

**Antihepatotoxic potential of marine red algae chondrococcus hornemanni and spyridia fusiformis.**

Bhuvaneshwari. S, Murugesan. S

Unit of Algal Biotechnology and Bionanotechnology, Department of Botany, Pachaiyappa's College, Chennai, India.

Corresponding author email: [smurugesan@gmail.com](mailto:smurugesan@gmail.com).

**From International Conference on Biosciences- Trends in Molecular Medicine.**

Post Graduate Department of Biochemistry, Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College, Arumbakkam, Chennai 600 106, India. 7-8 February 2012.

American J of Bio-pharm Biochem and Life Sci 2012 March, Vol. 1 (Suppl 1): A51.

**ABSTRACT**

The present study revealed that the protective effect of the marine red algae *Chondrococcus hornemanni* and *Spyridia fusiformis* on the hepatic antioxidants status of Chromium(VI) induced in male albino wistar rats. Levels of Diagnostic marker enzymes (alanine amino transferase (ALT), aspartate amino transferase (AST) in plasma, lipid oxides, reduced Glutathione and anti peroxidative enzyme catalase (CAT) and Superoxide dismutase (SOD) in the liver tissues were determined prior to oral administration of the methanolic extract of these two marine red algae (200 mg/kg bodyweight/ day for 29 days). There was a considerable increase in the levels of diagnostic marker enzymes in plasma of attenuated chromium ( $p < 0.01$ ) induced experimental rats. It also demonstrated that an antioxidant activity against chromium induced hepatitis by inhibiting the stimulation of lipid peroxidation and by preserving the hepatic enzymatic and non-enzymatic (ALT & AST) antioxidant defence system. The study confirmed the antioxidant potential of these marine red algae might be related to its antihepatotoxic property.