

Effects of Miana (*Coleus scutellarioides* (L) Benth) to Expression of mRNA IL-37 in Balb/c Mice Infected *Candida albicans*

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ABSTRACT

Background: Miana (*Coleus scutellarioides* (L) Benth) are a herbal medicine with potential anti-inflammatory properties in patients infected with vulvovaginal candidiasis. The objective of this work was to analyze IL-37 expression following administration of miana leaf extract (MLE) in an animal model of vulvovaginal candidiasis. **Material and Methods:** Adult Balb/c mice, aged 8–12 weeks and weighing 30–40 g, were divided into five groups. Four groups were administered *Candida albicans* via intravaginal inoculation with a diluted dose of 10²/ml and were treated with either MLE, a placebo, or ketoconazole; one group constituted the healthy control and was only treated with MLE. Real-time PCR was used to measure the expression of IL-37. **Results:** These findings indicated that a component within MLE may mediate its anti-inflammatory characteristics, as indicated by the increase in mRNA IL-37 expression in mice inoculated with *C. albicans*. The highest increase in fungal load to 101.6 CFU was observed in the placebo group at day 14. Whereas for the mice treated with MLE at 750 mg/kg b.w, the fungal load only increased to 30.0 CFU, similar to that of mice treated with ketoconazole (29.6 CFU). In the mice treated with MLE at 500 mg/kg b.w, the fungal load increased to 68.2 CFU. **Conclusion:** Fungiostatic effect of MLE 750 mg/kg BB is not less than ketoconazole and MLE may act as anti-inflammatory through its role as an antioxidant so it could potentially be used as an alternative treatment in humans especially patients with vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Key words: Miana, Vulvovaginal Candidiasis, Interleukin-37 mRNA, Realtime PCR, CFU.

INTRODUCTION

Miana leaves (*Coleus scutellarioides* [L] Benth) are a herbal medicine and at the molecular level exhibit anti-inflammatory properties in patients infected with vulvovaginal candidiasis caused by *Candida albicans*. The importance of herbal medicines in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis has previously been reported.¹

C. albicans is a fungus that constitutes part of the normal human microbiome but in certain circumstances can cause systemic candidiasis infections.² That may be life threatening.³ The mechanisms involved in the spread of *C. albicans* infection are not fully understood, and the classification of antifungal medicines is incomplete.^{4,5} The increasing number of *C. albicans* strains that are resistant to the azole class of antibiotics is a challenge in the treatment of candidiasis.⁶ In addition, the use of certain antibiotics, such as derivatives of imidazole, nystatin, amphotericin, and ketoconazole, can cause side effects such as nausea and dizziness.⁷ In many developing countries, especially Indonesia, people believe that alternative treatments using natural materials such as miana leaves can be

effective in the treatment of diseases caused by fungi or bacteria.

In vitro research has been shown to exhibit anti-oxidative, anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activities in mammalian system. An ample amount of work has been reported on micro-propagation of different *Coleus* spp. From different plant like shoot tips, leaf segment, nodal and intermodal segments.⁸ Immunostimulant therapy with MLE, which is thought to possess anti-inflammatory properties, is the latest approach in alternative medicine to treat vulvovaginal candidiasis infection without any known side effects. This is a promising approach considering that the disease remains prevalent in Indonesia.

It has recently been reported that the cytokine interleukin-37 (IL-37) is an immune mediator with anti-inflammatory activity.⁹ And this cytokine IL-1 derivative has been identified as a natural inhibitor of the non-specific immune system.¹⁰ The mechanism of action of cytokine IL-37 remains elusive but its pro-inflammatory properties have been reported to be induced in transgenic mice in response to lipo-

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polysaccharide.¹¹ In this study, the relationship between MLE and IL-37 gene expression is examined in a mouse model of vulvovaginal candidiasis infection.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Miana leaf extraction

Miana leaves were obtained from the Research Institute for Spices and Medicinal Plants (*Balai Penelitian Tanaman Rempah and Obat* (BALITRO), Bogor, Indonesia). The leaves were subjected to an extraction process using ethanol as the solvent in accordance with a method reported.¹² The MLE obtained was used at doses of 500 and 750 mg/kg b.w.

Experimental animals and immune response test observations

Balb/c mice (aged 8–12 weeks, weighing 30–40 grams; n=25) were maintained in the Molecular Biology and Immunology Laboratory, Microbiology Department Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University (Makassar, Indonesia). The mice were acclimatized for 8 days, then divided into five groups (n=5). Four of the groups were intravaginally inoculated with *C. albicans* ATCC 10231 (10^2 /ml) and were designated: CVM500 (candidiasis vulvovaginal group with an MLE dose of 500 mg/kg b.w.), CVM750 (candidiasis vulvovaginal group with an MLE dose of 750 mg/kg b.w.), CV Placebo (candidiasis vulvovaginal group with 0.2 mL of oral normal saline through a cannula), CVC200 (candidiasis vulvovaginal group with a ketoconazole dose of 200 mg/kg b.w.); the other group, M500, was not inoculated with *C. albicans* and constituted the healthy control group, receiving an MLE dose of 500 mg/kg b.w. Immune test responses were observed in the mice over 14 days. MLE was orally administered through a cannula. Blood sampling was performed through a submaxillary vein five times in all groups, on day zero before transvaginal *C. albicans* inoculation (S0), and on days 2, 3, 5, and 14.

Fungi load examination

The fungal load was examined by taking a vaginal swab, diluting, and then culturing in a cup for 2, 3, 5, and 14 days. After culturing the number of colonies were counted.

RNA extraction and quantitative real-time PCR

Total mRNA was isolated from blood samples using standard methods and was then kept at -80°C before quantitative real-time RT-PCR using a commercial kit (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Primers used for amplification of the IL-37 gene were forward: 5'-CAGCCTCTGGGAGAAAGGAAGT-3', and reverse: 5'-GTTTCTCCTT CTTCAGCTGAAGGGATGGAT-3', GAPDH forward: 5'-ATGAGTATGCCTGCCGTGTG-3', and GAPDH reverse: 5'-CCAAAT-GCGGCATCTTCAAAC-3'. Expression of the GAPDH gene was analyzed as a control.⁹ All PCRs were repeated three times and the data were analyzed using the instrument detection system Mx4000 and the comparative threshold cycle method. A standard curve was constructed (Applied Biosystems) and indicated good amplification efficiency (90%–100%).

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as the mean \pm SE. To assess differences in IL-37 mRNA expression between groups the ANOVA test was employed using the SPSS 23 software. Statistical significance was considered as $p<0.05$.

Ethics statement

This study was approved by the Health Medical Research Ethics Committee at the Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University (Makassar, Indonesia) with registration number UH16010010, 11 March 2016.

RESULTS

Our results showed that Balb/c mice inoculated with *C. albicans* and an MLE dose of 750 mg/kg b.w. (CVM750) had significantly increased IL-37 mRNA expression ($p>0.05$) compared with those treated with 500 mg/kg b.w. MLE (CVM500) after 14 days of treatment; the placebo group showed no significant increase (Figure 1). The healthy control mice (M500) showed no alterations in IL-37 mRNA expression, despite an MLE dose of 500 mg/kg b.w. interestingly, the increase in mRNA IL-37 expression in the CVM750 group was similar to that observed in mice treated with ketoconazole (CVC200). These findings indicated that a component within MLE may mediate its anti-inflammatory characteristics, as indicated by the increase in mRNA IL-37 expression in mice inoculated with *C. albicans*.

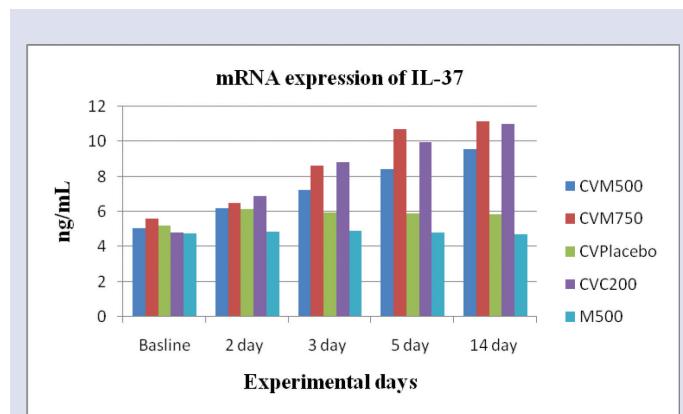


Figure 1: IL-37 mRNA expression in the five groups of Balb/c mice. One-way ANOVA revealed no significant differences in IL-37 mRNA expression between the treatment groups on day 0 (baseline) ($p=0.234$) but significant differences were detected on days 2, 3, 5, and 14 ($p=0.001$).

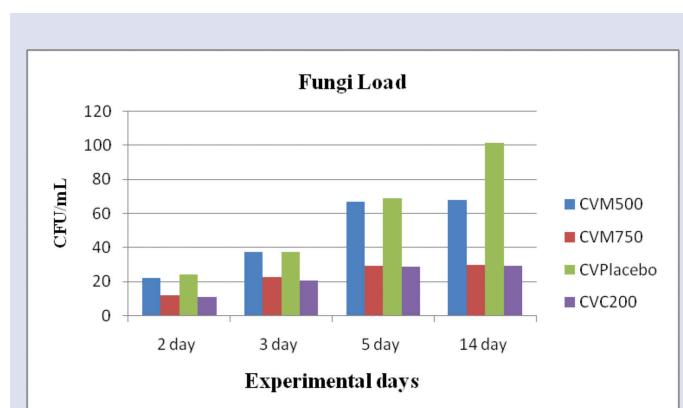


Figure 2: Fungal load in the five groups of Balb/c mice. The mean fungal load in all of the treatment groups induced by *C. albicans* showed a significant difference ($p=0.001$) between days 2, 3, 5, and 14.

The highest increase in fungal load to 101.6 CFU was observed in the placebo group at day 14. Whereas for the mice treated with MLE at 750 mg/kg b.w, the fungal load only increased to 30.0 CFU, similar to that of mice treated with ketoconazole (29.6 CFU). In the mice treated with MLE at 500 mg/kg b.w, the fungal load increased to 68.2 CFU (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

C. albicans is a major cause of vulvovaginitis, which is associated with the loss of acidity in the female genital area.¹³ The main source of this fungus is the normal flora in the human body and infection is often linked to immunosuppression.¹⁴ In immunosuppressed patients, an increased incidence of fungal species can lead to fungemia.¹⁵ To provide an optimal and efficient immune response, the body requires antioxidants to prevent and eliminate pathogen invasion.¹⁶ Antioxidants such as flavonoids contained within MLE have been reported to increase the number of CD4+ T-cells and IFN- γ levels, and decrease the number of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* colonies in the infected lungs of Wistar mice.¹² A natural substance containing flavonoids has the potential to inhibit the production of prostaglandin, a pro-inflammatory signaling molecule.¹⁷

The findings of our study provided evidence that MLE intervention at a dose of 750 mg/kg b.w. can inhibit the increase in fungal load following challenge with *C. albicans*, indicating that MLE may be exerting anti-fungal activity. The high fungal load (101.6 CFU) on day 14 in the placebo group indicated that following *C. albicans* challenge, mice not treated with MLE failed to control the infection.

Immunostimulanttherapy with MLE may therefore offer a promising alternative to antibiotics for the treatment of vulvovaginalcandidiasis infection without any known side effects. Our findings indicated that treatment with MLE at a dose of 750 mg/kg b.w. significantly increased IL-37mRNA expression in the mouse model of candidiasis vulvovaginalis (Figure 1), similar to treatment with ketoconazole 200 mg/kg b.w. Conversely, the placebo group showed no increase in the IL-37mRNA expression level. It is therefore likely that MLE contains an anti-inflammatory component that induces IL-37mRNA expression in mice.

The mechanism of action of IL-37 remains to be fully elucidated but IL-37 expression has been shown to suppress pro-inflammatory cytokines in experimental animals.¹¹ And exert anti-inflammatory activities.¹⁸ IL-37 is cytogenetically located on chromosome 2q13 and its encoded protein comprises 192 amino acids.¹⁹ IL-37 is also thought to play a role in dendritic cell regulation, coordinating with the immune response to form a new antigen.²⁰ IL-37 expression in the tissues of patients with inflammatory and autoimmune diseases was reported and one study showed that the anti-inflammatory active components (triptolide and triptonide) regulated by IL-37 most likely operated via the ERK1/2 pathway and p38 MAPK activation.²¹ IL-37 expression in macrophages and epithelial cells inhibited pro-inflammatory cytokine synthesis, and hence suppressed inflammation and immunity in various diseases.²² Increased production of IL-37 by macrophages and spleen cells was reported to significantly reduce the production of TNF- α during inflammation in mice affected by colitis.²² The consistent increase in IL-37 in spleen cells correlated with the increase in production of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 when exposed to the *Candida* fungus.²³

CONCLUSION

MLE (at a dose of 750 mg/kg b.w.) significantly increased IL-37 mRNA expression and inhibited the increase in fungal load in the mouse model of candidiasis vulvovaginalis. The anti-inflammatory properties of MLE indicate that this herbal medicine could be a promising alternative

therapy to the use of antibiotics for patients infected with vulvovaginal candidiasis.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

ABBREVIATION USED

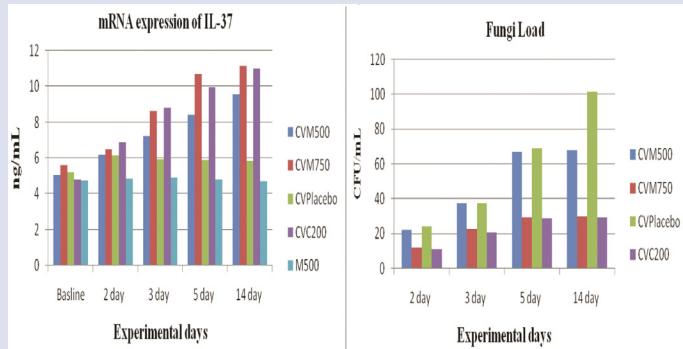
MLE: Miana leaf extract; **mRNA :** Messenger RNA; **IL37:** Interleukin 37; **RT PCR :** Realtime PCR; **CFU:** Colony forming units.

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



SUMMARY

- MLE (at a dose of 750 mg/kg b.w.) significantly increased IL-37 mRNA expression and inhibited the increase in fungal load in the mouse model of candidiasis vulvovaginalis. The anti-inflammatory properties of MLE indicate that this herbal medicine could be a promising alternative therapy to the use of antibiotics for patients infected with vulvovaginal candidiasis.

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