

Nardostachys jatamansi

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Study of effect of Nardostachys Jatamansi DC rhizomes extract on tolerance induced by morphine in mice and the effectiveness of its coadministration with ketamine

Habibi Asl B.¹, Hagheermadadi M.¹, Asnaashari S.², Delazar A.^{3*}¹ School of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, ² Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences,³ School of Pharmacy and Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

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Objectives: Nardostachys Jatamansi DC has been used in traditional medicines of various countries because of sedative, anticonvulsion and analgesic properties. **Methods:** In this study, first, the rhizome of N. Jatamansi was extracted by hydromethanolic (70%) solvent and then, the presence of valporoates, in total extract, was revealed by GC-MS analysis of its n-Hexane fraction. For studying the effectiveness of N. Jatamansi total extract (NJTE) and its co-administration with ketamine (Ket.) in morphine induced tolerance, different groups of mice received morphine (30mg/kg,ip) , morphine (30mg/kg,ip) + Ket. (25, 50, 75 mg/kg,ip), morphine (30 mg/kg,ip) + NJTE (10,20,30 mg/kg,ip) or morphine (30mg/kg,ip) + Ket. (25 mg/kg,ip) + NJTE (10mg/kg, ip) for four days. Pretreatment was done 30 min before daily morphine administration. Tolerance was assessed by administration of morphine (9mg/kg, ip) and using hot-plate test on fifth day. **Results:** The GC-MS analysis of the n-hexan fraction of total extract led to the identification and quantification of fifteen compounds, the main components were 9-Aristolen-1-alpha-ol (31.1%), Valerenal (31%) and Valerenic acid (26.5%). Pharmacological results showed that Ket. inhibited the development of morphine induced tolerance in the dose dependent manner although the maximum inhibition was observed at the dose of 20 mg/kg of NJTE. Co-administration of both drugs revealed synergistic effect. **Conclusion:** NJTE, Ket. and co-administration of both drugs significantly inhibited the development of morphine induced tolerance.

Key words: Morphine, Ketamin, Nardostachy Jatamansi, Tolerance, GC-MS.

n :
 + (mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg,ip) + (mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg,ip) ,
 (mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg,ip) + (mg/kg,ip) + (mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg,ip)
 n :
 () Valerenal (,) Valerenic acid (,) 9-Aristolen-1-alpha-ol
 mg/kg

*Corresponding Author: Dr Abbas Delazar, Associate Professor,
 School of Pharmacy and Drug Applied Research Center,
 Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tel: 0411-3372253;
 Fax: 0411-3344798; E-mail: delazara@tbzmed.ac.ir

/ n

.Sigma

Shimadzu GC-MS-QP5050A

Heidolph

g

Nardostachys jatamansi

(.)

Down-regulation :

()

() CAMP

Up-regulation ()

G

() (Pkc)

()

n

(.) NMDA

n
GC-MS

n

n

(GC-MS)

(.)

GC-MS

n

DB5

(GABA)

(.)

n

GABA

NMDA

(.)

split ratio

()

HOT-Plate

Cut off

Mean ± SE

HOT-Plate

(ANOVA)

55 ± 2°C HOT-Plate

P < ,

HOT-Plate

(latency time)

n

(tolerance)

(Nist 21 Nist 107 Wily 229)

9-Aristolon-1-alpha.-ol

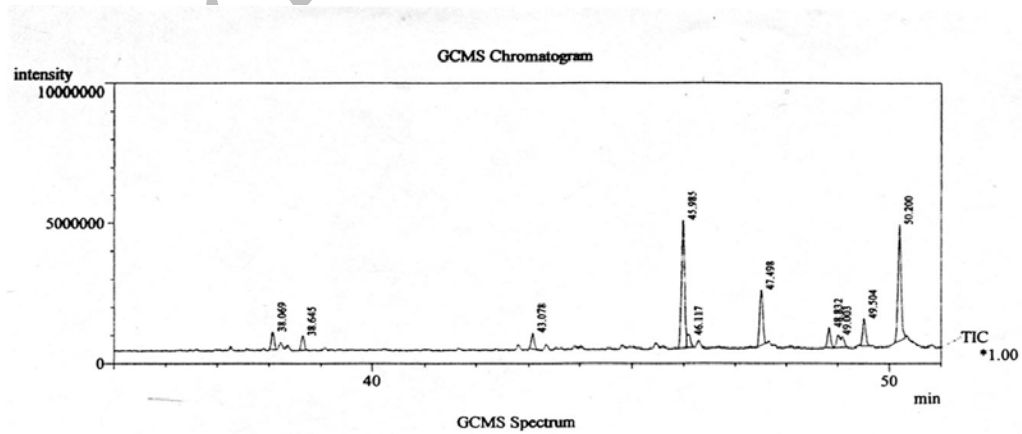
(DMSO+) (+)

(,) Valerenic Acid (Rt=) (,)

+) (+)

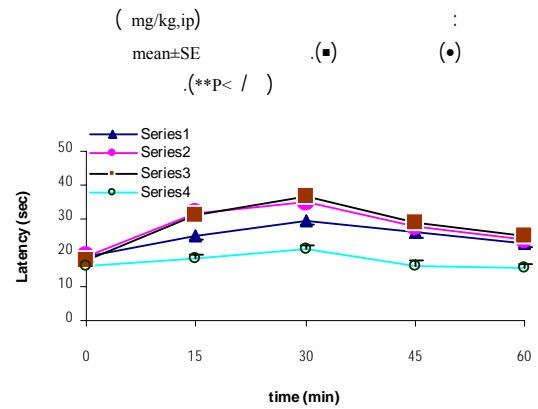
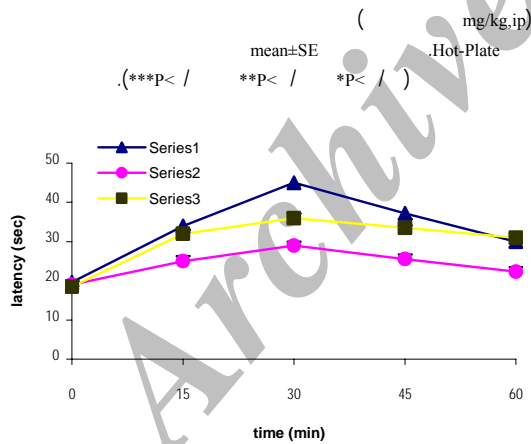
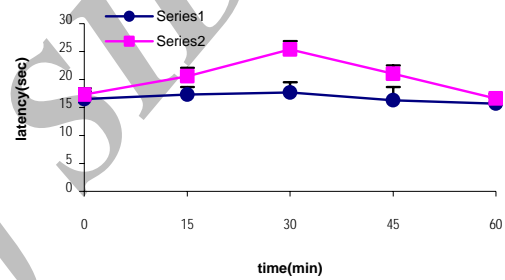
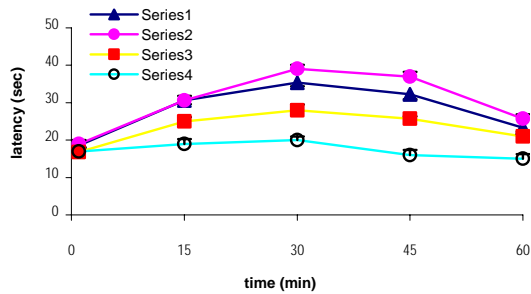
(Rt=) () Valerenal (Rt= ,)

(+ +)



GC-MS

() (ml/kg , ip) +(mg/kg, ip)
 (mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg,ip)
 (mg/kg,ip)
 (mg/kg) mg/kg () (ml/kg,ip)
 (mg/kg) () () (p< /)



mean±SE + (mg/kg,ip) :
 (mg/kg,ip)
 (** p< / * p< /) .

(mg/kg , ip) ()
 (mg/kg)
 (p< /)
 (p< /)

(mg/kg,ip) (mg/kg) GC-MS n

(mg/kg) 9- Valerenic () Valerenal () Aristolen-1-alpha-ol () acid

(mg/kg,ip) Valerenyl acetate

(mg/kg,ip) 4,5 dehydro Isolongifolene Azulene Spathulenol Isoleden

4,6,8 triene Megastigma dihydroionone

1,3-diisopropenyl- 6- methyl Cyclohexene

Valerenal Valerenyl acetate Valerenic acid ()

() GABA

() NMR

() NMDA

(p< /) NMDA ()

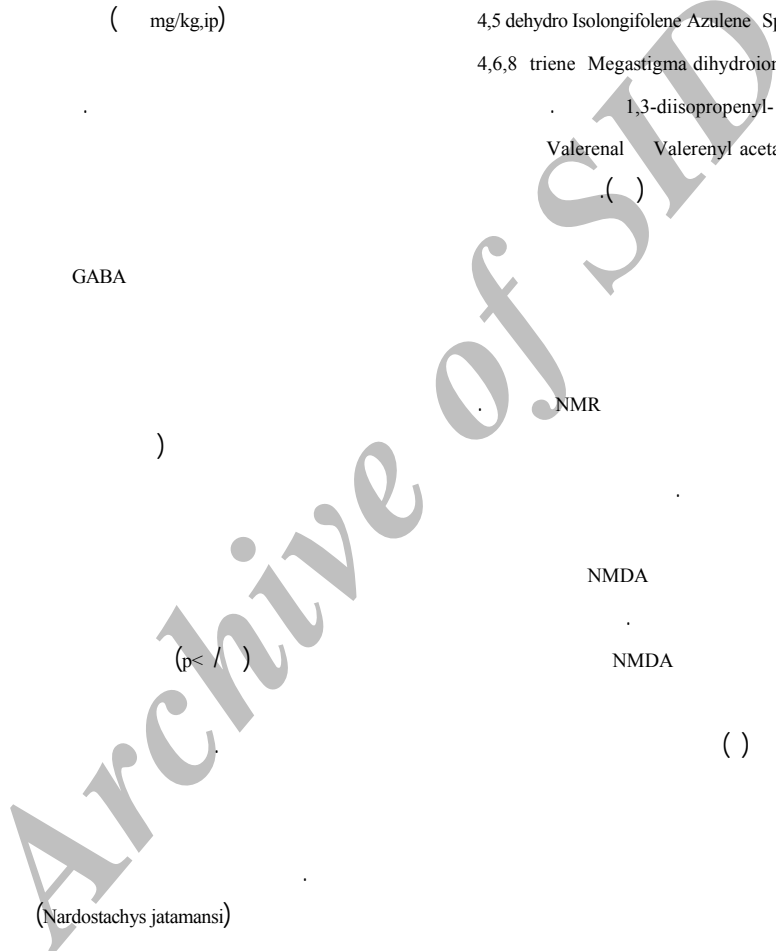
(Nardostachys jatamansi)

(Nardostachys jatamansi)

(mg/kg)

(p< /)

(mg/kg , ip)



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