

ANTIDEPRESSANT-LIKE ACTIVITY OF FLOWERS OF *TECOMELLA UNDULATA* IN MICE SUBJECTED TO CHRONIC UNPREDICTABLE MILD STRESS

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Received: 07 July 2018, Revised and Accepted: 06 September 2018

ABSTRACT

Objective: Flowers of *Tecomella undulata* have been reported to be a rich source of flavonoids such as rutin and quercetin. The present study was designed to evaluate the effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* on chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS)-induced depression in Swiss young male albino mice.

Methods: The mice were subjected to CUMS for 21 successive days. Ethanol extract of the flowers (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg, p.o.) *per se* was administered for 21 successive days to separate groups of unstressed and stressed mice. Tail suspension test (TST) and sucrose preference test were used to evaluate the effect of the extract on depression-like behavior in mice.

Results: Extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg) significantly decreased immobility period of stressed mice in TST, indicating significant antidepressant-like activity of the extract. Stress-induced reduced sucrose preference was significantly restored by the extract. There was no significant effect on locomotor activity of mice by the extract and fluoxetine. The extract significantly reversed stress-induced increase in brain malondialdehyde levels; plasma nitrite and corticosterone levels; and also significantly reversed the stress-induced decrease in reduced glutathione and catalase levels. There was no significant effect of the extract on brain MAO-A activity in both unstressed and stressed mice.

Conclusion: These results indicated that ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* showed significant antidepressant-like activity in mice subjected to CUMS, probably through alleviation of oxidative stress and decrease in plasma corticosterone levels.

Keywords: Antidepressant, Chronic unpredictable mild stress, Depression, Tail suspension test, *Tecomella undulata*.

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INTRODUCTION

Depression is a psychiatric disorder characterized by symptoms such as low mood, loss of interest in normal activities, anhedonia, feeling of worthlessness, sleep disturbances, and suicidal tendencies [1]. The proportion of the global population with depression in 2015 was estimated to be 4.4%. As per the report of the World Health Organization, 4.5% population of India suffered from depression in the year 2015 [2]. Depression occurs mainly due to monoaminergic neurotransmitter imbalances (such as serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine) [3], oxidative and nitrosative stress [4]. The monoamine hypothesis explains that depletion of monoamines in the limbic system, hippocampus, and frontal cortex is responsible for depression [5]. In addition to monoamine hypothesis, depression may also be due to hypersecretion of corticotrophin-releasing hormone and impairment in response to glucocorticoids [6]. There is hyperactivity of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis in around 50% of depressed patients (80% if severely depressed). When chronic stress is subjected to animals, the same change in hyperactivity of the HPA axis has been observed [7]. Stress has an important role in the development of human depression [8]. Laboratory animals subjected to chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS) develop depressive symptoms similar to human depression [9,10]. CUMS-induced increase in brain oxidative stress is considered as a major factor for neurotoxicity and neuronal death, which may be responsible for the development of chronic stress-induced depression [11].

Current antidepressant drugs, which target monoamines, only produce remission in 30% of depressive persons [12] and most of the antidepressants cause a variety of side effects. Thus, there is a need to identify newer and safer natural antidepressants. *Hypericum*

perforatum has been proven to be an effective antidepressant in clinical studies [13]. *Tecomella undulata* (Family: Bignoniaceae) is commonly known as Rohida (in Hindi) or Dadimapuspaka (in Sanskrit) [14]. This plant holds tremendous potential of medicinal value and is used in traditional and folklore system of medicines. *T. undulata* bark has been reported to possess hepatoprotective [15], antimicrobial [16], antiobesity [17], antifungal [18], and immunomodulatory [19] activities. Leaves of *T. undulata* have been reported to possess anti-HIV [20], antidiabetic, and antioxidant [21,22] activities, while the whole plant of *T. undulata* has been reported to possess analgesic and anti-inflammatory [23] activities. Bark of *T. undulata* has been reported to contain lapachol [24]. Flowers of this plant have not been evaluated for any pharmacological activity. Further, flowers of this plant are rich source of flavonoids (3.2 mg/g) such as rutin, quercetin, and luteolin 7-glucoside [25,26]. Rutin [27] and quercetin [28] have been reported to possess antidepressant activity in laboratory animals. Rutin has been reported to be present in both flowers and leaves [25] of this plant, but flowers of this plant contain both rutin and quercetin [26]. Due to the presence of flavonoids such as rutin and quercetin in flowers of *T. undulata*, the flowers of this plant might possess antidepressant potential. Hence, the present study was designed to evaluate the effect of ethanol extract of *T. undulata* flowers on CUMS-induced depression in mice.

METHODS

Drugs and chemicals

Fluoxetine (Psychotropic India Limited, Haridwar, India), N-(1-Naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, p-nitroso-N,N-dimethylaniline, 5-hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate monohydrate, thiobarbituric acid (HiMedia Laboratories Private Limited, Mumbai,

India), sulfanilamide, meta-phosphoric acid, potassium ferricyanide, hydrogen peroxide, trichloro acetic acid (CDH Private Limited, New Delhi, India), 5,5, Dithiobis-2-(nitro benzoic acid) (SRL Private Limited, Mumbai, India), sulfosalicylic acid (Spectrochem Private Limited, Mumbai, India), and total protein estimation kit (Siemens Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat, India) were employed in the present study. Fluoxetine was dissolved in normal saline (0.9% w/v sodium chloride). Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* was suspended in 1% w/v carboxy methyl cellulose.

Plant material

The flowers of *T. undulata* were collected in April 2016 from the Village - Rambass, District - Bhiwani, Haryana (India). The plant was identified as *T. undulata* Sm. (Seem), Family - Bignoniaceae by Dr. Anjula Pandey, Principal Scientist, Economic Botany, Division of Plant Exploration and Germplasm Collection, ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Research (NBPGR), PUSA Campus, New Delhi - 110012 (Reference no. NHCP/NBPGR/2016-9). The collected plant material was shade dried, coarsely powdered and used for further studies.

Preparation of ethanol extract

Shade-dried coarsely powdered flowers (500 g) of *T. undulata* were defatted using petroleum ether for 24 h. Defatted flowers were extracted in 70% v/v ethanol using Soxhlet assembly at 100°C for 22 h [25]. The solvent was then evaporated under vacuum, and the dried extract was stored in a refrigerator.

Gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) analysis of extract

The ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50 mg/mL) was injected (1 µL) into gas chromatogram GCMS-QP2010 Plus computerized system (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) using an auto-injector (AOC-20i) connected with it. For separation of components, Rtx-5MS (crossband, 5% diphenyl/95% dimethyl polysiloxane) capillary column (Restek Corporation, Bellefonte, USA) with dimensions 30 m (length) × 0.25 mm (diameter) × 0.25 µm (film thickness) was used. GC-MS spectra were obtained using the following conditions: Interface temperature 260°C, ion source temperature 230°C, solvent cutoff time 2.5 min, and ionization mode - electronic impact at 70 eV and m/z range 40–990. Carrier gas used was helium (>99.999%) with flow rate of 1.21 mL/min in split mode (10:1). Injection temperature was 250°C, and the sample injection volume was 1.0 µL. Programmed oven temperature was 100°C for 3 min and then increased to 280°C at a rate of 10°C/min and held at 280°C for the next 19 min. Constituents in the ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* were identified by their retention index which was determined relative to the alkane homologous series injected with the sample. The GC solution software post run analysis option and compound responsible for each peak were confirmed by matching their mass fragmentation patterns to the National Institute of Standard Technology Library and Wiley Library.

Experimental animals

Swiss male albino mice (3 months old, weighing around 22–30 g) were purchased from Disease Free Small Animal House, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar (Haryana, India). Female sex hormone (estrogen) has been found to possess antidepressant activity [29], so the female mice were excluded from the present study, and only male mice were used. Animals were housed separately in groups of 7–8 per cage (polypropylene cage size: 29 cm × 22 cm × 14 cm) in an air-conditioned room (24°–26°C) with alternating light and dark cycle of 12 h each. The animals had free access to food and water, except feed was withdrawn 2 h before and 2 h after drug administration. The animals were acclimatized for at least 5 days before behavioral experiments which were carried out between 09:00 and 17:00 h. The experimental protocol was approved by Institutional Animals Ethics Committee (IAEC) in its meeting held on November 23, 2016 (vide letter number-IAEC/2016/26–34, dated December 5, 2016). Animal care was taken as per the guidelines of committee for the purpose of control and supervision of experiments on animals

(CPCSEA), Ministry of the environment, forests and climate change, Government of India (Registration No. CPCSEA/436/PO/Re/S/2001).

Selection of doses

The doses (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* were selected. The dose (20 mg/kg) of fluoxetine was selected based on the literature [30].

CUMS procedure

Mice were subjected to CUMS as followed earlier in our lab. [31]. Animals were subjected to stress paradigm once a day over a period of 3 weeks between 10:00 and 17:00 h. The order of stressors was as follows:

Weeks	Day-1	Day-2	Day-3	Day-4	Day-5	Day-6	Day-7
1	I	F	E	O	T1	X	T2
2	I	X	O	T2	F	T1	E
3	O	F	T1	X	T2	I	E

I—Immobilization for 2 h, F—Exposure to foreign object for 24 h (e.g., piece of plastic), E—Exposure to empty water bottles for 1 h, O— overnight illumination, T1—tail pinch (30 s), X—Tilted cage at 45° for 7 h, T2—tail pinch (60 s)

Tail suspension test (TST)

The TST is a behavioral test widely used for evaluating antidepressant-like activity of a drug [32]. In this test, mice were individually suspended 50 cm above the surface of a floor, using an adhesive tape placed 1 cm away from the tip of the tail. Each animal under test was both acoustically and visually isolated from other animals during the test. The total period of immobility was recorded manually for 6 min. Animal was considered to be immobile when it did not show any body movement, hung passively, and completely motionless. The observer was blind to various treatments.

Sucrose preference test

Sucrose preference test [9] was employed herein to determine anhedonia, one of the core symptoms of major depression in humans. The procedure was composed of training and testing sessions. After 1 week of acclimatization, mice were trained to consume 1% (w/v) sucrose solution before the start of the CUMS protocol. During training period, mice were deprived of food and water for 48 h and only exposed to 1% (w/v) sucrose solution. 3 days later, after 23-h food and water deprivation, 1-h baseline test was performed, in which mice could select between two pre-weighed bottles, one with 1% (w/v) sucrose solution and the other with tap water. Then, the sucrose preference was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Sucrose preference (\%)} = A/A+B \times 100$$

Where A is sucrose solution intake in grams and B is water intake in grams.

The test was again performed on the 22nd day to evaluate the effect of stress as well as drug treatment.

Measurement of locomotor activity

To rule out the effects of various drug treatments on locomotor activity of mice, horizontal locomotor activities of control and test animals were recorded for a period of 5 min [33] using photoactometer (INCO, Ambala, India).

Experimental protocol

The animals were divided into following 20 groups, each having 7–8 mice.

Groups for TST

Groups 1–5 (n=8 each group): Vehicle (1% w/v CMC), ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg), and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg), respectively, were administered orally to mice for 21

successive days. The mice were subjected to TST 60 min after vehicle/drug administration on 22nd day, and then the mice were tested for locomotor activity using photoactometer.

Groups 6–10: Vehicle (1% w/v CMC; n=8 each group), ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg; n=7 each), and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg; n=8), respectively, were administered orally 30 min before induction of stress to mice for 21 successive days. The mice were subjected to TST 60 min after vehicle/drug administration on the 22nd day, which was followed by testing of locomotor activity of mice using photoactometer.

Groups for sucrose preference test

Groups 11–20 (n=8 each group): Separate mice were employed for sucrose preference test, but their treatments were same as mentioned under Groups 1–10.

Biochemical estimations

Collection of blood samples

After behavioral testing of unstressed and stressed mice of Groups 1–10 on 22nd day and 1 h after drug administration on 23rd day, mice were sacrificed by cervical dislocation and blood sample (1.0–1.5 mL) was withdrawn from carotid artery. Plasma was separated using refrigerated centrifuge (Remi, Mumbai, India) at 2500 rpm for 10 min. The plasma was used for estimation of nitrite and corticosterone levels.

Estimation of plasma nitrite levels

Plasma nitrite levels were measured as per the reported method [34].

Estimation of plasma corticosterone levels

The quantitative estimation of corticosterone levels in plasma was performed as per the reported method [35].

Biochemical estimations in brain homogenate

After withdrawing blood samples on the 23rd day, the brain of mice was isolated. The collected brain samples were washed with cold 0.25 M sucrose - 0.1 M Tris-0.02 M ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid buffer (pH 7.4) and weighed. The buffer washed brain sample was homogenized in 9 volumes of cold 0.25 M sucrose - 0.1 M Tris-0.02 M ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid buffer pH 7.4 buffer and centrifuged twice at 2500 rpm for 10 min at 4°C in a cooling centrifuge (Remi Instruments, Mumbai, India). The pellet was discarded. The supernatant was then centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 20 min at 4°C in a cooling centrifuge. This centrifuged supernatant was separated into two parts:

- Part I: The precipitates (mitochondrial fraction) were used for estimation of MAO-A activity.
- Part II: The remaining supernatant was used to assay lipid peroxidation, glutathione (GSH), and catalase levels.

Measurement of MAO-A activity

MAO-A activity was assessed spectrophotometrically [36,37].

Estimation of protein concentration

Total protein concentration was estimated in the brain homogenate using a total protein kit (Siemens, Siemens Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat), using semi-automatic AutoAnalyzer (Chem5 plus-V2 semi-AutoAnalyzer; Erba Mannheim, Germany). Total protein concentration was estimated by Biuret method at 546 nm wavelength. The procedure followed was as same as mentioned in the pamphlet supplied along with the kit [38].

Estimation of lipid peroxidation

The thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances (TBARS), a measure of lipid peroxidation were assayed as per the reported method [39].

Estimation of reduced GSH

GSH was assayed as per the reported method [40].

Estimation of catalase activity

Catalase activity was assayed as per the reported method [41].

Statistical analysis

All the results are expressed as mean \pm SEM, data were analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey–Kramer multiple comparison test using GraphPad Instat, version 3.05. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

GC-MS analysis of extract

In GC-MS analysis of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata*, 83 components were detected (Table 1). Some important constituents detected include Vitamin E (0.41%), beta-sitosterol (3.68%), squalene, ethyl palmitate, and benzoic acid.

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on immobility periods of mice in TST

Exposure of the mice to unpredictable mild stress for 21 successive days significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased immobility time period as compared to unstressed mice. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg, p.o.) *per se* administered for 21 successive days significantly decreased immobility period of stressed mice ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, and $p < 0.001$, respectively) as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. The extract did not produce any significant effect on immobility period of unstressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. However, fluoxetine significantly decreased immobility period of unstressed mice (Fig. 1).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on sucrose preference test

Exposure of the mice to unpredictable mild stress for 21 successive days significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased sucrose preference (%) as compared to unstressed mice. There was no significant difference in sucrose preference (%) among all the groups in the baseline test. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) administered for 21 successive days did not show any significant change in sucrose preference in unstressed mice. However, fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) administered for 21 successive days significantly increased sucrose preference of unstressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* significantly restored the reduced sucrose preference (%) in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. There was no significant effect of the lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of the extract on sucrose preference of stressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control (Table 2).

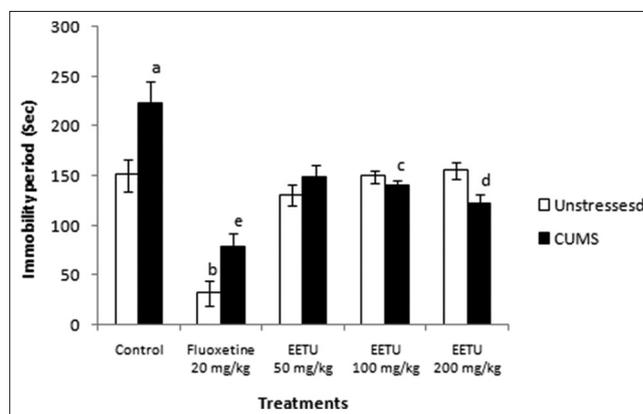


Fig. 1: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on immobility period of mice in TST. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 11.584$; $p < 0.05$. ^{a,b} $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively, as compared to vehicle treated unstressed mice. ^{c,d,e} $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, and $p < 0.001$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

Table 1: Constituents detected in ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata*

Retention time (min)	Area	Area%	Name of the constituent	Molecular weight and formula
4.016	270123	0.25	2-Furanmethanol	98 C ₅ H ₆ O ₂
4.432	1556638	1.43	Butanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-oxo-methyl ester	144 C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₃
4.520	102009	0.09	4-Cyclopentene-1,3-dione	96 C ₅ H ₄ O ₂
4.711	1319915	1.21	dl-Glyceraldehyde dimer	180 C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆
4.841	146068	0.13	1,1',1'(Methylidynetris (oxy)) Tris (ethane)	148 C ₇ H ₁₆ O ₃
4.911	175774	0.16	dl-Glyceraldehyde diethylacetal	164 C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₄
5.036	195533	0.18	Alpha, Beta-Crotonolactone	84 C ₄ H ₄ O ₂
5.330	2347415	2.16	1,2-Cyclopentanedione	98 C ₅ H ₆ O ₂
6.140	141130	0.13	5-Methylfuran-2-al	110 C ₆ H ₈ O ₂
6.558	1037776	0.95	2,4-Dihydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3 (2H)-furan-3-one	144 C ₆ H ₈ O ₄
6.817	277801	0.26	2H-Pyran-2,6 (3H)-Dione	112 C ₆ H ₄ O ₃
7.927	248116	0.23	Parabanic acid	114 C ₃ H ₂ N ₂ O ₃
8.043	550472	0.51	4-Oxopentanoic acid	116 C ₅ H ₈ O ₃
8.875	3156569	2.90	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-Triamine	126 C ₃ H ₆ N ₆
9.034	282335	0.26	2,5-anhydro-1,6-dideoxyhexo-3,4-diulose	128 C ₆ H ₈ O ₃
10.179	377148	0.35	2-acetyl-2-hydroxy-gamma-butyrolactone	144 C ₆ H ₈ O ₄
10.488	6821426	6.27	N-(1-methoxycarbonyl-1-methylethyl)-4-methyl-2-aza-1,3-dioxane	203 C ₆ H ₁₇ NO ₄
10.887	187832	0.17	Benzoic acid	122 C ₇ H ₆ O ₂
11.039	270481	0.25	Butanedioic acid, diethyl ester	174 C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄
11.665	288904	0.27	1-undecanol	172 C ₁₁ H ₂₄ O
11.760	356457	0.33	1,2-benzenediol	110 C ₆ H ₆ O ₂
12.277	3260898	3.00	4-vinylphenol	120 C ₈ H ₈ O
12.452	8278104	7.61	5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-formylfuran	126 C ₆ H ₈ O ₃
12.895	4256426	3.91	Acetoglyceride	134 C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄
13.929	1349587	1.24	Ethyl 3-(acetyloxy)-2 (hydroxymethyl) propanoate	190 C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₅
14.457	872222	0.80	2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol	150 C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂
15.034	483652	0.44	5-Ethoxy-2-ethoxymethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole	171 C ₉ H ₁₇ NO ₂
15.201	840015	0.77	2-Hydroxy-2-methylsuccinic acid	148 C ₅ H ₈ O ₅
15.587	125613	0.12	8-Hydroxylinalool	170 C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂
15.817	839180	0.77	2,3-dihydroxycyclohexanone	130 C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₃
16.273	439427	0.40	1-tetradecene	196 C ₁₄ H ₂₈
16.490	3820517	3.51	Methylcyclohexenone	110 C ₈ H ₁₀ O
16.634	381274	0.35	Formic acid, dec-2-yl- ester	186 C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂
16.831	790887	0.73	5-hydroxy-9-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-2-one	156 C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₃
17.306	366125	0.34	(3-Nitrophenyl) methanol, n-propyl ether	195 C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₃
17.795	1201519	1.10	Sucrose	342 C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁
18.392	2752609	2.53	(9E)-1-Methoxy-9-octadecene	282 C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O
18.687	121964	0.11	3, 5-Di-tert-butylphenol	206 C ₁₄ H ₂₂ O
19.128	811477	0.75	Carbonic acid, allyldecyl ester	242 C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₃
19.746	436067	0.40	Dodecanoic acid (lauric acid)	200 C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂
20.418	413490	0.38	1-hexadecene	224 C ₁₆ H ₃₂
20.569	1438018	1.32	Hexadecane	226 C ₁₆ H ₃₄
21.065	608491	0.56	Veratric acid	182 C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄
21.445	360166	0.33	1-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl) pyrrolidine	151 C ₁₀ H ₁₇ N
22.459	94035	0.09	2,6,10,14-Tetramethylhexadecane	282 C ₂₀ H ₄₂
23.531	5006857	4.60	Myristic acid	228 C ₁₂ H ₂₈ O ₂
23.717	189221	0.17	Digiprolactone (calendin)	196 C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃
24.013	333662	0.31	m-Coumaric acid	164 C ₉ H ₈ O ₃
24.146	690821	0.63	1-octadecene	252 C ₁₈ H ₃₆
25.255	196970	0.18	Isooctyl phthalate	390 C ₂₄ H ₃₈ O ₄
26.046	131475	0.12	Phthalic acid, butyl undecyl ester	376 C ₂₃ H ₃₆ O ₄
26.594	344689	0.32	2-hydroxycyclopentadecanone	240 C ₁₅ H ₂₈ O ₂
26.853	254006	0.23	Di-butyl phthalate	278 C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄
26.981	15954600	14.67	L-(+)-Ascorbic acid 2,6-dihexadecanoate	652 C ₃₈ H ₆₈ O ₈
27.494	1308374	1.20	Ethyl palmitate	284 C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂
27.630	301479	0.28	Eicosane	282 C ₂₀ H ₄₂
28.945	250161	0.23	1-Heneicosyl formate	340 C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O ₂
29.637	4271983	3.93	Linoleic acid	280 C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂
29.733	5095022	4.68	Cis-9-hexadecenal	238 C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O
29.795	196137	0.18	Cis-Vaccenic acid	282 C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂
30.091	2962362	2.72	Stearic acid	284 C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂
30.169	368351	0.34	9-octadecenoic acid (z)-, ethyl ester	310 C ₂₀ H ₃₈ O ₂
30.610	732589	0.67	1-heptacosanol	396 C ₂₇ H ₅₆ O
32.136	779984	0.71	Pentacosane	352 C ₂₅ H ₅₂
32.255	179077	0.16	N-2,4-dimethylhexanoyl pyrrolidine	197 C ₁₂ H ₂₃ NO
32.518	120915	0.11	Cis-9-Octadecen-1-ol	268 C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O
32.984	325745	0.30	Eicosanoic acid	312 C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂
33.340	117675	0.11	Hexanedioic acid, bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester	370 C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₄
33.520	392919	0.36	Triacotane	422 C ₃₀ H ₆₂
33.916	192711	0.18	Octadecanal	268 C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O

(Contd...)

Table 1: (Continued)

Retention time (min)	Area	Area%	Name of the constituent	Molecular weight and formula
34.965	2161050	1.98	Tetracontane	562 C ₄₀ H ₈₂
35.091	2599260	2.39	2-Monopalmitin	330 C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₄
35.433	569033	0.52	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	390 C ₂₄ H ₃₈ O ₄
39.672	75774	0.07	Terephthalic acid, bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester	390 C ₂₄ H ₃₈ O ₄
40.928	583255	0.54	Squalene	410 C ₃₀ H ₅₀
42.212	890637	0.82	Hexatriacontane	506 C ₃₆ H ₇₄
45.033	71919	0.07	1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-6-isoquinolinol	179 C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂
45.121	228744	0.21	Stigmast-5-en-3-ol, oleate	678 C ₄₇ H ₈₂ O ₂
45.553	275788	0.25	Tetrapentacontane	758 C ₅₄ H ₁₁₀
45.939	442303	0.41	Vitamin E	430 C ₂₉ H ₅₀ O ₂
48.601	1481663	1.36	Stigmasta-5,23-dien-3-beta-ol	412 C ₂₉ H ₄₈ O
48.819	388201	0.36	Stigmasta-4,22-diene	396 C ₂₉ H ₄₈
50.202	4003715	3.68	Beta-sitosterol	414 C ₂₉ H ₅₀ O
Total	108806812	100.00		

Table 2: Effect of ethanol extract of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on sucrose preference (%) in unstressed and stressed mice

Treatment for 21 days	Number of animals	Dose (kg ⁻¹)	Sucrose preference (%) - baseline test	Sucrose preference (%) - after 21 days
Vehicle (U)	8	10 ml	63.00±3.05	39.60±2.31
Vehicle (CUMS)	8	10 ml	55.96±1.54	24.56±2.03 ^a
Fluoxetine (U)	8	20 mg	51.41±4.56	54.81±2.19 ^a
EETU (U)	8	50 mg	54.89±2.87	44.10±2.68
EETU (U)	8	100 mg	59.58±4.61	53.81±6.58
EETU (U)	8	200 mg	48.00±3.12	55.26±2.83
Fluoxetine (CUMS)	8	20 mg	49.37±2.22	44.33±1.29 ^b
EETU (CUMS)	8	50 mg	48.51±2.64	37.91±3.72
EETU (CUMS)	8	100 mg	51.98±4.57	43.25±2.01 ^c
EETU (CUMS)	8	200 mg	55.27±2.00	51.72±2.76 ^d

U: Unstressed mice, CUMS: Chronic unpredictable mild stress, values are expressed as mean±SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test. For sucrose preference (%) - baseline test; F (9, 67) = 8.567; p<0.05. For sucrose preference (%) - after 21 days; F (9, 67) = 9.169; p<0.05. ^ap<0.05 as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. ^{b,c,d}p<0.05, p<0.01, and p<0.001, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for Ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

Table 3: Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on locomotor activity of mice

Treatment for 21 days	Number of animals	Dose (kg ^{p-1})	Locomotor activity
Vehicle (U)	8	10 mL	190.37±15.45
Vehicle (CUMS)	8	10 mL	242.62±20.21
Fluoxetine (U)	8	20 mg	274.50±36.30
EETU (U)	8	50 mg	248.37±18.24
EETU (U)	8	100 mg	270.25±24.50
EETU (U)	8	200 mg	250.12±21.53
Fluoxetine (CUMS)	8	20 mg	287.50±27.87
EETU (CUMS)	7	50 mg	291.85±22.77
EETU (CUMS)	7	100 mg	233.71±18.81
EETU (CUMS)	7	200 mg	246.42±27.22

U: Unstressed mice, CUMS: Chronic unpredictable mild stress. Values are expressed as mean±SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test. F (9, 67) = 1.528; p<0.05. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on locomotor activity of mice

Various treatments did not significantly affect the spontaneous locomotor activity of unstressed and stressed mice as compared to their respective vehicle-treated controls (Table 3).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on plasma nitrite levels

Plasma nitrite levels were significantly (p<0.05) increased in mice subjected to CUMS. Doses (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 21 successive days did not show any significant effect on plasma nitrite levels of unstressed mice.

However, fluoxetine significantly (p<0.05) decreased plasma nitrite levels in unstressed mice as compared to its control. Lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 21 successive days did not show any significant effect on plasma nitrite levels of stressed mice. However, higher doses (100 and 200 mg/kg) of the extract of flowers and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) administered *per se* for 21 successive days significantly (p<0.01, p<0.01, and p<0.001, respectively) decreased plasma nitrite levels in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice (Fig. 2).

corticosterone levels

CUMS significantly (p<0.01) increased plasma corticosterone levels as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* administered for 21 successive days significantly (p<0.001, respectively) decreased the corticosterone levels of stressed mice as compared to their respective vehicle-treated control. There was no significant effect of the lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of the extract on corticosterone level of stressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) administered for 21 successive days did not significantly decrease plasma corticosterone levels in unstressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. However, fluoxetine significantly decreased corticosterone level of unstressed mice (Fig. 3).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on brain

MAO-A activity

CUMS significantly (p<0.001) increased brain MAO-A activity as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) administered for 21 successive

days did not significantly decrease MAO-A activity in unstressed and stressed mice as compared to respective vehicle-treated control. However, fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) significantly ($p < 0.01$) decreased MAO-A activity in stressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control. There was no significant effect of fluoxetine on MAO-A activity in unstressed mice as compared to its control (Fig. 4).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on brain

TBARS levels (malondialdehyde equivalents)

TBARS levels were increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in mice subjected to stress paradigm as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* administered for 21 days significantly ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.001$, and $p < 0.05$, respectively) decreased TBARS levels in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. However, lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* did

not significantly decrease TBARS levels in stressed mice. There was no significant effect on TBARS levels in unstressed mice by ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (Fig. 5).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on brain reduced GSH levels

GSH levels were significantly ($p < 0.001$) decreased in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 21 successive days did not significantly increase GSH levels in stressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control. However, higher doses (100 and 200 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* administered for 21 successive days significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased GSH levels in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. However, ethanol extract administered for 21 successive days did not significantly increase GSH levels in unstressed mice as compared to respective vehicle-treated control. However, fluoxetine significantly increased GSH

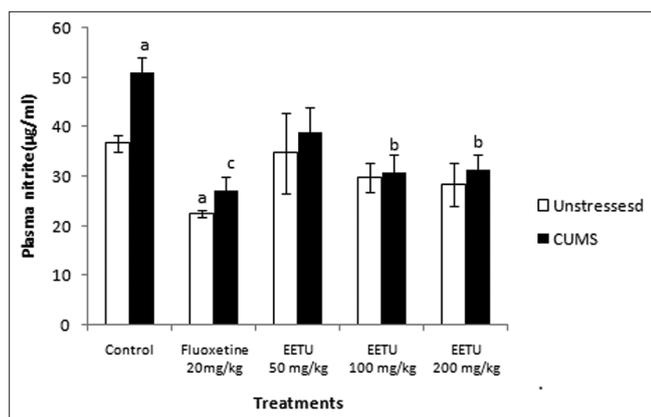


Fig. 2: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on plasma nitrite levels in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 6.537$; $p < 0.05$. ^a $p < 0.05$, as compared to vehicle treated unstressed mice. ^{b,c} $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

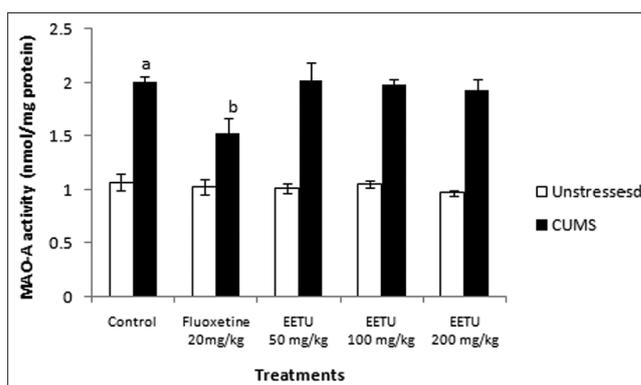


Fig. 4: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on brain MAO-A activity in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 30.722$; $p < 0.05$. ^a $p < 0.001$ as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. ^b $p < 0.01$ as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

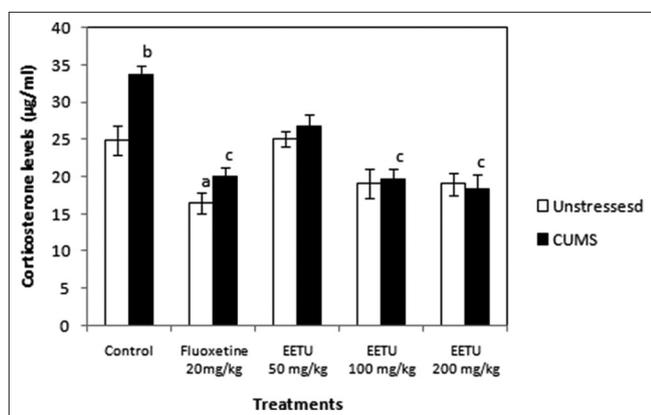


Fig. 3: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on plasma corticosterone levels in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 9.398$; $p < 0.05$. ^{a,b} $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. ^c $p < 0.001$ as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

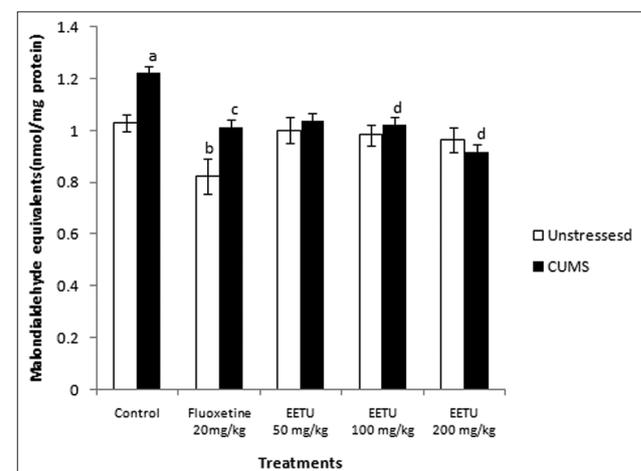


Fig. 5: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on brain MDA equivalents in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 6.924$; $p < 0.05$. ^{a,b} $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. ^{c,d} $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

levels in unstressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control (Fig. 6).

Effect of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* and fluoxetine on brain catalase activity

Catalase activity was significantly decreased in brain of stressed mice as compared to respective vehicle-treated unstressed mice. Lowest dose (50 mg/kg) of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 21 successive days did not significantly increase catalase levels in stressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control. However, higher doses (100 and 200 mg/kg) of ethanol extract and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* administered for 21 successive days significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased catalase levels in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. The ethanol extract administered for 21 successive days did not significantly increase catalase levels in unstressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. However, fluoxetine significantly increased catalase levels in unstressed mice as compared to its vehicle-treated control (Fig. 7).

DISCUSSION

In the present investigation, ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 21 successive days showed significant antidepressant-like activity in mice subjected to CUMS. Induction of depression using CUMS is considered as the most valid animal model of depressive behavior observed in humans after long-term exposure to multiple stressors [42,43]. CUMS-induced depression model can be used for evaluating the potential antidepressants by employing behavioral tests such as TST [32] and sucrose preference test [9]. In the present study, mice that were exposed to chronic stress exhibited greater immobility periods in TST as compared to control animals, thus showed depression-like behavior. Chronic treatment with fluoxetine (20 mg/kg, p.o.) or ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) produced a significant decrease in immobility periods of stressed mice in TST, indicating significant antidepressant-like activity. However, the ethanol extract did not affect the immobility periods of unstressed mice in TST, indicating non-significant antidepressant activity of the extract in unstressed mice. The ethanol extract did not affect locomotor activity of unstressed and stressed mice as compared to their respective vehicle-treated controls, thus ruling out its CNS stimulant or depressant activity.

Another model, sucrose preference test was also employed for evaluation of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* on depression-like behavior in stressed mice. This test is an indicator of anhedonia-like behavioral change, indicating loss of interest or pleasure. Anhedonia, a main symptom of human major depression, was modeled by inducing a decrease in responsiveness to reward reflected by reduced consumption and/or preference of sweetened solutions [10,44]. In our study, stressed mice showed a decrease in sucrose preference as compared to unstressed mice. Sucrose preference was significantly restored in stressed mice by chronic administration of fluoxetine (20 mg/kg, p.o.) or ethanol extract of the flowers (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.), which further supported their antidepressant-like action. Thus, the results obtained from behavioral studies indicated that the ethanol extract produced significant antidepressant-like action in mice exposed to CUMS.

HPA axis is activated in response to stress, with resultant increase in circulating glucocorticoids such as corticosterone in rodents or cortisol in primates. Activation of HPA axis is associated with abnormally high blood glucocorticoid levels, which may eventually lead to depression [45]. Cortisol is known to regulate neuronal survival, neuronal excitability, neurogenesis, and memory acquisition, and high levels of cortisol may thus contribute to the manifestation of depressive symptoms by impairing these brain functions [46]. Chronic antidepressant treatment in rodents reduced HPA activity [47,48]. Thus, the restoration of normal functional status of HPA axis may be critically involved in the treatment of clinical depression [45]. CUMS-induced hyperactivity of HPA axis causes increased serum corticosterone level

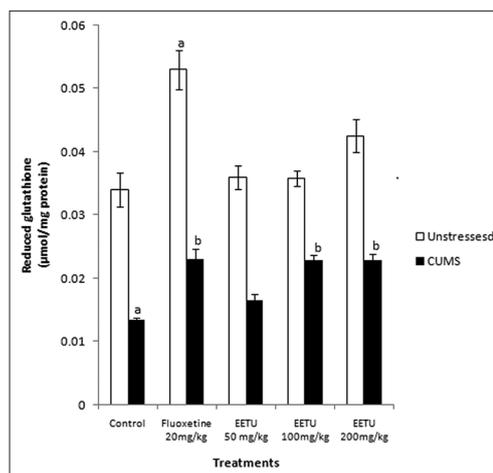


Fig. 6: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on brain reduced GSH levels in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 42.609$; $p < 0.05$. ^a $p < 0.001$ as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice ^b $p < 0.05$ as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

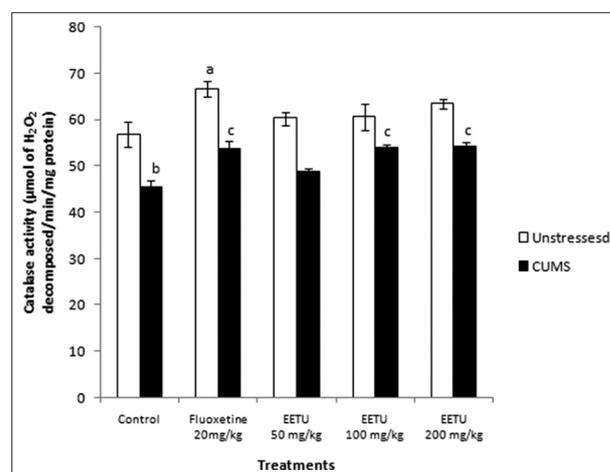


Fig. 7: Effect of ethanol extract of *Tecomella undulata* and fluoxetine on brain catalase activity in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. $F(9, 67) = 14.37$; $p < 0.05$. ^a $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively, as compared to vehicle-treated unstressed mice. ^b $p < 0.05$ as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. EETU stands for ethanol extract of *T. undulata*

which is supported by observations from other studies [48]. Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* reduced CUMS-induced hyperactivity of HPA axis in mice, as indicated by significant reduction of plasma corticosterone levels. There was no significant effect on plasma corticosterone levels in unstressed mice, indicating that hyperactivity of HPA axis is observed only in stressful conditions.

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) play a role in some neuropsychiatric disorders such as major depression. Activation of immune-inflammatory process, increased monoamine catabolism, and abnormalities in lipids may cause overproduction of ROS, lipid peroxidation, and reduced antioxidant enzyme activities, and these processes may be related to depression [49,50]. In the present study, 21 days of exposure to different stressors in mice resulted in increase of brain TBARS, and plasma nitrite levels; and decrease in brain reduced GSH and catalase levels. This is supported by an earlier study from our laboratory where CUMS

impaired the antioxidant status (increased brain lipid peroxidation and plasma nitrite levels, decreased GSH levels, and catalase activity) in brain tissue, presumably through production of excessive ROS [51]. Chronic administration of ethanol extract of the flowers (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) and fluoxetine *per se* showed significant decrease in brain TBARS and plasma nitrite levels; and increase in brain reduced GSH and catalase activity in stressed mice. Thus, ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) and fluoxetine significantly alleviated oxidative stress in mice subjected to CUMS. The antioxidant activity of ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* is also supported by an earlier study [25]. Alleviation of oxidative stress by fluoxetine has also been reported in the literature [52]. Stressful situations in rats have also been reported to significantly increase plasma nitrite levels [53,54]. The ethanol extract (100 and 200 mg/kg) and fluoxetine (20 mg/kg) *per se* significantly reduced nitrosative stress as indicated by reduction of the plasma nitrite levels in stressed mice as compared to vehicle-treated stressed mice. Thus, ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* showed a strong protective effect against oxidative stress that plays a key role in CUMS-induced depression. Further, chronic exposure to different stressors led to increased activity of brain MAO-A. Chronic treatment with the ethanol extract (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) did not significantly inhibit brain MAO-A activity in both unstressed and stressed mice, indicating that MAO-A inhibition might not be responsible for antidepressant activity of the ethanol extract. Further, antidepressant activity of the extract might be due to the presence of beta-sitosterol, which is present in the extract to the extent of 3.68%, since antidepressant activity of beta-sitosterol has been reported in the literature [42].

CONCLUSION

Ethanol extract of flowers of *T. undulata* administered for 3 successive weeks showed significant antidepressant-like activity in mice subjected to CUMS probably through alleviation of oxidative stress and decrease in plasma corticosterone levels. However, further studies are required to identify the components responsible for the protective effect of ethanol extract of flowers in CUMS-induced depression.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank Dr. Anjula Pandey, Principal Scientist, Division of Plant Exploration and Germplasm Collection, National Herbarium of Cultivated Plants (NHCP), ICAR- National Bureau of Plant Genetic Research (NBPGR), New Delhi, for authentication of plant specimen.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Author Deepak collected the literature, performed experimental studies, statistically analyzed the data, and wrote the protocol and first draft of the manuscript. Author Dinesh Dhingra designed and supervised the study; checked and finalized the manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None.

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