ISSN: 2277-8713

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH AND BIO-SCIENCE

ANTINOCICEPTIVE EFFECT OF WHEY PROTEIN AND ITS FRACTIONS IN SWISS ALBINO MICE

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Abstract

Background: Whey is a by-product of cheese production; it is one of the components which separate from milk after curdling, when rennet or an edible acidic substance is added. Whey protein (WP) is typically a mixture of beta-lacto globulin (β-lg) (~65%), alpha-lactalbumin (α-la) (~25%), and serum albumin (~8%), which are soluble in their native culture forms and it has the highest biological value of any known protein. Materials and Methods: Comparative studies were performed to assess the efficacy of WP, α-la and β-lg (100, 200 and 300 mg/Kg, Os) in tow animal models: hot plate-induced thermal pain and carrageenan-induced paw inflammation and antioxidant activities in rats. Results: Results revealed that the higher doses of WP, α-la and β-lg caused significant analgesic effect versus paracetamol (50 mg/Kg) especially after 3 hr-post treatment (potency: 3.01, 3.21 and 3.45, respectively).

Whereas after 4hr., WP and α-la (300 mg/Kg) treatments had similar analgesic effect. While, β-lg (200 and 300 mg/Kg) was the most potent in its analgesic effect when compared with the paracetamol and the other treated groups. In acute anti-inflammatory activity, it was shown that the two doses of β-lg (100 and 200 mg /kg) significantly reduced paw oedema after 30 min (potency versus ketoprofen was: 1.11 and 1.13). While after 4 hr, the higher dose of α-la (300 mg/Kg) had similar effect to that induced by the two doses of β-lg (200 and 300 mg/Kg) treatment. The potency of the two doses (100 and 200 mg/Kg) of WP nearly had similar anti-inflammatory effect (time dependent effect). All treatments caused significant antioxidant activity when compared with the control group. The increase in SOD value was dose dependent manner. In which, 300 mg/Kg showed remarkable increase in SOD level with the following rank, α-la > β-lg > WP > ketoprofen (5 mg/Kg) treated groups. These results indicated that β-lg produced powerful analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities than α-la and WP. As well as, α-la possess strong antioxidant activity than β-lg and WP treatments. Conclusion: It suggested that β-lg, α-la and WP could be used safely as natural analgesic and anti-inflammatory drug instead of NSAIDs, which have side effects when used for chronic disorders.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, milk constituents have become recognized as functional foods, suggesting that their use has a direct and measurable effect on health outcomes. Milk contains two primary sources of protein, the caseins and whey. After processing, the caseins are the proteins responsible for making curds, while whey remains in an aqueous environment. Whey has been touted as a functional food with a number of health benefits (Marshall *et al.,* 2004). The protein fraction in whey comprises four major protein fractions and six minor protein fractions. The major protein fractions in whey are α -lactalbumin (α -la), β-lactoglobulin (β-lg), bovine serum albumin, and immunoglobulins.

The biological components of whey demonstrate a range of immune-enhancing properties (Low *et al.,* 2003). In addition, whey has the ability to act as an antioxidant (Brown *et al.,* 2004) antihypertensive (Saito (2008), antitumor (Bounous *et al.,* 1991), hypolipidemic (Marshall, 2004), antiviral (Neurath *et al.,* 1996), antibacterial (Shah, 2000) and chelating agent (Hurrell *et al.,* 1989). It is well-known that lactoferrin, the minor component of whey proteins, inhibits production of the inflammatory cytokines tumor necrosis factor (TNF) -α , interleukin (IL) - 1b, and IL-6 in monocytes. Yamaguchi *et al.*, (2001) confirmed that lactoferrin

inhibits TNF-α production caused by sensitization of hepatic monocytes (kupffer cells) by lipopolysaccharide (Yamaguchi *et al.,* 2001). It has been reported that lactoferrin produces analgesia in the thermal, visceral and formalin-evoked nociceptions in rats (Hayashida *et al.,* 2004).

Prostaglandins (PGs) formed by the phospholipase A2 (PLA2) and cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes are important mediators of nociception and inflammation (Smith, 2006). On the other hand, emerging information has pointed to the role of another arachidonic acid metabolic pathway (the 5-lipoxygenase pathway) in producing and maintaining inflammation (Yamakawa *et al.,* 2009). There is evidence that COX-2 and 5-lipoxygenase are co-expressed and up-regulated in a number of inflammatory diseases and that COX-2 as well as 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors have beneficial effects in inflammatory diseases (Claria and Romano, 2005).

The aim of the present study was to investigate: (1) if the oral administration of WP, α-la and β-lg could induce analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects; (2) which the

therapeutic doses can exert the powerful effect and their potencies versus the corresponding market drugs (paracetamol and ketoprofen). (3) Comparison between the three tested whey proteins as antioxidant which play a critical role to exert their anti-inflammatory activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Drugs and chemicals:

1. Ketoprofen, was purchased from Amriya Pharmaceutical Industries, Alexandria, Egypt)

2. Paracetamol (Misr Co.for Pharm.IND S.A.E.)

3. Carrageenan, (Sigma)

4. Diagnostic kits for determination of: SOD, GSH, MDA, PGE2, and IL6. (Gamma trade 14-El Fath Street from shehab- giza).

5. Whey protein isolate, α –Lactalbumin and β- Lactoglobulin were kindly provided by Davisco Foods International, Inc., 704 North Main Street, P.O. Box 69, Le Sueur, MN 56058. USA

The human therapeutic dose (Paget G and Barnes E. toxicity tests in evaluation of drug activities sited in laboratory rats.

Animals:

Sprague Dawley rats of both sexes weighing 100 - 120 gm (for anti-inflammatory study) and mice weighting 25-30gm (for analgesic study) were used throughout the experiments. The animals were divided into 11 equal groups (six rats each), housed under standard environmental conditions (23 ± 1∘C, 55 ± 5 % humidity and a 12-h light: 12-h dark cycle) and maintained on a standard laboratory diet and water *ad libitum*. "The experimental protocols were approved by The National Research Centre, Animal Care and Use Committee and were in accordance with the guidelines of the International Association for the Study of Pain Committee for Research and Ethical Issues (Zimmermann, 1983).

1. Analgesic effect: The hot plate method (Roszkowski *et al.,*1971) was used. The mean reaction time was calculated 30 min post- drug administration during 4 hrs to the following groups : control (group 1), given distilled water (10 ml / Kg b.wt.), (Groups 2, 3 and 4) were administered WP, α- Lactalbumin and β-Lactglobulin (100 mg/Kg b.wt., orally); (Groups 5 ,6 and 7) given 200 mg / kg b.wt., and (Groups 8, 9 and 10) treated with 300 mg/ Kg. b. wt. ,

while group 11 administered the reference drug paracetamol (50 mg/ Kg b.wt.).

2. Assessment of antiinflammatory activity: The carrageenan- induced rat paw oedema was employed according to the method of Winter *et al.,* (1962) using a plethsmometer system. Plethysmometer is a volume meter and the standard instrument for measurement of rodent paw volume. This is a test to screen potential anti-inflammatory or anti-edema agents. The paw measured is inserted into water in a clear acrylic cell, up to the wrist joint. The volume of water displaced is measured by a transducer (Sharma *et al.*, 2004). Eleven groups of rats (six rats each) were treated as previously mentioned as in analgesic experimental design: control (group 1), given distilled water (10 ml / Kg b.wt.), (Groups 2, 3 and 4) were administered WP, α-la and β-lg (100 mg/Kg b.wt., orally); (Groups 5 ,6 and 7) given 200 mg / kg b.wt., and (Groups 8, 9 and 10) treated with 300 mg/ Kg. b. wt. , while group 11 administered ketoprofen (anti-inflammatory reference drug) (5 mg / Kg b.wt.), using a plethsmometer system (Ugo Basile Instruments, Italy) after 30 min of drugs administration till the end of experimental duration 4 hrs . The results

were expressed as the difference of oedema inhibition. After 24 hr of treatments, all groups subjected for SOD analysis.

3. Antioxidant activity: After 24 hr, blood samples were collected from rtro-orbital venus plexus from all animals (in antiinflammatory assay) in plain test tubes. Serum was separated for determination of superoxide dismutase (SOD) according to Suttle (1986).

4. Statistical analysis: The obtained results were analyzed by ANOVA two ways using Excel 2003 Microsoft Corp (11.5612.5606), Redmond, WA software package.

RESULTS

1 Analgesic activity

Data in table (1) showed the analgesic effect of WP, α-la & β-lg using hot plate – induced pain in rats with the three dose levels for whey protein and its two components.

WP analgesic effect was observed after 1hr, 2hr and 2.5 hr post-administration at doses 300 mg, 200, and 100 mg /Kg., respectively. WP exerts its maximum analgesic effect after 3 hr at dose level (300 mg/Kg). Then, its effect declined after 3.5 hr.

α-Lactalbumin and β-lg -administration caused significant analgesic effect starting from 1/2 hr in dependent dose manner and their effects became more potent by time when compared with paracetamol treatment. Moreover, β- lg had a powerful analgesic effect than α-lactalbumin treatment when compared with the time or with the dose level.

Paracetamol treatment showed significant analgesic effect after 1hr –post treatment and its effect was comparable to that of α-la and β-lg in doses of 200 mg and 300 mg/Kg., while, they had resulted significant increase in threshold time more than paracetamol effect during the experimental period.

β- Lactoglobulin treated group had prolonged analgesic effect more than the other treated groups. After 4 hr analgesic effect was prominent in groups treated with the higher doses (200 and 300 mg/Kg) of WP, α-la and β- lg when compared with paracetamol-treated group. As well as, the administration of WP with the lower dose (100mg /Kg) had analgesic effect similar to that of paracetamol effect starting from 1.5 hr – 4 hr.

2 Anti-inflammatory effect

Acute anti-inflammatory effect of the studied WP and its two major fractions α-la and β-lg in comparable with ketoprofen was demonstrated in table (4, 5 and 6). After 30 min - post treatment, groups treated with WP , α-la and β-lg at doses of 100 mg and 200 mg /Kg showed significant reduction in paw oedema size when compared with the control group (ketoprofen) . WP at doses 100 ,200 and 300 mg /Kg show similar antiinflamatory effect to that produced by α-la after 30 min .The higher dose of β-lg (300 mg /Kg)   after 30 min showed significant reduction in paw oedema size when compared with WP and α-la (300 mg /Kg) after 30 min .

3 Antioxidant activity

Antioxidant activity of the studied WP and its two fractions was demonstrated in Table (13.) Data revealed that SOD level increased significantly in all treated groups when compared with the control group. The increase in SOD value was dose dependent manner. Treatment with α-la (300 mg/Kg) resulted the maximum increase in SOD level comparing with the same dose of WP and β-lg treatment.

ketoprofen also increased SOD significantly when compared with the control group; while, it is non-significantly different from WP (100 mg, 200 mg/Kg) and β-lg (100 mg /Kg) treated groups. The higher dose of α-la (300 mg /Kg) showed best increase in serum SOD level than WP and β-lg (300 mg /kg and ketoprofen (5mg/kg).

DISCUSSION

Bovine milk contains approximately 0.9 g/L of α- la and 0.3 g/L of β-lg, while human milk contains 1.6 g/L of α- la but no endogenous β-lg (Hambrus , 1998).

The antinociceptive activity of the three tested doses of whey protein and its two major fractions α-la and β-lg was clearly demonstrated at the higher dose (300 mg/Kg) in all treatment. Whereas the maximum recorded potency was 3.45 *vs.* paracetamol (after 3hr of treatment) in group treated with β-lg (300 mg/Kg). At the same time, both WP and α- la (300 mg/Kg) are nearly equal in their analgesic effect during 1.5 hr - 4 hr . This analgesic effect due to whey proteins contain opioid –like sequences in their primary structure, namely α- la f(50-53) and β-lg f(102- 105). These peptides have been termed α- and β-

lactorphins Proteolysis of α- la with pepsin produced α- lactorphin, while digestion of β-lg with pepsin and then with trypsin, or with trypsin and chymotrypsin, yielded β-lactorphin (Pihlanto-Leppala, 2001). α-lactorphin exerts weak but consistent opioid activity in the guinea pig ileum and in connection with receptor-binding; whereas β-lactorphin –despite its similar receptor-binding affinity –exerts an apparent non-opioid stimulatory effect on guinea pig ileum. These peptides show very low affinity for opioid receptors and μ-type receptor ligands. Both α- and β-lactorphin were found to displace ^{3}H-naloxone from its binding sites at micromolar concentrations (Paakkari *et al.,* 1994). Furthermore, it was shown that digestion of β-lg with chymotrypsin produced β-lactotensin and β-lg f(146 – 149). The pharmacological activity of β-lactotensin was similar to that of β-lactorphin (Pihlanto-Leppala, et *al.,* 1997).

In an animal model of acute inflammation (injection of carrageenan into the hind paw), edema was produced that was associated with marked accumulation of cyclooxygenases (COX) mRNA and thromboxane (Seibert *et al.,* 1994 and

Tantisira *et al.,* 2009). Carrageenan injection induced a marked edema of the hind paw with coincident local production of PGE2 associated with up regulation of COX mRNA and protein in the affected paws (Anderson *et al.,* 1996). Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) alleviate pain by counteracting the COX enzyme (Schmelzer *et al.,* 2006). On its own, COX enzyme synthesizes prostaglandins, creating inflammation. On the whole, the NSAIDs prevent the prostaglandins from ever being synthesized, reducing or eliminating the pain. COX-2 selective inhibitor is a form of NSAID that directly targets COX-2, an enzyme responsible for inflammation and pain. Selectivity for COX-2 reduces the risk of peptic ulceration. It has been reported that COX-2-selectivity does not affect other adverse effects of NSAIDs (most notably an increased risk of renal failure and gastric ulcer) (Stichtenoth, 2004). Recent clinical trials provide further evidence that COX-2 inhibitors may increase risk of cardiovascular events (Bombardier *et al.,* 2000 and Wong *et al.,* 2005) and delayed the wound healing process (Gilory *et al.,* 1999 and Futagami *et al.,* 2002). A novel finding in this study is that WP, α-la

and β-lg had anti-inflammatory effect when used in higher dose (300 mg/Kg) and their effect was persists after 4 hr –post treatment as well as, more potent than that of ketoprofen. Yamaguchi *et al*.(2009) reported that α-la inhibited COX. Moreover, α-la showed selectivity on COX-2 as compared with COX-1. These results suggest that the tested WPs reduce the gastrointestinal side-effects. It has been reported that α-la fortifies the mucus gel layer by stimulating mucin production and secretion in gastric mucus-producing cells, and that this enhancing effect is independent of endogenous PGE2 (Ushida *et al.,* 2007). Whey proteins , α-la and β-lg stimulate mucin synthesis and secretion in mucus producing cells and induces increased thickness of the mucus gel layer in the gastric mucosa, suggesting that stimulation of mucus metabolism by α-la contributes to its gastroprotective actions (Ghosh and Playford, 2003 and Stern *et al.,* 1984).

Previous studies have suggested that inhibition of cyclooxygenases can result in a shift of the arachidonic acid (AA) metabolism to produce leukotrienes (LTs) via the lipoxygenase pathway (Brune, 2004).

As a consequence of shutting down the cyclooxygenase pathway, the accumulation of AA and the products from lipoxygenase can induce up-regulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines at transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels through the NF-kB pathway (Bonizzi *et al.,* 1999). The changes in gene expression related to lipoxygenase family members (ALOXE3, ALOX12B and ALOX15B) which reflect compensatory reactions from the interruption of the cyclooxygenase pathway by inhibition of COX-2, which affecting other inflammatory mediators.

In carrageenan-evoked inflammatory pain, the pro-inflammatory cytokines-including TNF-α , IL-1b , and IL-6-play an early and crucial role in the subsequent inflammatory responses (Chou *et al.,* 2003). In this study, we demonstrated that WPs has a preventive and therapeutic analgesic effect in inflammatory pain. It was found that α-la inhibits the formation of IL-6, which may contribute to its analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects (Yamaguchi *et al*., 2009). This finding supported our results that α-la, β-lg and WP had analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect without the side effects produced by COX-2 selective NSAID.

Carrageenan induced paw edema is believed to be biphasic, of which the first phase is mediated by the release of histamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine in the early stage followed by kinin release and then PG in the later phase (Arunachalam *et al.*, 2002). It has been reported that the second phase (3 h) of edema is sensitive to most clinically effective anti-inflammatory agents. Anti-inflammatory effects of whey proteins (WPs) in 3 h of edema suggest involvement of inhibition of PG in the action of WPs.

Aspirin and paracetamol are widely used as oral analgesic that act as an inhibitor of COX. Various pro inflammatory cytokines injected into the central nervous system produce pain behavior. It has been reported that aspirin significantly and dose-dependently attenuates the pain behavior induced by TNF-α, IL-6, or IFN-γ administered intrathecally (Kwon *et al.*, 2005).

Yamaguchi and Uchida (2007) found that α-la has a marked suppressive effect on pro-inflammatory cytokine release in various animal models, and it inhibited IL-6 production in carrageenan-injected paw.

Our results suggest that WP, α-la, and β-lg may attenuate pain behavior induced by pro-inflammatory cytokines. In addition to the anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects presented here, it is known that whey proteins had many peripheral functions, including immuno-modulation and gut maturation (Burd *et al.*, 2009). Casein clots in the stomach, whereas whey proteins are a soluble protein, which accelerates its gastric emptying. These unique characteristic of whey proteins are useful in maintaining physiological activities in the intestinal tract (Lonnerdal and Lien, 2003). However, some of the biological activity of milk protein components is latent, and is released only upon proteolytic action (Pillanto-Leppala, 2001). Moreover, the physiological effects of bioactive peptides depend on their ability to reach their target sites intact, which may involve absorption through the intestinal epithelium prior to travel to the peripheral organs (El-Zahar *et al.*, 2005). The cleavage of latent bioactive peptides from milk proteins normally occurs during digestion by pepsin and pancreatic enzymes (trypsin, chymotrypsin, carboxy and aminopeptidases), thus suggesting that WP

and its fractions (α-la and β-lg)- derived peptides may possess remarkable anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities.

Our findings suggest that WP, α-la and β-lg could exert their antinociceptive effect may due to their antioxidant activity through increased the level of SOD after 4 hr of administration in dose dependent manner. It was found that expression of SOD2 (encoding superoxide dismutase 2) was significantly up-regulated by the treatment of rofecoxib and ibuprofen following tissue injury in this clinical model (Wang *et al.,* 2007). SOD2 is the most prominent and widely distributed form of the SOD family and plays a critical role in modulating the production of inflammatory mediators via its antioxidant defensive properties (White *et al.,* 1991). High level of SOD2 inhibits the over-expression of PLA2 and downstream PGE2 production via the nuclear factor – kappa B(NF-$_k$B)-dependent pathway (Fakhrzadeh *et al.,*2004), and thereby abrogates the development of inflammation. The up-regulation of SOD2 following inhibition of COX-2 by the rofecoxib or ibuprofen treatment during acute inflammation in this study may also

contribute to the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects via affecting the activation of PLA2 in the AA pathway (Wang *et al.,* 2007).

It was reported that the LD50 of WPs were no less than 2000 mg/kg body weight (Hayasawa *et al.,* 2004) indicating that the toxicity of α-la and β-lg were extremely very low. Thus, WP, α-la and β-lg were found to be safe in the anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory dose range.

In conclusion, we have reported a novel function of WP, α-la and β-lg as anti-nociceptive, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. These results suggest that WP, α-la and β-lg can be a safe and useful natural drug for patients with severe pain or that requires treatment from chronic inflammatory diseases.

CONCLUSION

On the light of the current results, it concluded that:

1. Hot-plat at 55°C induced severs pain and reduce the reaction time.
2. Caragenan exhibited sever serum biochemical and pathological changes

3. Whey protein, α-lactalbumin, β-lacto globulin provided analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects more than paracetamol and ketoprofen, respectively.

4. Treatment with β-lacto globulin showed higher anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects than with other drugs.

5. Treatment with α-lactalbumin was more effective in oxidative stress inhibition and free radical scavenging than β-lacto globulin and Whey protein.

Table 1

Analgesic activity of Whey proteins compared to control and paracetamol- treated groups on hot plate- induced pain in mice.

Time(hr)	Control	Whey protein(mg /Kg)			Paracetamol
		100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	50 mg/Kg
1/2 hr	5.73±0.32	6.42±0.28[#]	6.35±0.31[#]	6.33±0.39[#]	11.38±0.42[*]
1hr	5.35±0.30	6.17±0.41[#]	6.73±0.23[#]	8.73±1.37[*#]	11.20±0.22[*]
1.5 hr	5.53±0.24	6.40±0.23[#]	6.88±0.13[#]	19.55±1.12[*#]	10.25±0.51[*]
2 hr	5.20±0.18	6.87±0.23[*#]	12.53±0.61[*#]	20.22±0.66[*#]	10.48±0.42[*]
2.5 hr	5.15±0.28	7.38±0.31[*#]	14.68±0.57[*#]	21.47±0.58[*#]	10.67±0.33[*]
3hr	5.48±0.20	7.60±0.18[*#]	15.03±0.52[*#]	22.00±0.61[*#]	10.83±0.48[*]
3.5 hr	5.43±0.16	7.50±0.17[*#]	15.70±0.50[*#]	21.47±0.58[*#]	9.95±0.37[*]
4 hr	4.95±0.25	6.85±0.26[*#]	12.63±0.47[*#]	16.67±0.42[*#]	9.75±0.31[*]

(Means ± SE, n = 6 mice / group)., ANOVA 2 way, P <.05;   LSD = 1.398, * Significantly different from control group ,# Significantly different from paracetamol group

Table 2

Analgesic activity of α- Lactalbumin as compared to control and paracetamol- treated groups on hot plate- induced pain in mice.

Time(hr)	Control	α –Lactalbumin (mg /Kg)			50 mg Paracetamol
		100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
1/2 hr	5.73±0.32	9.20 ± 1.06[*#]	10.53 ±0.37[*]	12.32 ±0.50[*]	11.38 ±0.42[*]
1hr	5.35±0.30	9.73 ±0.31[*]	9.97 ±0.34[*]	15.55 ±0.80[*#]	11.20 ±0.22[*]
1.5 hr	5.53±0.24	10.57±0.20[*]	12.73±0.65[*#]	19.12±1.01[*#]	10.25±0.51[*]
2 hr	5.20±0.18	12.78±0.86[*#]	14.40±0.84[*#]	21.52±0.70[*#]	10.48±0.42[*]
2.5 hr	5.15±0.28	13.15±0.66[*#]	17.03±0.89[*#]	22.60±1.26[*#]	10.67±0.33[*]
3hr	5.48±0.20	13.50±0.46[*#]	17.22±0.80[*#]	23.52±1.07[*#]	10.83±0.48[*]
3.5 hr	5.43±0.16	11.87±0.55[*]	16.07±0.87[*#]	22.60±1.26[*#]	9.95±0.37[*]
4 hr	4.95±0.25	11.80±0.66[*]	13.62±0.51[*#]	17.08±1.87[*#]	9.75±0.31[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA Two –way at P< 0.05. , LSD = 2.16, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from paracetamol group

Table 3

Analgesic effect of oral administration of β-lactoglobulin as compared with paracetamol (50 mg/Kg) in mice using hot plate method

Time(hr)	Control	β-Lactoglobulin (mg/kg)			Parcetamol 50mg/Kg
		100 mg/ Kg	**200 mg/ Kg**	**300 mg/ Kg**	
1/2 hr	5.73± 0.29	12.65±0.46[*]	12.87±0.41	14.77±0.60[*#]	11.38±0.38[*]
1hr	5.35± 0.28	12.22±0.62[*]	12.50±0.53[*]	18.30±1.16[*#]	11.20±0.20[*]
1.5 hr	5.53± 0.22	9.67±0.48[*]	10.08±0.23[*]	19.18±0.60[*#]	10.25±0.47[*]
2 hr	5.20± 0.16	10.18±1.29[*]	16.75±0.40[*#]	20.97±0.88[*#]	10.48±0.38[*]
2.5 hr	5.15± 0.25	14.20±0.48[*#]	18.18±0.58[*#]	24.15±0.63[*#]	10.67±0.30[*]
3hr	5.22± 0.19	15.48±0.42[*#]	19.18±0.59[*#]	25.00±0.47[*#]	10.83±0.44[*]
3.5 hr	5.28± 0.24	13.57±0.38[*#]	18.03±0.52[*#]	22.03±0.58[*#]	9.95±0.34[*]
4 hr	5.20± 0.19	12.30± 0.49[*#]	17.25±0.58[*#]	21.85±0.78[*#]	9.75±0.28[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats)　　ANOVA Tow way at P< 0.05., LSD= 1.75, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from paracetamol group

Table 4

Anti-inflammatory effect of whey proteins on rat paw oedema as compared to control and ketoprofen - treated rats.

Time(hr)	Control	Whey protein isolate (mg/Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5 mg /Kg orally
		100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
1/2 hr	40.83±0.92	33.67±1.07[*#]	33.00±1.34[*#]	29.17±0.95[*#]	19.17±0.60[*]
1hr	60.50±1.25	49.50±0.77[*#]	45.67±0.96[*#]	40.33±0.71[*#]	25.00±1.17[*]
1.5 hr	86.67±1.28	55.50±0.90[*#]	46.00±1.38[*#]	43.17±1.52[*#]	31.17±0.76[*]
2 hr	111.83±2.17	72.00±1.41[*#]	66.17±1.52[*#]	58.67±2.03[*#]	47.50±1.73[*]
2.5 hr	128.00±0.88	89.17±1.25[*#]	83.17±1.02[*#]	61.50±2.63[*#]	56.00±2.12[*]
3hr	131.33±1.07	93.83±0.89[*#]	87.50±1.69[*#]	66.00±1.06[*#]	59.67±0.99[*]
3.5 hr	136.33±2.36	108.00±1.50[*#]	98.83±4.15[*#]	70.00±1.02[*]	66.67±1.09[*]
4 hr	143.33±2.55	110.33±1.95[*#]	103.50±1.42[*]	85.00±0.75[*#]	101.67±3.10[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats)　ANOVA Two –way, at P< 0.05., LSD = 4.55, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Values in the table represent means of reduction of paw oedema size ±SE

Table 5

Anti-inflammatory effect of α- Lactalbumin in rat paw oedema as compared to control and ketoprofen-treated rats.

Time(hr)	Control	α- Lactalbumin (mg/kg orally)			**Ketoprofen** 5mg/kg
		100 mg/ Kg	**200** mg/ Kg	**300** mg/ Kg	Orally
30 min	40.83±1.45	33.67±1.22[*#]	33.00±1.60[*#]	29.17±1.04[*#]	19.17±0.66[*]
1 hr	60.50±1.41	48.33±1.59[*#]	44.00±1.44[*#]	39.33±0.78[*#]	25.00±1.55[*]
1.5hr	86.67±1.43	52.00±1.36[*#]	45.17±1.37[*#]	40.50±1.81[*#]	31.17±0.87[*]
2 hr	111.83±2.41	70.50±1.46[*#]	65.67±1.35[*#]	55.17±1.75[*#]	47.50±2.49[*]
2.5 hr	128.00±1.98	87.00±2.37[*#]	81.33±1.12[*#]	60.67±2.36[*]	56.00±2.33[*]
3 hr	131.33±1.38	91.17±2.88[*#]	83.83±1.68[*#]	64.67±1.97[*#]	59.67±1.35[*]
3.5 hr	136.33±2.60	106.33±2.13[*#]	96.33±4.39[*#]	68.83±1.18[*]	66.67±1.87[*]
4 hr	143.33±2.80	107.50±2.01[*#]	100.50±1.97[*]	83.00±1.72[*#]	101.67±3.45[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats)   ANOVA Two –way at P< 0.05. ; LSD = 4.96, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Values in the table represent means of reduction of paw oedema size ±SE

Table 6

Anti-inflammatory effect of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and percent of increase in rat paw oedema induced by carrageenan.

Time(hr)	Control	β-Lactoglobulin (mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg Orally
		100 mg/Kg	**200 mg/Kg**	**300 mg/Kg**	
1/2 hr	40.83±1.21	26.00±1.08$^{*\#}$	24.00±1.08$^{*\#}$	17.17±0.44*	19.17±0.55*
1hr	60.50±1.17	34.17±0.98$^{*\#}$	32.33±0.84$^{*\#}$	24.83±0.86*	25.00±1.29*
1.5 hr	86.67±1.19	32.83±0.93*	29.83±0.86$^{*\#}$	24.42±0.40$^{*\#}$	31.17±0.72*
2 hr	111.83±2.01	32.17±0.86$^{*\#}$	29.00±0.67$^{*\#}$	24.17±0.80$^{*\#}$	47.50±2.08*
2.5 hr	128.00±1.65	42.50±0.81$^{*\#}$	28.50±0.39$^{*\#}$	30.50±0.70$^{*\#}$	56.00±1.94*
3hr	131.33±1.15	44.33±0.90$^{*\#}$	30.67±0.45$^{*\#}$	32.83±0.93$^{*\#}$	59.67±1.12*
3.5 hr	136.33±2.17	45.50±1.22$^{*\#}$	35.83±0.55$^{*\#}$	35.50±0.77$^{*\#}$	66.67±1.56*
4 hr	143.33±2.33	46.17±1.04$^{*\#}$	38.67±0.69$^{*\#}$	37.17±0.44$^{*\#}$	101.67±2.87*

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats) ANOVA Tow way at P< 0.05., LSD = 3.32, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Values in the table represent means of reduction of paw oedema size ±SE

Table 7

Effect of of oral administration of whey protein isolate and ketoprofen on PGE2 (pg/ paw) after 4 hr of rat- paw.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	Whey protein (mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/Kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
PGE2 (pg/ paw)	184.50 ±2.17	390.67 ±3.86$^{*\#}$	79.33 ±1.98$^{*\#}$	56.83 ±2.60$^{*\#}$	25.67 ±1.50	30.53 ±1.12*

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD= 6.58, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline. Carageenan control (inflam) = agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 8

Effect of of oral administration of whey protein isolate and ketoprofen on IL6 (ng/paw) after 4 hr of rat - paw.

Treatment Groups	saline Control	Carageenan control	Whey protein (mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/Kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
IL6 (ng/paw)	6.50 ±0.40	113.32 ±1.84[*#]	71.50 ±2.08[*#]	63.83 ±1.14[*#]	43.33 ±1.20[*#]	21.08 ±0.71[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=3.9, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group

Table 9

Effect of of oral administration of α- Lactalbumin and ketoprofen on PGE2 (pg/ paw) after 4 hr of rat- paw.

Treatment Groups	saline Control	Carageenan control	α-Lactalbumin (mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
PGE2 (pg/paw)	184.50 ±2.17	390.67 ±3.86[*#]	39.83 ±1.42[*#]	30.50 ±0.76[*]	20.33 ±0.84[*#]	30.53 ±1.12[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05, LSD= 5.68, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 10

Effect of of oral administration of α- Lactalbumin and ketoprofen on IL6 (ng/paw) after 4 hr of rat - paw.

Treatment Groups	saline Control	carageenan control	α- Lactalbumin(mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/Kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
IL6 (ng/paw)	6.50 ±0.40	113.32 ±1.84[*#]	59.33 ±1.96[*#]	28.63 ±1.14[*#]	23.57 ±1.34[*]	21.08 ±0.71[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=3.83, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 11

Effect of of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and ketoprofen on PGE2 (pg/ paw) after 4 hr of rat- paw.

Treatment Groups	saline Control	carageenan control	β-Lactoglobulin (mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg orally
			100 mg/ Kg	**200 mg/Kg**	**300 mg/ Kg**	
PGE2 (pg/paw)	184.50 ±2.17	390.67 ±3.86[*#]	30.67 ±1.02[*]	20.83 ±0.98[*#]	19.52 ±0.77[*#]	30.53 ±1.12[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), VANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=5.71, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam) = agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 12

Effect of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and ketoprofen on IL6 (ng/paw) after 4 hr of rat - paw.

Treatment Groups	saline Control	carageenan control	β-Lactoglobulin(mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg orally
			100 mg/ Kg	200 mg/Kg	300 mg/ Kg	
IL6 (ng/paw)	6.50 ±0.40	113.32 ±1.84[*#]	44.43 ±1.85[*#]	21.12 ±0.72[*]	15.13 ±1.06[*#]	21.08 ±0.71[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=3.56, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 13

Effect of of oral administration of whey protein isolate and ketoprofen on serum superoxided dismutase (SOD) (IU/ml) activity after 4 hr of rat.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	carageenan control	Whey protein (mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg Orally
			100 mg	200 mg	300 mg	
SOD (IU/ml)	31.38 ±0.64	25.50 ±1.52[*#]	34.22 ±0.86[*]	37.03 ±0.86[*]	41.83 ±0.68[*#]	34.78 ±0.70[*]

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=2.67, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 14

Effect of of oral administration of whey protein isolate and ketoprofen on blood GSH (mg/dl) after 4 hr of rat.

TreatmentGroups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	Whey protein (mg/ Kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg Orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
GSH (mg/dl)	32.00 ±0.58	19.67 ±0.88 *#	37.67 ±1.20	40.33 ±1.15* #	42.67 ±0.76 *#	32.33 ±0.71

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at $P < 0.05$, LSD=5.91, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 15

Effect of of oral administration of α- Lactalbumin wand ketoprofen on serum SOD (IU/ml) activity after 4 hr of rat.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	α-Lact albumin (mg/ Kg)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg Orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
SOD (IU/ml)	31.38 ±0.64	25.50 ±1.52 *#	38.42 ±0.71* #	44.10 ±1.03* #	54.55 ±1.29* #	34.78 ±0.70*

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at $P < 0.05$., LSD=2.93, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control(inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 16

Effect of of oral administration of α-Lactalbumin (and ketoprofen on blood GSH (mg/dl) after 4 hr of rat.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	α-Lactalbumin mg/ Kg orally			Ketoprofen 5mg/Kg Orally
			100mg	**200 mg**	**300mg**	
GSH (mg/dl)	32.00 ±0.58	19.67 ±0.88$^{*\#}$	41.50 ±0.76*$^{\#}$	43.50 ±0.76$^{*\#}$	46.67 ±1.02*$^{\#}$	32.33 ±0.71

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=2.26, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control(inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 17

Effect of of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and ketoprofen on serum superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity (IU/ml) after 4 hr of rat.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	β-Lactoglobulin (mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg Orally
			100 mg/ Kg	**200 mg/ Kg**	**300 mg/ Kg**	
SOD (IU/ml)	31.38 ±0.64	25.50 ±1.52*#	36.82 ±0.52*	40.45 ±0.44*#	45.80 ±1.31*#	34.78 ±0.70*

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=2.68, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control(inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 18

Effect of of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and ketoprofen on blood GSH (mg/dl) after 4 hr of rat.

Treatment Groups	Saline Control	Carageenan control	β-Lactoglobulin(mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5mg/kg orally
			100 mg/Kg	200 mg/Kg	300 mg/Kg	
GSH (mg/dl)	32.00 ±0.58	19.67 ±0.88$^{*\#}$	40.67 ±1.20$^{*\#}$	40.33 ±1.09$^{*\#}$	41.17 ±0.79$^{*\#}$	32.33 ±0.71

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at $P< 0.05$, LSD=2.55, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control(inflam) = agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 19

Effect of oral administration of whey protein isolate and ketoprofen on serum MDA level (μmol/l) after 4 hr of rat.

	Saline Control	Carageenan control	*Whey Protein* (mg/kg orally)			
			100 mg	200 mg	300 mg	Ketoprofen 5 mg/kg orally
MDA (μmol/l)	325.67 ±5.45	512.83 ±6.23$^{*\#}$	296.00 ±4.78$^{*\#}$	275.83 ±7.00$^{*\#}$	252.83 ±5.07$^{*\#}$	317.83 ±3.68

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at $P< 0.05$., LSD=14.34, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control(inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 20

Effect of oral administration of α-Lactalbumin (and ketoprofen on serum MDA level (µmol/l) after 4 hr of rat.

	Saline Control	Carageenan control	α-Lactalbumin (mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5 mg/kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
MDA	325.67	512.83	288.33	264.67	234.67	317.83
(µmol/l)	±5.45	±6.23[*#]	±3.99[*#]	±3.92[*#]	±2.36[*#]	±3.68

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=11.66, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

Table 21

Effect of of oral administration of β-Lactoglobulin and ketoprofen on serum MDA level (µmol/l) after 4 hr of rat.

	Saline Control	Carageenan control	β-Lactoglobulin(mg/kg orally)			Ketoprofen 5 mg/kg orally
			100 mg	**200 mg**	**300 mg**	
MDA	325.67	512.83	304.50	279.50	263.50	317.83
(µmol/l)	±5.45	±6.23[*#]	±4.42[*]	±4.19[*#]	±8.70[*#]	±3.68

(Means ± SE, n =6 rats), ANOVA one-way at P< 0.05., LSD=14.94, * Significantly different from control group, # Significantly different from ketoprofen group, Saline control= agroup of rat receiving saline., Carageenan control (inflam)= agroup of rat receiving carageenan

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