Bioassay-guided evaluation of central nervous system effects of citronellal in rodents


1Departamento de Fisiologia, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil, 2Colegiado de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas de Plantas Medicinais, Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco, Brazil.

Abstract: The central nervous system (CNS) depressant and anticonvulsant activities of citronellal (CT) were investigated in animal models. The CT in doses of 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg injected by i.p. route in mice caused a significant decrease in the motor activity of animals when compared with the control group. The highest dose of CT significantly reduced the remaining time of the animals on the Rota-rod apparatus up to 2 h. Additionally, CT at doses 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg (i.p.) was also capable to promote an increase of latency for development of convulsions induced by pentylenetetrazole (PTZ). It was efficient in prevents the tonic convulsions induced by maximal electroshock (MES) in doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg, resulting in 30 and 40% of protection, respectively. This compound was also capable to promote an increase of latency for development of convulsions induced by picrotoxin (PIC) at 400 mg/kg. In the same way, the anticonvulsant effect of CT was affected by pretreatment with flumazenil, a selective antagonist of benzodiazepine site of GABA\textsubscript{A} receptor. These results suggest a possible CNS depressant and anticonvulsant activities.

Keywords: anticonvulsant activity, citronellal, depressant activity, monoterpenes

Introduction

Numerous herbal medicines are recognized to have activity on the central nervous system (CNS), and they have at least a hypothetical potential to affect chronic conditions, such as anxiety, depression, headaches or epilepsy, which do not respond well to conventional treatments (Carlini, 2003). An increasing number of studies have demonstrated that essential oils derived from plants exhibit a variety of biological properties, such as anticonvulsant (Quintans-Júnior et al., 2008a), analgesic (Almeida et al., 2001) and Central Nervous System (CNS) activities (Carlini, 2003; Silva et al., 2007). Monoterpenes are the primary components of essential oils and the effects of many herbal medicines have been attributed to them (Gherlardini et al., 2001; De Sousa et al., 2006).

Currently, several monoterpenes have been reported to have neuroactive properties. Their actions in experimental animal models have been mainly linked to protection against pain (Guimarães et al., 2010; Quintans-Júnior et al., 2010a), anxiety (Silva et al., 2007), insomnia (Buebhauer et al., 1992) and convulsion (De Sousa et al., 2006, 2007; Silva et al., 2009). Therefore, citronellal (CT) (1) is a monoterpen, predominantly formed by the secondary metabolism of plants. It is typically isolated as a non-racemic mixture of its R and S enantiomers by steam distillation or solvent extraction from the oils of Corymbia citriodora Hill and Johnson (former Eucalyptus citriodora Hook) Cymbopogon nardus and C. winterianus (Lenardão et al., 2007). Recently, in a preliminary behavioral screening realized with the essential oil of the C. winterianus, our group demonstrates CNS depressant and anticonvulsant activities in rodents (Quintans-Júnior et al., 2008b). Melo et al., (2010) and Quintans-Júnior et al., (2010a, 2011) demonstrated an antinociceptive effect of the CT using unspecific and specific tests.

CT is one of the major components of essential oil of the C. winterianus and the role of CT in CNS property is not yet well established. In consequence of it, we decided to assess the CNS effects of this compound in rodents.
Materials and Methods

Drugs

The drugs used were: pentylenetetrazole (PTZ), picrotoxin (PIC), phenytoin (PHE), polyoxyethylene-sorbitan monolated (Tween 80) purchased by Sigma (USA) and diazepam (DZP) by Cristália (Brazil). The citronellal (1) used was a racemic mixture of R and S enantiomers [(RS)-(±)-citronellal] (Dierberger, Brazil) with 98% purity. PTZ, PIC, PHE, DZP and CT were administrated by intraperitoneally route (i.p.) at a dose volume of 0.1 mL/10 g.

Animals

Male Swiss mice (30-35 g), 2-3 months of age, were used throughout this study. The animals were randomly housed in appropriate cages at 25±2 °C on a 12 h light/dark cycle (lights on 6:00-18:00 h) with free access to food (Purina®) and water. All experiments were carried out between 9:00 and 16:00 h in a quiet room. Experimental protocols and procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee at the Federal University of Sergipe (CEPA/UFS # 12/08).

Behavioral effects

Behavioral screening of the mice (n=6, per group) was performed following parameters described by Almeida et al., (1999) and animals were observed at 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 h after intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration of CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.).

Locomotor activity

Mice were divided into four groups of eight animals each. Vehicle (saline/Tween 80 0.2%; control group) and CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) were injected. The spontaneous locomotor activity of the animals was assessed in a cage activity (50 × 50 × 50 cm) in 0.5, 1 and 2 h after administration (Asakura et al., 1993).

Motor coordination test (Rota-rod test)

A Rota-rod tread mill device (AVS®, Brazil) was used for the evaluation of motor coordination (Perez et al., 1998). Initially, the capable mice to remain on the Rota-rod apparatus longer than 180 s (9 rpm) were selected 24 h before the test. Thirty minutes after the administration of either CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.), vehicle (saline/Tween 80 0.2%; control group) or DZP (1.5 mg/kg, i.p.), each animal was tested on the Rota-rod apparatus and the time (s) remained on the bar for up to 180 s was recorded after 0.5, 1 and 2 h.

Pentylenetetrazole (PTZ)-induced convulsions

PTZ was used to induce clonic convulsions (Smith et al., 2007). Mice were divided into five groups (n=8, per group). The first group served as control and received vehicle (Tween 80 0.2% in distilled water, the solvent for CT), while the second group was treated with DZP (2 mg/kg, i.p.). The remaining groups received an injection of CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.). After 0.5 h of drug administration, the mice were treated with PTZ (i.p.) at a dose of 60 mg/kg. The latency and percent of inhibition clonic convulsions were registered. The incidence of deaths was noted until 48h after the injection of PTZ.

Effects of flumazenil on PTZ-induced convulsion

The effect of selective GABA_A-BZD receptor antagonist, flumazenil (FLU) (File & Pellow, 1986), on the anticonvulsant activity of CT was investigated. This protocol was performed according to Quintans-Júnior et al. (2010b). In the experimental groups, mice were given FLU (10 mg/kg, i.p.) 20 min before the administration of CT (400 mg/kg, i.p.), 0.5 h before the injection of PTZ. In the standard group, the animals received FLU 20 min before the administration of DZP (2 mg/kg, i.p.) (0.5 h before the injection of PTZ) (Quintans-Júnior et al., 2010b). The anticonvulsant activity of CT and DZP in mice pretreated with FLU was assessed.

Picrotoxin (PIC)-induced convulsion

The method has been described previously (Lehmann et al., 1988; Ngo Bum et al., 2001). Animals were divided into five groups (n=8, per group). The control group received vehicle and standard group was treated with DZP (2 mg/kg, i.p.). The remaining groups were treated with 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg of CT (i.p.). After 0.5 h of drug administration, the mice were treated with PIC at a dose of 8 mg/kg (i.p.). Immediately after the injection of the convulsant, mice were individually
placed in plastic boxes and observed for the time onset of clonic convulsion (latency), percent clonic convulsion and deaths. The incidence of deaths was noted until 48 h after the injection of PIC.

Maximal electroshock (MES) test

MES produces reproducible tonic convulsions characterized by tonic hindlimb extension (THE) (Oliveira et al., 2001). In this experiment, electroconvulsive shock (130 V, 150 pulses/s, 0.5 s) was delivered through auricular electrodes (ECT UNIT 7801- Ugo Basile) to induced THE. Mice were divided into five groups (n=10, per group). The first group served as control and received vehicle, while the second group was treated with PHE (25 mg/kg, i.p.). The others groups received an injection of CT, similarly before experiment. After 0.5 h all groups received electroconvulsive shock. The animals that did not exhibit THE were considered protected (Tortoriello & Ortega, 1993).

Statistical analysis

The data obtained were evaluated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett’s test. The incidence (%) of clonic or tonic-clonic convulsions as well as the mortality were evaluated by Fisher’s Exact Test. Differences were considered to be statistically significant when \( p<0.05 \).

Results

Behavioral effects

CT at doses of 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg (i.p.) revealed behavioral changes in animals 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 h after treatment: decrease of spontaneous activity, palpebral ptosis, ataxia, analgesia, and sedation. Behavioral changes were more evident in the first 2 h. These effects were dose-dependent.

Locomotor activity

In doses of 100, 200 or 400 mg/kg, CT caused a significant decrease of ambulation (number of crossings) at 0.5, 1 and 2 h after administration (Figure 1).

Motor coordination (Rota-rod test)

In this test, 0.5 and 1 h after administration of CT, only at the dose of 400 mg/kg (i.p.) the remaining time of animals on the Rota-rod apparatus was significantly reduced (Figure 2).

Anticonvulsant activity

Table 1 shows that in the control group the PTZ consistently induced clonic convulsions in 100% of mice. CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) delayed the onset of PTZ-induced tonic convulsion significantly. CT (400 mg/kg, i.p.) protected 80% \((p<0.001)\) of mice against the convulsion. DZP (2 mg/kg, i.p.) completely protected the animals against the tonic convulsion elicited by PTZ.

As can be seen in Table 1, the administration of FLU (10 mg/kg, i.p.) antagonized the effect of CT (400 mg/kg, i.p.) and DZP (2 mg/kg, i.p.) in the prolongation of convulsion latency.

![Figure 1. Effect of citronellal (CT, 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) or diazepam (DZP, 1.5 mg/kg, i.p.) on locomotor activity of mice. The parameters evaluated were the total number of pulses of crossings in activity cage. Values are the mean±SEM for eight mice (per group). *\(p<0.05\) or **\(p<0.001\) as compared to control (vehicle), one way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s test.](image)
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Table 1. Effect of citronellal (CT) on PTZ-induced convulsion in mice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Latency (s)</th>
<th>% Inhibition of convulsion</th>
<th>% Inhibition of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>126.3±11.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>329.0±122.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>575.8±88.0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>852.5±47.5</td>
<td>80c</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT+FLU</td>
<td>400 + 10</td>
<td>141.8±38.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>900.0±0.0</td>
<td>100c</td>
<td>100c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZP+FLU</td>
<td>2+10</td>
<td>131.2±25.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When given i.p. only the highest dose of CT (400 mg/kg, i.p.) increased the latency for convulsions induced by PIC, significantly different from control (p<0.001) (Table 2).

On MES-induced convulsion, CT (200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) was effective to reduce the occurrence of tonic convulsion in 30 and 40% of animals, respectively (Figure 3).

Discussion

In the present study, the CNS depressant and anticonvulsant activities of CT were investigated in different animal models. Initially, to assess the behavioral effects, the mice were treated with different doses of CT (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) and presented alterations, such as reduction of the ambulation, palpebral ptosis, ataxia and sedation. These behavioral changes suggest a possible effect on CNS and are similar to drugs that reduce the CNS activity (Morais et al., 2004; Netto et al., 2009).

Table 2. Effect of citronellal (CT) on PIC-induced convulsion in mice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Latency (s)</th>
<th>% Inhibition of convulsion</th>
<th>% Inhibition of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>496.2±24.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200.0±0.0</td>
<td>100d</td>
<td>100d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>498.5±21.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>567.5±45.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1163.7±19.3</td>
<td>50c</td>
<td>40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>900.0±0.0</td>
<td>100c</td>
<td>100c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZP+FLU</td>
<td>2+10</td>
<td>131.2±25.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CT at all doses caused a significant reduction of ambulation of animals in the test of spontaneous movement after 0.5, 1 and 1.5 h of its administration in the doses of 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, that corroborates with the hypothesis of the CT reduces the CNS activity. It was reported that reduction of the ambulation of the animals is characteristic of psychopharmacological drugs (Leite et al., 2008; Carlini, 2003).

The reduction of the locomotor activity was observed by many monoterpenes (Passos et al., 2009) and it can be due to either through an inhibitory effect of the CT in CNS or by muscular relaxant activity in the
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Figure 3. Effect of citronellal (CT, 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, i.p.) or phenytoin (PHE, 25 mg/kg, i.p.) on the convulsion induced in Maximal Electroshock test (MES). Data are reported in percent of convulsion vs control (vehicle). *p<0.05 or **p<0.001 as compared to control (vehicle), ANOVA followed by Fisher’s test.

In conclusion, the results suggest a possible depressant CNS and anticonvulsant effects of CT. The precise mechanisms of possible behavioral effects of CT are not clear. However, GABAergic neurotransmitter system might be involved. Nevertheless, more studies will be required for elucidation this effect and neuronal mechanisms relationship.

Acknowledgment

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*Correspondence*

Lucindo J. Quintans-Júnior
Departamento de Fisiologia, Universidade Federal de Sergipe
Av. Marechal Rondon s/n, São Cristóvão-SE, Brazil
lucindo@ufs.br; lucindo@pq.cnpq.br
Tel. +55 79 2105 6645
Fax: +55 79 3212 6640