

The roles of epigallocatechin-3-gallate in the treatment of neuropathic pain: an update on preclinical in vivo studies and future perspectives

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Abstract: Neuropathic pain (NP) is a complex and chronic disease caused by lesions or defects of the somatosensory nervous system. The treatments normally used for managing NP usually lack efficacy. Several animal models of NP have been engineered in order to understand the molecular mechanisms underlying NP and to find alternative molecules to use as new therapeutic agents. Preclinical in vivo studies identified the epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), a main active component of green tea (*Camellia sinensis*), as a possible therapeutic molecule for NP treatment due to its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Interestingly, it has been shown that EGCG reduced bone cancer pain. The purpose of this article is to discuss the potential use of EGCG for control and treatment of NP, by reviewing the preclinical studies reported in the literature and by shedding light on the potential schemes based on EGCG's application in clinical practices.

Keywords: epigallocatechin-3-gallate, EGCG, natural compound, neuropathic pain, animal models of neuropathic pain, cancer bone pain

Introduction

Neuropathic pain (NP) is a complex and chronic disorder caused by lesions or defects of the somatosensory system.^{1–3} Because NP can arise anywhere in the nervous system, it is commonly divided into three different types: 1) central NP (caused by defects of central nervous system [CNS]), 2) peripheral NP (caused by defects of peripheral nervous system [PNS]), and 3) mixed NP (due to alterations of PNS and CNS).

Central NP can arise from different disorders involving the brain or the spinal cord. Most frequent is the occurrence of peripheral NP which is a consequence of multiple disorders, such as neurotoxic chemicals, infections, metabolic diseases, mechanical trauma, and tumor invasion.^{4,5} Moreover, it is of note that iatrogenic pain syndromes are due to many cancer treatments or palliative care such as radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and surgery.⁶ For these reasons, NP dramatically affects the quality of life of patients.

Unfortunately, with the pharmacological approaches to treat NP, no encouraging results were obtained in patients suffering from NP.⁷ Thus, new alternative therapies have been proposed.

To understand the molecular mechanisms underlying NP to find new effective therapies as well as to bypass the problem of diverse etiology of NP, several animal models have been generated.⁸ Models largely used to study peripheral NP were obtained by ligation-mediated peripheral nerve injury, as schematized in Figure 1. Moreover,

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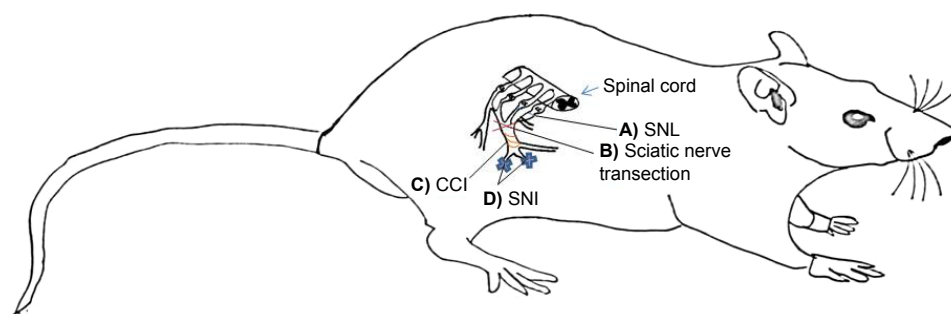


Figure 1 Schematic representation of the major animal models of nerve injury.

Notes: **A)** SNL obtained by ligations around L5 and L6; **B)** Sciatic nerve transection; **C)** CCI obtained by ligations around the sciatic nerve; **D)** SNI obtained by transection of the tibial and the peroneal branches without affecting the sural nerve.

Abbreviations: CCI, chronic constriction injury; SNI, spared nerve injury; SNL, spinal nerve ligation.

additional models for NP induced by different agents and/or causes (chemotherapeutic agents, HIV, ethanol, and diabetes) have also been designed (see the study by Jaggi et al⁸ for a review on this topic).

Thanks to studies performed by using these animal models, new therapeutic agents for NP management have been discovered, shedding a light on the possibilities for translating these new approaches to clinical practice.

Indeed, NP is extremely difficult to treat because it is a very complex disease with several mechanisms involved in the generation, propagation, as well as maintenance and enhancement of the stimulus through a central and/or peripheral pain processing.

Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), the most abundant and active component of green tea, has multiple biological activities. Thus, it is considered as a compound with potential therapeutic effects in many diseases, including cancer.⁹ Several preclinical studies have shown that EGCG is involved in the regulation of different molecular signaling pathways by inhibiting the inflammation^{10,11} and by modulating the oxidative stress, processes directly connected to tumorigenesis. Importantly, emerging roles for EGCG have been also described in tumor microenvironment's modulation.^{12–14}

In order to understand the role of EGCG in NP, we carried out a bibliographic research on the principal databases (PubMed and Embase) of the articles reported in the literature, in the last decade, regarding the effects of EGCG in animal model NPs. With this approach, we identified and included interesting research articles (n=10) on the specified topic in the present review. Data from these studies showed that EGCG has antinociceptive effects due to its anti-inflammatory^{15,16} and antioxidant properties.^{16–18} Moreover, it has been reported that novel EGCG derivatives are able to modulate NP by decreasing the nuclear levels of

nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B) and the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines such as interleukin 1 beta (IL-1 β) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α). Recently, it has been reported that EGCG is able to reduce the pain due to bone cancer.¹⁹

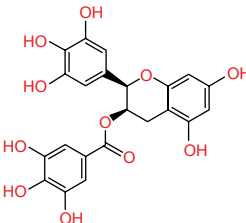
In order to dissect the underlying molecular mechanisms and elucidate the therapeutic potential of EGCG in the treatment of NP, we summarize the preclinical studies reported in the literature.

EGCG: a natural compound with multiple biological functions

It has been shown that 30% of the weight of the plant *C. sinensis* is composed of EGCG.²⁰ Belonging to the family of catechins, EGCG has redox activities since it is able to reduce reactive oxygen species (ROS).^{21,22} Moreover, this natural compound is subjected to many biological transformations and binds to target proteins and enzymes involved in the regulation of several molecular complex signaling pathways.⁹ Due to its multiple biological functions, several preclinical studies have been conducted during these years using EGCG in different types of diseases. Data from these experiments established that EGCG is a chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic agent²³ since it is able to modulate many pathological conditions (eg, cancer,^{9,24} inflammation,^{25,26,31} diabetes,²⁷ neurodegenerative disorders,^{28,29,32} liver disease,³⁰ and metabolic syndrome²⁷). The most relevant properties of EGCG are summarized in Table 1.

In contrast to preclinical studies, data from epidemiological investigations based on the use of EGCG in the prevention of cancer in humans were not enthusiastic and lacked consistency, probably due to several factors (eg, genetic profile and lifestyle factors) interfering with the human's response to EGCG's treatment.^{33–35} Similarly, no

Table 1 Principal biological activities of EGCG

Chemical structure	Properties	References
EGCG	Antioxidant	23
	Anti-inflammatory	31
	Antitumor-progression	9
	Iron-chelating	32

Abbreviation: EGCG, epigallocatechin-3-gallate.

encouraging results were obtained in human interventional trials conducted with EGCG in cancer patients.^{36–42} To date, few human investigations with the use of EGCG have been completed in other pathologies (eg, cystic fibrosis,⁴³ Down syndrome,⁴⁴ and multiple sclerosis⁴⁵) and no clinical trials have been conducted so far in patients suffering from NP. Thus, adequate and well-designed clinical studies aiming to improve the quantification of EGCG consumption in humans are needed.

The effects of EGCG on NP: an overview of in vivo studies

Thanks to the establishment of animal models of pain, it has been proved that EGCG has protective effects on pain or neuronal injuries, such as thermal hyperalgesia, peripheral nerve damage, and diabetic neuropathy.^{16,17,46–54} The first study on the effect of EGCG on NP was reported in 2012, by Kuang et al.¹⁶ The authors showed that NP induced by chronic constriction injury (CCI) of the rat sciatic nerve was reduced after intrathecal injection of EGCG (1 mg/kg) through the inhibition of Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)/NF- κ B pathway. Similar findings were described by Choi et al.¹⁷ The authors demonstrated that EGCG displayed an antiallodynic effect against spinal nerve ligation (SNL)-induced NP through the inhibition of the nitric oxide (NO) and neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) protein expression. It should be noted that allodynia is a form of pain induced by a stimulus that normally is not able to provoke pain. Thus, an antiallodynic effect reduces this type of pain. Renno et al.⁴⁷ provided evidence that EGCG treatment in rats with impairment of skeletal muscle generated by peripheral nerve crush injury restores the morphology and the functionality of skeletal muscle, by activating antiapoptotic signaling pathway (Bax, Bcl-2, and p53 proteins). Interestingly, Chen et al.⁴⁸ reported that EGCG was able to reduce adenomyosis and improve

generalized hyperalgesia by reducing the expression of p-p65, cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2), oxytocin receptor (OTR), collagen I and IV, and transient receptor potential vanilloid type (TRPV1) in ectopic endometrium or myometrium. An et al.⁴⁹ reported an antiallodynic effect of EGCG in a neuropathic rat model induced by SNL. Data showed that EGCG modulated NP by attenuating ROS activity at the spinal level and inhibiting the expression level of xanthine oxidase (XO) and malondialdehyde (MDA). Another interesting study, conducted by Kurupova et al, reported the therapeutic potential of EGCG in the treatment of chronic fatigue syndrome.⁵⁰ The authors provided evidence that EGCG significantly inhibited the expression of proinflammatory mediators and matrix metalloproteinases in vitro system (human intervertebral disc [IVD] cells), as well as radiculopathic pain in vivo, by modulating the activity of interleukin (IL)-1 receptor-associated kinases (IRAK-1) and its downstream effectors p38, c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNK), and NF- κ B. Different data were described in a study conducted on streptozotocin (STZ)-diabetic rats.⁵¹ The authors demonstrated that EGCG was able to reduce diabetic hyperalgesia induced by STZ by regulating the expression of 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG), a marker for oxidative damage, and of the nociceptive neuronal activation (Fos). The antinociceptive effects of EGCG and two of its polyphenolic derivatives, namely compounds 23 and 30, were also described in a mouse model of NP induced by CCI.⁴⁶ Finally, in a recent paper, Bosch-Mola et al.⁵² demonstrated that EGCG reduced thermal hyperalgesia by downregulating the expression of chemokine fractalkine ligand 1 (CX3CL1). Interestingly, for the first time, a role of EGCG in the modulation of NP caused by bone cancer, by acting on TNF- α signaling has been reported.¹⁹ Data from this study are very important and need to be potentiated, since bone cancer pain dramatically impairs patient's quality of life.^{53,54} Table 2 summarizes the preclinical results described above.

Molecular mechanisms underlying the NP's regulation mediated by EGCG

Based on data emerged from in vivo studies described in the previous section, EGCG is able to inhibit NP through the modulation of the expression levels of key proteins involved in specific molecular pathways: 1) nNOS/NO; 2) CX3CL1, JNK, and NF- κ B; and 3) TNF- α . As represented in Figure 2, allodynia is reduced by EGCG which interferes with NO by inhibiting the nNOS/NO pathway.¹⁷ Chronic thermal hyperalgesia is attenuated by EGCG through the modulation of

Table 2 Preclinical in vivo studies on the roles of EGCG in NP

Animal models	Dose of EGCG drugs	Time of treatment	Principle of injuries	Effects	References
Rat	1 mg/kg, IT	Once daily from 1 day before to 3 days after CCI	CCI	Inhibition of TLR4/NF- κ B	16
Rat	1, 3, 10, and 30 μ g, IT	5–60 minutes after injection	SNL	Attenuation of allodynia through inhibition of nNOS protein expression and inhibition of the pronociceptive effects of NO	17
Mouse	10, 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg, IP	Daily injections after the intrafemoral tumor inoculation		Reduction of pain behavior through the inhibition of TNF- α pathways	19
Rat	50 mg/kg, IP	1 hour after surgery followed by adding two more injections on days 1 and 2 post-surgery	SNL	Improvement of morphological recovery in skeletal muscle after nerve injuries, by activating antiapoptotic signaling pathway (Bax/Bcl-2 and p53 protein)	47
Mouse	5 mg/kg body (low dose); 50 mg/kg body (high dose), IT	1–3 weeks	Adenomyosis induced by oral administration of tamoxifen (1 mg/kg)	Reduction of adenomyosis and improvement of hyperalgesia by reducing the expression of p-p65, COX2, OTR, and collagen I/IV	48
Rat	1, 3, and 10 μ g, IT	1–10 days post-surgery	SNL	Inhibition of ROS activity and reduction of the levels of XO and MDA	49
Rat	10–100 μ M, OG	1 day post-surgery	SNL	Reduction of pain perception by modulating the activity of IRAK-1 and its downstream effectors p38, JNK, and NF- κ B	50
Rat	2 g/L, OG	10 weeks	STZ-induced diabetic NP	Reduction of diabetic NP by restoring the levels of 8-OHdG and Fos	51
Mouse	EGCG and compounds 23 and 30 (10–100 mg/kg, IP)	Daily during the first week post-CCI	CCI	Reduction of chronic thermal hyperalgesia by reduction of nuclear localization of NF- κ B	46
Mouse	50 mg/kg, IP	Once a day during the first week post-surgery	CCI	Reduction of thermal hyperalgesia by reduction of CX3CL1	52

Abbreviations: 8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine; CCI, chronic constriction injury of the sciatic nerve; COX2, cyclooxygenase 2; CX3CL1, chemokine fractalkine ligand 1; EGCG, epigallocatechin-3-gallate; Fos, nociceptive neuron activation; IP, intraperitoneally; IRAK-1, interleukin (IL)-1 receptor-associated kinases; IT, intrathecal; JNK, jun N-terminal kinases; MDA, malondialdehyde; NF- κ B, nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; nNOS, neuronal nitric oxide synthase; NO, nitric oxide; NP, neuropathic pain; OG, oral gavage; OTR, oxytocin receptor; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SNL, spinal nerve ligation; STZ, streptozotocin; TLR4, toll-like receptor 4 signaling pathway; TNF- α , transcription nuclear factor- α ; XO, xanthine oxidase.

the expression levels of CX3CL1,⁵² which plays an important role in mediating the communication between neurons and microglia. Hyperalgesia and the reduction of pain perception are reduced by EGCG through the modulation of JNK and NF- κ B activities.⁵² Bone cancer-related pain, which dramatically impairs the patient's quality of life, is attenuated by EGCG¹⁹ through the inhibition of TNF- α pathway.

Concluding remarks and future perspectives

Due to the lack of efficacy of therapies for NP treatment, new alternative approaches have been tested in preclinical study, by using animal models of NP treated with EGCG. Interesting results obtained from these in vivo studies proved

that EGCG is able to ameliorate NP by acting on different molecular signaling pathways. Furthermore, a role of EGCG for the treatment of pain from bone metastases has also been proposed. Despite these encouraging preclinical results, no clinical trials have been performed using EGCG in patients suffering from NP. For these reasons, more studies are needed to translate the use of EGCG into clinical practice for management of NP. These studies should be addressed 1) to better understand the pathogenesis of NP; 2) to identify the optimal animal models of NP (central pain models, drug-induced neuropathy models, disease-induced neuropathy models) in order to dissect the mechanisms regulated by EGCG in NP; and 3) to identify the optimum therapeutic dosage of EGCG for intervention trials in patients suffering from NP.

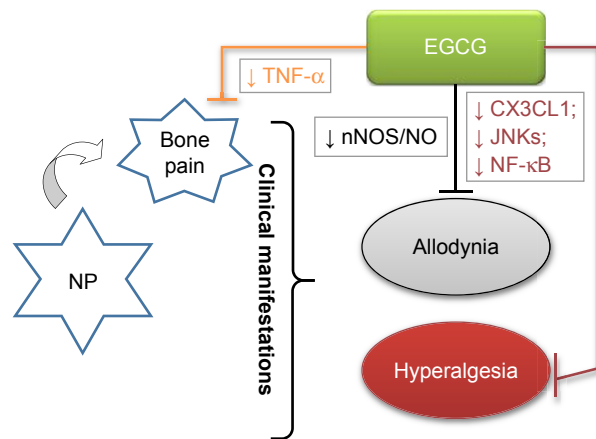


Figure 2 Principal signaling pathways regulated by EGCG in NP.

Notes: EGCG is able to modulate different types of NP by downregulating the expression levels of NF- κ B, JNKs, nNOS/NO, CX3CL1, and TNF- α proteins. The arrows indicate downregulation.

Abbreviations: CX3CL1, chemokine fractalkine ligand; EGCG, epigallocatechin-3-gallate; JNKs, c-Jun N-terminal kinases; NF- κ B, nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; nNOS, neuronal nitric oxide synthase; NO, nitric oxide; NP, neuropathic pain; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α .

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Author contributions

The present review was mainly written by SB and MC. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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