

SHODHANA DECREASES NOOTROPIC ACTIVITY OF *SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM*

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the nootropic activity of methanolic extract of pre-shodhit and shodhit *Semecarpus anacardium* (SA) nuts and to observe the effect of shodhana on nootropic activity of SA.

Methods: Spatial learning and working memory was considered for evaluation. The parameters used were spontaneous alternation behavior (Y-maze), number of correct responses (radial maze), and transfer latency in day 1 (elevated plus maze). Scopolamine, an anticholinergic drug, was used to induce cognitive deficit. % inhibition of acetylcholine esterase (AChE) was measured *in vitro*.

Results: Both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug reversed the scopolamine-induced a decrease in percentage spontaneous alternation behavior in Y-maze and number of correct responses in radial maze. Scopolamine-induced increase in transfer latency in elevated plus maze was significantly decreased by pre-shodhit drug only. Shodhit drug has no significant effect on transfer latency. Both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug showed dose-dependent inhibition of AChE activity *in vitro*. Pre-shodhit drug showed a more nootropic activity than shodhit drug.

Conclusion: Methanolic extract of the nuts of *S. anacardium* possesses nootropic activity which may be attributed to inhibition of cholinesterase activity. Shodhana of the nuts decreases nootropic activity.

Keywords: *Semecarpus anacardium*, Acetylcholine esterase, Shodhana, Nootropic.

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INTRODUCTION

Semecarpus anacardium (bhallataka) is categorized as a semi-poisonous (Upavisha drabyas) plant in Ayurvedic texts. It has the potential to cause contact dermatitis due to the presence of a chemical called urushiol. Its systemic use leads to toxic symptoms such as skin rashes, burning, itching, excessive thirst, sweating and reduction in urine output with colored urine and sometimes blood in the urine. It is suggested that shodhana (purificatory procedures) of the fruits should be carried out before systemic administration of semi-poisonous plants like bhallataka [1,2]. However, there are no studies on the effect of shodhana on efficacy of the drug.

Methanolic extract of stem bark of *S. anacardium* (SA) shows potent acetylcholine esterase (AChE) inhibitory activity (*in vitro*). The IC_{50} value was found to be 16.74 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ [3]. The milk extract of the nuts showed nootropic activity in different animal models [4]. Thorough literature survey does not reveal any study on the effect of shodhana on nootropic activity of SA. Hence, this study is undertaken to evaluate the nootropic activity of methanolic extract of pre-shodhit and shodhit SA nuts and to observe the effect of shodhana on nootropic activity of SA.

METHODS

Collection, shodhana and preparation of extract

The dried fruits of *S. anacardium* were collected from local market of Bhubaneswar and identified by Dr. Panda, taxonomist, Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar. The thalamus part of the fruit was removed with a steel knife.

Then, the nuts were subjected to fresh cow urine daily for 7 days followed by cow milk (OMFED) daily for 7 days followed by rubbing thoroughly with brick powder for 3 days. During the treatment with cow urine and cow milk, the nuts were washed with water before adding fresh cow urine or milk. On the final day (18th day), the nuts were washed with

hot water to remove the brick powder. This shodhana procedure was repeated three times [2].

The nuts were now coarse powdered and 100 g of the powder was subjected to maceration with methanol (1 L) for 72 hrs. The solvent was removed under pressure and the extracts were concentrated under vacuum at 40-60°C. Similarly, methanol extract of pre-shodhit nuts was also prepared.

Animals

Wistar albino rats of both sexes (150-200 g) were used in the study. The animals were procured from the animal house of School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, SOA University. They were acclimatized for 48 hrs until the experimentation. They were kept in 12 hrs day-night cycle. Food and water were provided *ad libitum*. All the experimental protocols were approved by Animal Ethics committee of School of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Regd. No. 1171/C/08/CPCSEA).

Locomotor activity

The rats were divided into five groups of six animals each. The control group was treated with distilled water (10 ml/kg p.o.), whereas Groups II and III were treated with the pre-shodhit drug (PSM) and Groups IV and V were treated with shodhit drug (SM) at a dose of 50 and 100 mg/kg (p.o.) respectively.

The locomotor activity was studied by Actophotometer (INCO, India). Each animal was placed individually in the activity cage and observed for 10 minutes. The locomotor activity was noted from the digital counter. PSM and SM were compared with control [5-7].

Spontaneous alternation behavior

The rats were divided into six groups of six animals each. The control group was treated with distilled water (10 ml/kg p.o.), whereas Group II was treated with scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.). Groups III and IV were treated with pre-shodhit drug (PSM) and Groups V and VI were treated

with shodhit drug (SM) at a dose of 50 and 100 mg/kg (p.o.), respectively. Groups III-VI were administered Scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.) half an hour after administration of the drugs.

Spatial working memory was studied by Y-maze (INCO, India). The animals were individually placed at the center of the Y-maze and allowed to explore for 5 minutes. The successive entries to different arm were observed and expressed as % alternation [8,9].

Alternation is defined as the number of successive entries into the three arms on overlapping triplet sets. The percentage alteration was calculated as the ratio of actual to possible alternations (defined as the total number of arm entries minus two), multiplied by 100.

Radial maze

Spatial working memory was studied by 8-arm radial maze (INCO, India). The rats were preselected by conducting once daily training trial. A rat was placed on the center of the hub and allowed to enter arms freely. The trial was considered complete when the rat visited all 8-arms. Then, the rats were divided into six groups of six animals each. The control group was treated with distilled water (10 ml/kg p.o.), whereas Group II was treated with scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.). Groups III and IV were treated with pre-shodhit drug (PSM) and Groups V and VI were treated with shodhit drug (SM) at a dose of 50 and 100 mg/kg (p.o.), respectively. Groups III-VI were administered scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.) half an hour after administration of the drugs.

Entry into an arm which the rat had not previously visited was recorded as a correct response and re-entry was counted as an error. The number of correct responses before committing the first error (the number of initial correct responses) was calculated as the index of radial maze performance [10,11].

Elevated plus maze

Effect on acquisition deficit induced by scopolamine was studied by elevated plus maze (INCO, India). The rats were placed individually at the end of either of the open arms and the time the animal takes to move from open to enclosed arm was noted on the first exposure. This is called transfer latency. The rats were divided into six groups of six animals each. The control group was treated with distilled water (10 ml/kg p.o.), whereas Group II was treated with scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.). Groups III and IV were treated with pre-shodhit drug (PSM) and Groups V and VI were treated with shodhit drug (SM) at a dose of 50 and 100 mg/kg (p.o.), respectively. Groups III-VI were administered Scopolamine (2 mg/kg i.p.) half an hour after administration of the drugs. 30 minutes after administration of scopolamine, the transfer latency was noted [8,12].

Acetylcholine esterase assay

About 150 µl of 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) was added to 10 µl of each test preparations. Then, 20 µl enzyme solutions (0.1 units/ml) were added followed by 15 minutes incubation at room temperature. 10 µl 5,5'-dithio-bis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) solutions (10 mM) were added to above preparations and the reaction initiated by adding 10 µl acetylthiocholine iodide solution (14 mM). After 5 minutes of incubation, the absorbance was measured at 410 nm against a reagent blank consisting identical preparations except test solution. The AChE inhibition percentage was calculated using equation [13,14]:

$$\% \text{ inhibition of AChE} = \left[\frac{(A_{\text{control}} - A_{\text{test}})}{A_{\text{control}}} \right] \times 100.$$

Statistical analysis

The statistical analyses were performed using One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's *t*-test. The statistical analysis of the experimental data was presented as mean±SD. *p*<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant in the tests [15].

RESULTS

Locomotor activity

Both pre-shodhit and shodhit SA showed no significant change in locomotor activity. The differences in mean were not significant at *p*<0.05 (Table 1).

Spontaneous alternation behavior

Scopolamine significantly reduced the spontaneous alternation in Y-maze. Both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug prevented scopolamine induced decrease in spontaneous alternation. However, in the case of shodhit drug, the % spontaneous alternation behavior significantly (*p*<0.05) decreased as compared to the pre-shodhit drug (Table 2).

Radial maze

Scopolamine significantly reduced the number of correct responses in radial maze. Both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug prevented scopolamine induced decrease in number of correct responses. However, in the case of shodhit drug, the number of correct responses significantly (*p*<0.05) decreased as compared to pre-shodhit drug (Table 2).

Elevated plus maze

Scopolamine significantly increased the transfer latency in elevated plus maze. Pre-shodhit drug prevented scopolamine induced increase in transfer latency. However, in the case of shodhit drug (100 mg/kg), the transfer latency significantly (*p*<0.05) increased as compared to pre-shodhit drug (Table 2).

AChE activity

Both pre-shodhit and shodhit SA showed a dose-dependent increase in % inhibition of AChE. However, % inhibition of AChE by shodhit drug significantly decreased (*p*<0.05) as compared to the pre-shodhit drug (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

There are some reports of nootropic activity of *S. anacardium* [3,4]. This study is undertaken to evaluate the effect of shodhana on nootropic activity of SA. Spatial learning and working memory was considered for evaluation. The parameters used were spontaneous alternation behavior (SAB) (Y-maze), number of correct responses (radial maze), and transfer latency in day 1 (elevated plus maze).

Scopolamine, an anticholinergic drug, was used to induce cognitive deficit. Scopolamine can completely abolish SAB [16]. Decline in cholinergic transmission in the brain hippocampus leads to decline in cognitive function [12,17]. Our results are in agreement with these studies.

SAB is a widely used test for evaluation of spatial learning and working memory. Y-maze is popularly used for assessment of SAB [18,19]. Many parts of the brain including hippocampus are involved in this task [20]. Hippocampus is crucial for the formation and use of spatial memory. Hippocampal lesions in rodents impair spatial memory on radial arm maze task [11]. The 8-arm radial maze is recognized as an excellent model of spatial memory [21]. Both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug reversed the scopolamine induced decrease in percentage SAB in Y-maze and number of correct responses in radial maze. This justifies the nootropic activity of methanolic extract of *S. anacardium*. However, shodhana decreases the nootropic activity in both the models as there is a significant decrease in % spontaneous alternation (Y-maze) and number of correct responses (radial maze).

Elevated plus maze is a widely accepted model for study of learning and memory in rodents where decrease in transfer latency (the time elapsed between the movements of an animal from an open area to a closed arm) is related with increased memory function [22]. Transfer latency is used as a parameter to assess consolidation or retrieval mechanisms of learning and memory. However, the treatment of drugs

Table 1: Effect of methanolic extract of pre-shodhit (PSM) and shodhit (SM) nuts of *Semecarpus anacardium* on locomotor activity

Samples dose (mg/kg)	Locomotor activity (mean±SD)
Control	60.50±16.49
PSM 50	45.33±28.46
PSM 100	42.00±18.61
SM 50	51.50±38.24
SM 100	33.33±17.47
F (4,25)	0.98

*p<0.05, n=6. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's t-test. Groups II-V are compared with Group I. Groups II and III are compared with Groups IV and V, respectively. SD: Standard deviation

Table 2: Effect of methanolic extract of pre-shodhit (PSM) and shodhit (SM) nuts of *Semecarpus anacardium* on percentage spontaneous alteration in Y-maze, number of correct responses in radial maze and transfer latency in elevated plus maze

Groups	Treatment	Mean±SD		
		Spontaneous alteration %	Number of correct responses	Transfer latency
I	Control	60.83±6.91	5.16±1.16	15.83±3.06
II	Scopolamine	1.83±2.85*	1.16±0.41*	275.33±33.04*
III	PSM 50	57.33±3.77*	3.33±0.81*	247.83±10.96*
IV	PSM 100	64.33±4.63*	4.16±0.75*	228.66±11.44*
V	SM 50	50.83±4.31**	2.16±0.41**	265.83±11.32
VI	SM 100	37.16±3.18**	2.83±0.75**	267.16±13.60#
	F	163.52*	13.9*	120.60*

*p<0.05, n=6. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's t-test. Groups I, III-VI are compared with Group II. #p<0.05 Groups V and VI are compared with Groups III and IV, respectively

Table 3: Effect of methanolic extract of pre-shodhit (PSM) and shodhit (SM) nuts of *Semecarpus anacardium* on % inhibition of acetylcholine esterase

Concentration (µg/ml)	Mean±SD		t value
	PSM	SM	
25	67.38±0.23	17.14±0.49	224.18*
50	77.50±0.26	32.49±1.23	87.39*
100	83.13±0.42	44.17±0.46	152.03*
200	86.09±0.19	58.40±0.13	283.58*

*p<0.05, n=6, Student's t-test. SM is compared with PSM. SD: Standard deviation

30 minutes before the 1st day exposure may be used for acquisition related action of drugs. Scopolamine produces acquisition deficits [23]. The prolongation of transfer latency by scopolamine can be reversed by pretreatment with cholinergic drugs such as physostigmine and tacrine. [24,25]. In this study, Scopolamine-induced increase in transfer latency in elevated plus maze was significantly decreased by pre-shodhit drug only. Shodhit drug has no significant effect on acquisition deficit caused by scopolamine. However, the improvement in acquisition deficit was significantly decreased by shodhana.

Acetylcholine plays a main role in cholinergic transmission in brain especially hippocampus and involved in spatial memory performance. ACh is degraded by AChE enzyme. Hence, a drug which inhibits AChE enzyme can increase cholinergic function and improve memory [26,27]. In this study, both pre-shodhit and shodhit drug showed dose-dependent inhibition of AChE activity in vitro. Again, there is a decrease in % inhibition of AChE activity by shodhit drug which suggests a decrease in cholinergic function. So decrease in nootropic activity of shodhit SA may be attributed to decreased cholinergic function.

Shodhana is a method of purification. It is usually used to remove the poisonous substances from the plants or plant parts. However, in this process, there may be removal of some useful chemicals. In this study, shodhana might have removed some anticholinesterase principles.

CONCLUSION

Methanolic extract of the nuts of *S. anacardium* possesses nootropic activity. This nootropic activity may be attributed to its anticholinesterase activity. Shodhana of the nuts decreases nootropic activity.

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