

Research Article

Investigation of Fixed Oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* for Various Pharmacological Activities

Nadeem A, Ali H, Anwaar M and Jabeen Q*

Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

***Corresponding author:** Qaiser Jabeen, Chairperson, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan**Received:** May 29, 2021; **Accepted:** June 18, 2021;**Published:** June 25, 2021**Abstract**

Medicinal oils, including fixed and essential oils, are one of the most ancient forms of medicines. Animals and plants are the major source of fixed oils which have been reported to treat various ailments, such as urinary, nervous, respiratory, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal disorders, bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections etc. Medicinal oils, especially of animal origin are; however, ignored and rarely investigated in contemporary modern medical research. This study was aimed to investigate the various pharmacological activities of fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Egg oil, Fo.Gg).

Fo.Gg was investigated for its wound healing potential by using excisional wound model, anti-arthritis activity by following turpentine oil-induced acute arthritis model, antipyretic activity by yeast-induced pyrexia, anxiolytic activity by adopting hole board, light/dark exploration and elevated plus maze models, antidepressant activity by forced swim test and tail suspension model and anti-amnesic activity by Y-maze model.

Fo.Gg showed significant healing potential as evident from increase in percent wound contraction and decrease in period of epithelialization and also the significant decrease in paw and ankle joint diameter in anti-arthritis activity. It showed dose-dependent (i.e. 10, 30 and 50%) decrease in rectal temperature when compared to the control group, also showed significant anxiolytic, antidepressant and anti-amnesic activities. These pharmacological activities may be attributed to the antioxidant as well as radical scavenging potential of oil components especially polyphenols, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

Thus, the results of the study conclude that egg oil possesses wound healing, anti-arthritis, antipyretic, anxiolytic, antidepressant and anti-amnesic potential. The study provides scientific ground for the folkloric use of the oil in traditional system of medicine; however, further studies are required to explore the possible mechanism(s) of action.

Keywords: Egg oil; Antiarthritic; Antipyretic; Anxiolytic; Antidepressant; Anti-amnesic

Abbreviations

DNP: Donepezil; DZP: Diazepam; DHA: Docosahexaenoic Acid; EPM: Elevated Plus Maze; EPA: Eicosapentaenoic Acid; Fo.Gg: Fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus*; FST: Forced Swim Test; FXT: Fluoxetine; GLA: Gamma Linoleic Acid; HBM: Hole Board Model; LDE: Light/Dark Exploration Test; PCM; Paracetamol; PGE2: Prostaglandin E2; PEA: Palmitoyl Ethanolamide; PUFAs: Polyunsaturated fatty acids; TSM: Tail Suspension Model; UFAs: Unsaturated fatty acids

Introduction

Oils are amongst the earliest forms of natural medicines. Oils, herbs, animals and mineral medicines have been used since ancient times to treat various illnesses, such as urinary, nervous, respiratory, gastrointestinal, reproductive, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal disorders, cancer, diabetes, bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections etc. Medicinal oils have been used to target particular areas of the body to combat particular ailments *via* oral, topical or nasal routes of

administration [1]. Animals and plants are the major sources of fixed oils. In animals, fixed oils can be found in the fats of subcutaneous and retroperitoneal tissues. The chemical structure of fixed oils consists of one glycerol attached to three fatty acids known as triglycerides. These triglycerides can be unsaturated, monosaturated or polysaturated, depending upon the number of hydrogen atoms attached to hydrocarbon tails of fatty acids and the number of double bonds [2]. Medicinal oils, especially of animal origin, are rarely investigated in contemporary modern medicine. Therefore, this study was designed to evaluate the pharmacological activities of fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Fo.Gg, Egg oil). Egg oil is a multipurpose medicine, with specific uses in pyrexia and dermatological indications. Triglycerides, cholesterol, phospholipids and free fatty acids are the major components of egg oil. It is widely used in Japan, Korea, Asia and China. Chinese medical encyclopaedia, *Flora Sinensis*, describes it as a remedy for every disease, with specific indication in head ulcers, skin sores and mild fever with diarrhoea in children. Egg oil has been reported to possess anti-inflammatory, analgesic and healing potential in burn [3,4].

The study was designed to investigate the pharmacological activities of Fo.Gg for wound healing (by excisional wound model), acute arthritis (by turpentine oil-induced arthritis), anti-pyretic (using yeast-induced pyrexia), anxiolytic (by hole board, elevated plus maze and light/dark exploration models), anti-amnesic (scopolamine-induced dementia in Y-maze test) and antidepressant (forced swim test and tail suspension model) activities to provide scientific ground to the folkloric claims of fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus*.

Methodology

Material and equipment

All the material used in this research were locally purchased or procured from the store of faculty of Pharmacy, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, including Vaseline (Oval Pharmaceuticals, Lahore, Pakistan), Tween-80 (Sigma Aldrich, USA), Diazepam (Martin-Dow, Switzerland), Scopolamine (Sigma Aldrich, USA), Donepezil (ATCO Laboratories Limited, Karachi, Pakistan), Fluoxetine (Hilton, Pakistan), Aspirin (Reckitt Benckiser Pakistan LTD), Turpentine oil, Ketamine (Global Pharmaceuticals, Islamabad, Pakistan), Xylazine (My Lab, Bahawalpur, Pakistan) and Fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Fo.Gg) was locally purchased from Shadab Dawakhana, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

Preparation of formulation

Three formulations, for topical application of Fo.Gg, were prepared at different concentrations; i.e. 10, 30 and 50% w/w, using vaseline as vehicle. Three suspensions, for oral administration, were also prepared (10, 30 and 50% v/v of Fo.Gg) using 1% tween-80 as vehicle.

Experimental animals

Healthy adult Wistar albino rats of either sex weighing from 200-280g and Swiss albino mice of either sex weighing from 20-40g were housed in Pharmacology research lab, department of Pharmacology, faculty of Pharmacy, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, under standard environmental conditions; i.e. 12h light/dark cycle and 23±2°C. Animals were fed with standard diet and water *ad libitum*. All the experimental guidelines of this research were approved by the Pharmacy Animal Ethics Committee (PAEC) under reference number PAEC/2020/28.

Wound healing activity

The effects of Fo.Gg on wound healing were investigated by following the excisional wound model of Nayak and Pereira (2006) with slight modifications [5]. Wistar albino rats were divided into different groups each comprising of six animals. Prior to the wound induction, animals were anesthetized and hair was removed from cervical region. Two equal sized circular wounds (6mm) were made by using one-hole perforateur, toothed forceps and scissors. After wound induction each animal was kept in an individual cage.

The control (i.e. untreated) group was observed until the wounds were completely healed. Thin layer of vaseline was topically applied on the wounds of vehicle control group. Fo.Gg was applied topically, as a thin layer, in different concentrations (i.e. 10, 30 and 50%) and size of wounds measured for 14 days (i.e. 3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th), mean of both the wounds were taken and percent wound contraction was calculated.

% Wound contraction = (Initial wound size – Specific day wound size) × 100

Initial wound size

Period of complete epithelialization was also calculated as the number of days required to completely heal the wounds and falling off the dead skin, individually for all the groups.

Antiarthritic activity

To evaluate the anti-arthritic potential of Fo.Gg, turpentine oil-induced acute arthritis model was followed by Alamgeer *et al.*, (2015) and Ultra and Hasan, (2017) with slight modifications [6,7]. Wistar albino rats were randomly divided into different groups, each group comprising of 6 animals. Normal paw and ankle joint size of each animal was measured by using vernier caliper at 0hr. Diseased control group received 1% Tween-80 (5ml/kg; p.o), standard group received Aspirin (100mg/kg; p.o) and the treatment groups received 10, 30 and 50% of Fo.Gg (5ml/kg; p.o), individually. After 1hr of administration of respective treatments, 0.05ml of turpentine oil was injected into the paw. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 hrs of injection, paw and ankle joint size was noted and compared with the diseased control group. Percent inhibition of paw and ankle joint size was also calculated.

Percent inhibition of edema = $(V_c - V_t) / V_c \times 100$

Where, V_c is the ankle joint or paw size (mm) of control rats and V_t is the ankle joint or paw size (mm) of treated.

Antipyretic activity

To investigate the anti-pyretic effect model used by Javed *et al.*, (2020) was followed for this study with slight modifications [8]. Rats were divided into different groups, each group comprising of six animals. Basal rectal temperature was recorded at 0hr. Pyrexia was induced by injecting 10ml/kg of 15% Brewer's yeast, subcutaneously, then kept the animals on fasting for 18hr. After 18hrs, rectal temperature was recorded again and the animals with the increased rectal temperature of 98-101°F were selected. Control group received 1% Tween-80 (5ml/kg; p.o), standard group received PCM (50mg/kg; p.o) while treatment groups received 10, 30 and 50% of Fo.Gg (5ml/kg; p.o), respectively and at 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th hr rectal temperature was recorded.

Anxiolytic activity

Anxiolytic activity of Fo.Gg was investigated by performing Hole Board Test, Light/Dark Exploration test and Elevated Plus Maze Test. Male Swiss albino mice (20-40g), were randomly divided into different groups each comprising of six animals. Control group received normal saline (10ml/kg; p.o), standard group received Diazepam (DZP, 1mg/kg; p.o). The treatment group was treated with Fo.Gg (10ml/kg; p.o). After 1h of administration, each animal was individually placed on each of the behavioural apparatus for 5 min and the readings were noted. These experiments were performed in a noise free room with dim illumination. After each observation, apparatus was thoroughly cleaned with alcohol to remove the odour of previous animal.

Hole Board Model (HBM)

To evaluate anxiolytic activity, HBM was followed Bakre *et al.*, (2013) and Murtala and Akindele, (2020) with slight modifications [9,10]. Hole board is a wooden apparatus with the dimensions of

40×40×25 cm³, having 16 holes of 25cm in diameter, through which mice could peep. Number and duration of head poking was recorded.

Light/Dark Exploration Test (LDE)

Protocol of this experiment was followed by Murtala and Akindele, 2020 with slight modifications [10]. LDE apparatus was made up of wood, having two adjacent rooms divided by a wall and had a small hole through which mice could easily move. Each room was of 25×25×25 cm³. One room was painted black and covered, called as dark room, the other room was painted white and uncovered, called as light room. Light room had a 40-watt lamp on it at the height of 25cm. Time spent in dark and light room was recorded in seconds.

Elevated plus maze test

The model used by Mora *et al* [11] was followed with slight modifications. EPM consisted of four arms, two closed and two open with the measurements 35x5x20 cm of closed arms, 35x5 cm of open arms. Apparatus was 50cm high from the ground level and made up of wood. Time(s) spent in open and closed arms was recorded.

Anti-depressant activity

To evaluate the antidepressant activity of Fo.Gg, FST and TSM were performed. Mice were divided into different groups each consisting of six animals. Normal control group received normal saline (10ml/kg; p.o.), standard group received Fluoxetine (FXT, 10mg/kg; p.o.) and treatment group was treated with Fo.Gg (10ml/kg; p.o.), respectively.

Forced swim test

FST is a validated test to investigate the sadness/depression in animals. The model used by Biney *et al.*, 2016 was adopted with slight modifications [12]. FST apparatus is a glass apparatus with the dimensions of 20 x12 cm. FST consisted of two swimming sessions in an apparatus filled with water (25±1°C) upto 15cm. First swimming session (pre-test session) was the day before the final test session, it was of 15min without the administration of any drug or medicinal substance. After the pre-test session, animals were treated thrice with their respective group treatments (i.e. 24, 6 and 1h) before the final test session. After 1hr of last dose, animals were placed individually in the FST apparatus for 5min and immobility time was recorded in seconds.

Tail suspension model

To evaluate the anti-depressant activity by TSM, Murtala and Akindele, 2020 model was followed with slight modifications [10]. TSM apparatus is a rectangular wooden box, 70cm in length and an iron rod is attached in between the side walls which is 60cm high from the ground and 10cm low from the top. TSM was of two sessions; pre-test session and final test session. Animals were hung individually to the iron rod with the help of an adhesive tape, in pre-test session for 15min, one day before the final test session. The animals were treated with their respective group treatment after the pre-test session (i.e. 24, 6 and 1h) before the final test session. After 1hr of administration of final dose, animals were hung individually with the iron rod, mobility and immobility time was recorded for 5min.

Anti-amnesic activity

To investigate the effects of Fo.Gg on scopolamine-induced dementia in Y-maze test, procedure adopted by Kim *et al.*, 2013 was

followed with slight modifications [13]. Wistar albino rats were divided into different groups each comprising of 6 animals. All the animals were intoxicated with Scopolamine (1.5mg/kg, i.p.), except the normal control group. After 30min of intoxication, animals received their respective group treatment. Normal control and intoxicated group received 1% Tween 80 (5ml/kg; p.o), standard group, Donepezil (DNP, 5mg/kg; p.o) and the treatment groups received 10, 30 and 50% of Fo.Gg (5ml/kg; p.o), individually. Y-maze is a wooden apparatus consisted of three equal sized arms (43×15×12 cm), symmetrically disposed at 120°. Arms were marked as A, B and C.

After 1hr of administration of respective group treatments, animals were placed individually in centre of Y-maze and observed the sequence (i.e; ABCCBABC), total arm entries and total number of alternations were noted for 5 min. An alternation was recorded when animal chose to enter into all the 3 arms on consecutive choices (e.g. ABC, BCA, BAC, but not BAB), apparatus was thoroughly cleaned after each observation to remove the odour of previous animal. Percent alternation was calculated.

$$\text{Percent alternation (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total number of alternations}}{\text{Total number of arm entries}} \times 100$$

Total number of arm entries

Acute toxicity of Fo.Gg

Acute toxicity was performed to evaluate the toxic potential of Fo.Gg by following the OECD guidelines. Swiss albino mice of either sex (20-40g) were selected and divided into different groups, each group comprising of 5 animals. Animals were acclimatized to the laboratory conditions before the performance, they were kept in standard environmental conditions and fed with rodent dietary pellets and water *ad libitum*. The animals were kept on fasting 6hrs before the toxicity study. Different doses of Fo.Gg were given orally; i.e. 1, 3, 5, 7.5 and 10ml/kg. Normal control group received 1% Tween-80 (10ml/kg; p.o). All the animals were observed critically for 2hr and then at the interval of 30 min for next 6h for any type of behavioural changes and then mortality rate was noted for the next 48h [8,14].

Statistical analysis

The results were presented as mean ± SEM. The data was evaluated by using statistical software Graph Pad Prism version 08. The statistical analysis was done by using one and two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) following Bonferroni's post hoc test and considered non-significant if p>0.05 and significant when p<0.05.

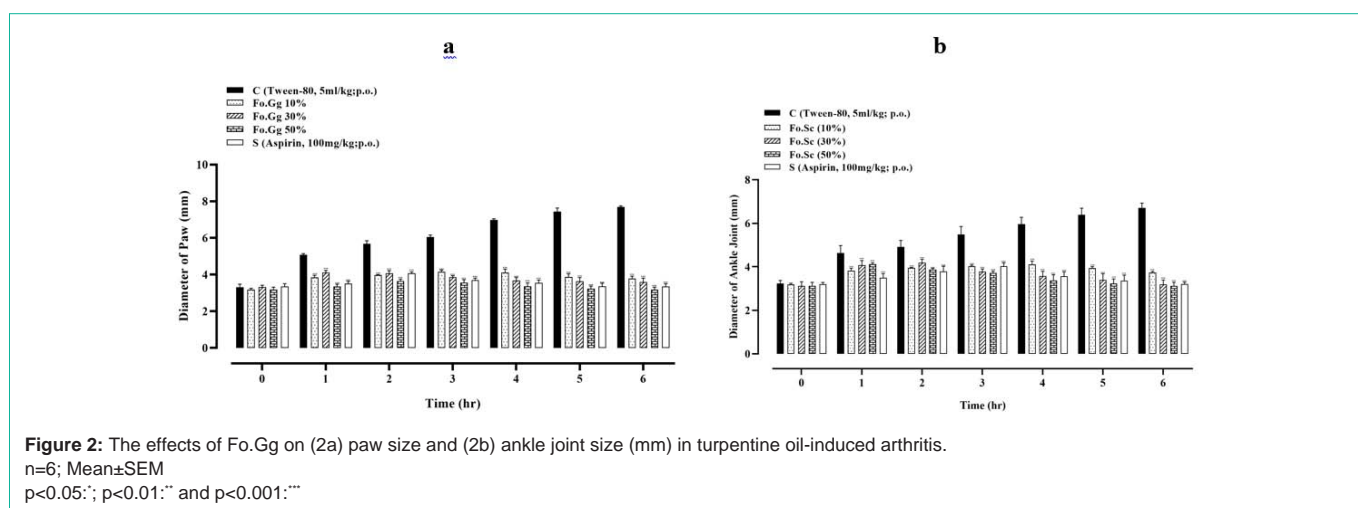
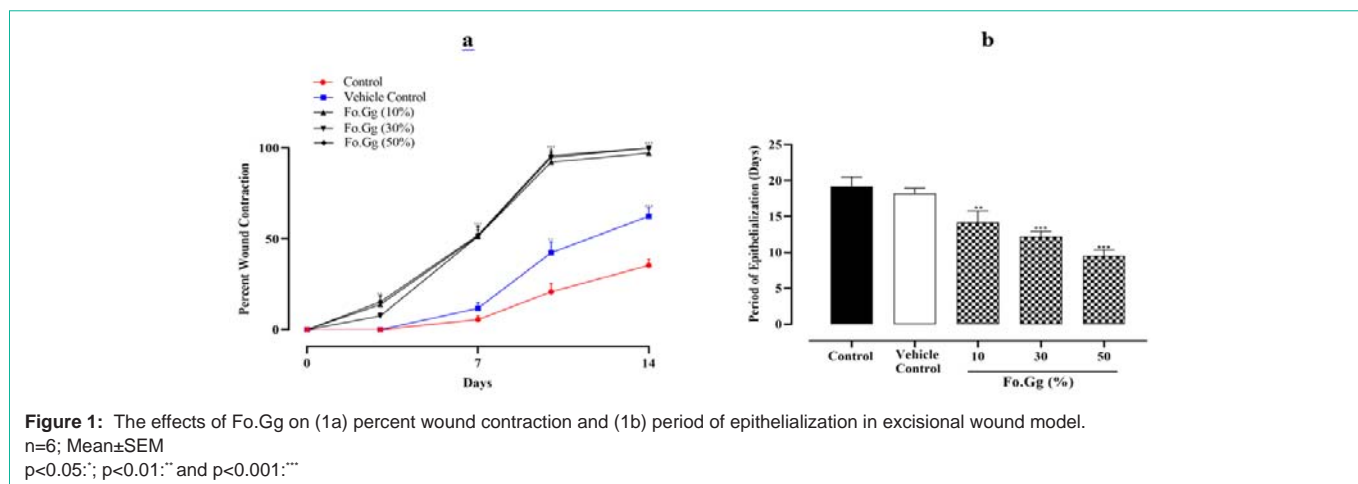
Results and Discussion

Acute toxicity of Fo.Gg

According to the OECD guidelines, acute toxicity of Fo.Gg was performed and no signs of toxicity and mortality were observed and found to be safe upto 10ml/kg.

Wound healing activity

Percent wound contraction of control (i.e. untreated group) group was 35.4±1.4, however vehicle control group showed 62.5±1.8 and treatment groups (i.e.10, 30 and 50%) exhibited 97.2±0.8, 100±0.0 and 100±0.0, respectively, at 14th day. Period of epithelialization (days) of untreated group was 19.1±0.5, 18.1±0.3 of vehicle control group and 14.7±0.6, 12.2±0.3 and 9.5±0.3 of 10, 30 and 50% of Fo.Gg, respectively. Fo.Gg showed significant and dose-dependent healing



potential (Figure 1a and 1b).

Healing of a wound is the process of repairing or restoring the physical integrity of external or internal structures of the body [15]. It involves inflammatory reactions, proliferation and tissue remodelling. According to the previous studies, animal and plant extracted oils and fatty acids possess wound healing potential [16,17] and deficiency of Essential Fatty Acids (EFAs) such as linoleic or oleic acid, results in delayed wound healing. Both oleic and linoleic acid can alter the function and composition of membrane rafts through eicosanoid-independent mechanism [18]. PUFAs such as omega-3 and omega-6, have been reported to change the cellular functions, protective effect toward normal tissues, non-toxic to normal cells and modify phospholipids of cell membranes and help in tissue regeneration and healing the wounds, both have been reported to be present in egg oil [3,19]. Eicosanoids that are derived from omega-6 PUFAs; i.e. arachidonic acid, have pro-inflammatory and immunoactive functions; however, eicosanoids derived from omega-3 such as Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA) and Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA), have anti-inflammatory and wound healing potential and inhibit the production of arachidonic acid [17]. As egg oil is rich in oleic acid, linoleic acid and DHA [19], the egg oil has wound healing potential as evident from increase in percent wound contraction and decrease in period of epithelialization.

Anti-arthritic activity

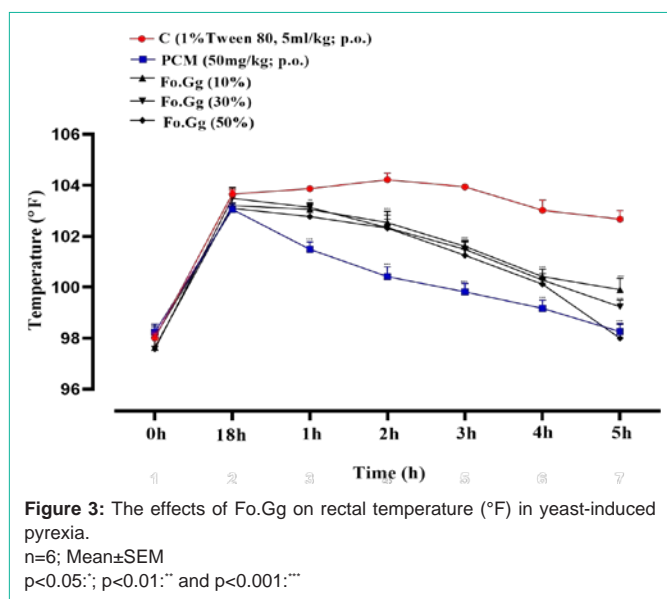
Paw and ankle joint size of control group was moderately increased to a maximum size of 7.7±0.0 and 6.7±0.1 mm, respectively, at 6h. The paw and ankle joint size of the standard and treatment groups (i.e. 10, 30 and 50%, Fo.Gg) significantly decreased when compared to the control group (Figure 2a and 2b). Percent inhibition of paw and ankle joint edema of treatment groups increased dose dependently when compared to the control group (Table 1). Traditional medicine practitioners in northern Iran assume that the egg oil has analgesic activity. Considering the anti-inflammatory and analgesic capability of egg oil [4]. This study was designed to explore its antiarthritic potential. To assess the antiarthritic potential, turpentine oil-induced arthritis model was followed. Turpentine oil induces acute inflammation, characterized by marked vasodilation and enhance vascular permeability. It also causes the release of inflammatory mediators in three different phases, histamine and serotonin release in early phase, kinin in mid phase and prostaglandins in later phase [6,20].

Fixed oils of *Linum usitatissimum* and *Ocimum sanctum* have been reported to possess antiarthritic potential because of the presence of linoleic acid, PUFAs downregulate inflammatory reactions which inhibit the release of Prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) and decrease

Table 1: The effects Fo.Gg on percent inhibition of paw and ankle joint edema in turpentine oil-induced arthritis.

Groups	Percent Inhibition of Paw Edema (%)						Percent Inhibition of Ankle Joint Edema (%)						
	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	
Standard (Aspirin, 100mg/kg; p.o.)	31.0±1.1***	28.2±1.2***	38.7±1.2***	49.1±1.0***	54.8±1.2***	56.2±1.0***	24.5±1.2***	22.8±1.3***	26.2±1.3***	40.1±1.4***	47.5±0.8***	52.1±0.9***	
Fo.Gg (5ml/kg; p.o.)	10%	23.4±1.1***	30.1±0.8***	31.2±0.7***	41.1±1.1***	47.8±1.1***	50.5±1.0***	16.9±3.2***	19.2±2.2***	26.2±2.0***	30.8±2.4***	38.3±1.5***	44.3±0.8***
	30%	18.1±0.8***	28.6±0.7***	36.3±0.4***	47.3±0.9***	51.2±1.3***	52.9±1.2***	11.5±4.4***	14.2±3.0***	30.9±1.3***	40.1±1.1***	486.9±1.9***	52.4±0.8***
	50%	34.2±1.1***	35.6±0.9***	40.9±1.4***	51.8±1.1***	56.5±0.9***	58.4±0.9***	10.7±2.4***	20.8±1.7***	32.1±1.5***	43.4±1.2***	49.4±1.1***	53.5±0.6***

n=6; Mean±SEM
p<0.05; *; p<0.01; ** and p<0.001:***

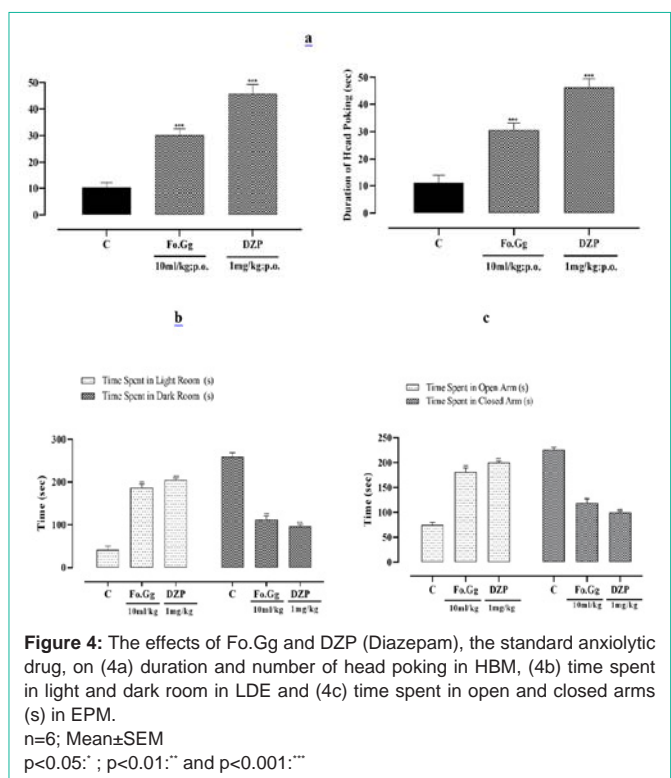


the vascular permeability. Moreover, polyphenols and antioxidant potential have been reported to be efficient in chronic inflammatory disorders [21-23]. Gamma Linoleic Acid (GLA) and Palmitoyl Ethanolamide (PEA) are present in egg oil. GLA has been reported to have anti-inflammatory action, and modulates the prostaglandins, leukotrienes and cytokines. PEA and its analogue adelmidrol, have been reported to have antiinflammatory and anti-anaphylactic activity by down regulation of proinflammatory mediators (e.g. nitric oxide and TNF-alpha) release in early phase of inflammation and mast cell degranulation [14,24].

Antipyretic activity

Standard group (PCM, 50mg/kg; p.o.) was significantly reduced the temperature at 1st hour when compared to the control group and showed persistent effects for 6hrs. Temperature of standard and treatment groups reduced to normal, dose dependently (Figure 3). Treatment groups showed the significant results when compared to the control group.

Yeast induces pathogenic pyrexia by acting as exogenous pyrogenic agent and stimulates the endogenous pyrogens; i.e. interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor from monocytes and leukocytes, act on thermo-receptive region of hypothalamus to release arachidonic acid, which stimulates the production of prostaglandins which cause increase in hypothalamic set point. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs decrease the levels of prostaglandins by inhibiting the synthesis



in hypothalamus via cyclooxygenase pathway, which causes the reduction in temperature [25]. Essential oil of *Lippia multiflora* [26], *Calamintha sylvatica* [27], virgin coconut oil, clove oil, *Caesalipinia bonducella* seed oil, fixed oil of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Linum usitatissimum* L. have been reported to possess antipyretic activities and have inhibitory actions on the production of prostaglandin E2 [8,23,28,29]. Considering the antipyretic activity of these fixed oils, antipyretic activity of Fo.Gg was investigated. Egg oil is mentioned in Chinese medical encyclopaedia Flora Sinensis, as a remedy of fever and diarrhoea in children [3]. Mostly, antipyretic agents centrally inhibit the production of PGE2 [8], from the results it can be suggested that egg oil inhibits the production of PGE2 resulting in antipyretic effects.

Anxiolytic activity

Standard and treatment groups showed more number and duration of head poking when compared to the control group in HBM. In LDE, standard and treatment groups spent more time in light room as compared to the control group. In EPM, standard and treatment groups spent more time in open arm and showed

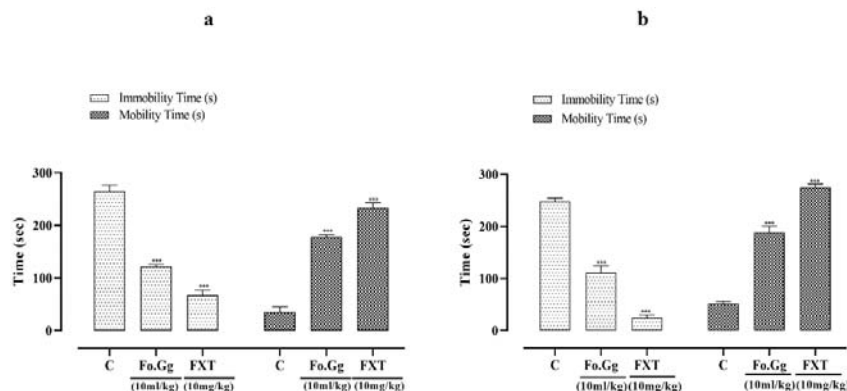


Figure 5: The effects of Fo.Gg and FXT (Flouxetine) , the standard antidepressant drug, on (5a) mobility and immobility time(s) in FST and (5b) mobility and immobility time(s) in TSM. n=6; Mean±SEM p<0.05: ; p<0.01:” and p<0.001:””

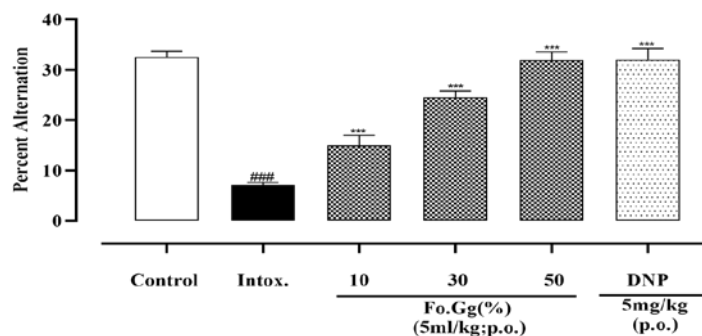


Figure 6: The effects of Fo.Gg and DNP (Donepezil), the standard drug, on percent alternation in scopolamine-induced dementia. n=6; Mean±SEM p<0.05: ; p<0.01:” and p<0.001:””

significant difference when compared to the control group (Figure 4a, 4b and 4c). Fatty acid mixture of oleic, linoleic, stearic, palmitic, palmitoleic and myristic acid have been reported to possess anxiolytic activity [30,31]. Egg oil has been reported to have 65% of linoleic, palmitic and oleic acid [19].

Anti-depressant activity

In FST and TSM, standard and treatment groups were more mobile and showed significant difference when compared to the control group (Figure 5a and 5b). FST and TSM are most widely used animal models to assess the antidepressant activity [32]. Thus, time is the best parameter to evaluate depressive state of the animal [33]. Increase in mobility time indicates antidepressant activity [34]. Omega-3 has therapeutic potential in neurological and psychiatric diseases. Alpha linoleic acid, carotenoids, phenolic contents and antioxidant potential are responsible for antidepressant activity [35,36].

Anti-amnesic activity

Control group showed 32.5±0.5 % alternation. The intoxicated group significantly reduced the percentage alternations; i.e. 7.1±0.2, when compared to the control group. Percentage alternations of Fo.Gg increased in dose dependent manner (i.e. 10, 30 and 50%) when compared to the intoxicated group and exhibited significant

(p<0.001) results (Figure 6).

Scopolamine belongs to the class of non-selective cholinergic antagonist cause partial memory deficit or amnesia. It causes decrease in cholinergic function in hippocampus and in cerebral cortex; i.e. involves in learning and memory process. Thus, it is widely used to cause dementia in animal models by damaging the learning and memory functions. Therefore, donepezil represents as AChE inhibitor and increase cholinergic activity and that’s why it was justified to use it as a standard drug against scopolamine induced dementia. Y-maze is a hippocampus-dependent spatial memory task. It is used to evaluate short term memory. Anxiety and depression are also common in patients with memory impairment [37]. Oxidative stress can cause brain damage, learning impairment and memory deficit. Egg oil has been reported to possess antioxidant potential [13,38,39], which supports the results of this study. Fo.Gg might inhibits AChE activity and by enhancing the cholinergic functions.

Multiple components have been reported to be present in egg oil; such as oleic acid, linoleic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linolenic acid, EPA, DHA carotenoids, terpenoids, PEA all of which possess strong antioxidant potential [3,4,19]. Fo.Gg showed highly significant wound healing potential after application of 10, 30 and 50% oil preparations as evident from increase in percent wound contraction and decrease in period of epithelialization, significant

decrease in diameter of paw and ankle joint at respective intervals and results were found comparable with those of the standard drug, aspirin (100mg/kg), when tested by turpentine oil-induced acute arthritis model. Fo.Gg showed dose-dependent reduction in rectal temperature when compared to the control group, also showed significant anxiolytic activity, antidepressant activity and anti-amnesic activity. These pharmacological activities of Fo.Gg may be attributed to the antioxidant as well as radical scavenging potential of oil components especially polyphenols, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

Conclusions of the Study

The results of the study conclude that the fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Fo.Gg) possesses various pharmacological activities including wound healing, anti-arthritic, antipyretic, anxiolytic, antidepressant and anti-amnesic activities. Therefore, this study provides scientific ground to the folkloric use of fixed oil of *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Egg oil, Fo.Gg) in traditional system of medicine; however, further studies are required to encourage the possible mechanism(s) of action.

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