

Full Length Research Paper

Antioxidant potential and cytotoxicity of *Randia dumetorum* Lam. leaf extractAbdullah-Al-Ragib¹, Md. Tanvir Hossain¹, Javed Hossain² and Md. Jakaria^{2,3*}¹Department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Noakhali Science and Technology University, Sonapur, Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh.²Department of Pharmacy, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong-4314, Bangladesh.³Department of Pharmacy, Southern University Bangladesh, Chittagong-4000, Bangladesh.

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The aim of the current study was to explore the antioxidant potential and cytotoxicity of different fractions from the leaf extract of *Randia dumetorum*. Proximate analysis and phytochemical screening were done with standard protocol. The antioxidant activity was evaluated by using reducing power assay, total antioxidant capacity determination, determination of total phenolic content, determination of total flavonoid content and reduction of ferric ions by ortho-phenanthroline color method. In the antioxidant studies, ascorbic acid, gallic acid and butylated hydroxy toluene (BHT) were used as standard antioxidant compound. The brine shrimp lethality test was used to examine cytotoxicity. In the proximate analysis, moisture content, total ash value, acid insoluble ash and water-soluble ash value were found in the leaf of *R. dumetorum*. Concerning the phytochemical screening, there was the presence of glycosides, flavonoids, reducing sugars, saponins, phenolic compounds, tannins on different fractions, but the absence of gums and mucilage, alkaloid, protein, and amino acid. The results show that all the extracts of *R. dumetorum* leaf possess significant antioxidant activity. The methanol and water extracts of the leaves showed significant cytotoxic activity as compared to dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (LC₅₀ 1.07 µg/ml). These findings suggest that *R. dumetorum* leaves might be a good antioxidants source and possess mild cytotoxic effect.

Key words: *Randia dumetorum*, proximate analysis, phytochemical screening, antioxidant, lethality bioassay.

INTRODUCTION

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) or free radicals are harmful products or intermediates that may be generated during the processes of biological combustion (Sharma and Vig, 2013; Zaman et al., 2016). The imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants are called oxidative stress, because of the damage in all kinds of

biomolecules such as protein, nucleic acid, DNA and RNA (Sharma and Vig, 2013). An excess level of free radicals in living beings causes numerous disorders and diseases including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, asthma, liver diseases, aging, muscular degeneration, neurodegeneration and other inflammatory diseases

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(Sharma and Vig, 2013; Saeed et al., 2012; Sen et al., 2010; Kanwar et al., 2009; Chiavaroli et al., 2011).

Antioxidants are known as a reducing agent, free radical scavenger, singlet oxygen molecule quenchers and antioxidative enzyme activators to suppress the damage induced by free radicals in biological system (Sharma and Vig, 2013). The imbalance between ROS and the inherent antioxidant capacity of the body, led to the use of dietary and/or medicinal supplements particularly during the disease attack. Henceforth, the balance between reactive species or free radicals and antioxidants is supposed to be an important concept for maintaining a good biological system. It has been reported that the evidence has brought the attention of scientists to an appreciation of antioxidants for prevention and treatment of diseases and maintenance of human health. Moreover, antioxidants present in plant products support the cellular defense system stimulation and biological system against oxidative damage.

Randia dumetorum Lam. (RD) is an important medicinal plant and it is a big thorny shrub. It belongs to the Rubiaceae family (Jangwan and Singh, 2014; Dharmishtha et al., 2009). This plant is commonly obtainable all over the India and African subcontinent up to 4000 feet elevation. It has been considered that different phytochemicals including iridoid-10-methylxoside, mannitol, triterpenoid glycosides, coumarin glycosides, randianin and saponins named as dumentoronin A, B, C, D, E, F, etc., are available in the RD. In ayurvedic system of medicines, RD has been used because of its potentials for rasa, virya, guna, vipaka, etc. (Patel et al., 2011). Many practitioners believed, the pulp of fruit also have anthelmintic properties and also indicated as an abortifacient. RD fruits are believed to be tonic, demulcent, diuretic and restorative and the drug is claimed as a medical cure for various ailments, such as piles, antidiysenteric agent, asthma, jaundice, diarrhea, emetic, and gonorrhoea (Satpute et al., 2014). Literature revealed that RD has several pharmacological activities as cytotoxic, immunomodulatory, antifertility, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antibacterial, insecticidal, and anthelmintic activities (Patel et al., 2011; Satpute et al., 2014). In addition, the methanol extract from the RD leaf and bark shows antioxidant and hepatoprotective activities (Satpute et al., 2014; Kandimalla et al., 2016).

To date, the antioxidant potential and cytotoxicity of different fraction from the leaves of *R. dumetorum* Lam. remain uninvestigated. Therefore, the present study was to explore the antioxidant potentiality and cytotoxicity of fractions from the *R. dumetorum* leaves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant

Concerning the collection, the leaves of *R. dumetorum* were collected from the Chatkil, Noakhali, Bangladesh on 5th March,

2015. The leaves were washed properly and air dried for several days. The dried leaves were then oven dried for 24 h at a considerably low temperature not exceeding 50°C. The oven dried leaves were then ground into coarse powder using high capacity grinding machine and were used for different investigation.

Proximate analysis

Regarding the proximate analysis, the moisture content, total ash value, acid insoluble ash value and water-soluble ash value of a substance were determined in the samples.

Preparation of plant extracts

The dried leaf powder of *R. dumetorum* (about 190 g) was extracted with n-hexane (600 ml) by using Soxhlet apparatus for 8 h at 60 to 80°C. After n-hexane extraction, the residual dried marc was extracted with chloroform, methanol and water to get chloroform, methanol and water extracts. In the case of aqueous extract preparation, the dried marc was macerated for 3 days with distilled water and the residue was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to obtain aqueous extract. The extracts of different solvents obtained were concentrated by recovery of the solvent in a rotary evaporator and evaporating them to dryness at low temperature. These concentrated extracts were then weighed and stored for the investigations.

Phytochemical screening

The extracts were exposed to initial phytochemical testing. Small quantity of freshly prepared n-hexane, chloroform, methanol and aqueous extracts of *R. dumetorum* were subjected to preliminary quantitative phytochemical investigation for detection of phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavonoids, reducing sugars, saponins, phenolic compounds, proteins and amino acids, tannins, gums and mucilage using the standard methods (Mujeeb et al., 2014; Todkar et al., 2010; Thamaraiselvi et al., 2012; Auwal et al., 2014; Mandal et al., 2013; Chinedu et al., 2015; Sumbul et al., 2012).

Antioxidant activity

The antioxidant activity of different extracts of leaf of *R. dumetorum* was evaluated by the following methods: reducing power assay, total antioxidant capacity determination, determination of total phenolic content, total flavonoid content determination and reduction of ferric ions by ortho-phenanthroline color method.

Reducing power assay

The Fe³⁺-reducing power of the extract was investigated by following the method with a slight modification described by Oyaizu (1986). 2 ml methanol and 2 ml extract of each solvent of different concentrations (31.25, 62.50, 125, 250, and 500 µg/ml) of the extract were mixed with 0.5 ml phosphate buffer (0.2 M, pH 6.6) and 0.5 ml potassium hexacyanoferrate (1%), followed by incubation at 50°C in a water bath for 20 min. For subsequent incubation, 0.5 ml of TCA (10%) was added to terminate the reaction and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. 1 ml solution from the upper portion of the solution was mixed with 1 ml distilled water and 0.2 ml FeCl₃ solution (0.1%) and the absorbance was measured at 700 nm against an appropriate blank solution. At several concentrations, ascorbic acid was used as standard.

Increased absorbance of the reaction mixture designated increased reducing power.

Total antioxidant capacity

Extracts total antioxidant capacity was assessed by following the method described by Prieto et al. (1999) with slight modification. An aliquot of 0.5 ml of samples solution was combined with 4.5 ml of reagent solution (0.6 M sulfuric acid, 28 mM sodium phosphate, and 4 mM ammonium molybdate). Concerning the blank, 0.5 ml of 45% ethanol was used in place of sample. The tubes were incubated in a boiling water bath at 95°C for 90 min. At room temperature, after cooling the sample, the aqueous solution absorbance of each sample was determined at 695 nm against blank. The total antioxidant activity was shown as the absorbance of the sample at 695 nm. The higher absorbance value specified higher antioxidant activity (Prasad et al., 2009).

Total phenolic content

Folin-Ciocalteu method was used to determine the total phenolic content of all the extracts (Harborne, 1973). Polyphenols containing samples are reduced by the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, thereby producing blue colored complex. From a gallic acid calibration curve, the phenolic concentration of extracts was estimated. To prepare a calibration curve, 0.5 ml aliquots of 3.9, 7.82, 15.63, 31.25, 62.5, 125, 250 and 500 µg/ml gallic acid solutions were mixed with 2.5 ml Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (diluted ten-fold) and 2.5 ml (75 g/L) sodium carbonate. After incubation at 25°C for 30 min, the quantitative phenolic estimation was performed at 765 nm against reagent blank. The calibration curve was constructed by putting the value of absorbance vs. concentration. A similar procedure was adopted for the extracts as described earlier in the preparation of calibration curve. All determinations were performed in triplicate. Total phenolic content was expressed as milligrams of gallic acid equivalent (GAE) per g of the extract.

Determination of total flavonoids

The flavonoids content was determined by aluminium trichloride method using quercetin as a reference compound (Chang et al., 2002). This method is based on the formation of a complex flavonoid-aluminum having the absorptivity maximum at 415 nm, after being left to react at room temperature for 30 min. Briefly, 0.5 ml of each extract (1:10 g/ml) in ethanol was separately mixed with 1.5 ml of ethanol, 0.1 ml of 10% aluminium chloride, 0.1 ml of 1 M potassium acetate and distilled water (2.8 ml). The calibration curve was arranged by preparing quercetin solutions at different concentrations from 0 to 1.00 mg/ml in ethanol.

Reduction of ferric ions by ortho-phenanthroline color method

A reaction mixture containing 0.5 ml o-phenanthroline (5 mg in 10 ml methanol), 2 ml ferric chloride 0.2 µM (3.24 mg in 100 ml distilled water) and 1 ml of numerous concentrations of the extracts was incubated at ambient temperature for 10 min, then the absorbance was determined at 510 nm. In this investigation, ascorbic acid and gallic acid were used as reference standards (Hukkeri and Mruthunjaya, 2008).

Cytotoxicity

The cytotoxicity was conducted by using brine shrimp lethality examination. Concerning the test organism, *Artemia salina* leach

(brine shrimp eggs) collected from pet shops was used. The brine shrimp eggs were placed in 1 L of simulated sea water, aerated for 48 h at 38°C to hatch and become nauplii. After 24 h, ten brine shrimp nauplii were placed in a small container filled with sea water. *R. dumetorum* extract serially diluted with simulated sea water were then added to the container. The lethality of brine shrimp was observed after 24 h of treatment was given. In the present study, positive control group (vincristine sulphate) was not used and the results obtained are only due to the activity of the test agent such as DMSO as the negative control. Following the procedure of Meyer et al. (1982), the lethality of the crude methanol and water extract was determined but n-hexane and chloroform extract was not determined, because of the results of the chemical tests. At different concentrations, each test samples exhibited dissimilar mortality rates; plotting of log of concentration versus percent mortality for all test samples showed an approximate linear correlation. The median lethal concentration (LC₅₀, the concentration at which 50% mortality of brine shrimp nauplii occurred) was determined for the samples by using the graphs. Probit analysis was used to determine lethal concentration (LC₅₀) of *R. dumetorum* extract on nauplii.

RESULTS

Proximate analysis

Proximate analysis of a substance constitutes different classes of nutrients present in the samples such as moisture, ash, carbohydrates, protein, fat and crude fibre. *R. dumetorum* was subjected to evaluate its moisture content, total ash value, acid insoluble ash and water-soluble ash (Figure 1).

Phytochemical screening

In the pharmaceutical screening, it is observed that reducing sugar, flavonoid, phenolic compound and tannins were present in the methanol extract of *R. dumetorum* in addition, except methanol extract saponin was present in all the extracts. On the other hand, no extracts of *R. dumetorum* contains alkaloids, protein, amino acid and gums (Table 1).

Antioxidant activity

Reducing power assay

Figure 2 elucidates the dose response curves for the reducing powers of all extracts (31.25 to 500 µg/ml) from *R. dumetorum*. It shows that the n-hexane and chloroform fraction reduced the Fe³⁺ to ferrous ions (Fe²⁺) more effectively (2.057 and 2.382) as compared to the methanol and water fraction (1.921 and 1.124), respectively at 500 µg/ml concentration. Ascorbic acid was used as standard antioxidant for comparison.

Total antioxidant capacity determination

Total antioxidant activity (TAC) of the extracts as shown

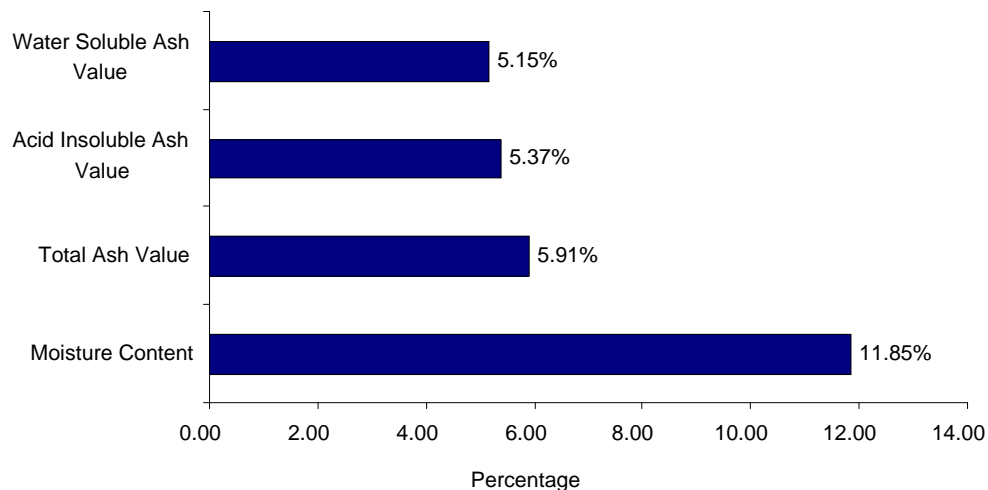


Figure 1. Result of proximate analysis of *R. dumetorum*.

Table 1. Phytochemical compounds in the different fractions of *R. dumetorum*.

Plant name	Phytochemical composition	Results of different extracts			
		n-Hexane	Chloroform	Methanol	Water
<i>R. dumetorum</i>	Alkaloid	-	-	-	-
	Reducing sugar	-	-	++	+
	Glycoside	-	-	-	+
	Flavonoid	-	-	++	-
	Saponin	+	+	-	+
	Phenolic compound	-	-	+	+
	Tannin	-	-	+	+
	Protein and amino acid	-	-	-	-
	Gums	-	-	-	-

+ = Present; - = Absent; ++ = significantly present.

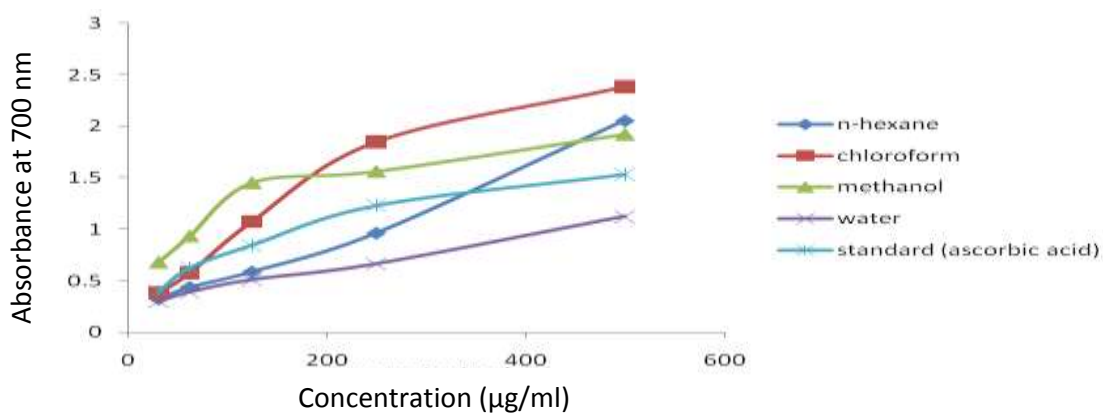


Figure 2. Comparative analysis of different extracts of *R. dumetorum* with standard (ascorbic acid) antioxidant for reducing power assay.

in Figure 3 was based on the reduction of Mo (VI) to Mo (V) by the extract and subsequent formation of green

phosphate/Mo (V) complex with a maximum absorbance at 695 nm. The results specify a concentration dependent

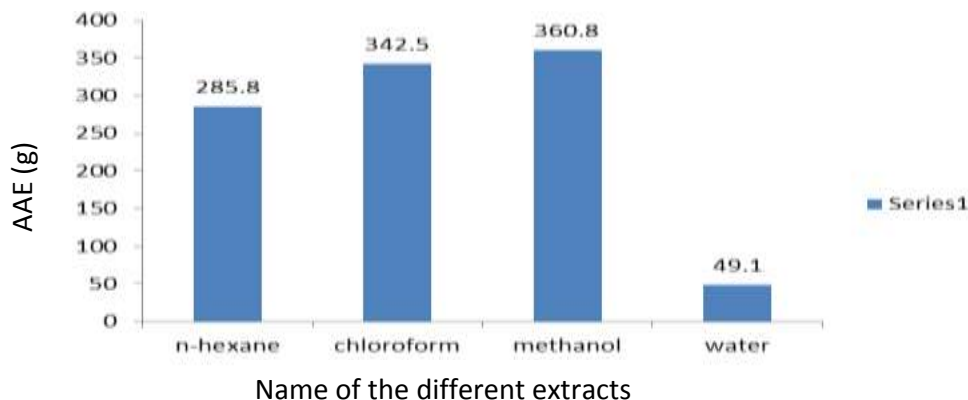


Figure 3. Total antioxidant capacity of different solvent extracts for 500 ppm at 695 nm of *R. dumetorum*.

Table 2. Total phenolic content and total flavonoid content of *R. dumetorum*.

Plant extracts	Total phenolics (mg gallic acid equivalent/g)	Total flavonoid (mg quercetin equivalent/g)
n-Hexane	-	-
Chloroform fraction	-	-
Methanol fraction	131.40	40.71
Water	55.00	-

total antioxidant capacity. The antioxidant activities of the fractions were compared with the standard antioxidant ascorbic acid. The total antioxidant capacity of several solvent fractions of *R. dumetorum* were found to decrease in this order: methanol (360.8 AAE/g) > chloroform (342.5 AAE/g) > n-hexane (285.8 AAE/g) > water (49.1 AAE/g).

Total phenolic content and total flavonoid content

Total phenolic content of the different fractions of *R. dumetorum* was solvent dependent and expressed as milligrams of gallic acid equivalents (GAE). The methanol extracts (131.4 GAE/g) show higher concentration of phenolic content than water extracts (55 GAE/g). The method of aluminium chloride colorimetric is extensively used to detect the total flavonoid. Here, Al^{3+} forms color that give a great absorbance at 415 nm. Flavonoid was found in methanol only in group test results. Methanol extracts of *R. dumetorum* was found to contain the amount of flavonoid content (40.71 mg quercetin equivalent/g of extract) (Table 2).

Reduction of ferric ions by ortho-phenanthroline color method

Figure 4 shows the comparative analysis of different extracts of leaf of *R. dumetorum*. In this figure, the value

of n-hexane and chloroform extract (1.023 and 0.543) is significantly higher than the standard antioxidant gallic acid and ascorbic acid (0.324 and 0.167), respectively tested at 500 μ g/ml.

Cytotoxicity

In cytotoxicity study, LC_{50} values of crude methanol and water extract was found to be 0.94 and 0.23 μ g/ml, respectively. The negative control DMSO showed LC_{50} at a concentration of 1.07 μ g/ml (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

As an alternative to clinical therapy, medicine from herbal sources has received enormous attention for different diseases and the demand for these therapies has presently increased speedily. The raise in the number of users as compared to the shortage of scientific evidences on the medicinal plants safety, have raised concerns about the toxicity and detrimental effects of these medications (Saad et al., 2006; Sahgal et al., 2010; Jakaria et al., 2015). Principally, plants are the main source of secondary metabolites apart from their food value, and their plant secondary metabolites prevent diseases in the form of antioxidant, antiviral, antibacterial and anticancer compounds (Makkar et al., 2007). In this study, several *in vitro* tests were used to investigate

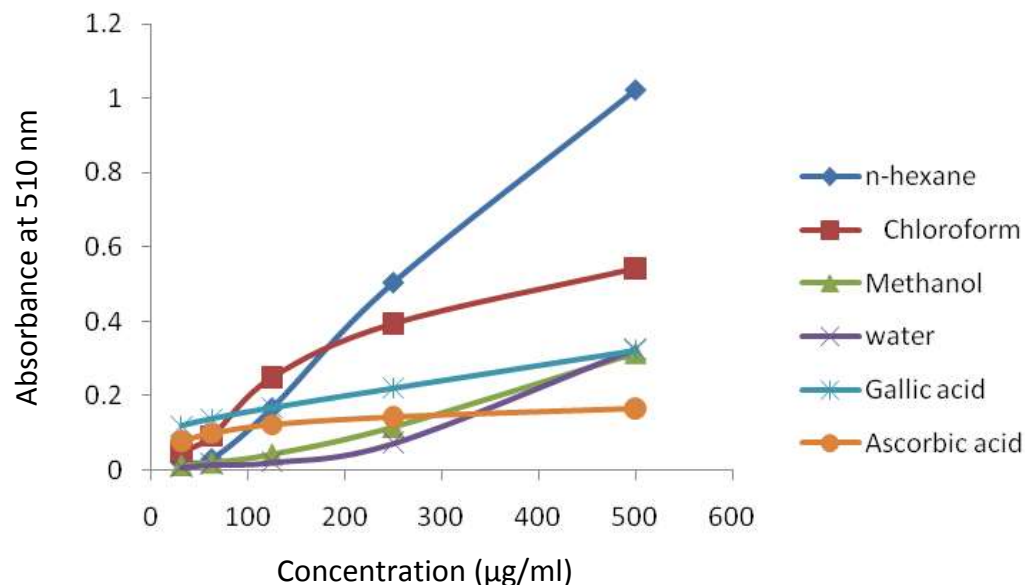


Figure 4. Comparative analysis of different extracts of *R. dumetorum* with standard antioxidants for Reduction of Ferric Ions by Ortho-phenanthroline Color method.

Table 3. Effect of extract of *R. dumetorum* on brine shrimp nauplii.

Sample/Extract	LC ₅₀ (µg/ml)
DMSO (negative control)	1.07
n-Hexane	-
Chloroform	-
Methanol extract	0.94
Water extract	0.23

antioxidant activity and brine shrimp lethality assay was used to investigate cytotoxic activity.

It has been familiar that free radicals are identified to play a certain role in an extensive variety of pathological manifestations. Antioxidants fight against free radicals and defend the body from several diseases. They show their action either by scavenging the reactive oxygen species or protecting the antioxidant defense mechanisms (Umamaheswari and Chatterjee, 2008).

In the assay of reducing power, depending on the reducing power of the test specimen, the yellow color of the test solution changes to green. The reductants presence in the solution causes the reduction of the Fe³⁺/ferricyanide complex to the ferrous form. Therefore, Fe²⁺ can be checked by absorbance measurement at 700 nm. According to the previous reports, the reducing properties have been shown to exert antioxidant activity by donating of hydrogen atom to break the free radical chain (Gordon, 1990). At 700 nm, the increasing absorbance indicates an increase in reducing ability. In the fractions of *R. dumetorum*, the presence of the antioxidants caused their reduction of Fe³⁺/ ferricyanide

complex to the ferrous form, and thus demonstrated the reducing power.

The antioxidant capacity of the fractions was measured spectrophotometrically through phosphomolybdenum method, based on the reduction of Mo (VI) to Mo (V) by the test sample and the consequent formation of green phosphate/Mo (V) compounds. Recent studies have shown that numerous flavonoid and related polyphenols contribute significantly to the phosphomolybdate scavenging activity of medicinal plants (Shariffar et al., 2009; Khan et al., 2012). Regarding the result of total antioxidant activity, the methanol and chloroform fractions of *R. dumetorum* contain antioxidant compounds as equivalents of ascorbic acid to efficiently decrease the oxidant in the reaction matrix.

Phenolic compounds are considered secondary metabolites and these phytochemical compounds derived from phenylalanine and tyrosine occur ubiquitously in plants and are diversified (Naczka and Shahidi, 2004). Plants phenolic compounds are also very important because their hydroxyl groups confer scavenging capability. In the preliminary phytochemical investigation,

only methanol and water extract showed the presence of phenol. That is why, only methanol and water extracts are tested for total phenolic content. The other two extracts (n-hexane and chloroform) did not show the presence of phenol in the preliminary phytochemical investigation. Flavonoids are naturally occurring in plants and are believed to have positive effects on human health. Regarding the studies on flavonoidic derivatives, they shown a wide range of antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic and anticancer activities (Di Carlo et al., 1999; Montoro et al., 2005).

Flavonoids have been shown to be extremely effective scavengers of most oxidizing molecules, including singlet oxygen and various free radicals (Bravo, 1998) implicated in several diseases. In methanol extract, total phenolic content is significantly higher than total flavonoid content. To estimate antioxidant activity, the ferric ion reduction is expansively used. Gallic and ascorbic acids have been used as standard antioxidant in this method. Fe^{2+} reacts rapidly with 1, 10-o-phenanthroline and forms a red colored complex which is exceptionally stable. The synthesized compounds react with Fe^{3+} to reduce and change it to Fe^{2+} . The degree of coloration designates the reduction potential of the compounds. The methanol and water extract (0.314 and 0.326) also contributed fairly outstanding antioxidant activity at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. So, n-hexane and chloroform showed appreciable antioxidant activity than methanol and water extract and also standard antioxidants.

As an initial indicator of *in vivo* antitumour activity, the *in vitro* cytotoxicity of the plant extracts were usually tested. Though, an extensive range of phyto compounds are capable of exhibiting nonspecific cytotoxicity, plant extracts with significant cytotoxic activity should be further examined using animal models to confirm antitumor activity, and/or a battery of various cell lines to detect specific cytotoxicity. This step is essential to eliminate cytotoxic compounds with little value for additional investigation as anticancer agents (Ali et al., 1996). From the results of the brine shrimp lethality bioassay, it can be well predicted that both the methanol and water extracts possess less cytotoxic potency. DMSO showed the highest potency than both methanol and water extracts. Besides, cytotoxic potency of methanol extract is higher than water extract of leaves of *R. dumetorum*. When compared with negative control DMSO, it shows that cytotoxicity exhibited by methanol and water extract might have low cytotoxic and anti-tumor activity.

Conclusion

Conclusively, the different leaf extracts of *R. dumetorum* might be potential as antioxidant substances and cytotoxic compounds. Further studies are needed to isolate and reveal the active compounds contained in the different solvent extracts of *R. dumetorum* responsible for

these activities and to establish the mechanism of action.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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