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In vitro evaluation of the amoebicidal activity of rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) and cloves (Syzygium aromaticum L. Merr. & Perry) essential oils against Acanthamoeba polyphaga trophozoites

Abstract

Several species of the genus Acanthamoeba cause human diseases. Treatment of infections involves various problems, emphasising the need to develop alternative antiprotozoal agents. We studied the anti-amoebic activity of Essential Oils (EOs), derived from rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) and cloves (Syzygium aromaticum L. Merr. & Perry), against Acanthamoeba polyphaga strain. The amoebicidal activity of cloves and rosemary EOs was preliminary demonstrated by the morphology change (modifications in the cell shape, the presence of precipitates in the cytoplasm, autophagic vesicles, membrane blends) of the treated trophozoites. The cell-counts, carried out after staining trophozoites with a Trypan blue solution, revealed that both EOs were active in a dose-dependent manner and in relation to the exposure time. This activity was evident after few hours, with encouraging results obtained in particular with cloves EO, able to act at the lower concentrations and after 1 h, probably for its high eugenol content (65.30%).

Keywords

Acanthamoeba polyphaga
essential oils
cloves
rosemary

1. Introduction

Acanthamoeba is a ubiquitous free-living protozoan that can exit as motile trophozoites and form cysts in response to adverse environmental conditions. Several species of Acanthamoeba are known to cause human disease, like keratitis that affects mainly the wearers of contact lenses, skin infections and other most insidious chronic diseases like systemic diseases or granulomatous amoebic encephalitis (GAE), especially in immunocompromised patients. Acanthamoeba can also serve as hosts for endosymbionts, representing a significant reservoir for environmental pathogen/opportunistic
microorganisms (Legionella pneumophila, Aeromonas hydrophila) and food-borne pathogens (Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella enterica serovar Enteritidis, Yersinia enterocolitica), with important implications for human health (Snelling et al. 2006; Messi et al. 2011; Anacarso et al. 2012). The antiprototoparian agents, used for the treatment of Acanthamoeba are often endowed with unpleasant side effects, irritating and toxic for the host, and chemical disinfectants used to prevent microbial growth in man-made aquatic systems are effective only in high concentrations, representing a health risk for human exposure to potentially hazardous by-products. Therefore, it is essential to develop alternative antiprotozoal agents with high activity, low toxicity and high efficacy. For these reasons, it is growing interest in using natural antimicrobial compounds and, among these, Essential Oils (EOs), generally recognised as safe (GRAS) have already shown antimicrobial activity against bacteria of clinical origin, fungi, viruses (Cannas et al. 2016; Bouyahya et al. 2017) and, recently, special attention is also paid to their amoebicidal activity (Perez et al. 2012). There are several evidences of amoebicidal activity of essential oils obtained from Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Verbenaceae, Piperaceae plants, Peucedanum species, Allium sativum extract (Polat et al. 2008; Rodio et al. 2008; Sauter et al. 2011, 2012; Malatyali et al. 2012; Vunda et al. 2012; Santos et al. 2016; Panatieri et al. 2017). The aim of the present investigation was to evaluate in vitro the amoebicidal effect against Acanthamoeba polyphaga strain of essential oils derived from two widely popular spices, rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) and cloves (Syzygium aromaticum L. Merr. & Perry).

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Distillation and qualitative-quantitative analysis of essential oils

For each spice, the following total extract concentrations were obtained: 1.1 g for rosemary and 3.6 g for cloves. The yield of the distillation process was calculated by the formula: \[(g \text{ final extracted compound}/g \text{ initial compound})/100\]. Yields of 1.8% and 12% were obtained for rosemary and cloves, respectively. With regard to the chemical composition, the main cloves oil constituents were eugenol (65.30%), β-caryophyllene (15.00%), 2-methoxy-4-[2-propenyl] phenol acetate (9.75%) and α-caryophyllene (2.85%). In rosemary EO, the main compositions were 1,8-cineole (25.23%), α-pinene (18.81%), camphor (15.26%), camphene (10.82%), borneol (2.87%), β-caryophyllene (1.91%) and bornyl acetate (1.51%).

2.2. Amoebicidal activity of essential oils

The amoebicidal activity against A. polyphaga ApUP of cloves and rosemary EOs, studied by microtitre plates method, is preliminary demonstrated by the morphology change of the treated trophozoites, compared to the control. Figure 1 (a, b, c, d) shows the most indicative changes in trophozoites morphology, after the last time of contact (144 h). The main morphological alterations were the modifications in the cell shape, the presence of precipitates in the cytoplasm, autophagic vesicles, membrane blends, observable at the highest and lowest concentration of 4 mg/mL and 0.1 mg/mL for rosemary EO and cloves EO, respectively. The cell count, carried out after staining trophozoites with a Trypan blue solution, revealed that both EOs were active in a dose-dependent manner and in relation to the exposure time. In particular, the rosemary EO (Figure 2) showed a good amoebicidal activity, but only at the higher concentrations (4 and 2 mg/mL); in both cases the total killing of cells was obtained at the end of the experiment (144 h), with a percentage reduction of 100%. At the concentrations of 1 and 0.1 mg/mL, the EO displayed a lower amoebicidal capacity, and gradual over time: after the first hour the adding of 1 mg/mL solution determined a 27% reduction, whereas a good killing percentage (86%) was observed after 144 h. At 0.1 mg/mL, a decrease in cell count of Acanthamoeba of about 50% was obtained, but only at the end of the experiment. The cloves EO showed a better amoebicidal activity than the rosemary EO (Figure 3). A total killing of A. polyphaga was obtained after 1 h using 1, 2, 4 mg/mL concentrations. With the concentration of 0.1 mg/mL a 43.37% reduction of amoeba was only observed but, even in this case, the total elimination of vital cells was obtained after 24 hours’ incubation.

Figure 1. Effects of EOs of rosemary (a) and cloves (c) on A. polyphaga trophozoites vs. control (b and d, respectively). Trophozoites after exposure to the EOs appears as spheric and damaged forms or as few disaggregated forms and amorphous mass for rosemary and cloves, respectively.
3. Conclusions

Recently, the antiprotozoal activity of many essential oils has been reported. Laboratory tests have been carried out to determine the effect of various essential oils against A. polyphaga. In the present investigation, we report the amoebicidal activity of two widely used natural substances after few hours of contact, with encouraging results obtained in particular for the cloves EO. In fact, a total killing of A. polyphaga trophozoites was obtained after 1 h using concentrations of 1, 2, 4 mg/mL. Both EOs were also able to prevent cysts formation. This capability is very important because trophozoites can turn into cyst forms during the therapy, causing difficulties and treatment failures. Other factors, as the emerging resistance to pharmacotherapy (Turner et al. 2000; Johnston et al. 2009) can also lead to delayed suitable therapy. Even in this case, as already emerged for the problem of antibiotic resistance in pathogenic bacteria (Yap et al. 2014), the combination of essential oils with antiprotozoal agents could be also useful in the fight against drug-resistant Acanthamoeba. Actually, in many fields there is a «return to the natural», and the results here reported fall in this philosophy. The essential oils from rosemary (R. officinalis L.) and clove (Syzygium aromaticum L. Merr. & Perry), in particular, are obtained from natural popular spices that could represent a promising alternative to treat infectious diseases or to employ as food preservative (Budri et al. 2015; Vital et al. 2016; Jardak et al. 2017; Ugalde et al. 2017). Further studies will be necessary to determine the toxicity, the molecular mechanisms involved in the amoebicidal activity, the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics parameters and the molecular targets of these two spices.

Supplemental data

Supplemental data for this article can be accessed at https://doi.org/10.1080/14786419.2017.1399390.
Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

References


