

Effect of *Gentiana olivieri* on experimental epilepsy models

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ABSTRACT

Background: Flowering herbs of *Gentiana olivieri* Griseb. (Gentianaceae) are widely used as bitter tonic, stomachic, stimulant of appetite, antipyretic, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic and for mental problems in the different regions of Turkey. **Objective:** To establish the anticonvulsant activity potential of *G. olivieri*. **Materials and Methods:** In this work, the ethanol extract of *G. olivieri* was tested in three doses (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg) for anticonvulsant activity against seizures produced in mice by pentylenetetrazole (PTZ), picrotoxin (PIC) and maximal electroshock (MES). Neurotoxicity of the ethanol extract was also determined by the Rota rod test to evaluate the safety. Ethosuximide (150 mg/kg), diazepam (0.5 mg/kg) and carbamazepine (30 mg/kg) were used as reference drugs. **Results:** Intraperitoneally, injection of the extract significantly prolonged the onset of seizures at doses of 200 and 750 mg/kg, but did not alter the incidence of PTZ-induced seizures. Onset of PIC-induced seizures was delayed by the injection of the extract (1000 mg/kg). Moreover, only 750 mg/kg of the extract protected 25% of the mice against PIC-induced seizures. On the other hand, *G. olivieri* extract (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg) showed a significant protective effect against MES-induced seizures. In the Rota rod test, the ethanol extract (200 mg/kg, ip) induced disturbance in motor coordination. **Conclusion:** The results indicate that *G. olivieri* has possessed anticonvulsant activity against MES-induced seizures in mice.

Key words: Anticonvulsant, *Gentiana olivieri*, maximum electroshock, pentylenetetrazole, picrotoxin, Rota rod

INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder that demands immediate medical attention and, often, long-term therapy.^[1] In developed countries, annual new cases are between 40 and 70 per 100,000 people in the general population. This figure is often close to twice as high due to the higher risk of experiencing conditions that can lead to permanent brain damage. At the present day, six antiepileptic drugs, gabapentin, lamotrigine, tiagabine, topiramate, vigabatrin and zonisamide, have been used for the treatment of epilepsy. They have all been shown to be effective in short-term add-on clinical trials in patients with uncontrolled epilepsy. Synthetic antiepileptic drugs are associated with side-effects, including teratogenicity, chronic toxicity and adverse effects, on cognition and

behavior.^[1,2] Because of the side-effects of synthetic antiepileptic drugs, researchers still endeavor to find out new drugs without side-effects. At this juncture, plant-derived drugs could be playing an important role for new antiepileptic drug discovery studies. For this purpose, ethnopharmacological research on medicinal plants can contribute to the discovery of natural antiepileptic drugs with novel structures. Various plants used for the treatment of epilepsy in different regions of the world have exhibited activity when tested in experimental animal models for the detection of anticonvulsant activity.^[3-6]

Flowering herbs of *Gentiana olivieri* Griseb. (Gentianaceae), known with a local name of "Afat," are widely used as bitter tonic, stomachic, stimulant of appetite, antipyretic, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic and for mental problems in the different regions of Turkey.^[7-9] Many studies have been conducted on its antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, antioxidant and antiinflammatory properties.^[10-12] However, no research has been carried out on the anticonvulsant effects of *G. olivieri* so far.

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The objective of the present study was to evaluate the possible protective effect of the ethanol extract of *G. olivieri* against seizures induced by pentylenetetrazole (PTZ), picrotoxin (PIC) and maximal electroshock (MES). Moreover, it was assessed whether the ethanol extract causes motor impairment or not at the anticonvulsant doses. In order to determine neurotoxicity of the ethanol extract, the Rota rod test was also employed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Drugs and chemicals

PTZ, carbamazepine, PIC and ethosuximide were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). The other agent used in this study was diazepam (Deva Holding A.S., Istanbul, Turkey).

Plant material

Flowering herbs of *G. olivieri* were collected from Gaziantep (Turkey) in May 2004. The plant was identified by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Aslan and a voucher specimen was stored in the herbarium of Gazi University, Faculty of Pharmacy (GUE 2621).

Preparation of the plant extract

The dried and coarsely powdered flowering herbs of *G. olivieri* (100 g) were macerated with 80% ethanol (2 × 300 ml) for 3 h by continuous stirring at room temperature and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (EtOH extract, yield 38.7 g). The extract was stored at -70°C until use in the experiments.

Animals

Adult Swiss albino mice of both genders (20–27 g) were purchased from the animal breeding laboratories of Refik Saydam Central Institute of Health (Ankara, Turkey). The animals were kept at constant room temperature (22 ± 1°C) and submitted to a 12-h light/dark cycle with free access to food and water. The study was approved by the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee of Gazi University (G.Ü.ET-03.018). Eight or 10 animals were used for each group of the study.

Preparation of the test samples

The dried extract was dissolved in 10% Tween 80-saline solution before intraperitoneal (ip) administration to animals. Different concentrations of the drugs (PTZ, carbamazepine, PIC, diazepam and ethosuximide) were prepared by dissolving in 10% Tween 80-saline solution.

Pentylenetetrazole-induced seizures

Mice of either sex were randomly allotted to the different control and test groups. The control mice were administered with PTZ (110 mg/kg, ip) 30 min after

10% Tween 80-saline solution (ip). The positive control group of mice received 110 mg/kg, ip PTZ, 30 min after ethosuximide (150 mg/kg, ip). Graded doses (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg, ip) of the extract were given to the test groups 30 min before 110 mg/kg, ip PTZ. Immediately after the injection of PTZ, mice were observed for 30 min to detect the onset of the seizures, the occurrence of hind limb tonic extensions (HLTE) and number of convulsing animals.^[13-15]

Picrotoxin-induced seizures

Mice of either sex were randomly allotted to the different control and test groups. The control mice were administered with PIC (10 mg/kg, ip) 30 min after 10% Tween 80-saline solution (ip). The positive control group of mice received 10 mg/kg, ip PIC, 30 min after diazepam (0.5 mg/kg, ip). Graded doses (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg, ip) of the extract were given to the test groups 30 min before 10 mg/kg, ip PIC. Immediately after the injection of PIC, mice were observed for 30 min to detect the onset of the seizures and the number of convulsing animals.^[13-15]

Maximal electroshock-induced seizures

The electroconvulsive shock (Ugo-Basile ECT Unit, Cat No. 57800, 50 Hz, 40 mA, 0.5 pulse per second, 0.5 s duration) was delivered through ear-clip electrodes to induce HLTE in mice. The extract was administered ip at the doses of 200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg and, 30 min later, an electroconvulsive shock was delivered. After electrical stimulation, the onset of HLTE, the time spent in this position and the percentage of nonconvulsing animals were noted. 10% Tween 80-saline solution (ip) and carbamazepine (30 mg/kg, ip) were injected into two groups of animals 30 min before electrical stimulation as control and positive control groups, respectively.^[13-15]

Motor coordination (Rota rod test)

The purpose of the Rota rod test is to assess the rodent's sensorimotor coordination. The test is sensitive to damage in the basal ganglia and cerebellum and to drugs that affect motor function. In brief, mice were trained to remain for 3 min on the rod rotating (Ugo-Basile Rota-rod Treadmill for mice Cat. No. 7600/7650) at a speed of 25 rpm. The extract (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg, ip) was administered on the next day. The control mice were administered with 10% Tween 80-saline solution (ip). Total time spent on the bar during a 3-min session was registered using a stopwatch, and the number of falls during the session was also recorded 30 and 60 min after the administration.^[16,17]

Phytochemical screening

Preliminary phytochemical composition of the ethanol extract was studied using the following reagents and chemicals: alkaloids with Dragendorff's reagents, flavonoids

with metallic zinc plus HCl, tannins with ferric chloride reagent, cardiac glycosides with Baljet reagent, starch with iodine solution, coumarins with sodium hydroxide-UV₃₆₆ test, anthraquinones with Borntrager's reaction and microsublimation and saponins with the ability to produce suds. The terpenes were detected by TLC [Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄ plate, Merck Art. 5554; chloroform:methanol:water (61:32:7) as mobile phase] spraying with anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid and vanillin-sulfuric acid solutions with heat at 100°C for 5 min, respectively. Iridoid-type monoterpene glycosides or other terpenes give purple to blue colors with the vanillin/H₂SO₄ reagent.^[18]

Statistical analysis

Values are presented as mean ± SEM or ratios. Comparisons between groups were made by analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's post-test or Fisher's exact test as per suitability. A *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All data evaluations were calculated out using SPSS 15.0 for Windows Evaluation Version.

RESULTS

As seen in Table 1, PTZ (110 mg/kg, ip) elicited seizures in all mice. *G. olivieri* did not alter the incidence of PTZ-induced seizures in all doses (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg). Two hundred and 750 mg/kg of the extract significantly delayed the onset of PTZ-induced seizures in mice. Only 200 mg/kg of the extract delayed the onset of HLTE. However, the other doses were not effective. Positive control, ethosuximide (150 mg/kg, ip), exhibited 100% protection against the seizures induced by PTZ [Table 1].

In Table 2, data were given concerning PIC-elicited seizures. Seizures were elicited by administration of PIC at 10 mg/kg. Test samples did not significantly alter the onset of PIC-induced seizures. The reference anticonvulsant drug, diazepam (0.5 mg/kg, ip), exhibited 100% protection. Seven hundred fifty mg/kg of the extract protected 25% of the mice against PIC-induced seizures.

HLTE seizures were produced by MES in control group animals. The dose of 200 mg/kg of the extract decreased the duration of HLTE when compared with the control. Seven hundred and fifty and 1000 mg/kg of the extract significantly delayed the onset of MES-induced seizures. Furthermore, the *G. olivieri* extract showed a significant protective effect against MES-induced seizures at doses of 200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg (25%, 25% and 62.5% protection, respectively). The positive control, carbamazepine (30 mg/kg, ip), exhibited 100% protection against MES-induced seizures [Table 3].

Table 1: Effect of *G. olivieri* ethanol extract on pentylenetetrazole-induced seizures in mice

Groups	Dose (mg/kg)	Onset of seizures (s)	Onset of HLTE (s)	Number of convulsing mice
PTZ	110	39.5 ± 3.7	103.1 ± 11.8	8
Ethosuximide	150	NC	NC	0
<i>G. olivieri</i>	200	86.7 ± 15.2*	116.4 ± 24.0	8
	750	70.1 ± 4.9*	101.4 ± 12.3	8
	1000	44.5 ± 5.4	73.6 ± 13.7	8

n = 8, NC: no convulsion, **P* < 0.05 significant from PTZ in Dunnett's post-test, HLTE: Hind limb tonic extensions

Table 2: Effect of *G. olivieri* ethanol extract on picrotoxin-induced seizures in mice

Groups	Dose (mg/kg)	Onset of seizures (s)	Number of convulsing mice
Picrotoxin	10	652.0 ± 35.6	8
Diazepam	0.5	NC	0
<i>G. olivieri</i>	200	646.8 ± 56.5	8
	750	540.0 ± 30.5	6
	1000	567.3 ± 36.9	8

n = 8, NC: no convulsion

Table 3: Effect of *G. olivieri* ethanol extract on seizures induced by maximal electroshock

Groups	Dose (mg/kg)	Onset of HLTE (s)	Duration of HLTE (s)	% protection
Control		1.78 ± 0.05	16.05 ± 0.72	0
Carbamazepine	30	NC	NC	100
<i>G. olivieri</i>	200	2.51 ± 0.37	15.41 ± 0.77	25
	750	2.63 ± 0.12*	16.50 ± 1.02	25
	1000	2.61 ± 0.18*	17.65 ± 0.37	62.5

n = 8, **P* < 0.05 significant from control, HLTE: Hind limb tonic extensions

As indicated in Table 4, the percentage of falls was increased dramatically by administration of *G. olivieri* ethanol extract in different doses. Moreover, a reduction was observed in time spent on the rotatory bar in all groups, the highest reduction being observed at the 200 mg/kg dose with 23.3–43.3% falls. In the light of these findings, the Rota rod test showed that *G. olivieri* ethanol extract possessed inhibitory effect on sensorimotor coordination at all doses when compared with the control group. However, while the administered dose was increased, the sensorimotor coordination inhibitory effect was decreased. At the doses employed, *G. olivieri* extracts did not reveal any other noticeable effect in the animals' behavior.

The phytochemical screening of the plant extract using the

Table 4: Effect of *G. olivieri* ethanol extract on the Rota rod test in mice

Groups	Dose (mg/kg)	Percentage of falls		Endurance time (s)	
		30 min after injection	60 min after injection	30 min after injection	60 min after injection
Control		0	0	180 ± 0.0	180 ± 0.0
<i>G. olivieri</i>	200	43.3	23.3	112.9 ± 19.6	147.6 ± 20.2
	750	18.5	18.5	169.8 ± 7.7	171.1 ± 6.8
	1000	10	0	174.5 ± 3.7	180 ± 0.0

n = 10

different methods described the presence of flavonoids, tannins, coumarins, reducing sugars and terpenes [Table 5].

DISCUSSION

Because it was being used for the treatment of epilepsy in Turkish folk medicine, the ethanol extract obtained from the flowering herbs of *G. olivieri* was tested in different experimental models (PIC, PTZ and MES tests). These different experimental models are able to detect anticonvulsant agents with different mechanisms of action and represent the *in vivo* systems most commonly employed in the search for effective antiepileptic drugs.

As known, GABA is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system (CNS). The GABA_A receptor channel is the major postsynaptic receptor for GABA and is responsible for the majority of fast inhibition in the CNS. Disruption of GABAergic inhibition of drugs has been known for decades to produce seizures, and it was commonly assumed, therefore, that the pathophysiology of many seizures of disorders would result from an alteration in the GABA_A receptor channels.^[19] PTZ-induced clonic seizures are blocked by drugs acting at the GABA_A receptor and by an agent that reduces T-type calcium (Ca²⁺) currents, such as ethosuximide.^[20] In this study, *G. olivieri* ethanol extract (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg) did not effect the incidence of PTZ-induced convulsions, but the 200 and 750 mg/kg doses of the extract significantly delayed the onset time of seizure. Because the *G. olivieri* extract delayed the occurrence of PTZ-induced convulsion, it is probable that it may have done so by interfering with the GABA aminergic mechanism and Ca²⁺ channels.

PIC elicits seizures by antagonizing the effect of GABA by blocking the chloride channels linked to GABA_A receptors. This prevents the conductance of chloride ions into the brain thus inhibiting GABA-mediated inhibition and GABA neurotransmission.^[21-23] Data from this study show that all doses of the extract did not significantly alter the onset of PIC-induced seizures. Only the 750 mg/kg extract protected 25% of the mice against PIC-induced seizures.

Table 5: Phytochemical screening of *G. olivieri* flowering herbs

Chemical compounds	Tests/reagents	Finding/result
Alkaloids	Dragendorff's reagent	-
Flavonoids	Metallic zinc plus HCl	+
Anthraquinones	Borntrager's reaction and microsublimation	-
Tannins	Ferric chloride reagent	+
Starch	Iodine solution	-
Saponins	Frothing test	-
Coumarins	Sodium hydroxide-UV ₃₆₆ test	+
Reducing sugars	Fehling' reagent	+
Cardiac glycosides	Baljet reagent	-
Terpenes	TLC-anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid	+
Iridoids	TLC-vanillin-sulfuric acid	+

The MES test identifies the compounds/extracts with activity against generalized tonic-clonic and cortical focal seizures using clinically established antiepileptic drugs.^[20-24] MES-induced tonic extension can be prevented either by drugs that inhibit voltage-dependent Na⁺ channels, such as phenytoin, valproate, felbamate and lamotrigine.^[25] Inhibitors of MES-induced seizures act at the seizure focus and may also prevent spread of the seizure.^[19] In the MES-test, the ethanol extract of *G. olivieri* exhibited a weak dose-dependent anticonvulsant activity. Thousand mg/kg of *G. olivieri* extract is capable of blocking generalized seizures induced by the MES test in 62.5% of the treated mice. A likely partial protection was exhibited in the remaining animals, as judged by the delayed onset of seizures (200, 750 and 1000 mg/kg). Only 200 mg/kg of the extract shortened the duration of HLTE.

In the Rota rod test, at the doses of 200 (147.6 ± 20.2 s) and 750 mg/kg (171.1 ± 6.8 s), the animals presented reduction in the time of permanence on the revolving bar, which could be attributed to the decreased doses that would reflect a possible sedative effect of *G. olivieri* at the examined doses.

During our biological activity studies on *G. olivieri*, isoorientin was isolated as the active antihepatotoxic and

hypoglycemic component from the flowering herbs.^[10,11] In another study, the antiinflammatory and antinociceptive activities of isoorientin from *G. olivieri* have also been reported.^[12]

Data from the literature show that *G. olivieri* flowering herbs contain alkaloids, triterpenoids (oleanolic and ursolic acid), flavonoids, secoiridoids (gentiopicroside, swertiamarin and sweroside) and iridoid glucosides. Among these, triterpenoids such as ursolic acid and some secoiridoid glucosides such as swertiamarin were reported to possess anticonvulsant activity in some experimental seizure models like PTZ and MES. Methanol extract, iridoid and flavonoid fractions of *G. olivieri* were tested by Ersöz *et al.* using Dunwiddie and Worth's methods.^[9,20] As described in that study, while the secoiridoid fraction possessed anticonvulsant activity at doses of 150 and 300 mg/kg in PTZ-induced seizures, the methanol extract and the flavonoid fraction did not show any activity.^[9,10] In our investigation, the phytochemical analysis showed the presence of flavonoids, tannins, coumarins, reducing sugars and terpenes in the plant. These findings indicate that the anticonvulsant activity of the plant could have arisen from the secoiridoid and triterpenoid contents. But, there is no sufficient scientific data at present to prove this theory.

CONCLUSION

The data obtained in the present study showed that the ethanol extract of *G. olivieri* may be said to exert its anticonvulsant effect against MES-induced seizures via nonspecific mechanisms, and it is therefore probable that *G. olivieri* has considerable anticonvulsant action that might be because of its interference with the GABA aminergic mechanism, Ca²⁺ and Na⁺ channels. And, this effect of the extract may be related to terpenoids present in the plant. Further studies should be conducted to isolate and define the active principles and determine the mechanisms of anticonvulsant action.

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