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

SHEIKH A. SAEED, NAHEED ANWAR, QAIser JABEEN, and ANWAR H. GILANI

Received May 12, 2012; Revised August 27, 2012; Accepted October 9, 2012

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 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

The seeds of *Nigella sativa* Lin. (Ranunculaceae), for its different biological activities which includes antioxidants, hepatoprotective, antihypertensive, muscle relaxant, bronchodilator, medicine for centuries for treatment of many acute as well as chronic conditions worldwide [1,2]. It has been used in the treatment of asthma, diarrhea, indigestion, dizziness, influenza, dyslipidemia, many dermatological conditions and as a diuretic and immune modulator. The seeds contain 36%-38% fixed oils, proteins, alkaloids, saponins, 0.4%-2.5% essential oil, crude fiber, minerals, vitamins, aliphatic alcohols and ketones [1]. Much of the biological activities of the black seeds have been shown to be due to the presence of thymoquinone, which is the major component of the essential oil and fixed oil. Nigellone, is another compound of *Nigella sativa*, which has been shown to be very effective in inhibiting histamine release induced by the secretagogues: antigen in sensitized cells [19]. However, the herb is not well studied for its effect on...
reproductive system. Moreover, the existing information in this regard is quite scanty and rather contradictory. Significant abortifacient activity of *N. sativa* seeds 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. A 30:70 methanol (30:70) at room temperature by cold 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 the same treatment as the first macerate. The combined filtrate was concentrated using a rotary evaporator at 40°C under reduced pressure. Extract was stored at −4°C 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 was studied by**

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.

**Fig 1. Effect of aqueous extract of *Nigela sativa* seeds (NSE) on basal testosterone by mice Leydig cells in vitro**

*Significant difference between control and treated groups (p < 0.05)*
**RESULTS**

*Nigella sativa* seeds extract was able to inhibit basal testicular 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/tube) was significantly (p < 0.05) reduced compared to the control in a dose-dependent manner. The inhibition was more pronounced at the higher doses, 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 of LH-stimulated (500 µIU) testosterone production. The ethanol extract of Nigella sativa was able to inhibit 52% of the basal testosterone production and this inhibition was still present at the lowest NS dose of 1 µg.

**Effect on LH-stimulated testicular steroidogenesis**

As shown in Fig 2, administration of different doses of ethanolic and hexane extract, is demonstrated to have effects on LH-stimulated testosterone production by mice Leydig cells in vitro. Significant contraceptive effects of *Nigella sativa* seed powder, ethanolic and hexane extract, is demonstrated in male rats [20,25] and rats [21]. However, Prakash et al. 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 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].

**DISCUSSION**

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 abortifacent activity of *N. sativa* seed powder, ethanolic and hexane extract, is demonstrated in women [20,25] and rats [21]. However, Prakash et al. 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 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].

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

*Significant difference between control and treated groups (p<0.05)
†Significant difference between LH alone and treated groups (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 a gift LH (NIDDK-hLH-B-SIAFP2).

REFERENCES


Chakravarty N. Inhibition of histamine release from mast cells by nigellone. Ann Allergy 1993; 70: 237-42.
Agarwal C. Effects of seed oil 'Kalanji' (Nigella Sativa L.) on the fertility and sialic acid content of the reproductive organs of the male rat. Geobios 1990; 17: 269-72.

CURRENT AUTHOR ADDRESSES
Sheikh A. Saeed, Department of Basic Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz, University of Health Sciences, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Jeddah 21423, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mail: saeeds@ksuhs.edu.sa (Corresponding author)

Published online: January 31, 2013