

Risperidone Potentiates the Sympathetic and Hyperthermic Reactions Induced by Orexin A in the Rat

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Summary

This experiment tested the effect of risperidone on the sympathetic and thermogenic effects induced by orexin A. The firing rates of sympathetic nerves to interscapular brown adipose tissue (IBAT), along with IBAT and colon temperatures and heart rate were monitored in urethane-anesthetized male Sprague-Dawley rats before an injection of orexin A (1.5 nmol) into the lateral cerebral ventricle and over a period of 2 hours after the injection. The same variables were monitored in rats with an intraperitoneal administration of risperidone (50 mg/kg bw), injected 30 min before the orexin administration. The results show that orexin A increases the sympathetic firing rate, IBAT, colonic temperatures and heart rate. This increase is enhanced by the injection of risperidone. These findings suggest that risperidone elevates the responses due to orexin, probably through an involvement of serotonergic and dopaminergic pathways, which are affected by risperidone. Furthermore, we suggested the name "hyperthermine A" as additional denomination of "orexin A" by considering the strong influence of this neuropeptide on body temperature.

Key words

Body temperature • Orexin A • Rat • Risperidone • Sympathetic activity

Introduction

Orexin A, so-called for its influence on eating behavior (Lubkin and Stricker-Krongrad 1998, Sweet *et al.* 1999), is a hypothalamic neuropeptide that induces a potent hyperthermia when injected into a lateral cerebral ventricle in the rat (Monda *et al.* 2001). This increase in body temperature is due to activation of the sympathetic nervous system, as demonstrated by recording from sympathetic fibers innervating the interscapular brown adipose tissue (IBAT). The hyperthermia induced by an intracerebroventricular (icv) injection is independent of the

food intake, because the elevation of body temperature is also present in anesthetized rats or in animals without access to food (Monda *et al.* 2003a, 2004a). For these reasons, an additional term hyperthermine A has been proposed for this peptide to emphasize its main role in thermoregulation (Monda *et al.* 2003a, 2004a).

The sympathetic and hyperthermic reactions due to orexin A are modified by some antipsychotic drugs. Indeed, administration of haloperidol reduces these reactions (Monda *et al.* 2003b), while clozapine completely blocks sympathetic and thermogenic reactions induced by orexin A in the rat (Monda *et al.* 2004b).

Risperidone, an atypical antipsychotic drug (Masan 2004), can modify body temperature. There is evidence showing that both hypothermia (Razaq and Samma 2004) and hyperthermia (Ananth *et al.* 2004, Halloran and Bernard 2004) are also affected by risperidone. This suggests an influence of this drug on thermoregulation.

The aim of the present experiment was to test the influence of risperidone on sympathetic and hyperthermic reactions due to an intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of orexin A.

Methods

Animals

Male Sprague-Dawley rats ($n=24$, divided into 4 groups of 6 animals each), 3 months old and weighing 260–310 g were used in the experiments. The rats were housed in pairs at controlled temperature (22 ± 1 °C) and humidity (70 %) with a 12:12 h light-dark cycle with light from 07:00 to 19:00 h. The experiments were in accordance with the European Communities Council Directive of November 24, 1986 (86/609/EEC).

Apparatus

A pair of silver wire electrodes recorded the firing rate of nerves to IBAT. The electrical pulses were amplified by a condenser-coupled amplifier and were filtered by band-pass filters (NeuroLog System, Digitimer). The raw pulses were displayed on an oscilloscope (Tektronix) and sent to a window discriminator. Square waves from the discriminator were processed by an analog-digital converter (DAS system, Keithley) and stored on a computer (Personal Computer AT, IBM) every 5 s. A ratemeter with a reset time of 5 s was also used to observe the time course of the nerve activity recorded by a pen recorder (Dynograph, Beckman). Because the signal-to-noise ratio depended on the number of nerve filaments and the condition of contact between nerve and electrodes, the basal burst rates were different for each rat. The threshold level of the event detector was fixed during the experiment at 50 % of the peaks of the largest pulses and above background noise.

Thermocouples (Ellab) were used to monitor colonic and IBAT temperatures (T_C and T_{IBAT}) and the values were stored on a chart recorder.

Two electrodes applied to the forelegs monitored the heart rate (beats/min). Electrical signals were addressed to a polygraph (Dynograph, Beckman) to register the electrocardiographic activity on a card and computer disk.

Drugs and doses

Orexin A and risperidone were purchased from Peninsula, England and Lilly, Italy, respectively. We used a dose of 1.5 nmol of orexin A, which was selected on the basis of a preliminary experiment with doses of 0.15, 1.5 and 15 nmol in three groups of 2 rats each. This test showed a dose-effect curve on colonic temperature. The temperature modifications were: a) from 37.09 ± 0.18 to 37.69 ± 0.16 °C with dose of 0.15 nmol; b) from 37.15 ± 0.10 to 38.42 ± 0.20 °C with 1.5 nmol; c) from 37.18 ± 0.12 to 38.72 ± 0.23 °C with 15 nmol. Since the low number of animals did not permit a statistical analysis, these experiments were merely preliminary to determine the appropriate dose. We chose the submaximal dose of 1.5 nmol (dissolved in 5 µl of 0.9 % NaCl sterile solution) for icv injections.

A dose of 50 mg/kg b.w. of risperidone (dissolved in 2 ml of 0.9 % NaCl sterile solution) was used for intraperitoneal administrations. This dose was chosen after a preliminary experiment on 3 rats. Pretreatment with 5 mg/kg bw of risperidone induced temperature elevation of 0.31 ± 0.12 °C in the orexin-induced hyperthermia. Doses of 50 or 100 mg/kg b.w. of risperidone induced temperature elevations of 3.95 ± 0.48 or 4.27 ± 0.52 °C, respectively.

Surgery

All animals were anesthetized with ip pentobarbital (50 mg/kg b.w.) and a 20-gauge stainless guide cannula was positioned stereotactically (Pellegrino *et al.* 1979) above a lateral cerebral ventricle at the following coordinates: 1.7 mm lateral to the midline, 0.4 mm posterior to the bregma, 3.0 mm from the cranial theca. The rats were given 7–10 days to recover from surgery judged by recovery of preoperative body weight.

Procedure

After recovery, the animals were anesthetized with ethyl-urethane (1.2 g/kg b.w. ip) and mounted in a stereotaxic instrument (Stoelting). The level of anesthesia was kept constant and evaluated by skeletal muscle relaxation, eye and palpebral responses to stimuli. Nerve activity was recorded by small nerve bundles dissected from the intercostal nerves supplying the right side of IBAT. Nerve filaments were isolated from the central cut end of these nerve bundles under a dissecting microscope; the efferent activity was recorded with a pair of silver wire electrodes. The nerve filaments were covered with a mixture of vaseline and liquid petroleum at 37 °C to avoid dehydration. Furthermore, the heart rate, T_C and T_{IBAT} were

monitored at the same time as the nerve activity was recorded. T_C was measured by inserting the thermocouple into the colon 4 cm from the anus, while T_{IBAT} was monitored by inserting the thermocouple in the left side of IBAT.

These variables were recorded before an injection of orexin A (1.5 nmol) into the lateral cerebral ventricle and over a period of 2 hours after the injection. The icv injection of orexin A was preceded by ip administration of saline (1st group) or 50 mg risperidone (2nd group). The icv injection of saline was preceded by ip administration of saline (3rd group) or 50 mg risperidone (4th group).

The orexin A (or saline) was delivered into the left cerebral ventricle by gravity flow over 2 min. The cannula for the injection was 0.4 mm longer than the guide cannula. The baseline values of T_C from all animals used were maintained constant by a heating pad. The electrical energy supplying the pad was not altered during the experimental period.

Histology

At the end of the experiment, the location of the cannula was checked. A stain (bromophenol blue) was injected into the lateral ventricle, the volume of the stain being the same as the volume used for drug administration. The rats were then injected with an overdose of pentobarbital (150 mg/kg b.w.) and were perfused with 0.9 % NaCl followed by 10 % formalin solution. The brain was removed and stored in the formalin solution. After a few days, 50 μ m coronal sections of the fixed brain were cut and stained with neutral red.

Statistical analysis

The values are presented as means \pm S.E.M. Statistical analysis was performed using analysis of variance. Multiple comparisons were performed by Newman-Keuls *post hoc* test.

Results

Figure 1 shows the percentage changes in the firing rate of the nerves to IBAT. The icv injection of orexin increased the firing rate in the rats with ip injection of saline and this rise was enhanced in the animals with ip injection of risperidone. The ip injection of risperidone or saline did not cause any modification in rats with icv injection of saline.

The analysis of variance showed significant effects for risperidone [$F(1, 20) = 8.9, p < 0.01$], for orexin [$F(1, 20)$

$= 42.8, p < 0.01$], for time [$F(4, 80) = 24.7, p < 0.01$], for interaction risperidone x orexin [$F(1, 20) = 6.9, p < 0.05$], orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 24.6, p < 0.01$].

The baseline absolute values 43.4 ± 6.8 spikes/5 s in the 1st group, 44.2 ± 7.7 in the 2nd group, 46.9 ± 8.1 in the 3rd group and 47.7 ± 8.6 in the 4th group. There were no differences in the baseline absolute values of all groups (for examples of the changes in firing rate see Figure 2).

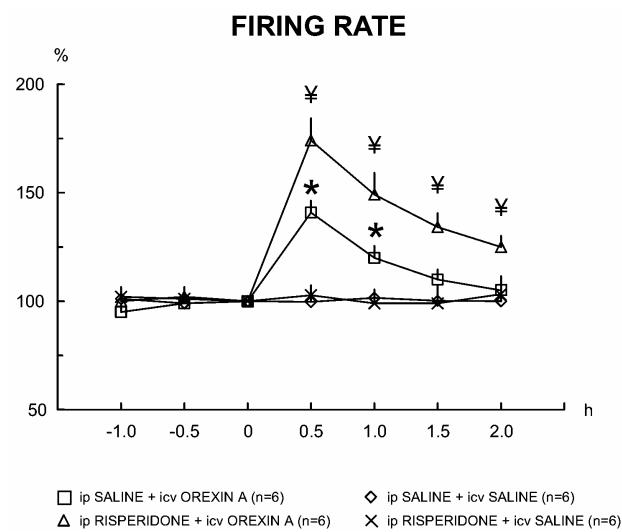


Fig. 1. Means \pm S.E.M. of percentage changes in firing rate of nerves to interscapular brown adipose tissue. Intraperitoneal (ip) injection of saline or risperidone (50 mg/kg bw) was made at -0.5 h. Intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of saline or orexin A (1.5 nmol) was made at time 0. (¥): difference by post-hoc test ($p < 0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-risperidone + icv-saline; (*): difference by post-hoc test ($p < 0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-saline + icv-saline.

Figure 3 illustrates T_{IBAT} changes. The icv injection of orexin increased T_{IBAT} in animals with ip injection with saline. Risperidone increased the effects of orexin. The ip injection of risperidone did not cause any modification in rats with icv injection of saline. The analysis of variance showed significant effects for risperidone [$F(1, 20) = 65.0, p < 0.01$], for orexin [$F(1, 20) = 143.8, p < 0.01$], for time [$F(4, 80) = 93.6, p < 0.01$], for interaction risperidone x orexin [$F(1, 20) = 66.9, p < 0.01$], risperidone x time [$F(4, 80) = 39.0, p < 0.01$], orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 94.0, p < 0.01$], risperidone x orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 39.3, p < 0.01$].

Figure 4 illustrates T_C changes. Orexin induced a rise in the rats with ip administration of saline. The injection of risperidone increased the hyperthermia due to orexin. Risperidone did not modify the temperature of rats with icv injection of saline.

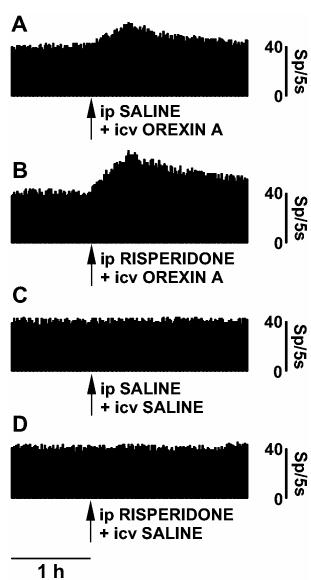


Fig. 2. Actual firing rate changes in a rat receiving intraperitoneal (ip) injection of saline plus intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of orexin A (panel A) or saline (panel C), and in a rat receiving ip injection of risperidone plus icv injection of orexin A (panel B) or saline (panel D). The arrow indicates the time of icv injection. Ip administration was made 0.5 h before the icv injection.

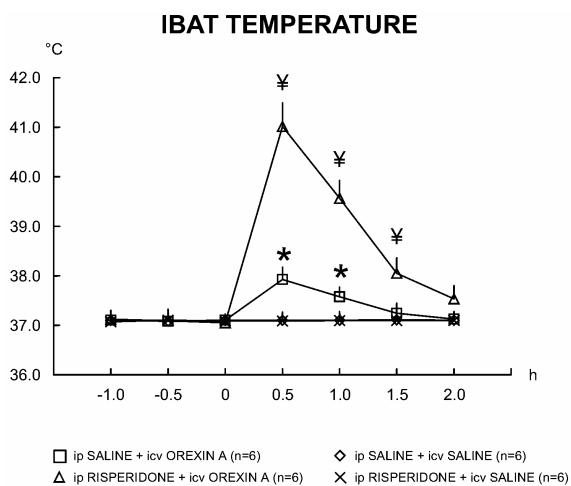


Fig. 3. Means \pm S.E.M. of values of temperature in the interscapular brown adipose tissue (IBAT). Intraperitoneal (ip) injection of saline or risperidone (50 mg/kg bw) was made at -0.5 h. Intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of saline or orexin A (1.5 nmol) was made at time 0. (¥): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-risperidone + icv-saline; (*): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-saline + icv-saline.

The analysis of variance showed significant effects for risperidone [$F(1, 20) = 62.3, p<0.01$], for orexin [$F(1, 20) = 169.7, p<0.01$], for time [$F(4, 80) = 106.1, p<0.01$], for interaction risperidone x orexin [$F(1, 20) = 64.1, p<0.01$], risperidone x time [$F(4, 80) = 55.9, p<0.01$], orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 105.9, p<0.01$], risperidone x orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 56.7, p<0.01$].

Figure 5 shows modifications of the heart rate. The icv injection of orexin increased the heart rate in the rats with ip injection of saline and this rise was enhanced in the animals with ip injection of risperidone. The ip injection of risperidone or saline did not cause any modification in rats with icv injection of saline.

The analysis of variance showed significant effects for orexin [$F(1, 20) = 39.2, p<0.01$], for time [$F(4, 80) = 95.7, p<0.01$], for interaction risperidone x time [$F(4, 80) = 5.1, p<0.05$], orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 95.8, p<0.01$], risperidone x orexin x time [$F(4, 80) = 5.4, p<0.05$].

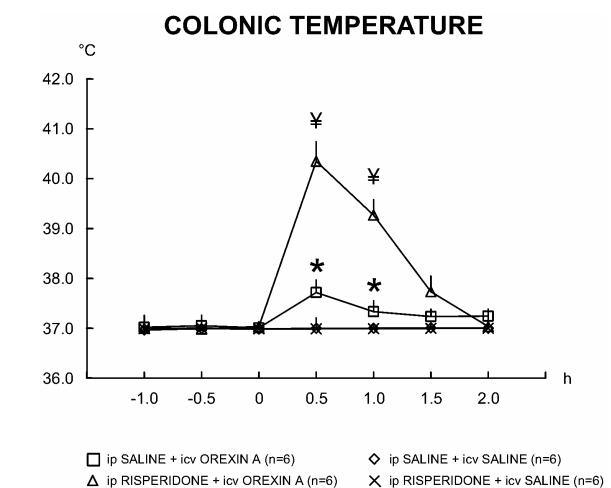


Fig. 4. Means \pm S.E.M. of values of colonic temperature. Intraperitoneal (ip) injection of saline or risperidone (50 mg/kg bw) was made at -0.5 h. Intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of saline or orexin A (1.5 nmol) was made at time 0. (¥): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-risperidone + icv-saline; (*): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-saline + icv-saline.

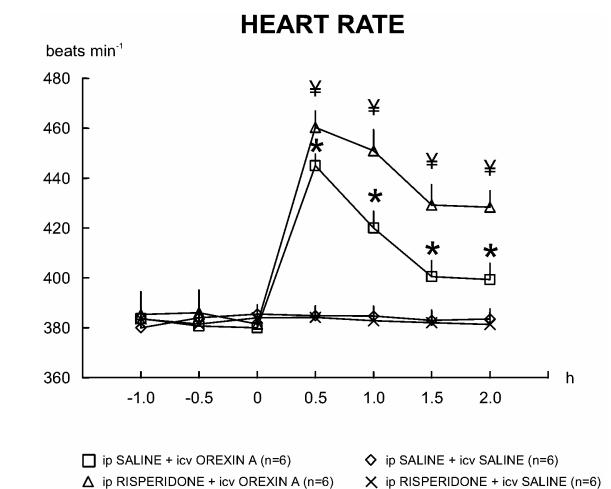


Fig. 5. Means \pm S.E.M. of values of heart rate. Intraperitoneal (ip) injection of saline or risperidone (50 mg/kg bw) was made at -0.5 h. Intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of saline or orexin A (1.5 nmol) was made at time 0. (¥): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-risperidone + icv-saline; (*): difference by post-hoc test ($p<0.05$) between ip-saline + icv-orexin and ip-saline + icv-saline.

Discussion

The findings of this experiment are the first to demonstrate that risperidone potentiates the sympathetic and hyperthermic reactions induced by an icv injection of orexin A. The influence of risperidone on the effects due to orexin A is different from the influence exerted by other antipsychotic drugs, such as haloperidol and clozapine. Indeed, these last two drugs induce a decrease of hyperthermia in rat with an icv injection of orexin A (Monda *et al.* 2003b, 2004b).

Risperidone is an atypical antipsychotic drug that possesses 5-hydroxytryptamine 5-HT₂ receptor antagonism combined with milder dopamine D₂ receptor antagonism (Grant and Fitton 1994, Ota *et al.* 2002). A risperidone injection potentiates hyperthermic effects of orexin A, indicating that these thermic reactions involve serotonergic and dopaminergic systems.

This experiment indicates that a 5-HT₂ receptor antagonism is stronger than a dopamine D₂ receptor antagonism in the induction of the amplified hyperthermia due to orexin A.

The results of this experiment suggest that the mechanism inducing hypothermia, as occasional side effect of psychiatric therapy with risperidone, is independent of the involvement of orexinergic system. On the other hand, rare cases of high fever have been described in the patients treated with risperidone. Thus, the findings of the present experiment can suggest an involvement of orexinergic system in the fever due to risperidone.

Although the precise mechanisms of the effect of risperidone must be examined by using more specific antagonists for serotonin and dopamine receptors, the results of our experiment clearly indicate that the sympathetic and thermogenic effects of orexin A are strongly increased by risperidone. These data are useful for addressing the choice of antipsychotic drugs for the therapy of mental disorders. Furthermore, the treatment of rare but perilous hypothermia induced by risperidone could include substances, which utilize the orexinergic pathway to elevate body temperature. This pathway is not blocked by risperidone, as demonstrated by our experiments.

The acute dose of risperidone (50 mg/kg b.w.) is

not much higher than the doses utilized by other authors (Marchese *et al.* 2004). Furthermore, risperidone alone does not induce temperature changes, indicating that this dose has no toxic effect in rats without injection of orexin A.

The icv injection of orexin A increases the temperature of IBAT, which is the most important effector of non-shivering thermogenesis in the rat (Cannon *et al.* 1998), illustrating that the rise in heat production is also due to the activation of thermogenesis unrelated to muscle activity. The increase in colonic temperature emphasizes the effect of orexin A on "core" temperature suggesting the inclusion of orexin A among the peptides controlling body temperature.

The present experiment confirms the strong influence of orexin A on body temperature, independently of eating behavior. The name assigned to orexin A, called primarily hypocretin A (De Lecea *et al.* 1998), was due to the strong increase in food intake after administration of this peptide, assigning a fundamental role in the induction of food intake (Wolf 1998). Since risperidone potentiates hyperthermic effects of orexin A, the present findings confirm that orexin A induces strong elevations of body temperature in anesthetized rats, thus independently on food intake. For this reason, we can insist to suggest the term "hyperthermine A" as an additional denomination of "orexin A" (Monda *et al.* 2003a, 2004a).

The rise of the sympathetic discharge induced by orexin A is corroborated by an increase in heart rate, although a possible reduction on vagal tone cannot be excluded. Since a possible modification of the vagal tone cannot be demonstrated by a registration of sympathetic nerves to IBAT, the vagal tone reduction could explain the sustained increase in heart rate, which is longer than the increase in firing rate of nerves to IBAT. Since van den Pol (1999) demonstrated a direct innervation of the intermediolateral column of spinal cord by orexin-fibers, there might be yet another direct pathway of the orexin-induced activation of the sympathetic nervous system.

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Reprint requests

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