

Evaluation of *in vitro* antileishmanial activity of curcumin and its derivatives "Gallium curcumin, Indium curcumin and Diacethyle curcumin"

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Abstract. – BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Leishmania parasites are intracellular haemoflagellates that infect macrophages of the skin and viscera to produce diseases in their vertebrates hosts. Antileishmania therapy is based on pentavalent antimony compounds which toxicity of these agents and the persistence of side effects are severe. Curcumin was identified to be responsible for most of the biological effects of turmeric. Turmeric plant extracts (curcumin and other derivatives) have anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritis, antioxidant, anti-microbial, antileishmanial, hepato protective, anti-cancer, anti-ulcer and anti diabetic activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Stock solutions of curcumin, indium curcumin, diacetylcurcumin and Gallium curcumin were made up in DMSO. From the each stock solution serial dilutions were made with phosphate buffered saline and 100 µl of each prepared concentration was added to each well of 96-well micro plate. All tests were performed in triplicate. Negative control only received RPMI-1640 medium with a parasite density of 10⁶ parasites /ml and the positive control contained varying concentrations of standard antileishmania compound, Amphotericine B. MTT solution was prepared as 5 mg/ml in RPMI-1640 and 20 µl of this concentration was added to each well. Antileishmania effects of test agents and control were evaluated by using the MTT assay.

RESULTS: Mean growth inhibition of triplicate for each concentration of test agents and control were measured. The IC₅₀ values for curcumin, gallium curcumin [ga (CUR) 3], indium curcumin [in (CUR)3], Diacethyle Curcumin (DAC) and Amphotericine B were 38 µg/ml, 32 µg/ml, 26 µg/ml, 52 µg/ml and 20 µg/ml respectively. Indium curcumin [in (CUR) 3] with IC₅₀ values of 26 µg/ml was more effective than other three test agents against Leishmania. Mean growth inhibition of triplicate for Amphotericine B as control drug, was 20 µg/ml.

CONCLUSIONS: Indium curcumin and Gallium curcumin complex showed more antileishmanial

activity than curcumin and diacetylcurcumin and could be suitable candidates for further investigations.

Key Words:

Leishmania parasites, Curcumin, antileishmania.

Introduction

Leishmania species are intracellular parasitic haemoflagellates that infect macrophages of the skin and viscera to produce diseases in their vertebrates hosts. Three major clinical manifestations of Leishmaniasis are recognised: visceral, cutaneous and muco-cutaneous Leishmaniasis¹. Antileishmania therapy is based on pentavalent antimony compounds. The toxicity of these agents and the persistence of side effects are severe, even after modification of the dose level and the duration of treatment². Curcumin is the active ingredient in the herbal remedy and dietary spice turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linn). Curcumin was identified to be responsible for most of the biological effects of turmeric³. *In vitro* curcumin has anti-*Leishmania* activity⁴. Curcumin has got poor bioavailability but is remarkably well tolerated and does not appear to be toxic to animals or humans even at high doses^{5,6}. Anti-*Plasmodium falciparum* and anti- *Leishmania major* effects of curcumin have also been reported⁷. Growth of several bacteria like *Streptococcus*, *Staphylococcus* and *Lactobacillus* could be suppressed by curcumin^{8,9}. The aqueous extract of turmeric rhizomes has reported the antibacterial effects¹⁰. *In vitro* growth of *Helicobacter pylori* can also be prevented by the use of curcumin. Turmeric plant extract (curcumin and other derivatives) have anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritis

ic, antioxidant, anti-microbial, anti-leishmanial, hepato protective, anti-cancer, anti-ulcer and anti diabetic activity¹¹. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the anti-Leishmanial activity of *curcumin*, *indium curcumin*, *diacetyl curcumin*, and *Gallium curcumin* compared with *Amphotericine B*.

Materials and Methods

Parasite Culture and Test Agents

Leishmania major (MRHO/IR/75/ER) promastigotes were cultivated in RPMI-1640 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) and 50 mg/ml Ampicillin (Sigma, Steinheim, Germany). They were grown in bulk at 25°C, culture tubes were centrifuged at 2500 g for 10 min and early log phase promastigotes were collected. The parasites were washed twice with RPMI-1640 (without FCS) and resuspended in the complete medium to achieve a final concentration of 10⁶ parasites/ml. The test was performed in 96-well microtitre plates and each well was filled with 100 µl of culture medium and the plates were incubated at 27°C for 1 h before the test agents addition. The test agents in this study were curcumin, indium curcumin [In(CUR)3], diacetylcurcumin (DAC) and Gallium curcumin [(GA (cur)₃]. Curcumin (Sigma) was purchased and then, DAC, In (CUR)3, and Gallium curcumin were prepared as previously described. Stock solution of the test agents were made up in DM-SO (dimethylsulfoxide; Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) to ensure complete solubilization¹²⁻¹⁵. From the each stock solution of the test agents serial dilutions were made with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and 100 µl of each prepared concentration was added to each well of 96-well Nunc microtiter plate. All tests were performed in triplicate. Negative control only received RPMI-1640 medium with a parasite density of 10⁶ parasites/ml and the positive control contained varying concentrations of standard antileishmania compound, Amphotericine B (Sigma, Steinheim, Germany). MTT (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) solution was prepared as 5 mg/ml in RPMI-1640 without phenol red and filtered through a 0.2 µm filter and 20 µl of this concentration was added to each well and incubated at 25°C for 72 hours. After this incubation period and in order to solving the formazan

crystals, 150 µl of acidic isopropanol was added to each well. The plate was read on an ELISA reader (Biotech, Highland Park, Winooski, VT, USA) using 540 nm as test wavelength and 630 nm as the reference wavelength¹⁵.

Statistical Analysis

Data were recorded and analyzed using SPSS 16.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) and *p* value < 0.05 was considered significant. To compare the effects of different concentrations of the test agents and Amphotericine B as control drug, statistical analysis was performed using the non parametric Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the different curcumin concentrations.

Results

Different concentrations of curcumin, indium curcumin [In(CUR)3], diacetylcurcumin (DAC) and Gallium curcumin [(Ga(cur)₃] were evaluated for their *in vitro* effects against the *Leishmania major* promastigotes. Mean growth inhibition of triplicate for each concentration of test agents and control were measured. The characterization of leishmanicidal activity of curcumin and its derivatives as test agents and Amphotericine B as standard drug is summarized in Table I. The IC₅₀ values for curcumin, gallium curcumin [Ga(CUR)3], indium curcumin [In(CUR)3], Diacethyle Curcumin (DAC) and Amphotericine B were 38, 32, 26, 52 and 20 µg/ml respectively.

Discussion

Antileishmania therapy is based on pentavalent antimony compounds. The toxicity of these agents and the persistence of side effects are severe, even after modification of the dose level

Table I. Anti-leishmanial activity of curcumin and its derivatives.

Agents	Cytotoxicity µg/ml (IC ₅₀)
Curcumin	38
Gallium Curcumin [Ga(CUR)3]	32
Indium Curcumin [In(CUR)3]	26
Diacethyle Curcumin (DAC)	52
Amphotericine B	20

and the duration of treatment^{16,17}. These problem regarding the Leishmaniasis treatment necessitate the continued effort to identify new improved antileishmanial drugs. As shown in Table I, indium curcumin [in (CUR) 3] with IC₅₀ values of 26 µg/ml was more effective than other three test agents against Leishmania promastigotes. The second effective agent against Leishmania was Gallium curcumin [Ga(CUR)₃] with IC₅₀ of 32 µg/ml. Curcumin with IC₅₀ value of 38 µg/ml is the third agent and Diacetyl Curcumin (DAC) with 52 µg/ml is the fourth agent against Leishmania promastigotes. mean growth inhibition of triplicate for Amphotericine B as control drug, was 20 µg/ml.

Conclusions

indium curcumin and Gallium curcumin complex have more anti-Leishmanial activity than curcumin and diacetylcurcumin and could be suitable candidates for further *in vivo* investigations. This results is in accordance with Mohammadi et al study¹² which shows that the Gallium and indium complexes of curcumin had much lower IC₅₀ values of cytotoxicity in mouse lymphoma cells.

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Conflict of Interest

The Authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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