

*

/ / : // :

Evaluation of the effects of selegiline and amantadine on morphine induced tolerance and dependence in mice

*Habibi Asl B., Parvizpur A., Hassanzadeh K., Mahdikhani M.

Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical sciences

Received: 2005/11/1 , Accepted: 2007/2/18

Objectives: Several studies have indicated that co-administration of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonists could attenuate the development of morphine induced tolerance and dependence in mice. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of selegiline (MAO-B inhibitor and NMDA receptor inhibitor) and amantadine (NMDA receptor antagonist and Dopaminergic system activator) or their co administration on tolerance (to analgesic effect) and withdrawal syndrome in mice. **Methods:** In different groups of mice morphine (50 mg/kg, ip) or morphine (50 mg/kg, ip) + selegiline (10, 20, 40 mg/kg, ip) or morphine (50 mg/kg, ip) + amantadine (20, 40, 80 mg/kg, ip) or morphine (50 mg/kg, ip) + amantadine (20 mg/kg, ip) + selegiline (10 mg/kg, ip) was administrated once a day for four days. The drugs (selegiline or amantadine) administered 30 minutes before daily administration of morphine (50 mg/kg, ip). Tolerance was assessed by administration of morphine (9 mg/kg, ip) and using hot plate test on fifth day. To investigate the withdrawal symptoms (jumping and standing on feet) in different groups morphine (50 mg/kg, ip) injected for 4 days. In the forth day half hour after the last injection, different doses of selegiline, amantadine or their co-administration were injected and after 1.5 hour later naloxone (5 mg/kg, ip) was injected and immediatly the withdrawal symptoms were detected during 30 minutes. **Results:** The results showed that different doses of amantadine, increased the tolerance to analgesic effects of morphine significantly ($P < 0.001$), withdrawal syndroms in the doses of 40 & 80 decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$). But selegiline (10, 20, 40 mg/kg, ip) did not have a significant effect on the inhibition of tolerance and withdrawal syndroms. Co administration of selegiline and amantadine didn't decrease the tolerance to morphine in hot plate test significantly. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that, Probably amantadine in this study has a mechanism of activation of dopaminergic system in the administered doses. On the other hand selegiline potentiated adrenergic system with these doses.

Key words: Morphine, Selegiline, Amantadine, Tolerance, Withdrawal.

(N-methyl-D-aspartate) NMDA
() () (MAO-B)
:
(mg/kg, ip) (mg/kg, ip) (mg/kg, ip)
Hot-plate (mg/kg, ip)
(mg/kg, ip) / . ()
(P<0.001) : . ()
mg/kg, ip) .(P < 0.01) ()
()
:

*Corresponding Author: Dr Bohlool Habibi Asl, Assistant Professor, Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical sciences, Tel: 09143134357; Fax: 0411-3344798; E-mail: habibb_85@yahoo.com

(cut off)

(Tolerance)

()

(mg/kg, ip) + (mg/kg, ip)
(mg/kg, ip) + (mg/kg, ip)
+ (mg/kg, ip) + (mg/kg, ip)

()

(mg/kg, ip) ()

()

(mg/kg, ip) (D N) NMDA

Hot-plate

NMDA

()

NMDA

() ()

(mg/kg, ip) ()

()

(mg/kg, ip) (mg/kg, ip) ()

() () MAO-B

() NMDA

() NMDA

(mg/kg, ip) ()

()

Mean±SE

(POST TEST TUKEY ANOVA)

p<0.05

(mg/kg, ip) :

+ (mg/kg, ip)

()

Hot-plate :

()

± C

(mg/kg, ip)

Hot-plate

()

()

(Latency time)

NMDA

(P<0.01)

() / (mg/kg, ip) :

(mg/kg, ip) (P < 0.01) (mg/kg, ip)

(mg/kg, ip) (P < 0.001) [(mg/kg, ip) + (mg/kg, ip)]

(mg/kg, ip)

(

NMDA

NMAD

()

NMDA

()

(PKC) C

()

()

NMDA

()

(mg / kg , ip) + (mg / kg , ip)

()

(Calcium kalmodolin kinase II)

Hot-plate

()

()

(P<0.01)

()

)

NMDA

(VTA) Ventral tegmental area

(

()

)

NMDA

(

()

()

MAO-B

)

()

()

(mg/kg , ip)

MAO-B

()

6- References:

- 1- Chan S.L., Chou C.C., Wong C.S., Wu C.C. Tao P.L. Study the effect and mechanism of dextromethorphan on preventing the development of morphine tolerance and dependence in rats. *J. Med. Sci*, 2002, 22:171-176.
2. Tokuyama S., Wakabayashi H., Ho I.K. Direct evidence for a role of glutamate in the expression of the opioid withdrawal syndrome. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 1999, 295, 123-9.
3. Gutstein H.B., Akil H., Opioid analgesics. In: Hardman, J.G., Limbard, L.E. (Eds.), *Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 2001, 569– 620.
4. Hughes C.E., Sigmon S.C., Pitts R.C., Dykstra LA. Morphine tolerance as a function of ratio schedule: response requirement or unit price? *J Exp Anal Behav*, 2005, 83:281-96.
5. John T. Williams, MacDonald J. Christie, and Olivier Manzoni Cellular and Synaptic Adaptations Mediating Opioid Dependence. *Physiological Reviews*, 2001, 81: 299-343.
- Jianver M., Donald D., Price and David J. Mechanisms of hyperalgesia and morphine tolerance. *Pain*, 1995, 62: 259-274.
- Elliott K., Kest B., Man A., Kar B., Intarrisi C.E. N-Methyl-D- aspartate (NMDA) receptors, mu and Kappa, Opioids perspective on new analgesic drug development. *Neuropsychopharmacol*, 1997, 13: 326-347.
- Rasmussen K., Fuller R.W., stokton ME perry K.W., Swim ford R.M., Ornestein P.L. NMDA receptor antagonist suppress behaviors but not norpinephrin turnover or locus coeruleus activity induced by opiate withdrawal. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 1991, 117: 9-16.
9. Rang H.P., Dale M.M. Ritter J.M. *Pharmacology, Drug dependence and drug abuse*, 1999, 470-482.
10. Rang H.P., Dale M.M. Ritter J.M. *Drugs used in affective disorders*, In: *Pharmacology*, 4th edition, Edinburgh, UK: Harcourt Publishers Ltd, 2001:550–565.
11. Rang H.P., Dale M.M. Ritter J.M. *Noradrenergic transmission*, In: *Pharmacology*, 4th edition. Edinburgh, UK: Harcourt Publishers Ltd, 2001:139–163.
- 12- Takahata K., Katsuki H., Kobayashi Y., Muraoka S., Yoneda F., Kume T., Kashii S., Honda Y., Akaike A. Protective effects of selegiline and desmethylselegiline against N-methyl-D-aspartate-induced rat retinal damage. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2003, 458:81-9.
13. Niittykoski M., Haapalinna A., Sirvio J. Selegiline reduces N-methyl-D-aspartic acid induced perturbation of neurotransmission but it leaves NMDA receptor dependent long-term potentiation intact in the hippocampus. *J Neural Transm.*, 2003, 110:1225-40.
14. Kraus M.F., Smith G.S., Butters M., Donnell A.J., Dixon E., Yilong C., Marion D. Effects of the dopaminergic agent and NMDA receptor antagonist amantadine on cognitive function, cerebral glucose metabolism and D2 receptor availability in chronic traumatic brain injury: a study using positron emission tomography (PET). *Brain Inj.*, 2005, 1, 19: 471-9.
15. Kos T., Popik P.A. comparison of the predictive therapeutic and undesired side-effects of the NMDA receptor antagonist, memantine, in mice. *Behav Pharmacol.*, 2005, 16: 155-61.

-
16. Boundy V.A., Gold S.J., Messer C.J., Chen J., Son J.H., Joh T.H., Nestler E.J. Regulation of tyrosine hydroxylase promoter activity by chronic morphine in TH9.0-lacZ transgenic mice. *J Neurosci*, 1998, 19: 9989-9995.
 17. Sklair-Tavron L., Shi W.X., Lane S.B., Harris H.W., Bunney B.S., Nestler E.J. Chronic morphine induces visible changes in the morphology of mesolimbic dopamine neurons. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 1996, 93: 11202-11207.
 18. Magyar K., Palfi M., Tabi T., Kalasz H., Szende B., Szoko E. Pharmacological aspects of (-)-deprenyl. *Curr Med Chem.*, 2004, 11:2017-3.
 19. Haberle D., Magyar K., Szoko E. Determination of the norepinephrine level by high-performance liquid chromatography to assess the protective effect of MAO-B inhibitors against DSP-4 toxicity. *J Chromatogr Sci.*, 2002, 40:495-9.

Archive of SID