

Red Lentil Extract: Neuroprotective Effects on Perphenazine Induced Catatonia in Rats

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Parkinsonism is a neurodegenerative disease that is defined by certain symptoms such as muscle rigidity, impaired movement, catatonia, tremor and disorientation of body.

Aim: The aim was to investigate the effect of red lentil extract on perphenazine-induced Catatonia in model of rat.

Materials and Methods: This experimental study was done on 48 male albino rats (weight 180–200g) of the Sprague-Dawley strain. Animals were randomly divided into six groups and were pre-treated with a single dose of red lentil extract (200, 400, 800 and 1000 mg/kg), most effective dose of bromocriptine (30mg/kg) and normal saline (5ml/kg) via intraperitoneal (IP) route. perphenazine (5 mg/kg) was after 30 minutes, administered (IP)

to induce catatonia. The scoring method of Morpurgo was used to determine the muscular rigidity of animals.

Results: The results showed that the 200mg/kg red lentil extract treated group had no significant reduction in catatonic responses after perphenazine administration in comparison with control group while the groups that received 800 and 1000mg/kg of red lentil extract showed significant difference ($p < 0.05$) at all the time points.

Conclusion: The results revealed that hydroalcoholic extract of red lentil has protective effect on Catatonia induced by perphenazine in rats. So this extract may be probably beneficial for catatonia in Parkinsonism.

Keywords: Parkinsonian Disorders, Muscle Rigidity, Antioxidants, Leguminosae

INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is the most common neurodegenerative disorder- which affects 1% of the population by the age of 65 and 4–5% of the population by the age of 85 [1]. The loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra pars compacta is considered as the major cause of PD [2]. Parkinson disorder can be idiopathic, that is the classically described by Parkinson, or caused by other factors, among them are drug-induced; in this case, it is termed pseudoparkinsonism. The latter has been used in experimental animal models for studying the effects of various pharmacological interventions for assessment of effectiveness of drugs used in the treatment of this disorder [3,4].

The symptoms of the disease include limbs and trunk rigidity; jaw, face, hands, arms and legs tremor; bradykinesia and postural instability [1]. A variety of medication options and medical strategies has been put forward as a means of PD treatment [5].

Many studies suggests that, oxidative stress on substantia nigra as a causative factor of Parkinson's disease [6-8]. Hydroxyl radicals, a form of reactive oxygen species, have been proposed to be responsible for mediating the dopamine neuronal cell death in the nigrostriatal system in PD [8,9]. If oxidative stress is relevant in the pathogenesis of PD, use of antioxidant substances in the diet could theoretically influence the risk for this disease. Natural phenolic antioxidants has the potential to scavenge Reactive Oxygen and Nitrogen Species (RONS) and may prevent the onset of oxidative diseases in the body [10].

Antioxidants mainly act by:

1. Inhibiting the NADPH oxidase and reduce NADPH oxidase-mediated generation of reactive oxygen species.
2. Balance NO production from different NO synthase isoforms.
3. Reducing neuroinflammation via attenuation of the release of cytokines and down regulation of the pro-inflammatory transcription factors.

4. Modulating signaling pathways such as mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade and cAMP response element-binding protein are responsible for the neuroprotective actions of different natural polyphenols [11-14].

The lentil plant, *Lens culinaris* L, is a member of the Leguminosae family. Leguminous seeds come from plant foods, that are generally rich in phenolic compounds, including condensed tannins [15,16]. Some researchers have investigated the antioxidant activity of phenolic compounds that are extracted from leguminous seeds by using several in-vitro chemical assays [17-19]. In their study, Xu and Chang found that lentils had the highest antioxidant volume when measured as 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging volume compared to yellow pea, green pea and chickpea [20]. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Oxygen Radical Absorbing Capacity (ORAC) values 2007, lentils had a higher ORAC value than most of the common fruits and vegetables including apples, blackberries, figs, cherries, pears, oranges, garlic, cabbage and almonds [21]. Lentil seeds are used now-a-days in the folk medicine of many ethnicities to treat different illnesses. They are used orally to treat diabetes, topically as a water paste to treat skin infections and for the treatment of burns, after being roasted, milled and applied directly to affected areas [22,23].

In the current study, we used an experimental model proposed earlier by Morpurgo in 1962, which is based on the perphenazine-induced catatonic reaction [24]. In this study we aimed to compare the efficiency of bromocriptine (Dopamine agonist) and red lentil extract in the prevention of perphenazine-induced pseudoparkinsonism in rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Extract Preparation

Dry seeds of red lentil were collected from Khuzestan region, Iran in September 2013. The seeds were identified at the Herbarium of

Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmacy, Ahvaz, Iran. 500 g red lentil seeds was crushed into small pieces and soaked in a 70% aqueous-ethanol solution in a large container for 3 days with regular shaking. The extract was filtered through a clean cotton cloth and then dried using a rotary evaporator at 40°C.

Animals

Forty-eight adult male albino rats (weight 180–200g) of the Sprague-Dawley strain were obtained from the animal house of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Science, Iran. Animals were kept under standard condition in polycarbonate cages (12h light/dark cycle, Temperature 23±2°C, relative humidity of 45% to 55%). They had access to rat's chow and water ad libitum. The animals were given one-week time to acclimatize to the environment before the commencement of experiment. Animal studies were followed according to Institute Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) regulations approved by Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) (Reg. No. PRC- 9303) and conducted humanely.

Experimental Design

The animals were randomly divided into six groups (n=8) and were pre-treated with a single dose of red lentil extract (RLE) (200, 400, 800 and 1000 mg/kg), most effective dose of bromocriptine (30mg/kg) and normal saline (5ml/kg) via intraperitoneal. After 30 minutes, all animals received an IP injection of 5mg/kg perphenazine hydrochloride and relative muscular rigidity was determined for given minutes after injection as follows; 20, 40, 60, 90, 120, 180 and 240. The method of Morpurgo was used to determine muscular rigidity [24]. We closely observed the development of catatonia and the following scores were achieved: Stage 1, free movement of rat on the table, score allocated = 0; Stage 2, rat moves only by touch or push, score allocated = 0.5; Stage 3, the rat's front paws are alternately placed on a high block of 3cm height. Failure to correct the posture in 10 seconds, score allocated = 0.5 for each paw with a total Score of 1 for this stage. Stage 4, the rat front paws are alternately placed on a 9cm high block. Failure to correct the posture in 10 seconds, score allocated = 1 for each paw with total score of 2 for this stage. Therefore, the maximum possible score for a single rat, would be 3.5 displaying total catatonia. Lower score suggests a lower degree of catatonia.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Results of treatment effects were statistically analysed using Kruskal-Wallis non parametric test. The p-value less than 0.05 were considered the level of significant difference in all tests.

RESULTS

The mean of the scoring for all groups under investigation are reported and summarized in [Table/Fig-1]. The results showed 200 mg/kg RLE treated group had no significant reduction in catatonic responses in all of minutes after perphenazine administration in comparison with control group (normal saline).

Group	Minutes Following Administration Of Perphenazine						
	20	40	60	90	120	180	240
Normal saline	1.53±0.10	2.05±0.15	3.14±0.24	3.5±0.11	3.5±0.10	3.5±0	3.5±0
RLE 200	1.17±0.16	1.67±0.12	2.5±0.20	3.2±0.18	3.3±0.08	3.5±0	3.5±0
RLE 400	0.81±0.10*	1.05±0.13*	1.9±0.23*	2.25±0.09*	2.7±0.10*	3.02±0.03*	3.35±0
RLE 800	0.61±0.07*	0.86±0.10*	1.49±0.11*	1.86±0.13*	1.89±0.09**	2.4±0.05**	2.99±0.01*
RLE 1000	0.59±0.09*	0.72±0.09*	1.38±0.15*	1.75±0.09*	1.94±0.11**	2.3±0.08**	2.84±0.03*
Bromocriptine	0.14±0.03*	0.32±0.04*	0.74±0.08*	1.02±0.10*	1.62±0.07*	2.1±0.12*	2.3±0.07*

[Table/Fig-1]: Mean ± the Standard Error of the Mean (SEM) perphenazine-induced catatonic reaction scores at various intervals in pretreatment with Normal saline, red lentil extract or Bromocriptine groups in rat.

*Significantly different from normal saline treated group. p <0. .05

Non-Significantly different from bromocriptine treated group. p <0. .05

While the groups that received 800 and 1000mg/kg of RLE in comparison with control group showed significant difference (p<0.05) in all the period of the experiment (240 minutes). The group which received 400mg/kg of RLE in comparison with control group showed significant difference (p<0.05) in all specified times of trial except 240 min [Table/Fig-2].

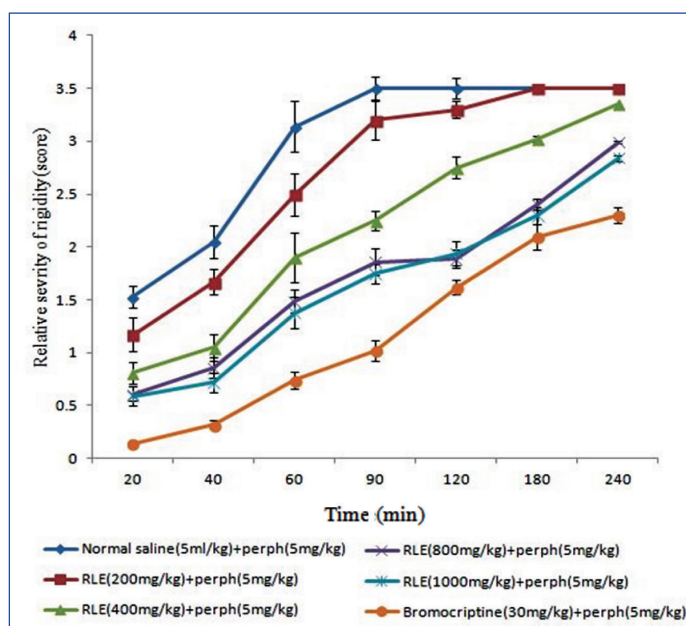
There was no significant difference in catatonic responses between dose of 800 and 1000 mg/kg of RLE in all the period of the experiment (240 minutes) after perphenazine administration.

There was no significant difference in catatonic responses between doses of 800 and 1000mg/kg of RLE with effective dose of bromocriptine (30mg/kg) at minutes 120 and 180 after perphenazine treatment [Table/Fig-3].

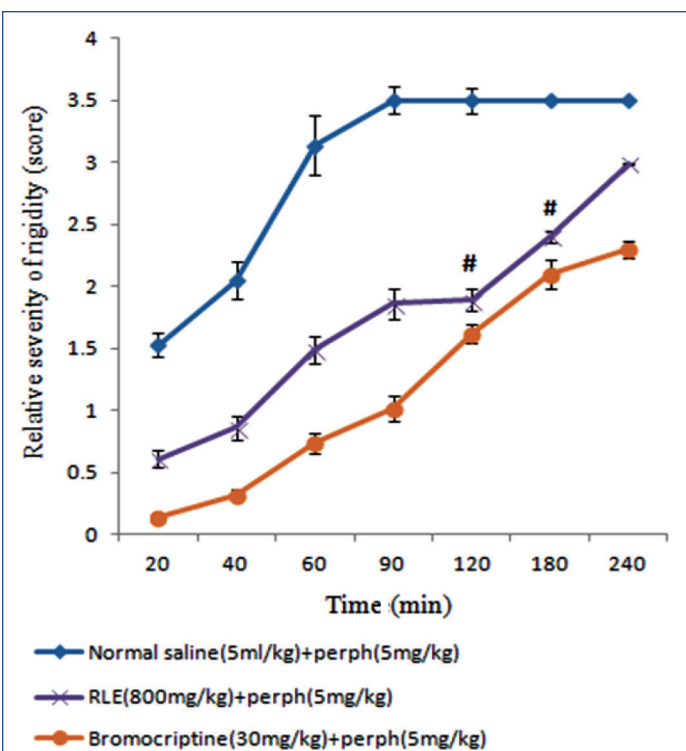
DISCUSSION

Therapeutic approaches to stop the progression of PD are yet to be developed since the etiology of the disease remains unknown. It is suggested that the pathogenesis of Parkinson's may involve oxidative and nitrate stress, excitotoxicity, inflammation, altered proteolysis mitochondrial dysfunction, interrelated events that lead to neuron death by apoptosis [4].

Severe oxidative stress progressively leads to cell dysfunction and ultimately cell death. Any disruption in the balance between free radical production and antioxidant processes can lead to oxidative stress [6,7]. Epidemiological data suggest that antioxidants may have a beneficial effect on many age-related disease including neurodegenerative diseases [25]. Pulses are increasingly gaining more interest in the fields of developing healthy and functional foods these days. Lentils had a kind of pulse, gained much interest



[Table/Fig-2]: The effect of different doses of Red Lentil Extract (RLE) on perphenazine (Perph)-induced rigidity in rats.



[Table/Fig-3]: Comparison of the effect of red lentil extract and bromocriptine on perphenazine-induced rigidity in rats.

Non-Significantly different from bromocriptine treated group. P <0.05

RLE: red lentil extract; Perph: perphenazine

with respect to its unique nutritional and functional characteristics [23]. *Lens culinaris* L, a lentil plant, belongs to the Leguminosae family and makes up what is considered to be one of the most important traditional dietary components. Among polyphenols, quercetin diglycoside, catechin, digallate procyanidin, and p-hydroxybenzoic, tannins and tannin-related compounds are principal in lentils, and mainly concentrated in the its testa [26].

After the apoptosis is triggered by neurotoxic species, they get inhibited by flavonoids. The flavonoids are famous for promoting neuronal survival and synaptic plasticity. They do these through interaction with critical protein and lipid kinase signaling cascades in the brain. The flavonoids generate positive effects on the vascular system and are likely to make changes in the cerebrovascular blood flow, possibly leading to angiogenesis, neurogenesis and changes in neuronal morphology. These mechanisms could diminish the chance of neurodegeneration and to block or reverse agedependent loses in cognitive performance by the consumption of flavonoid-rich foods throughout life [27].

Zhang et al., demonstrated that quercetin could prevent 6-OHDA-stimulated dopaminergic neuron damage and 6-OHDA-induced PC12 cell apoptosis in zebrafish [28]. In the current study, Quercetin could inhibit inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) over-expression and NO over-production in PC12 cells and could down-regulate the over-expression of pro-inflammatory genes (e.g. IL-1 β , TNF- α and COX-2) in zebrafish, so suggests that these genes have important role in the neuroprotective effect of quercetin.

According to our study and review of the literature, we suggest that red lentils extract with a high quantity of quercetin could modulate expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF α , IL-1 β and also suppress neuron apoptosis and prevent degeneration.

Lentils showed the highest total antioxidant capacity among tested pulses measured by ferric reducing antioxidant power and total radical-trapping antioxidant parameter measures, but came second to broad beans by Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity measure. On the other hand, flavonoids, such as glycosides of flavonols and flavones, are mainly present in the seed coat of lentils [15,29].

CONCLUSION

The results from this study demonstrate that red lentil was effective in reducing acute perphenazine-induced catatonic muscular rigidity in rats. This effect was dose-dependent.

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