UDC 615.322:615.015 https://doi.org/10.24959/cphj.19.1511

L. V. Derymedvid, L. A. Korang, V. V. Tsyvunin

National University of Pharmacy

THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PSYCHOTROPIC AND NEUROTROPIC PROPERTIES OF *ACORUS CALAMUS* LEAVES

One of the most widespread plants in Ukraine is sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*). *Acorus calamus* leaves possess the pharmacological properties. In recent years there have been data on the neurotropic properties of *Acrous calamus* extracts.

Aim. To determine the effect of *Acorus calamus* leaves on the animal's behavioral responses, anxiety, depression, as well as the muscle tone and the coordination of movements.

Materials and methods. The dealcoholized water-alcohol extract of *Acorus calamus* leaves (conditional name ECL) was obtained by M.S. Yaremenko, a postgraduate student at the Department of Botany of the NUPh under the supervision of prof. T.M. Gontova. The psychotropic and neurotropic properties of the original extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves in the doses of 1 and 5 ml/kg by the behavioral responses of mice in the open field test, manifestations of depression in the tail suspension test, the course of thiopental-induced anesthesia and physical endurance in the forced swim test were studied.

Results. It has been found that the extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves has a dose-dependent effect on the locomotor, orienting-exploratory activity, as well as the muscle tone and the movement coordination of the experimental animals. In the doses of 1 and 5 ml/kg the extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves demonstrated a moderate actoprotective activity. The extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves in the dose of 5 ml/kg showed a moderate analeptic effect. The reference drug Bilobil in a single dose of 100 mg/kg did not show a significant effect on the behavioral responses, manifestations of depression, the course of thiopental-induced anesthesia and physical endurance of mice.

Conclusions. The extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves shows a dose-dependent effect on the animal's behavioral responses, anxiety, depression, as well as the muscle tone and the coordination of movements. The extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves demonstrates a moderate actoprotective activity and a moderate analeptic effect. The data obtained indicate the necessity for further in-depth studies of extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves to create effective drugs based on them for the correction of the central nervous system disorders.

Key words: extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves; psychotropic properties; neurotropic properties; behavioral tests

Л. В. Деримедвідь, Л. А. Коранг, В. В. Цивунін

Національний фармацевтичний університет

Експериментальне дослідження психотропних та нейротропних властивостей листя лепехи звичайної

Однією з найпоширеніших рослин в Україні є лепеха звичайна (*Acorus calamus*). Фармакологічні властивості має і листя лепехи. В останні роки з'явилися дані щодо нейротропних властивостей екстрактів *Acrous calamus*.

Мета дослідження. Визначення впливу листя лепехи звичайної на поведінкові реакції тварини, тривожність, депресію, а також м'язовий тонус і координацію рухів.

Матеріали та методи. Деалкоголізований спиртово-водний екстракт листя лепехи звичайної (*Acorus calamus*) – умовна назва ЕКЛ був отриманий на кафедрі ботаніки НФаУ аспірантом Яременко М. С. під керівництвом проф. Гонтової Т. М. Досліджені психотропні та нейротропні властивості оригінального екстракту листя лепехи звичайної (*Acorus calamus*) в дозах 1 та 5 мл/кг за впливом на поведінкові реакції мишей у тесті відкритого поля, прояви депресивності в іммобілізаційному тесті, перебіг тіопенталового наркозу та фізичну витривалість у тесті «плавання з навантаженням».

Результати. Встановлено, що екстракт листя лепехи звичайної проявляє дозозалежний вплив на локомоторну, орієнтовно-дослідницьку активність, а також на м'язовий тонус та координацію рухів піддослідних тварин. У дозах 1 та 5 мл/кг екстракт листя лепехи звичайної виявляє помірну актопротекторну активність. Екстракт листя лепехи звичайної у дозі 5 мл/кг показав помірну аналептичну дію. Препарат порівняння «Білобіл» при одноразовому застосуванні в дозі 100 мг/кг не чинив суттєвого впливу на поведінкові реакції мишей, прояви депресивності, перебіг тіопенталового наркозу та фізичну витривалість.

Висновки. Екстракт листя лепехи звичайної чинить дозозалежний вплив на поведінкові реакції, тривожність, депресивність тварин, а також на м'язовий тонус та координацію рухів. Екстракт листя лепехи звичайної виявляє помірну актопротекторну та аналептичну активність. Отримані дані свідчать про потребу подальших поглиблених досліджень екстрактів листя лепехи звичайної для створення на її основі ефективних препаратів для корекції порушень функції нервової системи.

Ключові слова: екстракт листя лепехи звичайної; психотропні властивості; нейротропні властивості; поведінкові тести

Л. В. Деримедведь, Л. А. Коранг, В. В. Цывунин

Национальный фармацевтический университет

Экспериментальное изучение психотропных и нейротропных свойств листьев аира обыкновенного

Одним из самых распространенных растений в Украине является аир обыкновенный (*Acorus calamus*). Фармакологические свойства имеют и листья аира. В последние годы появились данные об нейротропных свойствах экстрактов *Acrous calamus*.

Цель исследования. Определение влияния листьев аира обыкновенного на поведенческие реакции животного, тревожность, депрессию, а также мышечный тонус и координацию движений.

Материалы и методы. Деалкоголизированный спиртово-водный экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного (*Acorus calamus*) – условное название ЭКЛ был получен на кафедре ботаники НФаУ аспирантом Яременко М. С. под руководством проф. Гонтового Т. М. Исследованы психотропные и нейротропные свойства оригинального экстракта листьев аира обыкновенного (*Acorus calamus*) в дозах 1 и 5 мл/кг по влиянию на поведенческие реакции мышей в тесте открытого поля, проявления депрессивности в иммобилизационном тесте, течение тиопенталового наркоза и физическую выносливость в тесте «плавание с нагрузкой».

Результаты. Установлено, что экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного проявляет дозозависимое влияние на локомоторную, ориентировочно-исследовательскую активность, а также на мышечный тонус и координацию движений подопытных животных. В дозах 1 и 5 мл/кг экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного проявляет умеренную актопротекторную активность. Экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного в дозе 5 мл/кг оказывал умеренное аналептическое действие. Препарат сравнения «Билобил» при однократном применении в дозе 100 мг/кг не показал существенного влияния на поведенческие реакции мышей, проявления депрессивности, течение тиопенталового наркоза и физическую выносливость.

Выводы. Экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного оказывает дозозависимое влияние на поведенческие реакции, тревожность, депрессивность животных, а также на мышечный тонус и координацию движений. Экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного проявляет умеренную актопротекторную и аналептическую активность. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о необходимости дальнейших углубленных исследований экстрактов листьев аира обыкновенного для создания на их основе эффективных препаратов для коррекции нарушений функции нервной системы.

Ключевые слова: экстракт листьев аира обыкновенного; психотропные свойства; нейротропные свойства; поведенческие тесты

One of the most widespread plants in Ukraine is sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) [1]. Since ancient times it has been used in folk medicine as a sedative, analgesic, antispasmodic, diuretic and antimicrobial medicine.

Medicines based on the rhizome of sweet flag are widely used in official medical practice. Biologically active substances of these medicines affecting the endings of taste receptors increase appetite, improve digestion, enhance reflex secretion of the gastric juice, enhance the biliary function of the liver, increase the tone of the gall bladder, and increase diuresis [2]. Water extracts from *Acorus calamus* rhizomes have the tonic, anti-inflammatory, expectorant, choleretic, antispasmodic, anti-ulcer, antibacterial and disinfectant effects.

Acorus calamus leaves possess the pharmacological properties. In recent years, there has been rather interesting information on the neurotropic properties of *Acrous calamus* extracts. In the studies of Hazra et al. the inhibitory role of *Acorus calamus* in iron chloride (III)-induced epileptogenesis in rats was demonstrated. [3]. The components of the rhizomes have the sedative effect and cause a behavior modification [4]. In the studies of Muthuraman A., Singh N., the neuroprotective effect of the saponin-rich *Acorus calamus* L. extract was determined on the model of chronic neuropathic pain caused by squeezing of the gluteal nerve [5].

Clinical studies of the effectiveness of 70 % alcohol extract of *Acorus calamus* in generalized anxiety disorders in humans showed that the use of the extract not only significantly attenuated anxiety disorders, but also significantly ($p<0.001$) reduced the effects of stress and its correlated depression. It indicates the presence of the anxiolytic properties of the extract [6].

Analyzing the literature it was found that the neurotropic properties of the most *Acorus calamus* extracts studied were due to the presence of α- and β-azarones [7]. The latter, in addition to the therapeutic effect, unfortunately, has negative effects, in particular the genotoxic, carcinogenic action (causes hepatocarcinoma, tumors of the small intestine in rats), the mutagenic activity [7, 8].

Due to potential toxicity the use of sweet flag is limited in Europe (MPC 0.1 mg/kg in food and drink). In the USA, the use of the extract from *Acorus calamus* rhizome and the oil in food is prohibited by the FDA [9].

Unfortunately, the uncontrolled harvesting of the raw material and the decrease in the natural range of *Acorus calamus* led to a significant decrease in the stock of sweet flag. A number of foreign researchers indicate a considerable similarity of the qualitative and quantitative composition of biologically active substances of aerial and underground parts of sweet flag, which creates prerequisites for in-depth studies of *Acorus calamus* leaves for their use in medicine and pharmacy [10].

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of *Acorus calamus* leaves on the animal's

behavioral responses, anxiety, depression, as well as the muscle tone and the coordination of movements.

Materials and methods

The dealcoholized water-alcohol extract of *Acorus calamus* leaves (conditional name ECL) was obtained by M. S. Yaremenko, a postgraduate student at the Department of Botany of the NUPh under the supervision of prof. T. M. Gontova. The characteristic property of ECL is the absence of asarone.

The studies were conducted on white random bred non-linear male mice weighing 22-28 g. Animals were kept under standard conditions of the vivarium of the Central Research Laboratory (NUPh) in standard plastic cages with free access to water and food, at a temperature of 19-24 °C, humidity of not more than 50 %, the natural day-night light mode [11].

The experiments were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Laboratory Animals (Strasbourg, 1986), the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Animals against Cruelty" No. 3447-IV of 21.02.2006, Order of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine "On Approval of the Order of carrying out experiments, experiments on animals by scientific institutions" No. 249 of 01.03.2012.

ECL was administered intragastrically in two doses (1 and 5 ml/kg) once 60 min before the tests. Control animals received intragastrically purified water in the same volume (0.1 ml per 10 g of the body weight). The reference drug was Bilobil (KRKA, Slovenia) – a standardized dry extract of *Gingko biloba* leaves in the dose of 100 mg/kg, it was dissolved in water and administered in a similar manner [12].

The effect of ECL on the locomotor activity, orienting-exploratory activity, as well as on the emotional state was studied using the standard open field test [12, 13]. After being in a dark cell for 5–6 min, a mouse was placed in the center of the platform and the countdown began. Within 3 min of being in the field, the locomotor activity of the animal was estimated by the number of squares crossed, the orienting-exploratory activity – by the number of upright postures and the holes studied, as well as the emotional state and its vegetative support by the number of fecal boli, urinations and acts of grooming [12, 14].

The effect of ECL on the muscle tone and the coordination of movements was studied using the rotating rod test [12]. The criterion for assessing the effects of ECL, as well as the reference drug on the muscle tone and the coordination of movements was the number of mice fallen down over a period of time from a standard rod, which rotated at a constant speed of 10 rpm.

The forced swim test was performed at a water temperature of + 21–22 °C using a load of 10 % of the body weight of the mouse attached to the animal tail [14]. The swimming time until the animal was not able to dive out from the water for 10 sec was recorded.

The tail suspension test – the Porsolt's immobilization test – was used to study the antidepressant properties [15]. Mice were fixed to a tripod by the tip of the tail with an adhesive plaster at a distance of 10 cm from the table surface. The duration of immobilization (fixed hanging) was recorded with a stopwatch for 6 min. The number of immobilization episodes was also recorded.

The barbiturate-induced anesthesia in mice was carried out by the thiopental sodium intraperitoneal administration in the dose of 50 mg/kg [12]. The number of animals in the lateral position, the latent period of the lateral position and the lateral position duration were registered.

To assess the statistical significance of the group differences in the results obtained the Student's parametric t-criterion was used in the case of normal distribution, and the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U-criterion was applied in the case of its absence, as well as the Fisher angular transformation (when considering data in an alternative form).

Results and discussion

The results of the open field test are presented in Table 1.

The results of the study showed that using ECL in the dose of 1 ml/kg (hereinafter – ECL_1) significantly increased (compared to the intact control) the number of crossed squares by 1.48 times and 1.34 times when using ECL in the dose of 5 ml/kg (hereinafter – ECL_5). The number of holes studied and upright postures increased significantly by 1.45 and 1.52 times, respectively, when using ECL_1 and by 1.22 times and 1.34 times, respectively, when using ECL_5 (Tab. 1).

In total, the orienting-exploratory activity increased by 1.5 times when using ECL_1 ($p<0.05$) and by 1.25 times when using ECL_5. These data suggest only a reliable stimulating effect of ECL_1 on the locomotor activity and the orienting-exploratory activity of the experimental animals, and a trending stimulating effect of ECL_5 on these indicators. The sum total of indicators of all types of activity the use of ECL_1 showed a significant increase by 1.46 times and an increase by 1.27 times when using ECL_5.

The reference drug Bilobil showed no significant changes in the indicators of the locomotor and orienting-exploratory activity, vegetative reactions compared to the control group.

Thus, the data obtained indicate that there is a reliable effect of the ECLs studied in both doses on

Table 1

Behavior indicators of mice in the open field test under the effect of ECLs and Bilobil, M ± m

Indicator (in 3 minutes)	Control (n = 8)	ECL_1 (n = 8)	ECL_5 (n = 8)	Bilobil (n = 8)
Locomotor activity (squares crossed)	30.88±2.26	46.00±3.89 */#	41.38±4.33 */#	26.13±2.70
Orienting-exploratory activity:				
– holes	26.13±3.69	38.00±4.32 *	32.00±5.33 #	23.25±2.00
– postures	6.63±0.60	10.13±1.06 */#	8.88±1.03 */#	5.75±0.72
– in total	32.75±4.00	49.38±5.38 */#	40.88±5.95 #	29.0±2.41
Vegetative support of emotional reactions:				
– boli	1.88±0.35	1.13±0.30	1.25±0.25	1.5±0.19
– urinations	0.50±0.19	0.38±0.18	0.38±0.18	0.5±0.19
– grooming	0.38±0.18	0.25±0.16	0.38±0.18	0.37±0.18
– in total	2.75±0.41	1.75±0.45	2.00±0.33	2.38±0.42
The sum total of indicators of all types of activity	66.38±6.16	97.13±8.55 */#	84.25±9.92 #	57.50±8.72

Notes:
1) ECL_1 – a water-alcohol extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves, 1 ml/kg;
2) ECL_5 – a water-alcohol extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves, 5 ml/kg;
3) * – significant differences with the control indicator ($p<0.05$);
4) # – significant differences with the indicator of the reference drug ($p<0.05$);
5) n – the number of animals in the group.

Table 2

The indicators of the muscle tone and the coordination of movements in the rotating rod test under the effect of ECLs and Bilobil

Group of animals	Fallen down up to 1 min	Fallen down up to 2 min	Fallen down up to 3 min	Fallen down up to 5 min
Control (n = 8)	2/8 (25 %)	2/8 (25 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	4/8 (50 %)
ECL_1 (n = 8)	2/8 (25 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	5/8 (62.5 %)
ECL_5 (n = 8)	1/8 (12.5 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	4/8 (50 %)
Bilobil (n = 8)	2/8 (25 %)	3/8 (37.5 %)	4/8 (50 %)	4/8 (50 %)

Notes:
1) The numerator is the absolute number of animals fallen down from the rod; the denominator is the total number of animals in the group;
2) * – significant differences with the control indicator ($p<0.05$);
3) # – significant differences with the indicator of the reference drug ($p<0.05$);
4) n – the number of animals in the group.

the locomotor and orienting-exploratory activity, as well as on the emotional state of the experimental animals.

The results of the study of the effect of ECL_1, ECL_5 and the reference drug Bilobil on the muscle tone and the coordination of movements in the rotating rod test are shown in Table 2.

The data obtained indicate that ECL_1, ECL_5 and Bilobil do not exert the muscle relaxant effect and do not cause disturbance in the coordination of movements of the experimental animals.

The next stage of our research was the study of the physical endurance of mice in the forced swim test under the effect of ECL_1, ECL_5 and the reference drug Bilobil (Tab. 3).

Table 3

The effect of ECLs and Bilobil on the physical endurance of mice in the forced swim test, M ± m

Group of animals	Duration of swimming to full exhaustion, sec
Control (n = 8)	86.50±2.86
ECL_1 (n = 8)	100.13±3.16 *
ECL_5 (n = 8)	101.25±4.34 *
Bilobil (n = 8)	92.75±1.46

Notes:
1) * – significant differences with the control indicator ($p<0.05$);
2) n – the number of animals in the group.

Table 4

The indicators of depression behavior of mice in the tail suspension test, M ± m

Indicator	Control (n = 8)	ECL_1 (n = 8)	ECL_5 (n = 8)	Bilobil (n = 8)
The total immobility time, sec	113.8±5.49	79.38±4.74 **/#	91.75±5.34 */#	120.0±4.1
The number of episodes of passive hanging, sec	10.88±0.93	11.38±1.15	10.25±1.29	13.75±0.9
The average duration of one hang, sec	10.81±0.73	7.38±0.69 **/#	9.53±0.79 #	12.35±0.88
The latent period of the first hang-up, sec	52.50±4.54	71.38±4.55 */#	81.75±6.03 */#	54.25±1.43

Notes:
1) * – significant differences with the control indicator (p<0.05);
2) ** – significant differences with the control indicator (p<0.01);
3) # – significant differences with the reference drug (p<0.05);
4) n – the number of animals in the group.

Table 5

The effect of ECLs and Bilobil on the thiopental-induced anesthesia in mice, M ± m

Group of animals	The number of animals with the lateral position	The latent period of the lateral position, min	The lateral position duration, min
Control (n = 8)	8 (100 %)	18.38±1.82	55.00±4.29
ECL_1 (n = 8)	8 (100 %)	25.88±2.07 *	32.75±4.14 **/#
ECL_5 (n = 8)	5 (62.5 %) **/^^/#	24.80±2.27 *	15.38±5.66 **/^/#
Bilobil (n = 8)	8 (100 %)	20.87±1.43	58.25±3.21

Notes:
1) * significant differences with the control indicator (p<0.05);
2) ** – significant differences with the control indicator (p<0.01);
3) ^ – significant differences with ECL_1 indicator (p<0.05);
4) ^^ – significant differences with ECL_5 indicator (p<0.01);
5) # – significant differences with the reference drug (p<0.05);
6) n – the number of animals in the group.

Both ECLs increased the physical endurance of mice in the forced swim test. Against the background of using ECL_1 and ECL_5 the duration of swimming to full exhaustion increased by 15.8 % and 17 %, respectively, compared to the intact control group (Tab. 3).

These data indicate the presence of a moderate actoprotective activity in the extracts studied. At the same time, in this route of administration the reference drug Bilobil did not show any actoprotective activity.

The next stage of our experiments was to study the effect of ECLs on depressive behavior of mice in the tail suspension test (Tab. 4).

It was found that against the background of using ECL_1 and ECL_5 the total immobility time compared to the intact control decreased by 1.43 and 1.24 times, respectively. The average duration of one hang when using ECL_1 decreased significantly by 1.46 times, and while using ECL_5 – by 1.13 times. Compared to the reference drug the average duration of one hang when using ECL_1 significantly decreased by 1.7 times, and when using ECL_5 – by 1.3 times, indicating the different composition of the drugs. The number of episodes of passive hanging did not change significantly.

The latent period of the first hanging on the background of ECL_1 administration increased by 1.35 times, and with the introduction of ECL_5 – by 1.55 times (p<0.05). Therefore, the data obtained are indicative of the presence of the antidepressant effect of ECL_1 and ECL_5. The similar changes were observed in comparison with the reference drug.

The effect of extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves on the course of thiopental-induced anesthesia in mice was also studied. The results of the experiments indicate that both extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves have the stimulating effect on the CNS (Tab. 5).

Thus, under the effect of ECL_1, the latent period of the lateral position compared to the control group decreased by 1.4 times; when using ECL_5 – by 1.34 times. The duration of the lateral position under the effect

of ECL_1 decreased by 1.7 times ($p<0.01$) compared to the control group and by 3.6 times ($p<0.01$) under the effect of ECL_5. Compared to the reference drug ECL_1 reduced the lateral position time by 1.7 times, and ECL_5 – by 3.8 times ($p<0.05$).

Thus, ECL_5 exceeded the effect of ECL_1 by 2.1 times, and the effect of the drug Bilobil by 3.8 times in reducing the anesthetic effect.

The data obtained indicate a possible analeptic action of ECL_5, which may be associated with antagonistic effects with barbiturates. This issue requires further in-depth research.

In our opinion, certain neurotropic properties of extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves are due to their composition – the presence of flavonides (hyperoside, rutin, etc.), phenylpropanoids (ferulic and rosemarinic acids) and other biologically active substances. According to many researchers, all these substances have the antioxidant and cytoprotective properties [16-18].

Thus, the data obtained indicate the necessity for further in-depth studies of extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves to create effective drugs based on them for the correction of the central nervous system disorders.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The effects of the extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves in the doses of 1 and 5 ml/kg on the behavioral reactions of mice in the open field test, manifestations of depression in the tail suspension test, the course of thiopental-induced anesthesia and physical endurance in the forced swim test were studied.

2. The extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves had a dose-dependent effect on the locomotor, orienting-exploratory activity, as well as the emotional state of the experimental animals.

3. The extracts from *Acorus calamus* leaves in the doses of 1 and 5 ml/kg demonstrated a moderate actoprotective activity.

4. The extract from *Acorus calamus* leaves in the dose of 5 ml/kg showed a moderate analeptic effect.

5. The reference drug Bilobil in a single dose of 100 mg/kg did not show a significant effect on the behavioral responses, manifestations of depression, the course of thiopental-induced anesthesia and physical endurance of mice.

Conflict of interests: authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

References

1. Ковальов, В. М. Фармакогнозія з основами біохімії рослин / В. М. Ковальов. – Х. : Прапор, 2000. – 167 с.
2. Сучасна фітотерапія : навч. посіб. / С. В. Гарна, І. М. Владимирова, Н. Б. Бурд та ін. – Х. : Друкарня Мадрид, 2016. – 580 с.
3. Hazra, R. Inhibitory role of Acorus calamus in ferric chloride-induced epileptogenesis in rat / R. Hazra, K. Ray, D. Guha // Hum. Exp. Toxicol. – 2007. – № 26. – С. 947–953. https://doi.org/10.1177/0960327107087791
4. Pattanaik, J. Acorus calamus Linn. : A herbal tonic for central nervous system / J. Pattanaik, Y. Kumar, R. S. Khatri // J. of Sci. and Innovative Res. – 2013. – Vol. 2 (5). – P. 950–954.
5. Muthuraman, A. Neuroprotective effect of saponin rich extract of Acorus calamus L. in rat model of chronic constriction injury (CCI) of sciatic nerve-induced neuropathic pain / A. Muthuraman, N. Singh // J. Ethnopharmacol. 2012. – Vol. 142. – P. 723–731. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2012.05.049
6. A clinical study on the management of generalized anxiety disorder with Vaca (Acorus calamus) / D. Bhattacharyya, N. Lyle, Tapas Kumar Sur et al. // Ind. J. Trad. Knowl. – 2011. – Vol. 10. – P. 668–671.
7. Asarones in Acorus calamus and their acetylcholinesterase inhibition / P. J. Houghton, V. Kumar, R. Govindarajan, P. K. Mukherjee // J. Pharm. Pharmacol. – 2006. – Vol. 2. – P. 52–55.
8. Hepatotoxic potential of asarones: In vitro evaluation of hepatotoxicity and quantitative determination in herbal products. / D. N. Patel, H, K. Ho, L. L. Tan et al. // Frontiers in Pharmacol. –2015. – Vol. 6 (25). – P. 1–13. https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2015.00025
9. PDR for Herbal medicines. – 3rd ed. – Thomson Healthcare, 2004. – P. 147–148.
10. Venskutonis, P. R. Composition of Essential Oil of Sweet Flag (Acorus calamus L.) Leaves at Different Growing Phases / P. R. Venskutonis, A. Dagilyte // J. of Essential Oil Res. – 2003. – Vol. 15, № 5. – P. 313–318. https://doi.org/10.1080/10412905.2003.9698598
11. Доклінічні дослідження лікарських засобів: метод. рек. / за ред. О. В. Стефанова. – К. : ВД «Авіценна», 2001. – 528 с.
12. Руководство по проведению доклинических исследований лекарственных средств. Часть первая. – М. : Гриф и К, 2012. – 944 с.
13. Дослідження психотропних властивостей потенційних рослинних антиконвульсантів / В. В. Цивунін, С. Ю. Штриголь, Б. А. Загинайченко // Фармакол. та лікарська токсикол. – 2014. – № 2 (38). – С. 30–35.
14. Дослідження психотропних властивостей та взаємодії з речовинами пригнічувальної та збуджувальної дії нових олігопептидів, гомологічних первинній амінокислотній послідовності ділянки АКТГ 15-18 / Р. Д. Дейко, С. Ю. Штриголь, А. Н. Прусаков, О. О. Колобов // Укр. біофармац. журн. – 2015. – № 1 (36). – С. 14–20.
15. Behavioral models of depression / R. D. Porsolt, A. Lenegre, J. M. Elliot et al. // Experimental Approaches to Anxiety and Depression. – Chichester New York, 1992. – P. 73–85.
16. Флавоноиды : биохимия, биофизика, медицина / Ю. С. Тараховский, Ю. А. Ким, Б. С. Абдрасилов, Е. Н. Музафаров; отв. ред. Е. И. Маевский. – Пущино : Synchrobook, 2013. – 310 с.
17. Назарова, Л. Е. Исследование цитопротекторной активности кислоты феруловой: автореф. дис. … д-ра фармац. наук: спец. 14.03.06 «Фармакология, клиническая фармакология» / Л. Е. Назарова. – Пятигорск, 2012. – 47 с.
18. Алексеева, Л. И. Розмариновая кислота и антиоксидантная активность *Prunella grandiflora* и *Prunella vulgaris (Lamiaceae)* / Л. И. Алексеева, Е. В. Болотник // Рослинний світ Азіатської Росії. – 2013. – С. 121–125.

References

1. Kovalov, V. M. (2000). *Farmakohnoziia z osnovamy biokhimii roslyn.* Kharkiv: Prapor, 167.
2. Harna, S. V., Vladymyrova, I. M., Burd, N. B., Heorhiiants, V. A., Kotov, A. H., Prokopenko, T. S., Vasylieva, O. A., ... Hlushchenko, A. V. (2016). *Suchasna fitoterapiia. Navchalnyi posibnyk*. Kharkiv: «Drukarnia Madryd», 580.
3. Hazra, R., Ray, K., & Guha, D. (2007). Inhibitory role of Acorus calamus in ferric chloride–induced epileptogenesis in rat. *Human & Experimental Toxicology, 26(12),* 947–953. https://doi.org/10.1177/0960327107087791
4. Pattanaik, J., Kumar, Y., Khatri, R. S. (2013). Acorus calamus Linn.: A herbal tonic for central nervous system. *Journal of Scientific and Innovative Research, 2(5),* 950–954.
5. Muthuraman, A., & Singh, N. (2012). Neuroprotective effect of saponin rich extract of Acorus calamus L. in rat model of chronic constriction injury (CCI) of sciatic nerve-induced neuropathic pain. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 142(3),* 723–731. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2012.05.049
6. Bhattacharyya, D, Sur, T. K., Lyle. N., Jana U, Debnath, P. K. (2011). A clinical study on the management of generalized anxiety disorder with Vaca (Acorus calamus). *Ind J Trad Knowl, 10,* 668–671.
7. Houghton, P. J., Kumar, V., Govindarajan, R., Mukherjee, P. K. (2006). Asarones in Acorus calamus and their acetylcholinesterase inhibition. *J Pharm Pharmacol, 2,* 52–55.
8. Patel, D. N., Ho, H. K., Tan, L. L., Tan, M.-M. B., Zhang, Q., Low, M.-Y., … Koh, H.-L. (2015). Hepatotoxic potential of asarones: in vitro evaluation of hepatotoxicity and quantitative determination in herbal products. *Frontiers in Pharmacology, 6(25),* 1–14. https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2015.00025
9. *PDR for Herbal medicines (3rd ed.).* (2004). Thomson Healthcare, 147–148.
10. Venskutonis, P. R., & Dagilyte, A. (2003). Composition of Essential Oil of Sweet Flag (Acorus calamusL.) *Leaves at Different Growing Phases. Journal of Essential Oil Research, 15(5),* 313–318. https://doi.org/10.1080/10412905.2003.9698598
11. Stefanov, O. V. (Ed.). (2001). *Doklinichni doslidzhennia likarskykh zasobiv (metodychni rekomendatsii).* Kyiv: «Avicena», 528.
12. *Rukovodstvo po provedeniiu doklinicheskikh issledovanii lekarstvennykh sredstv*. (2012). Moscow: Grif i K, 944.
13. Tsyvunin, V. V., Shtryhol, S. Yu., Zahynaichenko, B. A. (2014). *Pharmacology and Drug Toxicology, 2(38),* 30–35.
14. Deiko, R. D., Shtryhol, S. Yu., Prusakov, A. N., Kolobovb, O. O. (2015). *Ukraïns'kij bìofarmacevtičnij žurnal, 1(36),* 14–20.
15. Porsolt, R. D., Lenegre, A., Elliot, J. M. (1992). *Behavioral models of depression. Experimental Approaches to Anxiety and Depression.* Chichester New York, 73–85.
16. Tarakhovskii, Iu. S. Kim, Iu. A., Abdrasilov, B. S., Muzafarov, E. N. (2013). *Flavonoidy: biokhimiia, biofizika, meditcina.* Pushchino: Sunchrobook, 310.
17. Nazarova, L. E. (2012). Issledovanie tcitoprotektornoi aktivnosti kisloty ferulovoi. *Extended abstract of Doctor's thesis*. Pyatigorsk, 47.
18. Alekseeva, L. I., Bolotnik, E. V. (2013). *Rastitelnyi mir aziatskoi Rossii, 1(11),* 121–125.

Information about authors / Відомості про авторів / Сведения об авторах
Derymedvid L. V., Doctor of Medicine (Dr. habil.), professor of the Pharmacology Department, National University of Pharmacy (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5064-6550). E-mail: derimedved67@gmail.com
Деримедвідь Л. В., доктор медичних наук, професор кафедри фармакології, Національний фармацевтичний університет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5064-6550). E-mail: derimedved67@gmail.com
Деримедведь Л. В., доктор медицинских наук, профессор кафедры фармакологии, Национальный фармацевтический университет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5064-6550). E-mail: derimedved67@gmail.com
Korang L. A., postgraduate student of the Pharmacology Department, National University of Pharmacy (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9408-4561). E-mail: ludakorang@gmail.com
Коранг Л. А., аспірант кафедри фармакології, Національний фармацевтичний університет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9408-4561). E-mail: ludakorang@gmail.com
Коранг Л. А., аспирант кафедры фармакологии, Национальный фармацевтический университет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9408-4561). E-mail: ludakorang@gmail.com
Tsyvunin V. V., Candidate of Pharmacy (Ph.D.), teaching assistant of the Department of Pharmacology, National University of Pharmacy (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2980-5035). E-mail: tsyvunin-vad@ukr.net
Цивунін В. В., кандидат фармацевтичних наук, асистент кафедри фармакології, Національний фармацевтичний університет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2980-5035). E-mail: tsyvunin-vad@ukr.net
Цывунин В. В., кандидат фармацевтических наук, ассистент кафедры фармакологии, Национальный фармацевтический университет (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2980-5035). E-mail: tsyvunin-vad@ukr.net
Mailing address: 53, Pushkinskaya str., Kharkiv, 61002, Department of Pharmacology, National University of Pharmacy.
+38 057 706 30 69. E-mail: farmacol@nuph.edu.ua
Адреса для листування: 61002, м. Харків, вул. Пушкінська, 53, кафедра фармакології НФаУ. +38 057 706 30 69.
E-mail: farmacol@nuph.edu.ua
Адрес для переписки: 61002, г. Харьков, ул. Пушкинская, 53, кафедра фармакологии НФаУ. +38 057 706 30 69.
E-mail: farmacol@nuph.edu.ua

Надійшла до редакції 01.10.2019 р.