

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



The role of *Piper chaba* Hunt. and its pure compound, piperine, on TRPV1 activation and adjuvant effect

Sumalee Panthong^{1,2}, Yasuyuki Imai³, Takeshi Matsuoka³, Wakana Suzuki³, Tatsuo Watanabe⁴, Yuko Terada⁴, Kohta Kurohane³, Kota Sekiguchi³, Erina Ogawa³, Yukina Endo³ and Arunporn Itharat^{1,2*}

Abstract

Background: *Piper chaba* Hunt. is used as an ingredient in Thai traditional preparation for arthritis. Its isolated compound is piperine which shows anti-inflammatory activity. Piperine produces a burning sensation because it activates TRPV1 receptor. The TRPV1 activation involved with the analgesic and adjuvant effect. *P. chaba* Hunt. has not been reported about TRPV1 activation and adjuvant effect. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of *P. chaba* extract and piperine on TRPV1 receptor, which is considered as a target for analgesic and their adjuvant effects to support the development of an analgesic drug from herbal medicine.

Methods: The effect of *P. chaba* extract and piperine on HEK cells expressing TRPV1 channel was examined by calcium imaging assay. Adjuvant effects of *P. chaba* extract and piperine were investigated by a fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-induced contact hypersensitivity (CHS) model in mice.

Results: *P. chaba* extract induced calcium influx with EC₅₀ value of 0.67 µg/ml. Piperine induced calcium influx with EC₅₀ value of 0.31 µg/ml or 1.08 µM. For mouse CHS model, we found that 1% piperine, 5% piperine, 1% *P. chaba* extract and 5% *P. chaba* extract significantly enhanced sensitization to FITC as revealed by ear swelling responses.

Conclusion: *P. chaba* extract and piperine activated TRPV1 channel and enhanced contact sensitization to FITC.

Keywords: *Piper. chaba* Hunt., Piperine, Contact hypersensitivity, TRPV1 activation

Background

Piper chaba Hunt. (Thai as Dee-Plee) is a plant in the Piperaceae family. *P. chaba* Hunt. is used as an ingredient in Thai traditional preparation for arthritis [1]. The ethanolic extract of *P. chaba* Hunt. fruits is anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic as reported in an animal study [2].

P. chaba Hunt. contains pungent alkaloids such as piperine [3]. Piperine has also shown anti-inflammatory,

antinociceptive, antiarthritic, anti-tumor and anti-bacteria activities [4–8]. Piperine's taste is sharp, peppery and leaves a burning sensation because it is reported to activate human transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1 (TRPV1) which is similar to the capsaicin effect [9]. Moreover, piperine can modulate another ion channel such as GABA_A receptor [10].

TRPV1 or capsaicin receptor is a cation channel which consists of six transmembrane domains. It is activated by capsaicin, noxious heat, low pH and voltage [11]. The TRPV1 is involved in sensory neural response such as pain and pungency [12]. The TRPV1 channel is activated by many herbal substances such as eugenol, gingerol, resiniferatoxin, camphor and

* Correspondence: iarunporn@yahoo.com

¹Department of Applied Thai Traditional Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

²Centre of Excellence in Applied Thai Traditional Medicine Research (CEATMR), Thammasat University, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

piperine [13]. The TRPV1 activation produces Na^+ and Ca^{2+} influx into cells. The Ca^{2+} influx is important for the response to the pain and the desensitization to painful sensations over time [14]. For example, capsaicin is used as an analgesic drug which can activate TRPV1 and prolonged activation leads to desensitization of TRPV1 [15, 16]. It has been suggested that TRPV1 activation and desensitization are related to be analgesic and counterirritant effects [17].

During studies of contact hypersensitivity to fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) in mice, several phthalate esters were found to enhance skin sensitization to FITC hapten [18]. As a mechanism of the enhancement, involvement of transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 (TRPA1) channel has been revealed [19]. This is supported by the results that some natural products of TRPA1 agonist, including cinnamaldehyde, menthol and carvacrol, exhibited adjuvant effects [20]. Despite the involvement of TRPV1 channels in the adjuvant effect [19], natural products with TRPV1 agonistic activity have not been tested for the adjuvant effect on contact sensitization.

Furthermore, TRPV1 activation and adjuvant effect of *P. chaba* Hunt. have never been reported. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of *P. chaba* extract and its main compound as piperine on TRPV1 receptor and contact hypersensitivity in mice. The findings may be used for development of an analgesic drug from this plant in the future.

Methods

Reagents and chemicals

Acetone, AMG9810, dibutylphthalate (DBP) and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were obtained from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Blastocidin, zeocin and tetracyclin were purchased from Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) and HAM's F12 were purchased from Nissui Pharmaceuticals (Tokyo, Japan). Ethanol was purchased from RCI Labscan Limited (Bangkok, Thailand). Fetal bovine serum (FBS) was obtained from Hyclone (South Logan, UT). Fluorescein-4-isothiocyanate (FITC), Fluo 4-AM and HEPES were obtained from Dojindo Laboratories (Kumamoto, Japan). Ionomycin was obtained from LKT Laboratories Inc. (St. Paul, MN, USA). L-Glutamine was purchased from Nacalai Tesque, INC. (Kyoto, Japan). Pentobarbital sodium was obtained from Kyoritsu Seiyaku Corporation (Tokyo, Japan). Piperine was purchased from TCI Co., LTD. (Tokyo, Japan). Probenecid and Poly-L-lysine were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). EDTA was purchased from KANTO Chemical Co., INC. (Tokyo, Japan).

Plant material and preparation of plant extract

The fruits of *Piper chaba* Hunt. were collected by a Thai traditional doctor from Amphor Kaosaming, Chantaburi Province, Thailand in June 2010. It was identified and confirmed as *P. chaba* Hunt. by comparison with authentic voucher specimen number SKP 146160301 which is kept in the herbarium of the Southern Center of Thai Medicinal Plants, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand. The fruits of *P. chaba* Hunt. were cleaned, cut into small pieces and dried at 50 °C. It was then ground into powder and 1 kg of plant powder was macerated with 95% ethanol for 3 days at room temperature, and filtered (Whatman No.1 paper). The filtrate was evaporated to dryness by a lyophilizer. The yield of ethanolic extract was 17.9%.

Determination of piperine in the ethanolic extract of *P. chaba* Hunt. by HPLC

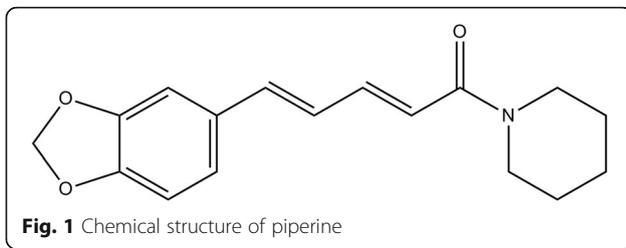
Determination of the amount of piperine in *P. chaba* extract (PC extract) was carried out using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) system (Constametric® 4100 Bio) with ultraviolet visible (UV-vis) detector (Spectromonitor® 4100) and automatic injector (Spectra System AS3500). Data was analyzed by TSP PC1000 software. A reversed-phase column, Phenomenex Luna 5 μ C18 [2] 100A analytical column (250 \times 4.60 mm 5 μ m) with guard column of the same material was used. The mobile phase consisted of water-acetonitrile with gradient elution as follows: 0 min, 60:40; 30 min, 50:50; 50 min, 5:95; 60 min, 0:100. The flow rate was 1 ml/min with UV absorbance detection at 256 nm. The piperine content in PC extract, which was calculated by standard curve of piperine ($R^2 = 0.998$), was 194.10 mg/g of PC extract or 19.41%. The chemical structure of piperine is shown in Fig. 1.

Cell and cultures

HEK293 cells stably expressing human TRPV1 were established with T-Rex system as described previously [21]. The cells were provided by Professor Tatsuo Watanabe (Laboratory of Food Chemistry, School of Food and Nutritional Sciences, University of Shizuoka). TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells were cultured in Ham's F-12 medium/DMEM (1:1) with 10% FBS, 10 mM HEPES, 60 μ g/ml kanamycin sulfate, 200 μ g/ml zeocin and 5 μ g/ml blasticidin. Cells were sub-cultured every 3 days.

Animals

Female BALB/c mice (7 weeks old) were obtained from Japan SLC Inc. (Shizuoka, Japan) and held for 1 week before use. The animals were maintained in standard environment conditions (23 \pm 1 °C, 50–60% humidity)



under a 12/12 h dark/light cycle. They had free access to standard food (Oriental Yeast Co., Tokyo, Japan) and water.

Ethics and consent to participate

Experimental procedures were carried out in accordance with the Law concerning the Protection and Control of Animals, and the guidelines of Japan Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and those of the University of Shizuoka. The experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of Shizuoka (approval number: 146135).

Calcium imaging assay

TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells or T-REx HEK293 cells were used for calcium imaging assay. T-Rex HEK293 cells or HEK293 cells transfected with tetracyclin repressor gene were used as control. T-Rex HEK293 cells were transfected by TRPV1 transfection with vector pcDNA⁴/TO/lacZ that were called TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells and used as target cell. TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells or T-REx HEK293 cell (4×10^4 cells/well) were seeded into 96-well black plates coated with poly-L-lysine and incubated with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of tetracyclin for 24 h at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. After incubation, cells were replaced with 3 μM Fluo-4-AM in loading buffer with 250 mM probenecid for 60–90 min at 37 °C. Cells were washed with 100 μl loading buffer and then 180 μl loading buffer was added into each well. The intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration was evaluated by Flex Station II (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). After start of measurement, sample was added into each well at 30 s and 5 μM ionomycin was added at 150 s to measure the maximum level of calcium. Each sample was dissolved in DMSO and added to the loading buffer. The final concentration of DMSO did not exceed 0.1%. The cells were treated with various concentrations of capsaicin (1 nM–1 mM), piperine (30 nM–30 μM) or PC extract (0.027–11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$). Inhibitory activities of TRPV1 antagonist were performed by adding AMG9810 at various concentrations (30 nM, 300 nM and 3 μM) to piperine and PC extract. The results of each sample were expressed as the percentage response to 5 μM ionomycin. Dose-response curves and EC₅₀ values were plotted

and calculated with Prism 5.0 software (Graph Pad Software, San Diego, CA, USA).

Sensitization and detection for contact hypersensitivity reaction

Experiments were performed as described previously with some modifications [18]. Fifty female BALB/c mice were divided into 9 groups: group 1: untreated group (5 mice), group 2: Acetone group for PC (6 mice), group 3: 1% PC extract in acetone (6 mice), group 4: 5% PC extract in acetone (6 mice), group 5: 2% DBP in acetone for PC (6 mice), group 6: Acetone group for piperine (5 mice), group 7: 1% piperine in acetone (5 mice), group 8: 5% piperine in acetone (5 mice), group 9: 2% DBP in acetone for piperine (6 mice). Mouse forelimbs were shaved 2 days before sensitization. The mice were anesthetized by an intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital sodium (50 mg/kg). Mice were sensitized on days 0 and 7 with 160 μl of 0.5% FITC dissolved in acetone containing a test sample. The sample solutions were as follows: Acetone alone, 1% piperine in acetone, 5% piperine in acetone, 1% PC extract in acetone, 5% PC extract in acetone, 2% DBP in acetone. On day 14, the baseline ear thickness at 0 h was measured with a dial thickness gauge (Mitutoyo, Kanagawa, Japan). After that, mice were challenged by painting 20 μl of 0.5% FITC in 10% DBP-acetone on the right auricle, while 20 μl of 10% DBP-acetone was applied on the left auricle as a control. Mouse ear thickness was measured at 24, 48 and 72 h after challenge. In some experiments, mice without FITC-sensitization were challenged with FITC to serve as a negative control.

Ear swelling at X hrs is calculated as formula: [(ear thickness of the right ear at X hrs) – (ear thickness of the left ear at X hrs)] – [(ear thickness of the right ear at 0 h) – (ear thickness of the left ear at 0 h)]. Statistical analysis was performed using ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison tests. Statistical significance was indicated when $p < 0.05$. After measurement of the ear-swelling response, mice were euthanized by cervical dislocation following an ethically approved way by the Institutional Committee.

Results

Effect of capsaicin, piperine and PC extract on human TRPV1 activation

TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells were treated with capsaicin, piperine or PC extract at various concentrations. The results show that capsaicin (TRPV1 agonist, positive control), piperine and PC extract increased calcium influx into TRPV1 HEK293 cells with EC₅₀ value of 1.14 ng/ml (3.73 nM), 0.31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ (1.08 μM) and 0.67 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, respectively (Table 1). Moreover, all of samples had no effect on T-Rex

Table 1 The EC₅₀ value of capsaicin, piperine and PC extract on TRPV1 activation

Samples	EC ₅₀ value
PC extract	0.67 µg/ml
Piperine	0.31 µg/ml(1.08 µM)
Capsaicin	1.14 ng/ml(3.73 nM)

HEK293 cells as control cells without expression of TRPV1, as shown in Fig. 2. From Table 1, we found that the EC₅₀ values of piperine and capsaicin were lower than that of PC extract by 2.16 and 587.72 fold, respectively, on a weight basis. The results in Fig. 3a showed that capsaicin had the strongest activity on TRPV1 activation. Furthermore, pure piperine showed higher activity on TRPV1 channel than PC extract.

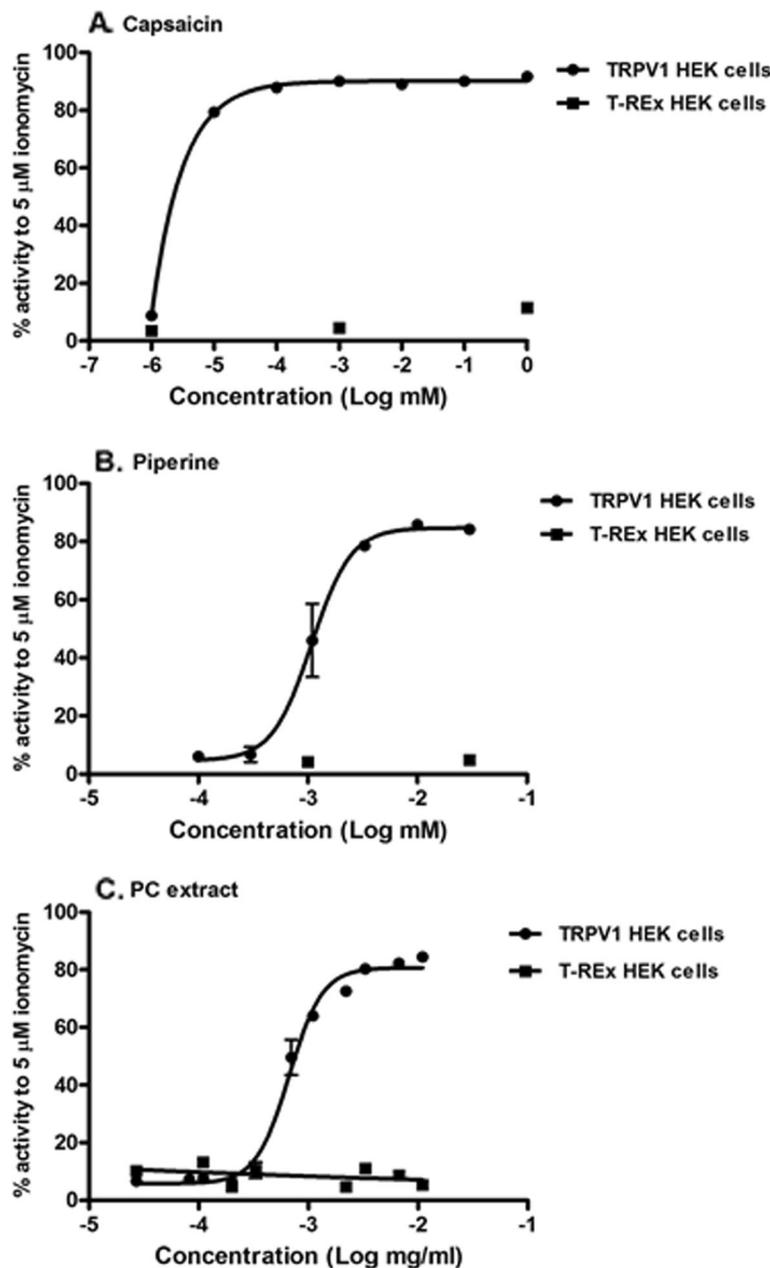


Fig. 2 Calcium influx responses into TRPV1-expressing HEK cells or T-REx HEK cells. The cells were treated with various concentration of capsaicin (a), piperine (b) or *P. chaba* extract (c). The values represent percent response relative to that treated with 5 µM ionomycin. Data are mean ± SEM (n = 2)

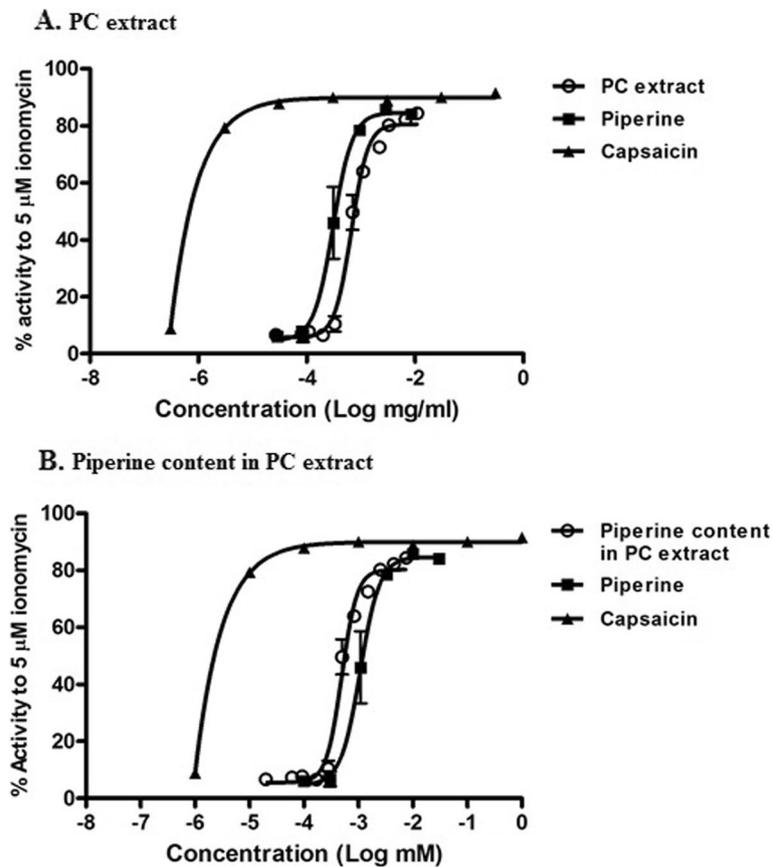


Fig. 3 Comparison of the effects of PC extract (a) and piperine content in the PC (b) extract, on TRPV1 activation. Data are plotted on w/v basis (abscissa). Data are mean ± SEM (n = 2)

We compared effects of pure piperine and PC extract based on the piperine content in the extract. As shown in Fig. 3b, piperine increased calcium response in TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells with EC₅₀ value of 1.08 μM. In contrast, PC extract showed even stronger increase of calcium influx in TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells with EC₅₀ value of 0.49 μM piperine based on the calculation of piperine content in the PC extract.

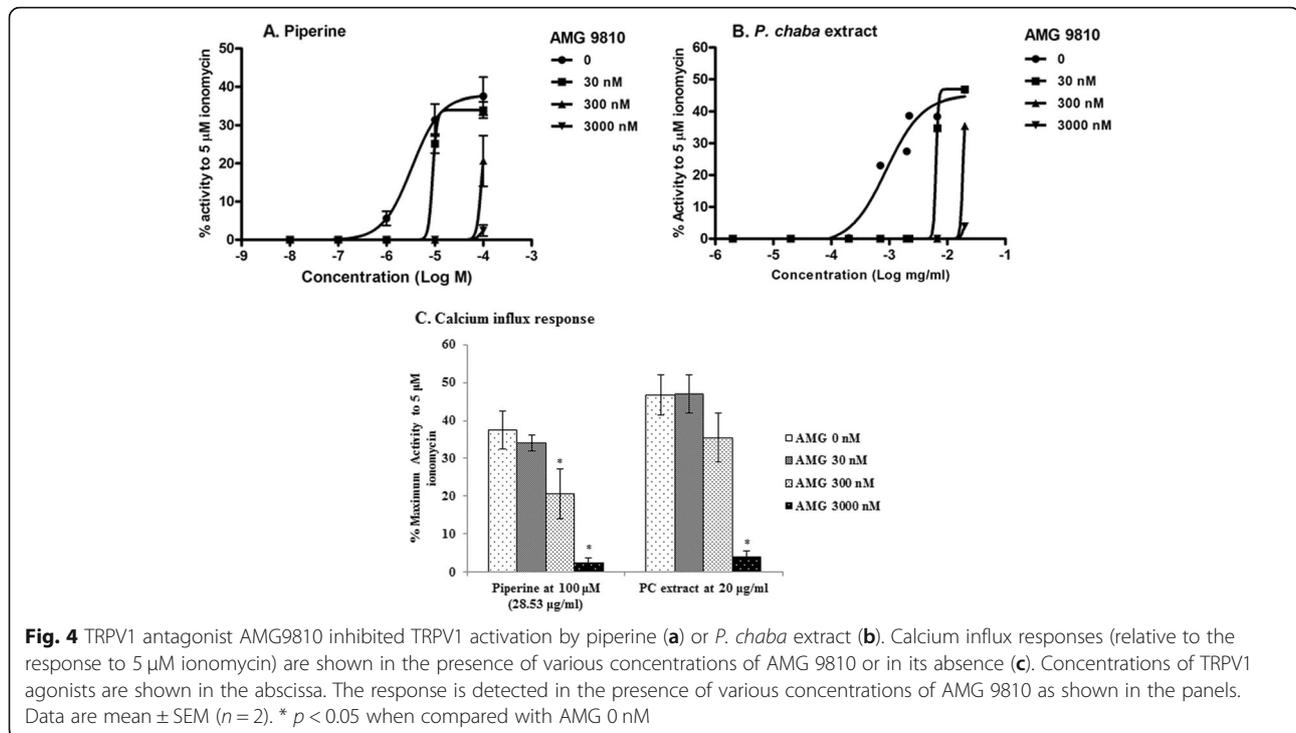
TRPV1 antagonist inhibited calcium influx in TRPV1-expressing HEK cells induced by piperine and PC extract

TRPV1-expressing HEK293 cells were treated with various concentrations of piperine or PC extract in the presence of AMG9810 (TRPV1 antagonist) at concentrations of 30, 300 and 3000 nM. The results show that the activity of piperine and PC extract, defined by the percentages of the maximal calcium responses caused by 5 μM ionomycin treatments, decreased in the presence of AMG9810 at concentrations of 30 and 300 nM. AMG9810 at the highest concentration (3000 nM) almost completely inhibited piperine and PC extract activity on TRPV1 receptor (Fig. 4).

Effect of piperine and PC extraction sensitization to FITC by mouse ear swelling test

The eight groups of mice did not differ in weight, age and sex, as shown in Table 2. Mouse ear swelling was measured 24, 48 and 72 h after challenge. The results show that 1% piperine and 5% piperine significantly enhanced sensitization to FITC when compared with the acetone group as revealed by ear swelling (p-value < 0.05). Moreover, 1% piperine and 5% piperine exhibited highest activity on mouse ear swelling at 24 h (137.50 ± 22.70, 165.00 ± 10.23 μm) and their activity decreased at 48 and 72 h with mouse ear swelling size was 81.67–84.17 μm (Fig. 5a).

PC extract (1 and 5% w/v) significantly enhanced sensitization to FITC when compared with acetone control. PC extract showed the strongest activity on mouse ear swelling at 24 h after challenge. There is no difference in the ear-swelling between groups treated with 1% PC extract or with 5% PC extract. The mouse ear swelling decreased at 48 and 72 h after challenge. The ear-swelling responses of PC extract groups were significantly lower than that of the 2% DBP group (positive control). For the untreated group, non-sensitized mice



were challenged with 0.5% FITC in 10% DBP-acetone on the right auricle while 10% DBP in acetone on the left auricle. The untreated group did not exhibit FITC-dependent changes in ear thickness at 24, 48 or 72 h (Fig. 5b).

Piperine content in the ethanolic extract of *P. chaba* Hunt. The piperine content in PC extract, which was calculated by standard curve of piperine ($R^2 = 0.998$), was 194.10 mg/g of PC extract. The chemical structure of piperine is shown in Fig. 1.

Discussion

The transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) channel consists of six transmembrane domains and a short, pore-forming hydrophobic stretch between the fifth and sixth transmembrane domains. TRPV1 channel is activated by capsaicin, noxious heat, low pH and voltage [11]. Moreover, TRPV1 receptor can be activated by compounds from plants such as capsaicin from red pepper, gingerol from ginger and piperine from pepper [13]. The role of TRPV1 channel involved in the pain transmission made TRPV1 a candidate target for analgesic effect [15]. The activation of TRPV1 lead to enhanced calcium influx. The calcium ion accumulation in cells response to desensitization of cell membrane to protect the cells from Ca^{2+} overload. The Ca^{2+} desensitization of TRPV1 channel decreased responsiveness to temperature and stimuli agents that increase

analgesic effects [22]. Many natural compounds are developed as analgesic drugs (known as counterirritant drugs): for example capsaicin from red pepper and methyl salicylate from wintergreen [16, 23], whose actions are mediated by TRPV1 desensitization [24].

In this study, we focused on comparative effect of piperine and PC extract on TRPV1 receptor. PC extract contains pungent alkaloids such as piperine [3]. Piperine's taste is sharp, peppery and leaves a burning sensation because it is reported to activate human TRPV1 receptor which is similar to the capsaicin effect [9]. We found that piperine and PC extract activated TRPV1 receptor with EC_{50} values of 0.31 μ g/ml (1.08 μ M) and 0.67 μ g/ml, respectively when using calcium imaging assay. Piperine showed higher activated TRPV1 receptor than PC extract as 2.16 times. However, piperine content in PC extract was 19.14% w/w or piperine as 1:5 by weight of extract, it showed that some compounds or derivative of piperine as ingredients in PC extract should be synergistic effect. However, the effects of piperine and PC extract on TRPV1 receptor were less than that of capsaicin, a positive control, on TRPV1 activation. Piperine has been reported to be contained in black pepper and activated TRPV1 and TRPA1 with EC_{50} value of 0.6 μ M or 0.17 μ g/ml in the same method [21], which had stronger activity than this results as 1.82 times. However, piperine has also been studied on the activation of TRPV1 receptor ($EC_{50} = 33.3 \mu$ M) and simultaneously on the modulation of GABA_A receptors by using

Table 2 The body weight of mice of each group

Group	Number of mice	Body weight (g/kg)
untreated group	5	18.72 ± 0.30
Acetone group for PC	6	18.55 ± 0.43
1% PC extract in acetone	6	19.04 ± 0.30
5% PC extract in acetone	6	18.60 ± 0.39
2% DBP in acetone for PC	6	18.87 ± 0.49
Acetone group for piperine	5	17.87 ± 0.37
1% piperine in acetone	5	16.83 ± 0.45
5% piperine in acetone	5	18.15 ± 0.59
2% DBP in acetone for piperine	6	16.69 ± 0.38

the different method as the two-microelectrode-voltage-clamp technique [10]. Thus, the effects of PC extract and piperine are specific for TRPV1 receptor because their effects are inhibited in the presence of a TRPV1 antagonist, AMG9810, as shown in Fig. 5.

The effects of pure piperine compound in PC extract in terms of piperine content in the extract are shown in Fig. 4. The results show that the PC extract samples with lower piperine content gave rise to a stronger response than the pure piperine sample, which may mean that TRPV1 receptor was activated not only by piperine but also by some other compounds in the PC extract. Previous work showed that other chemical compounds of *P. chaba* Hunt. (such as brachystamide B, dehydropipernonaline, fragaramide, guineensine, methyl piperate, isopiperine, isochavicine, piperonal, piperlonguminine and retrofractamide) could activate TRPV1 channel [21]. These compounds in PC extract may show synergistic effect on TRPV1 activation.

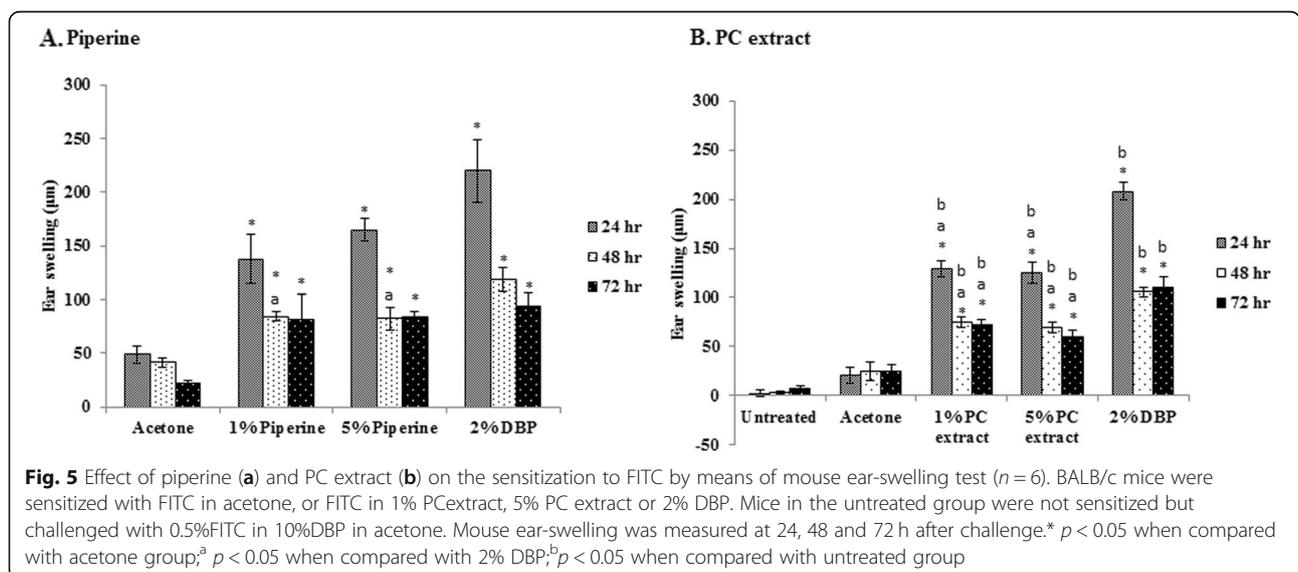
In animals, we investigated the effect of the adjuvant effect of 1% piperine, 5% piperine, 1% PC extract and 5%

PC extract on contact sensitization by using an FITC-induced contact hypersensitivity model using ear swelling response [18]. Our results have shown that piperine increased ear swelling in this animal model. Moreover, adjuvant effect of 5% piperine was fractionally higher than the adjuvant effect of 1% piperine. For PC extract, the 5% PC extract contains approximately 1% piperine, thus the 1% PC extract contains 0.2% of piperine. Yet, the adjuvant effect of 1% PC extract was similar to the adjuvant effect of 5% PC extract. These results suggest that the adjuvant effect of PC extract reached saturation at 1%.

Phthalate esters, such as DBP, which exhibited an enhancing effect on FITC-induced contact hypersensitivity, were shown to activate TRPV1 as well as TRPA1 cation channels [19]. Although several TRPA1 agonists have been shown to enhance FITC-induced contact hypersensitivity [20], TRPV1 agonists have not been examined. Thus, this is the first report showing that a TRPV1 agonist (piperine) and a natural product (PC extract) can activate TRPV1 to exhibit an immunomodulatory activity by means of an FITC-induced contact hypersensitivity mouse model.

Conclusions

The present study indicates that PC extract and its major compound (piperine) activated TRPV1 channel. Piperine is not the only active compound in PC extract which activated TRPV1 channel but other compounds in PC extract also show adjuvant effect and activation of TRPV1 channel. Future studies should be focused on the effect of PC extract on TRPV1 desensitization for confirmation of its analgesic effect. However, the development of PC extract should be performed carefully to produce an analgesic drug, because of this extract



induced contact hypersensitivity in mice, such as drugs used as counterirritant which piperine was used as main ingredient for analysis.

Abbreviations

TRPV1: Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1; PC: *Piper chaba*; FITC: Fluorescein isothiocyanate; CHS: Contact hypersensitivity; DBP: Dibutylphthalate

Acknowledgements

Not Applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participant

Animal Experimental Plan.
Applicant: Yasuyuki Imai, Ph.D. (application date: 2015/3/31).
Experimental Period: from 2015/4/15 to 2016/3/31.
Reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of Shizuoka (2015/4/7).
Approval by President of University of Shizuoka (with the official stamp).
Approved at 2015/4/15.
Approval number: 146135.
Although not described in the front page, it is stated that cervical dislocation was employed to euthanise animals in a following page.

Authors' contributions

SP performed calcium imaging assay, sensitization and detection for contact hypersensitivity reaction, and prepared manuscript. YI designed experiment, analyzed, interpreted and discussed the data of calcium imaging assay and sensitization and detection for contact hypersensitivity reaction. TM performed and discussed sensitization and detection for contact hypersensitivity reaction. WS performed sensitization and detection for contact hypersensitivity reaction. TW discussed the data of calcium imaging assay. YT discussed the data of calcium imaging assay. KK designed experiment and discussed the data of calcium imaging assay. KS performed animal sensitization for contact hypersensitivity reaction. EO performed animal sensitization for contact hypersensitivity reaction. YE performed animal sensitization for contact hypersensitivity reaction. AI prepared plant extract, determined piperine in *P. chaba* extract and was a major contributor in writing manuscript. All authors have seen the final version of this paper.

Funding

This project was supported by the Royal Golden Jubilee Ph.D. Program (Grant No. PHD/0050/2554), Center of Excellence on Applied Thai Traditional Medicine Research, the National Research University Project of Thailand office of Higher Education Commission, Thammasat University and University of Shizuoka.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. Datasets consist of 4 parts: Part 1: Calcium influx responses into TRPV1-expressing HEK cells or T-REx HEK cells. Part 2: TRPV1 antagonist AMG9810 inhibited TRPV1 activation by piperine or *P. chaba* extract. Part 3: Effect of piperine on the sensitization to FITC by means of mouse ear-swelling test. and Part 4: Effect of PC extract on the sensitization to FITC by means of mouse ear-swelling test.

Consent for publication

Not Applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interest.

Author details

¹Department of Applied Thai Traditional Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand. ²Centre of Excellence in Applied Thai Traditional Medicine Research (CEATMR), Thammasat University, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand. ³Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka 422-8526, Japan. ⁴Laboratory of Food Chemistry, School of Food and Nutritional Sciences, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka 422-8526, Japan.

Received: 28 June 2019 Accepted: 7 April 2020

Published online: 05 May 2020

References

- Pinsornsak P, Kanokkangsadal P, Itharat A. The clinical efficacy and safety of the Sahastara remedy versus Diclofenac in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee: a double-blind, randomized, and controlled trial. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med.* 2015;2015:103046.
- Sireeratawong S, Itharat A, Lerdvuthisopon N, Piyabhan P, Khonsung P, Boonraeng S, et al. Anti-Inflammatory, Analgesic, and Antipyretic Activities of the Ethanol Extract of *Piper interruptum* Opiz. and *Piper chaba* Linn. *ISRN Pharmacol.* 2012;2012:480265.
- Rao VRS, Suresh G, Babu KS, Raju SS, Vardhan MVPSV, Ramakrishna S, et al. Novel dimeric amide alkaloids from *Piper chaba* hunter: isolation, cytotoxic activity, and their biomimetic synthesis. *Tetrahedron.* 2011;67(10):1885–92.
- Mujumdar AM, Dhuley JN, Deshmukh VK, Raman PH, Naik SR. Anti-inflammatory activity of piperine. *Jpn J Med Sci Biol.* 1990;43(3):95–100.
- Rani SKS, Saxena N, Udaysree N. Antimicrobial activity of black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.). *Global J Pharmacol.* 2013;7(1):87–90.
- Do MT, Kim HG, Choi JH, Khanal T, Park BH, Tran TP, et al. Antitumor efficacy of piperine in the treatment of human HER2-overexpressing breast cancer cells. *Food Chem.* 2013;141(3):2591–9.
- Lai LH, Fu QH, Liu Y, Jiang K, Guo QM, Chen QY, et al. Piperine suppresses tumor growth and metastasis in vitro and in vivo in a 4T1 murine breast cancer model. *Acta Pharmacol Sin.* 2012;33(4):523–30.
- Bang JS, Oh DH, Choi HM, Sur B, Lim S, Kim JY, et al. Anti-inflammatory and antiarthritic effects of piperine in human interleukin 1 β -stimulated fibroblast-like synoviocytes and in rat arthritis models. *Arthritis Res Ther.* 2009;11:1–9.
- McNamara FN, Randall A, Gunthorpe MJ. Effects of piperine, the pungent component of black pepper, at the human vanilloid receptor (TRPV1). *Br J Pharmacol.* 2005;144(6):781–90.
- Khom S, Strommer B, Schoffmann A, Hintersteiner J, Baburin I, Erker T, et al. GABAA receptor modulation by piperine and a non-TRPV1 activating derivative. *Biochem Pharmacol.* 2013;85(12):1827–36.
- Rosenbaum T, Simon SA. TRPV1 Receptors and Signal Transduction. In: Liedtke WB, Heller S, editors. *TRP Ion Channel Function in Sensory Transduction and Cellular Signaling Cascades.* Frontiers in Neuroscience. Boca Raton (FL). 2007.
- Tominaga M, Caterina MJ. Thermosensation and pain. *J Neurobiol.* 2004; 61(1):3–12.
- Vriens J, Nilius B, Vennekens R. Herbal compounds and toxins modulating TRP channels. *Curr Neuropharmacol.* 2008;6(1):79–96.
- Rosenbaum T, Gordon-Shaag A, Munari M, Gordon SE. Ca²⁺/calmodulin modulates TRPV1 activation by capsaicin. *J Gen Physiol.* 2004;123(1):53–62.
- Premkumar LS, Sikand P. TRPV1: a target for next generation analgesics. *Curr Neuropharmacol.* 2008;6(2):151–63.
- Anand P, Bley K. Topical capsaicin for pain management: therapeutic potential and mechanisms of action of the new high-concentration capsaicin 8% patch. *Br J Anaesth.* 2011;107(4):490–502.
- Vyklický L, Nováková-Tousová K, Benedikt J, Samad A, Touska F, Vlachova V. Calcium-dependent desensitization of vanilloid receptor TRPV1: a mechanism possibly involved in analgesia induced by topical application of capsaicin. *Physiol Res.* 2008;57(Suppl 3):S59–68.
- Imai Y, Kondo A, Iizuka H, Maruyama T, Kurohane K. Effects of phthalate esters on the sensitization phase of contact hypersensitivity induced by fluorescein isothiocyanate. *Clin Exp Allergy.* 2006;36(11):1462–8.
- Shiba T, Maruyama T, Kurohane K, Iwasaki Y, Watanabe T, Imai Y. TRPA1 and TRPV1 activation is a novel adjuvant effect mechanism in contact hypersensitivity. *J Neuroimmunol.* 2009;207(1–2):66–74.
- Shiba T, Tamai T, Sahara Y, Kurohane K, Watanabe T, Imai Y. Transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 activation enhances hapten sensitization in a T-helper type 2-driven fluorescein isothiocyanate-induced contact hypersensitivity mouse model. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol.* 2012;264(3):370–6.
- Okumura Y, Narukawa M, Iwasaki Y, Ishikawa A, Matsuda H, Yoshikawa M, et al. Activation of TRPV1 and TRPA1 by black pepper components. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem.* 2010;74(5):1068–72.
- Vyklický L, Nováková-Tousová K, Benedikt J, Samad A, Touska F, Vlachová V. Calcium-dependent desensitization of vanilloid receptor TRPV1: a mechanism possibly involved in analgesia induced by topical application of capsaicin. *Physiol Res.* 2008;57(Suppl 3):S59–68.

23. Gomtsyan A, Faltynek CR. Vanilloid receptor TRPV1 in drug discovery. Targeting pain and other pathological disorders. New Jersey: John Wiley&Sons, Inc; 2010.
24. Ohta T, Imagawa T, Ito S. Involvement of transient receptor potential vanilloid subtype 1 in analgesic action of methylsalicylate. *Mol Pharmacol*. 2009;75(2):307–17.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

