East Point College of Pharmacy

East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

Approved
by
Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi

Affiliated
to
Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
Karnataka
Bengaluru – 560 041
India

LAB MANUAL

PHARMACOLOGY II
PHARM D
3rd Year

EAST POINT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post,
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	
DOCTOR OF PHARMACY	
PSO1	Acquire a thorough foundational knowledge in pharmaceutical sciences, including pharmacology, pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical analysis to excel in further academic pursuits
PSO2	Acquire and apply the pharmacotherapeutic concepts for better patient care enhancing employability across various sectors including clinical research organizations, academic and hospitals
PSO3	Equip with entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of pharmacoepidemiological studies and regulatory aspects to initiate and run successful ventures in the healthcare sector

Course:	**Code: 3.1P** **Pharmacology II**
CO1	To study the various animal models for experimental purposes
CO2	Explain about various drugs action on in- vitro Experimental animals (computer stipulated models)
CO3	Explain about various drugs action on in in-vivo Experimental animals (computer stipulated models)
CO4	Identify the commonly used laboratory animals and apparatus in pharmacology

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Experiment No.: 01

Study of laboratory animals and their handling (a. Frogs, b. Mice, c.Rats, d. Guinea pigs, e. Rabbits).

INTRODUCTION:

Rats and mice are the most commonly used animals in experimental pharmacology they are usually submissive in nature. The animals should be handled carefully and restrained in correct way to avoid aninjury. Good and careful handling of animals also reduces stress caused by manipulation. This helps to reduce aggressive behavior of the animals. Regular handling of the animals increases its similarity withthe experiment. Careless handling and poor conditions increase the zoonotic disease i.e., the diseases transmitted from animals to human beings, there is a risk of developing allergy, conjunctivitis and skin rashes of different types. Rare cases of anaphylactic shock due to rat bite have been reported.

The source of allergens is usually urine and therefore urine-soaked bedding should be removed immediately to avoid the allergens. It is therefore necessary to protect nostrils adequately. Hands mustbe washed with disinfectant before leaving the animal house.

In certain circumstances as usual way because more difficult to handle and this can increasethe risk of injury, to either as usual or to the experiments. Animals precured from another source shouldbe handled carefully. The rat or mice kept in isolating are usually very aggressive. Animals should be handled frequently falling which they become difficult to handle.

The animals should be captured to its removal the cage. It is convenient to remove animals by holding the base of the tail. The animals can be handled by their tail only for removing from cage and shifting animals from one place to another within short time. The animals should not be suspended in the air for more than 2-3 sec or else become aggressive. Its body must be supported while moving from one place to another. Rats and mice have loose skin on their bodies. The rat can be captured by gripping the base of tail and by placing the other hand on back, with the help of thumb and forefingers, hold overthe neck. Before injecting the needle or inserting the gauge cannula for oral administration, it is necessary to see that arrival is comfortably restrained and does not make attempts to escape. This avoidsinjury to animals.

Studying laboratory animals and their proper handling is crucial in scientific research to ensure ethical standards and reliable results. Here's a brief overview of considerations for handling some common laboratory animals:

a. **Frogs**:

- Frogs are often used in physiological and developmental studies.
- Handling should be gentle to avoid stressing the frog and causing injury.
- They are typically grasped gently around the body, avoiding limbs.

b. **Mice**:

- Mice are widely used in genetics, physiology, and pharmacology.
- Handling mice involves grasping them by the base of the tail or by cupping the bodywith gentle support.
- Care should be taken to avoid excessive stress or harm.

c. **Rats**:

- Rats are used in behavioral studies, toxicology, and disease research.
- Handling rats involves gently grasping them by the base of the tail and supporting thebody.
- They are sensitive to stress, so calm handling is important.

d. **Guinea Pigs**:

- Guinea pigs are used in immunology, infectious disease, and pharmacology research.
- They should be handled by gently supporting the body with one hand and thehindquarters with the other.
- Avoid lifting them by the scruff or pulling on the delicate skin.

e. **Rabbits**:

- Rabbits are used in cardiovascular, ophthalmic, and reproductive research.
- Handling rabbits involves supporting the body under the hindquarters and the chest.
- Care should be taken with their powerful hind legs to avoid injury.

General principles for handling all laboratory animals include:

- Minimize stress by handling them calmly and gently.
- Use appropriate equipment (like gloves) to protect both the animal and handler.
- Follow institutional guidelines for ethical treatment and proper procedures.
- Ensure a suitable environment, including proper housing and diet.

Understanding and implementing these guidelines are essential for maintaining animal welfare standards and ensuring the reliability of experimental results in scientific researchinvolving laboratory animals.

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Experiment No.: 02

Study of physiological salt solutions used in experimental pharmacology.

Physiological salt solutions used in experimental pharmacology are crucial for maintaining cellular andtissue integrity while studying the effects of drugs or physiological processes. These solutions are designed to mimic the composition of extracellular fluid to ensure that the experimental conditions closely resemble natural physiological conditions. Here are some of the key physiological salt solutionscommonly used in experimental pharmacology:

1. Ringer's Solutions:

- **Composition:** Ringer's solutions come in various formulations, but typically include sodium chloride (NaCl), potassium chloride (KCl), and calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$). Some variants also include sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).
- **Uses:** Used for perfusion, irrigation, and maintenance of tissues and organs in physiological experiments. Ringer's solutions help maintain electrolyte balance and pH levels close to those found in extracellular fluid.

2. Krebs-Henseleit Solution:

- **Composition:** Contains NaCl, KCl, $CaCl_2$, $NaHCO_3$, glucose, and sometimesmagnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$). It closely mimics the ionic composition of extracellular fluid.
- **Uses:** Ideal for experiments involving isolated tissues (e.g., heart, intestine) or organ perfusion studies. Krebs-Henseleit solution supports cellular metabolism and maintains tissue viabilityover extended experimental periods.

3. Tyrode's Solution:

- **Composition:** Tyrode's solution includes NaCl, KCl, $CaCl_2$, $NaHCO_3$, and glucose.The specific concentrations may vary depending on the experimental requirements.
- **Uses:** Particularly suitable for studies involving cardiac tissue and skeletal muscle.Tyrode's solution provides the necessary electrolytes and nutrients to support cellular function and maintain contractile properties during experimental manipulations.

4. Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS):

- **Composition:** HBSS contains various salts including NaCl, KCl, $CaCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, $NaHCO_3$, Na_2HPO_4, and glucose. It is balanced to support cell culture and physiological experiments.
- **Uses:** Widely used for cell culture applications, including washing, dilution, and maintaining cells during experimental procedures. HBSS provides a stable environment for cell viabilityand function.

5. Normal Saline (0.9% NaCl):

- **Composition:** Consists of 0.9% sodium chloride (NaCl) in water.
- **Uses:** Primarily used for intravenous infusion to restore extracellular fluid volume and sodium levels in clinical and experimental settings. Normal saline is also used in certain experimental pharmacology studies where isotonic conditions are required.

6. Artificial Cerebrospinal Fluid (ACSF):

- **Composition:** ACSF typically contains NaCl, KCl, $CaCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, $NaHCO_3$, andglucose. It is tailored to mimic the composition of cerebrospinal fluid.
- **Uses:** Essential for experiments involving the brain and spinal cord, including electrophysiological recordings and pharmacological manipulations. ACSF provides a stable environment for neuronal function and responsiveness to drugs.

Considerations:

- **pH and Osmolarity:** Maintaining physiological pH (around 7.4) and osmolarity(around 290 mOsm/kg) is critical to ensure cell viability and accurate experimental results.
- **Sterility and Stability:** Solutions must be prepared under sterile conditions and stored appropriately to maintain stability and prevent contamination.
- **Experimental Variations:** Depending on the specific experimental goals and tissues/organs involved, concentrations and additives in these solutions may be adjusted to meet specificphysiological needs.

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Experiment No.: 03

Study of laboratory appliances used in experimental pharmacology

Studying laboratory appliances used in experimental pharmacology involves understanding a variety of specialized equipment and instruments essential for conducting experiments related to drugs and pharmacological research. Here are some key appliances commonly used:

- **Microscopes**: Essential for examining cellular and tissue-level effects of drugs, aswell as studying microorganisms and microscopic structures relevant to pharmacology.
- **Analytical Balances**: Used for precise weighing of substances, crucial for preparing accurate drug doses and determining concentrations.
- **pH Meters**: Measure the acidity or alkalinity of solutions, important for drugformulation and understanding drug stability.
- **Spectrophotometers**: Instrument used to measure the absorption or emission of lightby substances, aiding in quantifying drug concentrations and purity.
- **Centrifuges**: Used to separate components of a mixture by density, crucial forisolating cells, organelles, or molecules in pharmacological research.
- **Incubators**: Provide controlled temperature and environmental conditions for cellculture and microbial studies relevant to drug testing.
- **Autoclaves**: Sterilize equipment and supplies to maintain aseptic conditions in pharmacological experiments.
- **Chromatography Equipment**: Includes HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography) and GC (Gas Chromatography) systems for separating and analyzing components ofdrug mixtures.
- **Electrophysiology Equipment**: Used to study electrical properties of cells andtissues, relevant for understanding neurological and cardiac effects of drugs.
- **Perfusion Systems**: Used in physiological studies to maintain organ or tissue viabilityex vivo, allowing researchers to study drug effects on specific organs.
- **Water Baths and Heating Blocks**: Provide controlled heating for variousexperimental procedures, such as drug dissolution studies and enzyme assays.

- **Data Acquisition Systems**: Collect and analyze experimental data, includingphysiological parameters and drug responses.
- **Safety Cabinets and Fume Hoods**: Ensure safe handling of hazardous substancesand protect researchers during drug preparation and manipulation.
- **Animal Handling Equipment**: Includes anesthesia systems, surgical instruments, and monitoring devices for conducting pharmacological studies in animal models.

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Experiment No.: 04

Study of use of anesthetics in laboratory animals

The study of anesthetics in laboratory animals is a critical aspect of experimental pharmacology, ensuring humane and ethical treatment of animals while enabling controlled research conditions. Here'san overview of how anesthetics are used and studied in this context:

1. Purpose of Anesthesia in Research:

- **Facilitation of Procedures:** Anesthetics are used to immobilize animals during experimental procedures that may cause discomfort or distress.
- **Reduction of Pain and Stress:** They minimize pain perception and stress responses, improving animal welfare and maintaining physiological stability.

2. Types of Anesthetics:

- **General Anesthetics:** Induce unconsciousness and a reversible loss of sensationthroughout the entire body. Examples include isoflurane, sevoflurane, ketamine, and xylazine.
- **Local Anesthetics:** Block sensation in a specific area without affectingconsciousness. Used for minor procedures or for regional nerve blocks.

3. Considerations in Anesthetic Use:

- **Species Specificity:** Anesthetic requirements vary among species due to differencesin metabolism, body size, and sensitivity.
- **Monitoring:** Continuous monitoring of vital signs (heart rate, respiratory rate,temperature) is crucial to ensure safety and adjust anesthesia depth as needed.
- **Recovery:** Management of anesthesia recovery phase is essential to preventcomplications and ensure animals return to normal physiological function.

4. Study Protocols and Ethical Considerations:

- **Protocol Design:** Researchers carefully design anesthesia protocols considering the experimental goals, species-specific requirements, and potential interactions with other drugs.
- **Ethical Approval:** Research involving anesthesia in animals requires ethical approval, ensuring compliance with regulations and guidelines that prioritize animal welfare.

5. Experimental Applications:

- **Pharmacokinetic Studies:** Investigate how anesthetics are absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted in different animal models.
- **Pharmacodynamic Studies:** Examine the effects of anesthetics on physiological systems, including cardiovascular, respiratory, and central nervous systems.
- **Behavioral Research:** Assess the impact of anesthetics on behavior and cognition, exploring potential side effects or long-term consequences.

6. Safety and Best Practices:

- **Training:** Researchers and animal care staff receive training in anesthesia techniques and handling to ensure safe and effective use.
- **Risk Assessment:** Consideration of potential risks associated with anesthesia, such as respiratory depression or cardiovascular effects, and mitigation strategies.

7. Advancements and Future Directions:

- **Development of New Anesthetics:** Research continues to explore safer and more effective anesthetic agents with fewer side effects and faster recovery times.
- **Alternative Techniques:** Investigation of alternative approaches to anesthesia, such as non-pharmacological methods or minimally invasive procedures.

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Experiment No.: 05

To record the dose response curve of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation.

Recording the dose-response curve of acetylcholine (ACh) using isolated ileum or rectus abdominis muscle preparation is a standard experiment in pharmacology to study the effects of thisneurotransmitter on smooth muscle tissue. Here's a general outline of how you would conduct and interpret such an experiment:

Experimental Setup:

1. **Preparation of Tissue:**

- Isolate either the ileum (part of the intestine) or the rectus abdominis muscle from ananimal (usually a rodent or guinea pig).
- Ensure the tissue is handled carefully to maintain physiological integrity and minimizedamage.

2. **Mounting the Tissue:**

- Secure the isolated tissue in an organ bath filled with physiological saline solution(e.g., Krebs-Henseleit solution) maintained at physiological temperature (around 37°C).
- Use hooks or other suitable devices to attach one end of the tissue to a fixed point andthe other end to a force transducer or lever arm for measuring tension.

3. **Equilibration:**

- Allow the tissue to equilibrate for a sufficient period (e.g., 30-60 minutes) to stabilizebaseline tension and ensure it is responsive to subsequent drug applications.

Experimental Procedure:

4. **Constructing the Dose-Response Curve:**

- Prepare a series of solutions containing increasing concentrations of acetylcholinechloride (ACh) dissolved in physiological saline.
- Start with low concentrations and gradually increase, typically in a logarithmic fashion (e.g., 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 µM) up to a maximum concentration that produces amaximal response.

5. **Application of ACh:**

- Apply each concentration of ACh to the tissue bath, usually by replacing a small volume of the bath fluid with the ACh solution or by direct addition via a syringepump.
- Allow sufficient time (e.g., 2-3 minutes) between each application for the tissue toreach steady-state response.

6. **Recording Responses:**

- Measure and record the changes in tension generated by the tissue in response to each concentration of ACh using the force transducer or lever arm.
- Plot the tension (response) against the logarithm of ACh concentration (dose) toconstruct the dose-response curve.

Data Analysis:

7. **Interpreting the Dose-Response Curve:**

The resulting curve typically exhibits a sigmoidal shape, characterized by a gradual increase in response at low concentrations (due to receptor activation) and reaching a plateau at higher concentrations (saturation of receptors or other limiting factors).

8. **Parameters Derived:**

EC50 (Effective Concentration 50): The concentration of ACh required to produce 50% of the maximal response. This value is often used to compare the potency of ACh or its analogs.

Maximal Response: The peak tension generated by the tissue at the highest concentration of ACh used.

Experimental Considerations:

- **Control Experiments:** Include control experiments where tissues are exposed to vehicle solutions (saline) to ensure any observed responses are due to ACh and notartifacts.
- **Reproducibility:** Perform experiments in duplicate or triplicate to ensurereproducibility of results.
- **Drug Stability:** Ensure ACh solutions are freshly prepared or stored appropriately tomaintain stability and avoid degradation.

Conclusion:

Recording the dose-response curve of acetylcholine using isolated tissue preparations provides valuableinsights into the pharmacological effects of this neurotransmitter on smooth muscle tissue. It allows forthe quantification of responses and determination of pharmacological parameters critical for understanding ACh receptor function and drug efficacy.

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Experiment No.: 06

To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominismuscle preparation by interpolation method

Performing a bioassay of acetylcholine (ACh) using isolated ileum or rectus abdominis muscle preparation by the interpolation method involves determining the concentration of ACh required to produce a specific biological response (e.g., contraction) using known standard concentrations of ACh.Here's a step-by-step guide on how to conduct this bioassay:

Experimental Setup:

1. **Preparation of Tissue:**

   Isolate the ileum or rectus abdominis muscle from an animal and mount it in an organ bathfilled with physiological saline solution maintained at physiological temperature (37°C).

2. **Mounting the Tissue:**

   Secure one end of the tissue to a fixed point in the organ bath and the other end to a force transducer or lever arm for measuring tension.

3. **Equilibration:**

   Allow the tissue to equilibrate for at least 30-60 minutes until a stable baseline tension is achieved.

Experimental Procedure:

4. **Preparation of ACh Solutions:**

   Prepare a series of standard solutions of acetylcholine chloride (ACh) in physiological saline solution with known concentrations (e.g., 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 µM).

5. **Application of ACh Solutions:**

   Apply each standard solution of ACh sequentially to the tissue bath. Ensure each applicationis carried out carefully to avoid disturbing the tissue and allow sufficient time (2-3 minutes) between applications for the tissue to stabilize its response.

6. **Recording Responses:**

   Measure and record the changes in tension generated by the tissue in response to each concentration of ACh using the force transducer or lever arm.

Interpolation Method:

7. **Construction of the Standard Curve:**

- Plot the responses (tension generated by the tissue) against the logarithm of theconcentration of ACh (dose) for the standard solutions.
- The standard curve typically shows a sigmoidal shape, where the response increases with increasing ACh concentration until reaching a plateau.

8. **Interpolation of Unknown Sample:**

- After constructing the standard curve, measure the response (tension) generated by thetissue in response to an unknown concentration of ACh.
- Use the standard curve to interpolate the concentration of the unknown ACh solutionbased on the observed response.

Data Analysis:

9. **Calculating Concentration of Unknown:**

   Use the interpolation method to determine the concentration of ACh in the unknown sample based on its response on the standard curve.

Experimental Considerations:

- **Accuracy and Precision:** Ensure careful measurement and handling of ACh solutionsand tissue responses to minimize variability.
- **Validation:** Perform validation experiments to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the bioassay method.
- **Control Experiments:** Include control experiments with vehicle solutions (saline) toverify that observed responses are due to ACh and not artifacts.

Conclusion:

Performing a bioassay of acetylcholine using isolated tissue preparation and the interpolation method allows for quantification of ACh concentration based on its biological effect (muscle contraction). This method is valuable in pharmacological research for studying receptor sensitivity and drug potency related to ACh and its analogs.

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Experiment No.: 07

To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominismuscle preparation by three-point method.

Carrying out a bioassay of acetylcholine (ACh) using the isolated ileum or rectus abdominis muscle preparation by the three-point method involves determining the concentration of ACh required to produce a specific biological response (e.g., contraction) using a series of standard concentrations of ACh. Here's how you can conduct this bioassay:

Experimental Setup:

1. **Mounting the Tissue:**
   Secure one end of the tissue to a fixed point in the organ bath and the other end to a force transducer or lever arm for measuring tension.
2. **Equilibration:**
   Allow the tissue to equilibrate for at least 30-60 minutes until a stable baseline tension is achieved.

Experimental Procedure:

3. **Preparation of ACh Solutions:**
   Prepare three standard solutions of acetylcholine chloride (ACh) in physiological salinesolution with known concentrations (e.g., low, medium, and high concentrations).
4. **Application of ACh Solutions:**
   Apply each standard solution of ACh sequentially to the tissue bath in a randomized order. Ensure each application is carried out carefully to avoid disturbing the tissue and allow sufficient time (2-3 minutes) between applications for the tissue to stabilize its response.
5. **Recording Responses:**
   Measure and record the changes in tension generated by the tissue in response to each concentration of ACh using the force transducer or lever arm.

Three-Point Method:

6. **Determination of EC50 (Effective Concentration 50):**

a. Plot the responses (tension generated by the tissue) against the logarithm of theconcentration of ACh (dose) for the three standard solutions.

b. The three-point method involves fitting a sigmoidal curve through the three datapoints

7. **Interpolation of Unknown Sample:**

a. Measure the response (tension) generated by the tissue in response to an unknownconcentration of ACh.

b. Use the sigmoidal curve fitted through the three standard points to interpolate theconcentration of the unknown ACh solution based on the observed response.

Data Analysis:

8. **Calculating EC50:**

Determine the concentration of ACh that produces 50% of the maximal response (EC50) by interpolation from the sigmoidal curve fitted through the standard points.

Experimental Considerations:

a. **Accuracy and Precision:** Ensure careful measurement and handling of ACh solutionsand tissue responses to minimize variability.

b. **Validation:** Perform validation experiments to ensure the accuracy and reliability ofthe three-point method for determining EC50.

c. **Control Experiments:** Include control experiments with vehicle solutions (saline) toverify that observed responses are due to ACh and not artifacts.

Conclusion:

The three-point method for bioassay of acetylcholine using isolated tissue preparation allows for thedetermination of EC50, a measure of the concentration of ACh needed to produce half-maximal response in the tissue. This method is useful in pharmacological research for studying receptorsensitivity and drug potency related to ACh and its analogs.

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Experiment No.: 08

To record the dose response curve of Histamine using isolated guinea -pig ileum preparation.

Recording the dose-response curve of histamine using an isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation is a standard experiment in pharmacology to study the effects of this compound on smooth muscle tissue.Here's a detailed guide on how to conduct this experiment:

Experimental Setup:

1. **Preparation of Tissue:**
   Isolate the ileum from a guinea pig and carefully mount it in an organ bath filled with physiological saline solution (e.g., Krebs-Henseleit solution) maintained at physiological temperature (around 37°C).
2. **Mounting the Tissue:**
   Secure one end of the ileum to a fixed point in the organ bath and the other end to a force transducer or lever arm for measuring tension.
3. **Equilibration:**
   Allow the tissue to equilibrate in the organ bath for at least 30-60 minutes. During this time, adjust the tension to achieve a stable baseline and ensure the tissue is responsive to subsequent drug applications.

Experimental Procedure:

4. **Preparation of Histamine Solutions:**
   Prepare a series of histamine solutions with increasing concentrations. Typical concentrations may include 0.1 µM, 0.3 µM, 1 µM, 3 µM, 10 µM, and higher as needed for your experimental design.
5. **Application of Histamine Solutions:**
   Apply each concentration of histamine solution sequentially to the organ bath containing the isolated guinea-pig ileum. You can add the histamine solution directly to the bath or replace a portion of the bath fluid with the histamine solution.
6. **Recording Responses:**
   Measure and record the changes in tension generated by the guinea-pig ileum in response to each concentration of histamine using the force transducer or lever arm.

Data Analysis:

7. **Constructing the Dose-Response Curve:**

- Plot the tension (response) against the logarithm of the histamine concentration (dose) to construct the dose-response curve.
- The curve typically exhibits a sigmoidal shape, where the response increases withincreasing histamine concentration until reaching a plateau.

8. **Parameters Derived:**

EC50 (Effective Concentration 50): Determine the concentration of histamine that produces 50% of the maximal response. This value is often used to compare the potency of histamine or its analogs.

Maximal Response: Identify the peak tension generated by the tissue at the highest concentration of histamine used.

Experimental Considerations:

- **Control Experiments:** Include control experiments where tissues are exposed to vehicle solutions (saline) to ensure any observed responses are due to histamine andnot artifacts.
- **Reproducibility:** Conduct experiments in duplicate or triplicate to ensurereproducibility of results.
- **Drug Stability:** Ensure histamine solutions are freshly prepared or storedappropriately to maintain stability and avoid degradation.

Conclusion:

Recording the dose-response curve of histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation provides valuable data on the pharmacological effects of histamine on smooth muscle tissue. It allows for quantification of responses and determination of pharmacological parameters critical for understanding histamine receptor function and drug efficacy. This method is essential in pharmacological research for studying the effects of histamine and developing therapeutic interventions targeting histamine receptors.

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Experiment No.: 09

Study of agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using isolated guinea - pig ileum preparation

Studying the agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation is afundamental approach in pharmacology to understand how substances interact with specific receptors and influence physiological responses in smooth muscle tissue. Here's an outline of how such a study can be conducted:

Experimental Setup:

1. **Isolation and Mounting of Guinea-Pig Ileum:**
   - Isolate the ileum from a guinea pig and mount it in an organ bath filled withphysiological saline solution (e.g., Krebs-Henseleit solution) maintained at physiological temperature (37°C).
   - Secure one end of the ileum to a fixed point in the organ bath and the other end to aforce transducer or lever arm for measuring tension.
2. **Equilibration:**
   - Allow the tissue to equilibrate in the organ bath for at least 30-60 minutes. During thistime, adjust the tension to achieve a stable baseline and ensure the tissue is responsiveto subsequent drug applications.

Experimental Procedure:

3. **Agonist Experiment:**

   Application of Agonist: Apply a known agonist (e.g., acetylcholine, histamine) at increasing concentrations to the organ bath. Start with low concentrations and gradually increase to higher concentrations.

   Recording Responses: Measure and record the changes in tension generated by the guinea-pig ileum in response to each concentration of the agonist using the force transducer or lever arm.

   Construct Dose-Response Curve: Plot the tension (response) against the logarithm of the agonist concentration (dose) to construct the agonist dose-response curve. This curve will show the typical sigmoidal shape with increasing responses at higher agonist concentrations.

4. **Antagonist Experiment:**
   - **Pre-incubation with Antagonist:** Pre-incubate the tissue with a known antagonist (e.g., atropine for muscarinic receptors, cimetidine for histamine H2 receptors) for aspecific period (e.g., 30 minutes) to allow the antagonist to bind to its receptors andinhibit their activity.
   - **Application of Agonist:** After pre-incubation, apply the agonist at increasingconcentrations as done in the agonist experiment.
   - **Recording Responses:** Measure and record the changes in tension generated by thetissue in response to each concentration of the agonist in the presence of the antagonist.
   - **Interpretation:** Compare the agonist dose-response curve obtained in the presence of the antagonist with the curve obtained without the antagonist. The shift in the curve (rightward or downward) indicates competitive or non-competitive antagonism, respectively.

   Data Analysis:
5. **Parameters Derived:**
   - **EC50 (Effective Concentration 50):** Determine the concentration of agonist that produces 50% of the maximal response in the absence and presence of the antagonist.
   - **Antagonist Potency:** Calculate the concentration of antagonist required to produce a specified inhibition of the agonist response (e.g., IC50 - Inhibitory Concentration 50).

Experimental Considerations:

- **Control Experiments:** Include control experiments with vehicle solutions (saline) and antagonist alone to ensure observed effects are due to specific drug actions.
- **Reproducibility:** Conduct experiments in duplicate or triplicate to ensurereproducibility of results.
- **Data Interpretation:** Use appropriate statistical analysis methods (e.g., curve fitting,statistical tests) to analyze and compare dose-response curves and derive pharmacological parameters.

Conclusion:

Studying agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation provides valuable insights into drug-receptor interactions, pharmacological mechanisms, and potential therapeutic applications. This approach is essential in pharmacological research for characterizing drug actions and developing new medications targeting specific receptors involved in smooth muscle contraction and relaxation.

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Experiment No.: 10

To carry out bioassay of Histamine using isolated guinea -pig ileum preparation by interpolation method.

Performing a bioassay of histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation by the interpolation method involves determining the concentration of histamine required to produce a specific biological response (such as contraction of the ileum). Here's a step-by-step outline of how you can carry out thisprocedure:

Materials Needed:

1. **Isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation**

   This typically involves preparing a segment of the guinea-pig ileum and suspending it in an organ bath filled with physiological saline solution (PSS).

2. **Histamine stock solution**

   Prepare a range of histamine concentrations. Typically, you would prepare a series ofdilutions to cover a range from low to high concentrations.

3. **Physiological saline solution (PSS)**

   Used for preparing the organ bath and diluting histamine solutions.

4. **Recording equipment**

   Devices for measuring the response of the ileum (e.g., isotonic transducers, force- displacement transducers, or simply a manual recording system using a lever and writingdrum).

5. **Micropipettes and tips**

   For accurate measurement and transfer of histamine solutions.

Procedure:

1. **Preparation of the Organ Bath:**

   Set up the organ bath filled with physiological saline solution (PSS) maintained at a suitable temperature (usually around 37°C).

   Ensure the guinea-pig ileum preparation is suspended in the bath and allowed to equilibratefor a sufficient period (typically 30-60 minutes) to stabilize.

2. **Experimental Setup:**
   - Connect the recording equipment to the ileum preparation to monitor its response(contraction).
   - Establish a baseline recording of the resting tension of the ileum.
3. **Application of Histamine:**
   - Begin by adding a low concentration of histamine solution (e.g., 0.1 µg/mL) to theorgan bath.
   - Observe the response of the ileum (contraction). Record the magnitude of the responseon the recording equipment.
4. **Incremental Increase in Histamine Concentration:**
   Gradually increase the concentration of histamine in the organ bath by small increments (e.g., doubling each time).
5. **Recording Responses:**
   - For each concentration of histamine added, record the corresponding response of theileum.
   - Continue this process until a maximum response is achieved, beyond which further increases in histamine concentration do not cause additional response (plateau phase).
6. **Data Analysis:**
   - Plot a graph of the concentration of histamine (X-axis) against the response of theileum (Y-axis).
   - Determine the concentration of histamine that produces a response halfway between the baseline and the maximum response (EC50 value) using interpolation methods like the log concentration-response curve or linear interpolation between adjacent datapoints.
7. **Calculating EC50:**
   The EC50 (effective concentration producing 50% of the maximum response) can be estimated from the concentration-response curve. This concentration indicates the potency ofhistamine in causing the contraction of the guinea-pig ileum.
8. **Statistical Analysis (if applicable):**
   Perform statistical analysis to validate the results, such as calculating standard errors or confidence intervals around the EC50 value.

Notes:

- Ensure that all solutions and equipment are prepared and handled with care tomaintain the viability of the isolated tissue preparation.
- Use appropriate controls, such as using histamine-free solutions, to verify thatobserved responses are due to histamine and not other factors.
- Repeat the experiment multiple times to ensure reproducibility of results.

Experiment No.: 11

To carry out bioassay of Histamine using guinea -pig ileum preparationby three point method.

The three-point method is a simplified approach to determine the potency of a substance (such as histamine) using a bioassay with isolated tissue preparations. Here's how you can carry out the bioassayof histamine using the three-point method with a guinea-pig ileum preparation:

Materials Needed:

1. **Isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation**
   Prepared and suspended in an organ bath filled with physiological saline solution (PSS).

2. **Histamine stock solution**
   Prepare a range of histamine concentrations. For the three-point method, typically prepare solutions at three different concentrations covering a range of responses.

3. **Physiological saline solution (PSS)**
   Used for preparing the organ bath and diluting histamine solutions.

4. **Recording equipment**
   Devices for measuring the response of the ileum (e.g., isotonic transducers, force-displacement transducers, or a lever and writing drum).

5. **Micropipettes and tips**
   For accurate measurement and transfer of histamine solutions.

Procedure:

Preparation of the Organ Bath:

Set up the organ bath filled with physiological saline solution (PSS) maintained at an appropriate temperature (e.g., 37°C).

Suspend the guinea-pig ileum preparation in the organ bath and allow it to equilibrate for 30-60 minutes to stabilize.

1. **Baseline Recording:**

   Connect the recording equipment to the ileum preparation to monitor its baseline response (resting tension).

2. **Application of Histamine:**

- Prepare three different concentrations of histamine solution (low, medium, and high).The exact concentrations will depend on the expected potency range and the response of the tissue observed during preliminary testing.
- Add each histamine solution sequentially to the organ bath. Start with the lowestconcentration.

3. **Recording Responses:**

- After adding each concentration of histamine, monitor and record the response of theguinea-pig ileum (contraction) using the recording equipment.
- Allow sufficient time (usually several minutes) for the response to stabilize beforerecording measurements.

4. **Data Analysis:**

- Plot a graph of the concentration of histamine (X-axis) against the response of theileum (Y-axis).
- Determine the concentration of histamine that produces responses corresponding to50% of the maximum response (EC50 value) by visually estimating the midpoint ofthe response curve between the lowest and highest concentrations.

5. **Calculating EC50:**

   Estimate the EC50 value based on the concentration-response curve obtained from the three-point assay. This concentration represents the potency of histamine in causing the contraction of the guinea-pig ileum.

6. **Statistical Analysis (if applicable):**

   Perform any necessary statistical analysis to validate the results, such as calculating standard errors or confidence intervals around the EC50 value.

Notes:

- The three-point method provides a quick estimation of potency but may not yield asprecise results as more complex methods like the interpolation method or the full concentration-response curve.
- Ensure that all solutions and equipment are prepared and handled carefully tomaintain the viability of the isolated tissue preparation.
- Repeat the experiment multiple times to ensure reproducibility of results and toaccount for any variability.

EAST POINT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post,
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

Experiment No.: 12

To study the routes of administration of drugs in animals (Rats, Mice, Rabbits)

Studying the routes of drug administration in animals such as rats, mice, and rabbits involves following standardized procedures to ensure accurate delivery and reliable results. Here's a general outline of the procedures for administering drugs via various routes:

I. Oral AdministrationEquipment Needed:

- Oral gavage needle or syringe appropriate for the size of the animal.
- Gavage tube for small rodents.
- Petri dish or suitable surface for animal handling.

Procedure:

1. **Preparation:**
   - Prepare the drug solution or suspension according to the required concentration.
   - Ensure the animal is appropriately restrained or anesthetized if necessary.

2. **Administration:**
   - For rodents (rats, mice):
   - Place the animal on a suitable surface.
   - Gently insert the gavage needle or tube into the mouth, directing it toward theesophagus.
   - Administer the calculated dose slowly to avoid aspiration.
   - Withdraw the needle or tube carefully to prevent injury.

   For rabbits:
   - Hold the rabbit securely and gently introduce the syringe or feeding tube into themouth.
   - Administer the drug solution slowly, ensuring it is swallowed.
3. **Post-Administration:**
   - Monitor the animal for any signs of distress or adverse reactions.
   - Record the time of administration and any observations.

II. Injection Equipment Needed:

- Syringes and needles appropriate for the route (e.g., subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal).
- Alcohol swabs or sterile saline for cleaning injection sites.
- Handling equipment (gloves, restrainers, etc.).

Procedure:

1. **Preparation:**
   - Prepare the drug solution or suspension and calculate the appropriate dose.
   - Ensure the injection site is clean and accessible.
2. **Administration:**
   - Choose the appropriate injection site and method (subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal).
   - Restrain the animal gently to minimize stress and movement.
   - Clean the injection site with an alcohol swab or sterile saline.
   - Administer the drug slowly and steadily, ensuring accurate delivery.
   - Withdraw the needle carefully and apply gentle pressure to the injection site if needed.
3. **Post-Administration:**
   - Monitor the animal for any immediate adverse reactions.
   - Record the time of administration, injection site, and any observations of behavior orhealth changes.

III. Topical AdministrationEquipment Needed:

- Applicator or syringe for controlled application.
- Safety equipment (gloves, goggles) if handling potentially hazardous substances.

Procedure:

1. **Preparation:**
   - Prepare the drug formulation as required (cream, gel, solution).
   - Ensure the application area is clean and dry.

2. **Administration:**
   - Apply the drug formulation directly to the designated skin area or mucous membrane.
   - Ensure even distribution and avoid excessive rubbing or irritation.
   - Use a clean applicator or syringe for each application.

3. **Post-Administration:**
   - Monitor the animal for any signs of localized irritation or systemic effects.
   - Record the time of administration and any observed reactions.

IV. Inhalation Equipment Needed:

- Inhalation chamber or apparatus suitable for the animal size.
- Aerosol generator or nebulizer for drug delivery.

Procedure:

1. **Preparation:**
   - Prepare the drug solution or aerosol formulation.
   - Set up the inhalation chamber or apparatus according to manufacturer instructions.

2. **Administration:**
   - Place the animal in the inhalation chamber or apparatus.
   - Administer the aerosolized drug formulation for the specified duration.
   - Monitor the animal's breathing and ensure adequate exposure.

3. **Post-Administration:**
   - Remove the animal from the chamber and monitor for any immediate effects.
   - Record the time of administration, duration of exposure, and any observed reactions.

V. Other Routes (Rectal, Intracranial)Procedure: Rectal Administration:

- Prepare the drug formulation suitable for rectal administration (suppository, solution).
- Administer the drug using a suitable applicator or syringe into the rectum.
- Monitor for absorption and any local or systemic reactions.

Intracranial Administration:

- Requires surgical preparation and anesthesia.
- Administer the drug directly into the brain or cerebrospinal fluid using precise surgical techniques.
- Monitor the animal closely post-procedure for recovery and neurological effects.

Monitoring and Recording

- Throughout any route of administration, carefully monitor the animal for signs ofdistress, pain, or adverse reactions.
- Record detailed observations including the time of administration, dose administered,route, and any observed effects on behavior, physiology, or health.
- Follow institutional guidelines and ethical standards for animal research to ensurehumane treatment and compliance with regulations.

EAST POINT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post,
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

Experiment No.: 13

Study of theory, principle, procedure involved and interpretation ofgiven results for the following experiments

A. Analgesic property of drug using analgesiometer

Studying the analgesic property of a drug using an analgesiometer involves experimental procedures designed to measure pain sensitivity or response in animals, typically rodents. Here's a breakdown ofthe theory, principles, procedures involved, and interpretation of results for such experiments:

Theory and Principles:

An analgesiometer is a device used to measure pain sensitivity or analgesic effects in animals by applying controlled pressure or thermal stimuli to a specific area (usually the paw or tail). The principlebehind using an analgesiometer is to quantify the nociceptive (pain) response before and after administration of an analgesic drug. The goal is to assess the drug's ability to reduce pain perception or sensitivity.

Procedure:

1. **Preparation:**

   Animal Selection: Typically, rats or mice are used due to their size and availability. Animals should be healthy and of appropriate weight.

   Baseline Measurement: Before starting the experiment, measure the baseline pain sensitivity of each animal using the analgesiometer. This establishes a reference point for comparison.

2. **Drug Administration:**

- Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) at the appropriate dose. Include control groups receiving a placebo or standard analgesic forcomparison.
- Note the time of drug administration to track the onset and duration of analgesiceffects.

3. **Measurement of Pain Sensitivity:**
   - **Using the Analgesiometer:** Place the animal on the analgesiometer platform, whichhas a surface where pressure or thermal stimuli can be applied.
   - Apply gradually increasing pressure or thermal stimulus to the paw or tail until theanimal shows a nociceptive response, such as withdrawal or vocalization.
   - Record the pressure or temperature at which the response occurs. This is typicallyquantified in grams (for pressure) or seconds (for thermal stimuli).
   - Repeat the measurement multiple times to ensure consistency and reliability of results.
4. **Data Collection:**
   - **Experimental Groups:** Include multiple experimental groups (e.g., different doses ofthe test drug, control groups) to assess dose-response relationships.
   - Record the responses before drug administration (baseline) and at specific timeintervals post-administration (e.g., 30 minutes, 1 hour, etc.).
   - Ensure blinded assessment where possible to minimize bias in data interpretation.
5. **Interpretation of Results:**

   Effectiveness of the Drug: Compare the pain sensitivity measurements between different groups.
   - Calculate the percent inhibition of pain response compared to baseline or controlgroups to quantify the analgesic effect.
   - Plot dose-response curves if applicable to determine the effective dose for reducing pain sensitivity.
   - Statistical analysis (e.g., ANOVA, t-tests) can be used to determine the significance of differences between groups.

   Interpretation of Results:
   - **Analgesic Effect:** A significant increase in the pain threshold (i.e., the pressure ortemperature required to elicit a response) compared to baseline or control groups indicates the analgesic property of the drug.
   - **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater analgesic effects or if there is a plateau effect.

- **Time Course:** Assess how quickly the analgesic effect develops and how long it lastsafter drug administration.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the results with known analgesics or standards tovalidate the experimental approach and drug efficacy.

Conclusion:

Studying the analgesic property of a drug using an analgesiometer involves rigorous experimental procedures to measure pain sensitivity in animals before and after drug administration. Proper experimental design, careful measurement techniques, and accurate data interpretation are essential todraw meaningful conclusions about the drug's efficacy as an analgesic agent

Experiment No.: 14

B. Anti-inflammatory effect of drugs using rat-paw edema method

Studying the anti-inflammatory effect of drugs using the rat-paw edema method is a widely used experimental approach in pharmacology and drug development. Here's an overview covering the theory, principles, procedures involved, and interpretation of results for this experiment:

Theory and Principles:

Inflammation is a complex biological response involving immune cells, blood vessels, and molecular mediators. The rat-paw edema method is based on inducing inflammation in the rat paw and then measuring the extent of edema (swelling) as an indicator of inflammatory response. This model allows researchers to evaluate the potential of drugs to reduce inflammation, a key characteristic of anti-inflammatory agents.

Procedure:

1. **Animal Preparation:**

- **Animal Selection:** Typically, rats (often Sprague-Dawley or Wistar strains) are useddue to their size and suitability for handling and experimentation.
- **Acclimatization:** Animals should be acclimatized to laboratory conditions and handled according to ethical guidelines.

2. **Induction of Inflammation:**

Edema Induction: Before drug administration, induce inflammation in the rat paw by injecting a suitable inflammatory agent such as carrageenan, formalin, or an irritant solution(e.g., saline).

- Inject the inflammatory agent subcutaneously into one hind paw of each rat.
- Note the time of injection to standardize the inflammatory response timing acrossexperimental groups.

3. **Drug Administration:**

- Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) at theappropriate dose.
- Include control groups receiving a placebo, vehicle control, or a standard anti-inflammatory drug (positive control) for comparison.
- Record the time of drug administration to track the onset and duration of anti-inflammatory effects.

4. **Measurement of Paw Edema:**

- **Volume Measurement:** Use a plethysmometer or a similar device to measure the pawvolume before and at specific time points after induction of inflammation (e.g., 1, 2, 3,4 hours).
- Place the paw into the plethysmometer chamber and measure the volumedisplacement, which correlates with the degree of paw swelling.
- **Caliper Measurement:** Alternatively, measure the paw thickness using a caliper, ifvolume measurement is not feasible.
- Repeat measurements multiple times to ensure accuracy and reliability.

5. **Data Collection:**

- **Experimental Groups:** Include multiple experimental groups (different doses of thetest drug, control groups) to assess dose-response relationships.
- Record the edema response in terms of paw volume or thickness measurements.
- Calculate the percent inhibition of edema compared to baseline or control groups toquantify the anti-inflammatory effect.

6. **Interpretation of Results:**

- **Reduction in Paw Edema:** A significant reduction in paw volume or thickness in drug-treated groups compared to control groups indicates an anti-inflammatory effectof the drug.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater inhibition of edema, indicating a dose-dependent effect.

- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the results with known anti-inflammatory agents or standards to validate the experimental approach and drug efficacy.
- Statistical Analysis: Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA followed by post-hoc tests) to determine the significance of differences between groups.

Conclusion:

The rat-paw edema method provides a robust experimental model for evaluating the anti-inflammatory effects of drugs. It involves inducing inflammation in the rat paw and then measuring the extent of edema as an indicator of inflammation. Proper experimental design, careful measurement techniques, and accurate data interpretation are crucial to draw meaningful conclusions about the drug's potential asan anti-inflammatory agent. This method is valuable in preclinical research for screening and characterizing new drug candidates aimed at treating inflammatory conditions.

Experiment No.: 15

C. Anticonvulsant activity of drugs using maximal electroshock and pentylene tetrazole methods.

Studying the anticonvulsant activity of drugs using the maximal electroshock (MES) and pentylene tetrazole (PTZ) methods involves experimental procedures designed to evaluate the ability of drugs to prevent or reduce seizure activity in animal models. Here's an overview covering the theory, principles,procedures involved, and interpretation of results for these two methods:

Theory and Principles:

Maximal Electroshock (MES) Method:

Theory: This method induces generalized tonic-clonic seizures in animals by delivering ahigh-intensity electrical shock.

Principle: The severity and duration of seizures are measured before and after drug administration. Drugs that suppress or delay the onset of seizures are considered to have anticonvulsant properties.

Mechanism: MES-induced seizures are believed to involve the spread of excitation through neuronal networks, making this method useful for screening drugs that act on neuronal excitability.

Pentylenetetrazole (PTZ) Method:

Theory: PTZ is a GABA receptor antagonist that induces clonic seizures.

Principle: PTZ-induced seizures are characterized by convulsive movements, and the latency to the onset of seizures and the severity of convulsions are measured.

Mechanism: PTZ blocks GABAergic inhibition, leading to increased neuronal excitability and seizure susceptibility. Drugs that prolong the latency to seizures or reduce their severityare considered to have anticonvulsant effects.

Procedure:

Maximal Electroshock (MES) Method:

Animal Selection and Preparation:

- Use rodents (usually mice or rats) of appropriate age and health status.
- Acclimatize animals to the experimental conditions and handling procedures.

1. **Induction of Seizures:**
   - Administer a high-intensity electrical shock via ear electrodes or corneal electrodes.
   - Monitor and record the seizure activity, including the duration of tonic hind limbextension (THLE), which is characteristic of MES-induced seizures.

2. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) atvarious doses.
   - Include control groups receiving a vehicle or standard anticonvulsant drug forcomparison.

3. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Measure the latency to the onset of THLE and the duration of THLE in control anddrug-treated groups.
   - Calculate the percent protection against seizures compared to control groups.
   - Analyze dose-response relationships to determine the effective dose of the drug.

Pentylenetetrazole (PTZ) Method:

1. **Animal Selection and Preparation:**
   - Similar to MES method, use rodents (mice or rats) and acclimatize themappropriately.

2. **Induction of Seizures:**
   - Administer PTZ intraperitoneally to induce convulsive seizures.
   - Monitor and record the onset and severity of convulsions, typically characterized bymyoclonic jerks followed by tonic-clonic seizures.

3. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route before or after PTZadministration.
   - Include control groups as described in the MES method.

4. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Measure the latency to the onset of myoclonic jerks and tonic-clonic seizures.
   - Record the severity and duration of seizures in control and drug-treated groups.
   - Calculate the percent protection against seizures compared to control groups.
   - Analyze dose-response relationships to determine the effective dose of the drug.

Interpretation of Results:

- **Anticonvulsant Activity:** Drugs demonstrating anticonvulsant activity will prolongthe latency to seizure onset, reduce the severity of seizures, or completely prevent seizures compared to control groups.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater protection against seizures.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the results with known anticonvulsant drugs orstandards to validate the experimental approach and drug efficacy.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA followed by post-hoc tests) to determine the significance of differences between groups.

Conclusion:

The maximal electroshock (MES) and pentylenetetrazole (PTZ) methods are valuable experimental models for evaluating the anticonvulsant activity of drugs. These methods involve inducing seizures in animals and measuring various parameters related to seizure onset, severity, and duration. Proper experimental design, careful measurement techniques, and accurate data interpretation are crucial to assess the potential of drugs as anticonvulsants for treating epilepsy and other seizure disorders. These models contribute significantly to preclinical research aimed at discovering and developing new antiepileptic drugs.

Experiment No.: 16

D. Antidepressant activity of drugs using pole climbing apparatus and pentobarbitone induced sleeping time methods.

Studying the antidepressant activity of drugs using the pole climbing apparatus and pentobarbital-induced sleeping time methods involves specific experimental procedures to assess behavioral and physiological responses in animal models. Here's a detailed overview covering thetheory, principles, procedures involved, and interpretation of results for each method:

Pole Climbing Apparatus MethodTheory and Principles:

Theory:

The pole climbing apparatus method is used to evaluate antidepressant-like effects in animals by measuring their motivation and ability to escape from an aversive stimulus.It assesses how quickly animals can climb a vertical pole to reach a safe platform or avoid an aversive situation, reflecting their motivational state.

Principles:

Animals exhibiting depressive-like behavior tend to have decreased motivation and slower response times in escaping from aversive situations.Antidepressant drugs are expected to improve motivation and reduce the latency (time taken) to climb the pole, indicative of an improvement in depressive symptoms.

Procedure:

1. **Animal Selection and Preparation:**
   - Use rodents such as mice or rats. Ensure they are healthy and acclimatized to thelaboratory environment.
   - Standardize handling and environmental conditions to minimize stress.

2. **Training Phase:**
   - Familiarize animals with the pole climbing apparatus to ensure they understand thetask and are motivated to perform it.
   - Establish baseline performance metrics to compare with post-treatment results.

3. **Testing Phase:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) atvarious doses.
   - Include control groups receiving a vehicle or standard antidepressant drug (positivecontrol).
   - Record the time of drug administration to track the onset and duration of effects.

4. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Measure the latency (time taken) for each animal to climb to a predefined height onthe pole or reach an escape platform.
   - Record the number of successful climbs or escape attempts within a specified timeperiod.
   - Compare the performance of drug-treated groups with control groups to assessantidepressant-like effects.
   - Analyze the data statistically to determine if there is a significant reduction in latency or improvement in performance compared to controls.

Interpretation of Results:

- **Antidepressant Activity:** Drugs demonstrating antidepressant-like effects will reduce the latency in pole climbing compared to control groups, indicating improved motivation and reduced depressive-like behavior.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater reductions in latency, suggesting a dose-dependent effect.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the results with known antidepressant drugs orstandards to validate the experimental approach and drug efficacy.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA followed by post-hoc tests) to determine the significance of differences between groups.

Pentobarbital-Induced Sleeping Time Method

Theory and Principles:

Theory:

The pentobarbital-induced sleeping time method indirectly assesses antidepressant activity by measuring the effects of drugs on central nervous system (CNS) depression induced by pentobarbital. It evaluates how drugs alter the duration of sleep induced by pentobarbital, a CNS depressant.

Principles:

- Antidepressant drugs that activate the CNS may shorten the duration of pentobarbital-induced sleep, reflecting increased arousal and CNS activity.
- Shortened sleeping time is interpreted as an indicator of potential antidepressanteffects.

Procedure:

1. **Animal Selection and Preparation:**
   - Use rodents (mice or rats) and acclimatize them to handling and experimentalconditions.
2. **Induction of Sleep:**
   - Administer pentobarbital intraperitoneally to induce sleep. Record the time of injection to standardize the onset of sleep across experimental groups.
3. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) before orafter pentobarbital administration.
   - Include control groups receiving a vehicle or standard antidepressant drug (positivecontrol).
4. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Measure the duration of sleep induced by pentobarbital in control and drug-treatedgroups.
   - Calculate the percent change or reduction in sleeping time compared to controlgroups.
   - Analyze dose-response relationships to determine the effective dose of the drug inreducing sleeping time.

Interpretation of Results:

- **Antidepressant Activity:** Drugs with antidepressant activity are expected to reduce the duration of pentobarbital-induced sleep compared to control groups.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater reductions in sleeping time, suggesting a dose-dependent effect.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the results with known antidepressant drugs orstandards to validate the experimental approach and drug efficacy.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA followed by post-hoc tests) to determine the significance of differences between groups.

Conclusion:

Both the pole climbing apparatus and pentobarbital-induced sleeping time methods provide valuable experimental models for evaluating the antidepressant activity of drugs in animals. These methods assess behavioral and physiological responses associated with depression and antidepressant response.Proper experimental design, meticulous execution of procedures, and accurate data interpretation are essential to evaluate the potential of drugs as antidepressants in preclinical research. These models contribute significantly to discovering and developing new treatments for depression and related mooddisorders.

EAST POINT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post,
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

Experiment No.: 17

Locomotor activity evaluation of drugs using actophotometer androtorod.

Studying the locomotor activity of drugs using the actophotometer and rotorod involves experimentalprocedures to assess the effects of drugs on motor coordination, activity levels, and balance in animalmodels. Here's an in-depth exploration covering the theory, principles, procedures involved, and interpretation of results for each method:

Actophotometer MethodTheory and Principles:

Theory:

The actophotometer measures locomotor activity by detecting the movement of an animal in an enclosed chamber equipped with light sensors.It provides quantitative data on spontaneous activity, exploring how drugs affect overall activity levels.

Principles:

Drugs that affect the central nervous system (CNS), such as stimulants or depressants, alter locomotor activity.Increased activity may suggest stimulant effects, while decreased activity could indicate sedative effects.

Procedure:

1. **Animal Selection and Preparation:**
   - Use rodents (mice or rats) of appropriate age and health status.
   - Acclimatize animals to the experimental environment to minimize stress.

2. **Testing Setup:**
   - Place the animal in the actophotometer chamber, which is equipped with light beamsor sensors to detect movement.
   - Ensure the chamber is quiet and free from external disturbances during the test period.

3. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) atvarious doses.
   - Include control groups receiving a vehicle or standard drug for comparison.

4. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Record locomotor activity parameters such as total distance moved, number of beambreaks, or other sensor-detected movements.
   - Monitor activity over a specified period (e.g., 30 minutes to several hours) post-drug administration.
   - Analyze data to compare drug-treated groups with controls, assessing changes inactivity levels (increases or decreases).

Interpretation of Results:

- **Stimulant Effects:** Drugs showing increased locomotor activity compared to controlsmay indicate stimulant effects.
- **Depressant Effects:** Decreased locomotor activity may suggest sedative or depressanteffects of the drug.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater changes in locomotor activity.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare results with known stimulant or depressant drugs tovalidate experimental findings.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA) to determinesignificance and reliability of results.

Rotorod Method Theory and Principles:

Theory:

The rotorod evaluates motor coordination and balance by measuring the ability of animals to remain on a rotating rod.It simulates tasks requiring motor skills and coordination, useful for assessing drugs that affect CNS function.

Principles:

Drugs that impair motor coordination may cause animals to fall off the rotating rod sooner or prevent them from staying on as long as untreated animals.The rotorod method assesses acute effects on motor performance and balance.

Procedure:

1. **Animal Selection and Preparation:**

- Use rodents (mice or rats) and acclimatize them to handling and the rotorod apparatus.

2. **Testing Setup:**
   - Place the animal on the rotating rod of the rotorod apparatus.
   - Set the rod to rotate at a constant speed or gradually increase the speed to challengemotor coordination.

3. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) via the chosen route (e.g., oral, injection) atvarious doses.
   - Include control groups receiving a vehicle or standard drug for comparison.

4. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Record the time each animal remains on the rod before falling or losing balance.
   - Repeat the test multiple times to ensure consistency and reliability.
   - Analyze data to compare drug-treated groups with controls, assessing changes in motor coordination and balance.

Interpretation of Results:

Impaired Motor Coordination: Drugs causing animals to fall off the rotorod sooner orexhibit unstable movements suggest impaired motor coordination.

Motor Performance: Evaluate changes in performance (e.g., time on the rod) as a measureof drug effects on CNS function.

Dose-Response Relationship: Determine whether higher doses exacerbate motorimpairments.

Comparative Analysis: Compare results with known motor impairing or enhancing drugs to validate experimental findings.

Statistical Analysis: Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for time-based measures) to determine significance and reliability of results.

Conclusion:

The actophoto meter and rotorod methods provide valuable insights into the effects of drugs on locomotor activity, motor coordination, and balance in animal models. These methods are essential inpreclinical research for evaluating potential CNS effects of drugs and understanding their mechanismsof action. Proper experimental design, meticulous execution of procedures, and accurate data interpretation are crucial to assess the potential therapeutic or adverse effects of drugs on motor function. These models contribute significantly to drug development and safety assessment processes.

Experiment No.: 18

Cardiotonic activity of drugs using isolated frog heart and mammalian heart preparations.

Studying the cardiotonic activity of drugs using isolated frog heart and mammalian heart preparations involves experimental procedures to assess the effects of drugs on cardiac function. Here's an in-depthexploration covering the theory, principles, procedures involved, and interpretation of results for each method:

Isolated Frog Heart PreparationTheory and Principles:

Theory:

The isolated frog heart preparation is a classic experimental model used to study the effects of drugs on cardiac contractility and rhythm. Frog hearts are relatively easy to isolate and maintain in vitro, providing a robust model for cardiovascular research.

Principles:

a. Drugs that exert cardiotonic effects increase the force and frequency of cardiaccontractions.
b. The isolated frog heart allows researchers to directly observe changes in cardiacparameters in response to drug administration.

Procedure:

1. **Isolation of Frog Heart:**
   - Anesthetize the frog (usually a species like Rana pipiens).
   - Remove the heart and immerse it in a physiological saline solution.
2. **Experimental Setup:**
   - Mount the isolated frog heart in a perfusion chamber filled with a suitable physiological solution (e.g., Ringer's solution) maintained at a constant temperature.
3. **Baseline Measurement:**
   - Allow the heart to equilibrate and stabilize under physiological conditions.
   - Record baseline parameters such as heart rate and force of contraction using a forcetransducer or similar device.

4. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) to the perfusion solution or apply directly to theheart tissue.
   - Use increasing concentrations of the drug to establish dose-response relationships.
   - Include control experiments with vehicle or standard cardiotonic agents forcomparison.

5. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Record changes in cardiac parameters such as heart rate, force of contraction(measured by the amplitude of contractions), and rhythm.
   - Analyze the data to assess the effects of the drug on cardiac function.
   - Calculate indices of cardiotonic activity, such as percent increase in contraction force or frequency compared to baseline or controls.

Interpretation of Results:

- **Cardiotonic Activity:** Drugs demonstrating cardiotonic effects will increase the forceand/or frequency of contractions in the isolated frog heart.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater effects on cardiac parameters.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare results with known cardiotonic drugs or standardsto validate experimental findings.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA) to determinesignificance and reliability of results.

Mammalian Heart PreparationsTheory and Principles:

Theory:

Mammalian heart preparations, such as those from guinea pigs or rabbits, provide a more translational model closer to human physiology compared to frog hearts.These preparations are used to study the effects of drugs on cardiac contractility, rhythm, and electricalproperties.

Principles:

Similar to frog hearts, drugs that exert cardiotonic effects in mammalian hearts increase contractile force and alter heart rate.

Procedure:

1. **Isolation of Mammalian Heart:**
   - Sacrifice the animal (guinea pig, rabbit, etc.) following ethical guidelines.
   - Remove and prepare the heart for experimentation.

2. **Experimental Setup:**
   - Mount the isolated heart in a Langendorff perfusion apparatus where the heart isperfused with oxygenated physiological solution at a constant pressure and temperature.

3. **Baseline Measurement:**
   - Stabilize the heart under physiological conditions and record baseline parameters suchas heart rate and contractile force using a force transducer.

4. **Drug Administration:**
   - Administer the test drug (or drugs) to the perfusion solution or directly into thecoronary arteries.
   - Use increasing concentrations of the drug to establish dose-response relationships.
   - Include control experiments with vehicle or standard cardiotonic agents.

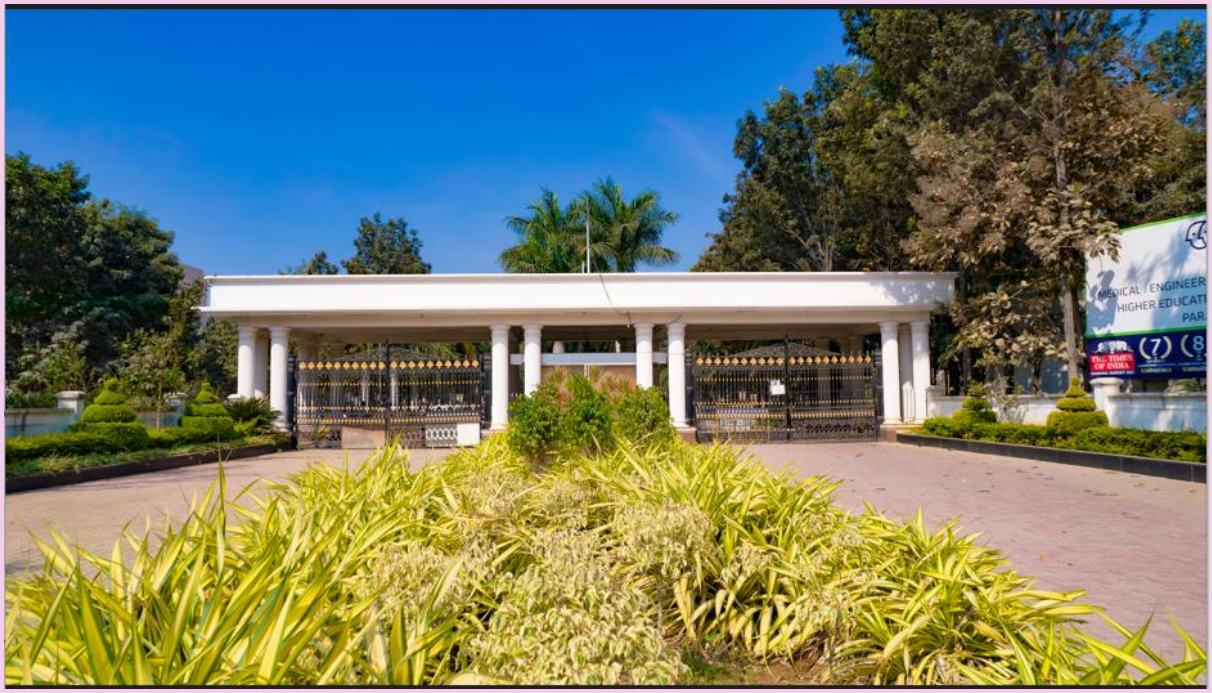
5. **Measurement and Interpretation of Results:**
   - Record changes in cardiac parameters such as heart rate, contractile force (measuredby the developed pressure), and electrocardiogram (ECG) parameters.
   - Analyze the data to assess the effects of the drug on cardiac function.
   - Calculate indices of cardiotonic activity, similar to the frog heart preparation.

Interpretation of Results:

- **Cardiotonic Activity:** Drugs demonstrating cardiotonic effects will increasecontractile force and/or alter heart rate in the mammalian heart preparation.
- **Dose-Response Relationship:** Evaluate whether higher doses of the drug produce greater effects on cardiac parameters.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare results with known cardiotonic drugs or standardsto validate experimental findings.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Use appropriate statistical tests (e.g., ANOVA) to determinesignificance and reliability of results.

Conclusion:

Both the isolated frog heart and mammalian heart preparations provide valuable models for studying the cardiotonic effects of drugs. These methods allow researchers to investigate changes in cardiac contractility, rhythm, and other parameters in response to drug administration. Proper experimental design, meticulous execution of procedures, and accurate data interpretation are crucial to assess the potential therapeutic effects of drugs on cardiac function. These models contribute significantly to cardiovascular research and drug development processes aimed at improving treatments for heart- related disorders.



Vision and Mission of the Institution

Vision

The East Point College of Pharmacy aspires to be a globally acclaimed institution, **recognized** for **excellence in** pharmaceutical education, research and nurturing students for **holistic development.**

Mission

M1 Create pharmacy graduates through **quality education**

M2 Promote innovation, **creativity**, and excellence **in teaching**, learning, and **research**

M3 **Inspire** integrity, teamwork, critical thinking**, personal** development, and ethics in **students** and lay **the** foundation for lifelong learning

M4 **Serve** the **healthcare, technological, scientific**, and **economic** needs of then **society**.