Anxiolytic potential of astaxanthin on experimental animal model

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ABSTRACT

Background: Astaxanthin is a naturally occurring carotenoid found in nature primarily in marine organisms. Carotenoids are well known for their therapeutic benefits in the aging process and various diseases, because of their antioxidant properties. Additionally, astaxanthin has well-documented anti-inflammatory and immune-stimulating effects. It is a known fact that oxidative stress is associated with depression, anxiety, and related psychiatric disorders. Astaxanthin may also reduce oxidative stress in the nervous system, reducing the risk of neurodegenerative diseases. Although astaxanthin has the ability to cross the blood–brain barrier and has a beneficial effect on the CNS, the effects of astaxanthin on anxiety and depression have not been reported.

Methods: In this study, to investigate the effects of astaxanthin on anxiety, we performed some behavioural tests including elevated plus maze test, hole-board test, light/dark exploration test.

Results: In elevated plus maze test the time spent in the closed arm by astaxanthin treated rats was significantly (P <0.05) decreased as compared to control. The number of readings in both the arms was significantly (P <0.05) increased in astaxanthin treated rats as compared to control. In hole board apparatus, it showed anxiolytic response by significantly reduced the number of head poking. Increased number of entries in the bright side and decrease of time spent by the animal in dark side were observed in the light/dark exploration test.

Conclusions: The present study indicates that Astaxanthin produces anxiolytic response at the dose of 3 mg/kg on experimental animal model.

Keywords: Astaxanthin, Diazepam, Anxiety

INTRODUCTION

Astaxanthin is a naturally occurring carotenoid found in nature primarily in marine organisms. Carotenoids are well known for their therapeutic benefits in the aging process and various diseases, because of their antioxidant properties. Additionally, astaxanthin has well-documented anti-inflammatory and immune-stimulating effects. It has the ability to be located either inside the phospholipid membrane or at the membrane surface and to cross the blood–brain barrier in rodents. In the central nervous system (CNS), astaxanthin has been reported to protect against ischemia/reperfusion-induced neurodegeneration in rats, and affects cognitive functioning in humans. Strong antioxidant property of astaxanthin is responsible for the hosting of beneficial effects in human including decreasing oxidative DNA damage, decreasing biomarkers of inflammation, positive effects on lipid profile, boosting of immunity and improvement in cognition. Apart from this, astaxanthin also showed improved memory performance in mice and protection of nerve cells against oxidative stress in various in-vitro studies. Certain CNS disorders such as anxiety and depression in humans have been shown to have multifactorial causes and one of the cause could be the oxidative stress. As we all know that oxidative stress is associated with depression, anxiety, and related psychiatric disorders. Astaxanthin may also reduce oxidative stress in the nervous system, reducing the risk of neurodegenerative diseases. Although astaxanthin has the ability to cross the blood–brain barrier and has a beneficial effect on the CNS, the effects of astaxanthin on anxiety have not been reported. In this study, we investigated the effects of astaxanthin as an adjuvant in addition to standard drug on anxiety in rat models.
METHODS

Animals

Four-week-old male rats, weighing 150–250 g, were used in this study. The animals were obtained from animal house of Peoples College of Medical Science/Research Centre Bhopal. All procedures relating to animal care and treatment conformed to the animal care guidelines of the Animal Experiment Committee.

All efforts were made to minimize both suffering and the number of animals used. The animals were housed at 24 ± 2 °C under a 12 h light-dark cycle (lights on from 8:00 to 20:00) and had ad libitum access to food and water. Behavioral experiments were performed between 10:00 and 16:00.

Administration of astaxanthin

Astaxanthin obtained from MyNutraMart, Bangalore and mixed with wheat flour. In evaluation of antianxiety-like behaviours, astaxanthin was orally administrated at the dose of 3mg/kg/day for 15 days. 1 h after the last administration, the animals was subjected to the experiment.

Animals were divided into 3 groups of 6 animals each. Three groups made for each test were control group, standard drug group and standard drug with astaxanthin group. Tests performed for anxiety studies were elevated plus maze, Hole board test and light/dark exploration test.

Elevated plus maze

The elevates plus maze consisted of two opposite arms (50 cm × 10 cm) crossed with two opposite enclosed arms of the same dimension with 40 cm high walls. The arms were connected with a central square (10 cm × 10 cm) to give the apparatus a plus sign appearance.12 The maze was kept elevated 50 cm above the floor in a dimly-lit room. The rats were individually placed on the central square of the plus maze facing on enclosed arm. The time spent and numbers of entries made by the rats, during the next 5 min, on open and enclosed arms were recorded. An arm entry was defined when all the four limbs were on the arm.

Hole board test

The hole board apparatus consisted of a wooden box (40 × 40 × 25 cm³) with 16 holes (each of diameter 3 cm) evenly distributed on the base of box.13 The apparatus was elevated to the height of 25 cm. Rats were treated with Astaxanthin 3 mg/kg before they were placed in the apparatus. The head-dipping duration and head-dipping counts during a 5 min period were recorded.14

Light/dark exploration test

Light-dark box (40cm ×20cm ×20cm) consists of two parts, the light-compartment and the dark compartment with a volume ratio of 3:1. The box consists of a hole (5cm×5cm) in the bottom of the clapboard between the two compartments. A 60-W incandescent bulb above provided illumination for the open light compartment and 0 lx for the enclosed dark compartment. During the test the rats were put into the center of the light compartment with their back to dark compartment and then transition behavior over 5 min was observed.15

1. Latency to the first crossing to the dark compartment.
2. Number of crossings between the light and dark area.
3. Total time spent in the illuminated part of the box.
4. Rearing.

Every time before placing each animal, the maze was cleaned with 5% alcohol to eliminate the possible bias due the odour left by the previous animal.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as the means ± S.E.M. Statistical comparisons were made by a Student’s t-test or a one-way ANOVA, with P <0.05 being considered to indicate a statistical significance.

RESULTS

Elevated plus maze

In the elevated plus maze, avoidance of the open arms, an increase in the time spent in the closed arms and a decrease in rearing indicates anxiety.16,17 In the elevated plus maze model, the time spent by astaxanthin treated rats in the open arm was significantly (p <0.05) increased as compared to control. The time spent in the closed arm by astaxanthin treated rats was significantly (p <0.05) decreased as compared to control (Figure 1). The number of readings in both the arms was significantly (p <0.05) increased in astaxanthin treated rats as compared to control.

![Figure 1: Elevated plus maze.](image-url)
Impact of astaxanthin could increase readings compared with significant increase in astaxanthin increase on Light/dark exploration test.

CONCLUSION

The present study indicates that astaxanthin produces anxiolytic response at the dose of 3 mg/kg on experimental animal model.

REFERENCES
