Amla (Emblica officinalis Gaertn.) extract inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced procoagulant and pro-inflammatory factors in cultured vascular endothelial cells

Theertham Pradyumna Rao¹*, Takayuki Okamoto², Nobuyuki Akita², Tatsuya Hayashi²,³, Naomi Kato-Yasuda¹ and Koji Suzuki²
¹Nutrition Division, Taiyo Kagaku Company Limited, 1-3 Takaramachi, Yokkaichi, Mie 510-0844, Japan
²Department of Molecular Pathobiology, Mie University Graduate School of Medicine, 2-174 Edobashi, Tsu City, Mie 514-8507, Japan
³Department of Biochemistry, Mie Preference College of Nursing, 1-1-1 Yumegaoka, Tsu, Mie 514-0116, Japan
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Abstract
Amla (Emblica officinalis Gaertn.) has been used for many centuries in traditional Indian Ayurvedic formulations for the prevention and treatment of many inflammatory diseases. The present study evaluated the anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant properties of amla fruit extract. The amla fruit extract potentially and significantly reduced lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced tissue factor expression and von Willebrand factor release in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) in vitro at clinically relevant concentrations (1–100 μg/ml).

In a leucocyte adhesion model of inflammation, it also significantly decreased LPS-induced adhesion of human monocytic cells (THP-1) to the HUVEC, as well as reduced the expression of endothelial-leucocyte adhesion molecule-1 (E-selectin) in the target cells. In addition, the in vivo anti-inflammatory effects were evaluated in a LPS-induced endotoxaemia rat model. Oral administration of the amla fruit extract (50 mg/kg body weight) significantly decreased the concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF-α and IL-6 in serum. These results suggest that amla fruit extract may be an effective anticoagulant and anti-inflammatory agent.

Key words: Amla; Adhesion; Blood coagulation; Endothelial cells; Inflammation

Emblica officinalis Gaertn. (also called Phyllanthus emblica), commonly known as amla, is colloquially referred to as Indian Gooseberry in the West and as a rasayana in the Indian traditional Ayurvedic medicine literature. In particular, the pulp of the fruit has been used in various Ayurvedic formulations for the treatment and prevention of various maladies for centuries (1–3). Various animal and clinical studies have provided a scientific basis for the rejuvenating and curative properties of amla (4–6). In the present study, we evaluated the potential use of amla fruit extract for the treatment or prevention of CVD by measuring the pro-inflammatory markers in human endothelial cells (EC) during inflammation and in endotoxaemia rats.

EC are important modulators of vascular inflammation and thrombosis (7,8). Aberrant EC function has been linked to hypertension, arterial or venous thrombosis, and atherosclerosis (9,10). Tissue factor (TF) expressed on the surface of EC, macrophages and monocytes activates the coagulation system via the extrinsic clotting pathway (11,12). The von Willebrand factor (vWF), which binds to the coagulation factor VIII, is important for thrombus stabilisation (13). The vWF is synthesised and released from the Weibel–Palade bodies of EC (14). Thrombin, histamine, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and other mediators, which induce the expression of TF and release of the vWF from EC, are important for modulating coagulation and platelet function (14).

Activated EC express pro-inflammatory cytokines, chemokines and adhesion molecules required for the recruitment of leucocytes into the damaged endothelium. The migration of leucocytes to the site of inflammation is regulated by the expression of cell adhesion molecules such as intercellular adhesion molecule-1, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 and E-selectin (15). The cell adhesion molecules of EC are induced by inflammatory mediators, such as TNF-α, IL-1β and LPS (16). The increased expression of cell adhesion molecules on EC alters the adhesive property of the vascular
endothelium and may lead to an indiscriminate infiltration of leucocytes and endothelial inflammation (17). Therefore, anti-coagulant and anti-inflammatory drugs are often employed in patients with cardiovascular and inflammatory diseases. Previous studies have suggested amla fruit extract to have cytoprotective, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities (4–6). However, the mechanisms of action involved in these effects are not well understood.

In the present study, we evaluated the effects of amla fruit extract on LPS-induced TF expression, vWF release and E-selectin expression in human umbilical EC (HUVEC). In addition, a LPS-induced endotoxaemia rat model was used to evaluate the anti-inflammatory effects of amla fruit extract in vivo.

Materials and methods

Cell culture

Primary HUVEC and the respective culture media were purchased from Sanko Junyaku. The HUVEC were cultured in collagen-coated 100 mm tissue-culture dishes (Becton Dickinson) in an atmosphere containing a mixture of 95% air and 5% CO2. Human monocytic cell line THP-1 cells were cultured on Roswell Park Memorial Institute-1640 medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum.

Preparation of amla fruit extract

The test material was a commercial amla fruit extract (SunAmla, Taiyo Kagaku Company, Limited). The extract was prepared by processing the fruit pulp to obtain clarified juice through a patented enzymatic process. The clarified juice was spray-dried and used as an amla fruit extract. The extract was composed of carbohydrates (81.3%), fibres (5.2%), minerals (2.9%), proteins (2.5%), fats (0.1%) and moisture (8.0%). Among these components, vitamin C (3.0%) and polyphenols (2.9%) were identified as the functional components. The product was completely soluble in water.

Measurement of tissue factor activity

TF activity was measured as a factor of X activation by factor VIIa and TF complex in HUVEC after stimulation with TNF-α (18). Briefly, the HUVEC (twenty-four-well plate, 1.0 x 10^5 cells/well) were cultured until 90% confluence was reached and incubated overnight in a serum-free medium. The cells were stimulated with 1 μg/ml of stimulant LPS for 2 h along with different concentrations (0, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100 μg/ml) of the amla fruit extract. The THP-1 cells were labelled with 1 μg/ml of Calcein-AM (Dojindo Laboratories) for 30 min and rinsed three times with adequate amounts of PBS to remove background fluorescence. The HUVEC were washed with PBS and then mixed with 100 μl of a THP-1 cell suspension (1 x 10^5 cells/ml). After incubation for 4 h, the supernatant was washed with PBS to remove the detached cells. The adherent cells were measured through fluorescence intensity at 485 nm and emission wavelength at 538 nm using a fluorescence microplate reader.

Analysis of mRNA expression

The mRNA expression was analysed using RT-PCR. Total RNA of the HUVEC was prepared using the TRIzol reagent (Life Technologies) after stimulation of the cells with LPS at different concentrations (0, 3, 10, 30 and 100 μg/ml) of the amla fruit extract. Complementary DNA was prepared using the SuperScript first-strand synthesis system for RT-PCR following the manufacturer’s instructions (Life Technologies). For quantitative PCR, amplifications of the E-selectin gene were performed on the ABI PRISM 7300 Real-Time PCR system using Platinum SYBR Green qPCR SuperMix (Life Technologies). The forward and reverse primers for E-selectin and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) were 5'-CAT TGT GGC CAA GAA GAT CTG-3' and 5'-TTG GTG GGT TTG CTT-3' and 5'-ATC TTC ACC GGC TCT ACT GG-3', respectively. The forward and reverse primers for E-selectin
were 5'-AAA ACT TCC ATG AGG CCA AA-3' and 5'-GCA TTC CTC TCT TCC AGA GC-3', respectively. The forward and reverse primers for GAPDH were 5'-ATC ATC CCT GCC TCT ACT GG-3' and 5'-GTC AGG TCC ACC ACT GAC AC-3', respectively. The GAPDH gene was used as the internal control.

Analysis of cytokine concentrations in endotoxaemia rat serum

The 'Guidelines for Animal Experimentation' approved by the Mie University, Japan, was followed during the experiments. Endotoxaemia was induced in the rats by intraperitoneal injection of LPS as described previously(19). In brief, healthy male Wistar rats (8 weeks old, n = 40) were grouped into an amla group (n = 20) and a control group (n = 20). The rats in the amla group were orally injected with the amla fruit extract (50 mg/kg body weight). At 5 min after injection, the rats in both the groups were intraperitoneally injected with LPS at a dose of 2 mg/kg body weight. After the injection of LPS, the rats (n = 5) in each group were killed at 0, 4, 8 and 24 h time intervals and serum samples were collected. The serum samples were then stored at −80°C until used. The concentrations of the inflammatory mediators IL-6 or TNF-α in rat serum were measured using commercial ELISA kits (BD Biosciences).

Statistical analysis

In vitro experimental data were collected from two or three independent experiments, where each experiment comprised three or five replications of each treatment. The means and standard deviations for replicate experiments were determined and compared using Dunnett’s or unpaired t tests. 

Effects on lipopolysaccharide-induced blood coagulation activity

In vitro LPS-induced TF expression and vWF release in the HUVEC at various concentrations of the amla fruit extract are shown in Fig. 1(a). LPS-induced TF expression in the HUVEC was significantly (P<0.05) decreased in a dose-dependent manner at concentrations greater than 10 μg/ml of the amla fruit extract. Moreover, LPS-induced vWF release in the HUVEC was also significantly inhibited (P<0.05) at a concentration of 100 μg/ml of the amla fruit extract (Fig. 1(b)). These data indicate that amla fruit extract may decrease LPS-induced TF expression and vWF release in HUVEC.

Results

Effects on lipopolysaccharide-induced expression of E-selectin mRNA in human umbilical vein endothelial cells

LPS-induced E-selectin mRNA expression in the HUVEC was evaluated through RT-PCR analysis. As shown in Fig. 3, the amla fruit extract at dosages of 30 and 100 μg/ml significantly decreased (P<0.05) LPS-induced E-selectin mRNA expression in HUVEC when compared with E-selectin mRNA expression in LPS-treated HUVEC without the amla fruit extract. These results suggest that amla fruit extract suppresses the adhesion of THP-1 cells to HUVEC by reducing E-selectin expression in HUVEC.

Effects on lipopolysaccharide-induced adhesion of THP-1 cells to human umbilical vein endothelial cells

Using a fluorescent labelling technique, the effect of amla fruit extract on the adhesion of monocytes to EC was measured. The HUVEC were pre-incubated with LPS in the presence of the amla fruit extract. The number of THP-1 cells adhered to the HUVEC was significantly decreased (P<0.05) with increased concentrations of the amla fruit extract (Fig. 2). The results show that amla fruit extract may decrease the adhesion of THP-1 cells to LPS-activated HUVEC.
Effects on lipopolysaccharide-induced cytokine expression in vivo

Endotoxaemia was induced by injecting LPS (2 mg/kg) intraperitoneally. In this in vivo model, the effect of oral administration of amla fruit extract (50 mg/kg body weight) on systemic inflammation was evaluated by measuring the concentrations of TNF-α and IL-6 in the serum samples. The concentrations of TNF-α and IL-6 in serum were significantly decreased (P<0.05) after oral administration of the amla fruit extract by 4–8 h after induction of inflammation with LPS (Fig. 4). These results suggest that the anti-inflammatory activity of amla fruit extract is due to the suppression of the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

Discussion

Ayurveda, the Indian traditional medicine, which has been in practice for centuries, may provide potential therapeutics for a variety of maladies1–3. As most of the Ayurvedic formulations contain amla preparations, identifying the mechanism of action is clearly important. The amla fruit contains high levels of vitamin C, tannins, polyphenols (gallic acid and ellagic acid), minerals, fibres, proteins and amino acids such as glutamic acid, proline, aspartic acid, alanine, cystine and lysine20,21. Recently, several hydrolysable tannins, flavonoids and alkaloids have been identified in amla22–24. Although vitamin C, gallic acid and ellagic acid present in amla are known to be potent antioxidants, the function of other components is unknown. In the present study, we used a water-soluble amla fruit extract, which was prepared through a patented enzymatic process to retain all its active components such as vitamin C (3%) and polyphenols (30%). The effect of amla fruit extract on LPS-induced procoagulant and pro-inflammatory responses was examined in vitro and in vivo.

The EC lining is an important physical and functional barrier to invading pathogens circulating in the blood stream25. This lining has a remarkable role in homeostasis, including vasoregulation and selective vascular permeability, and provides an anticoagulant surface26. During chronic infections, the endothelium may be discomposed and its normal physiological functions may be disturbed, contributing to vascular dysfunction20.

LPS, the major surface component of Gram-negative bacteria, is a potent initiator of inflammatory responses and serves as a surrogate for a bacterial infection27. LPS triggers the procoagulant and pro-inflammatory responses of EC and causes systemic inflammatory responses such as sepsis28–31. LPS induces TF
expression and vWF release in EC to initiate the blood coagulation cascade. On the other hand, LPS induces the expression of inflammatory mediators, such as TNF-α, IL-1β, interferons and other mediators. In addition to EC, macrophages, neutrophils and immune cells also express inflammatory mediators. These mediators can increase TF expression and vWF release and then enhance inflammatory responses involving the expression of cytokines and chemokines and leucocyte adhesion. High levels of plasma TF antigen were detected in patients with disseminated intravascular coagulation, suggesting that the enhancement of TF production by EC may be important for the progression of disseminated intravascular coagulation. As such, therapies that can target the reduction of TF production may be important anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant agents.

The amla fruit extract significantly inhibited LPS-induced TF expression in the HUVEC in vitro. Oral administration of amla fruit extract in rats with LPS-induced endotoxaemia suppressed IL-6 and TNF-α production in serum. Moreover, the amla fruit extract suppressed the adhesion of THP-1 cells to EC by reducing E-selectin expression in the HUVEC. Asmawi et al. reported the anti-inflammatory and anti-migration activities of Emblica officinalis in human polymorphonuclear leucocytes. Collectively, these data suggest that amla fruit or individual components of amla may be used as anticoagulant and anti-inflammatory agents to modulate EC function. The initiation and progression of thrombus formation are mediated through the adhesive protein vWF, which in turn plays a critical role in the tethering and adhesion of platelets to subendothelial surfaces and platelet aggregation. As the amla fruit extract inhibited LPS-induced vWF release from the HUVEC, it may be used to decrease the release of vWF and to suppress the progression of platelets.

Amla is a potent rasayana in Ayurveda for treatment and prevention intervention against inflammatory diseases. Previously, the anti-inflammatory activity of amla leaf extract and fruit extract had been observed in experimental rat models. Amla has several potent antioxidants such as vitamin C, gallic acid, ellagic acid and complex structured tannins, which have been recognised for their antioxidant, dyslipidaemic, anti-carcinogenic, cytotoxic and anti-diabetic and antimicrobial properties. Although previous studies have indicated the anti-inflammatory activity of amla, the relationship of such an activity with its components is not fully characterised. Although the present study elucidated the anticoagulant, anti-inflammatory and anti-platelet aggregation activities of amla fruit extract, further studies are warranted to investigate the relative contribution of the individual components. In conclusion, the present in vitro and in vivo studies provide a scientific mechanistic basis for the historical use of amla. The combined anti-inflammatory, anticoagulant and anti-platelet activities of amla are attractive for its use in the prevention and treatment of a variety of vascular disorders.

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