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 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 µg/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.

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.

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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 under 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 ip.). Groups III and IV were treated with pre-shodhit drug (PSM) and Groups V and VI were treated with...
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 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].

Radial maze
Spatial working memory was studied by 8-arm radial 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.

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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 (0.1 units/ml) were added followed by 15 minutes incubation and the reaction initiated by adding 10 µl acetylcholine 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]:

\[
% \text{ inhibition of } AChE = \frac{[A_{\text{control}}-A_{\text{test}}]}{A_{\text{control}}} \times 100.
\]

Statistical analysis
The statistical analyses were performed using One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnet'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 Dunnet’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 alternation 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   | 1.83±2.85 | 1.16±0.41* | 6.03±1.23 |
| II     | PSM 50    | 57.33±3.77* | 3.33±0.81* | 24.78±10.96* |
| III    | PSM 100   | 64.33±4.63* | 4.16±0.75* | 22.86±11.44* |
| IV     | SM 50     | 50.83±4.31** | 2.16±0.41** | 26.65±11.32 |
| V      | SM 100    | 37.16±3.18 | 2.83±0.75** | 26.71±13.60* |
| VI     | F         | 16.35±2* | 13.9* | 12.00* |

*p<0.05, n=6. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnet’s t-test. Groups II and III are compared with Groups IV and V, 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 | 22.18* |
| 50                    | 77.50±0.26 | 32.49±1.23 | 87.39* |
| 100                   | 83.13±0.42 | 44.17±0.46 | 15.02* |
| 200                   | 86.09±0.19 | 58.40±0.13 | 28.58* |

*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 tatrmine. [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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