

# Effect of Methamphetamine Exposure on Sexual Behavior and Locomotor Activity of Adult Male Rats

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## Summary

Drug addiction and its consequences on social life and behavior is currently a worldwide problem. Methamphetamine (MA) is one of the most abused psychostimulants in the Czech Republic. MA elevates mood, increases concentration, reduces appetite, and promotes weight loss. However, high doses and long-term abuse can induce psychosis, hallucinations, paranoia, violent behavior, and can lead to cardiovascular problems. Regarding its high prevalence and negative impact on health and social life, MA needs to be fully investigated. Previous studies have demonstrated the impairing effect of MA drug abuse on female behavior. However, MA's influence on male sexual behavior is not entirely clear. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of MA exposure on sexual behavior and spontaneous locomotor activity of adult male rats. MA was administrated subcutaneously at a dose of 5 mg/kg daily for a period of 30 days. The control group was exposed to saline (SA) at the same time and same volume. At the end of the application period, exposed male rats were paired with non-treated female rats, and their behavior was recorded for 2 h. Sexual mating behavior was described in terms of mounting frequency, intromission frequency, ejaculation frequency, sniffing time, intromission latency and the post-ejaculatory interval. Spontaneous locomotor activity in postnatally exposed male rats was studied using the Laboras apparatus. Acute doses of MA (1 mg/kg) or SA were administrated to probe the sensitizing effect of previous chronic MA exposure. Afterward, the animal was placed in an unknown environment and monitored for 1 h. Behavior was automatically evaluated using Laboras software by analyzing the following parameters: duration of locomotion (s), duration of immobility (s), rearing (vertical exploratory behavior), time spent grooming (s), average speed (mm/s), and distance traveled (m). Our results indicate that MA administration has a negligible effect on the sexual behavior of adult male rats. However, more experiments have to be

performed to examine the influence of MA exposure on spermatogenesis and the behavior of offspring. Data from the Laboras test showed that MA exposure has a significant effect on locomotor activity in both acute as well as subchronic MA application. In conclusion, our results show that administration of MA in adult male rats does not affect sexual performance and motivation but does increase locomotor and exploratory activity in an unknown environment.

## Key words

Methamphetamine • Sexual behavior • Locomotor activity • Male rats • Drug abuse

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## Introduction

Statistical surveys (European Drug Report-Emcdda 2010) have demonstrated that methamphetamine (MA) is one of the most abused “hard” drugs in the Czech Republic. Over the last decades, MA has also become more popular in other countries due to its low price and relatively simple production compared to other drugs such as cocaine or heroin (Marwick 2000). MA is a powerfully addictive psychostimulant that is metabolized slowly. Therefore, the effect of MA can last for a long time (up to 24 h) and potentially evolve into drug abuse. Approximately 66 % of registered drug-abusing men and women in the Czech Republic use MA as a “first choice” drug (Vavřínková *et al.* 2001). Today, MA abuse represents a serious problem for human

wellbeing. Recognizing patterns of abuse is key to minimizing the risk of its negative impact on health and social life (Chomchai *et al.* 2015).

Our previous studies demonstrated that administration of MA during pregnancy attenuates the maternal behavior of rat mothers (Šlamberová *et al.* 2005, Holubová *et al.* 2019). MA is highly lipid-soluble, it penetrates the brain-blood and placenta barriers, and it is secreted into maternal breast milk. Therefore, MA abuse among females can easily result in a negative impact on the development of offspring. Further, we found that prenatal MA exposure also affects the behavior of offspring in unknown environments (Schutová *et al.* 2013), involves anxiety-like behavior in the elevated plus-maze and open-field test (Schutová *et al.* 2009), affects learning when tested in the Morris water maze (Macúchová *et al.* 2013), and leads to greater susceptibility to drug sensitization in adulthood (Šlamberová *et al.* 2009). Alterations in behavioral patterns were manifested in aggressive and sexual behavior in adulthood, as well as an insignificant decrease in social interaction (Hol *et al.* 1999). The effect of MA exposure on social behavior was also seen in our studies of social interaction (Šlamberová *et al.* 2010). These studies mainly focused on maternal MA exposure and its impact on the development of offspring. The influence of paternal MA abuse on offspring development has not yet been thoroughly studied.

There are studies showing that cocaine (another psychostimulant drug) administration in adult male rats leads to hyperactivity and behavioral changes in rat pups (Abel *et al.* 1989). Studies by Bielawski *et al.* (1997, 2002) showed that paternal alcohol abuse resulted in offspring malformations, decreased mean fetal weight, and reduced the cytosine methyltransferase mRNA levels in paternal sperm cells. Many experiments have also found that cocaine abuse has an adverse effect on reproduction and spermatogenesis in males (George *et al.* 1996). Other studies have demonstrated the negative impact of cocaine and its metabolites on the function of Sertoli cells (Zhang *et al.* 1996) and that cocaine-induced apoptosis in sperm cells is significantly increased after only 15 days of drug exposure (Li *et al.* 1999). The effect of prenatal cocaine and morphine exposure also affects the development of spinal sexual reflexes in males (Vathy *et al.* 1998). Experiments performed using MA also showed differences in sexual behavior. A study by Kuiper *et al.* (2017) reports that MA administration leads to

maladaptive sexual behavior, which was associated with alterations in neural activation of the brain. Studies by Frohmader *et al.* (2010) showed the effect of MA exposure on sexual motivation and performance. Despite the existing studies, it is important to further examine and clarify the effect of MA exposure, since drug abuse is still on the rise and represents a serious problem worldwide.

The above-mentioned studies suggest that subchronic drug exposure may induce decreased sperm cell production and result in changes in sexual behavior. Therefore, the first aim of the present study is to evaluate the impact of MA abuse on the sexual activity of adult male rats. Our previous studies showed that MA administration in adulthood increased overall activity, e.g. increased locomotor and exploratory behavior (Hrubá *et al.* 2012), while prenatal MA exposure mainly increased exploratory activity (Bubeníková-Valešová *et al.* 2009). We suggest that increased locomotion and exploration could also have an impact on sexual activity and behavior. Therefore, the second aim of our study was to determine the potential effect of MA abuse on non-social activities (locomotion and exploratory behavior) and its association with sexual behavior. To sum up, the aim of the present study is to examine the effect of MA on sexual behavior and general activity of adult male rats.

## Methods

All experimental procedures performed in this study were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee in agreement with Czech Government Requirements under the Policy of Humans Care of Laboratory Animals (No. 246/1992) and subsequent regulations from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (No. 311/1997).

Adult, 90-day old male and female Albino Wistar rats were purchased from Velaz (Prague, Czech Republic) and raised by Charles River Laboratories International, Inc. Males (300-350 g) were housed 3 per cage, and females (250-300 g) were housed 4 per cage. All animals were left undisturbed for a week in a temperature-controlled (22-24 °C) colony room with free access to food and water on a 12-hour light, 12-hour dark cycle with lights on at 6:00 a.m. After one week of acclimatization, males were randomly divided into MA-treated and saline-treated (control) groups. Males were exposed to MA (or saline) daily at 11 a.m., for a period of 30 days.

This administration period was chosen in accordance to show the adverse impact of cocaine as also a psychostimulant on sexual behavior and spermatogenesis in male rats (Li *et al.* 1999). Study of Li *et al.* (1999) showed that after 15 days of cocaine exposure apoptosis of sperm cells significantly increased, peaked at 30 days and persisted up to 90 days. Therefore, 30 days of administration period was chosen as appropriate in our experiment. MA was administrated subcutaneously (SC) at a dose of 5 mg/kg. This dose of MA induces similar behavioral changes as those seen in humans (Šlamberová *et al.* 2005), and therefore, this dose was used in our experiment. The control group was exposed to SC saline at the same time and in the same volume as the MA.

### *Sexual behavior*

After 30 days of exposure, male rats were mated with non-treated females. As behavior in females can differ depending on the phase of the estrous cycle, the phase of the cycle was determined by vaginal lavage smears subsequently 2-3 days before mating. The smears were examined using light microscopy. At the onset of the estrous phase of the estrous cycle (Turner and Bagnara 1976), the males and receptive females were introduced into transparent plexiglass cages (20 x 20 x 40 cm), in a one male to one female ratio. The experiment was conducted after 5 p.m. in the laboratory under dim light. There were 2 groups of animals tested for sexual behavior (MA and SA, n=8, 16 animals tested in total). The occurrence and disappearance of phases of sexual mating were determined using the following parameters of mating behavior (Ågmo *et al.* 1995, Zanolini *et al.* 2005): number of mounts before ejaculation or mounting frequency (MF), number of intromissions before ejaculation or intromission frequency (IF), time from introduction of the female to the first intromission by the male or intromission latency (IL), ejaculatory frequency (EF), time between first and second ejaculation or post-ejaculatory interval and pre-coital sexual behaviors such as sniffing and nosing time (sec). The observed parameters were recorded for up to 2 h of pairing and used for further analysis (Kataria *et al.* 2013).

### *Test of locomotor activity (the Laboras test)*

Different groups of adult male rats (MA and SA, n=8) were used for testing exploratory and locomotor activity in the Laboras apparatus (Metris B.V., Netherlands). The Laboras is a fully automated system

for continuous behavior recognition and tracking of small rodents (Schutová *et al.* 2013). It consists of a triangular-shaped sensor platform connected to a computer. A Makrolon® type III cage (840 cm<sup>2</sup>), with a 3-cm layer of bedding, is placed and held in a fixed position on the measurement platform. The platform transforms the mechanical vibrations evoked by the movements of the animal into electrical signals. Each movement pattern has its own unique frequency and amplitude, and thus separate behavioral categories can be easily distinguished and classified by the computer.

The Laboras test was conducted 7-10 days after last subchronic administration to examine the sensitizing effect of subchronic MA administration to a challenge dose. An acute dose of MA (1 mg/kg) or SA in a volume of 1 ml/kg was administered immediately prior to placing the animal in the Laboras cage to probe the sensitizing effect of the previous 30 days of MA treatment. Behavioral testing was performed from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. in a darkened room. Before testing, each animal was weighed and moved to the testing room, where it remained in its home cage for a 30 min acclimation period. To sum up, the following experimental groups were tested: MA chronic/MA acute, MA chronic/SA acute, SA chronic/MA acute, and SA chronic/SA acute (4 groups in total, n=8, 32 animals tested in total). Each animal was tested separately and recorded for 1 h. As in our previous study (Šlamberová *et al.* 2018), the 1-hour period was divided into six consecutive 10-minute intervals used to follow changes in behavior during the habituation time in the Laboras apparatus. The following parameters were automatically evaluated by Laboras: time spent in locomotion (s), time spent immobile (s), time spent rearing (s), time spent grooming (s), distance traveled (m), and average speed (mm/s).

### *Statistical analysis*

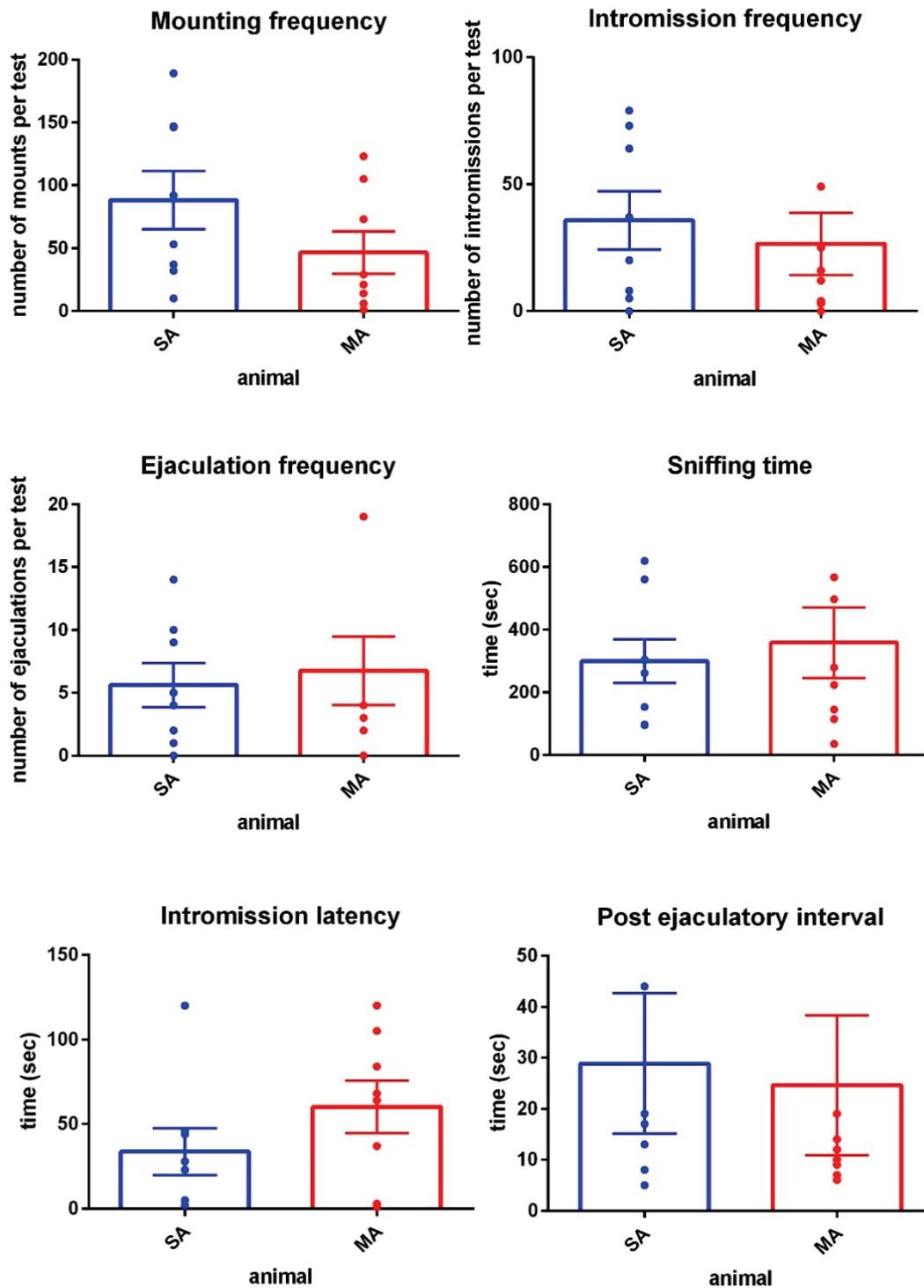
Data from each test were analyzed as follows. *Sexual behavior*: Each parameter of sexual mating was analyzed separately using the *t*-test. Differences were considered significant if  $p < 0.05$ . *Locomotor activity (Laboras)*: Experiment was analyzed by STATISTICA software. Each measured parameter was evaluated separately by using a two-way ANOVA (subchronic drug treatment x acute drug administration) with repeated measure (Intervals). The Bonferroni test was used for *post hoc* comparisons. Differences were considered significant if  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results

### Experiment Sexual behavior

As shown in Figure 1, subchronic MA application (30 days) did not induced any statistically significant differences between MA males relative to mounting frequency ( $p=0.17$ ), intromission frequency

( $p=0.59$ ), and number of ejaculations ( $p=0.73$ ) compared to saline controls. There were also no significant differences in time spent sniffing ( $p=0.66$ ). Moreover, our data showed that MA exposure does not affect the length of post-ejaculatory interval ( $p=0.83$ ) and intromission latency ( $p=0.22$ ).

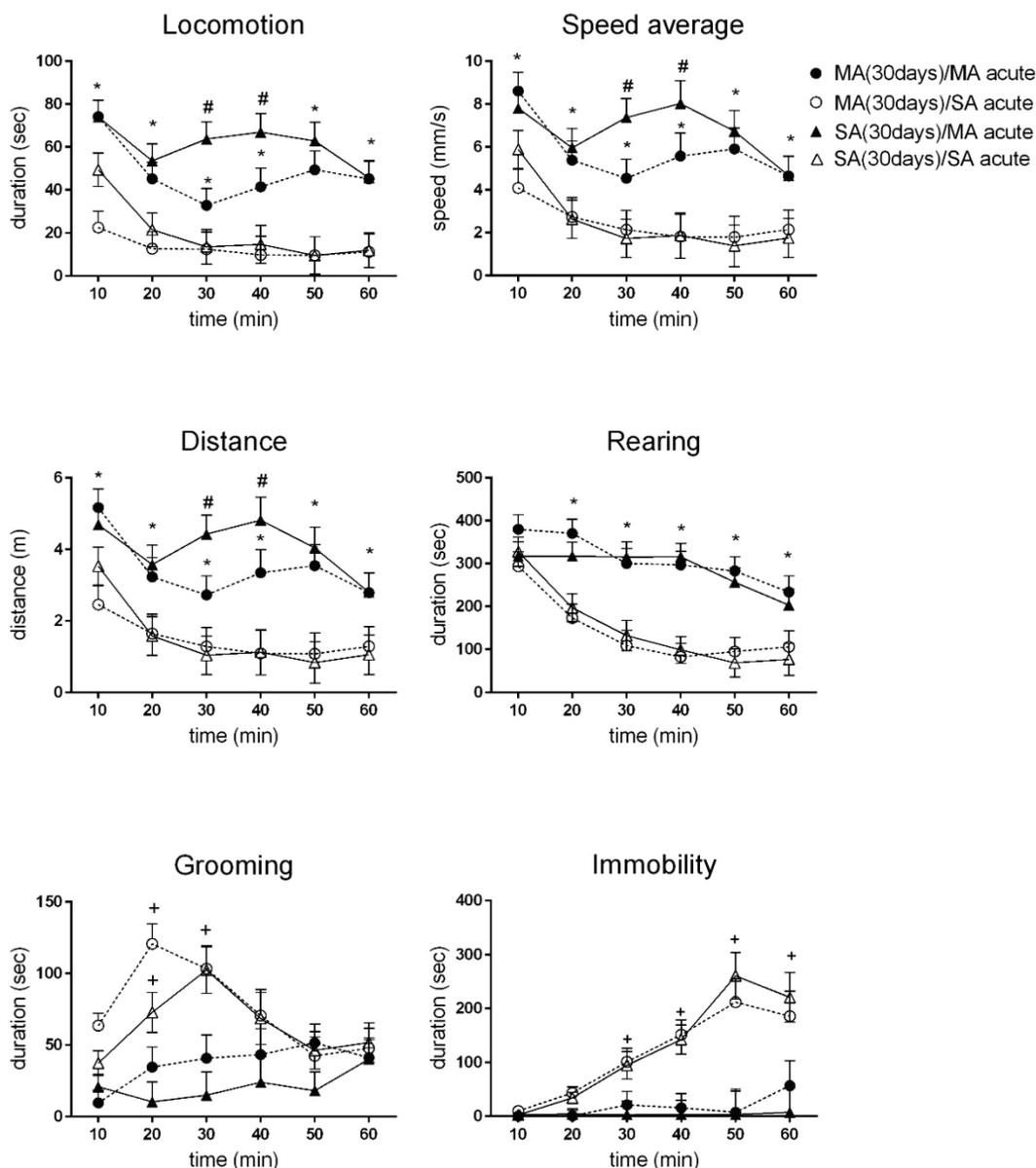


**Fig. 1.** The effect of subchronic MA exposure on sexual behavior. There were no significant differences between MA and SA exposed groups. MA=methamphetamine, SA=saline. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=8$ ).

### Experiment of locomotor activity

As shown in Figure 2, there was a main effect of acute application in all measures: locomotion [ $F_{(1,31)}=30.63$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], average speed [ $F_{(1,31)}=27.57$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], distance traveled [ $F_{(1,31)}=27.57$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], rearing [ $F_{(1,31)}=38.93$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], grooming [ $F_{(1,31)}=23.03$ ;  $p<0.05$ ] and immobility [ $F_{(1,31)}=36.52$ ;  $p<0.05$ ]. Moreover, there

was an interaction between subchronic treatment, acute application and time the way that acute MA application increased locomotion [ $F_{(5,155)}=3.77$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], average speed [ $F_{(5,155)}=2.92$ ;  $p<0.05$ ], and distance traveled [ $F_{(5,155)}=2.92$ ;  $p<0.05$ ] more in animals treated subchronically with saline than in animals with MA subchronic treatment within the 20<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> min of measure.



**Fig. 2.** The effect of acute and subchronic MA exposure on locomotor and exploratory behavior in the Laboras test. MA=methamphetamine, SA=saline. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=8$ ). \* $p<0.05$  acute MA>acute SA; # $p<0.05$  sub-chronic SA>sub-chronic MA; + $p<0.05$  acute SA>acute MA.

## Discussion

The mechanism of action for MA is based on the release of dopamine, serotonin, and noradrenaline by the central nervous system and by blockade of their reuptake

from synapses and into synaptic vessels (Rothman *et al.* 2001, Kish *et al.* 2007). A study by Kesby *et al.* (2018) showed that MA abuse increases brain glutamine levels as well as striatal dopamine and cortical serotonin levels in mice. Dopamine in the nigrostriatal tract influences

motor activity, in the mesolimbic tract it activates numerous behaviors including copulation, and in the medial preoptic area it controls genital reflexes, copulatory patterns, and sexual motivation. Thus, dopamine mainly facilitates sexual activities. In addition, serotonin positively or negatively affects copulatory patterns such as erection and ejaculation by targeting a specific subtype of the 5-HT receptors (Hull *et al.* 2004). Previous studies showed that repeated d-amphetamine exposure facilitated sexual behavior in naïve male rats independently of the environment in which the drug was administered (Florino and Phillips 1999). However, studies by Frohmader *et al.* (2010) found that MA administration in male rats impairs sexual motivation and performance in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, low doses of MA did not disrupt sexual functions, and acute MA administration did not impair sexual interest and activity. Moreover, they found that MA pretreatment did not affect the expression of sexual behavior; however, they discovered that the association between MA and mating was essential for the development of compulsive sexual behavior and changes in the sex and drug reward systems (Frohmader *et al.* 2011). Our study performed after 30 days of MA exposure, is most similar to the pretreatment period. Therefore, our results, which found no effect of MA on sexual activity, correlate with previous findings that MA exposure does not affect sexual motivation and performance in pre-treated male rats.

Regarding the effect of MA on behavior in an unknown environment, our present data demonstrated an increase in locomotion, average speed, and distance traveled after a 30-day (subchronic) treatment and increased overall activity (increased locomotion, rearing, grooming, speed average and distance traveled) and decreased immobility after acute MA (1 mg/kg) administration in adulthood (Laboras test). Our findings

of increased locomotion and exploration, agree with other studies that found that psychostimulants, such as MA, increase locomotor activity (Glatt *et al.* 2000, Hall *et al.* 2008, Schutová *et al.* 2013).

The increased locomotor activity seen in MA-exposed male rats is mainly associated with increased levels of dopamine, especially in the nucleus accumbens (Bubeníková-Valešová *et al.* 2009).

Our data also showed that the effect of MA administration on locomotor activity does not influence sexual behavior. Thus, increased locomotor activity does not lead to increased sexual activity. An explanation for this finding could be that an acute dose of MA (1 mg/kg) mainly leads to increased locomotor activity, while sexual activity in MA exposed rats is dose-dependent and acute doses of MA are too low to initiate increased sexual activity.

In conclusion, our results show that administration of MA in adult male rats does not affect sexual performance and motivation but does increase locomotor and exploratory activity in an unknown environment. Future studies are planned to examine the effect of subchronic MA administration on spermatogenesis and testosterone levels in MA-exposed male rats.

### Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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