

Anti-leishmanial Activity of Methanolic Extract of *Nerium oleander* L. against *Leishmania major*

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Leishmaniasis is a public health problem caused by the protozoan *Leishmania*. Pentavalent antimonials are currently used for treatment of leishmaniasis, but they have serious side effects. *Nerium oleander* L. has been used in traditional medicine due to its various health-protective properties. This study aimed to investigate anti-leishmanial activity of *N. oleander* L. leaves extract against *Leishmania major* promastigotes and amastigotes in vitro.

Methods: *L. major* promastigotes were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplied with 10% fetal bovine serum. Different concentrations were prepared from the extract and added to *L. major* promastigotes seeded in 96-well plates. Viability percentage was evaluated by direct counting and MTT assay after 24, 48 and 72 hours. To investigate the cytotoxic effect of *N. oleander* L. on *L. major* amastigotes, the plant extract was added to amastigotes cultured in intraperitoneal macrophages. The mean number of amastigotes was calculated by direct counting after 24 and 48 hours.

Results: All concentrations of the extract significantly reduced the viability of promastigotes when compared with the controls. Half-maximal inhibitory concentration was estimated to be 22.21 µg/ml after 24 hours. Percentage of cytotoxicity in amastigotes exposed to 20 µg/ml of the extract was 53.61% and 53.27% after 24 and 48 hours, respectively. In addition, percentage of cytotoxicity in amastigotes exposed to 80 µg/ml of the *N. oleander* L. extract was 53.77% and 55.48% after 24 and 48 hours, respectively.

Conclusion: The *N. oleander* L. extract exerts anti-leishmanial activity on *L. major* promastigotes in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

Keywords: *Leishmania major*, *Nerium*.

INTRODUCTION

Leishmaniasis is caused by various flagellate protozoa belonging to the *Leishmania* genus. Clinical manifestations of leishmaniasis include three major forms: cutaneous, mucocutaneous and visceral. According to epidemiological studies, there are almost 12 million cases of leishmaniasis worldwide, with 2 million new cases occurring annually and 350 million people at risk of infection. Leishmaniasis is considered as an important public health problem, causing morbidity, mortality and financial loss (1). Pentavalent antimonials (meglumine and sodium stibogluconate) have been used as the first line therapy since 60 years ago (2). However, these drugs have been accompanied with some limitations including long treatment period, high-cost, painful injection, and severe toxicity for various organs, treatment failure and risk of relapse (3, 4).

Phytomedicine has been commonly used because of certain advantages such as low-cost, availability, low toxicity and no need for injection (5). *Nerium oleander* L. is a toxic and evergreen shrub belonging to family *Apocynaceae*. It is one of the most poisonous commonly grown garden plants (6). *Nerium* contains various compounds including oleandrin, oleanderigenine, nerine, neriantine, folinerin, flavonoids, tannins, resin, kaneric acid and alkaloids (7-9). Various parts of *N. oleander* L. have been used in herbal medicine due to their cardiotoxic, antibacterial, anticancer, cytotoxic, antiplatelet aggregation, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties (8, 10-13). In addition to anti-parasitic activity, the plant leaves have been used for treatment of edema, scabies and itching, desquamation, and lower back and knee pain (14). This study aimed to investigate cytotoxic effects of *N. oleander* L. leaves extract on *L. major* promastigotes and amastigotes in vitro.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

N. oleander L. was collected from Zabol University of Medical Sciences campus, Iran. Identity of the plant was verified at Ferdowsi University with herbarium code 2718. The plant was dried at room temperature, and then extracted using 80% methanol. The extract was stored at room temperature until methanol evaporated completely. Next, a 2 mg/ml stock solution was prepared by dissolving the extract powder in normal saline. After passing the

solution through 0.2 μ filters, various concentrations (10, 20, 30, 60, 125 and 250 μ g/ml) were prepared from the stock solution. Standard Iranian strain of *L. major* (MRHO/IR/75/ER) was obtained from the Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. Promastigotes were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (ATOCEL, Austria) with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) (ATOCEL, Austria), and incubated at 21 °C for 72 hours. Logarithmic phase promastigotes (10^6 cell/ml) were added to 96-well plates (ATOCEL, Austria). Different concentrations of the *N. oleander* L. extract were added to the wells and the plate was incubated at 21 °C for 72 hours. Wells containing promastigotes without the plant extract were considered as negative control. Four wells were dedicated for each concentration. Cell viability percentage was calculated by direct counting and MTT assay after 24, 48 and 72 hours. MTT assay is colorimetric technique for assessing cell activities such as growth, proliferation, viability and cytotoxicity. The assay is based on the cleavage of the yellow tetrazolium salt, MTT, to form a soluble blue formazan product by mitochondrial enzymes, and the amount of formazan produced is directly proportional to the number of living cells present during MTT exposure (15). MTT powder was purchased from Sigma (Germany) and dissolved in phosphate buffered saline. The 5 mg/ml solution was passed through 0.2 μ m filters. MTT was added to all wells, and the plate was incubated at 21 °C in dark for 3-5 hours. Then, 100 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide was added to the wells. After 10 min, optical density (OD) of the plate was read by an ELISA reader at 620 nm. Percentage of cytotoxicity was determined based on the following formula: Toxicity = $[1 - (AT - AB) / (AC - AB)] \times 100$ (AB: OD of blank well, AC: OD of control, AT: OD of treated cells) (16).

Macrophages were extracted from periotic bone of laboratory mouse by injection and aspiration of 3 mL sterile PBS. Round sterile coverslips were placed at the bottom of the wells of a 12-well plate, and then 10^5 macrophages/mL were added to each well containing RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FBS and 0.5% gentamicin. The plates were incubated at 37 °C and 5% CO₂. After 24 hours, 10^6 stationary-phase promastigotes were added to the wells, and the plate was incubated

at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ again. After 24 hours, supernatant was discarded and replaced with fresh medium with 10% FBS (17). Then, 20 µg/ml and 80 µg/ml of *N. oleander* L. extract were added to the wells containing macrophages infected with amastigotes. Wells containing macrophages without the plant extract were considered as negative control. Mean number of amastigotes in 100 infected macrophages was calculated by direct counting after 24 and 48 hours (18). Data were analyzed in SPSS (version 16) using one-way ANOVA. The percentage of amastigotes killed was calculated by comparing the mean number of amastigotes with the control group. P-values less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the effect of different concentrations *N. oleander* L. extract on viability of promastigotes after 24, 48 and 72. All concentrations of the extract reduced the viability of promastigotes significantly compared to the controls ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, the half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) was 22.21 µg/ml after 24 hours. Treatment with 20 (IC₅₀) and 80 µg/ml of the *N. oleander* L. extract significantly reduced the number of amastigotes in macrophages compared with the controls (Table 1). Figure 2 represents the anti-leishmanial activity of the extract against intra-macrophagic amastigotes in form of cytotoxicity percentage.

Figure 1- Effect of different concentrations of *N. oleander* L. extract on viability of promastigotes after 24, 48 and 72 hours

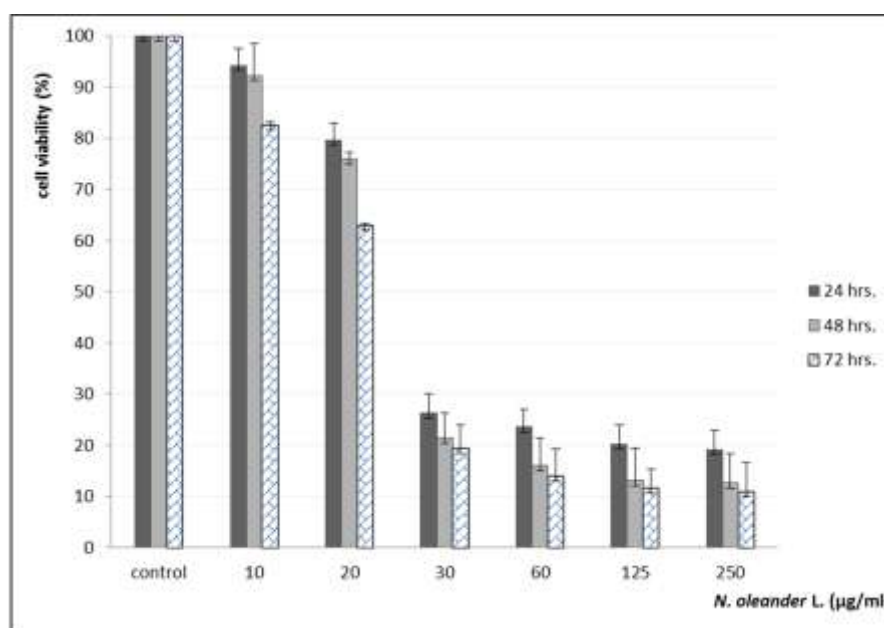
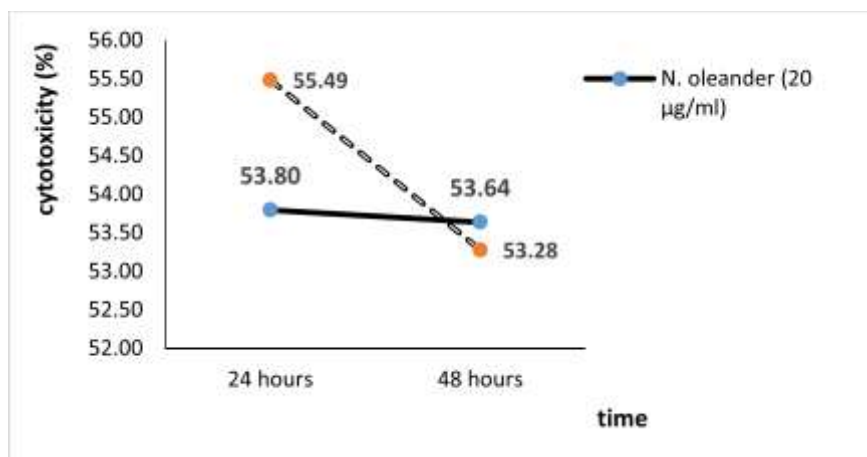


Table 1- The mean number of intra-macrophagic amastigotes in the treatment and control groups

Group	Control	Treatment with 20 µg/ml of the extract	Treatment with 80 µg/ml of the extract
Time			
24 hours	12.64 ± 1.15	6.8 ± 0.55	6.78 ± 0.51
48 hours	15.86 ± 0.57	8.8 ± 0.57	8.45 ± 0.50

Figure 2- Anti-leishmanial activity (cytotoxicity percentage) of *N. oleander* L. extract against intra-macrophagic amastigotes after 24 and 48 hours



DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that extract of *N. oleander* L. has cytotoxic effects on the promastigote and amastigote of *L. major* in a time- and dose-dependent manner. The highest cytotoxicity was caused by 250 µg/ml of the *N. oleander* L. extract after 72 hours. In the present study, we investigated the cytotoxic effect of the IC₅₀ (20 µg/ml) of the extract and a higher dose (80 µg/ml) on *L. major* amastigotes. Similar to promastigotes, the cytotoxic effects on amastigotes were time- and dose-dependent in a way that treatment with 80 µg/ml of the *N. oleander* L. extract caused 55.48% toxicity. A study investigated the effect of a mixture of *N. oleander* L. leaf with *Ricinus communis* oil, *Capsicum spp.* seeds and almond on *L. major* promastigotes. Treated and non-treated promastigotes were injected to laboratory mice and lesions' size and formation time were investigated after seven weeks. The mentioned study reported that the mixture had significant inhibitory effects on the progression of cutaneous lesions in the test group when compared with the control group (19). However, we investigated the cytotoxic effect of the *N. oleander* L. extract alone on *Leishmania* promastigotes and amastigotes. Although several studies have

investigated the cytotoxic effects of *Nerium* on different organisms, there is no data about the effect of *Nerium* extract against other parasites (20, 21). A study reported that 50% cytotoxicity concentration of *N. oleander* L. on herpes simplex virus-1 is 4.73 µg/ml (22, 23). Another study showed that the *N. oleander* L. extract has potent antimicrobial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Bacillus subtilis* but not on *Candida albicans*. Some studies suggested that the antimicrobial activity of the plant could be attributed to the presence of flavonoids (24-27).

CONCLUSION

The *N. oleander* L. extract exerts anti-leishmanial activity on *L. major* promastigotes in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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