

## BRIEF REPORT

# Intravenous Scopolamine Is Potently Self-Administered in Drug-Naive Mice

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*Scopolamine self-administration was investigated in an acute model using drug-naive mice. The mice could self-administer intravenous infusions contingent on nose poking and were tested in pairs using a contingent and a yoked control mouse. Upon nose poking of the contingent mouse, both mice received an intravenous infusion of either saline or scopolamine (fixed ratio 1). An inverted U-shaped unit dose-response curve was seen with the contingent mice. The unit dose at which nose poking of the contingent mice peaked (mean 375 per 30 min) was 0.1 mg/kg/infusion.*

*Nose poking of yoked control mice also increased dose dependently, but it was significantly lower than that of the contingent mice. The apparent scopolamine-induced dose-dependent hyperactivity was, however, unlikely in itself to form the entire basis for the increase in nose poking of the contingent mice. The results demonstrate that scopolamine has acute and reinforcing properties in drug naive mice. [Neuropsychopharmacology 22:97-99, 2000] © 1999 American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. Published by Elsevier Science Inc.*

KEY WORDS: *Scopolamine; Mouse; Drug-naive; Self-administration; Yoked control*

Several reports describe abuse potential of herbs or drugs containing muscarinic antagonists. Consumption of thornapple (*datura stramonium*), which contains scopolamine, atropine, and hyoscyamine, was reported to induce hallucinations and euphoria (Greene et al. 1996; Guharoy and Barajas 1991; Hall et al. 1977). Parkinsonism or neuroleptic-induced extrapyramidal side effects have been treated with trihexyphenidyl or benzotropine, but nonprescriptive abuse of these drugs has been reported in schizophrenics, borderline personality disorder individuals, or opioid abusers (Fisch 1987; McInnis and Petursson 1984; Rubinstein 1978; Zem-

ishlany et al. 1996). Trihexyphenidyl may induce euphorogenic, energizing, or sedating effects (Fisch 1987; Rubinstein 1978), and benzotropine may induce hallucinogenic effects (El-Yousef et al. 1973). Thus, although antimuscarinic abuse potential is recognized, little is known about its possible acute and reinforcing properties. Scopolamine self-administration was demonstrated in a chronic rat model (Glick and Guido 1982), but there is no experimental evidence of possible acute effects of antimuscarinic self-administration. Because drug-naive mice self-administer cocaine, morphine, or nicotine (Kuzmin et al. 1992; Martellotta et al. 1995; Rasmussen and Swedberg 1998), we investigated if scopolamine could be self-administered in this model, suggesting similar acute and reinforcing properties.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Drug

(-)-Scopolamine HBr was obtained from Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA and dissolved in 0.9% saline. The solution was prepared immediately before use.

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## Animals

Male Bom:NMRI mice (Bomholtegaard, Ry, Denmark), weighing 20 to 22 g were used. The mice were housed in a 12 light:12 dark cycle with ad libitum access to food and water. The study was conducted according to internationally accepted principles of the care and use of laboratory animals and approved by the Danish Committee for Animal Research.

## Self-Administration Procedure

The procedure as previously described was used (Rasmussen and Swedberg 1998). Experiments were performed in the mornings. Transparent boxes (8 × 8 × 8 cm inner size) fitted with photo cells had a frontal nose poke hole and a posterior vertical chink through which the fixed tails extended. A cannula connected to a tube was inserted into the lateral tail vein. A contingent and a yoked control mouse received an infusion (1.4 μl, 0.3-s duration, no time out between infusions) of scopolamine or vehicle from a syringe driven by a pump (PHM-100A, Med Associates Inc., East Farfield, VT) upon nose poking of the contingent mouse by interrupting an infrared beam projecting 1 mm in front of the nose poke hole. Nose poking of the yoked control mouse was recorded but produced no infusions. This mouse served as a control for any drug-induced motoric or psychomotoric effects. A fixed ratio 1 (FR1) schedule was used. After 10 min habituation with no infusions, the self-administration session (30 min) started with an unlimited number of infusions available. Experiments were controlled, and behavior was recorded via an interface (SG 502, Med Associates) using a PC and MED PC 2.09 software (Med Associates). The mice were killed with CO<sub>2</sub> immediately after the session.

## Data Analysis

Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the effect of group (contingent vs. yoked control), dose (including vehicle), and interaction between group and dose. For post hoc testing, Dunnett's test was used to compare single groups of drug mice (contingent or yoked control) and respective vehicle control, and Tukey's test was used to compare single groups of contingent mice and respective yoked control. Statistical tests were performed using SigmaStat<sup>®</sup> 2.01. Significance levels of 0.05 were used.

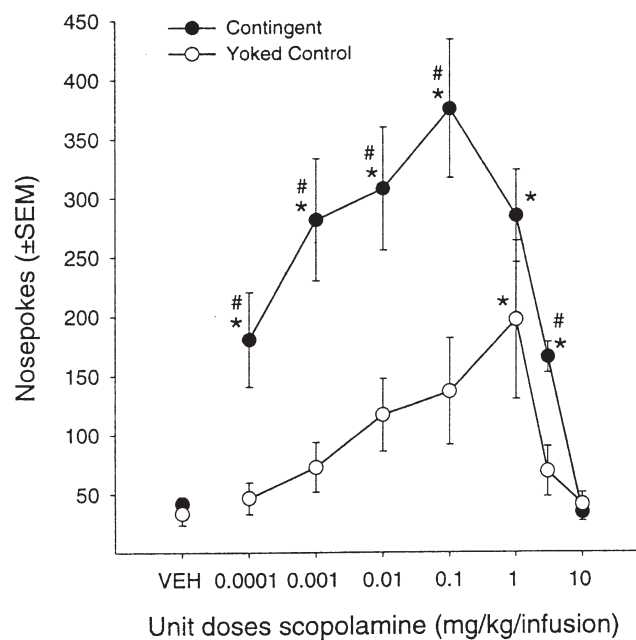
## RESULTS

Contingent mice displayed an inverted U-shaped dose-response curve (Figure 1). There was a significant main effect on nose poking of group,  $F(1,200) = 50.29$ ,  $p <$

.001, unit dose,  $F(7,200) = 12.68$ ,  $p <$  .001, and group by unit dose interaction,  $F(7,200) = 3.5$ ,  $p =$  .001. There was significantly higher ( $p <$  .005) nose poking of contingent scopolamine mice as compared to vehicle control at all unit doses, except 10 mg/kg/infusion; of yoked control scopolamine mice as compared to vehicle control at the unit dose of 1 mg/kg only; and of contingent mice as compared to yoked control mice at all unit doses, except 1 mg/kg/infusion, 10 mg/kg/infusion, and vehicle. Deaths by self-administration did not occur.

## DISCUSSION

The results demonstrate that scopolamine has acute and reinforcing properties in drug-naive mice. The dose-response curve of contingent mice was similar to findings with cocaine, morphine, or nicotine (Kuzmin et al. 1992; Martellotta et al. 1995; Rasmussen and Swedberg 1998). Albeit the significant group by unit dose interaction demonstrates that increasing dose affected contingent and yoked control mice differently, a dose-dependent increase in nose poking of yoked control mice suggests that nose poking of contingent mice was partly attributable to scopolamine-induced hyperactivity. This differs from similar procedures with; for example, cocaine or nicotine (Rasmussen and Swedberg



**Figure 1.** Scopolamine HBr self-administered in drug-naive mice. Shown are mean number of nose pokes ( $\pm$  SEM) in contingent mice and yoked control mice. \*  $p <$  .05 compared to respective vehicle control mice; #  $p <$  .05 compared to yoked control. Numbers of pairs (contingent mouse and yoked control mouse) are 11 to 15.

1998), where no such increases were observed, suggesting that even if scopolamine possesses reinforcing properties, it does not belong to the prototypical drugs of this class. Further investigation of its self-administration properties is warranted.

The present results and those of Glick and Guido (1982) are in contrast to the study of Aigner and Balster (1979), where monkeys failed to substitute scopolamine for cocaine self-administration. An explanation for these differences may be that interoceptively compared to cocaine, self-administered scopolamine is weaker or possesses different properties, resulting in lack of self-administration. In contrast, in the present study or in that of Glick and Guido (1982), the animals had not been challenged with cocaine first.

Early demonstration of scopolamine or benztropine potentiation of apomorphine-induced gnawing in mice suggested a muscarinic-dopaminergic interaction (Scheel-Krüger 1970). Cholinergic Ch5 and Ch6 neurons in and around the pedunculo-pontine and the laterodorsal tegmental nuclei project to the ventral tegmental area and the substantia nigra, areas containing large numbers of dopamine neurons (Paxinos 1985). Blockade of muscarinic autoreceptors on cholinergic pedunculo-pontine neurons increases acetylcholine release, thereby enhancing dopaminergic activity in the substantia nigra and ventral tegmental area (Yeomans 1995). These findings imply that muscarinic agonists might have antidopaminergic effects. This was demonstrated by recent investigations showing that several muscarinic agonists, including the novel compound PTAC, exhibit functional central dopamine receptor antagonism (Bymaster et al. 1998; Fink-Jensen et al. 1998).

The present experiments demonstrate that scopolamine self-administration in drug-naive mice has acute and reinforcing properties. These findings add to the understanding of antimuscarinic abuse reported in psychiatric patients. Further investigation of reinforcing and dopaminergic properties of antimuscarinics is warranted.

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