Depressive Behavior of Rats Consuming Cocoa Powder and Cocoa Extract

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ABSTRACT

Chocolate is associated with calm and happy feelings. However, little is found to demonstrate if this effect is induced by active ingredient in cocoa rather than the sweetness of chocolate. In this study, we tested the effect of cocoa on the depressive behavior of female rats suffering from estrogen deficiency. Twenty female rats aged seven weeks old were ovariectomized to remove the estrogen source. The rats were distributed into four groups and undergoing three day oral administration of 1g/kg body weight (bw) cocoa powder, 1g/kg bw cocoa extract, 1 mg/kg bw estradiol valerate and 1 mL/kg bw vehicle (olive oil). Another group of rats having intact ovaries received 1 mL/kg bw drinking water. The rats were undergoing forced swimming test (FST) one day before treatment and after treatment and the immobility time was recorded. No significant difference was found on the after-treatment immobility time across groups. However, all the rats in the vehicle group developed longer immobility time after-treatment compared with the result from before-treatment test, suggesting that depression had occurred in ovariectomized rats receiving no active substances. In the other hand, very few rats had greater after-treatment immobility time in the cocoa powder and estradiol valerate groups. In the cocoa extract group, all the rats had shorter immobility time after treatment when it is compared with before treatment time. We conclude that compounds in cocoa have certain extent of estrogenic activity that affects emotional state.

Keywords: Cocoa, estrogen, depression, forced swimming test, immobility

INTRODUCTION

A well-known attribute of chocolate is to trigger positive mood states i.e. happy and calm (Meier et al., 2017). This is however being unclear whether this attribute comes from a compound in cocoa, or the comforting sweetness and smooth texture of chocolate itself (Hormes, 2014). A study by Rozin et al. (1991) reported the chocolate consumption pattern among female chocolate consumers. It was found that the intention on eating chocolate was increasing when they were entering menstruation phase. Considering the low estrogen level around menstruation time, we propose a relationship between cocoa and estrogen, thus chocolate eating can compensate the discomforts arise during estrogen depletion.
In our previous study, we investigated

the estrogenic activity of cocoa powder and

extract through an uterotrophic assay, in

which the test articles were applied in

estrogen-deficient rats for three days and

the weight of uterus was observed (Sari et al.,

2017). In the same trial we conducted a

forced swimming test before and after cocoa

administration. Forced swimming test is a

procedure to detect depressive behavior in

rodent. The animal is placed in water for

certain time frame in which a normal rat

will move vigorously to survive. A situation

when the rat does a minimal movement only

to keep the head above the water is considered

immobility, which is indicating depressive

behavior (Castagné et al., 2011).

In this study, we evaluate immobility
time of ovariectomized rats consuming cocoa

powder, cocoa extract, and olive oil as vehicle

and compared them with rats receiving semi-
synthetic estradiol and intact ones. A test

article is considered carrying anti-depressant

potential if it is able to reduce immobility time.

It is expected to reveal the anti-depressant

potential in the cocoa product and propose

the underlying mechanism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The cocoa powder was prepared from

commercial dried cocoa beans. After roasting,

the shell was removed and fat was expressed

out of the bean. The remaining cocoa solids

were then ground and sieved to produce

cocoa powder. The cocoa extract was obtained

from fresh cocoa beans through ethanol

maceration. The liquid was concentrated and

dried to yield cocoa extract powder. Positive

control used estradiol valerate (Progynova,

Bayer). All the test substances were dissolved

in olive oil, and accordingly olive oil was

used as negative control.

Twenty five female wistar rats, aged

five weeks at arrival, were allocated in

collective cages (3-4 individuals per cage) and

acclimatized for two weeks. The ovariectomy

procedure was performed when the rats had

reached seven weeks old. Prior to the surgery,

rats were injected with 0.1 mL ketamine and

0.1 mL xylazine for anesthesia. The fur was

clipped and the skin was incised. The procedure

removed both ovaries. Five rats underwent

sham operation, in which the similar surgery

was conducted without any tissue removed

so that the ovaries were kept intact. Adminis-
tration of test articles was started two weeks

after surgery. The treatment has been approved

by ethical committee of Faculty of Veterinary,

Airlangga University (certificate no. 620-KE).

The test articles comprised of cocoa

powder (CP) 1 g/kg bw, cocoa extract (CE)

1 g/kg bw, estradiol valerate (EV) as the

positive control 1 mg/kg bw, and olive oil

(OO) as negative control 1 mL/kg bw. The

sham operated rats (SH) received drinking

water 1 mL/kg bw. The test articles were

treated to the rats via oral route once a day

for three consecutive days.

Forced swimming tests (FST) were

conducted one day before treatment and on

the third day after the last treatment. Water

(29-30°C) was prepared in a transparent chamber

made from high density polyethylene plastic

ware. The depth of water was approximately

25 cm, longer than rat body length. The rats

followed training session 24 hours before

the first test, in which the rats swam for

15 minutes. On the testing session, the

swimming lasted for 5 minutes and the

movement was constantly taped using video

camera. Immobility is defined as a situation

when rat makes minimal movement only to

keep the head above the water, rather than

actively swimming, diving or climbing. The

total time in the 5 minute swimming session
that was spent in immobility was recorded as immobility time in seconds.

The immobility time from five individuals per group were then calculated for mean, standard deviation, normality (Sapiro-wilk’s) and heterogenity (Levene’s) test. Analysis of variance was performed using 95% level of confidence, $\alpha = 0.05$. The effect of test article is considered significant when P value is smaller than $\alpha$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The immobility time of each test group is displayed in Table 1. The before-treatment immobility time was calculated before test articles applied, while the after-treatment time was taken from the test conducted in the day 3. The time difference is the before-treatment time subtracted with the after-treatment time. The negative time difference indicates reduction in the immobility time after treatment, compared with that of before-treatment. Animal with greater after-treatment time, thus the time difference is positive, showed a longer time spent in an immobile condition and was considered depressive.

The immobility time across groups before treatment was not significantly different. Some studies found that depressive symptom in mammals, did not occur immediately after ovariectomy. It typically takes around 4 weeks until immobility time showed apparent increase (Li et al., 2014). This may explain the insignificant difference between olive oil and sham operated groups. Similarly, the immobility time in the post treatment test also was not significant across groups, which is demonstrated also in the time difference. Some studies applied four week course of treatment to reach a detectable effect, thus the three day treatment may had not resulted noticeable outcomes.

Despite the test articles failed to bring significant changes in the immobility time, the treatments had produced different number of depressive rats between groups. All rats in the olive oil group had greater immobility time after-treatment, while only one rat in the cocoa powder group and in the estradiol valerate group showed increasing immobility time after-treatment. No rat in the cocoa extract group had an increased immobility time after being applied with cocoa extract. This indicates the potential of cocoa powder and cocoa extract to deliver anti-depressive activity, eventhough a longer duration of treatment is required to produce a clear result.

Forced swimming test is a widely used method to evaluate the depressive behavior in rodent. Rat response towards water emulates human reaction towards stress, which involves struggling, learning, and despairing. At the first time a rat gets in contact with water, it will struggle and move vigorously by climbing and swimming. After several minutes, it will eventually learn that doing nothing will keep its head afloat. The learning process is done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test articles</th>
<th>Immobility time (s)*</th>
<th>Number of depressive rats in group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before treatment</td>
<td>After treatment</td>
<td>Time difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa extract</td>
<td>207.60 ± 43.4</td>
<td>149.40 ± 88.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cococ powder</td>
<td>218.60 ± 26.3</td>
<td>191.00 ± 57.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estradiol valerate</td>
<td>227.80 ± 28.3</td>
<td>183.60 ± 47.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive oil</td>
<td>208.00 ± 32.6</td>
<td>223.40 ± 21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham operated</td>
<td>181.20 ± 63.9</td>
<td>172.00 ± 72.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *mean ± standard deviation
Depressive behavior of rats consuming cocoa powder and cocoa extract

24 h before the test. In the testing session, despaired rat will immediately show less movement upon placement in water (Castagné et al., 2011).

The forced swimming test has been incorporated in the investigation of depression drug of choices such as fluoxetine and paroxetine (Detke et al., 1995), and also novel glutamatergic drugs (Haj-Mirzaian et al., 2014). Estradiol valerate also exerts anti-depressive activity (Romano-Torres & Fernandez-Guasti, 2010) and had ever been patented as antidepressant (Itil et al., 1982). It decreases immobility time in female ovariectomized mice during forced swimming test through inhibition of nitric oxide (Heydarpour et al., 2013).

Estrogen deficiency is one factor triggering depression. It occurs on women approaching menopause, as well as those undergone ovariectomy (Georgakis et al., 2016). The mechanism of estrogen towards mood is by modulating nerve cell generation and signaling. Estrogen has two types of receptors i.e. alpha and beta types, and alpha receptor is responsible for controlling depression (Murakami et al., 2015). The effect of cocoa compound toward estrogen or alpha receptor is less studied, but there is hypothesis that cocoa polyphenol promotes synthesis of alpha receptor protein (Oleaga et al., 2012). The ability of cocoa extract to decrease the number of depressive rats in estrogen deficiency model warrants further research on the relationship between cocoa active compounds and estrogen receptors.

CONCLUSION

Neither cocoa powder nor cocoa extract had successfully decreased the mean immobility time in ovariectomized rats. However, those two substances had reduced the number of depressive animals. The proposed mechanism is involving estrogenic pathway.

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