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Commiphora mukul in experimental paradigms of STZ-induced diabetic neuropathy

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Diabetes mellitus is a serious global health problem and its prevalence is estimated to be 366 million worldwide by the year of 2025. Streptozotocin (STZ, 55 mg/kg), *Commiphora mukul* (50 and 100 mg/kg, i.p.) and Ramipril (0.2 and 2.3 mg/kg, p.o.) were tested in this study on experimental animals. Animals with a blood glucose level more than 250g/dl are considered diabetic and are used for further studies. All the behavioural parameters were performed on day 0, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th week. On the last day (of 8th week), blood was collected retro-orbitally and mean nerve conduction velocity (MNCV) was assessed. The animals were then sacrificed sciatic nerves were isolated for further biochemical estimations. *Commiphora mukul* (50 and 100 mg/kg) for 8 weeks significantly protected all the behavioral alterations, oxidative damage and change in MNCV induced by STZ. Further, the combination of *Commiphora mukul* (50 and 100 mg/kg) with Ramipril (0.2 mg/kg) significantly reversed all the behavioural, biochemical and changes in MNCV as compared to their effect per se in STZ-induced diabetic neuropathy. The present study suggests the protective effect of *Commiphora mukul* against STZ-induces diabetic neuropathy. Study further provides evidence that *Commiphora mukul* produces better effect in combination with Ramipril against STZ-induces diabetic neuropathy.

Biography

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