



Melatonin and alpha lipoic acid attenuate methotrexate/cisplatin-induced kidney toxicity in albino rats

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ARTICLE INFO

Article Type:

Original

Article History:

Received: 9 April 2019

Accepted: 14 August 2019

Published online: 19 October 2019

Keywords:

Anticancer

Antioxidants

Kidney

Toxicity

Protection

Melatonin

Alpha lipoic acid

Methotrexate

Cisplatin

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Most anticancer therapies are seldom effective by single anticancer drug due to biologic heterogeneity and multiple genetic alterations stimulating the use of anticancer drug combinations. Methotrexate/cisplatin (MTX/CPT) has shown beneficial effects in the treatment of metastatic and malignant tumors, but its use may perturb kidney function.

Objectives: The present study assessed the protective effects of melatonin (MT) and alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) against kidney toxicity induced by MTX/CPT in albino rats.

Materials and Methods: Forty-eight adult male albino rats were randomized into groups and pretreated with MT (10 mg/kg), ALA (10 mg/kg) and MT+ALA daily for five days before treatment with 20 mg/kg of MTX and 5 mg/kg of CPT intraperitoneally on the fifth day. After overnight fast, rats were sacrificed, serum samples were centrifuged from blood samples and assessed for renal function parameters and electrolytes. Kidneys were assessed for oxidative stress (OS) markers and pathology.

Results: Significant ($P < 0.001$) increases in serum creatinine, urea, and uric acid levels with significant ($P < 0.001$) decreases in total protein, albumin, potassium, sodium, chloride, and bicarbonate levels were obtained in MTX/CPT-intoxicated rats when compared to control. Furthermore, kidney malondialdehyde levels were significantly ($P < 0.001$) increased whereas catalase, superoxide dismutase, glutathione and glutathione peroxidase levels were significantly ($P < 0.001$) decreased in MTX/CPT-intoxicated rats when compared to control. Pathologic changes marked by atrophic glomeruli were detected in the kidneys of MTX/CPT-treated rats. However, nephrotoxicity observed in MTX/CPT-treated rats was significantly reversed in MT ($P < 0.01$), ALA ($P < 0.05$) and MT+ALA ($P < 0.001$) pretreated rats when compared to MTX/CPT-treated rats.

Conclusion: MT and ALA supplementations attenuate nephrotoxicity caused by MTX/CPT.

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

This study discovered that supplementations with melatonin and alpha lipoic acid attenuate kidney injury caused by methotrexate/cisplatin.

Please cite this paper as: Adikwu E, Ebinyo NC, Bokolo B. Melatonin and alpha lipoic acid attenuate methotrexate/cisplatin-induced kidney toxicity in albino rats. J Nephroarmacol. 2020;9(2):e17. DOI: 10.15171/npj.2020.17.

Introduction

Most cancers have been associated with genetic alterations thereby becoming resistant to monotherapy which is a serious clinical challenge. One of the primary means of overcoming cancer resistance to monotherapy is the therapeutic use of anticancer drug combinations (anticancer drug cocktail) (1). Anticancer drug cocktail enhances efficacy because it targets key pathways in an additive or synergistic manner. This therapeutic approach reduces drug resistance, provides therapeutic anti-cancer benefits such as reducing cancer metastasis, growth and killing rapidly active and dividing cancer cells. However,

the use of anticancer cocktail can be associated with some disadvantages which include synergistic or additive toxicities (2).

Methotrexate and cisplatin (MTX/CPT) combination which has shown comparative advantage over monotherapy is active against cancer with multiple genetic alterations. It has shown efficacy in metastatic penile squamous cell carcinoma (3). It is superior to single-agent with respect to response rate, duration of remission, and overall survival in patients with advanced and malignant urothelial carcinoma (4). Additionally, MTX/CPT is an effective regimen for patients with metastatic transitional

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cell carcinoma of the bladder and buccal mucosa (5,6). However, one of the primary concerns with the use of MTX/CPT is the possible development of toxicities including nephrotoxicity. MTX can cause nephrotoxicity in 2%–12% of cancer patients whereas CPT can cause nephrotoxicity in 20%–30% of cancer patients with 28%–36% caused by its single dose (7,8). Hence concurrent administration can predispose the kidney to severe toxicity. The nephrotoxic effect of MTX/CPT can occur through multiple mechanisms which include direct toxicity, oxidative stress (OS), induction of cell apoptosis and inflammation through the production of pro-inflammatory mediators such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) and interleukin 6 (IL-6) (8,9).

Melatonin (MT) is an indole amine that is secreted by the pineal gland (10). It is also present in bacteria, fungi and plants (11). MT has drawn lots of attentions due to its physiologic and pharmacologic activities. It has shown *in-vivo* and *in-vitro* antioxidant activity including its metabolites, N1-acetyl-N2-formyl-5-methoxykynuramine, and N1-acetyl-5-methoxykynuramine. The antioxidant effect of MT has been attributed to its ability to terminate or inhibit the detrimental activities of free radicals which include peroxy nitrite anions, oxygen radicals, hydroxyl radicals, and alkoxy radicals (12). Also, it can increase antioxidant gene expression thereby facilitating antioxidant production and increase activities (13). Its inhibitory effect on free radicals has protected cellular DNA, lipids and proteins from OS-induced damage (14). MT has anti-inflammatory activity and has been shown to reduce the translocation of NF- κ B, thereby inhibiting the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines (15). Furthermore, MT can modulate a variety of neural, endocrine and immune functions and has shown potential benefits in autoimmune conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, organ transplantation and some pathologic conditions (16).

Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) is a dithiol compound derived from octanoic acid which plays an essential role in mitochondrial dehydrogenase reactions. It acts as a cofactor in multi-enzyme complexes and is an essential substance in energy production via the citric acid cycle (17). It is a potent antioxidant that delivers antioxidant activity in fat- and water-soluble media in its oxidized (LA) and reduced dihydrolipoic acid (DHLA) form (17). DHLA is capable of exerting antioxidant effect by donating electrons to a pro-oxidant or an oxidized molecule (18). ALA can enhance the activities of mitochondrial enzymes, decrease levels of ROS and regenerates the activities of other antioxidants (19,20). Furthermore, the free radical scavenging activity of ALA can inhibit OS, lipid peroxidation (LPO) and prevent cellular DNA, lipids, and proteins from damage (21,22). Additionally, it has exhibited potential therapeutic effects on conditions which include hypertension, Alzheimer disease, obesity, cancer, glaucoma and diabetes (23). This study examined

the protective effects of ALA and MT against kidney toxicity induced by MTX/CPT in albino rats.

Materials and Methods

Drugs/Chemicals

MT and ALA were supplied by Shijiazhuang AO Pharm Import and Export Co Ltd China. MTX and CPT were manufactured by Biochem Pharmaceutical industries limited India.

Animals

Adult male albino rats with average weight of 225 g used for this study were obtained from the animal house of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Niger Delta University, Nigeria. The rats were housed in cages (6 per cage) and allowed to acclimatize for one week in a well-ventilated room, maintained at a room temperature of 28 \pm 2°C, under natural light/dark cycle. Rats were fed with standard rodent chew and given tap water *ad libitum*.

Animal treatment

Forty-eight adult male albino rats were grouped into four groups (A-D). Group A (control) contained six rats which were treated intraperitoneally (ip) with 0.2 mL of normal saline daily for 5 days. Group B contained 18 rats which were divided into three subgroups (B1-B3) and were treated ip with 10 mg/kg of MT (24), 10 mg/kg of ALA (24) and MT+ALA daily for 5 days respectively. Group C contained six rats which were treated with 20 mg/kg of MTX (25) and 5 mg/kg of CPT (26) on the fifth day. Group D contained 18 rats which were subdivided into three groups (D1-D3) of six rats each and were pretreated ip with 10mg/kg of MT, 10 mg/kg of ALA and MT+ALA daily for 5 days before treatment with MTX and CPT ip on the fifth day. Rats were sacrificed after treatment under ether anesthesia, blood samples were collected and kidneys harvested through dissection.

Biochemical analysis

Blood samples were centrifuged at 2000 g for 15 minutes to separate serum samples from blood cells. Serum urea, creatinine, uric acid, total protein, and albumin levels were determined by routine colorimetric methods using commercial diagnostic test kits (Randox Laboratories Ltd., Crumlin, UK). Kidney samples taken were washed in saline in an ice bath and homogenized with ice-cold 150 mM KCl and evaluated for OS markers. Kidney malondialdehyde (MDA) was assayed as reported by Buege and Aust (27) whereas reduced glutathione (GSH) was evaluated as reported by Sedlak and Lindsay (28). Superoxide dismutase (SOD) was measured as reported by Misra and Fridovich (29) whereas catalase (CAT) was analysed using the method of Aebi (30). Glutathione peroxidase (GPX) was assayed according to Rotruck et al (31).

Preparation of kidney tissues for histological examination

Sections of the kidneys of rats were taken and gently rinsed with physiological saline solution (0.9% NaCl). Kidney tissues were fixed in 75 mL of saturated aqueous picric acid, 25 mL of formaldehyde and glacial acetic acid for 24 hr. Kidney tissues were processed and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections of 5 μm thickness were cut using microtome. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and counter stained with eosin, dissolved in 95% alcohol. The stained sections were examined using a light microscope.

Ethical issues

The approval for this study was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Niger Delta University, Nigeria. Prior to the experiment, the protocols were confirmed to be in accordance with the guidelines of the Animal Ethics Committee of Niger Delta University, Nigeria

Statistical analysis

Data are represented as the mean \pm SEM. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's multiple comparison tests were used to assess statistical significance. A P value less than 0.05; 0.01 and 0.001 was considered significant.

Results

Effects on body and kidney weights and serum renal function markers

Normal ($P > 0.05$) body and kidney weights and serum creatinine, urea, uric acid, total protein and albumin levels were obtained in MT and ALA -treated rats when compared to control (Figures 1-5) (Table 1). Body and kidney weights were normal ($P > 0.05$) however, serum creatinine, urea and uric acid levels were significantly ($P < 0.001$) increased whereas total protein and albumin levels were significantly ($P < 0.001$) decreased in rats treated with MTX/CPT when compared to control (Figures 1-5) (Table 1). In contrast, serum creatinine, urea and uric acid levels were significantly decreased whereas total protein and albumin levels were significantly increased in MT ($P < 0.01$), ALA ($P < 0.05$) and MT+ALA ($P < 0.001$) pretreated rats when compare to MTX/CPT-treated rats (Figures 1-5).

Effect on serum electrolytes

Furthermore, normal ($P > 0.05$) levels of serum K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- and HCO_3^- were obtained in rats treated with MT and ALA when compared to control. In contrast, serum K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- and HCO_3^- levels were significantly ($P < 0.001$) decreased in rats treated with MTX/CPT when compared to control (Table 2). The decreases in serum K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- and HCO_3^- levels were significantly restored in MT ($P < 0.01$)

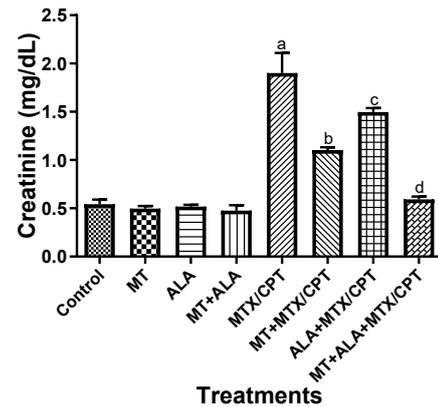


Figure 1. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum creatinine of methotrexate/cisplatin -treated albino rats. MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, $n = 6$, Data are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. ^a Significant ($P < 0.001$) difference when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^d Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

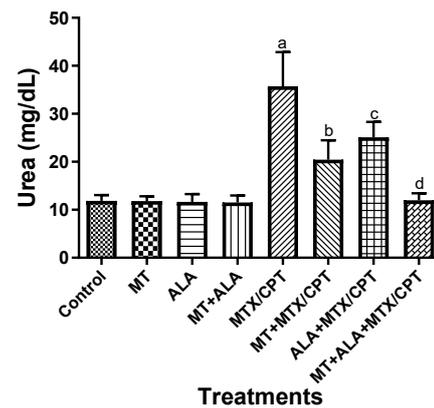


Figure 2. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum urea of methotrexate/cisplatin-treated albino rats. MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, $n = 6$, Data are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. ^a Significant ($P < 0.001$) difference when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^d Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

and ALA ($P < 0.05$) pretreated rats when compared to MTX/CPT-treated rats. However, the restored levels of K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- and HCO_3^- were significant at $P < 0.001$ in rats pretreated with MT+ALA when compared to MTX/CPT -treated rats (Table 2).

Effects on kidney oxidative stress markers and histology

The kidney levels of MDA, SOD, CAT, GSH and GPX were ($P > 0.05$) normal in rats treated with MT and ALA when compared to control. On the other hand, kidney SOD, CAT, GSH and GPX levels were decreased

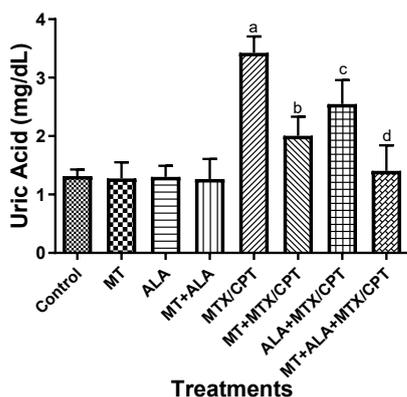


Figure 3. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum uric acid of methotrexate/cisplatin–treated albino rats.

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, n = 6, Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. ^a Significant ($P < 0.001$) difference when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^d Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

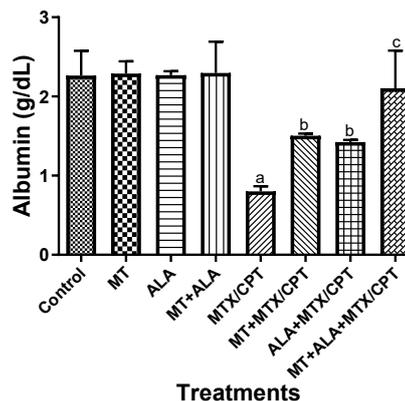


Figure 5. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum albumin of methotrexate/cisplatin–treated albino rats.

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, n = 6, Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. ^a Significant ($P < 0.001$) difference when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

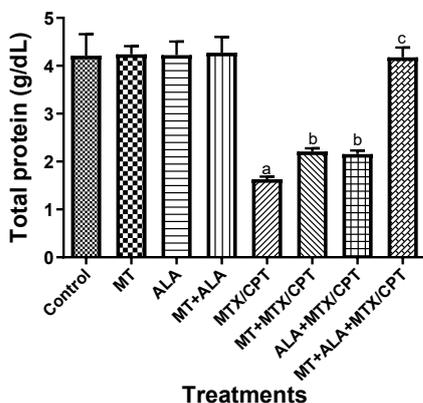


Figure 4. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum total protein of methotrexate/cisplatin–treated albino rats.

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, n = 6, Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. ^a Significant ($P < 0.001$) difference when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

significantly ($P < 0.001$) whereas MDA levels were increased significantly ($P < 0.001$) in rats treated with MTX/CPT when compared to control (Table 3). However, SOD, CAT, GSH and GPX levels were increased whereas MDA levels were decreased significantly in MT ($P < 0.01$), ALA ($P < 0.05$) and MT+ALA ($P < 0.001$) pretreated rats when compared to MTX/CPT-treated rats (Table 3). The kidney of control rat showed normal histology (Figure 6A) whereas the kidney of rat treated with MTX/CPT showed atrophic glomerulus (Figure 6B). On the other hand, the kidneys of rats pretreated with individual doses of MT and ALA showed normal glomeruli (Figure 6C and D). Moreover, the kidney of rat pre-treated with MT+ALA showed normal glomerulus (Figure 6E).

Discussion

Most cancers are associated with biologic heterogeneity and multiple genetic alterations limiting the efficacy of mono therapy, but this challenge has been relatively subdued by therapy with anticancer drug combinations (32). Clinically, MTX/CPT has shown curative effects against metastatic penile, urothelial, and buccal carcinoma and other forms of carcinoma, but an essential concern is the possible development of toxicities including nephrotoxicity. A number of mechanisms have been linked with anticancer agent-induced nephrotoxicity which include direct toxicity, OS, inflammation, cellular necrosis and apoptosis (33). MT and ALA are antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agents that can inhibit the activities of ROS and pro-inflammatory mediators. They have shown potential curative effects against some animal models of diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and hyperlipidemia (34,35). The present study assessed whether MT and ALA can offer protection against a rat model of MTX/CPT-induced kidney toxicity. Biochemical markers play important roles in accurate diagnosis and target-oriented-therapy with the assurance of the desired clinical outcome. Serum creatinine, urea and uric acid are biochemical markers of renal function. Serum creatinine evaluation is used to monitor the progression of renal disease whereas urea is useful in differential diagnosis of acute renal failure and pre-renal condition. Additionally, the assessment of serum protein differentiates between glomerular and tubulointerstitial diseases and predicts the progress of renal disease (36). When the integrity of the kidney is compromised due to toxic insults, the concentrations of the aforementioned renal markers are usually altered (36). In this study, all evaluated kidney function markers were normal in MT and ALA-treated rats. However, kidney function was compromised in

Table 1. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on body and kidney weights of methotrexate/cisplatin-treated albino rats

Parameters	Control	MT	ALA	MT+ ALA	MTX/CPT	MT + MTX/ CPT	ALA+ MTX/ CPT	MTX+ ALA+ MTX/CPT
Final body weight (g)	220.5±12.0	223.9±11.1	221.1±12.7	230.9±13.5	215.0±12.2	219.6±10.7	217.4±10.8	235.6±12.5
Kidney weight (g)	0.64±0.05	0.63±0.01	0.64±0.05	0.66±0.01	0.68±0.08	0.67±0.03	0.65±0.08	0.63±0.02
Relative kidney weight (%)	0.29±0.06	0.28±0.01	0.30±0.06	0.29±0.05	0.32±0.03	0.31±0.07	0.30±0.04	0.27±0.07

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic acid, n=6, Data are expressed as mean ± SEM.

Table 2. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on serum electrolytes of methotrexate/cisplatin-treated rats

Groups	K ⁺ (mmo/L)	Cl ⁻ (mmo/L)	Na ⁺ (mmo/L)	HCO ₃ ⁻ (mmo/L)
Control	2.61±0.44	80.4±6.31	91.2±7.54	10.1±0.33
MT	2.70±0.53	84.0±7.54	93.0±8.35	11.3±0.82
ALA	2.68±0.27	82.2±7.27	92.8±6.72	10.5±0.44
MT+ALA	2.74±0.21	86.9±6.45	95.4±7.63	12.7±1.43
MTX/CPT	0.65±0.05 ^a	37.8±3.83 ^a	40.1±5.63 ^a	4.36±0.23 ^a
MT+MTX/CPT	1.45±0.07 ^b	58.3±4.64 ^b	63.3±5.47 ^b	6.92±0.17 ^b
ALA+MTX/CPT	1.00±0.04 ^c	53.4±4.55 ^b	51.1±4.63 ^c	5.45±0.32 ^c
MT+ALA+ MTX/CPT	2.46±0.63 ^d	76.6±6.03 ^d	87.0±6.43 ^d	9.83±0.49 ^d

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic Acid, n = 6, Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. ^a Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^d Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

Table 3. Effects of melatonin and alpha lipoic acid on kidney oxidative stress markers of methotrexate/cisplatin-treated albino rats

Treatments	MDA (mmol/mg protein)	GSH (µg/mg protein)	CAT (U/mg protein)	SOD (U/mg protein)	GPX (U/mg protein)
Control	0.19±0.06	12.1±1.44	33.5±2.32	27.3±2.54	20.0±2.54
MT	0.17±0.04	13.7 ±1.36	36.8±2.37	29.9±2.21	21.1±2.43
ALA	0.18±0.03	12.6±1.51	34.6±2.75	28.2±2.40	20.7±2.76
MT+ALA	0.16±0.06	14.9±1.37	37.0±2.00	30.7±2.94	22.3±2.19
MTX/CPT	2.60±0.14 ^a	4.30±0.29 ^a	8.00±0.67 ^a	6.42±0.62 ^a	6.36±0.03 ^a
MT+ MTX/CPT	1.30±0.07 ^b	6.57±0.41 ^b	16.1 ±2.21 ^b	12.0±1.47 ^b	10.9±0.73 ^b
ALA+ MTX/CPT	1.91±0.03 ^c	6.43±0.37 ^b	12.5±1.60 ^c	8.53±1.32 ^c	8.78±0.52 ^c
MT+ ALA+ MTX/CPT	0.22±0.04 ^d	11.8±1.50 ^b	30.1±3.23 ^d	25.9±2.44 ^d	18.9±1.22 ^d

MTX/CPT; Methotrexate/Cisplatin, MT; Melatonin, ALA; Alpha lipoic Acid, n = 6, Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. ^a Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to control, ^b Significant difference ($P < 0.01$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^c Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) when compared to MTX/CPT, ^d Significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared to MTX/CPT.

MTX/CPT-treated rats as shown by elevated serum levels of creatinine, urea, and uric acid, with decreased serum total protein and albumin. This observation is a clear sign of kidney toxicity (37). However, the functional capacity of the kidney was restored in rats pretreated with individual doses of MT and ALA as shown by normal levels of the aforementioned renal function markers. The functional capacity of the kidney was most restored in rats pretreated with MT+ALA.

The kidneys play pivotal roles in the regulation of serum electrolytes and acid-base balance. The progressive loss of kidney function produces derangement in serum electrolytes and acid-base balance and contributes to

serious health complications (38). In this study, serum electrolytes were normal in rats treated with MT and ALA, but were decreased in MTX/CPT-treated rats. The decreases in serum electrolytes observed in MTX/CPT-treated rats are evidence of impaired renal hemodynamics (39). On the other hand, serum electrolytes were stabilized in rats pretreated with individual doses MT and ALA with most stabilized levels observed in rats pretreated with MT+ALA.

The production of free radicals is essential for normal cellular functions, but excess production from exogenous or endogenous sources can lead to OS which has been implicated in the pathogenesis of many diseases. The

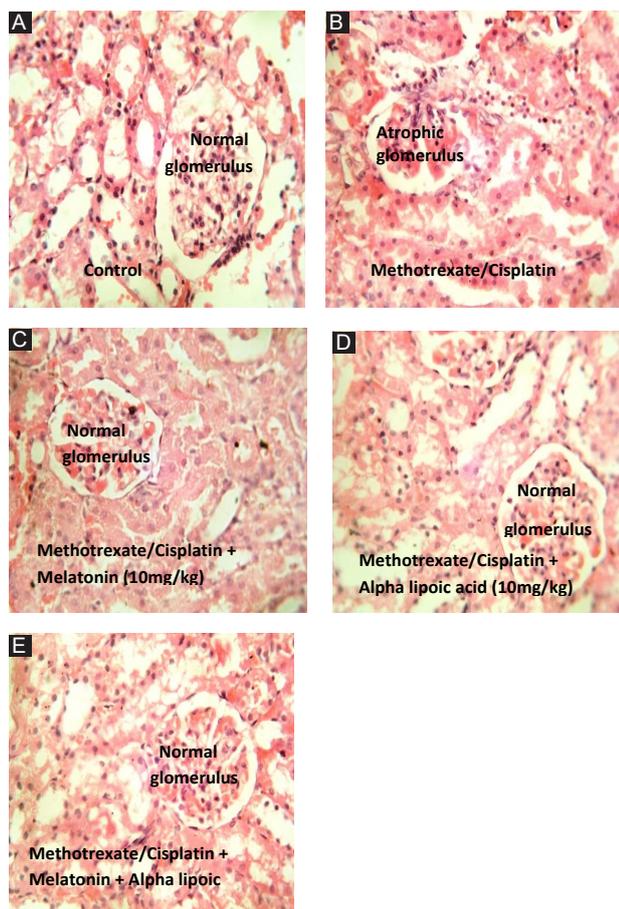


Figure 6. (A) Control kidney showing normal glomerulus. (B) Kidney of rat treated with methotrexate/cisplatin 20/5 mg/kg showing atrophic glomerulus. (C). Kidney of rat treated with methotrexate/cisplatin + 10 mg/kg of melatonin showing normal glomerulus. (D) Kidney of treated with methotrexate/cisplatin + 10 mg/kg of alpha lipoic acid showing normal glomerulus. (E) Kidney of rat treated with methotrexate/cisplatin + 10 mg/kg of melatonin + 10 mg/kg of alpha lipoic acid showing normal glomerulus (H&E) $\times 400$.

physiological role of antioxidants is to prevent damage to cellular components arising as a consequence of chemical reactions involving free radicals (40). GPX, SOD, and CAT are first line antioxidant defense that preserve the structure and function of cells with the advent of excess actions of free radicals. However, they can be consumed, depleted and their actions reduced with sustained excess activities of free radicals (40). The current study observed decreases in kidney GPX, SOD, CAT and GSH levels in MTX/CPT-treated rats. This observation gives credence to the involvement of OS in MTX/CPT-induced kidney toxicity. However, kidney antioxidants were stabilized in MT and ALA-pretreated rats. The toxic secondary messengers generated during LPO can impair the physical properties of lipid bilayers such as alterations in ion gradients, membrane permeability, lipid-lipid interactions, and membrane fluidity (41). Studies have shown that LPO is involved in the pathogenesis of many pathologies and cell death. MDA is one of the most important LPO metabolites and is primarily used as an excellent index for LPO (41). In

this study, MDA levels were elevated in the kidneys of rats treated with MTX/CPT. This observation is an evidence of the involvement of LPO in nephrotoxicity caused by MTX/CPT. However, the kidney levels of MDA were decreased in rats pretreated with individual doses of MT and ALA with most decrease observed in rats pretreated with MT+ALA. MTX/CPT-induced kidney toxicity can be characterised by necrotic changes in kidney morphology (42). The present study observed atrophic glomeruli in the kidneys of MTX/CPT-treated rats. However, this was abrogated in MT and ALA pretreated rats as evidenced by normal glomeruli and renal tubules. The observed nephrotoxic effect of MTX/CPT may be due to direct toxic effect on the kidney. In addition, MTX/CPT might have cause OS through ROS production which might have attacked cellular proteins, lipids and nucleic acids leading to morphological and functional changes in the kidney (43). Furthermore, MTX/CPT might have induced inflammation because individually, these drugs can stimulate the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 which can cause cascade of events leading to kidney damage (44). In the current study, MT and ALA might have safeguarded the kidneys of MTX/CPT-treated rats by preventing or terminating OS through scavenging ROS, up-regulating antioxidant gene expression thereby stimulating GPX, SOD, CAT and GSH activities (45). The aforementioned actions of MT and ALA might have protected kidney DNA, lipids and proteins from damage caused by ORS (46). Furthermore, MT and ALA might have inhibited the stimulatory effect of MTX/CPT on inflammatory process because, studies have shown that MT and ALA can inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 which are implicated in drug-induced nephrotoxicity (47). The best nephroprotective effect obtained in rats pretreated with MT +ALA may be due to their stimulatory effects on each other's antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

Conclusion

MT and ALA might have prevented kidney injury induced by MTX/CPT through the inhibition of OS and inflammation.

Acknowledgments

The authors appreciate Dr Yibala Obuma of the Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences, Niger Delta University, Nigeria for histological evaluation. Also, we are grateful to Mr Cosmos Obi of the Department of Pharmacology/ Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Niger Delta University, Nigeria for animal handling and sacrifice.

Authors' contribution

EA; Study design, literature search and review, animal

handling, data collection, data analysis, manuscript preparation and revision. NE; Data collection, literature review, manuscript preparation and revision. BB; Data collection, literature review, manuscript preparation and revision.

Conflicts of interest

Authors declare that there was no conflict of interest.

Funding/Support

None.

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