Abstract

Objective: Plants from ancient time use to cure several diseases and many of these medicinal plants show

anti-diabetic activity. Capparis spinosa L. belongs to the Capparidaceae family and was reported to have

many pharmacological activities such as cytotoxic, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic,

antioxidant effect and many others. It has very active chemical groups such as alkaloids, phenolic,

flavonoids, tannins and many other minerals. Phenol compounds in plants have antioxidant activity and

ability to scavenger free radicals, because that these secondary metabolites have beneficial effects to human

health. Flower bud pickles of that traditionally are used as food by diabetic patient to anti-diabetic effects.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of *C.spinosa* alcoholic extract on cellular Viability of rat

pancreatic islets.

Material and Method: In this experimental study, following laparotomy, pancreases of

rats were removed and the islets isolated and incubated in vitro for 24 hours. Logarithmic

doses of plant materials were added to the islets and incubated for an additional 24 hours

after which the viability of the cells and production of reactive oxygen species were measured.

Results: The *C.spinosa* bud alcoholic extract markedly increased survival of the islet cells. This effect

increased by increasing the doses of extract and greatest effects were observed in doses 10³ and 10⁴ (P

valu<0.001) μ g/ml. at a dose of 10³ μ gmL₋₁ (p<0.01) and dose of 10⁴ μ gmL₋₁ (P valu<0.001) a remarkable

reduction was observed in ROS production which decreased to 37% of that of the control in dose 10³

μgmL-1 and 72% in dose 10⁴ μgmL-1 observed.

Conclusion: Based on these results, we suggest that, because one of the reasons for diabetes is damage the

pancreases islet cells, *C.spinosa* can evaluate for use in diabetes prophylaxis and treatment.

Keywords: Islets, *Capparis spinosa* L., Extract, viability