Curcuma longa extract protects against 5-fluorouracil-induced oral mucositis in hamsters

Aurigena Antunes de Araújo¹,²,³*, Edna Maria Silva⁴, Cristiane Assunção da Costa Cunha Mafra¹,⁻³, Íris do Céu Clara Costa⁴, Amanda Lanna Andrade Barbalho⁴, Iolanda Augusta Fernandes de Matos⁴, Matheus Araujo dos Santos⁴, Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa Lopes⁴, Caroline Addison Carvalho Xavier de Medeiros⁵,⁻⁶, Luiz Alberto Lira Soares⁷, Janaina Carla Barbosa Machado⁷, Magda Rhayanny Assunção Ferreira⁷, Raimundo Fernandes de Araújo⁸,⁻⁹, Rubens Maribondo do Nascimento¹⁰, Gerlane Coelho Bernardo Guerra²,³,⁵

¹Postgraduate Program in Dentistry Science, UFRN, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ²Postgraduate Program in Pharmaceutical Science, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ³Department of Biophysics and Pharmacology, UFRN, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ⁴Department of Dentistry, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ⁵Postgraduate in Biological Science, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ⁶Postgraduate Program in RENORBIO, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ⁷Postgraduate Program in Pharmaceutical Science/Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Recife, PE, Brazil, ⁸Postgraduate Program in Functional and Structural Biology, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ⁹Department of Morphology, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil, ¹⁰Postgraduate Program in Materials Engineer, Federal University of Rio Grande Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil

Curcumin, contained at Turmeric (Curcuma longa), can exert many beneficial pleiotropic activities in the gastrointestinal tract. This study evaluated the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of C. longa on 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-induced oral mucositis (OM) in hamsters. Phytochemical analysis of crude C. longa extract (CLE) was performed to detect the presence of curcumin by TLC and HPLC. Golden Syrian hamsters were orally pre-treated with CLE (5, 50, or 100mg/kg). Cheek pouch samples were subjected to macroscopic and histopathological evaluation. ELISA was performed to quantify the inflammatory cytokines IL-1β and TNF-α. Superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione (GSH) and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels were assessed by ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy analysis. Behavior analysis was conducted by the open field test. Curcumin content in the CLE was 0.55%±0.0161 (2.84%). The group treated with 5mg/kg CLE showed healing evidence with macroscopic absence of ulceration (p<0.05) and microscopic aspect of re-epithelialization, discrete inflammatory infiltrate and absence of edema. Treatment with 5mg/kg CLE significantly increased GSH levels, and reduced MDA levels and SOD activity (p<0.05), and decreased IL-1β (p<0.05) and TNF-α (p<0.01) levels. A significant reduction in walking distance, ambulation, speed, and rearing was observed for motor activity. Curcumin reduced oxidative stress, inflammation, and motor activity in hamsters with 5-FU-induced OM.

Keywords: 5-fluorouracil. Oral mucositis. Curcumin. Oxidative stress. Inflammation.

*Correspondence: A. A. de Araújo. Departamento de Biofísica e Farmacologia. Centro de Biociências – UFRN. Av. Senador Salgado Filho, S/N, Campus Universitário. Lagoa Nova, 59072-970, Natal, RN, Brasil. Phone/Fax: +55843215-3419. E-mail: aurigena@ufrnet.br. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9264-4695
INTRODUCTION

Mucositis, an inflammatory condition, is one of the most frequent adverse effect of anticancer therapies. The onset of mucositis lesions and duration are thought to be related to treatment factors such as irradiated tissue volume, daily and total doses of radiotherapy and chemotherapy (Al-Ansari et al., 2015; Sonis, 2010). Methotrexate, irinotecan, and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) are chemotherapeutic agents associated with a high prevalence of oral and intestinal mucositis, as well as anorexia, nausea and diarrhea (Boussios et al., 2012).

The epithelium of the oral mucosa suffers most of the damage caused by antineoplastic agents due to its high mitotic activity, especially the non-keratinized mucosa of the lip, buccal mucosa, soft palate and floor of the mouth (Leão, Gomes, Porter, 2007). Oral mucositis (OM) presents as erythematous and ulcerated lesions, associated to a higher risk for local or systemic infectious and to severe pain, which may impair food intake and compromise the quality of life of the oncologic patient (Leão, Gomes, Porter, 2007; Normando et al., 2019; Panghal et al., 2012; Sonis, 2010).

The pathogenesis of OM involves sequential biologic events that include reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation by pro-inflammatory pathways (Sonis, 2010). Clinical management largely relies on symptom management and prevention of complications. Specific therapeutic strategies include antioxidant agents (amifostine and GC4419), low intensity laser/photobiomodulation and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (Al-Ansari et al., 2015; Sonis, 2010). However, these therapies face limitations both in their cost and delivery in specialized health services.

In this sense, the use natural products is deemed as an accessible and more affordable alternative to treat many human diseases, with a growing interest by phytochemical and pharmacological studies on new drugs and herbal medicines (Stanic, 2017). Turmeric (Curcuma longa) is a rhizomatous herb that belongs to the ginger Zingiberaceae family, which is frequently found in the southern and tropical western Asia. Turmeric has been traditionally used as a culinary spice and is also known for its use as medical treatment of illnesses for centuries, especially in India and China (Siviero et al., 2015; Stanic, 2017). Among C. longa compounds, a variety of pharmacological properties is attributed to curcumin (diferuloyl methane), including antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic, anticarcinogenic and hypoglycemic activity (Siviero et al., 2015; Stanic, 2017; Willenbacher et al., 2019).

The protective role of curcumin on chemotherapy-induced toxicity is well-established in the literature. Promising results from preclinical studies support the antibacterial, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of curcumin on OM (Dos Santos Filho et al., 2018; Luer, Trollor, Aebi, 2012; Luer et al., 2011; Schmidt, Curra, 2019), and a recent systematic review reported its clinical effect on reducing pain, erythema intensity, ulceration area, and severity degree of OM in oncologic patients undergoing radio and/or chemotherapy (Normando et al., 2019). In view of the aforementioned evidence, the aim of this study was to evaluate the antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and behavioral effect of C. longa on an in vivo experimental OM model.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plant material

Specie: Curcuma longa L. Family: Zingiberaceae. Crude Curcuma longa L. extract (CLE) (95%, imported from China, lot number of the material/extract: CJB-A-706624, Supplementary information) was obtained from the Companhia da Fórmula handling compounding pharmacy (Natal, RN, Brazil). The certification of the analysis for use was performed by Iberoquímica Magistral (São Paulo, Brazil). The detailed methods of extraction and the yield of extracts should be clearly indicated in the manuscript.

Botanical origin: Curcuma longa L. (root). Solvents: water and ethanol. The following physicochemical information has been described by the Iberoquímica Magistral: Appearance - fine orange powder with characteristic odor; particle size - 100% passes through 80 mesh; water - 3%, total ash - 1.5%; bulk density 4-60 g/100mL; packed density 60-90 g/100mL; lead - maximum 2 mg/kg; arsenic at most 1mg/kg; cadmium...
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- maximum 1mg/kg; mercury - maximum 1mg/kg
(Supplementary information).

Phytochemical Analysis

Phytochemical profile consisted of using silica gel plates 60F254 (10-12 µm particle size, Macherey-Nagel®) using semi-automated equipment (Linomat V, Camag®) controlled by WinCats® software (Camag®). First, 20 µL of methanolic C. longa crude extract solution (50 µg/mL) and 20 µL of the standard solution (Curcumin; 10 µg/mL) were applied in bands of 10 mm of width and 5 mm space between them. The chromatogram was developed in a twin trough vertical glass chamber (10 cm x 10 cm, Camag®) after saturation (30 min) with the mobile phase chloroform: ethanol: glacial acetic acid (95:5:1, v/v/v). The plate was observed under UV light at 365 nm after drying.

The sample and standard were prepared at the concentration of 0.5 mg/mL ECL, using ethanol as solvent (Cinética®). The homogenization was performed on ultrasound (Ultracleaner 1600A, Unique®) without heating for 30 minutes. Next, aliquots were transferred to 10 mL volumetric flasks and the volume was checked with ethanol 50% (v/v). The sample and standard solutions were subsequently filtered through a PVDF membrane (0.45 µm, Macherey-Nagel®) directly into the vials.

The analyses were carried out in a HPLC (Ultimate 3000, Thermo Fisher Scientific®) equipped with diode array detector (DAD–3000 (RS); Thermo Fisher Scientific®), with a binary pump (HPG3x00RS, Thermo Fisher Scientific®), a degasser and an autosampler with a 20 µL loop (ACC 3000, Thermo Fisher Scientific®). Chromeleon software (Dionex, Thermo Fisher Scientific®) was used for data analysis and processing. The chromatographic separation was performed using a C18 column (250 mm x 4.6 mm i.d., particle size 5 µm, Dionex®) equipped with a pre-column of the (4 mm x 3.9 µm, Phenomenex®) at a temperature of 25 ± 2 °C. Ultrapure water (A) and methanol (B) both acidified with trifluoroacetic acid (0.05%) were used as the mobile phase. The elution gradient was performed as following: 10-20% B (0-10.0 min), 20-25% B (10.0-13.5 min), 25-40% B (13.5-18.0 min), 40-80% B (18.0-25.0 min), 80% B (25.0-30.0 min), 80-10% B (30.0-34.0 min) and 10% B (34.0-36.0 min) at a flow rate of 0.9 mL/min. Wavelengths of 210 nm, 270 nm and 350 nm were used for detection, according to the maximum absorption measured by the detector.

The results in contents were expressed as %m/m of curcumin (Primary Reference Standard - HWI group, purchased from Sigma-Aldrich®).

Experimental Design and Induction of Oral Mucositis

Male Golden (Syrian) Hamster (140-180 grams), aged 8-10 weeks, reproduced and were kept during the experimental period in the Department of Biophysics and Pharmacology, under standard conditions of temperature (22 °C) and light/dark cycle of 12 hours. The animals were housed in individual cages with free access to water and feed. The research project was approved by the UFRN Animal Research Ethics Committee with the number 043.022/2017.

Hamsters were randomized into 09 groups (n=05/group), divided in 03 controls and 06 experimental groups (03 groups treated with CLE but without oral mucositis - CLE NOM; and 03 groups with OM treated with CLE - CLE OM). The three CLE-NOM groups served to control the toxicological and behavioral effects of curcumin without OM, while CLE OM-treated groups underwent all analyzes: toxicological, behavioral, macroscopic, histopathological, and oxidative stress marker dosages and inflammatory cytokine quantification. The control and experimental groups are described in the Table I.

On the 1st and 2nd days of the experiment, the vehicle or CLE at the doses of 5mg/kg, 50 mg/kg and 100mg/kg were orally administered. Thirty minutes after this oral administration, 5-FU was administered intraperitoneally at the dose of 60 mg/kg (first day) and 40 mg/kg (second day). In control groups that did not receive 5-FU, the corresponding saline volume was administered intraperitoneally. On the 3rd day of the experiment, only oral administration of different treatments with vehicle or CLE was performed. On the 4th day of the experiment, gavage and then injury to the buccal mucosa of the “trauma” groups animals (MT or 5FUT/MT or CLE OM treated groups, all doses) was performed. Trauma was induced by a 0.7 x 25 mm blunt needle under anesthesia with 80mg/kg 10%
ketamine, and 10 mg/kg 2% xylazine. From the 5th to the 10th days of the experiment, only daily oral administration of the vehicle or CLE was performed. On the 11th day, the animals were euthanized with thiopental overdose (100 mg/kg) and the buccal mucosa was removed and submitted to the evaluation of malonaldehyde (MDA) and glutathione (GSH) dosage, superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and cytokines quantification. The samples were fixed in formaldehyde for the studies.

**TABLE I** - Description of the control and experimental groups.

| Groups       | Description                                                                 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Control**  |                                                                             |
| N            | Animals without MT and OM and treated with saline solution by gavage.       |
| MT           | Animals without OM submitted to MT and treated with saline solution by gavage. |
| 5FUT/MT      | Animals submitted to MT, treated with saline by gavage, and intraperitoneal injection of 5-FU. |
| **Experimental** |                                                               |
| 5 mg/kg CLE NOM | Animals without oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *Curcuma longa* extract at a dose of 5 mg/kg. |
| 50 mg/kg CLE NOM | Animals without oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *C. longa* extract at a dose of 50 mg/kg. |
| 100 mg/kg CLE NOM | Animals without oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *C. longa* extract at a dose of 100 mg/kg. |
| 5 mg/kg CLE OM | Animals with oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *C. longa* extract at a dose of 5 mg/kg. |
| 50 mg/kg CLE OM | Animals with oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *C. longa* extract at a dose of 50 mg/kg. |
| 100 mg/kg CLE OM | Animals with oral mucositis treated with oral administration of crude *C. longa* extract at a dose of 100 mg/kg. |

N, Normal. MT, Mechanical trauma. 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil. CLE, Crude *Curcuma longa* extract. NOM, normal oral mucosa. OM, Oral mucositis.

**Biochemical analysis**

Serum (n=5/group) was obtained by centrifuging total blood without anticoagulants at 2,500 rpm for 15 min. Serum levels of alanine amino transferase (ALT) and aspartate amino transferase (AST) were determined with standardised diagnostic kits (LABTEST®) and spectrophotometry. For leucocyte counts, 20-μl samples of total blood were combined with 380 μl of Turk solution. Total leucocyte counts per mm³ were determined by standard manual light microscopy procedures (De Souza, Ferreira, 1985).

**Macroscopic analysis**

The animals were euthanized on the 11th day of the experimental model and their buccal mucosa were photographed for macroscopic analysis. The evaluated parameters were the presence and intensity of erythema, hyperemia, hemorrhage, ulcers and abscesses, classified according to standardized scores: Score 0, completely healthy mucosa, without erosion or vasodilation; Score 1, presence of erythema but no evidence of mucosal erosion; Score 2, severe erythema, vasodilation and superficial erosion; Score 3, ulcer formation on one or more faces, but not affecting more than 25% of the surface area of the pouch, severe erythema and vasodilation; Score 4, cumulative ulcer formation of about 50% of the pouch surface area; Score 5, virtually complete ulceration of the pouch mucosa.

**Histopathological analysis**

Histopathological analysis of the buccal mucosa was performed under optical microscopy (x40). The specimens were fixed in 10% buffered formaldehyde solution for 24 hours, and then the samples were embedded in paraffin. Next, 4-μm thick histological sections were cut from the formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) specimens and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (H&E). Microscopic analysis was performed by evaluating inflammatory aspects such as presence and intensity of cell infiltrate, vascular dilation and engorgement, hemorrhage, edema, ulcers and abscesses, classified according to the following
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standardized scores: *Score 0*, epithelium and connective tissue without vasodilation and absent or discrete cellular infiltrate; *Score 1*, mild vascular engorgement; re-epithelialization areas and discrete cellular infiltrate, with higher number of mononuclear leukocytes. *Score 2*, moderate vascular engorgement; hydropic epithelial degeneration (vacuolization); moderate cellular infiltrate, with a predominance of polymorphonuclear leukocytes; *Score 3*: severe vascular engorgement, marked vasodilation, marked cellular infiltrate, with a higher number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes.

**Malonaldehyde Dosage (MDA)**

The content of MDA a product of lipid peroxidation, in the buccal mucosa samples (n=4/group) was measured by the assay previously described (15). Samples were suspended in Trisma 1:5 (w/v) buffer. The material was incubated for 40 minutes at 45 °C in a water bath, centrifuged at 2500 G for 5 minutes at 4 °C; 300 μL was then removed, read at 586 nm, and interpolated in a standard curve. Supernatants were tested for MDA content and placed in microplates. The absorbance of each sample was measured at 586nm. The results are expressed as nanomoles of MDA per gram of tissue.

**Glutathione Dosage (GSH)**

GSH levels were measured to verify antioxidant activity. Briefly, 0.02 M EDTA were added to the prepared mucosal tissue, 4 per group, and stored at -80 °C until use. For GSH determination, the samples were thawed and automatically homogenized for 2 min. Samples were then centrifuged at 3000xg for 15 min at 4°C, then the supernatant (400 μl) was removed, and 800 μl of 0.4 M Tris buffer (pH 8.9) and 20 μl of 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) were added. Absorbance was measured at 420 nm, and results were reported as GSH units per milligram of tissue.

**Estimation of superoxide dismutase (SOD)**

Estimation of SOD was carried out following the assay described (Shirane et al., 2010). A sample of buccal mucosa tissue (100mg) in 1mL of 0.4M phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 minutes. The plates labeled as TEST (0.25mL Methionine, 0.03 mL Riboflavin, 0.01mL NBT, 0.01 mL liver homogenate), STANDARD (0.25mL Methionine, 0.03 mL Riboflavin, 0.01mL NBT, 0.01 mL phosphate buffer) and CONTROL (0.25mL Methionine, 0.03mL Riboflavin, 0.01mL phosphate buffer (pH7.8), 0.01mL liver homogenate) were subjected to illumination for 10 minutes in an illumination chamber lined with aluminum foil, and fitted with a 15W fluorescent lamp. Following illumination, the optical density of all the reaction mixtures were immediately read at 560nm. Enzyme units present in the sample were calculated and expressed as U/mg protein (oral mucosa homogenate).

**Cytokine immunoassays**

Samples of oral mucosa (n=4/group) were homogenized and processed. Briefly, interleukin (IL)-1β (detection range, 62.5–4000 pg/mL; minimum detection limit, 12.5 ng/mL) and tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α (detection range, 62.5–4000 pg/mL; minimum detection limit, 50 ng/ml) levels were determined by commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits (R & D Systems, Minneapolis, MN), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The results were expressed as pg/mL.

**Open Field test**

Open field test was conducted in a detachable crystal acrylic monitoring box with the following dimensions in mm (C x A x P): 500 x 480 x 500 mm. Weight: 17 kg. Supply voltage 127/220 AC, 1A. Bar with 16 infrared sensors. Sensor bar positioning adjustment. Computer connection via USB (Insight, São Paulo, Brazil). Measurement parameters: Total Distance traveled (cm), ambulation score (registered when an animal crossed a line with all four paws resulting in the number of squares traversed), running speed: the mean running speed (cm/s) and rearing or vertical activity: the number of times an animal stood upon its hind legs with forelegs in the air or against the wall.
Statistical analysis

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni’s test was used to compare mean values across groups. Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn’s test was used to compare medians. The statistical analyses were conducted in Prism 5.0 software (GraphPad, La Jolla, CA). A p-value <0.05 indicated a statistically significant difference.

RESULTS

Phytochemical analysis of C. longa

Analysis of Turmeric extract by TLC demonstrated the presence of curcumin (Rf = 0.38), which showed greenish fluorescence when observed under UV light at 365 nm. In addition, other bands of the same color with Rf = 0.15 and 0.25 were also observed in the sample (Figure 1A).

Chromatogram from HPLC analysis at 350 nm showed the presence of curcumin at retention time (Rt) 29.55 min. Curcumin content in the Curcuma longa extract was 0.55 % m/m ± 0.0161 (2.84%). The peak was identified by the retention time, the UV spectra and co-injection of C. longa extract with the standard curcumin (Figure 1B).

Biochemical, macroscopical, and histopathological features

Table II shows the general animal health conditions, data on weight, death count, leukocyte count, AST, and ALT. The results showed death in 2 groups: 5FUT/MT and 50mg/kg CLE OM. There were no significant hepatic changes between groups (p>0.05). There was significant leukocytosis in the 5FUT/MT group (p<0.05).
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Administration of 5-FU followed by MT to the buccal mucosa (5FUT/MT) caused an inflammatory process with the appearance of macroscopic lesions, score of 4.0 (3.0-4.0), severe erythema, vasodilation, and cumulative formation of ulcers in about 50% of the surface area of the jugal mucosa (Figure 2). On the other hand, the preventive effect of CLE on oral mucositis was observed at a dose of 5 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg, scores of 2.0 (0.5-2.75; p<0.05) and 3.0 (2.0-3.0; p<0.05), respectively, when compared to the 5FUT/MT group (Figure 2). These CLE groups showed the presence of severe erythema, vasodilation, and surface erosion, but absence of ulceration in the buccal mucosa of the animals. The 100 mg/kg CLE OM group presented a score of 3.5 (3.0-4.0, p>0.05), and showed severe erythema and vasodilatation with ulcers in one or more faces of the mucosa affecting at least 25–50% of the surface area of the cheek pouch (Figure 2).

Comparison of the histopathological scores revealed a statistical difference between groups (Figure 3). Mucosal tissue from the 5FUT/MT group (Figure 3C) showed marked inflammatory infiltration composed of a mixture of polymorphonuclear and mononuclear cells, associated with vasodilatation, with a score of 3 (2-3). Compared to the 5FUT/MT group, normal control specimens exhibited a significantly lower score (median score = 0, p<0.001) for the studied parameters, since no inflammatory feature was observed (Figure 3A). Animals treated with 5 mg/kg CLE, score of 0.5 (0.5-1, p <0.01), and 50 mg/kg CLE, score of 1.0 (0.5-1.5, p<0.05) (Figure 3D and E, respectively) revealed a significant decrease in the parameters compared to the 5FUT/MT group, presenting mild or absent leukocyte infiltration. The group treated with 100 mg/kg CLE OM (Figure 3F) revealed slight improvement in the analyzed parameters, score of 1.0 (1.0-2.5, p>0.05), but still showed moderate inflammatory infiltration. In summary, macroscopical and histopathological results suggested that CLE improved the lesions of the buccal mucosa of hamsters with 5-FU-induced OM.

**TABLE II - Number of deaths, weight, leukocyte count, AST and ALT values.**

| Groups       | Weight (grams) | Number of deaths / group | Leukocyte count (blood) mm³ | AST  | ALT  |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| N            | 139.66         | 0                        | 6900                       | 62.5 | 43   |
| TM           | 189.25         | 0                        | 6385                       | 74.75| 38.5 |
| 5FUT/TM      | 173            | 1                        | 14050⁽⁽⁾⁾                   | 69.6 | 39.6 |
| CLE OM 5 mg/kg | 171.8         | 0                        | 7533                       | 42.75| 39.57|
| CLE OM 50 mg/kg | 166           | 2                        | 13925                      | 48.5 | 44.17|
| CLE OM 100 mg/kg | 183.8         | 0                        | 18647                      | 62.33| 52.8 |

⁽⁽⁾⁾Statistically significant result (0.05) – (a) compared with N group. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni’s test. ALT, alanine amino transferase. AST, aspartate amino transferase. N, Normal. MT, Mechanical trauma. CLE, Crude Curcuma longa extract. NOM, normal oral mucosa. OM, Oral mucositis.
FIGURE 2 - Macroscopic analysis (n=5/group) of normal group (A), tissue subjected to mechanical trauma group (B), 5FUT/TM group (C), 5 mg/kg CLE (D), 50 mg/kg CLE (E), and 100 mg/kg CLE (F). (*p <0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p<0.001). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni’s test.
In the present study, oxidative stress evaluation revealed a significant reduction in MDA in the CLE OM groups treated with doses of 5 mg/kg (p<0.05), 50 mg/kg (p<0.05) and 100 mg/kg (p<0.001; Figure 4). GSH levels showed a significant difference when comparing 5 mg/kg CLE OM with 5FUT/MT group (p<0.05). Moreover, SOD levels were significantly reduced in the CLE OM treated groups at doses of 5 mg/kg (p<0.05), 50 mg/kg (p<0.05) and 100 mg/kg (p<0.05). In summary, our data indicate an antioxidant effect and prevention of free radical formation, since there was no increase in the antioxidant enzyme SOD, while GSH was maintained at high/unchanged level, and finally there was no significant formation of lipid peroxidation product MDA.

**FIGURE 3** - Histopathological analysis of the buccal mucosa of the hamsters. Normal group showed no mucosal alterations (A). Mechanical trauma (MT) group revealed discrete inflammatory infiltrate (star) (B). The 5FUT/MT group presented many tissue alterations, and intense inflammatory infiltrate (arrowhead). The group treated with CLE at the dose of 5 mg/kg (D) and 50 mg/kg CLE (F) revealed mild to moderate inflammatory infiltrate (arrows). Animals treated with 100 mg/kg CLE showed sparse inflammatory cells (arrows) (E) (H&E; Bars indicate 300μm). (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001). Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn’s test.
Anti-inflammatory activity

In our study, IL-1β levels were significantly lower after treatment with 5mg/kg CLE OM (p<0.05). There was also a significant reduction of TNF-α levels in the CLE OM groups at a dose of 5mg/kg and 50mg/kg CLE and 100 mg/kg CLE groups (n=4/group; *p<0.05, **p< 0.01, ***p<0.001). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni’s test.

Open field evaluation

Analyzing the open field activity data, we have focused on four selected measures assess the activity level which generally reflects locomotor function. These parameters included: total distance traveled, ambulatory movement, speed, and rearing. Animals with reduced locomotor activity were generally less active and therefore travelled shorter distances with reduced ambulatory activity and speed (Figure 5, p<0.05). A significant reduction in ambulatory movement was observed in the 5FUT/MT 100mg/kg CLE (NO/OM group) and in the other CLE OM treated groups at all doses with oral mucositis at T1 compared to the 5FUT/MT group at T1 (p<0.05) (Figure 5).

The open field also provided us information about emotionality. A significant increase in the 5FUT/MT 100mg/kg CLE (NO/OM group) and in the other CLE OM treated groups at all doses with oral mucositis at T1 was found for rearing compared to the 5FUT/MT group at T1 (p<0.05), which indicates a possible reduction of anxiety/fear in the animal.
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DISCUSSION

Curcumin is an important active compound of Turmeric, with many pharmacological effects related to different functional groups in its chemical structure, such as phenolic hydroxyl group. The pleiotropic molecule of curcumin can interact with many molecules inside the cell, including proteins, enzymes, nucleic acids, and carrier molecules (Siviero et al., 2015).

Beneficial properties of curcumin have been investigated in the treatment of a wide variety of diseases, including cancer (Willenbacher et al., 2019) and inflammatory diseases (Funk et al., 2006; Normando et al., 2019; Schmidt, Curra, 2019). A gastroprotective effect against reflux esophagitis and gastric mucosal damage induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and necrotizing agents was also reported (Kwiecien, Magierowski, 2019).

Chemoprotective effects of curcumin on OM have been demonstrated in vitro and in vivo (Dos Santos Filho et al., 2018; Luer, Troller, Aebi, 2012; Luer et al., 2011; Schmidt, Curra, 2019). Moreover, clinical studies have supported that Turmeric topically applied as a gel, as a mouthwash, or in the form of nanomicelle orally administered has significant benefits in preventing and reducing the severity of OM (Charantimath, 2019; Delavarian et al., 2019; Patil et al., 2015; Rao et al., 2014).

Despite the protective properties of curcumin, it has poor bioavailability mostly due to low solubility in water, which has encouraged new strategies investigation to overcome this limitation (Stanic, 2017). In this sense, a recent in vivo study evaluated a topical mucoadhesive formulation of curcumin and showed promising preventive effects on OM in hamsters (Schmidt, Curra, 2019).

Several studies have demonstrated the curcumin potential to improve OM lesions in cancer patients. Rao et al. (2014) findings showed that turmeric gargle delayed and reduced the severity of radiation-induced OM in head and neck cancer patients. Patil et al. (2015) showed that mouthwash with curcumin controlled the signs and
symptoms of OM in 10 cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Charantimath (2019) reported that treatment with curcumin gel significantly decreased erythema and size of the ulcers in oral cancer patients with OM induced by radiochemotherapy, when compared to control. Additionally, a recent clinical trial tested curcumin in the form of nanomicelle in head and neck cancer patients and demonstrated effective results in preventing OM or decreasing its severity (Delavarian et al., 2019).

Jagetia, Rajanikant (2004) found that curcumin pretreatment significantly enhanced wound contraction rate and reduced wound healing time in wounds created on the dorsum of whole-body irradiated mice. Results of Lim et al. (2016) showed that topical application of curcumin improved the wound healing process of oral ulcers in a rabbit model, while Shmidt, Curra (2019) revealed that treatment with a mucoadhesive formulation containing curcuminoid from C. longa extract accelerated healing of 5-FU-induced OM lesions in hamsters, verified by re-epithelialization and a decrease of the inflammatory process clinically and microscopically. Panchatcharam et al. (2006) performed a histopathological examination of cutaneous wounds in rats topically treated by curcumin and found an improvement in epithelialization and wound contraction, as well as a decrease in the lipid peroxides levels, and increase in antioxidant enzymes. The beneficial effect of curcumin in promoting wound healing is thought to occur through augmentation of collagen synthesis and modulation, neovascularization, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties (Jagetia, Rajanikant, 2004; Panchatcharam et al., 2006; Schmidt, Curra, 2019).

The participation of oxidative stress in OM pathogenesis is well-known. The biological sequence of OM begins with direct cell injury mediated by chemotherapy or radiation and evolves as a complex cascade of events described in a five-phase process: initiation, signaling, amplification, ulceration and healing (Sonis, 2010). In the initiation stage, the release of ROS and lipid peroxidation induced by radio or chemotherapy results on direct damage to DNA, which activate many submucosal and epithelial signaling pathways of the next stages (Al-Ansari et al., 2015).

Normal cells use enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidant mechanisms as a protection against oxidative stress (Kesarwala, Krishna, Mitchell, 2016). SOD scavenging activity by turning superoxide radical anion to $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ is part of the enzymatic antioxidant system, known as the first enzymatic line of defense against oxidative stress (Kesarwala, Krishna, Mitchell, 2016; Pisoschi, Pop, 2015). On the other hand, the reduced form of glutathione, GSH, is a low-molecular-mass metabolic compound found within cells, which plays a major role in the “second line of defense” by neutralizing toxic reactive species. GSH acts as effective electron donor, as free thiol groups are oxidized to disulfide bonds (Pisoschi, Pop, 2015).

Our data indicate an antioxidant effect and prevention of free radical formation, since no increase in the antioxidant enzyme SOD was observed, while GSH levels were maintained high/unchanged, and finally there was no significant formation of lipid peroxidation product MDA.

Antioxidant property of curcumin was demonstrated by inhibition of lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes, erythrocyte membranes and brain homogenates (Reddy, Lokesh, 1994). Tawfik, Abouelella, Shahein (2013) reported that curcumin protected mouse liver against the radiation-induced decline in GSH concentration and lipid peroxidation. A protective effect was also demonstrated by curcuminoids from C. longa on 5-FU-induced intestinal mucositis in mice (Bastos et al., 2016; Dos Santos Filho et al., 2016).

Curcumin is capable of scavenging oxygen free radicals such as superoxide anions and hydroxyl radicals, which are important in initiating lipid peroxidation. The phenolic and the methoxy groups on the phenyl ring and the 1,3-diketone system seem to contribute to these scavenger effects (Sreejayan, Rao, 1994). Ak and Gulcin (2008) performed various in vitro antioxidant assays to investigate the antioxidant activity of curcumin, and found that scavenging of reactive radicals and antioxidant activity was associated to H-atom abstraction from the free hydroxyl group.

Chemotherapy and radiotherapy direct damage to the mucosa induced by oxidative stress and the activation of transcription factors, such as nuclear factor kappa B
Curcuma longa extract protects against 5-fluorouracil-induced oral mucositis in hamsters

Curcuma longa extract protects against 5-fluorouracil-induced oral mucositis in hamsters (NF-κB), increases the expression of proinflammatory mediators, such as TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, COX-2 and iNOS. The production of inflammatory markers, together with increased inflammatory infiltrate is responsible for ulceration of the mucosa (Al-Ansari et al., 2015). Cytokines IL-1β and TNF-α are known pro-inflammatory markers that play an important role in amplifying the tissue damage mechanisms involved in 5-FU-induced oral mucositis (Kwon, 2016).

Anti-inflammatory mechanisms induced by curcumin comprise regulation of numerous transcription factors, cytokines, protein kinases, adhesion molecules, redox status, and enzymes (Aggarwal, Harikumar, 2009). Evidence shows that curcumin can inhibit production of inflammatory cytokines by peripheral blood monocytes, as it penetrates into the cytoplasm of cells, accumulating in membranous structures such as plasma membrane, endoplasmic reticulum and nuclear envelope (Jaruga et al., 1998).

In vitro experiments have shown that curcumin can inhibit NF-κB and several pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-α, and also has the potential to shift macrophage polarization towards anti-inflammatory phenotype M2 (Gao et al., 2015; Land et al., 2003). Recently, Yin et al. (2018) demonstrated that curcumin can inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced pro–IL-1β expression and TNF-α production, and further suppress the inflammasome activation by strong inhibition of NOD-like receptor NLRP3 in mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages.

In addition, it is well-known that cancer patients undergoing chemo or radiotherapy are at higher risk of infection because of neutropenia and OM, with this risk being proportional to the severity of mucositis (Panghal et al., 2012). Loss of mucosal integrity followed by microbiological colonization by oral bacteria trigger the host-inflammatory cell responses via activation of NF-κB pathway, with increased release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (Al-Ansari et al., 2015). Curcumin has shown a strong antibacterial effect on oropharyngeal cells in vitro, which is associated to the inhibition of the release of many inflammatory mediators, such as TNF-α, IL-6, IL-8 (Luer, Troller, Aebi, 2012; Luer et al., 2011).

Santos Filho et al. (2018) showed that treatment a mucoadhesive formulation containing curcuminoids from C. longa and Bidens Pilosa L. extract, protected against 5-FU-induced cytotoxicity on an in vitro model based on epithelial cells. This effect was related to the decreased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF, IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-8. Our study corroborates the anti-inflammatory potential of curcumin, which was confirmed by the decreased levels of pro-inflammatory markers such as TNF-α, IL-1β in the buccal mucosa of hamsters after treatment with CLE, as well as the reduction in neutrophils infiltration in the microscopic analysis.

Our findings also draw attention to the effect of curcumin on both motor mobility and emotionality. The open field test presented as a good model of generalized anxiety, since it is sensitive to classical anxiolytics. Curcumin recovered neurochemical abnormalities and single prolonged stress and decreased 5-HT tissue levels in the hippocampus, amygdala, and striatum of rats, indicating anxiolytic-like effects on biochemical and behavioral symptoms associated with anxiety (Lee, Lee, 2018). Variables related to motor activity such as total distance traveled, ambulation and speed were reduced, while the ability to explore the environment by rearing were reduced, possibly indicating reduced anxiety in the animal.

There was a significant reduction in ambulatory movement in the 5FUT/MT 100mg/kg CLE (NO/OM group) and in the other CLE OM treated groups at all doses with oral mucositis at T1 compared to the 5FUT/MT group at T1. A significant increase in the 5FUT/MT 100mg/kg CLE (NO/OM group) and in the other CLE OM treated groups at all doses with oral mucositis at T1 was found for rearing compared to the 5FUT/MT group at T1, which indicates a possible reduction of anxiety/fear in the animal.

The results have shown an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect of curcumin on OM induced by 5-FU in hamsters. In addition, the CLE reduced the locomotory activity with a possible anxiolytic-like effect on the emotionality. These findings add to the perspective for the exploitation of curcumin in the developing therapeutic strategies for OM and other inflammatory conditions in oncology.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was partially financed by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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Received for publication on 09th March 2020
Accepted for publication on 05th October 2020