

## Antimicrobial and lipid peroxidation inhibition activity of *Oxystelma esculentum* (Asclepiadaceae)

Ashok Kumar D\*, Thamil Selvan V, Prerona Saha, Aminul Islam, Upal Kanti Mazumder and Malaya Gupta

Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 700 032, India

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### SUMMARY

The aerial parts of methanol extract of *Oxystelma esculentum* (MEOE) (Asclepiadaceae) was evaluated for *in vitro* lipid peroxidation and antimicrobial activity. Lipid peroxidation was assayed by the change in optical density of the various concentrations (20 - 320 µg/ml) and the percentage inhibition was estimated. Ascorbate/FeSO<sub>4</sub>-induced peroxidation was inhibited by MEOE and standard antioxidants such as BHA, BHT and the percentage inhibition of the methanol extract was increased with dose dependent manner. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of the MEOE, BHA and BHT for lipid peroxidation was found to be 135.24 µg/ml, 25.62 µg/ml and 17.13 µg/ml, respectively. The antimicrobial activity of MEOE was determined by disc diffusion method with three gram-positive, five gram-negative and two fungal microorganisms. MEOE exhibited the antimicrobial activity against the tested microorganisms except *Salmonella typhimurium* (MTCC 98). In present study, it is concluded that MEOE has significant effect in the inhibition of lipid peroxidation and possesses good antimicrobial activity.

**Key words:** *Oxystelma esculentum*; Lipid peroxidation; Antimicrobial activity

### INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, tuberculosis, acute respiratory tract infections, AIDS and recently SARS are global threat and their incidences are increasing significantly day by day. Although a number of chemotherapeutic agents are available in market places, the pathogenic organisms are developing resistance to these agents. So, it is important to find out safer, more effective and inexpensive chemotherapeutic agents. In recent years, multiple drug resistance has developed due

to indiscriminate use of existing antimicrobial drugs in the treatment of infectious diseases. In addition to this, antibiotics are some times associated with adverse effects on the host-like hypersensitivity. Therefore the needs to develop alternative antimicrobial drugs for the treatment of infectious diseases from other sources such as plants are increasing. Natural plants of higher plants may be a new source of antimicrobial agents possibly with novel mechanisms of action (Jigna *et al.*, 2005).

*Oxystelma esculentum* R. Br. (Family: Asclepiadaceae) is a perennial twining herb with milky juice. It is distributed throughout the plains, usually near water and lower hills of India, Ceylon and Java (Gamble, 1957; Chopra *et al.*, 1958). The decoction of the plant used as gargle in aphthous ulcerations

\*Correspondence: Ashok kumar D, Department of Pharmaceutical technology, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 700 032 India. Tel: +919433435247; E-mail: ashokkumardurairaj@yahoo.co.in

of mouth and in sore throat. Root considered specific for jaundice and milk sap used as a wash for ulcers (Chopra *et al.*, 1956; Nadkarni, 1954). The plant is a diuretic, aphrodisiac, anthelmintic and bronchitis, useful in leucoderma and the fruit is expectorant, anthelmintic and the juice is used in gonorrhoea, muscle pain (Kirthikar and Basu, 1935). A cardenolide tetraglycoside, oxyline isolated from roots and polyhydroxypregnane glycosides, alpinoside A, B and C from aerial parts of the plant was reported (Srivastava *et al.*, 1991; Hamed *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, the aim of the present work is to evaluate the *in vitro* lipid peroxidation and antimicrobial potential of methanol extract of the *Oxystelma esculentum* on several microorganisms that are medical importance.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Plant material

The aerial part of the plant *Oxystelma esculentum* was collected during November 2004 from Srirangapatnam, Near Mysore, Karnataka, India. The plant material was taxonomically identified by the Prof. Revenna, H.O.D, Department of Botany, Kuvempu First Grade Degree College, Channapatna, Karnataka, India, and the voucher specimen (No: DAKJU - 02/2005) were preserved in our departmental laboratory for future reference. The plant material were dried, powdered with a mechanical grinder and stored in an airtight container. The powdered material (480 g) was defatted with petroleum ether (60 - 80 °C) and the defatted powdered material thus obtained was further extracted with methanol for 72 h in a soxhlet apparatus. The solvent was removed by distillation under suction and the resulting semisolid mass was vacuum dried using rotary flash evaporator to yield (14.60% w/w) a solid residue. The preliminary phytochemical analysis of the petroleum ether and methanol extract were performed to identify the nature of the constituents (Kokate, 1997). The methanol extract of *Oxystelma esculentum* (MEOE) thus obtained was directly

used in the study.

### Chemicals and drugs

Thiobarbituric acid (TBA), Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) from Loba Chemie Pvt Ltd, Mumbai, India. The antibiotics used in this study were tetracycline (Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri, India), amphotericin B (Criticare, India) obtained from the respective manufacturer.

### Microorganisms used

Bacterial Strains includes Gram- positive strains such as *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC 96), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MTCC 435), *Proteus vulgaris* (MTCC 1429), Gram-negative strains like *Escherichia coli* (MTCC 433), *Salmonella paratyphi A* (MTCC 735), *Salmonella paratyphi B* (Clinical isolate), *Klebsiella pneumonia* (MTCC 432), *Salmonella typhimurium* (MTCC 98) and Fungal Strains of *Candida albicans* (MTCC 183), *Cryptococcus neoformans* (Clinical isolate) were collected from stock culture of Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata, Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata and Plant Pathology Laboratory, Calcutta University, Kolkata, India. The microbial strains were maintained on agar slant at 4 °C and subcultured on a fresh appropriate agar plate 24 h prior to antimicrobial test. For this antimicrobial evaluation, Nutrient Agar and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar were used for the activation of bacteria and fungi, respectively. Muller Hinton Agar (MHA) was used for the diffusion assays. The nutrient agar media and standard discs of 6 mm diameter were procured from M/S Himedia, Mumbai, India.

### Lipid peroxide scavenging activity

Lipid peroxidation induced by Fe<sup>2+</sup>-ascorbate system in rat liver homogenate was determined using thiobarbituric acid reacting substances (TBARS) by the method of Ohkawa *et al.* (1979). The reaction mixture contained rat liver homogenate in 0.1 ml (25% w/v) of Tris-HCl buffer (40 mM, pH 7.0), 0.1 ml of KCl (30 mM), 0.1 ml of ferrous iron (0.16 mM), 0.1 ml of ascorbic acid (0.06 mM), and

different concentrations of MEOE (20 - 320 mg/ml) in a final volume of 0.5 ml. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. After the incubation, 0.4 ml was removed and treated with 0.2 ml sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS - 8.1%), 1.5 ml thiobarbituric acid (TBA - 0.8%) and 1.5 ml acetic acid (20%, pH 3.5). The total volume was made up to 4.0 ml by adding distilled water and then kept in a water bath at 100°C for 1 h. After cooling, 1.0 ml of distilled water and 5.0 ml of n-butanol and pyridine mixture (15:1 v/v) were added to the reaction mixture, shaken vigorously and centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 min. The butanol-pyridine layer was removed and its absorbance at 532 nm was measured to quantify the TBARS. The percentage inhibition of lipid peroxidation was evaluated by comparing the results of the test compounds with that of the control not treated with the extracts concentration needed for 50% inhibition was calculated. BHA and BHT were used as standard.

#### Evaluation of antimicrobial studies

##### Preparation of sample solution

Stock solution of the MEOE at the concentration of 1,000 µg/ml was prepared using DMSO for the samples. DMSO was sterilized by filtration using G - 5 filter. Stock solutions were diluted by the sterile DMSO at the concentration of 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 mg/ml. The solvent DMSO was used as control.

##### Antimicrobial assay

Antibacterial and antifungal sensitivity tests were experimented by the disc diffusion method (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, 1997). Agar cultures of the test strains were prepared. Three to five similar colonies were selected and transferred with loop in to 5 ml of Tryptone soya broth, a highly nutritious versatile medium, which is recommended for general laboratory purpose and used for the cultivation of aerobes and facultative anaerobes, including some fungi. The broth cultures were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C. The

inoculum for each organism was prepared from broth cultures. The concentration of cultures was to 10<sup>8</sup> colony-forming units (1 × 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml). For the antimicrobial study, sterile impregnated discs with MEOE, at concentrations of 100 - 500 mg/ml was aseptically placed on the sensitivity agar plates with the help of a sterile fine pointed forceps at a suitable distance apart so that the respective disc can produce clear zones of inhibition around them. All the plates were then incubated either at 16 - 18 h at 37 °C for bacteria and at 30 °C for 24 h in case of fungi. The zone of all the doses of MEOE for various organisms was measured at the end of incubation period. The degree of sensitivity was determined by measuring the zone of growth inhibition produced by the diffusion of extract from the respective discs on agar surface around the discs. The zones showing complete inhibition was compared with reference standard drugs, tetracycline (4 µg/ml) and amphotericin B (10 µg/ml) (Ananthanarayanan and Jayaram Paniker, 1987; Pelczar *et al.*, 1997).

##### Statistical analysis

All treatments were performed in triplicate and each data in the results is the mean of three tests. The statistical significance of the values was expressed as mean ± S.E.M.

## RESULTS

The present study illustrated the inhibition of lipid peroxidation and antimicrobial activities of the methanol extract of *Oxystelma esculentum*. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of triterpenoids, saponins, and gums in petroleum ether and glycosides, triterpenes, tannins, flavonoids and steroids in methanol extract.

##### Inhibition of lipid peroxidation

The inhibition of lipid peroxidation by MEOE and standard antioxidants such as BHA and BHT on the *in vitro* lipid peroxidation is summarized in Fig. 1. The generation of lipid peroxidase by Fe<sup>2+</sup>-

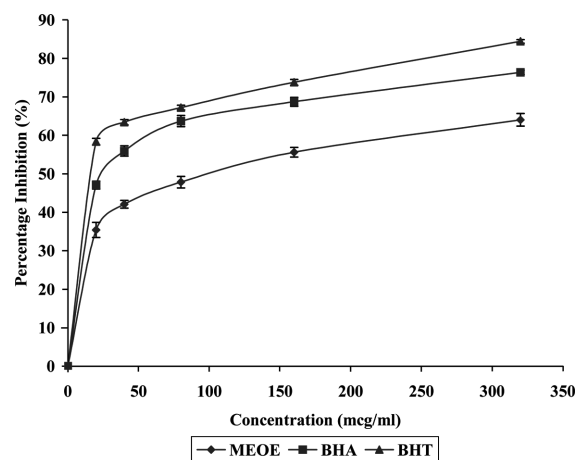


Fig. 1. Effect of MEOE on lipid peroxidation.

ascorbate in rat liver homogenate seems to be inhibited by MEOE with  $IC_{50}$  value of 135.24  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . The  $IC_{50}$  value of BHA and BHT were 25.62  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 17.13  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  respectively.

#### Screening of antimicrobial activity

The antimicrobial activity of three Gram-positive organism, five Gram-negative organisms and two fungal strains were used to evaluate the possible activities of methanol extract of *Oxystelma esculentum*. Gram-positive bacteria of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Proteus vulgaris* were exhibited significant at 400 and 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Gram negative bacteria, *Salmonella paratyphi A*, *Klebsiella*

*pneumonia*, *Escherichia coli* exhibited significant effect at 200 - 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , 300 - 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 400 - 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  respectively, in dose dependent manner. *Salmonella paratyphi B* was effective only at 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . *Salmonella typhimurium* did not show any positive result. Fungal strains of *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans* observed the significant activity at 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

DMSO used as control and did not show antimicrobial activity. The antimicrobial activity was compared with standard drugs, tetracycline (4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) for bacteria and amphotericin B (10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) used for the fungi (Table 1).

#### DISCUSSION

Lipid peroxidation is the oxidative deterioration of polyunsaturated lipids. Peroxidative reactions for nonbiological olefinic substances are known. The peroxidative process leads to the formation of free radical intermediates, which can lead to autocatalysis (Plaa and Witschi, 1976). Unsaturated lipids in liver tissue were very susceptible to peroxidation when they were exposed to reactive oxygen species (ROS). In the present work, the liver tissue was incubated in presence of a ROS generating system, ascorbate/ $\text{FeSO}_4$ . Lipid peroxides generated by the induction of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ /ascorbate on rat liver homogenate

Table 1. Antimicrobial activity of MEOE (as mm inhibition zone)

S. No	Name of the Organism	Zone of Inhibition in mm					Tetracycline 4 mg/ml	Amphotericin B 10 mg/ml
		100 mg/ml	200 mg/ml	300 mg/ml	400 mg/ml	500 mg/ml		
1	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> (MTCC 1429)	-	-	-	8	11	15	-
2	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (MTCC 435)	-	-	-	7	11	16	-
3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MTCC 96)	-	-	-	8	10	11	-
4	<i>Salmonella paratyphi A</i> (MTCC 735)	-	10	11	13	16	14	-
5	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (MTCC 432)	-	-	7	8	9	10	-
6	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (MTCC 433)	-	-	-	7	7	11	-
7	<i>Salmonella paratyphi B</i> (Clinical isolate)	-	-	-	-	8	12	-
8	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> (MTCC 98)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> (Clinical isolate)	-	-	-	-	8	-	15
10	<i>Candida albicans</i> (MTCC 183)	-	-	-	-	12	-	13

inhibited by the addition of the extract was found. MEOE exhibited the significant effect at quantities of 20 - 320 µg/ml inhibited the formation of lipid peroxides in a concentration dependent manner.

*In vitro* antimicrobial activity of methanol extracts could reveal the presence or absence of inhibition by measuring the zone diameters from different bacterial and fungal organisms. Disc diffusion methods are extensively used to evaluate the antibacterial activity of natural substances and plant extracts (Bartner *et al.*, 1994).

The antimicrobial activity of the diterpenoids and flavones is probably due to the membrane disruption by terpenes (Urzua *et al.*, 1998; Cowan, 1999) and their activity might be due to their ability to form complex with extracellular, soluble proteins and to complex with bacterial cell walls (Cowan, 1999) and disrupt microbial membranes (Tsuchiya *et al.*, 1996). The antifungal activity might be due to binding with the sterol of fungi and form a pore or channel, which leads to increase in permeation of cell membrane which in turn increase the leakage of variety of small molecules. Otherwise it may induce the oxidative damage in the fungi cell. The possible way of antimicrobial activity of plant extract may be by inhibiting the cell wall synthesis, metabolism, protein synthesis and DNA synthesis in microorganism (Goodman and Gillman, 2001). MEOE exhibited significant inhibition against the antibacterial and antifungal strains except Gram-negative organism, *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Plant extracts have great potential as antimicrobial compounds against microorganisms. Thus, they can be used in the treatment of infectious diseases caused by resistant microbes. From the present study, it is suggested that the methanol extract of *Oxystelma esculentum* has significant inhibition in lipid peroxidation and possesses good antimicrobial activity *in vitro*.

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