ABSTRACT

Background and objectives: Leishmaniasis is a tropical disease caused by protozoan parasites from the genus Leishmania. In this study, we aimed at investigating the in vitro anti-leishmanial effect of essential oils of Rosmarinus officinalis, Mentha pulegium, Foeniculum vulgare, Lippia citriodora and Pelargonium graveolens.

Methods: The essential oils were prepared from freshly dried and powdered plants with steam-distilled water. Iranian strain of Leishmania promastigotes was cultured in RPMI medium and the inhibitory effects of different concentrations (25, 32, 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 μg/ml) of the essential oils were investigated at 24, 48 and 72 hours. The number of live parasites before and after treatment with the essential oils was counted by trypan blue 10% staining and using neobar lam.

Results: The essential oils significantly decreased the number of promastigotes in a dose-dependent manner (P<0.05). However, the inhibitory effects of F. vulgare and R. officinalis essential oils were more profound compared to other essential oils. Moreover, concentrations of 500 and 1000 μg/ml of these two essential oils exerted equal and more anti-leishmanial potency compared to glucantime, the first-line drug used for treatment of leishmaniasis.

Conclusion: Based on the results, it is recommended to evaluate the in vivo anti-leishmanial effects of the tested essential oils, particularly F. vulgare and R. officinalis.

Keywords: Rosmarinus officinalis, Mentha pulegium, Foeniculum vulgare, Lippia citriodora, Pelargonium graveolens, Leishmania
INTRODUCTION
Leishmaniasis is a common, tropical disease caused by the protozoan Leishmania parasites, which mainly affects developing countries (1-3). Leishmaniasis is transmitted through the bite of Phlebotomus papatasi and Lutzomyia sandflies (4). The disease is clinically classified into visceral, cutaneous (the most common) and mucocutaneous forms (5). Iran has the highest prevalence of cutaneous leishmaniasis and is ranked fourth in terms of visceral leishmaniasis in the Middle East (6). Despite national and international investments against this disease, not only has the disease not been eradicated, but new hotspots have emerged in Iran (7).
Recent evidence suggests the emergence of resistance to pentavalent antimonials, which are commonly used for treatment of leishmaniasis (8). In addition, the high cost and lack of access to medications, particularly in rural areas, has further complicated the treatment of this disease. Therefore, researchers have been seeking suitable, effective alternatives to these drugs for treatment of leishmaniasis (9). Given the disadvantages of chemical medications including high-cost, adverse effects and risk of maladaptation, the use of medicinal plants has received a lot of attention (10). Some studies have reported moderate-strong anti-leishmanial activity of different plant essential oils (11-14).
Foeniculum vulgare is a herbaceous, aromatic plant from the parsley family, which looks like a dill with yellow umbelliferous flowers. The most active ingredients of this plant’s essential oil include anethole, fenchone and phellandrene (15). Rose geranium (Pelargonium graveolens) is a slow-growing, perennial herb with long stems, rounded leaves and a rose-like flower (16). Lemon verbena (Lippia citriodora) is a shrub that grows 1.5 to 2 meter high and has simple leaves (diameter of 7 to 10 cm) (17).
According to a previous study, the constituents of essential oil of Mentha pulegium include alpha-pinene, beta-pinene, limonene, 3-octanol, paracymene, 3-ocetyl acetate, menton, isomenton, pulegone, isopulegone, pyrethrin, cis-pulegone oxide, trans-pulegone oxide, caryophyllene, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitoleic acid, salisylaldehyde and hesperidin (11).
Rosmarinus officinalis L. is a plant species that mainly originates from the Mediterranean region and Southern Asia. A limited number of studies have investigated the anti-parasitic effects of the above mentioned plants. Therefore, we aimed to evaluate the in vitro anti-leishmanial effects of essential oils of R. officinalis, M. pulegium, F. vulgare, L. Citriodora and P. graveolens.
MATERIALS AND METHODS
The essential oils were prepared by distillation with water. First, 100 g of F. vulgare (seeds), P. graveolens, L. citriodora, M. pulegium and R. officinalis leaves were powdered using a small electric mill and then distilled with 900 ml water for two hours in a Clevenger type apparatus. The obtained essential oils were kept in colored glass containers at 4 °C.
After isolation, the Iranian strain of Leishmania major (MRHO/IR/75/ER) was cultured in RPMI-1640 containing fetal calf serum (30%) at the School of Public Health and Health Research, University of Tehran. Then, the culture suspension containing 20×10⁶ parasites/ml was treated with different concentrations (31.25, 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 μg/ml) of the prepared essential oils. Inhibitory effects of the essential oils on the parasites were assessed after 24, 48 and 72 hours by MTT assay.
Since, 100 μl of culture medium containing L. major promastigotes (with 2 × 10⁶ parasites per ml) were added to wells of a 96-well plate in duplicate. Subsequently, 10 μl of different concentrations of the essential oils and glucantime (positive control) were added to the wells. In each plate, a well containing only the medium was considered as negative control. After 24, 48 and 72 hours of incubation, 10 μl of MTT solution were added to each well. The plates were then incubated at 25 ± 1 °C in the dark for 4 hours. After incubation, 100 μl of dimethyl sulfoxide were added to each well to stop the reaction. Viability was assessed by reading absorbance at 570 nm using an ELISA reader. All experiments were repeated three times. The mean absorbance was compared using two-way ANOVA. Data analysis was done using SPSS software (version 20) at significance of 0.05.
RESULTS

The major components of the essential oils are listed in table 1. As shown in figure 1, all tested essential oils could inhibit the growth of L. major promastigotes in a dose-dependent manner. The highest inhibitory effect was recorded at concentrations of 500 and 1000 μg/ml. In addition, 1000 μg/ml of R. officinalis and F. vulgare had significantly higher inhibitory effect on L. major promastigotes compared to glucantime (Figure 2). Based on the results, 1000 μg/ml of P. graveolens essential oil and 500 μg/ml of R. officinalis, F. vulgare and L. citriodora essential oils had no significant difference with glucantime in terms of anti-leishmanial effect.

Table 1. Major components of the essential oils using GC/MS analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential oil</th>
<th>Major components</th>
<th>KI</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare</td>
<td>E-anethole</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>67.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fenchone</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>10.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>α-Phellandrene</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>5.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citronellol</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>31.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonium graveolens</td>
<td>Geraniol</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>15.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cytronellyl formate</td>
<td>1279</td>
<td>8.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloysia citrodora</td>
<td>Limonene</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>53.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>α-Terpincol</td>
<td>1206</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemarinus officinalis</td>
<td>Pinene -α</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>32.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,8 Cineole</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>25.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbenone</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha pulegium</td>
<td>8-Terpine</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>32.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Inhibitory effects of the essential oils on promastigotes of L. major using the MTT assay

Figure 1. Inhibitory effects of the essential oils on promastigotes of L. major using the MTT assay
Figure 2. Anti-leishmanial effect of the essential oils of *R. officinalis* (a), *F. vulgare* (b), *P. graveolens* (c), *A. citrodora* (d) and *M. pulegium* (e)
DISCUSSION

Several factors such as parasite, vector, host and environment may affect the epidemiology and symptoms of leishmaniasis (18). Given the lack of a vaccine and recent emergence of resistance to pentavalent antimonials, we investigated the anti-leishmanial effect of essential oils of *R. officinalis*, *M. pulegium*, *F. vulgare*, *L. Citriodora* and *P. graveolens*, which are native to Iran. The main constituents of *F. vulgare* essential oil include E-anethole, fenchone and α-phellandrene (19). The main components of *P. graveolens* essential oil were citronellol, geraniol and cytronellyl formate. The major components of *L. citriodora* essential oil were lemonene and α-terpineol. Inconsistent with our findings, Hanna et al. identified 43 compounds in the essential oil of *L. citriodora* and reported that the most effective compounds are citral (14.21%), β-caryophyllene (10.71%), 1, 8-cineole (9.1%) and citronellol (8.87%) (20). The main components of *R. officinalis* essential oil were α-pinene, 1,8 cineole and verbenone. Two other studies identified 20-25 compounds in *R. officinalis* essential oil and reported oxygenated mono-terpenes (camphor) and hydrocarbon terpenes (pinene) as the main constituents. The major components of *M. pulegium* essential oil were δ-terpinene and α-terpinene. In a study conducted by Gulluce et al., pyrethrin epoxide and pulegone were found as the major components of *M. pulegium* essential oil, which is inconsistent with our findings. The difference in chemical composition and antimicrobial activity of essential oils can be attributed to the differences in planting season, weather, geographic area, method and duration of essential oil extraction and tested microbial species (21-24).

Several studies have evaluated the effectiveness of Iranian medicinal plants against various diseases and infections such
as leishmaniasis. JEDI et al. reported that the extract of *Achilles* spp. can have significant inhibitory effect on *L. major* in a time-dependent manner (26). In a study by JORJANI et al., the essential oil of *Eugenia caryophyllata* and *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* significantly decreased the number of promastigotes compared with a control group (25).

In the present study, all tested essential oils exerted anti-leishmanial effects in a dose-dependent manner. However, the essential oils of fennel and rosemary showed the highest inhibitory effects at concentrations of 500 and 1000 μg/ml. In another study, ALBKHIT and DOUDI reported the significant inhibitory effects of methanolic and aqueous extracts of *Zizyphus spina-Christi* against *L. major* (MHOM/IR/75/ER) promastigotes (26). In another study, the essential oil of *P. angustifolium* was introduced as a promising alternative for treatment of visceral leishmaniasis (14).

OGETO et al. reported that the aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Aloe secundiflora* have the highest inhibitory effect on *L. major* promastigotes in vitro (27).

**REFERENCES**


**CONCLUSION**

All tested essential oils, particularly the essential oils of fennel and rosemary, are capable of eliminating *L. major* promastigotes with equal or higher potency than glucantime, the first-line drug for treating leishmaniasis.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.


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