ascorbic acid) was incubated at 25°C for 150 min. After incubation, 1.5 ml of reaction mixture and 1.5 ml of Griess reagent (1% sulfanilamide, 2% O-phosphoric acid and 0.1% of N-[1-naphthyl] ethylenediamine dihydrochloride) were mixed and allowed to stand for 30 min at 25°C. The absorbance of the chromophore formed was measured at 540 nm.^[26,27] NO radical scavenging activity was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \left(\frac{A_c - A_t}{A_c} \right) \times 100$$

Where A_c is the absorbance of control (without NRE) and A_t is the absorbance of test sample (with NRE).

Cell-line and culture

Normal rat epithelium-derived renal tubular epithelial cells, i.e., NRK-52E cells were procured from the National Centre of Cell Sciences, Pune (India). The cells were cultured and maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). At the confluence, the cell culture was trypsinized and seeded into a 96-multiwell plate at a seeding density of 1×10^4 cells per well. It was then incubated for 24 h to allow the attachment.

Cytotoxicity of Neeri extract

For determining the toxicity of NRE toward NRK-52E cells, various concentrations (500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.25, 15.625, 7.812, and 3.906 µg/ml) of NRE were made by serial dilution and added to each well in triplicate. The plate was incubated for 24 h. Similarly, the control groups were also maintained, and the growth medium was aspirated from each well. Now, 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was employed for determining cell viability.

Cytoprotective effect of Neeri extract against oxalate-induced injury

NRK-52E cells, cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, were

trypsinized and seeded in a 24-multiwell plate at a seeding density of 1×10^5 cells per well. Now, the plate was incubated overnight to allow cell attachment. To every well, 600 µg/ml oxalate solution was added and incubated for 24 h in the presence or absence of various concentrations (100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 µg/ml) of NRE. The cell control, i.e., growth and negative control groups, were also maintained similarly. The oxalate-induced cell injury and cytoprotection by NRE were assessed by determining the cell viability through MTT assay and monitoring the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage into the medium.^[17]

3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay

At the end of the drug exposure period, the growth medium was aspirated from each well. The MTT solution (50 µl, 5 mg/ml) was added to each well and incubated in the dark for 4 h at 37°C to facilitate the formation of formazan crystals. After incubation, 200 µl acidified dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added to each well to dissolve the formazan crystals; and the purple color was obtained. The absorbance was measured at 570 nm using a plate reader, and the percentage viability of cells was calculated.

Lactate dehydrogenase leakage assay

At the end of the drug exposure period, the growth medium was collected from each well. Now, 50 µl of each 200 mM TRIS (pH 8.0), 50 mM lithium lactate, and phenazine methosulfate (PMS)-iodo-nitrotetrazolium (INT)-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) solutions were added to each well of a 96-multiwell plate. (For preparing PMS-INT-NAD solutions, 100 µl INT solution (3.3 mg/100 µl in DMSO), 100 µl PMS solution (0.9 mg/100 µl in water), and 2.3 ml of NAD solutions (0.374 mg/100 µl in water) were mixed and stored in the dark). The 50 µl growth medium was added to each well and incubated at 37°C for 5 min. The absorbance was measured at 490 nm at 0 and 2 min. Now, the change in absorbance per minute was calculated and LDH activity (U/I) was determined.

Data analysis

All values were expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean. The data were analyzed by employing one-way analysis of variance using GraphPad Prism Version 5.00 (Trial) Software (GraphPad Software, Inc, La Jolla, USA). The values of $P < 0.05$ were considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Estimation of contaminants

NRE sample was found to be free from various tested contaminants, i.e., heavy metals, namely, Mercury (Hg), Lead (Pb), Arsenic (As), and Cadmium (Cd); aflatoxins, namely, B₁, B₂, G₁, and G₂; pesticide residues and their derivatives. The various tested contaminants were reported in Table 2.

Turbidimetric assay

NRE, when compared with control, decreased the turbidity in a concentration-dependent manner and significantly inhibited the crystallization of CaOx. The percentage inhibitions of CaOx crystallization by different concentrations of NRE were shown in Table 3. When compared with control, the number, size, and aggregates of CaOx crystals, as visually observed in photomicrographs shown in Figure 1, were also found to be less in NRE-treated group. This also supported the crystallization inhibition effect of NRE.

Free radicals scavenging potential

NRE significantly scavenged the NO and superoxide free radicals in a concentration-dependent manner and might reduce the oxidative stress

which in turn prevented the cell damage. The percentages of free radical scavenging potential of NRE and standard ascorbic acid were described in Table 4.

Cytotoxicity of Neeri extract

NRE did not show any significant toxicity even at the highest concentration, i.e., 500 µg/ml and found to be quite safe for cell-based assay. The effects of various concentrations of NRE on the viability of NRK-52E cells were shown in Table 5. Since the IC₅₀ value (not shown) was also found to be very high (>500 µg/ml) so the proportional range of safe doses (100–500 µg/ml) was selected for the study.

Cytoprotective effects of Neeri extract against oxalate-induced injury

NRE showed a significant protective effect against oxalate-induced injury in NRK-52E cells when studied by MTT assay. The oxalates caused significant toxicity in renal tubular epithelial cells and decreased the cell viability to 46.0 ± 0.66 as depicted in Table 6. NRE inhibited the injury and significantly increased the percentage viability of renal epithelial tubular cells in a concentration-dependent manner.

The oxalates caused significant injury in NRK-52E renal cells increased the LDH activity from 16.10 ± 4.55 – 221.09 ± 11.23 U/I and consequently decreased the cell viability. When renal epithelial cells were treated with different concentrations of NRE along with oxalates, a significant decrease in the elevation of LDH activity was observed as shown in Table 6. It clearly indicated that NRE protected the renal cells from oxalate-induced injury and improved the cell viability.

DISCUSSION

Despite of tremendous advances in the field of urology, there is no satisfactory antiuro lithiatic drug in modern system of medicine which can be used in clinical therapy to dissolve stones or to prevent stone formation or recurrence; and the physicians have to depend on alternative systems of medicines.^[11,28,29] Herbal drugs are the major constituents of

different alternative systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc. The present manuscript is also focused to a polyherbal formulation Neeri and aimed to elucidate its antiuro lithiatic potential against CaOx urolithiasis.

Extracts of herbal drugs constitute the major part of NRE. The herbal drugs are easily accessible to many contaminants such as heavy metals, mycotoxins, pesticides, etc. These can easily absorb heavy metals such as Cd, Hg, As, Pb, etc., from contaminated air, water, and soil. The Cd causes kidney damage, lung cancer, bone disorders; Hg causes kidney damage, neurological disorders; As causes lung cancer, skin diseases; and Pb causes neurological disorders, affects the reproductive and hemopoietic systems.^[30]

Mycotoxins such as aflatoxins also contaminate the medicinal herbs and foodstuffs. Aflatoxins are severely toxic secondary metabolites that are primarily produced by two fungal species, i.e., *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. The World Health Organization classified the aflatoxins as carcinogenic. There are about 18 different types of aflatoxins, out of which four are considered important and designated as B₁, B₂, G₁, and G₂.^[31]

Some pesticides may also reach to the herbal drugs during agricultural practices such as spraying, handling of soils during farming, etc., and also during fumigation for storage purposes. Many pesticides such as organophosphates, for example, malathion, parathion, etc., organochlorides, for example, hexachlorocyclohexanes, dichlorodiphenylthanes, etc., are toxic to human beings and have long residual action.^[20,32,33]

Any of such contaminants can be highly toxic to human beings if present in the formulation and consumed, hence, needs to be determined. No such types of contaminants were detected in NRE.

The hyperoxaluria is considered as the major risk factor for CaOx stones. It is usually associated with renal cell injury and causes a variety of changes in the normal architecture of tubular epithelial cells that facilitate the renal adherence and retention of CaOx crystals. It also alters the cell membrane integrity, increases the free radical production, and decreases the antioxidant levels that enhance the cell death.

The renal tubular epithelial NRK-52E cells were significantly injured when exposed to oxalate ions in culture media. The interactions between injured tubular epithelial cells and CaOx crystals and/or oxalate ions are considered to have a significant role in urolithiasis.^[34-36] The exposure of renal tubular cells to high levels of oxalate crystals leads to oxidative stress by (a) generation of free radicals and overproduction of ROS, (b) increasing lipid peroxidation, and (c) decreasing cellular antioxidant status. The mitochondria and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) oxidase are the major source of ROS in renal cells.^[37-40] There are also the evidence that hyperoxaluria causes the activation of the renin-angiotensin system and generates angiotensin-2

Table 3: Effect of Neeri extract on inhibition of calcium oxalate crystallization

Treatment group	Crystallization inhibition (%)
NRE 250 µg/ml	50.66±1.80***
NRE 500 µg/ml	60.35±2.10***
NRE 750 µg/ml	66.74±3.60***
NRE 1000 µg/ml	73.13±4.10***
NRE 1250 µg/ml	81.50±6.50***
NRE 1500 µg/ml	88.11±7.70***

Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test; ***P<0.001; NRE: Neeri extract; ANOVA: Analysis of variance

Table 4: Free radicals scavenging potential of Neeri extract

Concentration (µg/ml)	Percentage of free radicals scavenging (mean±SEM)			
	Superoxide free radicals		Nitric oxide free radicals	
	NRE	Ascorbic acid	NRE	Ascorbic acid
100	31.50±0.24***	39.58±0.33***	28.11±0.20***	31.28±0.67***
200	38.36±0.16***	47.83±0.35***	38.39±0.34***	41.11±0.84***
300	48.32±0.34***	55.31±0.30***	48.34±3.70***	53.94±0.67***
400	58.23±0.41***	65.31±0.46***	63.48±0.25***	66.61±0.55***
500	70.42±0.23***	78.59±0.38***	74.80±0.34***	76.00±0.64***
600	83.31±0.19***	89.69±0.36***	80.52±0.40***	86.82±0.58***
IC ₅₀ value (µg/ml)	302.88	225.70	300.45	269.91

All values were expressed as mean±SEM; Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test, All groups were compared with control group; ***P<0.001; SEM: Standard error of mean; NRE: Neeri extract; ANOVA: Analysis of variance

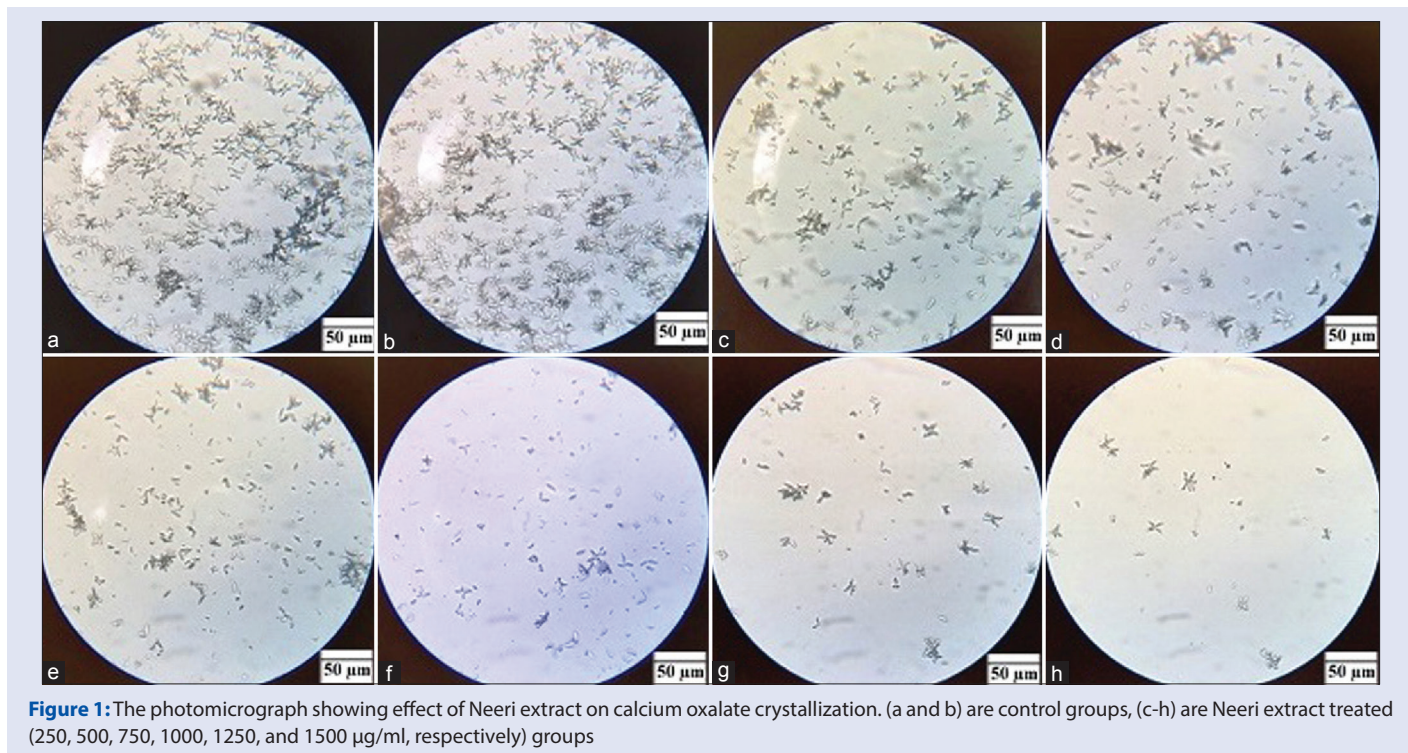


Figure 1: The photomicrograph showing effect of Neeri extract on calcium oxalate crystallization. (a and b) are control groups, (c-h) are Neeri extract treated (250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, and 1500 µg/ml, respectively) groups

Table 5: Cytotoxicity of Neeri extract on NRK-52E cell-viability

Treatment group	Cell viability (%)
Control	100.00±0.00
NRE 3.906 µg/ml	98.32±0.09***
NRE 7.812 µg/ml	97.37±0.18***
NRE 15.625 µg/ml	94.27±0.22***
NRE 31.250 µg/ml	88.36±0.17***
NRE 62.500 µg/ml	86.52±0.26***
NRE 125.00 µg/ml	84.39±0.18***
NRE 250.00 µg/ml	78.54±0.14***
NRE 500.00 µg/ml	73.37±0.12***

All values were expressed as mean±SEM; Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s multiple comparison test; ***P<0.001; SEM: Standard error of mean; NRE: Neeri extract; ANOVA: Analysis of variance

Table 6: Effect of Neeri extract on cell-viability in 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay and lactate dehydrogenase activity

Treatment group	Cell viability (%)	LDH activity (UI)
Cell control	100.00±0.00	16.10±4.55
Oxalate control	46.01±0.66***,§	221.09±11.23***,§
Oxalate + NRE 100 µg/ml	68.32±0.87***,§	147.76±11.76***,§
Oxalate + NRE 200 µg/ml	74.56±1.07***,§	88.88±2.94***,§
Oxalate + NRE 300 µg/ml	75.88±0.74***,§	74.44±2.22***,§
Oxalate + NRE 400 µg/ml	77.50±1.75***,§	54.44±2.22***,§
Oxalate + NRE 500 µg/ml	82.37±0.87***,§	43.33±5.77***,§

All values were expressed as mean±SEM. Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s multiple comparison test; §Compared with cell control group; *Compared with oxalate control group; ***P<0.001; SEM: Standard error of mean; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase; NRE: Neeri extract; ANOVA: Analysis of variance

which in turn activates the membrane-associated NADPH oxidase. The NADPH oxidase leads to the overproduction of ROS and hence oxidative stress.^[39,41,42] The oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunctions, and altered

surface properties of the cell membrane that disrupt the membrane integrity, facilitates the retention and growth of CaOx stones in renal tubules. The ROS-induced renal epithelial cell injury, determined by the imbalance between defense mechanisms of antioxidants and generation of ROS, is also considered as the prerequisite step in the pathogenesis of urolithiasis.^[43,44]

The NRE significantly inhibited the *in vitro* CaOx crystallization in a concentration-dependent manner and therefore altered the conditions of hyperoxaluria. Further, NRE also significantly protected the NRK-52E cells from oxalate-induced injury. The nephroprotective effect of NRE against oxalate-induced injury may also be potentiated by the antioxidant effect as it significantly scavenged NO and superoxide free radicals. It hampered the production of ROS, reduced the oxidative stress, and protected the renal cells. Further, it also showed significant nephroprotective potential against the heavy metal Pb-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. It also prevented oxidative stress by preventing the elevation in thiobarbituric acid reactive substances levels and decreasing the lipid peroxidation.^[45]

LDH, a stable cytosolic enzyme, is considered as the marker of cell injury. It is released when any injury to cell or cell membrane, which leads to cell death, occurs.^[17] Oxalates significantly enhanced the NRK-52E cellular damage and increased the LDH release. NRE protected the renal tubular epithelial cells from oxalate-induced injury, decreased the LDH release, and improved the cell viability. Further, NRE is a plant product, and plant products are usually considered as more natural, less expensive, and having least side effects.^[46]

CONCLUSION

The polyherbal formulation Neeri was confirmed to have significant antiuro lithiatic potential against CaOx stones. It inhibited the *in vitro* CaOx crystallization which is the critical step in calculi formation. Further, it also protected the renal tubular epithelial NRK-52E cells from oxalate-induced injury and increased the cell viability that hampered the growth and retention of CaOx stones in renal tubules.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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