Aqueous Extract of *Nigella sativa* Seeds Suppresses Testicular Steroidogenesis in Mice Leydig Cells in vitro

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ABSTRACT

*Nigella sativa* (black seed) is an important medicinal herb with folkloric use in wide range of diseases. It is well studied for its biological activities. However, there is limited information regarding its effect on the male reproductive system. This study describes the effect of the aqueous extract of *N. sativa* (NSE) on testicular steroidogenesis from mice Leydig cells in vitro. Mice testicular cells were incubated in a media containing either no treatment or NSE or LH alone or combination of LH and NSE. Incubations were carried out for three hours in a shaking water bath at 34°C. Testosterone was measured by radioimmunoassay. At all doses, NSE significantly (*p* < 0.05) inhibited both basal and LH-stimulated in vitro testosterone secretion. At a dose of 1000 µg, NSE inhibited 52% of basal testosterone and 97% of LH-stimulated testosterone, compared to control (0.32 ± 0.008 ng/ml) and LH alone (0.33 ± 0.01 ng/ml) respectively. Thus, it is concluded that both the basal and the LH-stimulated secretion of testosterone from Leydig cells are suppressed significantly in the presence of different doses of NSE in vitro. However, further studies are needed to explore the effect of chronic treatment with NSE in male and its potential to be used as a contraceptive in male.

Keywords: *Nigella sativa*, Black seed, Male reproductive system, aqueous extract, Leydig cell, testosterone
reproductive system. Moreover, the existing information in this regard is quite scanty and rather contradictory. Significant abortifacient activity of N. sativa seed powder, ethanolic and hexane extracts was demonstrated in rats [20]. However, Prakash et al [21] did not find any anti-fertility activity in aqueous, ethanolic and petroleum ether extracts of the seeds of N. sativa when tested at a dose of 150-200 mg/kg daily in rats on the days 1-7 post-coitum schedule.

There is a growing demand for men to share the burden of responsibility and risks of contraception because of growing population pressures and the increasing dissatisfaction of women in assuming almost all the risks of adequate contraception. A major challenge in this field is that the most of the male contraceptive agents currently in use offer little promise and about 15% of the 200 most commonly prescribed drugs can have adverse effects on male reproduction, either by influencing its hormonal profile or impairing their sexual performance. The discovery of key regulators of gonadal hormones and gametogenesis from black seed may provide opportunities to alter our approaches towards management of contraception.

Since, no data on the effect of N. sativa on testicular steroidogenesis is available, we designed this in vitro study to investigate the direct effect of crude aqueous extract on basal and LH-stimulated testicular steroidogenesis by mice Leydig cells.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Preparation of the crude extract**

Dried black seeds of Nigella sativa were purchased from the local market in Karachi. The plant seeds were cleaned of any adulterant materials. NS seeds were ground with an electric grinder into a coarse powder. The bound and unbound fractions were separated by the addition of 0.1 M sodium chloride. The bound fraction was collected through Whatman's qualitative grade 1 filter papers and the plant material was again subjected to another maceration for a total of 3 days. Thereafter, the filtrate was collected through Whatman's qualitative grade 1 filter papers and the plant material was again subjected to another maceration for a total of 3 days. Thereafter, the filtrate was concentrated using a rotary evaporator at 40ºC under reduced pressure. Extract was stored at 4ºC until used for biological activity.

**Leydig cells preparation**

Three bulbce male mice (weight 36 ± 2) were used for each experiment. Animals were obtained from the AKU animal facility, where they were maintained under standard conditions of 14-hour light and 10-hour dark cycle.

**Direct effect of aqueous extract of Nigella sativa seeds (NSE) on testosterone secretion**

The sensitivity of T assay was 0.0125 ng and the intra-assay coefficient of variation was less than 10%.

**Radioimmunoassay**

Testosterone was measured in the incubation ground with an electric grinder into a coarse powder. A medium directly by a highly-sensitive RIA according to the WHO protocol, using ¹H-labeled testosterone, as tracer.

**Statistical analysis**

Data are expressed as mean ± S.E.M. Results were analyzed for statistical significance using an independent t test on SPSS. A p value < 0.05 was considered significant.
**Nigella sativa and testicular steroidogenesis**

**Discussions**

This study provides the first evidence for a strong effect of *N. sativa* seed extract on testicular steroidogenesis indicating a potential contraceptive role. Our data suggest that *N sativa* extract inhibits both basal and LH-stimulated testosterone biosynthesis signaling pathways. The mechanism behind its effect is not clear and further studies are needed to elucidate its further role and mechanism of action. The crude extract of *N. sativa* seeds has been reported to possess calcium channel blocking activity [5] and there is evidence that calcium may be involved in the signaling mechanism [24]. Significant abortifacient activity of *N. sativa* seed powder, ethanolic and hexane extract, is demonstrated in women [20,25] and rats [21]. However, Prakash et al. [26] did not find any anti-fertility activity in aqueous, ethanolic and petroleum ether extracts of the seeds of *Nigella sativa* when tested at a dose of 150-200 mg/kg daily in rats on the days 1-7 post-coitum schedule. The volatile oil of *Nigella seeds* inhibits the spontaneous movements of rat and guinea pig uterine smooth muscle [19] and also the oxytocin-induced contractions [27]. A single report in male rats has suggested that seed extract treatment not only causes a general reduction in the size of reproductive organs but also suppresses spermatogenesis at the spermatocyte stage. However, similar changes in the reproductive hormones of the treated animals was not observed [28].

**RESULTS**

*Nigella sativa* seeds extract was able to inhibit significantly (p < 0.05) both basal and LH-stimulated testicular testosterone secretion in vitro. Moreover, the inhibitory effect of NS seed extract was more pronounced at the higher doses.

**Effect on basal testicular steroidogenesis**

As shown in the Fig 1, basal testosterone production in the cells treated with NS seed extract (1.0–1000 µg) was significantly (p < 0.05) reduced compared during fetal and postnatal life [29]. A deficiency of these hormones leads to hypogonadism and sterility, a condition that can be treated with specific replacement therapies [30]. Testosterone biosynthesis in the Leydig cells is primarily regulated by LH [31]. Deficiency of these hormones leads to hypogonadism and sterility, a condition that can be treated with specific replacement therapies [30]. Reversible inhibition of these hormones by any external measure may be beneficial as it can be used as a contraceptive. Oral administration of crude ethanol extracts showed significant contraceptive effect to normal male rats [20]. Since, no data about the effect of NS seed extract on testicular steroidogenesis have yet been with maximum effect (97% inhibition) obtained at 1000 µg available; these results open new fronts in the exploration of possible effects of *Nigella sativa* on the stimulation. This dose was selected from reproductive functions. These data offer insights into LH/testosterone dose–response curve to variable doses of *Nigella sativa* on the LH of LH (16-500 µIU) (data not shown). Treatment with *N. sativa* caused dose-dependent inhibition of the LH-stimulated testosterone production when compared to formulation of a new contraceptive pill that would temporarily stop spermatogenesis, thus producing reversible infertility.

**Fig 2.** Effect of aqueous extract of *Nigella sativa* (NSE) on LH-stimulated testosterone production by mouse Leydig cells in vitro.

*Significant difference between control and treated groups (p<0.05).
†Significant difference between LH alone and LH + NSE (p<0.05).
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by funds provided by the Department of Biological & Biomedical Sciences, Aga Khan University. We are grateful to National Hormone and Pituitary Programme California, USA for providing as a gift LH (NIDDK-hLH-B-SIAFP2).

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Published online: January 31, 2013