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**THE EFFECT OF THE CHROMATOGRAPHIC FRACTIONS OF *Abrusprecatorius* LEAF ON THE BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS (Alanine Transferase (ALT), Alanine Phosphate (ALP) and Aspartame Transferase (AST)) USING FEMALE WISTAR RATS**

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**ABSTACT**

This study aims to determine the effects of chromatographic fractions of *Abrusprecatorius* extracts on the Biochemical markers, ALT, AST and ALP. One hundred and ten Wistar rats were divided into twenty-two (22) groups of five rats each. All the rats were weighed before and during the experiment. Group 1 (Control) received 0.5mls, Phosphate Buffer Solution (PBS); Group 3-7. received 30mg/kg, 60mg/kg, 90mg/kg, 120mg/kg and 150mg/kg of F1. Group 8-12 received 30mg/kg, 60mg/kg, 90mg/kg, 120mg/kg and 150mg/k of F2. Group 13-17 received 30mg/kg, 60mg/kg, 90mg/kg, 120mg/kg and 150mg/kg of F3 and Group 18-22 received 30mg/kg, 60mg/kg, 90mg/kg, 120mg/kg and 150mg/kg of F4 respectively. The fractions/drugs were administered orally. The rats were treated with chromatographic fractions of *A. precatorius*, F1, F2, F3 and F4 (30mg/kg, 60mg/kg, 90mg/kg, 120mg/kg and 150mg/kg) for 28 days. Some Liver enzymes such as Alanine Transferase (ALT), Alanine Phosphate (ALP) and Aspartame Transferase (AST) were also studied to evaluate the effect of *Abrusprecatorius* fractions on liver functions.

The study revealed that there were no elevated liver enzymes and this invariably means that the chromatographic fractions of *A. precatorius* leaf did not cause any damage/defect to liver cells.

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