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 46 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).

Penta- and tri-avalent 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 cardiotonic, 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 µg/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 (10⁶ 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 µm filters. MTT was added to all wells, and the plate was incubated at 21 °C in dark for 3-5 hours. Then, 100 µL 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)]) ×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 10⁵ 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, 10⁶ stationary-phase promastigotes were added to the wells, and the plate was incubated.
RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the effect of different concentrations of *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 (IC$_{50}$) was 22.21 µg/ml after 24 hours. Treatment with 20 (IC$_{50}$) 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](image-url)

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

| Group     | Control     | Treatment with 20 µg/ml of the extract | Treatment with 80 µg/ml of the extract |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 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                            |

Table 1 - The mean number of intra-macrophagic amastigotes in the treatment and control groups
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 and amastigotes in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Parasitology Laboratory of Zabol University of Medical Sciences for their support.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.
REFERENCES

1. Alvar J, Velez ID, Bern C, Herrero M, Desjeux P, Cano J, et al. Leishmaniasis Worldwide and Global Estimates of Its Incidence. Plos One. 2012; 7(5): e35671. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0035671.

2. Croft SL, Yardley V. Chemotherapy of leishmaniasis. Curr Pharm Design. 2002; 8(4): 319-42.

3. Croft SL, Coombs GH. Leishmaniasis - current chemotherapy and recent advances in the search for novel drugs. Trends Parasitol. 2003; 19(11): 502-8.

4. Arevalo I, Ward B, Miller R, Meng T, Najar E, Alvarez E, et al. Successful Treatment of Drug-Resistant Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Humans by Use of Imiquimod, an Immunomodulator, Clin Infect Dis. 2001;33(11):1847-51.

5. Sen R, Chatterjee M. Plant derived therapeutics for the treatment of Leishmaniasis. Phytomedicine. 2011;18(12):1056-69. doi: 10.1016/j.phymed.2011.03.004.

6. Akosy A, Ozturk M.A. Nerium oleander L as a biomonitor of lead and other heavy metal pollution in Mediterranean environments. Sci Total Environ. 1997; 205(2-3): 145-150.

7. Siddiqui BS, Khatoo N, Begum S, Farooq AD, Qamar K, Bhatti HA, et al. Flavonoid and cardenolide glycosides and a pentacyclic triterpene from the leaves of Nerium oleander and evaluation of cytotoxicity. Phytochemistry. 2012; 77: 238-44. doi: 10.1016/j.phytochem.2012.01.001.

8. Langford SD, Boor PJ. Oleander toxicity: An examination of human and animal toxic exposures. Toxicol. 1996; 100(1):1-13.

9. Siddiqui S, Hafeez F, Begum S, Siddiqui BS. Kaneric Acid, a New Triterpene from the Leaves of Nerium Oleander. J Nat Prod. 1986; 49(6):1086-90. DOI: 10.1021/np50048a019.

10. Zia A, Siddiqui BS, Begum S, Siddiqui S, Suria A. Studies on the constituents of the leaves of Nerium oleander on behavior pattern in mice. J Ethnopharmacol. 1995; 49(1): 33-9.

11. Siddiqui BS, Begum S, Siddiqui S, Lichter W. 2 Cytotoxic Pentacyclic Triterpenoids from Nerium Oleander. Phytochemistry. 1995; 39(1): 171-4.

12. Pathak S, Multani AS, Narayan S, Kumar V, Newman RA. Anvinel (TM), an extract of Nerium oleander, induces cell death in human but not marine cancer cells. Anti-Cancer Drug 2000;11(6):455-63.

13. Begum S, Siddiqui BS, Sultana R, Zia A, Suria A. Bio-active cardenolides from the leaves of Nerium oleander. Phytochemistry 1999; 50(3): 435-8.

14. Nitave SA, Patil VA. Comparative evaluation of antihelminthic activity of Nerium indicum, mill flower extract and punica Granatum, linn peel and seed extract in 1:1 ratio and their phytochemical screening. World J Pharm Pharm Sci. 2014; 3(6): 1438-47.

15. Sylvester PW. Optimization of the tetrazolium dye (MTT) colorimetric assay for cellular growth and viability. Methods Mol Biol. 2011;716:157-68. doi: 10.1007/978-1-61779-012-6_9.

16. Maroufi Y, Ghaffarifar F, Dalimi A, Sharifi Z, Hassan Z. Effect of Cantharidin on Apoptosis of the Leishmania major and on Parasite Load in BALB/c Mice. Research Journal of Parasitology. 2013; 8(1):14-25. DOI: 10.3923/jrps.2013.14.25.

17. Dalimi A, Delavari M, Ghaffarifar F, Sadraei J. In vitro and in vivo antileishmanial effects of aloe-emodin on Leishmania major. J Tradit Complement Med. 2015; 5(2): 96-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcme.2014.11.004.

18. Ghaffarifar F. Leishmania major: in vitro and in vivo anti-leishmanial effect of cantharidin. Exp Parasiitol. 2010; 126(2): 126-9. doi: 10.1016/j.exppara.2010.04.004.

19. Yakhchali M, Ranjbari-Kijandabeh M. Effects of Nerium oleander leaf, Ricinus communis oil, Capsicum spp. seeds, and almond compound on cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania species under laboratory condition and its effect on cutaneous lesion progression in mice. Sci J Kurdistan Univ Med Sci. 2013; 18:13-19.[Persian]

20. Singh S, Singh DK. Molluscicidal activity of Nerium indicum bark. Braz J Med Biol Res 1998; 31(7): 951-4.

21. El-Shazly MM, El-Zayat EM, HermersdÖRfer H. Insecticidal activity, mammalian cytotoxicity and mutagenicity of an ethanolic extract from Nerium oleander (Apocynaceae). Annals of Applied Biology. 2000; 136(2): 153-7.

22. Farahani M. Antiviral Effect Assay of Thymus Kotschyanus and Nerium Oleander on HSV-1 in Vitro. Journal of Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences. 2013; 21(2): 189-96 [Persian].

23. Farahani M. Anti-Herpes Simplex Virus Effect of Camellia sinesis, Echiumamoenum and Nerium oleander. Journal of Applied & Environmental Microbiology. 2014; 2(4): 102-5. DOI: 10.12691/jaem-2-4-3.

24. Uzair A, Bakhit J, Iqbal A, Naveed K, Ali N. In vitro antimicrobial activities of different solvent extracted samples from Iris germinica. Pak J Pharm Sci. 2016;29(1);145.

25. DOI: 10.1007/978-1-4614-0832-4_9.

26. Hussain MA. Gorsi MS. Antimicrobial activity of Nerium oleander Linn. Asian J Plant Sci. 2004; 3(2): 177-80.

27. Derwich E, Benzian Z, Boukhris A. Antibacterial and antimicrobial activity of the essential oil from flowers of Nerium oleander. Electronic Journal of Environmental, Agricultural and Food Chemistry. 2010; 9(6): 1074-84.