



Inhibition of Morphine- and Ethanol-Mediated Stimulation of Mesolimbic Dopamine Neurons by *Withania somnifera*

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Morphine- and ethanol-induced stimulation of neuronal firing of ventral tegmental area (VTA) dopaminergic neurons and of dopamine (DA) transmission in the shell of the nucleus accumbens (AcbSh) represents a crucial electrophysiological and neurochemical response underlying the ability of these compounds to elicit motivated behaviors and trigger a cascade of plasticity-related biochemical events. Previous studies indicate that the standardized methanolic extract of *Withania somnifera* roots (WSE) prevents morphine- and ethanol-elicited conditioned place preference and oral ethanol self-administration. Aim of the present research was to investigate whether WSE may also interfere with the ability of morphine and ethanol to stimulate VTA dopaminergic neurons and thus AcbSh DA transmission as assessed in male Sprague-Dawley rats by means of patch-clamp recordings in mesencephalic slices and *in vivo* brain microdialysis, respectively. Morphine and ethanol significantly stimulated spontaneous firing rate of VTA neurons and DA transmission in the AcbSh. WSE, at concentrations (200–400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) that significantly reduce spontaneous neuronal firing of VTA DA neurons via a GABA_A- but not GABA_B-mediated mechanism, suppressed the stimulatory actions of both morphine and ethanol. Moreover, *in vivo* administration of WSE at a dose (75 mg/kg) that fails to affect basal DA transmission, significantly prevented both morphine- and ethanol-elicited increases of DA in the AcbSh. Overall, these results highlight the ability of WSE to interfere with morphine- and ethanol-mediated central effects and suggest a mechanistic interpretation of the efficacy of this extract to prevent the motivational properties of these compounds.

Keywords: dopamine, ethanol, morphine, nucleus accumbens shell, standardized *Withania somnifera* extract, ventral tegmental area, GABA

INTRODUCTION

Withania somnifera (WS) Dunal (family Solanaceae), also known as *Ashwagandha* or *Indian Ginseng*, is a plant widely used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine in India since antiquity (Kulkarni and Dhir, 2008). It is included in the Indian Pharmacopoeia (Singh et al., 2011) as a safe official medication for the treatment of several ailments (Dar et al., 2016) and recent evidence supports its

anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, neuroprotective (Bhatnagar et al., 1975; Kulkarni et al., 2008; Dar et al., 2016; Yeniseti et al., 2016) and free-radical scavenging (Bhattacharya et al., 2001; Davis and Kuttan, 2001; Prakash et al., 2014; Dar et al., 2015) properties. Moreover, WS has been shown to modulate GABAergic [γ -amino-butyric acid (GABA)] (Mehta et al., 1991; Kulkarni and Dhir, 2008) and cholinergic (Schliebs et al., 1997) neurotransmission and to affect different properties of addictive drugs. In fact, several studies have reported that WS prevents the development of tolerance and dependence to morphine (Kulkarni and Ninan, 1997) as well as morphine withdrawal-dependent reduction of dendritic spine density in the shell of the nucleus accumbens (AcbSh) (Diana et al., 2006; Kasture et al., 2009). In addition, WS has also been shown to reduce anxiety associated with ethanol-withdrawal and increase ethanol-induced anxiolysis (Gupta and Rana, 2008).

Drug addiction is defined as the progressive loss of control over drug taking and results from a long series of neuroadaptations taking place in selective neural circuits in response to the progressive exposure to addictive drugs (Volkow and Morales, 2015). Notably, among these drugs both morphine (Di Chiara and Imperato, 1988) and ethanol (Imperato and Di Chiara, 1986; Bassareo et al., 2003) preferentially increase dopamine (DA) transmission in the AcbSh, a property that has been pinpointed as a neurochemical feature shared by all substances with addictive potential (Di Chiara, 1999; Di Chiara et al., 2004). Moreover, this property represents the neurophysiological correlate of increased spontaneous firing rate of DA neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) by addictive drugs, including morphine (Jalabert et al., 2011; Chen et al., 2015) and ethanol (Gessa et al., 1985; Brodie et al., 1990; Brodie and Appel, 1998; Xiao and Ye, 2008; Theile et al., 2011) on the one hand, and of morphine- and ethanol-mediated motivated behaviors (Di Chiara, 1999; Di Chiara et al., 2004) on the other. However, in spite of decades of research aimed at understanding its neurobiological basis, drug addiction represents a complex pathological condition for which a still limited list of therapeutic tools, restricted mostly to opioids, nicotine and alcohol dependence, is available (Lyon, 2017). Hence, the preclinical search of new therapeutic approaches, including the application and development of strategies based on the use of substances obtained from herbal remedies or from whole herbal extracts (Carai et al., 2000; Lu et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2014), appears nowadays highly desirable. In this regard, the standardized methanolic extract of WS roots (WSE) has recently been shown to affect the ability of morphine (Ruiu et al., 2013) and ethanol (Spina et al., 2015) to elicit acquisition and expression of conditioned place preference (CPP) in mice as well as the acquisition and maintenance of oral ethanol self-administration in rats (Peana et al., 2014). However, in spite of the behavioral evidence gathered on the efficacy of WSE to significantly reduce the affective and motivational impact of the acute administration of morphine and ethanol, no studies have attempted yet to clarify the mechanism(s) by which such effects of WSE may take place. In this regard, one of the most likely candidate mechanism by which WSE impairs acquisition and expression

of morphine- and ethanol-elicited CPP (Ruiu et al., 2013; Spina et al., 2015) and acquisition and maintenance of ethanol oral self-administration (Peana et al., 2014) is represented by the ability of WSE to affect morphine- and ethanol-elicited increase of the spontaneous firing rate of VTA DA neurons as well as of phasic DA transmission in the AcbSh.

Hence, in order to shed light on the mechanism(s) by which WSE prevents DA-mediated morphine- and ethanol-elicited motivated behaviors (Ruiu et al., 2013; Peana et al., 2014; Spina et al., 2015), the present study aimed at characterizing further the ability of WSE to affect the psychopharmacological properties of morphine and ethanol by assessing whether it may also interfere with the ability of these substances to stimulate VTA DA neuronal firing activity and prevent morphine- and ethanol-elicited increases of DA transmission in the AcbSh. In addition, to further characterize the mechanism by which WSE may affect the firing activity of VTA DA neurons by itself, we also applied WSE in the presence of GABA_A and GABA_B receptors antagonists, bicuculline and SCH50911, respectively. To this end, *ex vivo* standard patch-clamp recordings of VTA DA neurons in mesencephalic slices and *in vivo* brain microdialysis in the AcbSh, from male Sprague-Dawley rats, were performed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (Envigo, Italy) bred in our animal facility (19–30 days of age) and male Sprague-Dawley rats (Envigo, Italy) (45–52 days of age) were used for the electrophysiological and the microdialysis experiments, respectively. Animals had access to water and standard laboratory food (Stefano Morini, S. Polo D'Enza, RE, Italy) *ad libitum*. Animal care and handling throughout the experimental procedures were in accordance with the guidelines for care and use of experimental animals of the European Community Council (2010/63/UE L 276 20/10/2010) and with Italian law (DL 04.03.2014, N° 26). In particular, this study was approved by the Organization for Animal Care of the University of Cagliari (OPBA-UniCA) and performed in accordance with the Ministry of Health authorization number 1177/2016-pr (December 15, 2016). Every effort was made to minimize suffering and reduce the number of animals used.

Experimental Procedures for Electrophysiological Experiments

Preparation of Rat VTA Slices

Brain slices were prepared as previously described by Talani et al. (2011, 2016). In brief, at post-natal day (PND) 19–30, animals were subjected to 5% isoflurane deep anesthesia and decapitated. Brains were rapidly removed from the skull and transferred into a modified artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF) solution containing (in mM): 220 sucrose, 2 KCl, 0.2 CaCl₂, 6 MgSO₄, 26 NaHCO₃, 1.3 NaH₂PO₄, and 10 D-glucose (pH 7.4, set by aeration with 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂). Horizontal brain slices containing the VTA (thickness, 260 μ m) were cut in ice-cold modified aCSF with the use of a Leica VT1200S vibratome (Leica, Heidelberg,

Germany). The slices were then transferred immediately to a nylon net submerged in standard aCSF containing (in mM): 126 NaCl, 3 KCl, 2 CaCl₂, 1 MgCl₂, 26 NaHCO₃, 1.25 NaH₂PO₄, and 10 D-glucose (pH 7.4, set by aeration with 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂). After an incubation for at least 40 min at the controlled temperature of 35°C and a subsequent waiting for at least 1 h at room temperature, hemi-slices were transferred to the recording chamber and continuously perfused with standard aCSF at a constant flow rate of ~2 ml/min. For all recordings, the temperature of the bath was maintained at 33°C.

Patch-Clamp Recordings

Patch-clamp recordings from VTA dopaminergic neurons were performed as previously described by Dazzi et al. (2014). Recording pipettes were prepared from borosilicate capillaries with an internal filament with the use of a P-97 Flaming Brown micropipette puller (Sutter Instruments, Novato, CA, United States). Resistance of the pipettes ranged from 4.5 to 6.0 MΩ when they were filled with the following solution (in mM): 135 potassium gluconate, 10 MgCl₂, 0.1 CaCl₂, 1 EGTA, 10 Hepes-KOH (pH 7.3), and 2 ATP (disodium salt). Signals were recorded with the use of an Axopatch 200-B amplifier (Axon Instruments Inc., San Jose, CA, United States), filtered at 2 kHz, and digitized at 5 kHz. The pClamp 9.2 software (Molecular Devices, Union City, CA, United States) was used in order to measure and analyze the firing rate and other membrane kinetic parameters of VTA neurons as well as the occurrence of HCN-mediated *I_h* currents (see below). The cell-attached configuration was used for monitoring the spontaneous firing rate in control condition (baseline) as well as during and after drug application. After obtaining a pipette-membrane seal with a GΩ resistance, at least 10 min were allowed prior recording, in order to have a stable and regular baseline firing rate. At the end of each recording, the whole-cell configuration was obtained to determine the presence of *I_h* currents, in order to confirm the identity of VTA DA neurons. In fact, as also previously reported by Grace and Onn (1989), in the present experiments DA neurons in the VTA were identified by the presence of both an *I_h* current (mean amplitude: -185 ± 43 pA, $n = 40$) evoked in response to a single hyperpolarizing voltage step, from -65 to -115 mV, and a regular firing rate of spontaneous action potentials (4.84 ± 0.4 Hz, $n = 40$).

Experimental Procedures for Microdialysis Experiments

Surgery

Beginning 3 days before surgery, rats were handled once daily for 5 min to habituate them to the contact with the operator and to the experimental procedures (intraperitoneal and gavage administrations). Under deep anesthesia by equitesin, as reported by Bassareo et al. (2015), a vertical microdialysis probe was stereotactically and unilaterally implanted in the AcbSh, randomly in the left or in the right hemisphere, using the following coordinates: AP: 2.0 mm from bregma, ML: 1 mm from bregma and DV: -7.6 mm from dura, according to the rat brain atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1998). After surgery, rats were housed

in individual hemispheric cages under the same standard animal facility conditions, left undisturbed for at least 24 h and fed daily with 20 g of standard chow (their weight being maintained at approximately 95% of their *ad libitum* weight). Water was available *ad libitum* throughout the duration of experiments.

Probe Preparation

Vertical dialysis probes were prepared with AN69 fibers (Hospal Dasco, Bologna, Italy), according to the method of Di Chiara et al. (1993) as modified by Tanda et al. (1996). The length of the dialyzing portion of the probe was 1.5 mm.

Microdialysis Experiments

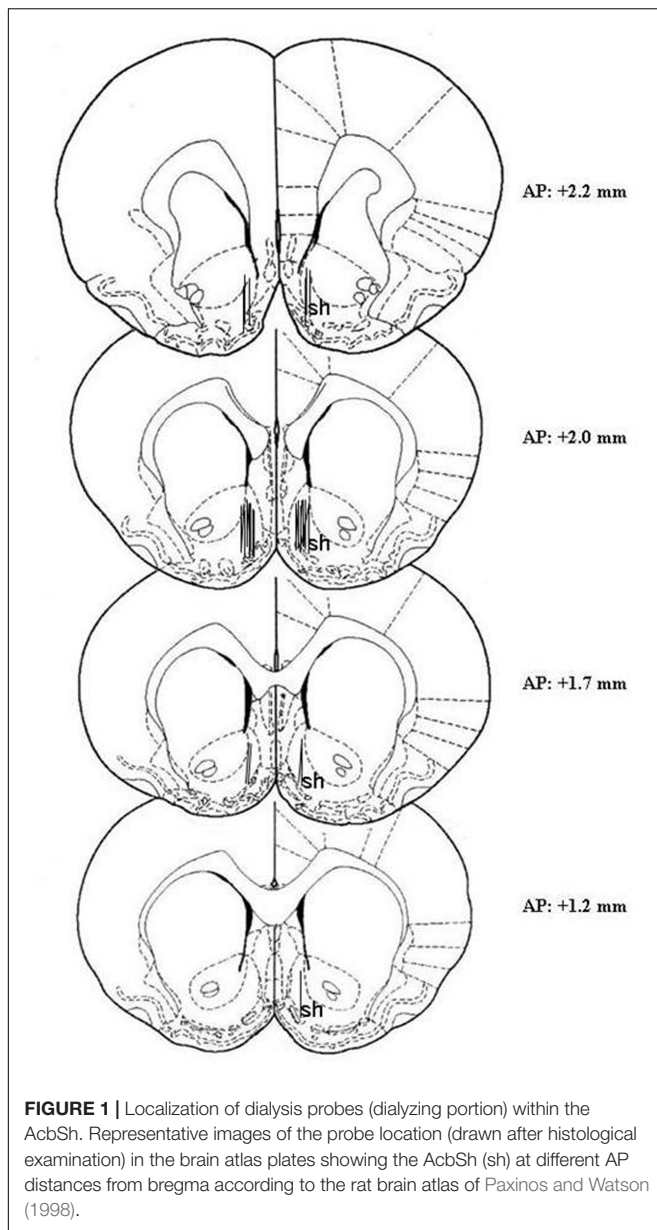
On the day of the experiment, probes were connected to an infusion pump and perfused with Ringer's solution (in mM): 147 NaCl, 4 KCl, 2.2 CaCl₂ (see Lecca et al., 2006 on the use of 2.2 mM Ca²⁺ in the Ringer) at the constant rate of 1 μl/min. Dialysate samples (10 μl) were taken every 10 min and injected without purification into either a high-performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC) or an ultra HPLC (UHPLC; ALEXYS Neurotransmitter analyzer, Antec, Zoeterwoude, Netherlands). The HPLC was equipped with a reverse phase column (LC-18 DB, 15 cm, 5 μm particle size, Supelco, Waters, Milford, MA, United States) and a coulometric detector (ESA, Coulochem II, Bedford, MA, United States) to quantify DA. The first electrode of the detector was set at +125 mV (oxidation) and the second at -175 mV (reduction). The composition of the mobile phase was (in mM): 50 NaH₂PO₄, 0.1 Na₂-EDTA, 0.5 n-octyl sodium sulfate, 15% (v/v) methanol, pH 5.5 (obtained by adding Na₂HPO₄). Under these conditions, sensitivity of the assay for DA was 5 femto-moles (fmol)/sample. The UHPLC was equipped with a NeuroSep (C18 110, 1.0 × 100 mm, 1.7 μm) column (Supelco, Waters, Milford, MA, United States) and an electrochemical amperometric detector (DECADE II SCC) (Antec, Zoeterwoude, Netherlands). Composition of the mobile phase was (in mM): 100 phosphoric acid, 100 citric acid, 0.1 EDTA, 8% (v/v) acetonitrile. Using these conditions sensitivity of the assay for DA was 5 fmol/sample. Every subject was administered, for pre-treatment (saline or WSE) and treatment (saline or tap water or morphine or ethanol) only once during the experimental session.

Histology

At the end of the microdialysis experiment, rats were anesthetized as reported by Bassareo et al. (2015), probes were removed and the brains were kept in a 4% (w/v) formaldehyde solution for at least 1 week and successively cut with a vibratome in serial coronal slices oriented according to the rat brain atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1998). The location of the probes was reconstructed and referred to the rat brain atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1998) (Figure 1). One rat was excluded from the study for cannula misplacement.

Drugs and Treatments

For electrophysiological experiments, morphine hydrochloride (Franchini Prodotti Chimici Srl, Mozzate, Como, Italy) was dissolved in standard aCSF and bath-applied to brain slices at the concentration of 10 μM; ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich, Milan,



Italy) was diluted in standard aCSF and bath-applied at the concentration of 80 mM; WSE (the standardized dry methanolic extract of *Withania somnifera* roots (Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India) whose certificate of analysis reports that solvent residues were in compliance with the limits envisioned in the British and US Pharmacopoeias) was dissolved in standard aCSF and bath-applied to brain slices at concentrations of 40, 100, 200, and 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. WSE, in the absence or presence of either morphine or ethanol, was bath applied in accordance with the following protocol: (i) recording of basal firing activity (baseline) for at least 3–5 min; (ii) perfusion of WSE for 5–15 min; (iii) wash-out of variable length (usually between 20 and 40 min, until firing returned to basal control levels); (iv) co-perfusion of WSE and morphine or ethanol for 5–15 min. In this respect, both morphine and ethanol were bath-applied twice: the first time

(followed by an appropriate wash-out) after a stable baseline was recorded and, the second time, 10 min after the beginning of WSE perfusion. A new baseline was set after WSE induced a stable inhibitory effect on firing rate, and this was used to calculate the action of both drugs.

For *in vivo* microdialysis experiments, morphine hydrochloride (Franchini Prodotti Chimici Srl, Mozzate, Como, Italy) was dissolved in physiological saline [0.9% (w/v) NaCl] and administered subcutaneously (s.c.) at the dose of 5 mg/kg/1 ml; ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich, Milan, Italy), diluted at the concentration of 20% (v/v) in tap water, was administered intragastrically (i.g.) at the dose of 1 g/kg/10 ml. WSE (Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India) was dissolved in saline and administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) at the doses, 75 or 100 (data not shown) mg/kg, selected on the basis of our previous studies (Kasture et al., 2009; Ruiiu et al., 2013; Peana et al., 2014; Spina et al., 2015). Randomization of animals was made before starting the *in vivo* experiments. Animals were randomized in two different experimental groups, treated with saline or WSE.

WSE was administered 30 min before morphine treatment, as reported by Ruiiu et al. (2013) and Orrù et al. (2014) and 60 min before ethanol treatment, as reported by Spina et al. (2015). Moreover, in order to have WSE administered 60 min before (hence, to adopt the same experimental conditions for ethanol and morphine data), we also performed a set of experiments administering WSE 60 min before the morphine treatment.

The composition of the standardized methanolic extract of *Withania somnifera* roots (i.e., different batches have similar, and certified, composition with respect to the total withanolides' content) on the basis of HPLC analysis, as certified by Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India, was as follows: Withanoside-IV: 0.49% (w/w); Physagulin D: 0.11% (w/w); 27-Hydroxywithanone: 0.01% (w/w); Withanoside-V: 0.33% (w/w); Withaferin-A: 0.11% (w/w); 12-Deoxywithastramonolide: 0.16% (w/w); Withanolide-A: 0.19% (w/w); Withanone: 0.004% (w/w); and Withanolide-B: 0.03% (w/w) (Kasture et al., 2009).

Statistics

For the electrophysiological experiments, statistical analysis was performed with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Bonferroni's *post hoc* test with statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$ using Prism 6.0 software (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, United States). The statistical analysis for the microdialysis experiments was carried out by Statistica 8.0 (StatsSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, United States) for Windows. Basal dialysate DA was calculated as the mean of the last three consecutive samples differing by no more than 10%, collected during the time period preceding each treatment. Basal dialysate DA values, expressed as fmol/10 μl of dialysate, were compared between groups by one-way ANOVAs. Changes in dialysate DA were expressed as percent of the respective baseline values and were analyzed by two-way ANOVAs with repeated measures over time. Results from treatments showing significant overall changes were subjected to *post hoc* Tukey's test with statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$. Sample size was defined as "n" and clearly indicated for every graph in figures. Due to the type of experiments conducted no

blinding approach was made. The number of animal to be used for the experiments was obtained “*a priori*” through GPower software.

RESULTS

Electrophysiological Experiments

Effect of WSE on Spontaneous and Morphine- and Ethanol-Induced Increase in Firing Rate of VTA DA Neurons

Identification of single VTA DA neurons was confirmed by the presence of HCN-mediated I_h currents, evoked by hyperpolarizing the cell membrane from -65 to 115 mV (amplitude, -185 ± 43 pA; $n = 40$) (data not shown), and of a regular spontaneous firing rate (4.84 ± 0.4 Hz, $n = 40$) (Figure 2A, control) (Ungless and Grace, 2012). In addition, the stimulatory effect induced by the GABA_B receptor antagonist SCH 50911 ($10 \mu\text{M}$) (Figure 2G) on firing rate further proved the dopaminergic phenotype of the recorded VTA neurons (Margolis et al., 2012). In order to evaluate quantitatively the effects of WSE, alone or in combination with morphine or ethanol, on the spontaneous firing activity of DA neurons in rat VTA slices, spike discharge was recorded in the cell-attached configuration. When applied alone, WSE (40 – $400 \mu\text{g/ml}$) significantly decreased the firing rate of VTA DA neurons in a concentration-dependent manner [$F(4,74) = 10.24$, $P < 0.0001$] (Figures 2A–C). A representative effect of WSE ($200 \mu\text{g/ml}$) is depicted in Figure 2A, whereas Figure 2B illustrates the time-course of the action of WSE recorded in a single DA neuron. The apparent threshold concentration of WSE that was effective in altering DA neuron firing ranged between 100 and $200 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (Figure 2C). At the highest tested concentrations of 200 or $400 \mu\text{g/ml}$, the action of WSE resulted in a significant decrease of neuron firing of $37.3 \pm 8.1\%$ ($P < 0.001$) and $37.3 \pm 5.5\%$ ($P < 0.001$), respectively, compared to baseline.

In order to elucidate the possible mechanism of action through which WSE may mediate its inhibitory effect on firing rate of VTA neurons, we perfused WSE ($200 \mu\text{g/ml}$) in the presence of GABA_A and GABA_B receptor selective antagonists, bicuculline ($20 \mu\text{M}$) and SCH 50911 ($10 \mu\text{M}$), respectively. As shown in Figures 2D,E, in the presence of bicuculline WSE failed to reduce the firing rate of VTA dopaminergic neurons. It is noteworthy that 3-min perfusion of bicuculline alone elicited a slight but significant increase of the firing rate that may likely depend on the suppression of the GABA_A-mediated inhibitory input onto DA cells (Figures 2D,E). On the contrary, WSE still decreased the firing rate of VTA neurons in the presence of the GABA_B selective antagonist SCH 50911. The perfusion of SCH 50911 alone produced a significant increase of the firing rate (Figures 2F,G), consistent with the selective postsynaptic expression of GABA_B receptors on VTA dopaminergic neurons (Margolis et al., 2012).

As expected from previous reports (Gysling and Wang, 1983; Laviolette et al., 2004; Chen et al., 2015; Melis et al., 2015), morphine ($10 \mu\text{M}$) significantly enhanced the spontaneous firing rate of VTA DA neurons by $96.7 \pm 12.8\%$ ($P < 0.0001$ vs.

baseline) (Figures 3A–C). Notably, this effect was prevented ($P < 0.05$) in the presence of the highest concentration ($400 \mu\text{g/ml}$) of WSE, whereas lower concentrations resulted completely ineffective [$F(5,29) = 15.96$, $P < 0.001$] (Figure 3C).

As previously reported (Brodie et al., 1990; Brodie and Appel, 1998; Xiao and Ye, 2008; Xiao et al., 2009), bath-perfusion with ethanol (80 mM) produced a significant increase of DA neuronal firing rate ($38.6 \pm 6.8\%$, $P < 0.05$ vs. baseline) (Figures 4A–C). When each of the different concentrations of WSE (40 , 100 , 200 , or $400 \mu\text{g/ml}$) was bath-applied for 10 min prior to the co-perfusion with ethanol (80 mM), its stimulatory effect was reduced to $13.2 \pm 8.4\%$ by WSE at $100 \mu\text{g/ml}$, and completely suppressed by WSE at 200 and $400 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ($P > 0.05$) (Figures 4B,C).

Brain Microdialysis Experiments

Basal AcbSh DA concentration (fmol/sample, mean \pm SEM) was on average 55 ± 3 ($n = 56$) and baseline DA did not differ between treatment groups [$F(12,43) = 0.003$; $P > 0.05$].

Effect of WSE Administration on Morphine- and Ethanol-Elicited Increase of DA Transmission in the AcbSh

Figure 5 shows the effects of saline or WSE (75 mg/kg) administration followed, 30 min later, by the administration of saline (Figure 5A) ($N = 8$) or morphine (5 mg/kg) (Figure 5B) ($N = 8$) on AcbSh DA transmission.

Saline or WSE administration failed to significantly affect basal DA. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after saline or WSE administration and restricted to the 30 min before saline or morphine administration, revealed a significant effect of time [$F(3,30) = 16.72$; $P < 0.001$] but not of treatment [$F(3,10) = 0.60$, $P = 0.63$] nor a significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(9,30) = 0.39$, $P = 0.93$]. However, *post hoc* test failed to reveal any significant DA change after saline or WSE, nor difference between groups.

In agreement with previous reports, morphine significantly increased AcbSh DA transmission and WSE administration significantly prevented this increase. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after saline or morphine administration to saline- or WSE- pre-treated rats revealed significant effects of time [$F(24,240) = 8.51$, $P < 0.001$] and treatment [$F(3,10) = 12.87$, $P < 0.01$] and a significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(72,240) = 4.07$, $P < 0.001$]. *Post hoc* test revealed that morphine significantly increased DA transmission in the AcbSh and that this increase was significantly reduced by WSE pre-treatment.

Similarly to the experiments in which WSE was administered 30 min before saline or morphine, we found that saline or WSE administration failed to significantly affect basal DA. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after saline or WSE administration and restricted to the 60 min before saline or morphine administration, revealed a significant effect of time [$F(6,84) = 3.67$; $P < 0.01$] but not of treatment [$F(3,14) = 1.42$, $P = 0.28$] nor a significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(18,84) = 1.56$, $P = 0.09$]. *Post hoc* test failed to reveal significant DA changes after saline or WSE and significant

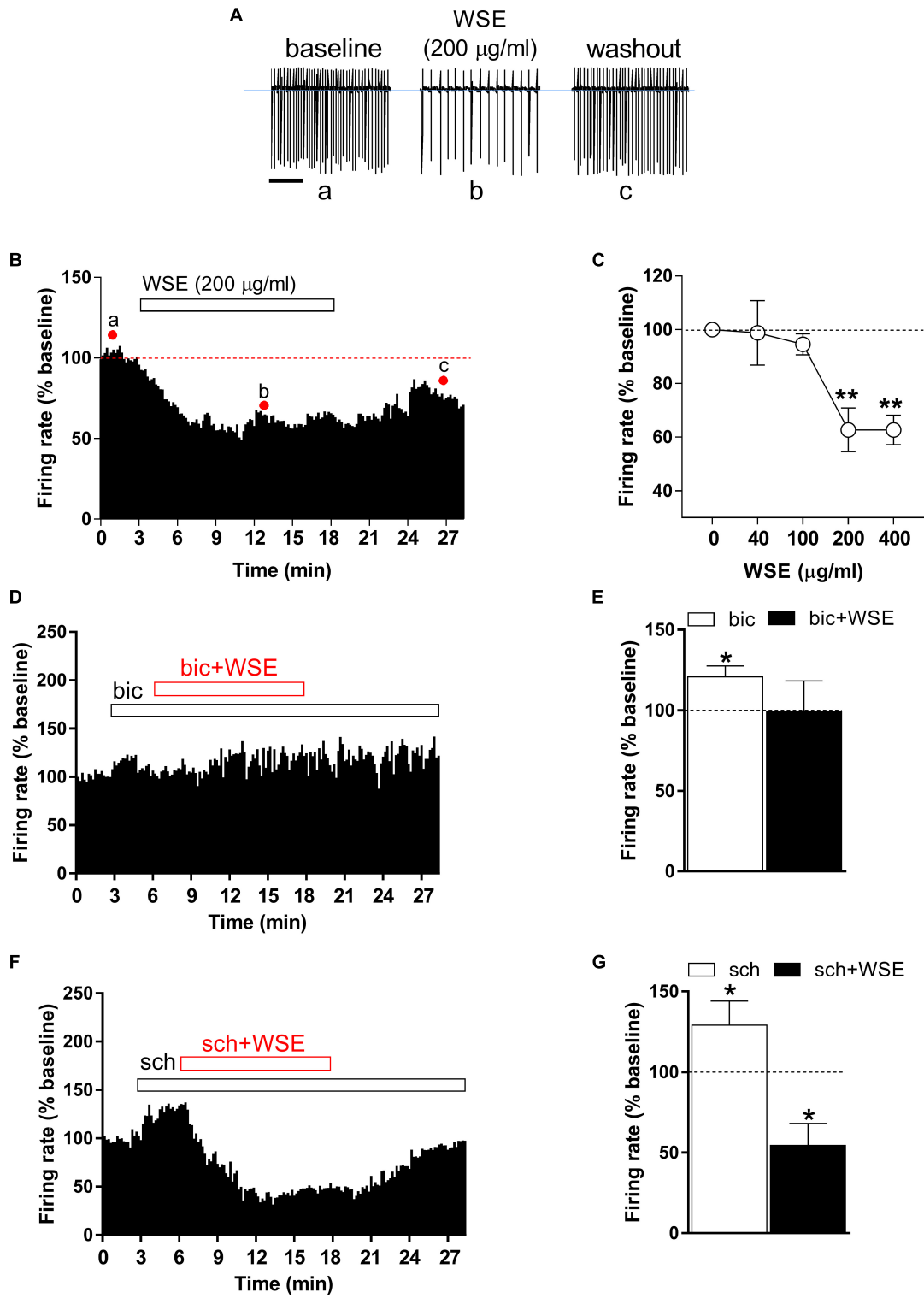


FIGURE 2 | Effect of WSE on VTA DA neurons firing rate. **(A)** Representative traces of spontaneous firing recorded in the cell-attached configuration from a single DA neuron before (a: baseline), during (b) and after (c: wash-out) bath-application of WSE (200 µg/ml). Scale bar: 1 s. **(B)** The graph shows the temporal changes of firing rate of a single VTA DA neuron before (a: baseline), during (b) and after (c: wash-out) bath-application of WSE (200 µg/ml). Values are expressed as percent change from baseline. Points and letters indicate the correspondent section of the trace that was isolated from the whole recording and reported in panel **(A)**. **(C)** The graph reports the concentration-dependent effect of WSE on firing rate recorded in VTA DA neurons. Data are expressed as percent change from baseline (Continued)

FIGURE 2 | Continued

and are means \pm SEM ($n = 5$ –32 cells from 10 animals). $**P < 0.01$ vs. baseline. **(D)** The graph shows the temporal changes of firing rate of a single VTA DA neuron during and after (wash-out) bath-application of WSE (200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) in the presence of the GABA_A antagonist bicuculline (bic) 20 μM . Values are expressed as percent change from baseline. **(E)** Bar graph reports the average of different recorded cells ($n = 5$ cells from three animals) in which the effect of bicuculline and co-perfusion of bicuculline and WSE was evaluated. Data are expressed as percent change from baseline and are means \pm SEM. $*P < 0.05$ vs. baseline. **(F)** The histogram graph shows the temporal changes of firing rate of a single VTA DA neuron during and after (wash-out) bath-application of WSE (200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) in the presence of the GABA_B antagonist SCH 50911 10 μM . Values are expressed as percent change from baseline. **(G)** The histogram graph reports the average of different recorded cells ($n = 5$ cells from three animals) in which the effect of SCH 50911 (sch) and co-perfusion of SCH 50911 and WSE was evaluated. Data are expressed as percent change from baseline and are means \pm SEM. $*P < 0.05$ vs. baseline.

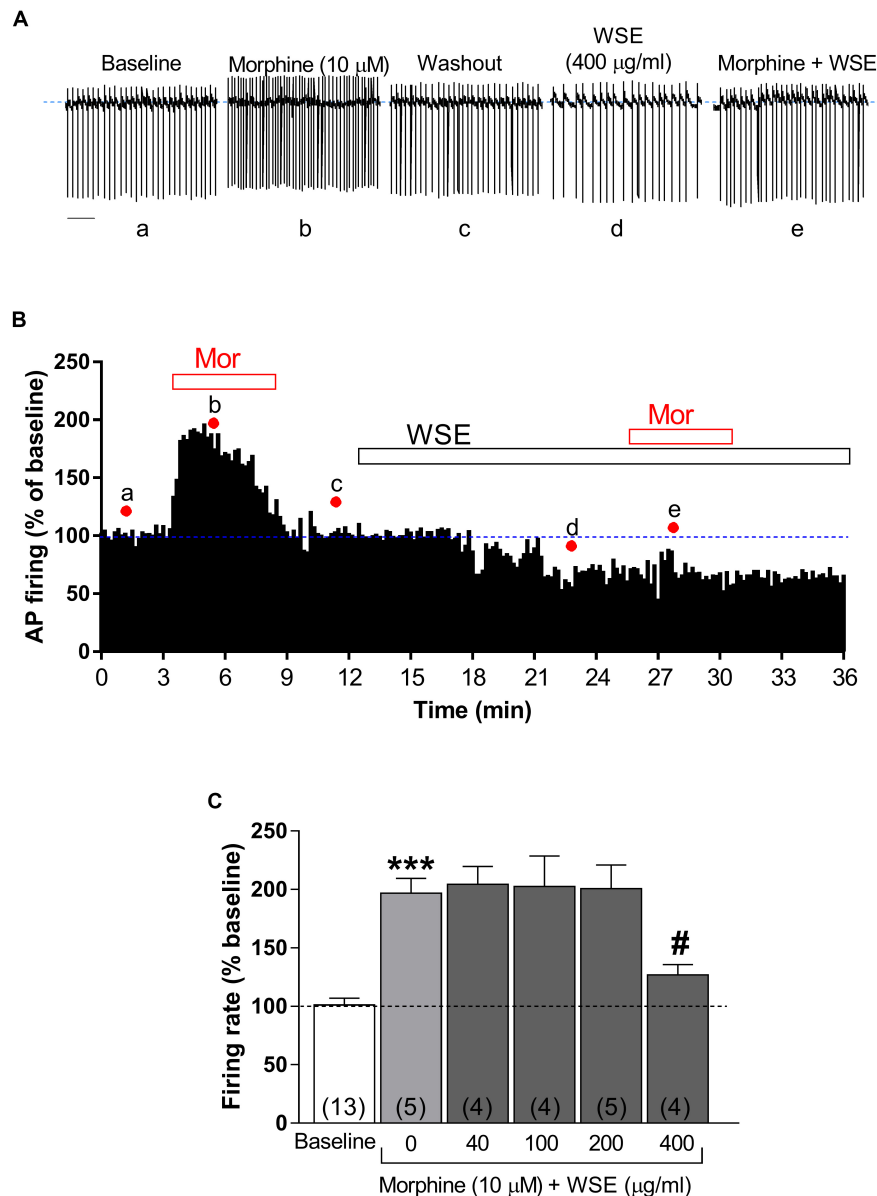


FIGURE 3 | Effects of WSE on the stimulatory action of morphine on VTA DA neuron firing rate. **(A)** Representative traces of spontaneous firing recorded from a single DA neuron before (baseline), during and after (wash-out) the bath-application of morphine (10 μM) alone and in the presence of WSE (400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). Scale bar: 1 s. **(B)** The graph shows the temporal changes of firing rate of a single VTA DA neuron during and after (wash-out) bath-application of morphine (10 μM) (Mor) alone and of morphine in the presence of WSE (400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$). Values are expressed as percent change from baseline. Points and letters indicate the correspondent section of the trace that was isolated from the whole recording and reported in panel **(A)**. **(C)** The histogram graph shows the concentration-response effect of WSE on the stimulatory action of morphine on firing rate. Data are expressed as percent change from baseline and are means \pm SEM. The number of cells analyzed (obtained from at least three animals per group of recordings) is indicated by the number inside each histogram. $***P < 0.0001$ vs. baseline; $\#P < 0.05$ vs. morphine alone.

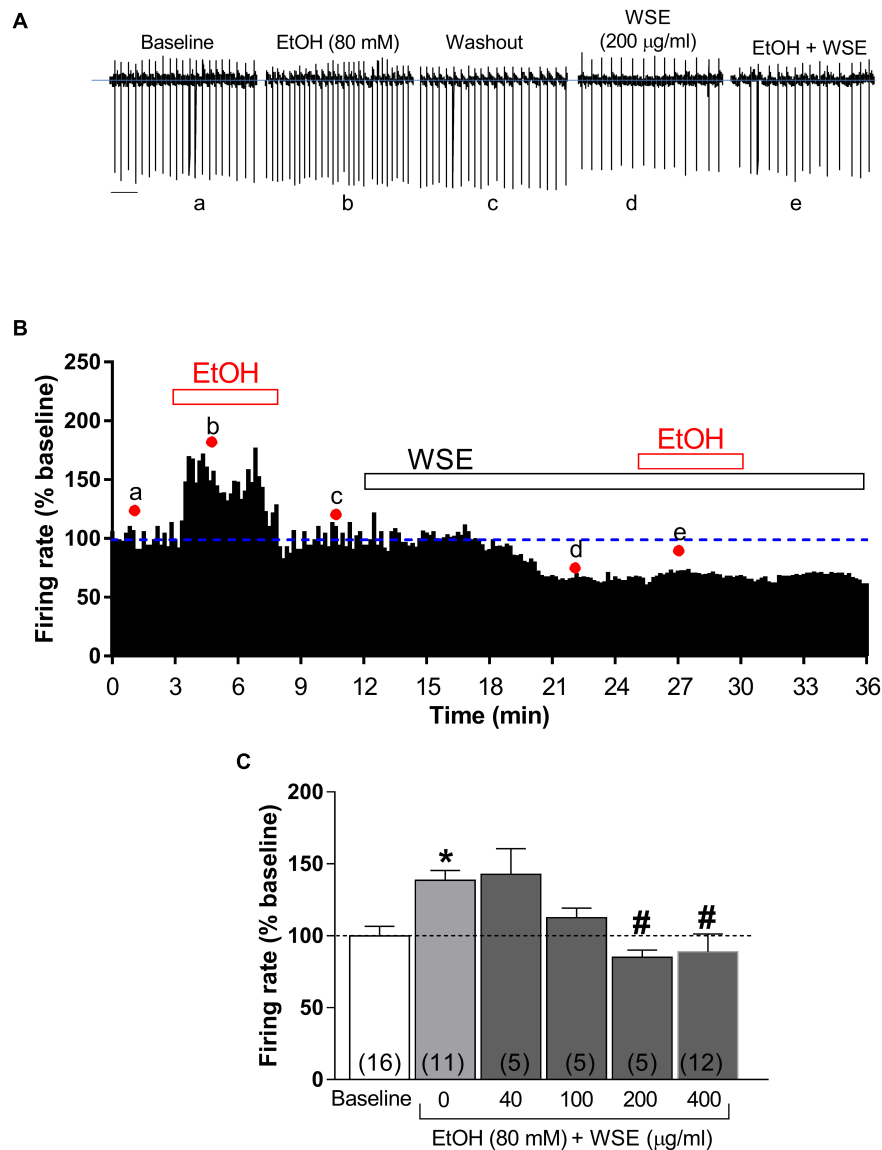


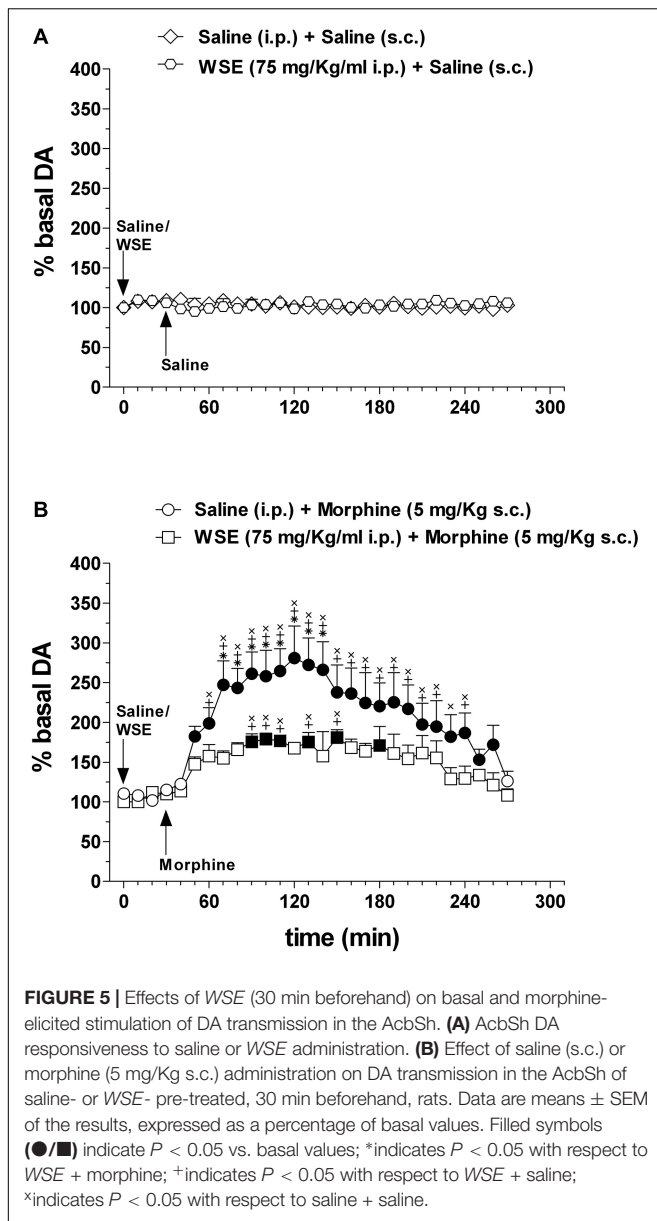
FIGURE 4 | Effects of WSE on the stimulatory action of Ethanol on VTA DA neuron firing rate. **(A)** Representative traces of spontaneous firing recorded from a single DA neuron before (baseline), during and after (wash-out) the bath-application of ethanol (80 mM) (EtOH) alone and in the presence of WSE (200 µg/ml). Scale bar: 1 s. **(B)** The graph shows the temporal changes of firing rate of a single VTA DA neuron during and after (wash-out) bath-application of EtOH (80 mM) alone and of EtOH in the presence of WSE (200 µg/ml). Values are expressed as percent change from baseline. Points and letters indicate the correspondent section of the trace that was isolated from the whole recording and reported in panel **(A)**. **(C)** The histogram graph shows the concentration–response effect of WSE on the stimulatory action of ethanol on firing rate. Data are expressed as percent change from baseline and are means \pm SEM. The number of cells analyzed (obtained from at least three animal per group of recordings) is indicated by the number inside each histogram. * $P < 0.05$ vs. baseline; # $P < 0.05$ vs. ethanol alone.

differences between groups. Moreover, as in the experiments depicted in **Figure 5**, morphine (administered 60 min after saline) significantly increased AcbSh DA transmission and WSE administration (60 min before morphine) significantly prevented this increase. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after saline or morphine administration to saline- or WSE- pre-treated rats revealed significant effects of time [$F(24,336) = 12.28$, $P < 0.01$] and treatment [$F(3,14) = 11.36$, $P < 0.01$] and a significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(72,336) = 4.95$, $P < 0.01$]. *Post hoc* test revealed that morphine significantly increased DA

transmission in the AcbSh and that this increase was significantly prevented by WSE pre-treatment (data not shown).

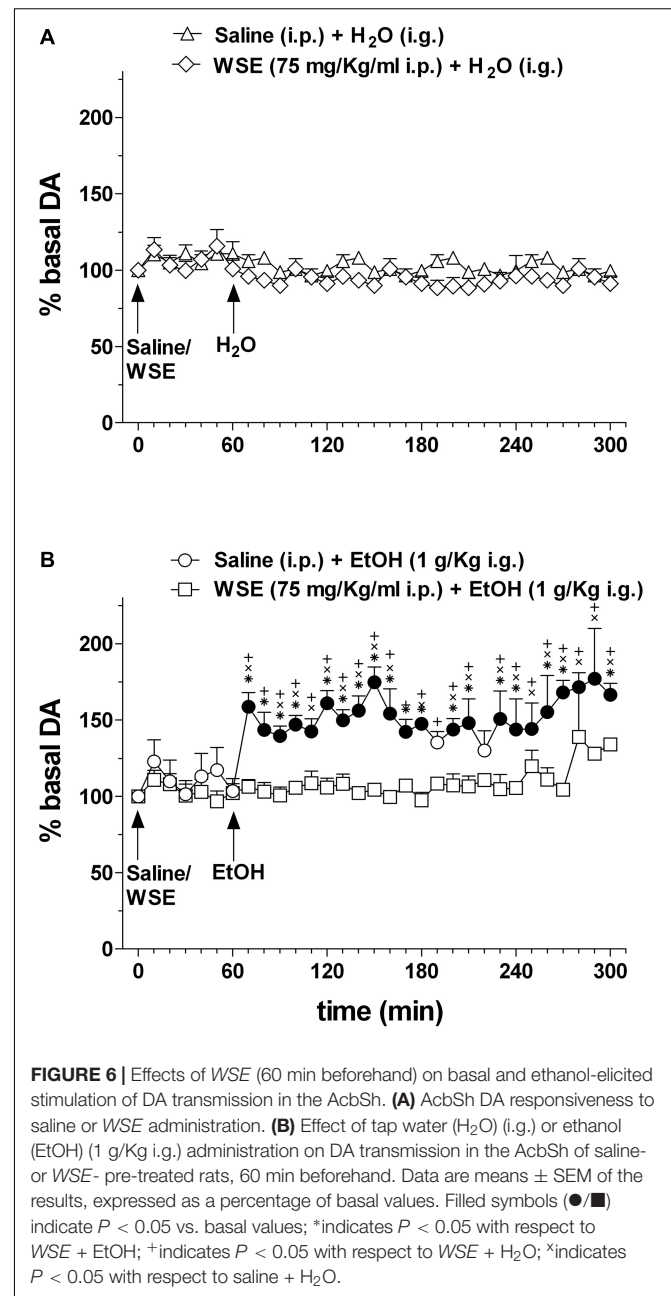
Figure 6 shows the effects of saline or WSE (75 mg/kg) administration followed, 60 min later, by the administration of water (**Figure 6A**) ($N = 8$) or ethanol (1 g/kg) (**Figure 6B**) ($N = 11$) on AcbSh DA transmission.

Saline or WSE administration failed to significantly affect basal DA. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after saline or WSE administration and restricted to the 60 min before water or ethanol administration, failed to reveal significant effects of time



[$F(6,84) = 1.95$; $P < 0.08$] and treatment [$F(3,14) = 0.15$, $P = 1.95$] and significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(6,84) = 0.63$, $P = 0.86$]. Accordingly, *post hoc* test failed to reveal any significant DA change after saline or WSE and significant differences between groups.

In agreement with previous reports, ethanol significantly increased AcbSh DA transmission and WSE administration prevented this increase. Two-way ANOVA of data obtained after water or ethanol administration to saline- or WSE-pre-treated rats revealed significant effects of time [$F(20,28) = 1.75$, $P < 0.03$] and treatment [$F(3,14) = 23.10$, $P < 0.001$] and a significant treatment \times time interaction [$F(20,28) = 1.79$, $P < 0.001$]. *Post hoc* test revealed that ethanol significantly increased DA transmission in the AcbSh and that this increase was significantly prevented by WSE pre-treatment.



DISCUSSION

Previous studies demonstrated that the acute administration of the standardized methanolic extract of WS roots prevents the acquisition and expression of morphine- and ethanol-elicited motivated behaviors in CPP experiments (Ruiu et al., 2013; Spina et al., 2015) as well as the acquisition and maintenance of oral ethanol self-administration (Peana et al., 2014) but, to date, no experimental evidence has been provided to the mechanistic interpretation of these findings. Therefore, the present study was aimed at evaluating the possibility that such behavioral effects of WSE could be based on its ability

to affect morphine- and ethanol-stimulated firing activity of VTA DA neurons and DA transmission in the AcbSh. To this end, this study firstly evaluates whether WSE would affect the spontaneous firing of VTA DA neurons and the associated basal DA transmission in efferent areas such the AcbSh. The electrophysiological data indicate, for the first time, that bath application of WSE to mesencephalic slices of rats, reversibly and concentration-dependently, negatively modulates the spontaneous firing rate of DA neurons in the VTA. In particular, we found that perfusion of VTA slices with WSE resulted in a significant and reversible decrease in firing rate of DA neurons at concentrations of 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and above, an effect that could be blocked in the presence of the GABA_A selective receptor antagonist, bicuculline. Secondly, in agreement with previous extensive literature, the study describes that morphine and ethanol consistently increased both the firing rate of DA neurons in the VTA (Gysling and Wang, 1983; Brodie et al., 1990; Brodie and Appel, 1998; Laviolette et al., 2004; Xiao and Ye, 2008; Xiao et al., 2009; Melis et al., 2015) and DA transmission in the AcbSh (Imperato and Di Chiara, 1986; Di Chiara and Imperato, 1988; Bassareo et al., 2003). In particular, as far as the effect of ethanol on firing rate is concerned, we acknowledge that the concentration used (80 mM) could be considered fairly high but, as previously discussed by us (Melis et al., 2015), it may be misleading to make direct comparisons between concentrations (between 20 and 40 mM) attainable upon systemic administration of doses in the range between 1 and 2 g/kg, those achieved upon intra VTA self-administration (between 17 and 66 mM) (Rodd et al., 2005) and, finally, those used in *ex vivo* preparations (in the range between 80 and 100 mM) (Melis et al., 2015 and present data). In addition, in previous studies in which the effects of ethanol on VTA DA neuron firing rate were analyzed (see Brodie et al., 1990; Brodie and Appel, 1998) concentrations of ethanol ranging from 40 to 160 mM were used. The concentration of 80 mM was chosen as it provides a reliable and reproducible effect in our experimental conditions.

Thirdly, the main findings of the present study disclose that WSE significantly attenuates the ability of both morphine and ethanol to stimulate spontaneous firing of DA neurons in the VTA and DA transmission in the AcbSh.

The pattern of firing activity of mesencephalic DA neurons varies between low-frequency “tonic” firing activity and brief higher frequency “phasic” bursts of action potentials (Grace and Bunney, 1984), but see for review Rice et al. (2011), and spontaneous firing of DA neurons in the VTA and DA release and transmission in the AcbSh are correlated. However, while the transition from “tonic” to “phasic” activity of DA neurons is correlated with a discrete and marked increase in DA release and DA signaling in the AcbSh (Grace, 1995; Sombers et al., 2009), alterations (decrease or increase) in low-frequency tonic firing activity are not always tightly correlated with parallel changes in AcbSh DA signaling (Hollerman et al., 1992; Grace, 1995). A number of modulatory systems and neurotransmitters in the AcbSh contribute to regulate DA release, including glutamate, GABA, and acetylcholine (Rice et al., 2011). Thus, based on these observations, our data showing that WSE, at

the concentration of 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and above, reduced basal low-frequency firing activity of VTA DA neurons but did not alter basal DA transmission in the AcbSh, neither at the dose of 75 mg/kg (Figures 5, 6) nor at 100 mg/ml (data not shown), should not be surprising. In addition, we should also consider the obvious difference in the two experimental models used which may imply circuit effects in the intact organism that are not present in the *ex vivo* preparation. In addition, we might also hypothesize that some WSE components that contribute to the effect detected in the *ex vivo* experimental setting may, upon systemic administration, not cross the blood–brain barrier (BBB). Moreover, as it has been shown in other cases in which the effects of a given compound (for instance salsolinol) on DA transmission in the AcbSh were opposite depending on the site of its application [VTA: increase (Deehan et al., 2013); AcbSh: decrease (Hipólito et al., 2009)], it is also plausible that, after its systemic administration, WSE may have reached a non-pharmacologically significant concentration within the AcbSh (or virtually any other related area) to exert a local (intra-AcbSh?) action responsible of the lack of effect herewith highlighted by microdialysis experiments. Thus, although at this stage we cannot offer any conclusive demonstration of the mechanism behind this observation, we suggest that both factors, *ex vivo* vs. intact experimental models and crossing vs. not crossing the BBB, may be relevant for its most plausible interpretation. Local microinjection of WSE into discrete brain areas may help to address this issue in a further study.

The observation that WSE, bath co-perfused with morphine or ethanol, could significantly prevent their ability to stimulate the spontaneous firing in VTA slices at different concentrations (in the case of morphine, 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, that is two to four times higher than those required on ethanol-elicited neuronal firing), indicates that the mechanism by which WSE affects this property of morphine is less sensitive than that at the basis of the ability of ethanol to stimulate DA neuronal firing. In this regard it is critical to point out that the perfusion with morphine or ethanol was accomplished in the presence of WSE and therefore in the condition of inhibition of spontaneous firing. In particular, co-perfusion of WSE with morphine or ethanol was performed at the end of a wash-out period that was required to allow morphine- or ethanol-elicited increase of spontaneous firing to recover back to basal (control) levels (as shown in Figures 3B, 4B). Therefore, the effects of WSE and those of morphine or ethanol (Brodie et al., 1990; Brodie and Appel, 1998; Xiao and Ye, 2008; Xiao et al., 2009; Chen et al., 2015) should be considered as functionally antagonistic on the stimulation of neuronal firing in the VTA.

In the present study, we also performed specific experiments in order to address the potential molecular mechanism(s) underlying this antagonism. Our results showing that the inhibitory effect of WSE on spontaneous firing of VTA DA neurons was completely abolished by the GABA_A, but not GABA_B, receptor selective antagonist bicuculline, suggest that GABA_A receptors may be directly involved in this action of WSE on VTA DA neurons. This finding appears in agreement with other reports showing that GABA_A receptors are sensitive targets of WSE in different brain regions (Bhattarai et al.,

2010; Yin et al., 2013; Candelario et al., 2015). Such results also appear in line with previous receptor binding studies demonstrating that *WSE* shows high to moderate affinities, k_i values being 13 and 130 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for GABA_A and GABA_B receptors, respectively (Ruiu et al., 2013; Orrù et al., 2014). Thus, on the basis of our previous receptor binding studies (Ruiu et al., 2013; Orrù et al., 2014), at the present stage of our investigations on the ability of *WSE* to affect the motivational properties of addictive drugs (Ruiu et al., 2013; Orrù et al., 2014; Spina et al., 2015) we can only hypothesize the involvement of GABA_A but not GABA_B receptor subtypes in the VTA. Moreover, the possibility that *WSE* might prevent the effects of morphine and ethanol on spontaneous firing through the involvement of DA and opioid receptors should be discarded due to the low affinities of the whole *WS* roots extract for these receptors (Ruiu et al., 2013; Orrù et al., 2014). In further support of the involvement of GABA_A receptors in the pharmacological effects of *WSE* it was shown that *WSE* activates GABA_A receptors-mediated Cl^- currents (Bhattarai et al., 2010; Yin et al., 2013; Candelario et al., 2015) and that ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) (50–200 mg/kg p.o.) makes animals less seizure-prone by exhibiting dose-dependent anticonvulsant effects [i.e., enhances pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizure threshold] in mice (Akula et al., 2009), an interpretation further strengthened by our recent identification into *WSE* of docosanyl ferulate as a compound able to enhance GABA_A inhibitory postsynaptic currents with an IC_{50} of 7.9 μM (Sonar et al., 2019). Altogether, these results encourage to suggest that *WSE* may antagonize the increase in VTA firing rate induced by both morphine and ethanol by facilitating the function of GABA_A , but not GABA_B , receptors located post-synaptically onto the dopaminergic neurons.

On the other hand, our previous work found evidence that the systemic administration of the GABA_B receptor antagonist phaclofen prevented the ability of *WSE* to impair maintenance of oral ethanol self-administration (Peana et al., 2014) suggesting also an involvement of GABA_B receptors in these *WSE* effects. We can speculate that such GABA_B receptor-mediated action of *WSE* might occur not in the VTA but possibly in the AcbSh where these receptors are expressed in DA fibers (Charara et al., 2000) and whereby their activation decreases DA release (Schmitz et al., 2002; Pitman et al., 2014).

In summary, we speculate that the increased VTA DA neuron firing rate produced in response to both morphine and ethanol may involve a decreased inhibitory GABAergic tone in these cells and that morphine is more effective than ethanol, at least at the concentrations used in the present study. Hence, considering that the antagonism of *WSE* toward the effect of both drugs may be related with its possible potentiation of the GABAergic system, the different inhibition curve of *WSE* on the effect of morphine might be explained by the higher stimulation on the firing rate by morphine, and higher inhibition of GABAergic signaling by *WSE*.

Intriguingly, although not addressed in the present study, at least as far as the effects of *WSE* on morphine are concerned, another plausible interpretation of the ability of *WSE* to obstruct (functionally antagonize) the stimulatory properties of morphine

on DA VTA neurons and DA transmission in the AcbSh, may originate from the observation that *WSE*, similarly to the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors γ (PPAR γ) agonist, pioglitazone (Caputi et al., 2018), has recently been reported to reduce heroin-induced excitation of VTA DA neurons by reducing presynaptic GABA release from the rostromedial tegmental nucleus (De Guglielmo et al., 2015) through the inhibition of nuclear factor-kB (NF-kB).

In our previous studies, we found that the administration of *WSE* could prevent both the acquisition and the expression of morphine- (Ruiu et al., 2013) and ethanol- (Spina et al., 2015) elicited CPP. This is particularly intriguing since the ability of *WSE* to interfere with both phases of the place conditioning paradigm allows to speculate on a further psychopharmacological aspect of the ability of *WSE* to affect morphine's and ethanol's motivational properties. In fact, the ability of preventing the acquisition of morphine- and ethanol-elicited CPP (Ruiu et al., 2013; Spina et al., 2015), but also that of ethanol-elicited conditioned place aversion (CPA) (Spina et al., 2015), points to *WSE* as an agent capable of interfering with the direct pharmacological action of morphine and ethanol, i.e., to interfere with the activated biochemical pathway(s) responsible of the behavioral outcome. In other words, *WSE*'s ability to prevent acquisition of drug-elicited place conditioning (either CPP and CPA) seems to suggest its ability to prevent such distinct behavioral outcomes by acting in close proximity of a common mechanism at the basis of the stimulus-stimulus association. In fact, the ability of stimulating DA transmission preferentially (and repeatedly) in the AcbSh, after non-contingent (passive) and contingent exposure (Pontieri et al., 1995, 1996; Tanda et al., 1997; Bassareo et al., 2003; Lecca et al., 2006, 2007a,b; Acquas et al., 2007; Aragona et al., 2008; Bassareo et al., 2017) is common to all drugs of abuse, independently from their mechanism of action. Notably, the continuous stimulation of DA transmission in the AcbSh by drugs of abuse produces an abnormal strengthening of drug-stimulus associations leading to an attribution of excessive motivational value to discrete conditioned stimuli or contexts that become predictive of drug availability. This abnormal association has been hypothesized to be one of the mechanisms that underlies the development of drug addiction (Di Chiara, 1998, 1999; Di Chiara et al., 1999). Hence, by blocking or reducing the increase of AcbSh DA transmission elicited by morphine or ethanol *WSE* might be interfering with their motivational properties and with their ability to produce such abnormal associative learning.

On the other hand, the observation that *WSE* also consistently prevents the expression, in animals in a drug-free state, of the acquired drug-elicited place conditioning (either preference and aversion) calls for a further possible mechanism of action of *WSE* in order to interpret its ability to interfere with the effects of conditioned stimuli on behavior. In this regard, we envision that *WSE* may also interfere with the mechanism at the basis of the ability of conditioned stimuli to elicit increased AcbSh DA transmission (Acquas and Di Chiara, 1994; Di Chiara, 1998; Di Chiara et al., 1999; Bassareo et al., 2007; Bassareo et al., 2011) although we also acknowledge that specific experiments will be required to address the possibility that *WSE*'s ability to prevent

also the expression of drug-elicited CPP and CPA encompasses its interference with mesolimbic DA function (Acquas and Di Chiara, 1994; Di Chiara et al., 2004).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the present results shed fresh light on the neurochemical and receptor-mediated mechanism(s) at the basis of the ability of *WSE* to significantly impact on morphine- and ethanol-elicited motivated behaviors and further support the suggestion of a potential therapeutic application of this extract in drug-contingently and non-contingently motivated behavioral alterations.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIELD STATEMENT

The abuse of addictive substances is a worldwide problem that carries a huge burden to public health. A common characteristic of the central effects of addictive drugs resides in their ability to stimulate the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway responsible of motivated behaviors. Understanding the mechanisms through which addictive drugs may act in the brain, hijacking the physiological processes that regulate motivated behaviors still represents one of the main targets in the neuroscience field. Accordingly, also the discovery of agents able to antagonize, at different levels, such hijacking processes is a very challenging target. In line with the trend of the last decades by which some natural compounds have proven their efficacy in affecting the central effects of addictive drugs, the findings of the present study reveal that a standardized extract of *Withania somnifera* (Indian ginseng), is able to prevent the ability of morphine and ethanol to increase the activity of dopaminergic neurons by significantly preventing the stimulation neuronal activity and of neurotransmitter release in terminal regions of mesolimbic pathway. Thus, together with previous findings showing that *Withania somnifera* blocks morphine- and ethanol-elicited motivated behaviors, the present results provide a

mechanism of these behavioral actions and further point to this extract as a powerful tool to prevent the acute effects of morphine and ethanol.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The datasets generated for this study are available on request to the corresponding author.

ETHICS STATEMENT

Animal care and handling throughout the experimental procedures were in accordance with the guidelines for care and use of experimental animals of the European Community Council (2010/63/UE L 276 20/10/2010) and with Italian law (DL 04.03.2014, N° 26). In particular, this study was approved by the Organization for Animal Care of the University of Cagliari (OPBA-UniCA) and performed in accordance with the Ministry of Health authorization number 1177/2016-pr (December 15, 2016). Every effort was made to minimize suffering and reduce the number of animals used.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

EA conceived the study. VB, GT, ES, and EA conceived and designed the experiments. VB, GT, RF, SP, MR, and EL performed the experiments. VB and GT analyzed the data. VB, GT, ES, SK, AP, and EA wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed and approved the final manuscript.

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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