Effect of flavolipid extracted from Chryseobacterium meningosepticum on serum lipid profile of Balb/C male mice (mus musculus)

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Abstract

The effect of flavolipid extracted from Chryseobacterium meningosepticum on the serum lipid profile of Balb/c male mice were investigated. The mice were randomly divided into four groups (n=6), the first group was control treated with 0.9% NaCl, while that other group were (I.P.) injected with 0.2 mL of flavolipid extracted, the serum of second ,third and fourth groups were collected after 24, 48 and 72hrs respectively .from treated with flavolipid.

Serum total cholesterol, and triglyceride levels were low significantly in group (G2), compared with control group, while low density lipoprotein cholesterol decrease significantly in group G4 compared with control group. There was no significantly difference in high density lipoprotein cholesterol in the all treated groups. LDL-C/HDL-C ratio was reduced significantly in all groups for injected with flavolipid compared with control group (p≤0.05).
Introduction

Flavolipid which is produced by extract from *Chryseobacterium meningosepticum* (Flavobacterium sp.) an aerobic, nonfermenting, gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria that exhibits gliding motility\(^{(1)}\). Flavolipid represents an entirely new class of emulsifying agent, the group of flavolipid features as citric acid and two cadaverine (1,5-pentanediamine) molecules\(^{(2)}\). This head group is different from those found in any of the currently reported classes of emulsifier agent (glycolipid, lipoproteins, phospholipids and fatty salts)\(^{(3)}\). The flavolipid was strong and stable emulsifier, therefore, that was subjected to series of tests to begin evaluation of its ability to enhance solubilization and biodegradation of hydrocarbons and emulsification of the oil layer\(^{(4)}\). Interestingly, for application that flavolipid can be used conflict like materials that cause some of the most economically agent for serum lipid disorder. Lipid disease is among the most common metabolic disease occurring in human, it may lead to coronary heart disease\((CHD)^{(5)}\). Excessive levels of blood cholesterol to accelerate atherogenesis, and lowering high blood cholesterol reduces the incidence of CHD. Knowledge about the levels of cholesterol subfractions is more meaningful that simple plasma cholesterol level, and higher level of low densities lipoprotein cholesterol\(LDL-C\), that greater risk of atherosclerotic heart disease conversely the higher level of high densities lipoproteins cholesterol\(HDL-C\) for lowering risk factor of CHD\(^{(6)}\).

A blood test or the results of a blood test that measures levels of lipids or fats including lipid profile. A lipid profile is a direct measued of three blood main components, Cholesterol \(Ch\), Triglycerides \(TG\) and HDL-\(C\). Extensive studies on experimental animals indicate that the addition of different types of dietary lipids have been shown to affect lipid metabolism and serum lipid profile differently \(^{(7,8)}\). The aim of this study therefore is to assess the effect of flavolipid extract on serum lipid profile in balb/c male mice.

Materials and Methods

Balb/c male mice, 8-9 weeks old and average of weight (25-30 g), under controlled conditions (white fluorescent light on from 6-18hours at 20±2°C). They were feed normal diet that available (tap water and food was given *ad libitum*). The groups were divided as follows:-

**Group1**: as control \(n=6\) which injected (I.P.) with 0.9% NaCl.

**Group2**: \(n=6\) which injected (I.P) with 0.2mL flavolipid and serum collected after 24 hours.

**Group3**: \(n=6\) which injected (I.P) with 0.2 mL flavolipid and serum collected after 48 hours.

**Group4**: \(n=6\) which injected (I.P) with 0.2mL flavolipid and serum collected after 72 hours.

Flavolipid, a cell wall constituent of interest for biotechnological and industrial applications, has been separated and purified from isolate of *Chryseobacterium meningosepticum*. Isolate was obtained from the vagina of an in patient woman at Al-Nasseriah Hospital of Maternity and Pediatrics / Thi Qar Governorate / Iraq.

Identification of *Chryseobacterium* was achieved by examining yellow colonies grown on Blood agar and Nutrient Agar+Kanamycin, cultured with clinical sample. These colonies gave rise to Gram negative bacilli, positive for oxidase, catalase, phosphatase and indole tests. The identification kit, Api 20E has confirmed the identification of the species being *C. meningosepticum*.

Isolates were grown individually in Mineral Salt Medium + 2% Glucose in a shaking incubator at 26°C for two periods
(36hrs. & 6 days), then centrifuged in a cold centrifuge at a speed 15,300 rpm for 10min. Physiochemical and biological characteristics of the filtrate were determined, including: Solubility, Drop collapse method, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC), chemical structure and to confirm the presence of amines and carboxyl molecules. Fasting blood samples were with drawn from heart under chlorofrom anaesthesia was taken. The blood was then transferred to the labelled centrifuged tube and allowed to clote at room temperature for one hour and centrifuged for ten minutes at a speed of 3000 r.p.m. Serum was seprated and used fresh. Serum Cholesterol (Ch), Triglycerides(TG), High density lipoprotein (HDL-C), Low density lipoprotein (LDL-C), and Very low density lipoproteins (VLDL-C) were performed by using the enzymetic reagent standard kits.

All data were expressed as the Mean±SD, the SPSS for windows programs for statistical analysis used. Differences were considred significant when $P \leq 0.05$.

**Results**

Table (1) showed the significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) in the levels of serum lipid profile between treated groups compared with control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Blood sample</th>
<th>Cholesterol</th>
<th>Triglyceride</th>
<th>HDL-C</th>
<th>LDL-C</th>
<th>LDL/HDL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>159±0.5</td>
<td>101±37</td>
<td>39.9±0.14</td>
<td>25±0.19</td>
<td>0.5±0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injected</strong></td>
<td><strong>of 0.2 mL</strong></td>
<td><strong>flavolipid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 24 hrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>131±0.45</td>
<td>96±0.24</td>
<td>41±0.18</td>
<td>19±0.18</td>
<td>0.4±0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 48 hrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>102±0.41*</td>
<td>89±0.32*</td>
<td>39±0.16</td>
<td>8.9±0.18</td>
<td>0.23±0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 72 hrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>117±0.31</td>
<td>96±0.31</td>
<td>43±0.14*</td>
<td>4.3±0.38*</td>
<td>0.1±0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are expressed as Mean ±SD

* There is significant difference at ($P \leq 0.05$).

The levels of cholesterol and triglyceride were reduced significantly in group G2 ($p \leq 0.05$). Serum LDL -C level was decreased significantly in group G4.

![Figure 1: Compared of lipid profile concentration for study groups](image-url)
While there was no significantly change in serum HDL-C in the treated groups compared with control group (p≤0.05). Of particular interest is the LDL-C/HDL-C ratio of all treated groups were significantly decreased (p≤0.05) than the control group.

**Discussion**

This study is an attempt to study the effect of flavolipid (0.2mL) on serum lipid profile because excessive dietary fat intake has been linked to increased risk of coronary heart disease. In contrast, there were much less information is available concerning the closely related to using of flavolipid to cause any defect in serum lipid.

This present study showed the LDL-C and cholesterol concentration is significantly reduced compared to the control. Moreover, LDL-C increase rate of triacylglycerol catabolism by mobilizing fast from the liver to adipose tissue, it carries 60% to 70% of total cholesterol in the serum (9). Hance the lower level LDL-C observed in this study implies low circulatory levels of triacylglycerds and, this may reduced the possibility of deposition on arterial walls of lipid and enhance blood lipid related disease (10).

Although in the past, an increase in the serum total cholesterol level is associated with increased risk of atherosclerosis, however, recent reports indicated that the LDL/HDL ratio is a stronger index of a therogeticity of the lipoproteins rather than the lipid profile of the individual lipoprotein fraction i.e. the lower ratio that less atherogenic the lipoprotein profile is thought to be from table 1, the LDL/HDL ratio of flavolipid extract inject to mice is significantly lower than control.

This may be due to the fact that accordance for the study of structure and characterization of flavolipids that enriched with high amino groups and smaller of fatty acid, there are effect for this ratio. Compared to some of the findings and studies conducted on rats using the oily plant extracts with the results of this study, which used bacterial extract (that some of the qualities that have proven oil through analysis of the crisis by some studies), found that the use of plant extracts; plam, mixed of palm and soy bean, plam olein and soy bean mixed, and plamsterin and sesame oil had similar influence on total cholesterol, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C and there were no significant differences in serum lipids concentrations by feeding plam or others one (11,12,13). In this our study the results showed significantly differences in the concentration of some components of lipid in study groups compared with control group.

**References**


Novel Class of Biosurfactants Produced by Flavobacterium sp. Strain MTN11. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, January, (70), 1, p. 114-120


الخلاصة

تم دراسة تأثير مستخلص مادة الفلافولبيد المستخلص من مكونات الجدار الخلوي نمط صورة الدهون لفصل فئران مختبرية، اختبرت نماذج فئران الدراسة بصورة عشوائية بعد تقسيمها إلى أربع مجاميع تحتوي كل واحدة على ستة فئار من الذكور. المجموعة الأولى والتي تمثلت بمجموعة السيطرة عولمت بالحلول الملحي، إما المجموعة الأخرى حققت 2,000 ميليلتر مستخلص الفلافولبيد. ومن ثم جمع المصل لهذه النماذج بعد فترات زمنية محددة (42±2 ساعه).

أظهرت النتائج وجود فرق معنوي واطي بمستوى كل من الكولسترول والدهون الثلاثية ضمن المجموعة الثانية مقارنة مع مجموعة السيطرة. بينما كان تركز بروتينات الدهون واطي الكثافة يتناسق بشكل معنوي في المجموعة الرابعة مقارنة مع مجموعات الدراسة. كما أثبتت النتائج ان تركيز الدهون البروتينية عالية الكثافة لم تتأثر بكل مجموعات الدراسة الحقيقية بالمستخلص أعلاه. وجد ان (p≤0.05) بتناسق معنوي عالي لدى جميع المجموعات مقارنة مع مجموعة السيطرة LDL-C/HDL-C نسبة.