

Curcumin nanoemulsion as a novel chemical for the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mice

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Background: The aim of this study was to prepare curcumin nanoemulsion (CR-NE) to solve the problems associated with poor water solubility and low bioavailability of CR and to test its efficiency in the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models.

Materials and methods: CR-NE 1% was prepared using spontaneous emulsification by soybean as oil phase; a mixture of Tween 80 and Tween 85 as surfactant; ethanol as cosurfactant and distilled water. Particle size and zeta potential of NE were assessed using Nano-ZS90 dynamic light scattering. Stability testing of NE was assessed after storage for 2 months at room temperature. In vivo experiments were carried out using 50 BALB/c mice inoculated with virulent RH strain (type I) and 50 BALB/c mice inoculated with avirulent Tehran strain (type II) of *Toxoplasma gondii* and treated with CR-NE (1% w/v), CR suspension (CR-S, 1% w/v), and NE without CR (NE-no CR).

Results: The mean particle size and zeta potential of CR-NE included 215.66 ± 16.8 nm and -29.46 ± 2.65 mV, respectively, and were stable in particle size after a three freeze–thaw cycle. In acute phase experiment, the survival time of mice infected with RH strain of *T. gondii* and treated with CR-NE extended from 8 to 10 days postinoculation. The differences were statistically significant between the survival time of mice in CR-NE-treated group compared with negative control group ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, CR-NE significantly decreased the mean counts of peritoneum tachyzoites from $5,962.5 \pm 666$ in negative control group to 627.5 ± 73 in CR-NE-treated mice ($P < 0.001$). Growth inhibition rates of tachyzoites in peritoneum of mice receiving CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR included 90%, 21%, and 11%, respectively, compared with negative control group. In chronic phase experiment, the average number and size of tissue cysts significantly decreased to 17.2 ± 15.6 and 31.5 ± 6.26 μ m, respectively, in mice inoculated with bradyzoites of *T. gondii* Tehran strain and treated with CR-NE compared with that in negative control group ($P < 0.001$). Decrease of cyst numbers was verified by downregulation of BAG1 in treatment groups compared with negative control group with a minimum relative expression in CR-NE (1.12 ± 0.28), CR-S (11.76 ± 0.87), and NE-no CR (14.67 ± 0.77), respectively, ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Results from the current study showed the potential of CR-S and CR-NE in treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models for the first time. However, CR-NE was more efficient than CR-S, and it seems that CR-NE has a potential formula for the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis, especially in those with latent bradyzoites in brain.

Keywords: curcumin nanoemulsion, curcumin suspension, *Toxoplasma gondii* RH strain, *Toxoplasma gondii* Tehran strain, soybean oil, blood–brain barrier, spontaneous emulsification

Introduction

Toxoplasma gondii, an obligate intracellular protozoan with worldwide distribution, can infect nearly all warm-blooded animals and humans.¹ Humans are primarily infected by

viable tissue cysts through the eating of raw or undercooked meats or by sporulated oocysts through ingestion of infected vegetables or water. Following ingestion, bradyzoites of cysts and sporozoites of oocysts are released and invade the epithelial cells of the intestine, where they are converted to tachyzoites. These tachyzoites can be disseminated to remote organs through the blood or lymphatic system and can induce acute and chronic infections. Vertical transmission of rapidly dividing tachyzoites from pregnant women to developing fetuses is another route of human infection.² The acute acquired infection in immunocompetent patients is usually benign with self-limiting adenopathy. The chronic infection is asymptomatic in healthy people and associated with tissue-localized cysts, primarily in brain and muscle tissues.³ However, in AIDS and other immunocompromised patients, cysts may rupture and the bradyzoites revert to tachyzoites, causing acute-on-chronic toxoplasmosis. The acute-on-chronic toxoplasmosis may represent as toxoplasmic encephalitis, which may be fatal.⁴ Currently, recommended therapy for the treatment of toxoplasmosis includes a combination of pyrimethamine plus sulfadiazine. Although the available drugs include adequate efficiencies, they may include frequent toxic side effects as well. These side effects are described as allergy, bone marrow suppression, folic acid deficiency, and hematologic toxicity.⁵ Studies on medicinal plants include viable strategies for drug discovery.⁶ Curcumin (CR) is a natural phenolic compounds extracted from ground rhizomes of the perennial herb, *Curcuma longa* Linnaeus. The pharmacological safety and efficacy of CR make it a potential compound for the treatment and prevention of a wide variety of diseases such as chronic diseases, allergies, arthritis, wound healing, metal-induced liver damage, diabetes, migraine, Alzheimer's disease, and neurological disorders.^{7–12} In addition to its harmless nature, CR provides a broad spectrum of biological and pharmacological properties, including antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties.^{13–16} Furthermore, cytotoxic and parasitocidal properties of CR have been demonstrated in helminthic parasites such as *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Schistosoma japonicum*, and a wide range of protozoan parasites such as *Leishmania*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Trypanosoma*, and *Plasmodium falciparum*.^{17–23} Further properties include inhibitory activity against a *Plasmodium berghei*-infected model of malaria in mice.²⁴ Despite numerous advantages of CR, it includes a number of inherent disadvantages such as low absorption and poor water solubility as well as low serum and tissue concentrations.²⁵ The latter disadvantage decreases CR bioavailability (BA).²⁵ In recent years, the use of nanomaterials as delivery systems and nutraceuticals have been introduced

to medical societies as promising approaches to enhance the BA of therapeutic agents and bioactive compounds.²⁶ Various formulations have been described to enhance the BA of CR. Of these formulations, nanoemulsion (NE) has extensively been developed to improve the solubility rate of CR.²⁶ NEs, fine oil-in-water dispersions stabilized with small amounts of emulsifiers, are too small to scatter the light beams. Therefore, they seem clear instead of their optically opaque appearance.²⁷ Up-to-date, only two “letters to editor” have described the effects of methanolic and ethanolic extracts of *C. longa* on tachyzoites of *T. gondii*; both reported a significant anti-*Toxoplasma* activity.^{28,29} To the best of the author's knowledge, no studies have been carried out on effects of CR-NE on acute and chronic toxoplasmosis. Therefore, the aim of this study was to prepare CR-NE using spontaneous emulsification method and to test its efficiency in the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models.

Materials and methods

Compounds

Soybean oil and CR were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA. Polysorbate 80 and 85, ethanol, methanol, and chloroform were purchased from Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany. Deionized distilled water (DW) was used in all experiments. The virulent RH strain (type I) and avirulent Tehran strain (type II) of *T. gondii* were provided by the Department of Medical Parasitology and Mycology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Animals

One hundred female BALB/c mice weighing 20–25 g were used in this study. Animals were housed under standard laboratory conditions (light–dark cycle conditions, controlled temperatures of 22°C±2°C) with ad libitum foods and fresh drinking water. Strategies were used to reduce pain and avoid animals suffering. The current study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Approval No: 32426) on January 17, 2017. All animal procedures were carried out according to Guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the United States National Institutes of Health. These procedures were approved by the Ethical Committee of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Parasite strains

Tachyzoites of *T. gondii* virulent RH strain (type I) and avirulent Tehran strain (type II) were passaged in BALB/c mice using intraperitoneal (IP) serial passages.³⁰ Tachyzoites of *T. gondii* virulent RH strain (type I) were collected from

peritoneal cavity of the infected mice, washed with PBS (pH 7.4), and counted using hemocytometer slide. Infected mice with *T. gondii* Tehran strain (type II) were sacrificed after 2 months of infection, and their brains were removed and homogenized with 1 mL of PBS by passing through a 22-gauge needle. Brain cysts were counted by placing two drops of 20 μ L of the brain homogenates on slides and counting under a light microscope.³¹ The number of cysts per brain was calculated using the following formula of number of counted cysts in two drops multiplied by 25, according to the World Organization for Animal Health.³²

Preparation of soybean oil of CR-NE

Soybean oil was chosen as the oily phase, a mixture of Tween 80 and Tween 85 as the surfactants and ethanol as co-surfactant for NE preparation. The NE of CR was prepared using spontaneous emulsification method. Briefly, CR was dissolved in soybean oil by slowly addition of surfactant, co-surfactant, and DW using constant magnetic stirring at 100 rpm for 2 hours.³³

Characterization of the CR-NE

Assessment of particle size and zeta potential of NE

Particle diameter of the NE was assessed using Nano-ZS90 dynamic light scattering (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK) at a 90° fixed angle at room temperature. D50 is the median, defined as the 50% of the particles below this value, similarly d25 and d75 defined as the 25% and 75% of the particles below this value.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) studies of CR-NE

Morphology of the NE was visualized using Leo 906 E TEM (Carl Zeiss Meditec AG, Jena, Germany). NE was diluted with DW (1:4). A drop of the suspension was placed on a 200-mesh carbon-coated copper grid at room temperature. Grids containing the samples were dried extensively under a lamp, negatively stained using 2% uranyl acetate, and allowed to dry at room temperature. These grids were used for TEM study at 100 kV using Leo 906 E TEM and Gatan Digital Micrograph Software.³⁴

Stability of the NE

Stability of the CR-NE was assessed by monitoring the change in phase separation, creaming, and discoloration after storage for 2 months at room temperature, and determination of particle size and zeta potential was investigated after a three freeze–thaw cycle. A formulation was kept in dry and dark place at room temperature.

Treatment of acute toxoplasmosis

Fifty 6- to 8-week-old female BALB/c mice were infected using IP inoculation of 1×10^4 tachyzoites of *T. gondii* RH strain and then equally divided into five groups containing 10 animals/group as follows: Group 1 included mice treated with 100 mg/kg/day of CR-NE; Group 2 included mice treated with 100 mg/kg/day of CR-S; Group 3 included mice treated with NE-no CR; Group 4 included mice treated with 15 mg/kg/day of atovaquone as positive control group; and Group 5 included infected untreated mice as negative control group.³⁵ Treatment started 4 hours postinoculation using oral gavage for 10 days with similar daily conditions. Drug doses were calculated based on the drug efficiency against *T. gondii* strains of the pilot studies (data not shown). Mice were monitored daily for 14 days, and mortality rate was documented for each group. To calculate the parasite load, peritoneal fluids of five mice from each group were collected at day 5 of treatment and tachyzoites were counted using light microscopy. Parasite growth was assessed by counting the number of tachyzoites in treatment and control groups using light microscopy at 400 \times magnification.

Treatment of chronic toxoplasmosis

Fifty female BALB/c mice were infected using IP inoculation of 25 mL of the mice brain suspension containing approximately 450 tissue cysts of *T. gondii* Tehran strain. The mice were equally divided into five subgroups as detailed in the acute phase study. Treatment was carried out for 30 days in 5 sequential weeks. Mice were weighed pre- and postexperiments. Behavioral and physical activities of the mice such as walking, jumping, standing, eating, body hair, and weight in treatment and control groups were monitored and recorded daily. After 2 months of infection, the animals were sacrificed and livers and spleens were removed and weighed. Furthermore, brains of the mice were removed and divided into two hemispheres under laminar flow tissue culture hood. One part was soaked in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C for the study of BAG1 gene expression, and the other part was used for the calculation of tissue cysts. Squash smears were prepared from the mice brain tissues, and the number of cysts was counted and the size of cysts was calculated using light microscopy at 100 \times and 400 \times magnifications, respectively.

Real-time PCR

SYBR green-based real-time PCR (Qiagen Rotor-Gene Q, Hilden, Germany) was used to assess BAG1 expression in infected mice with *T. gondii* Tehran strain. The optimization of conditions for the SYBR green-based real-time PCR assay was

performed in a 20 μL reaction mixture that contained 10 μL of RealQ Plus 2 \times Master Mix Green, 0.8 μL (10 μM) of each primer, 7.4 μL ddH₂O, and 1.0 μL synthesized cDNA.³⁶

CFX96™ Real-Time System (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) was used for the amplification and detection. Amplification conditions were an initial step at 95°C for 2 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 56.4°C for 20 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds. Melting curves were generated by monitoring the fluorescence of SYBR green signal from 65°C to 95°C. Negative control contained ddH₂O and the PCV3 plasmid were used as positive control in the experiments. All reactions were conducted in triplicates.

RNA extraction

Total RNA was extracted from the mice brains as described previously.³⁶ Briefly, 1 mL of the ice-cold RNX-plus solution (SinaClon BioScience, Tehran, Iran) was added to homogenized tissues samples and mixed by vortexing for 5–10 seconds. Then, 200 μL of chloroform was added to the solution and centrifuged at 12,000 $\times g$ for 15 minutes at 4°C. An equal volume of isopropyl alcohol was added to the aqueous phase and centrifuged. Then, 1 mL of 75% ethanol was added to the supernatant and centrifuged. The RNA pellet was dissolved in a small volume of diethyl pyrocarbonate-treated water. RNA concentration was calculated using NanoDrop® ND-1000 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE, USA) followed by denaturing gel electrophoresis on 1% agarose gels.

cDNA synthesis and real-time PCR

The cDNA was synthesized from total RNA using Prime Script RT-PCR Kit (Takara, Kusatsu, Japan), according to the manufacturer's instruction. Briefly, 4 μL of 5 \times buffer, 1 μL of oligo(dT) primer, 1 μL of RT enzyme mix, 1 μL of random hexamers, 10 μL of the total extracted RNA, and 3 μL of sterile DW were mixed in a sterile microtube to reach a total volume of 20 μL . The mixture was incubated in thermal cycler (Peqlab, Fareham, UK) for one cycle at 37°C for 15 minutes, one cycle at 85°C for 5 seconds, and one cycle at 4°C for 5 minutes. Furthermore, random samples without RT enzymes (no RT controls) were used to detect gDNA contamination in the samples. Primers of BAG1 (bradyzoite surface antigen 1) and GAPDH (glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase) have been used for real-time PCR as reported in a previous study by the authors.³⁶ Reaction conditions included a cycle at 50°C for 2 minutes, a cycle at 95°C for 15 minutes followed by 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 seconds,

60°C for 15 seconds, and 72°C for 15 seconds. A nontemplate control was used as negative control, and all reactions were carried out in triplicate to ensure reproducibility. The relative gene expression level for BAG1 in each sample was normalized by subtracting the cycle threshold (CT) of the housekeeping gene (GAPDH) to calculate the ΔCT .³⁷

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS Software v.22 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical differences between the treatment and control groups were calculated using one-way ANOVA with CI of 95%. Tukey's test was used as post hoc test for multiple comparisons. Dunnett's test was used to compare the control with the treatment groups. Moreover, Kaplan–Meier method was used for the comparison of survival rates between the studied groups in acute phases of toxoplasmosis.³⁸ *P*-values ≤ 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Results were reported as mean \pm SD.

Results

Preparation of CR-NE

In order to prepare soybean oil NE and encapsulate 1% CR, 10 and 40 batches were carried out, respectively. Finally, CR-NE was successfully prepared using CR (1% w/v) in soybean oil (5% w/v) as oily phase, mixture of Tween 80 (24%) and Tween 85 (12%) as surfactant concentrations, ethanol (10%) as cosurfactant concentration and sterile DW (48%).

Characterization of CR-NE

The mean particle size of CR-NE included 215.66 ± 16.8 nm and the zeta potential included -29.46 ± 2.65 mV. $S_0 = \sqrt{d_{75}/d_{25}}$ was calculated for dispersion, which was $\cong 1.78$.

Morphology of CR-NE

The nanometer size of the prepared NE was assessed using TEM (Figure 1).

Stability of CR-NE

No significant changes were found in particle size and zeta potential after a three freeze–thaw cycle ($P=0.76$ and $P=0.86$, respectively) (Figure 2).

Toxicity studies

Oral toxicity studies were carried out on experimental infected mice with *T. gondii* Tehran strain. No clinical symptoms such as loss of activity, loss of body hair, and feeding and drinking disorders were found in mice within

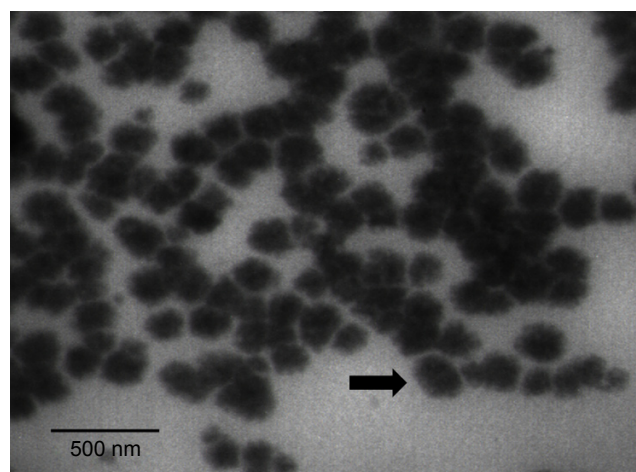


Figure 1 A TEM micrograph of CR-NE.

Notes: Arrow points at CR-NE.

Abbreviations: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; TEM, transmission electron microscopy.

the CR-NE-treated groups compared with those in control group. No significant differences were seen in mice body, liver, and spleen weights in both groups after 2 months (P -values >0.05) (Figure 3).

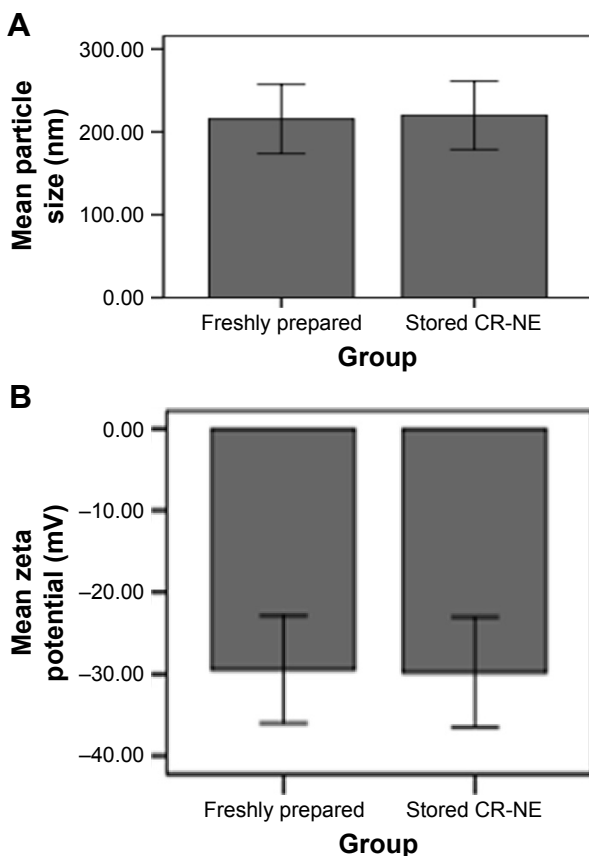


Figure 2 Effects of a 2-month storage of CR-NE on its particle size (A) and zeta potential (B) after a three freeze–thaw cycle.

Abbreviation: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion.

Acute experiments

Mice survival time was assessed in treatment groups using Kaplan–Meier test (Figure 4). The mean survival time in all treatment groups was longer than that in negative control group (Table 1). In negative control group, infection symptoms were seen after day 4 and mice died within 5–7 days postinoculation. No symptoms of infection were observed in CR-NE-treated mice until day 6 of infection. In mice treated with CR-NE, the survival time extended from 8 to 10 days postinoculation (Table 1). Mice treated with CR-S and NE-no CR died 5–8 and 5–7 days postinoculation, respectively. Although survival time of mice was increased in all treatment groups compared with that in the negative control group, differences were statistically significant between the survival of mice treated with CR-NE compared with those of mice in negative control group ($P<0.001$). Moreover, the survival of mice in CR-NE-treated group significantly increased compared with that in CR-S, NE-no CR, and atovaquone-treated groups ($P<0.001$ and $P=0.004$, respectively). Results from one-way ANOVA analysis showed statistically significant differences between the mean counts of peritoneum tachyzoites in treatment groups at day 5 of inoculation compared with those in negative control group ($P<0.001$). The differences were statistically significant between the mean counts of peritoneum tachyzoites in CR-NE-treated group compared with that in CR-S and NE-no CR-treated mice ($P<0.001$). Growth inhibition rates of tachyzoites in mice receiving CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR included 90%, 21%, and 11%, respectively, compared with those in negative control group. The positive control group represented 87% of the growth inhibition (Table 2).

Chronic experiments

The mean number and size of brain tissue cysts in treatment groups were lower than those of brain tissue cysts in negative control group (Figure 5). The average number and size of brain tissue cysts in CR-NE-treated mice included 17.2 ± 15.6 and $31.5\pm 6.26\ \mu\text{m}$, respectively. Number of brain tissue cysts significantly decreased in mice inoculated with bradyzoites of *T. gondii* Tehran strain and treated with CR-S and CR-NE compared with number of brain tissue cysts in negative control mice ($P<0.001$). Significant differences were seen in size of cysts in CR-S and CR-NE-treated mice compared with size of cysts in negative control group ($P=0.02$ and $P<0.001$, respectively) (Figure 6). Furthermore, significant differences were found in number and size of brain tissue cysts in CR-NE-treated mice compared with those in CR-S and NE-no CR-treated groups ($P<0.001$). Moreover, number and size

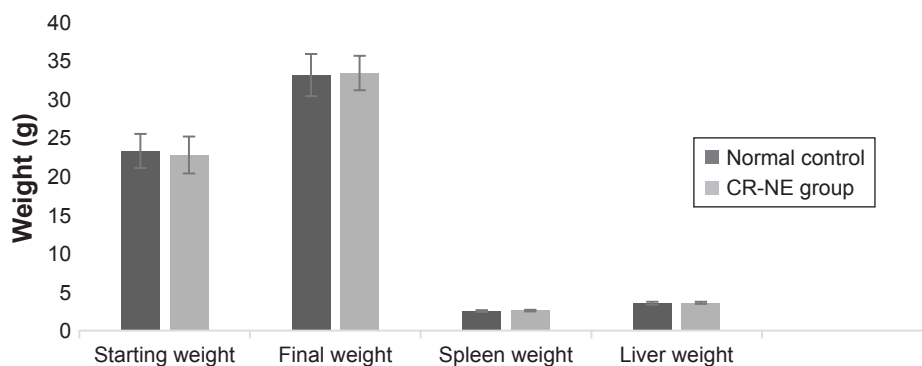


Figure 3 Toxicity studies including mice body, liver, and spleen weights in CR-NE-treated and control groups after 2 months.
Abbreviation: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion.

of brain tissue cysts significantly decreased in the positive control group compared with those in negative control mice ($P < 0.001$). However, no statistically significant differences were seen between the sizes of cysts in NE-no CR-treated mice compared with the sizes of cysts in negative control mice ($P = 0.2$).

Gene expression

The gene expression rate was assessed to verify efficiency of CR-NE on the decrease of tissue cysts in brains of infected mice with *T. gondii* Tehran strain. Agarose gel electrophoresis was used to assess RNA quality. Acceptable

optical densities were seen at 1.8–2 with no gDNA contaminations. Downregulation of BAG1 was seen in treatment groups compared with that in negative control group with a minimum relative expression in CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR (Figure 7). No significant differences were found in downregulation of BAG1 in NE-no CR compared with that in negative control group ($P = 0.06$). However, differences were statistically significant in downregulation of BAG1 in CR-NE and CR-S groups compared with that in negative control group ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, significant differences were seen in downregulation of BAG1 in CR-NE-treated mice compared with that in CR-S and NE-no CR-treated groups ($P < 0.001$).

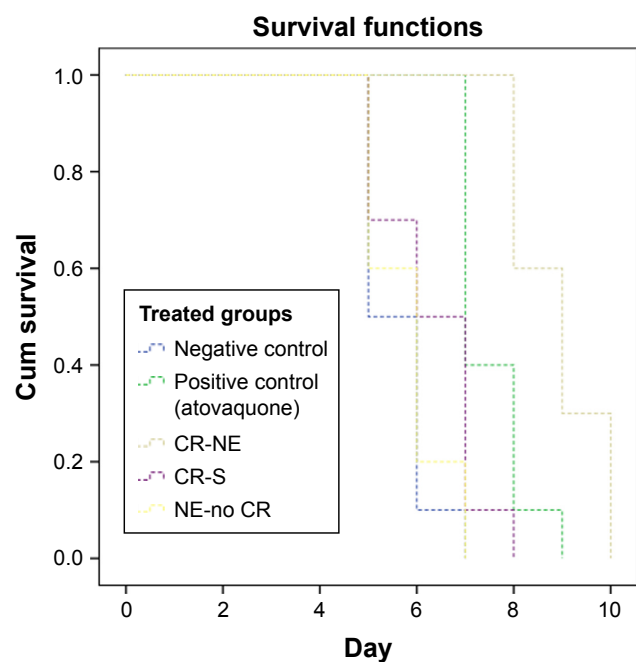


Figure 4 Survival rates of mice inoculated with tachyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* RH strain and treated with CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR compared with those of mice in control groups ($n = 10$, $P < 0.001$).

Abbreviations: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; CR-S, curcumin suspension; NE-no CR, nanoemulsion without curcumin.

Discussion

Results from the current study proved a good potential of CR in the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models. Treatment of chronic toxoplasmosis is often challenging due to the poor reach of drugs to brain. The blood–brain barrier inhibits sufficient drug concentration in brain. Combined administration of sulfadiazine and pyrimethamine has demonstrated a good efficiency against acute toxoplasmosis but failed to show efficiency against chronic cerebral toxoplasmosis.³⁹ Furthermore, prolonged use of these drugs may cause hematologic and renal toxicities.⁴⁰ Other combined medicines include atovaquone and clindamycin, which are effective on acute infections and reduce severity of toxoplasmic encephalitis relapses.^{41,42} However, full therapeutic potential of these combinations is questioned by low BA, lack of sufficient brain penetration, and emerging resistance.⁴³ High side effects and limited efficiencies of these drugs, especially against chronic toxoplasmosis, emerge further research to find safe and novel therapeutic agents. In the last decade, traditionally natural medicines have extensively been studied in drug discoveries because of their innate

Table 1 Survival time of mice infected with *Toxoplasma gondii* RH strain tachyzoites and treated with CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR compared with those of mice in control groups (n=10, P<0.001)

Group	Mean	95% CI	
	Mean survival time (days) ± SD	Lower bound (days)	Upper bound (days)
		CR-NE	8.9±0.87 ^a
CR-S	6.3±1.01	5.54	7.05
NE-no CR	5.8±0.89	5.24	6.36
Negative control	5.6±0.69	5.09	6.1
Positive control (atovaquone)	7.5±0.71	6.99	8.01

Notes: ^aCompared with negative control; P≤0.05.

Abbreviations: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; CR-S, curcumin suspension; NE-no CR, nanoemulsion without curcumin.

biodegradability and relatively safe nature for nontarget organisms.^{44–48} One of these novel therapeutic medicines, CR, is a natural and nontoxic compound, which has been used for several centuries as a therapeutic and health-promoting agent. When administered as a dietary supplement, CR reduced amyloid β-peptide deposition in a transgenic mouse model demonstrating its ability to cross the blood–brain barrier in sufficient quantities to reduce amyloid plaque burden.⁴⁹ Safety, tolerability, and nontoxicity of CR (even at high doses) are well verified using clinical trials.^{50,51}

Although the therapeutic use of *Curcuma* was first recorded as early as 1748, the first article on the use of CR in human biliary disease was published in 1937 by Oppenheimer.^{52,53} After these initial introductions, interests in human studies on CR have increased dramatically. In therapeutic efficiency, results from the present study for the first time proved a good potential of CR-S and CR-NE in the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models. Despite several studies on antibacterial, antiviral, and antifungal activities of CR, no studies have been published on the effects of CR-NE against experimental toxoplasmosis. Results of acute experiments have shown that the mean

survival time of mice in treatment group with CR-S and CR-NE is longer than that of mice in negative control group. However, differences in survival time of CR-NE-treated mice were statistically significant compared with those of mice in negative control group (P<0.001). It is noteworthy that the mean survival time of mice in CR-NE-treated group was longer than that in atovaquone-treated group as positive control and these differences were statistically significant (P=0.004). Furthermore, results of this study have shown that CR-S and CR-NE significantly decreased the parasite load in peritoneal exudates of the treated mice infected with *T. gondii* RH strain compared with negative control mice (P<0.001). Moreover, CR-S and CR-NE efficiencies were assessed against *T. gondii* Tehran strain in chronic experiments. Results of chronic experiment have shown that the average number and size of tissue cysts in CR-S and CR-NE-treated mice significantly decreased compared with those in negative control mice (P=0.02 and P<0.001, respectively). In addition to microscopic studies for the analysis of number and size of brain cysts in mice, relative expression of the 30-kDa BAG1 protein has been assessed in mice with chronic *T. gondii* infection using real-time PCR. Results of decreased

Table 2 Anti-*Toxoplasma* activities of CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR compared with control groups in peritoneal exudates of mice infected with 1×10⁴ tachyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* RH strain

Group	No of tachyzoites ± SD (×10 ⁴)	% of growth inhibition ^a
CR-NE	627.5±73 ^b	90
CR-S	4,745±340 ^b	21
NE-no CR	5,362.5±430	11
Positive control ^c	792.5±57 ^b	87
Negative control ^d	5,962.5±666	–

Notes: ^aPercentage of the growth inhibition = (1 – No of tachyzoites after treatment/No of tachyzoites in negative control) ×100; ^bIndication of statistically significant differences compared with negative control (P<0.001); ^cAtovaquone; ^dWithout any treatment. Counts of tachyzoites were carried out in triplicate.

Abbreviations: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; CR-S, curcumin suspension; NE-no CR, nanoemulsion without curcumin.

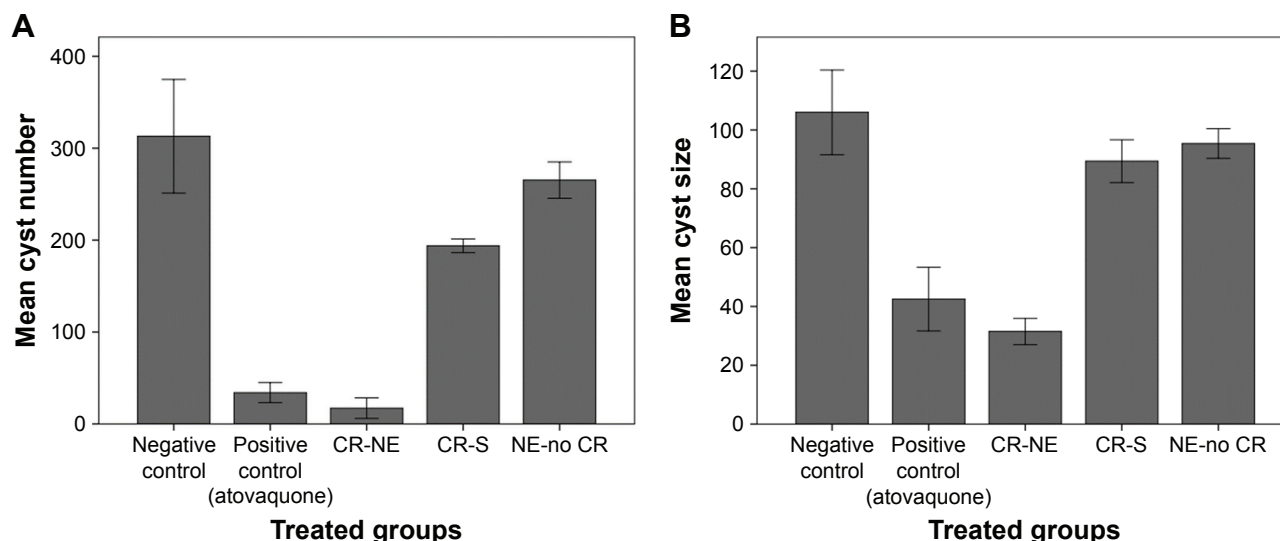


Figure 5 Mean \pm SD of the number (A) and size (B) of tissue cysts in brain of mice inoculated with bradyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* Tehran strain and treated with CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR compared with those of brain tissue cysts in negative control mice ($n=10$, $P<0.001$). Counts of tissue brain cyst and size of them measured in triplicate. **Abbreviations:** CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; CR-S, curcumin suspension; NE-no CR, nanoemulsion without curcumin.

tissue cyst number and size in microscopic examination were verified using downregulation of the BAG1 gene.

Up-to-date, several studies have been carried out to assess the antimalarial activity of *Curcuma* extracts and CR and its derivatives. For example, in a study in Denmark, researchers isolated CR, demethoxycurcumin, and bisdemethoxycurcumin from rhizomes of *C. longa* and demonstrated that these components inhibited the parasite growth by 50% in vitro at 3–4.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (approximately 8 μM) concentrations; almost 300 times greater than that required for the control drug of chloroquine.⁵⁴ Similar studies showed that CR included an IC₅₀ of 5 μM against *P. falciparum* in vitro. Interestingly, they showed that 100 mg/kg of CR decreased blood parasitemia of *P. berghei*-infected mice by >80%

when administrated orally for 5 sequential days.⁵⁵ In 2007, Cui et al found that CR included IC₅₀ ranging from 20 to 30 μM against *P. falciparum* (both chloroquine-resistant and -sensitive laboratory strains).⁵⁶ Similar findings were reported by other researchers.²⁴ Moreover, efficiency of *Curcuma* extracts on protozoan parasites such as *Babesia* spp., *Leishmania* spp., *Trypanosoma* spp., *Cryptosporidium parvum*, and *G. lamblia* has already been proven.²⁴ However, pharmacological mechanisms of CR are possibly associated with the compound inhibition of various biological cell signaling pathways and enzymes; molecular mechanisms of the CR parasitocidal activities need to be further investigated.⁵⁷

In 1978, pilot studies by Wahlström and Blennow investigated the uptake of CR using Sprague Dawley rats. They

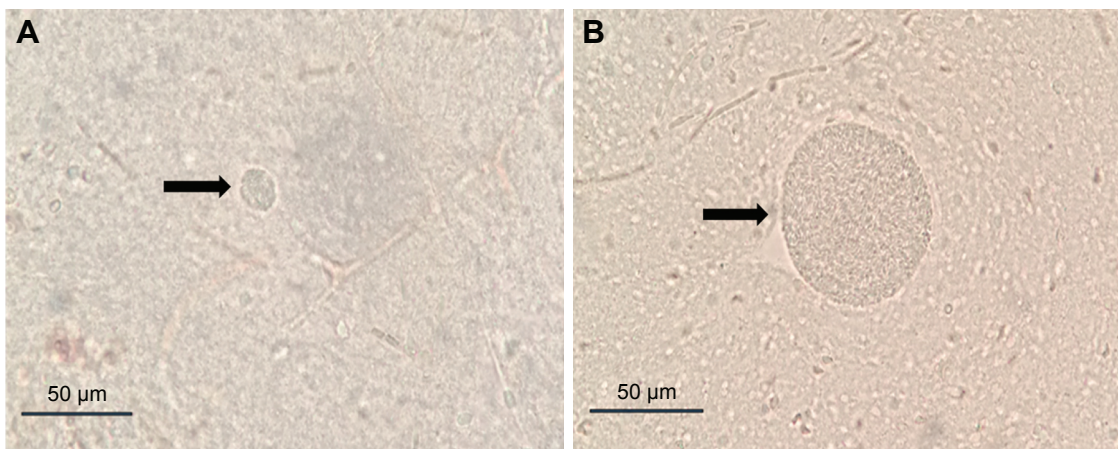


Figure 6 (A) Size of cysts in brains of mice treated with curcumin nanoemulsion; (B) size of cysts in brains of control mice without treatment. **Notes:** Arrow in (A) and (B) points at brain tissue cysts.

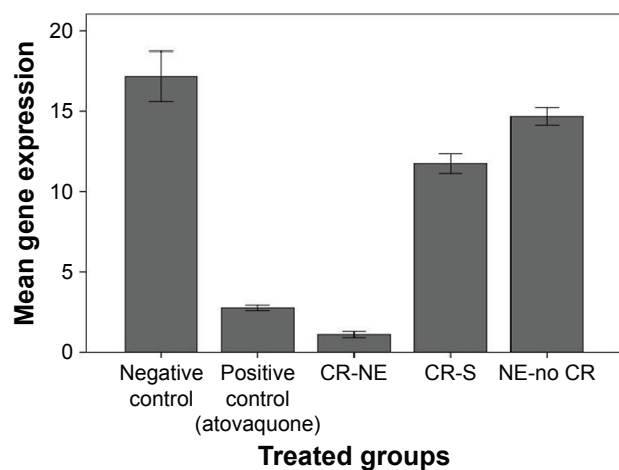


Figure 7 Mean expression \pm SD of BAG1, normalized with GAPDH as reference control in mice inoculated with bradyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* Tehran strain and treated with CR-NE, CR-S, and NE-no CR compared with that in mice in control group ($n=10$, $P<0.001$). Experiments were carried out in triplicate.

Abbreviations: CR-NE, curcumin nanoemulsion; CR-S, curcumin suspension; NE-no CR, nanoemulsion without curcumin.

reported that negligible quantities of CR were detected in blood plasma after oral administration of 1 g/kg of CR in rats, suggesting that CR was poorly absorbed from the gut.⁵⁸ However, inadequate oral BA of CR makes this potent drug ineffective. Similar to the natural form of CR, its nanoform is able to prevent and eliminate growth of microbes such as bacteria, fungi, and parasites. Bhawana et al showed improved suppressive roles of the aqueous dispersion of nanocurcumin compared with roles of the CR natural form against *Aspergillus niger*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Penicillium notatum*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.⁵⁹ Dandekar et al prepared a CR-containing hydrogel NPs using hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone and demonstrated the advanced in vivo efficiency of this gel over the CR, regarding control of the pathogenesis of malarial parasites.⁶⁰ Similar results were reported by Akhtar et al showing that the oral delivery of CR-loaded chitosan NPs to mice infected with lethal strains of *Plasmodium yoelii* caused the surveillance of all mice. In contrast, native CR only displayed a one-third survival rate.⁶¹ In the current study, in vivo experiments demonstrated that CR-NE played a better role than that CR-S did against *T. gondii* tachyzoites in acute and chronic studies. The anti-*Toxoplasma* effect of CR-NE was statistically significant in CR-NE treatment group compared with that in other groups in acute and chronic experiments. This could occur due to improved BA and tissue distribution and therapeutic activity of CR-NE compared with native CR. The therapeutic effectiveness of CR formulation mainly depends on the enhanced availability of the drug in target organs. This, by

itself, depends on adequate aqueous solubility of CR, which results in an improvement in the drug BA. Compared with micron-sized emulsions, NEs provide greater surface areas including the potential of increased solubility. This potential exists because of combined large interfacial adsorption of the core compound, enhanced BA due to the rapid delivery of active compounds to cell membranes, as well as improved controlled release of the drug.⁶² Because of their small sizes, NEs do not cream after relatively long periods of storage and hence remain stable for longer times.⁶³

According to several studies, the mean size of curcuminoid NE is often >100 nm.⁶⁴ In the current study, the average particle size and zeta potential of the prepared CR-NE included 215.66 nm and -29.46 mV, respectively. Furthermore, a high stability of the current CR-NE was observed over a storage period of 2 months at room temperature. No significant changes were found in particle sizes and zeta potentials after a three freeze–thaw cycle ($P=0.76$ and $P=0.86$, respectively). This stability can be linked to high negative zeta potential of the current CR-NE. High positive or negative zeta potentials have been shown to contribute greatly to the stability of microemulsions and NEs due to the highly charged surfaces, which resist droplet aggregation. However, this is based on experiments and is not the unique indicator of predicted NE stability.⁶⁵ Conventional emulsions usually show low stability as demonstrated by sedimentation of stored CR at room temperature. NEs often result in better physical stabilities.⁶⁶ However, CR does not contact with the water in the external phase as it is incorporated in oily phases. Therefore, NEs likely provides inactive environments for CR. In general, CR in NEs is effectively protected from degradation.⁶⁶ An advantageous substance used in preparation of the current CR-NE was soybean oil. Soybean is widely cultured due to nutritional benefits. Furthermore, it is one of the major protein and oil sources worldwide, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. Antioxidant, anticancer, antibacterial, antiviral, and antifungal effects are listed as some properties of soybean.^{67–69} Therefore, soybean was chosen to prepare NEs in the present study. Benefits of the essential oils to decrease tissue cysts of *T. gondii* have been documented.⁷⁰ In this study, results from the acute-phase experiments revealed that the mean survival time in NE-no CR-treated mice was longer than that in negative control group. Moreover, the mean count of peritoneum tachyzoites in treatment mice was lower than that in control mice. In chronic experiments, decreased number and size of cysts in NE-no CR-treated mice in comparison with control mice possibly occurred due to antioxidant and antimicrobial nature of the soybean

oil. Soybean seed contains various phytochemicals such as phenolic compounds, an excellent source of isoflavones.⁶⁷ In fact, studies have reported that isoflavones of soybeans include daidzein, daidzin, genistein, genistin, and other phenolic compounds, which demonstrate strong antioxidant and anticarcinogenic properties.⁶⁷ Therefore, these compounds can increase the product shelf life and promote beneficial effects on human health.

Conclusion

Results from the current study for the first time show the potential of CR-S and CR-NE in treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mouse models. However, CR-NE was more efficient than CR-S in treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis in mice. The current CR-NE includes a better mechanism of action than that atovaquone does as the available drug against *T. gondii* tachyzoites in acute and chronic cases. Therefore, CR-NE is emerged as a novel agent for the treatment of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis, especially in elimination of latent bradyzoites in brain. However, use of the CR nano therapeutics is still at early stages, and further studies are needed to investigate pharmacologic and pharmacokinetics of CR-NE. It is worth noticing that treatment of toxoplasmosis in immunocompromised patient is necessary; hence, further evaluation of CR-NE alone or combined with other nanoparticles against reactivated toxoplasmosis or interferon-gamma knockout murine models will be suggested.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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