

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

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# Evaluation of sedative and anxiolytic activities of methanol extract of leaves of *Persicaria hydropiper* in mice

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## Abstract

**Background:** *Persicaria hydropiper* Linn. (Family: Polygonaceae), it grows in damp places and the bank of rivers, canals, lakes, and roadsides of Bangladesh. The leaves of the plant used in traditional medicine to treat insomnia, depression, and neurodegenerative diseases. The objective of this study is to investigate the sedative and anxiolytic activities of the methanol extract of leaves of *Persicaria hydropiper* (MEPH).

**Methods:** The sedative effect of the *P. hydropiper* at the doses of 50, 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg evaluated using the open field, hole cross, rota-rod and thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time test in mice. The anxiolytic activity evaluated using the elevated-plus maze, light-dark box, hole-board and marble-burying test. Sedative and anxiolytic activities compared to diazepam, a positive control. The acute toxicity test also assessed.

**Results:** The neuropharmacological activity of both open field and hole cross tests significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decrease the number of (square and hole) crosses by mice compare to control group. The rota-rod test to evaluate the motor coordination or muscle relaxant significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) increases the number of falling whereas decrease performance time from the rotating rod. In thiopental sodium-induced sleeping test, MEPH causes a decrease in the sleep latency time and significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase the duration of sleeping time. In the elevated plus-maze test, the different parameters (the time spent and the number of entries in open arms; the time spent and the number of entries in close arms) observed. Treatment with MEPH significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase the time spent and the number of entries in open arms comparable to control group. In respect of the light-dark box test, several (latency times, the number of transitions, the time spent in the light and dark compartment) parameters also observed. Mice treated with MEPH significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase the time spent in the light compartment compared to control group. The hole-board tests, MEPH significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decrease the number of head dips, as well as the number of marbles burying, was significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decrease in the marble-burying test showing anxiolytic activity.

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that MEPH has sedative and anxiolytic activities, supporting its uses in traditional medicine. Further studies of the isolation of the active components of *P. hydropiper* and its mechanism of action study strongly recommended before the application in human.

**Keywords:** *Persicaria hydropiper* Linn, Polygonaceae, Sedative, Anxiolytic, Thiopental sodium-induced sleeping test, Neuropharmacological

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## Background

*Persicaria hydropiper* Linn. Delarbre is an ordinary plant of the Polygonaceae family regionally known as “Bishkatali” in Bangladesh. *Persicaria*, a clad in Polygonaceae containing approximately 120 species, grows on the edge of rivers, canals, lakes, and besides the road of tropical and sub-tropical countries of Asia [1]. *P. hydropiper* decoctions are used in the treatment of various ailments including inflammation, dyspepsia, diarrhea, menorrhagia, hemorrhoids, helminthiasis and CNS disorders [2]. The leaves of *P. hydropiper* is used as carminative, astringent, diuretic and significant CNS depressant activities [3]. The leave’s juice has been given for treating various illnesses such as a headache, pain, toothache, gastric ulcer, dysentery, anorexia, and dysmenorrhoea while the roots are used as a CNS depressant and its juice is applied to wounds and skin diseases [4]. In Bangladesh, the Garo tribe uses the leave’s juice for the relief of anxiety and insomnia taken usually as a single dose before sleeping [5]. Tripura another tribe of Bangladesh uses the mixture of crushed *P. hydropiper* leaves for convulsion, insomnia and anxiety [6]. The Hill tract zone of Bangladesh, the crushed plant helps to inhibit insomnia and in Rema Kalenga, the leaves are used for sedation and tranquilizers [7]. The plant has been reported to possess as bitter, tonic, diuretic, carminative and hemostatic properties [8]. Research has been focused on the biological effects of plant’s part, which have been used as cholinesterase inhibitors [9]. It lately has reported that *P. hydropiper* for antioxidant, anticholinesterase activities and its dynamic use for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases [10].

A few compounds such as alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, tannins, saponins and steroids have been isolated from *P. hydropiper*. Flavonoids are able to influence central nervous system activity (CNS) by binding to the benzodiazepine site on the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor resulting in sedation, anxiolytic effects [11]. Several bioactive constituents have also been indicated from *P. hydropiper* with antihyperglycemic [12], antioxidant [13], antinociceptive [8], anti-inflammatory [14], cytotoxicity and anthelmintic activities [2].

It is explicit on the existing knowledge that the genus *P. hydropiper* is affluent in active biologic compounds. Although *P. hydropiper* is widely used an ethnomedicinal plant and deep-drawing phytochemical analysis were conveyed out on it biologics evaluation of *P. hydropiper*. In-vitro neuropharmacological activities of *P. hydropiper* has been performed [15]. On the basis of that evidence, the present study is

focused on *P. hydropiper* leaves exert in sedative and anxiolytic activities on Central Nervous System (CNS) in different models in mice.

## Methods

### Plant material

The plant *P. hydropiper* collected from the Simantobazar road side of Sirajganj district, Bangladesh during August 2014 at the daytime. The plant identified by the experts of Bangladesh National Herbarium at Mirpur in Dhaka (Accession no. DACB 39853) and a voucher specimen deposited at the Pharmacy Department, Stamford University Bangladesh. The date of the investigation done by Bangladesh National Herbarium on 12th August 2014.

### Preparation of the plant extract

The shed dried leaves were ground separately by commercial grinder (Hammer mill) into a fine powder and about 120 g of each powered materials macerated with methanol and occasional shaking in 900 mL methanol in a beaker at  $25 \pm 2$  °C for 72 h and stirred every 18 h using a sterile glass rod. Methanol used for extraction of bioactive compounds from Plants belong to various chemical groups such as alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, and flavonoids, steroid and so on. Methanol has a polarity index of 5.1 and lowers boiling point than other organic solvents. Methanol would give a higher yield compared to other organic solvents. The whole mixtures then underwent a coarse filtration by a piece of clean and white sterilized cotton material. These filtered through Whatman 102 filter paper. The filtrates evaporated under (BC-R 201 Shanghai Biochemical Equipment Co. Ltd.) rotary evaporator. After drying, 20.7 g of dried extract (yield 17.82%) obtained from 120 g of powder. The methanol extract of *P. hydropiper* subjected to the investigations of sedative and anxiolytic activity studies.

### Animals

Adult male Swiss albino mice (20–25 g) collected from the Animal Research Branch of the International Center for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B). The standard environmental condition maintained for mice (temperature:  $25 \pm 2$  °C, humidity: 55–65% and 12 h light/dark cycle). Foods of mice collected from ICDDR, B had given to the mice with water. Mice acclimatized to the laboratory environment over a period of seven days before performing the experiments. No food was given to the animals overnight before the experiments. Every experiment associated with new cohorts of mice. We calculated the average body weight of mice for the experiments. All the

experimental mice treatment followed the Ethical Principles and Guidelines for Scientific Experiments on Animals (1995) formulated by The Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences and the Swiss Academy of Sciences.

#### Treatments

The methanol extract of *P. hydropiper* suspended in 0.9% physiological saline. Diazepam (Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) used as the positive control group for all test. The drugs collected from a local medicine shop. The described experiments used reagents such as methanol (Merck, Germany) and saline water (Opsonin Pharma Ltd. Bangladesh). Test groups of mice treated orally (p. o.) with methanol extract of *P. hydropiper* (0.1 mL/mouse) at the doses of 50, 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg whereas the control group received 0.9% physiological saline (0.1 mL/mouse) by the same routes. The positive control group received diazepam (1 mg/kg) was also administered the intraperitoneal (0.1 mL/mouse) 30 min before the experiments. All the groups received drug and samples via gavages and syringes. All other chemicals and reagents were of analytical grade and high purity.

#### Acute toxicity test

Swiss albino arranged into six test groups and a control group ( $n = 10$ ) within the weight of 20–25 g. 0.9% physiological saline used for the control group (0.1 mL/mouse). The test groups received in 100, 250, 400, 500, 750, and 1000 mg/kg doses of the methanol extract of *P. hydropiper* respectively through the oral route. After gavages, the animals kept in separate cages and allowed for food and water ad libitum. The animal's observations continued for the next 72 h for any abnormal behaviors, allergic symptoms (skin, rash, itching), and mortality [16].

#### Phytochemical screening

Upon conducting standard procedures, preliminary phytochemical screening of MEPH was qualitatively test carried out for the detection of alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, tannins, Saponins and steroids [17].

#### Sedative activity test

##### Open field test

The open field behavioral test is routinely used to conduct both locomotor activities and emotionally in rodents [18]. Animals divided into control, positive control, and test group. The apparatus made by plywood (72 cm × 72 cm × 36 cm). In the board, an open field of half square meter divided into a series of

squares, each alternatively colored (black and white). The floor of open field apparatus made by cardboard which divided into 16 squares (18 cm × 18 cm). This observation was done at room temperature under the lighting condition. The number of squares passed anyway by the animal counted for 3 min started at 0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after oral administration of the test drugs.

##### Hole cross test

The most consistent behavioral change is a hyperemotional response to a novel environment [19]. A partition fixed in the middle of a cage having a size of 30 × 20 × 14 cm<sup>3</sup>. The apparatus made by wooden board. A hole of 3 cm diameter made from a height of 7.5 cm in the center of the cage. Treated mice placed in the center of one side of the cage. Then the number of passages of a mouse through the hole from one compartment to another compartment counted over a period of 3 min at 0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after the administration.

##### Rota-rod test

The motor coordination and performance of each new cohort of the mouse was evaluated 30 min after oral treatment of MEPH in a rota-rod apparatus. Mice were placed on a horizontal wooden rod rotating at a speed of 20 rpm. The selected animals divided into six groups ( $n = 10$ ). The mice trained before the experiment for 180 s on rota-rod. The test groups received MEPH orally whereas the control group received 0.9% physiological saline. Animals in the positive control group received diazepam (1 mg/kg). The animals placed in rotating bar 2.5 cm in diameter and 25 cm height from the floor. Each mice observation time was 180 s which considers as performance time and failed more than once to remain on the rota-rod considered as passed the test [20].

##### Thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time test

The animals were randomly divided into control, positive control and test groups consisting of ten mice each group [18]. The test groups received MEPH orally whereas the control group received 0.9% physiological saline. Animals in the positive control group received diazepam (1 mg/kg). 30 min later, thiopental sodium (40 mg/kg, i.p.) was administered to each mouse to induce sleep. The animals were observed for the latent period (time between Thiopental sodium administrations to loss of righting reflex) and duration of sleep (the time between the loss and recovery of righting reflex).

**Table 1** Preliminary qualitative phytochemical screening of MEPH

Phytochemical constituents	Tests	Inferences
Alkaloids	Mayer's test	+
	Dragendorff's test	+
Flavonoids	Lead acetate test	+
	Molisch's test	+
Carbohydrates	Fehling's test	+
	Modified borntreger's test	+
Tannins	Gelatin test	+
Saponins	Frothing test	+
	Foam test	+
Steroids	Liebermann burchard's test	+

Key: + present

**Anxiolytic activity test**

**Elevated plus-maze test**

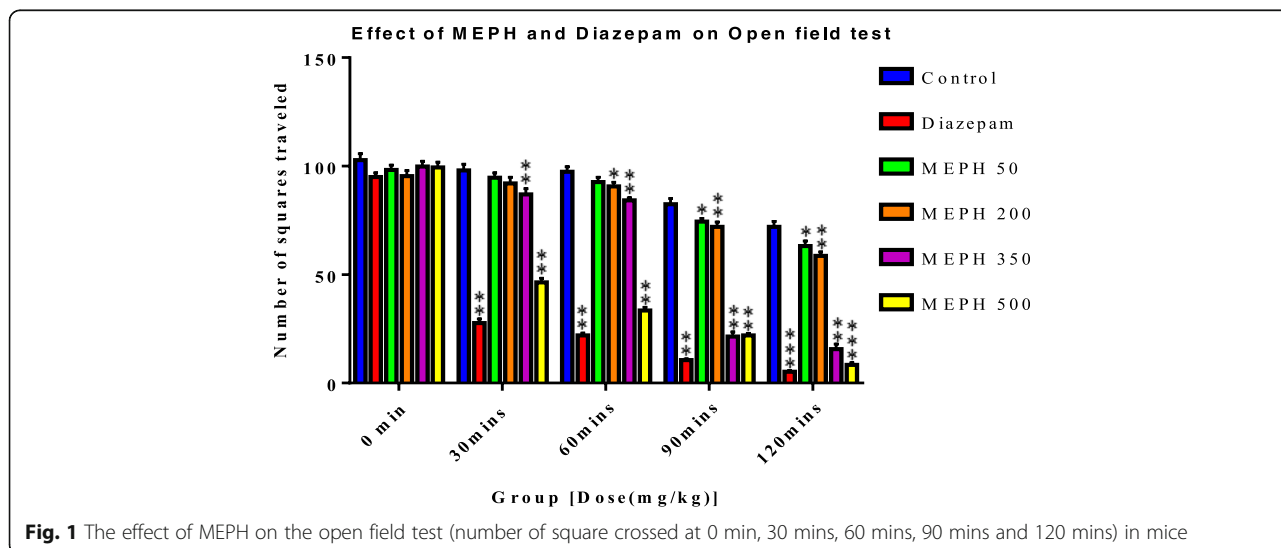
The plus maze apparatus consisting of two open arms (16 × 5 × 12 cm) and two closed arms (16 × 5 × 12 cm) with an open roof which was 50 cm elevated from the floor used to observe anxiolytic behavior in animals [19]. Each new cohort of the mouse placed on the elevated plus-maze apparatus 30 min after the administration of the dose. Each mouse placed in the center of the elevated plus-maze with its head facing the open arms. The behavioral effects of the mouse observed for 5 min with a different kind of parameter (time spent in open arms, time spent in the close arms, the number of the entry in the open arms, the number of the entry in the close arms).

**Light-dark box test**

The light-dark test may be useful to predict anxiolytic-like or anxiogenic-like activity in mice. Transitions have been reported to be an index of activity-exploration because of habituation over time, and the time spent in each compartment to be a reflection of aversion [20]. This consist of a fully automated box monitored by the observer. An open-topped rectangular box (46 × 27 × 30 cm high) divided into a small (18 × 27 cm) area and a large (27 × 27 cm) area with an opening door (7.5 × 7.5 cm) located at the center of the partition at the floor level. One compartment painted black and dark environment whereas the large compartment was painted white and brightly illuminated by a 60-W (400 lx) light source. The light placed in the center of the white compartment. The time spent in the illuminated and dark compartment, as well as the number of transitions in each space, the latency of the first crossing from one compartment to the other, recorded for 5 min. The environment during the test was the dark condition. The data for these four parameters directly collected by the observer. This test exploited the conflict between the animal's tendency to explore a new environment and its fear of bright light [21].

**Hole-board test**

The apparatus was composed of a gray wooden box (40 cm × 40 cm × 25 cm) with sixteen equidistant holes 3 cm in diameter on the floor [22]. The center of each hole was 10 cm from the nearest wall of the box. The floor of the box was positioned 15 cm above the ground and divided into squares of (10 cm × 10 cm) with a water-resistant marker. An



**Fig. 1** The effect of MEPH on the open field test (number of square crossed at 0 min, 30 mins, 60 mins, 90 mins and 120 mins) in mice

**Table 2** The effect of MEPH on the open field test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Number of squares crossed				
		0 min.	30 mins.	60 mins.	90 mins.	120 mins.
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	102.80 ± 2.92	98.00 ± 2.81	97.40 ± 2.27	82.40 ± 2.69	72.00 ± 2.55
Diazepam	1	95.00 ± 1.84	27.60 ± 1.91***	22.00 ± 1.00***	10.60 ± 0.51***	5.20 ± 0.66***
MEPH	50	98.20 ± 2.26	94.60 ± 2.24	92.60 ± 2.29	74.40 ± 1.47*	63.20 ± 2.31*
MEPH	200	95.40 ± 2.40	92.00 ± 2.89	90.60 ± 1.96*	72.00 ± 2.25**	58.60 ± 1.83***
MEPH	350	99.80 ± 2.43	87.00 ± 2.58**	84.20 ± 1.15***	21.40 ± 2.11***	15.60 ± 2.31***
MEPH	500	99.40 ± 2.42	46.40 ± 1.88***	33.40 ± 1.47***	22.00 ± 0.89***	8.40 ± 0.87***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett's test)"

animal placed at the center of the hole-board and allowed to explore the apparatus for 5 min. The total number of heads-dips recorded. The head dip scored if both eyes disappeared into the hole.

**Marble-burying test**

Mice placed individually in glass cages with the designated bedding material for 30 min (habituation period) and then placed into waiting in cages [23]. Twenty-five glass marbles positioned evenly spaced 7 cm apart on a 4 cm layer of bedding material in the habituation cages. The mice introduced in the same cage in which they habituated before the experiment. After 30 min, the marble burying period concluded by removing the mouse, and the number of marbles that more than two-thirds covered with bedding material counted. Whether a marble buried was established by experimenters and was confirmed by manual post-experimental assessment of an investigator. After each trial, cages and bedding materials replaced by fresh ones and glass marbles washed with water, dried with a paper towel, and left to return to room temperature.

**Statistical analysis**

The results presented as mean ± SEM. The statistical analysis performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's post hoc test as appropriate using SPSS 19 software whereas open field and hole cross tests analyzed by ANOVA with repeated measures. Differences between groups were considered significant at a level of p < 0.001, p < 0.01 and p < 0.05.

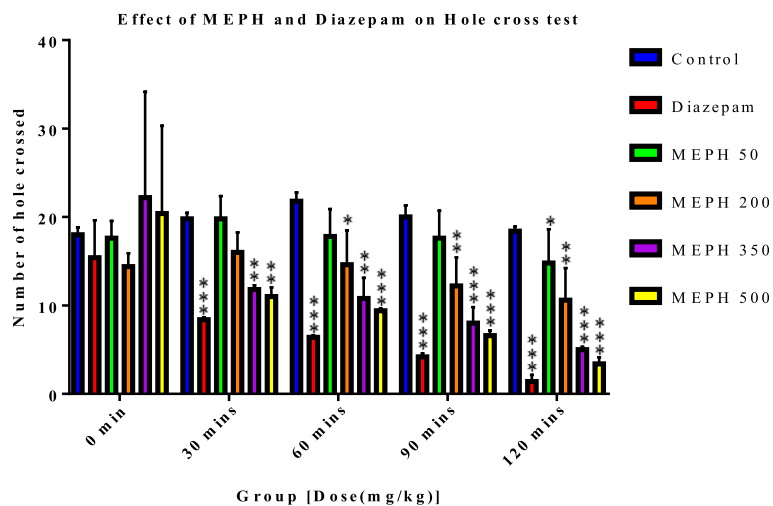
**Results**

**Phytochemical screening**

The preliminary phytochemical screening of MEPH revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, tannins, saponins, and steroids (Table 1).

**Acute toxicity test**

According to oral administration of MEPH at the doses of 100–750 mg/kg did not shows any visible sign of delay toxicity, behavioral changes, allergic manifestations (skin, rash, itching) or mortality during



**Fig. 2** The effect of MEPH on the hole cross test (number of hole crossed at 0 min, 30 mins, 60 mins, 90 mins and 120mins) in mice

**Table 3** The effect of MEPH on hole cross test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Number of holes crossed				
		0 min.	30 mins.	60 mins.	90 mins.	120 mins.
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	18.00 ± 0.83	19.80 ± 0.66	21.80 ± 0.97	20.00 ± 1.30	18.40 ± 0.51
Diazepam	1	8.60 ± 0.24	8.40 ± 0.24***	6.40 ± 0.24***	4.20 ± 0.37***	1.40 ± 0.74***
MEPH	50	17.60 ± 1.96	19.80 ± 2.57	17.80 ± 3.08	17.60 ± 3.10	14.80 ± 3.82*
MEPH	200	14.40 ± 1.50	16.00 ± 2.25	14.60 ± 3.86*	12.20 ± 3.23***	10.60 ± 3.62***
MEPH	350	11.80 ± 1.62	11.80 ± 0.49**	10.80 ± 2.33***	8.00 ± 1.81***	5.00 ± 0.31***
MEPH	500	10.60 ± 0.24	11.00 ± 1.04***	9.40 ± 0.24***	6.60 ± 0.60***	3.40 ± 0.74***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett's test)"

the 72 h observation periods. Therefore, it indicates that the MEPH possesses low toxicity profile and the LD<sub>50</sub> is 750 mg/kg.

**Sedative activity test**

**Open field test**

The number of squares crossed by the mice significantly (p < 0.05) at third observation (60 min) period. The movements of mice suppressed significantly (p < 0.01) during fourth (90 min) and fifth observation (120 min) period at 200 mg/kg (Fig. 1).The

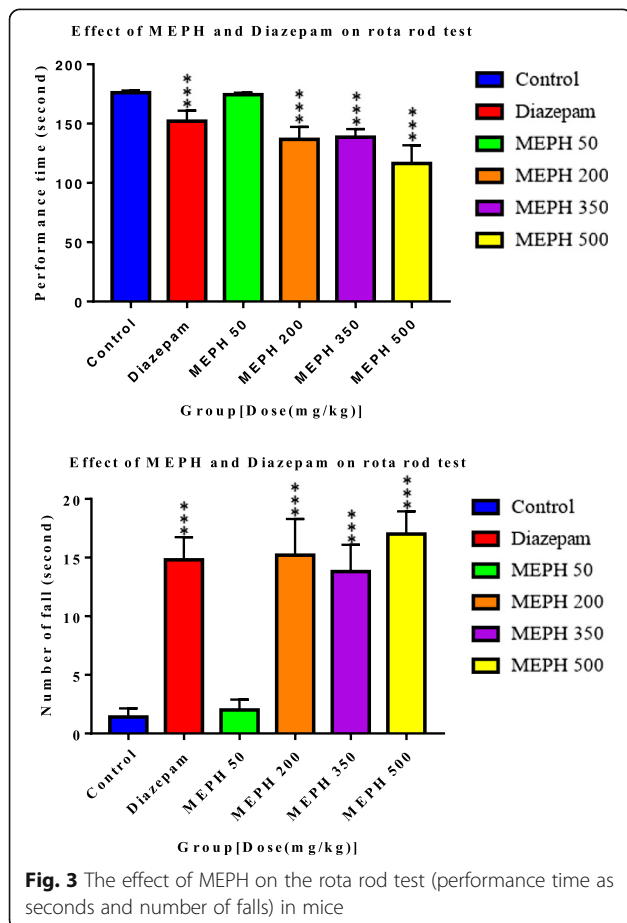
behavioral effects (p < 0.01) observed same from second (30 min) to fifth observation (120 min) periods at 350 mg/kg dose whereas, the movements significantly changed (p < 0.001) at 500 mg/kg in fifth observation (120 min) period. We observed that the sedative activity of the positive control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg), induced almost similar modification as well as MEPH (Table 2).

**Hole cross test**

The number of holes crossed decreased significantly (p < 0.001) demonstrated for the fourth (90 min) and fifth (120 min) observation period at 200 and 350 mg/kg successively. We noticed that the hole cross activity significantly (p < 0.001) reduced by third (60 min) and continued to fifth (120 min) observation period which compared with the control group (Fig. 2). Moreover, the positive control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg) decrement a similar modification to that observed with MEPH (Table 3).

**Rota-rod test**

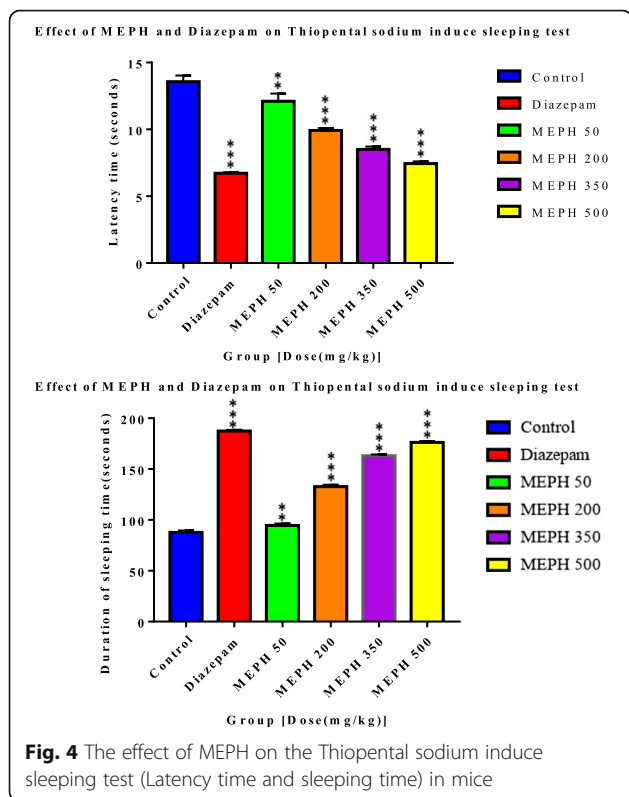
In the rota-rod test the effect of MEPH (after 30 min of oral administration) at 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg statistically significant (p < 0.001) increase the number of falls whereas decrease the performance time at the same manner (Fig. 3). The muscle relaxant effects were similar to the positive



**Table 4** The effect of MEPH on rota-rod test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Performance time (s)	Number of falls
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	176.00 ± 1.89	1.40 ± 0.74
Diazepam	1	152.00 ± 1.54***	14.60 ± 0.40***
MEPH	50	174.40 ± 1.72	2.00 ± 0.89
MEPH	200	137.00 ± 1.22***	15.20 ± 0.73***
MEPH	350	138.60 ± 1.07***	13.80 ± 0.73***
MEPH	500	116.40 ± 1.28***	17.00 ± 0.63***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett's test)"



**Fig. 4** The effect of MEPH on the Thiopental sodium induce sleeping test (Latency time and sleeping time) in mice

control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg) which compared with the control group (Table 4).

**Thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time test**

In thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time test, significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decreased the onset of sleep observed. Additionally, significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase in duration of total sleeping time observed in mice treated with MEPH at 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg when compared with the control group (Fig. 4). The positive control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg) also produced a similar effect as well as MEPH (Table 5).

**Table 5** The effect of MEPH on thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Onset of action (min)	Duration of sleeping time (min)
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	13.57 + 0.45	87.80 + 1.85
Diazepam	1	6.72 + 0.06***	187.40 + 1.12***
MEPH	50	12.10 + 0.57**	94.60 + 1.80*
MEPH	200	9.92 + 0.19***	132.80 + 1.85***
MEPH	350	8.50 + 0.22***	163.00 + 1.37***
MEPH	500	7.44 + 0.16***	176.20 + 1.35***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$  vs control group (Dunnett’s test)“

**Anxiolytic activity test**

**Elevated plus-maze test**

In the elevated plus-maze, mice treated with MEPH preferred the open arms of the plus-maze and were found to be devoid of open arms avoidance (Fig. 5). Administration of MEPH at the doses of 50, 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg to the mice causes the statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) to increase the frequency of the open arms entries and time spent in open arms when compared with the control group. The positive control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg) showed the similar effect as MEPH (Table 6).

**Light-dark box test**

In light-dark box test, administration of MEPH at 50 mg/kg dose of MEPH showed the significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) in time spent in light compartments. On the other hand, 200, 350 and 500 mg/kg showed significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) increase the latency time, the number of transitions and time spent in light compartments comparable with the control group (Fig. 6). The similar effect observed in mice treated with diazepam (1 mg/kg) (Table 7).

**Hole-board test**

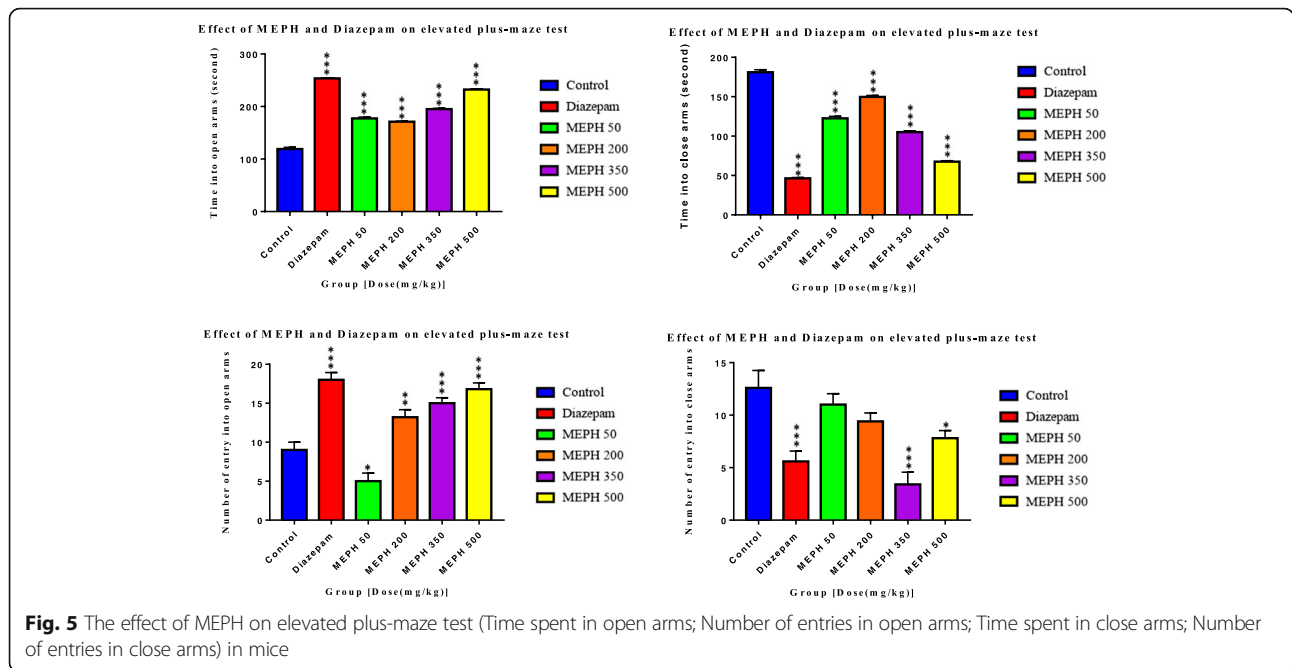
In the hole-board test, the tendency of head dips significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) decrease in the mice treated with MEPH (after 30 min of oral administration) at 200, 350, and 500 mg/kg while compared with the control group (Fig. 7). The similar effect found in mice treated with diazepam (1 mg/kg). No significant effects observed at 50 mg/kg dose (Table 8).

**Marble-burying test**

In the marble-burying test, after oral administration of 200 mg/kg (after 30 min) of MEPH showed the behavioral state of mice significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) reduced by the number of burying. Meanwhile, the doses of 350, and 500 mg/kg exerted statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) decreased the number of burying (Fig. 8) as well as the positive control group (diazepam 1 mg/kg) when compared with the control group (Table 9).

**Discussion**

The medicinal plant offers as a source of well accessible, cheap and efficient medicine earliest time from ancient people. Various ethnomedicinal plants have been found to endowed neurobehavioral state and act as an alternative option of modern medicine. Our present study focused on investigation the CNS effect of MEPH. The result demonstrated that MEPH shows the sedative and anxiolytic effect on the CNS. In acute toxicity test we observed that oral



administration of MEPH did not produce any visible sign of delay toxicity, behavioral changes, allergic manifestations (skin, rash, itching), and mortality during the observation period of 72 h. Thus it is authentic that MEPH non-toxic at our experimental doses is 750 mg/kg. Our preliminary phytochemical screening deep-rooted and proposed that the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, tannins, saponins, and steroids in the MEPH (Table 1). There are several experimental investigations which demonstrated that the rich plant extracts contain alkaloids and flavonoids possess sedative and anxiolytic properties mediated through their affinity (in vitro) with the benzodiazepine site of the GABAergic complex system are direct or indirect modulators of this receptor [24]. Besides, nonspecific CNS depression may also be associated with tannin. Hence, it observed from the above mentioned phytochemical presence in the MEPH may devote the sedative and anxiolytic effects on the CNS.

We evoked our experiment of the sedative effects of MEPH by observing the spontaneous locomotor activity of mice both the open field and hole cross test. In these tests, sedative properties of diazepam will produce both decreases in the number of square cross movements and expound in the new environment. This experimental data demonstrated that the sedative activity of MEPH conceives the satisfactory behavioral changed on the open field test (Table 2).

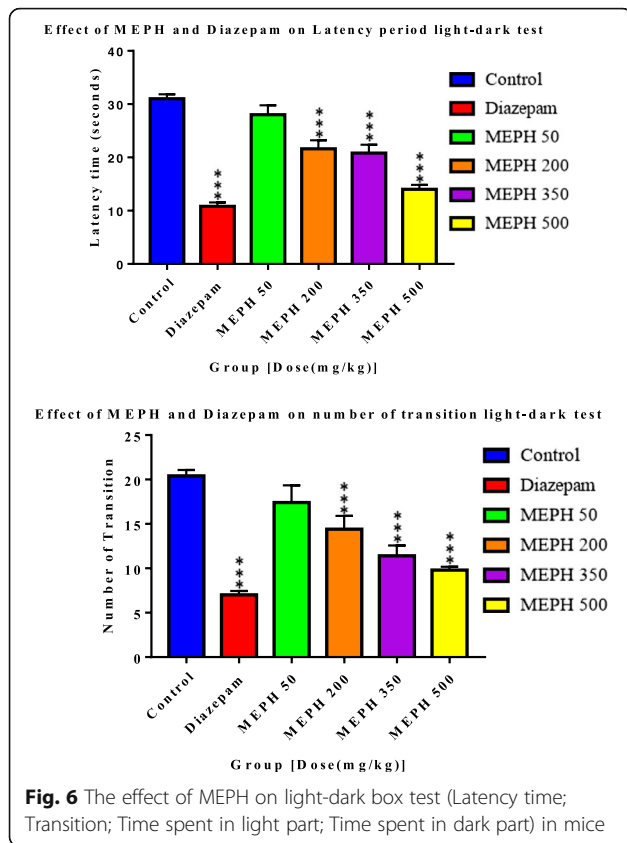
A notable disparity observed of hole crosses in the hole cross test in mice. MEPH successfully decreased the movements of hole cross by mice. Furthermore, similar types of responses found in diazepam treatment in mice. This observation proves that MEPH significantly modifies the movements of mice in hole cross method. Sedative activity accompanied by the behavioral effects and this include decreased the number of crosses (Table 3). This manner demonstrates the characteristics of sedative activity of benzodiazepine (BDZ) compounds.

**Table 6** The effect of MEPH on elevated plus-maze test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Time spend in open arms (s)	Entries in open arms (s)	Time spend in close arms (s)	Entries in close arms (s)
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	119.00 ± 3.31	8.60 ± 0.98	181.00 ± 3.31	16.40 ± 0.81
Diazepam	1	253.60 ± 1.03***	18.00 ± 0.94***	46.40 ± 1.03***	1.80 ± 0.37***
MEPH	50	177.40 ± 2.50***	4.40 ± 0.40*	122.60 ± 2.50***	1.80 ± 0.58
MEPH	200	171.00 ± 1.04***	8.80 ± 0.58**	149.80 ± 1.77***	6.60 ± 0.51
MEPH	350	195.00 ± 1.70***	11.40 ± 0.51***	105.00 ± 1.70***	8.80 ± 1.02***
MEPH	500	232.40 ± 1.12***	13.60 ± 0.60***	67.60 ± 1.12***	4.60 ± 1.32*

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. "\*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett's test)"





The rota-rod test is a widely accepted method to evaluate the muscle relaxant effect in animals' model. Our results manifested that treatment with MEPH markedly increases the number of falling and decreased the performing time of mice on the rotating rod (Table 4). It well documented that some benzodiazepines like diazepam cause muscle relaxants, the reduction of ambulatory movements and sedation, thus diminishing the performance of mice in the rota-rod. As expected, we also found that diazepam caused muscle relaxation of the animals causing an increase of the falling time in the rota-rod. This same manner of the effect produced by MEPH and diazepam influenced us to conceive that MEPH can induce the

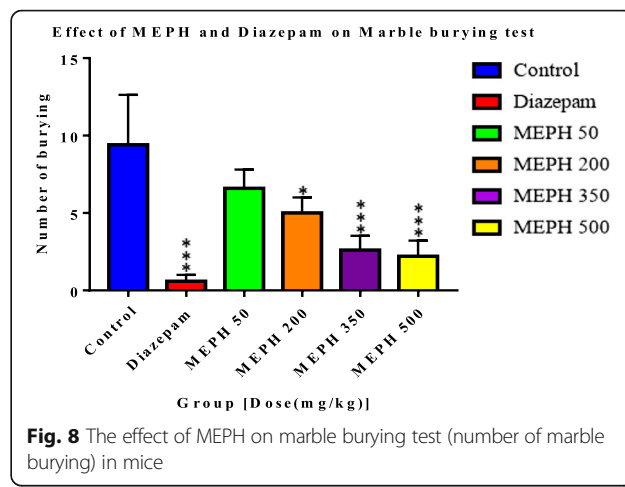
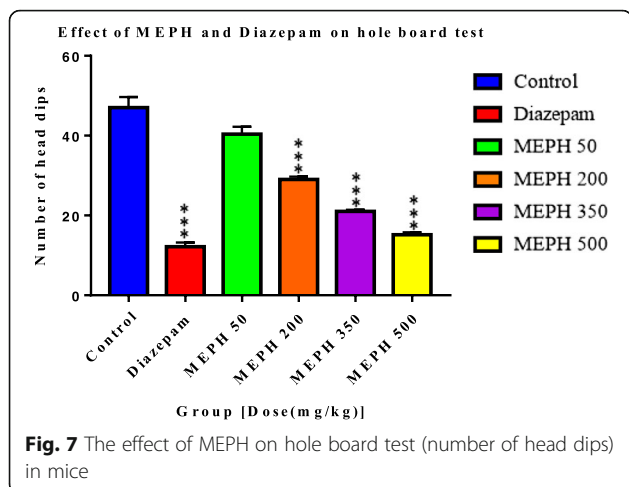
sedative effects both affecting the general activity and the motor coordination of experimental mice. Our above evidence has further promoted the experimental results found in thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time observation test. This test is a classical method in behavioral pharmacology to investigate the sedative properties. In our study, the TS injection significant modified the latency to reduce sleep as well as increasing the duration of sleeping time (Table 5). As expected, similar types of effects accomplished by the administration with diazepam. Substantial evidence revealed that the CNS depressant such as TS bind to the gamma amino butyric acid type A (GABA<sub>A</sub>) receptor complex and potential gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) mediated hyperpolarization of postsynaptic neurons [25].

The putative anxiolytic activity was evaluated to perform with the elevated plus-maze light-dark box, hole-board, and marble-burying test. In the EPM test, mice treated with MEPH showed significant results in both the percentage of entries and the percentage of time spent in the open arms of the maze. Similar observations found to the experimental protocol adopted validated by the use of a standard anxiolytic agent (diazepam) which significantly increased both the number of open arm entries and the total time spent in the open arm entries and the total time spent in the open arms (Table 6). The anxiolytic effect evidence through the light-dark test. This model is popular for evaluating anxiety. It has developed for predicting the potency of the clinically used compound. It has assumed that the time mice spent on the illuminated side of the box are the most useful and consistent parameter of anxiety. The present study also showed that MEPH increase the time in the light compartment suggested anxiolytic properties (Table 7). The hole-board model offers a simple method to measure the response of rodents to an unfamiliar environment that can detect anxiolytic effects. Although this experiment is advantageous due to its methodological simplicity and several behavioral responses of an animal when exposed to an unfamiliar environment, it may readily observe and quantify. It found that the head-dipping behavior of the animals is directly

**Table 7** The effect of MEPH on light-dark box test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Latency time (s)	Transition	Time spent in the light compartment(s)	Time spent in the dark compartment(s)
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	31.00 ± 0.83	20.40 ± 0.67	248.80 ± 1.71	51.20 ± 2.43
Diazepam	1	10.00 ± 0.31***	7.00 ± 0.44***	92.60 ± 1.43***	207.40 ± 1.43***
MEPH	50	28.20 ± 0.37	19.40 ± 0.40	226.80 ± 1.82***	72.20 ± 1.15***
MEPH	200	26.00 ± 0.31***	16.40 ± 0.67***	225.00 ± 1.58***	105.00 ± 1.58***
MEPH	350	21.00 ± 0.31***	11.40 ± 0.98***	149.20 ± 1.80***	105.60 ± 1.16***
MEPH	500	13.80 ± 0.73***	9.80 ± 0.37***	101.80 ± 1.39***	198.20 ± 1.39***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett's test)"



related to their emotional state [26]. Based on this observation, it suggested that the expression of an anxiolytic state found to correlate with the anxiolytic effects of mice decrease in the number of head dips. In this model, the anxiolytic activity ensures through the administration of MEPH induced a decrease in the number of head dips (Table 8). The effect of anxiolytic agents is opening the GABA-activated chloride channels which enhancing the response GABA receptor. The anxiolytic effect directly related to the activation of GABA receptor. The marble-burying test is one of the most popular used animal models for anxiolytic behavior. Results obtained in the burying behavior test showed that MEPH, as well as diazepam (1 mg/kg) decreased the burying behavior, an effect considered as an anxiolytic-like action (Table 9).

The anxiolytic, and sedative activities of benzodiazepines like diazepam are particularly attributed, enhancing the action of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA<sub>A</sub>). Considering the structure modification of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor augment the receptor activity. Benzodiazepines bind at the alpha subunit and take a part of opening events of chloride ion which associated conductance and inhibition of the action potential. The pharmacological effects of MEPH are

purposed to be mediated by the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor, BZDs and non-BZD agents produce sedative and anxiolytic activities by stimulating the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor. The sedative and anxiolytic effects of benzodiazepines may be due to the direct activation of glycine synapses in the brain. The explanation of our tested extract mechanism of action may similar result as well to diazepam.

**Conclusions**

In conclusion, the present findings in our study indicate that MEPH possesses strong sedative and anxiolytic activity. Anxiety and sedation principally mediated by the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor complex in the CNS, which is also involved in other physiological functions related to behavior, and in several psychological and neurological disorders. Furthermore, evidence obtained from the present study may justify that the use of *P. hydropiper* in traditional medicine for the treatment of insomnia, depression, and neurodegenerative diseases. However, further studies are needed to isolate the bioactive compound(s) and demonstrate the precise molecular mechanisms responsible for the pharmacological activities of MEPH.

**Table 8** The effect of MEPH on hole-board test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Number of head dips
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	42.40 ± 0.92
Diazepam	1	12.20 ± 0.58***
MEPH	50	40.40 ± 0.51
MEPH	200	29.00 ± 0.54***
MEPH	350	21.00 ± 0.63***
MEPH	500	15.20 ± 0.58***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Pericaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett’s test)”

**Table 9** The effect of MEPH on marble-burying test in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Number of burying
Control	0.1 ml/mouse	9.40 ± 1.56
Diazepam	1	0.60 ± 0.40***
MEPH	50	6.60 ± 1.20
MEPH	200	5.00 ± 1.00*
MEPH	350	2.60 ± 0.92***
MEPH	500	2.20 ± 1.02***

Each value is presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 10), MEPH = Methanol extract of *Pericaria hydropiper* leaves. \*\*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 vs control group (Dunnett’s test)”

**Abbreviations**

BZN: Benzodiazepine; CNS: Central Nervous System; GABA: Gamma Amino butyric Acid; ICDDR,B: International Center for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh; MEPH: Methanol extract of *Persicaria hydropiper*; TS: Thiopental Sodium

**Acknowledgements**

The authors are grateful to Professor Dr. Bidyut Kanti Datta, Chairman, Department of Pharmacy, Stamford University Bangladesh for his permission to use the facilities of the Pharmacology and Phytochemistry Laboratory.

**Funding**

This research work did not have any particular funding. All the studies had been self-funded by author and co-authors.

**Availability of data and materials**

Not applicable.

**Authors' contributions**

Md. SAM designed and coordinated acute toxicity test, open field test, hole cross test, rota-rod test, thiopental sodium sleeping test, light-dark box test, hole board test, marble burying test and interpreted results. SMML conducted phytochemical analysis. Md. SAM done statistical analysis, draw graph and drafted the manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

All the experimental mice were treated following the Ethical Principles and Guidelines for Scientific Experiments on Animals (1995) formulated by The Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences and the Swiss Academy of Sciences. The Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (SUB/IAEC/14.05) of Stamford University Bangladesh approved all experimental rules.

**Consent for publication**

Not applicable.

**Competing interests**

The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

Received: 29 June 2017 Accepted: 10 October 2017

Published online: 25 October 2017

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