

Role of calcium in morphine dependence and naloxone-precipitated withdrawal in mice

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Purpose: To explore the role of calcium in morphine withdrawal syndrome using various agents affecting calcium levels in cytoplasm.

Methods: Mice were rendered dependent on morphine by subcutaneous injection of morphine, and withdrawal was induced 4 hours later by injecting the opioid antagonist, naloxone. Mice were observed for 30 minutes for signs of withdrawal, ie, characteristic jumping, hyperactivity, urination, and diarrhea. Various calcium channel blockers were injected intraperitoneally 30 minutes before naloxone to evaluate their influence on the severity of the withdrawal syndrome. We also tested the effect of combination levodopa-carbidopa pretreatment and its interaction with a selective alpha-1 blocker, terazosin, on naloxone-precipitated withdrawal in mice acutely dependent on morphine.

Results: A significant dose-dependent attenuation of naloxone-induced morphine withdrawal syndrome was observed with calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil 20 mg/kg ($P < 0.05$) and diltiazem 30 mg/kg ($P < 0.01$). Combination levodopa-carbidopa pretreatment facilitated the morphine withdrawal syndrome, and this was found to be blocked by terazosin, although not to a statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) extent.

Conclusion: The results indicate that calcium plays an important role in the genesis of morphine dependence and withdrawal, and suggest the usefulness of calcium channel blockers in the management of morphine withdrawal syndrome.

Keywords: calcium channel blockers, opioid abstinence, verapamil, diltiazem, nifedipine, levodopa-carbidopa combination

Introduction

Opioids are the most effective drugs for the management of pain, but are associated with the problem of dependence and tolerance, which limits their clinical use.^{1,2} Extensive research is continuing to achieve a better understanding of the biologic mechanisms that underlie these phenomena, which will help in the identification of pharmacological treatments for opioid withdrawal syndrome.^{3,4} Of the various mechanisms studied after morphine treatment, voltage-dependent calcium channels have provided the most promising breakthrough.⁵ In the last decade, there has been a vast expansion in the knowledge of the role played by calcium channel blockers in the central nervous system. Calcium channel blockers have also been investigated for the management of drug abuse.⁶

It has been shown that modifications in Ca^{2+} fluxes seem to play a basic role, not only in the acute effects of morphine, but also in the manifestations of morphine withdrawal syndrome.^{7,8} Studies have shown that there is an increase in the number of dihydropyridine-sensitive binding sites in the brains of morphine-tolerant mice.⁹

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Calcium levels in the brain are different between acute and chronic morphine dependence. In acute morphine dependence, there is a fall in the synaptosomal content of Ca^{2+} ,¹⁰ while chronic morphine treatment increases Ca^{2+} levels in the brain by 100%.¹¹ These increased levels rapidly fall towards normal values during withdrawal.¹¹ This suggests that different calcium-related mechanisms are involved in both types of dependence.

The present study explored further the role of calcium and calcium channels in the morphine withdrawal syndrome. On naloxone-precipitated withdrawal in mice acutely dependent on morphine, we evaluated the effect of an L-type agent from each of the three groups of calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil from the phenylalkylamine group, nifedipine from the dihydropyridine group, and diltiazem from the benzothiazepine group. We also investigated the effect of combination levodopa-carbidopa pretreatment and its interaction with terazosin.

Material and methods

Animals

Adult male albino Swiss mice weighing 20–25 g were housed at a controlled room temperature (22–25°C) under a standard light/dark cycle with free access to food and water. All the animals were acclimatized to the laboratory conditions for at least two days prior to the initiation of any experiment. The experiments were performed between 9 am and 5 pm. Each animal was used for only one experiment, and there were five animals in each group.

Drugs

Morphine sulfate was obtained from the official agencies of the government of India. All other drugs were supplied by Sigma (Bangalore, India). The drugs were dissolved in normal saline (0.9%).

Experimental procedure

The experiments were conducted after approval from the institutional animal ethics committee of the college. Mice were rendered dependent on morphine by subcutaneous injection of morphine sulfate, and withdrawal was induced four hours later by subcutaneous administration of the opioid antagonist, naloxone, as per the method of Yano and Takemori¹² and Abdelhamid et al.¹³ Morphine-treated mice, immediately after subcutaneous injection of naloxone, were individually placed in a Plexiglas box (45 × 30 × 30 cm). Animals were observed for vertical jumps, hyperactivity,

urination, and diarrhea for a period of 30 minutes. A positive jumping response (where a mouse jumped more than four times during the observation period)¹² was assigned a score of 4, hyperactivity response a score of 3, diarrhea a score of 2, and urination a score 1.

In the first series of experiments, morphine 125 mg/kg followed four hours later by naloxone 10 mg/kg produced a full-blown withdrawal syndrome (jumping positive) in 80%–100% of the animals, with a median withdrawal score of 10. Twenty minutes before naloxone, normal saline (control group) or calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil, diltiazem, or nifedipine, was administered at different doses intraperitoneally to observe their influence on withdrawal.

In the second series of experiments, morphine 100 mg/kg followed by naloxone 2 mg/kg was used, which induced a full-blown withdrawal syndrome in 20% of the animals, with a median withdrawal score of 3. Prior treatment with a levodopa-carbidopa combination was given for two days to observe its influence on morphine withdrawal. In addition, we also wanted to test for any interaction between the levodopa-carbidopa combination and terazosin on withdrawal. For this purpose, 15 minutes before naloxone, saline (control group) or terazosin was administered intraperitoneally to the morphine-naïve mice treated with levodopa-carbidopa.

Statistical analysis

Median withdrawal scores were calculated for each group of five mice in the study. The statistical significance of the difference between the withdrawal scores of the two groups was calculated by nonparametric statistical analysis using the Mann–Whitney *U* test.¹⁴ The difference between values was considered significant when *P* was below 0.05.

Results

In the first series of experiments, we investigated the effect of the calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil, nifedipine, and diltiazem, on naloxone-precipitated morphine withdrawal syndrome. In the second series of experiments, we investigated the influence of combination levodopa-carbidopa pretreatment and its interaction with terazosin on naloxone-precipitated morphine withdrawal.

Effect of calcium channel blockers on naloxone-induced withdrawal

Normal saline (control group) or calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil, diltiazem, and nifedipine, were administered

intraperitoneally in different doses 20 minutes before subcutaneous naloxone 10 mg/kg to the mice treated with subcutaneous morphine 125 mg/kg. In the control group, 80% of the animals exhibited jumping, and all the animals exhibited hyperactivity, diarrhea, and urination, and the median withdrawal score was 10.

Verapamil 10 mg/kg inhibited naloxone-induced withdrawal signs, with stereotypical jumping observed in 20%, hyperactivity in 60%, and diarrhea and urination in 80%, and 20% of the animals did not show any signs of withdrawal. The median score was 6 ($P > 0.05$). Verapamil 20 mg/kg further inhibited the withdrawal syndrome. The signs comprised stereotypical jumping in 10%, hyperactivity in 20%, diarrhea in 60%, and urination in 90%, and 10% of the animals did not show any sign of withdrawal. The median score in this group was 3 ($P < 0.05$; Figure 1).

Diltiazem 15 mg/kg inhibited naloxone-induced withdrawal signs, with stereotypical jumping observed in 50%, hyperactivity in 60%, and diarrhea and urination in 80% of the animals, and 20% of the animals did not show any withdrawal sign. The median score was 8 ($P > 0.05$).

Diltiazem 30 mg/kg further inhibited the withdrawal; none of the animals exhibited stereotypical jumping, hyperactivity was observed in 30%, and diarrhea and urination in 70%. Thirty percent of the animals did not show any signs of withdrawal. The median score was 3 ($P < 0.01$, Figure 2).

Nifedipine 10 mg/kg inhibited naloxone-induced withdrawal signs, with stereotypical jumping observed in 70%, hyperactivity in 80%, diarrhea in 80%, and urination in 90% of the animals. Ten percent of the animals did not show any signs of withdrawal. The median score was 10 ($P > 0.05$). Nifedipine 20 mg/kg also inhibited the withdrawal syndrome. The signs comprised stereotypical jumping in 30%, hyperactivity in 70%, and diarrhea and urination in 90% of the animals. Ten percent of the animals did not show any signs

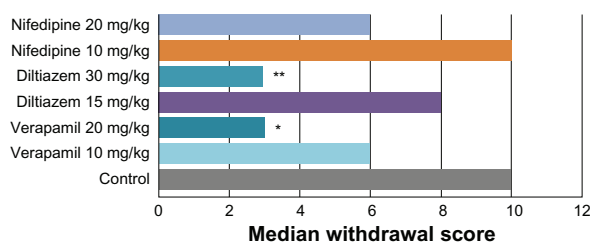


Figure 1 Effects of calcium channel blockers, ie, verapamil 10 and 20 mg/kg, diltiazem 15 and 30 mg/kg, and nifedipine 10 and 20 mg/kg on withdrawal precipitated by naloxone 10 mg/kg.

Notes: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$ versus control.

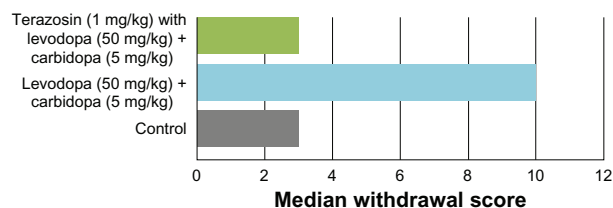


Figure 2 Effect of a combination of levodopa 50 mg/kg + carbidopa 5 mg/kg versus terazosin 1 mg/kg with levodopa 50 mg/kg + carbidopa 5 mg/kg on morphine withdrawal precipitated by naloxone 2 mg/kg.

of withdrawal. The median score in this group was 6 ($P > 0.05$; Figure 3).

Effect of levodopa-carbidopa pretreatment and its interaction with terazosin on naloxone-induced morphine withdrawal

The levodopa 50 mg/kg + carbidopa 5 mg/kg combination or normal saline (control) was administered subcutaneously for two days. On the third day, subcutaneous morphine 100 mg/kg was given, followed four hours later by subcutaneous naloxone 2 mg/kg, and withdrawal signs were observed.

In the control group, 20% of the animals exhibited jumping and hyperactivity, while diarrhea and urination were observed in 70%, and 30% of the animals did not show any signs of withdrawal. The median withdrawal score was 3.

In the group treated with levodopa-carbidopa, jumping and hyperactivity were observed in 60%, and diarrhea and urination were observed in all of the animals. The median score in this group was 10. However, the facilitation produced was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) as compared with controls (Figure 4). When terazosin, an alpha-1 antagonist, was given in a dose of 1 mg/kg subcutaneously 15 minutes prior to naloxone 2 mg/kg subcutaneously to the mice pretreated with levodopa-carbidopa, inhibition of withdrawal signs was observed. Stereotypical jumping was observed in 20% and hyperactivity in 40%. All animals showed diarrhea and urination. The median score in this group was 3 ($P > 0.05$; Figure 5).

Discussion

The appearance of a withdrawal syndrome when drug administration is terminated is the only actual evidence of physical dependence. Withdrawal signs and symptoms occur when the drug in a physically-dependent person is abruptly terminated or when an antagonist is administered. Withdrawal symptoms

tend to be opposite to the original effects of the drug, eg, morphine produces sedation, constipation, and difficulty in micturition, while its withdrawal symptoms include hyperactivity, diarrhea, and urination. Various researchers have used a large dose of morphine, ie, 100 mg/kg subcutaneously to produce a state of acute dependence where withdrawal is precipitated four hours later by using the antagonist, naloxone.^{12,13} However, in our study, morphine 125 mg/kg followed four hours later by naloxone 10 mg/kg produced a full-blown withdrawal syndrome, with a median withdrawal score of 10 (maximum), and morphine 100 mg/kg followed by naloxone 2 mg/kg produced submaximal withdrawal, with a median withdrawal score of 3. The former dose combination was used in the first series of experiments to evaluate the ability of the drug to inhibit withdrawal, whereas the latter lower dose combination was utilized in the second series of experiments to evaluate the ability of naloxone to facilitate withdrawal.

The results of the first series of experiments show that calcium channel blockers suppress the expression of naloxone-induced withdrawal in mice rendered acutely dependent on morphine. Verapamil 20 mg/kg and diltiazem 30 mg/kg significantly inhibited morphine withdrawal. Nifedipine also inhibited the withdrawal signs, but not in a statistically significant manner. Baeyens et al reported that in morphine-dependent rats, intraperitoneal administration of verapamil and flunarizine prevented diarrhea and weight loss, but not jumping observed during withdrawal.¹⁵ In our study, verapamil 20 mg/kg not only suppressed diarrhea and urination, but also reduced the incidence of stereotypical jumping. Jumping in the treated group was reduced to just 10% as compared with 80% in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Baeyens also reported that verapamil 40 mg/kg reduced the incidence of ptosis in chronic dependence studies.¹⁵ Recently, verapamil has also been found to be clinically effective in controlling opioid abstinence syndrome and more effective than chlorpromazine for this purpose.¹⁶

In the present study, diltiazem at a dose of 30 mg/kg significantly ($P < 0.05$) inhibited all the signs of naloxone-precipitated withdrawal syndrome. Earlier studies demonstrated similar effects with diltiazem.¹⁷⁻²⁰ In one study it was shown that the *d*-cis isomer of diltiazem is more potent than the *l*-cis isomer in inhibiting naloxone-precipitated withdrawal in morphine-dependent mice *in vivo* and in morphine-dependent rat ileum *in vitro*.²¹ In another study, the calcium channel agonist, Bay K8644, increased withdrawal signs, ie, forepaw tremors and weight loss, while the calcium

channel antagonists, verapamil, diltiazem, and nifedipine, decreased forepaw tremors, weight loss, and jumping in mice acutely dependent on morphine.²²

The calcium channel blockers of the dihydropyridine group, such as nifedipine,²³ nitrendipine,²⁴ and nimodipine,²⁵ have also been reported to inhibit naloxone-precipitated withdrawal symptoms in morphine-dependent rats. However, in the present study, although nifedipine inhibited the signs of naloxone-precipitated withdrawal, this action was not statistically significant. The difference is possibly due to use of a different model and methodology. An earlier study conducted in rats did not use naloxone for withdrawal, and observed different withdrawal symptoms, including writhing, squealing, diarrhea, teeth chattering, eyelid ptosis, and wet-dog-type shaking 18 hours after terminating morphine administration.²³

One study has reported that both central and peripheral mechanisms are important in the inhibition of morphine abstinence syndrome by calcium channel blockers.¹⁵ These effects are produced by an action independent of opioid receptors, because neither agent replaced naloxone from its binding sites.²⁵ Blockade of L-type voltage-dependent calcium channels by calcium channel blockers is responsible for the attenuation of morphine withdrawal.²⁶ T-type voltage-dependent calcium channels have also been shown to play a critical role in the development of morphine dependence and withdrawal.²⁷ In addition, other agents that modify calcium flux, such as lanthanum and copper, when injected intracerebroventricularly, reduce the signs of abstinence.^{8,28} Calcium channel blockers have also been found to attenuate mecamylamine-precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome in rats.²⁹ It appears that similar calcium-dependent mechanisms are involved in morphine- and nicotine-induced antinociception and development of tolerance and dependence.³⁰

In the second series of experiments, the levodopa-carbidopa combination, which is known to increase catecholamines in the central nervous system,³¹ facilitated naloxone-induced morphine withdrawal, and the facilitation was found to be blocked by the selective alpha-1 blocker, terazosin. It is established that activation of alpha-1 adrenoceptors activate phospholipase-C, resulting in increased cytosolic calcium,³² whereas an alpha-1 blocker would prevent these steps, thereby blocking the facilitation. This provides evidence for the involvement of calcium in opiate dependence and opiate withdrawal syndrome. In one study it was shown that catecholamines (dopamine and noradrenaline) in the hypothalamus are altered by morphine use, and that the altered levels

could be modified by a calcium channel agonist (Bay K 8644) and the calcium channel antagonists, verapamil and nimodipine.^{33,34} Recently, another study has found that Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II is a key factor in promoting opioid tolerance and dependence. Identifying such a direct mechanism may be useful for designing pharmacological treatments for these conditions.³⁵

Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that calcium plays an important role in the genesis of morphine dependence and withdrawal, and suggests that calcium channel blockers could be useful in the management of opioid withdrawal, and clinical trials are needed to confirm their efficacy for this purpose.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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