

EVALUATION OF PLUMBAGIN AS A POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR MURINE SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI

By

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Abstract

Schistosomiasis still one of the major health problems worldwide, affecting millions of people in economically challenged tropical and subtropical countries of the world. Currently the treatment of schistosomiasis relies on a single anti-parasitic drug praziquantel; however it was found it is not fully effective and the potential for development of resistant to praziquantel has justified the research for new alternative chemotherapies especially from natural sources.

The current study evaluated the anti-parasitic effect of plumbagin against *S. mansoni* infected mice either alone or in combination with praziquantel through, parasitological parameters (worm load, oogram pattern, liver and intestine egg load) and histopathological parameters (granuloma number and diameter). Plumbagin showed a significant reduction in total worm burden ($P < 0.05$), increase in dead eggs in oogram pattern and reduction in tissue ova count. Mean hepatic granulomas number and diameter were decreased with elevation in percentage of degenerated ova, compared to control group. Results were improved when praziquantel was used in combination with plumbagin as no male or coupled worm were detected, no immature ova and highly significant reduction in tissue egg load in liver and intestine ($P < 0.001$) compared to infected control group.

Key words: *Schistosoma mansoni*, Praziquantel, Plumbagin.

Introduction

Nowadays, schistosomiasis is the 3rd most devastating tropical disease globally (after *malaria* and intestinal helminthic parasites) and is a major cause of morbidity and mortality for African Developing Countries especially under privileged communities (Gouveia *et al*, 2019). It affects over 799 million patients mostly children who are at risk of contracting infection (WHO, 2018). Schistosomiasis is potentially life-threatening disease with sever gastrointestinal tract and hepato-splenic system manifestations (Neghina *et al*, 2009), and incriminated as a major risk factor for many types of cancers as hepatic cancer and colorectal cancer (Osada *et al*, 2005).

Praziquantel (PZQ) is the drug of choice for treating all schistosomes and the only available drug documented for control programs (Doenhoff *et al*, 2008). Despite PZQ efficacy against all forms of schistosomes with mild and transient side effects, it has poor efficacy against juvenile forms as well

as metabolism, genotoxicity and mutagenic effect (Vale *et al*, 2017). Besides, massive and exclusive reliance on a single drug raised legitimate concern about schistosome PZQ-resistance (Greenberg, 2013). So, there was an urgent need to develop new safe and effective drugs either acting alone or in combination with PZQ to combat development of resistant schistosomes strains and minimise PZQ drawbacks (El Ridi and Tallima, 2013; Hegazy *et al*, 2018).

The use of herbal products for improving one's health has been increased greatly in recent years. Indian medicinal plants provide a rich source of such products. Thus, there were many increasing efforts to develop new anti-schistosomal drugs mainly from plants sources; as herbs biological active materials without or minimal side effects (Magalhaes *et al*, 2014; Tu *et al*, 2019).

Plumbagin (5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone) is a natural quinonoid compound derived from the roots of many plants, especially sub-scendent shrubs of *Plumbago* spe-

cies and used as a traditional medicine to treat gastrointestinal disorders as anti-flatulence, appetite stimulant and skin diseases (Padhye *et al*, 2012). Besides, plumbagin (PL) has potent anti-oxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-neoplastic effects against various cancer cells (Lorsuannat *et al*, 2013; Tripathi *et al*, 2019). PL is pharmacologically considered safe agents with minimal side effects (Goveia *et al*, 2018).

This study aimed to evaluate the plumbagin effect on *S. mansoni* infected mice by parasitological and histopathological parameters.

Materials and Methods

Experimental design: Eighty male Swiss Albino pathogen-free mice, strain CD1, weighing 18-20gm and 6-8 weeks old were divided into the following groups:

Control groups: GI: (normal control group) mice; neither infected nor treated.

GII: (drug control group) received drugs but not infected were divided into three subgroups: GII-i: received PZQ orally in a dose of 500 mg/kg/day for 2 consecutive days. GII-ii: received PL orally in a dose of 8mg/kg/day for 3 consecutive days for 2 weeks, and GII- iii: received PL orally in a dose of 4mg/kg/ day for 3 consecutive days for 2 weeks and PZQ orally in a dose of 500 mg/kg/day for 1 day as combined therapy.

GIII: (infected control group): infected with Egyptian strain of *S. mansoni* cercariae (60 ± 10 /mouse) by subcutaneous injection.

GIV: received the treatment 6 weeks post-infection and divided into the following 3 subgroups: GIV-i: received PZQ orally as dose of 500mg/kg/day for 2 consecutive days. GIV-ii: received PL orally in a dose of 8mg/ kg/ day for 3 consecutive days for 2 weeks. GIV-iii: received PL orally in a dose of 4mg/kg/day for 3 consecutive days for 2 weeks & PZQ orally in a dose of 500mg/kg/ day for 1 day.

Laboratory bred male, Swiss albino mice of CDI strain, were used. The experimented with animals were dealt with according to the international valid guidelines, Theodor

Bilharz Research institute (TBRI), Egypt. Mice were infected subcutaneously in a dose of 60 ± 10 cercariae/mouse (Peters and Warren, 1969).

Drug administration: Drugs were given 6 weeks post-infection to detect the effect of the drugs on the mature worms as in this period the worms mature and start laying eggs that result in granuloma formation (Doenhoff *et al*, 2008).

Praziquantel (PZQ): Tablets (Distocide®, EIPICO, Egypt) were administered orally as a suspension in 2% Cremophore-El (Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co, St. Louis, MO). The drug was given orally in a dose of 500 mg/kg body weight for two consecutive days (Sabry *et al*, 2004) using esophageal tube

Plumbagin (PL): was purchased from Sigma Aldrich Chemical Company St. Louis, Mo, USA. It was given as 8mg/kg 3 times /week for two weeks (Wei *et al*, 2015).

Scarification & porto-mesenteric perfusion: All mice were sacrificed ten weeks post-infection by decapitation without anesthesia to avoid hepatic shift of worm and separation of copula due to anesthesia paralytic effect on worm musculature.

S. mansoni worm burden: Hepatic and porto-mesenteric vessels were perfused. Then, numbers and sex of the worms (males, females, & couples) were determined (Duvall and Dewitt, 1967). The reduction in numbers of worm after treatment was calculated (Tendler *et al*, 1986).

Oogram pattern: After perfusion, the small intestine of each mouse was separated and transferred to a petri dish. Three fragments of small intestine were cut longitudinally, rinsed in saline, and slightly dried on filter paper. Fragments were examined and percentages of immature, mature, and dead eggs were identified and counted by the categories defined (Pellegrino *et al*, 1962).

Tissue egg load: Number of eggs per gram of tissue was estimated by weighing a piece of liver or small intestine, which was then digested and incubated overnight in 5%KOH and number of eggs/gm intestine and liver

was calculated (Cheever, 1968).

Histopathological study: Liver was removed from all mice, washed by normal saline and plotted with filter paper. Liver specimens were fixed at 10% buffered formalin and embedded in paraffin blocks. The prepared sections were examined by light microscopy using haematoxylin and eosin stains.

Granuloma numbers and diameters in liver sections: Haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained liver sections were examined to count number and measure diameter of hepatic granulomas (Bancroft and Stevens, 1975).

Statistical analysis: Data were collected, tabulated, and analysed by (Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18. Quantitative date was expressed as mean \pm SD (standard deviation). P value was considered significant if was less than 0.05, highly significant if P value was less than 0.001 and non-significant if it was more than 0.05.

Results

Worm burden: PZQ treated group showed highly significant reduction in all worms. Combined therapy (PL and PZQ) showed an extremely significant reduction in male and female worm burdens.

Oogram pattern: PZQ showed significant elevation in the percentage of dead ova, with significant reduction of the percentage of the immature and mature ova compared with infected control group (Tab. 2).

Hepatic tissue egg load: There was a reduction in ova count in hepatic tissue of the infected treated groups; PZQ, Plumbagin

and combined when compared with infected untreated control group (Fig. 3). The reduction in hepatic tissue egg load in PZQ, Plumbagin and combined infected treated mice 6 weeks post-infection was 81.25%, 80.6% & 90.9%), respectively compared with infected controls with highly significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Intestinal tissue egg load: There was a reduction in ova count in intestinal tissue of the infected treated groups; PZQ, Plumbagin and combined when compared with infected control group. Reduction in intestinal tissue egg load in PZQ, Plumbagin and combined infected treated groups was, (79.7%, 75% & 91.9%) respectively compared with infected untreated control group with high significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Stained liver sections showed reduction in mean granuloma number in PZQ, Plumbagin and combined infected treated groups was (66%, 62.5% & 88%) respectively with high significant difference ($P < 0.001$) compared with infected untreated group. The reduction in mean granuloma diameter in PZQ, Plumbagin and combined infected treated groups was (30%, 23% & 32.5%), respectively with statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$) compared with infected control group.

The reduction in hepatic granuloma number and diameter in combined treated group was higher than PZQ treated group (Tab. 4).

The details were given in tables (1, 2, 3 & 4) and figures (1, 2, 3, 4 & 5).

Table 1: Effect of PZQ, PL & combined on mean male, female & coupled burden & reduction compared to infected control

group Infected mice	Male (MWB)	Red (%)	Female (FWB)	Red (%)	Couples (CWB)	Red (%)	Total (TWB)	Red (%)
Control	2.43 \pm 2.13	----	1.88 \pm 0.72	---	3.14 \pm 1.68	----	9.43 \pm 1.99	----
PZQ treated	0.36 \pm 0.11	85.18	0.4 \pm 0.15	78.72	0.18 \pm 0.02	94.26	1.12 \pm 0.3	88.12
PL treated	0.71 \pm 1.01*	70.78	0.6 \pm 0.04	68.08	0.29 \pm 0.49***	90.8	1.89 \pm 2.03	79.96
PL+PZQ treated	0 ***	100	0.14 \pm 0.38***	92.5	0	100	0.14 \pm .38***	98.5

*Significant difference from infected control ($P < 0.05$). ***Significant difference from infected control ($P < 0.001$).

Table 2: Egg stages% (immature, mature and dead) in PZQ, PL & both compared to infected controls.

Infected mice	Parameters			% Egg developmental stages		
				Immature ova%	Mature ova%	Dead ova%
Infected control				47.5	44.43	8.7
PZQ treated				1.8***	5.5***	92.7***
PL treated				22.5*	35*	42.5*
PL+PZQ treated				0***	5.43***	94.57***

Table 3: Reduction of tissue egg load in mice treated with PZQ, PL, and both comparison to infected controls

Parameters Infected mice	Liver	Red (%)	Intestine	Red (%)
Infected control	39888.9±3892		29333.33±2619.37	
PZQ treated	6777.78±109.72***	83	5944.44±917.93***	79
PL treated	7750±1058.04***	80.75	7333.33±950.15***	75
PL+PZQ treated	3638.778±1889.75***	91	2388.89±727.61***	91.9

Red (%):percent of egg reduction.

Table 4: Reduction of mean hepatic granuloma number & diameter in *S. mansoni* infected mice treated with PZQ, PL & both.

Parameters Infected mice	% Reduction in granuloma number	% Reduction in Granuloma diameter
ZQ treated	66.31%	29.92%
PL treated	62.59%	23.13%
PL+PZQ treated	88.18%	32.6%

Discussion

Praziquantel becomes a less potent drug (Fakahany *et al*, 2014). Consequently, the parasites that escaped the first treatment and matured after it are also responsible for recorded cases of PZQ failure, and therapeutic effect on them may be achieved by a second treatment with PZQ with more drug side effects (El-Feky *et al*, 2015), with development parasite resistance against PZQ (Tawfeek *et al*, 2019). Plumbagin exhibits many highly potent biological activities as an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antibacterial and antifungal agents (Padhye *et al*, 2012), as well as its capable of inhibiting the drug efflux mechanism in drug-resistant bacteria, thereby allowing intracellular accumulation of potent drug molecules, also induces oxidative stress in parasites (Lorsuwanarat *et al*, 2013).

The present study showed a strong impetus of the *in vivo* Plumbagin anti-schistosomal activity and enhanced praziquantel activity by combination to treat schistosomiasis.

The present parasitological results of infected mice treated with PZQ showed highly significant reduction in male, female, couples and total worm burden. Although, PL when used in treatment showed significant reduction in male, female, couples and total worms indicating that PL negatively affected male and couples more than females that could be due to disturbance of adult worm tegument, which in schistosomes is a vital target to resist drugs due to its exposure to the hosts' fluid of drug used. The anthelmintic nature of the drug was explained by

Zhang and Coultras (2013), through *in vitro* studies reported that this phenomenon was due to damage in males including abnormalities in their tegument and musculature with disturbance in gynaecophoric canal, signifying the decreased efficacy of males in holding the females stable in their canal. The presence of highly folded surface, tubercles, and also the large gynaecophoric canal may be responsible for more drug absorption. Worthwhile, using combined therapy (PZQ & PL) showed more highly significant worm reduction up to 100% in male and couples while only few females were detected. This result highlights the expectation of oogram results and tissue egg load in the studied groups. As oogram provides a simple, sensitive, and reliable criterion for the screening of drugs infected control group activity against *S. mansoni*, reduction of im-mature eggs at the oogram pattern indicating an early interruption of egg laying process due to affection of female genital system or ova itself (Abdul-Ghani *et al*, 2010).

As to the oogram pattern in infected mice treated with PZQ showed highly significant reduction of immature ova and elevation in percentage of dead ova compared with PL showed significant reduction of percentage immature and mature ova. This reduction in viable egg numbers may be due to death of adult female worms. Also, PL treated mice showed elevation of dead ova when compared with the infected control group. Such changes indicate possible lethal effect of PL on released eggs in the lumen of intestine.

However, when PL combined with PZQ

there were no immature ova detected and highly significant decrease in the mature ova and elevation of the percentage of dead ova (5.4% and 94.5%), respectively compared with infected untreated control group and the drugs alone, this alterations in the oogram revealed success of combined therapy to interrupt the processes of oviposition and egg development as well as on maturation and survival of eggs trapped in the intestinal mucosa. Thus, combined therapy exhibited an ovicidal activity on eggs already laid in the intestinal wall.

In the present study, PZQ showed high reduction percentage in hepatic and intestinal tissue egg load, which was slightly higher than PL alone compared with infected control. But, combined PL & PZQ had the highest effect in this aspect. The combination of PL & PZQ at lower concentrations translated into potent anti-schistosomal activity that could be attributed to adults death and obstructing the oviposition process by increasing the dead eggs.

The present results agreed with Aly *et al.* (2010) who found that after oral treatment of PZQ at a dose of 500mg/kg body weight for 2 consecutive days a week 6 post-infection, PZQ showed high reduction in worm burden (95.6%). where the oogram pattern showed complete disappearance of all immature ova from the wall of the intestine with reduction in number of mature ova, and significant elevation of dead ova to (95.8%), as well as the hepatic and intestinal tissue egg load (95.7% & 96.4%, respectively).

In the present study; PZQ showed high percentage of reduction in TWB (88.12%), with significant elevation of dead ova (92.7%), compared with the control group, and the hepatic and intestinal tissue egg load (83% & 79 %, respectively). It was worthy to report that tworm reduction percentages in mice infected and treated by PL is the first recorded as no available recorded studies about *in vivo* effect of PL on number of worm load or tissue distribution could be and thus less severe pathogenicity.

Lorsuwannarat *et al.* (2013) found that 91-100% of worms after 24h were killed that went with the present results.

The hydroxynaphthoquinones compounds, including PL, can act as CoQ antagonists by being electrons acceptor in completion with CoQ in anelectron transport chain (Srinivas *et al.*, 2004; Babula *et al.*, 2007). Schistosomes are known to be one of few parasites that produce at least one-third of its energy by aerobic process, using CoQ as electron carriers between respiratory complexes (Masuma *et al.*, 2009). Thus, the PL schistosomicidal action linked to the ability to compete with CoQ in electron transport chain.

Surviving in man, schistosomes are challenged by reactive oxygen species (ROS) gene-rated by different mechanisms in the parasite as well as by activated host immune cells. It has been shown that the parasite at schistosomula stage were killed by host immune cells through an antibody-dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity in which host white cells (e.g., eosinophils) generate ROS (e.g., superoxide anions & hydroxyl radicals) through an oxidative burst to kill the parasites (Loverde,1998). Thus, PL has the schistosomicidal action through generating the ROS (Dzoyem *et al.*, 2007).

Alternatively, there was suggestion that PL may cause cytotoxicity via semi quinone radical production and ROS generation. The increasing of ROS & H₂O₂ thus deplete glutathione reserve by oxidizing GSH to GSSG, thus affecting the parasites' ability to protect themselves from the free radicals (Padhye *et al.*, 2012). Consequently, depletion of GSH reserve might be responsible for their death from PL treatment.

In schistosomiasis granuloma formation & fibrosis is the corner stone of morbidity and mortality (Melo *et al.*, 2011). Zuim *et al.* (2012) reported that the greater the number of eggs and worms the more number of granulomas recorded in tissues. So, in this study, low granulomas in liver indicated decrease in number of eggs in liver.

The present results showed that the PL convergent results with PZQ in reduction of granulomas number and diameter, whereas PZQ & PL combined therapy was superior to each drug alone. This agreed with Shaha *et al.* (2017). These present result may be attributed to its protective effect against liver damage by inhibiting inflammation, cellular infiltration, collagen and cytokine production, This agreed with Wang *et al.* (2016) who reported that PL was a potential therapy for hepatic diseases associated with fibrosis and angiogenesis, hopeful in protecting from advanced serious complications.

Cytokines are important regulators of immune-inflammatory responses and play effective role in regulation of granuloma formation and fibrosis. Hoffmann *et al.* (2002) reported the alteration in T helper cytokine profiles during the formation of granulomatous reaction. The transforming growth factor-beta1 (TGF- β 1) is a fibrosis potentiation Th2 cytokine, also, a good indicator for hepatic fibrosis, via activation and differentiation of Hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) that stimulates the fibroblast proliferation (Mas-sagué, 2012). Wang *et al.* (2016) recorded that PL has anti-fibrotic effect via down-regulation of TGF- β 1. Wei *et al.* (2015) found that PL may be the alternative anti-fibrotic medication due to its hepatoprotective and anti-fibrotic effect shown by improvement of mice general conditions and increased body weight also by reduction of elevated liver enzymes and inflammatory cytokines and attenuation of collagen deposition in liver, as abnormal expressions of collagen markers were lower in the presence of PL.

Conclusion

The present study showed that PL especially when combined with PZQ could improve *S. mansoni* induced liver damage, as it showed extremely reduction of worm burden and significant decrease in the number of intact mature eggs accompanied by increase in number of dead eggs and reduction of the deposited eggs in tissues with decrease in the granuloma number and diameter. It

could be considered as a new therapeutic candidate for treatment of schistosomiasis and provide basis for experimental and clinical trials.

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Explanation of figures

- Fig. 1: Effect of PZQ, PL and combined treated group on worm reduction% (male, female, coupled and total worms).
- Fig. 2: Oogram pattern in *S. mansoni* infected mice treated with PZQ, PL & both compared to infected controls.
- Fig. 3: Reduction of tissue egg% load in *S. mansoni* infected mice treated with PZQ, PL and combined treated groups.
- Fig. 4: Reduction % of hepatic granuloma number and diameter in *S. mansoni* infected mice treated with PZQ, PL & both treated groups.
- Fig. 5: A- Light photomicrograph of a liver section of *S. mansoni*-infected, non-treated mouse showing a large granuloma with a trapped egg, accumulation of inflammatory cells surrounding granuloma with large peripheral zone of Inflammatory cells and disorganization of hepatic strands B- Light photomicrograph of a liver section of PZQ treated mice showing medium sized granuloma with starting ova degeneration and a peripheral zone of Inflammatory cells, with disorganization in hepatic strands. C- Light photomicrograph of a liver of PL treated mice showing granuloma with trapped egg, accumulation of inflammatory cells surrounding the granuloma, with disorganization in the hepatic strands. D- Light photomicrograph of a liver of combined treated *S. mansoni*- infected mice showing a remarkably reduced sized granuloma with complete ova degeneration and less inflammatory cells (H& E, X200).



