Antioxidant activity of *Syzygium cumini* leaf gall extracts

Ravi Shankara Birur Eshwarappa, Raman Shanthi Iyer, Sundara Rajan Subbaramaiah, Richard S Austin, Bhadrapura Lakkappa Dhananjaya

1 Department of Chemistry, School of Graduate Studies, Jain University, Bangalore, India
2 Research Unit in Vrukshayurveda, Center for Advanced Studies in Biosciences, Jain University, Bangalore, India
3 PG Department of Studies and Research in Biotechnology, Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta, Karnataka, India
4 Department of Life Science, SBMJC, Jain University, Bangalore, India
5 Department of Biochemistry, University of Mysore, Karnataka, India
6 Toxinology/Toxicology and Drug Discovery Unit, Center for Emerging Technologies (CET), Jain University, Ramanagara, India

Introduction

Free radicals are implicated in several metabolic diseases and the medicinal properties of plants have been explored for their potent antioxidant activities to counteract metabolic disorders. This research highlights the chemical composition and antioxidant potential of leaf gall extracts (aqueous and methanol) of *Syzygium cumini* (*S. cumini*), which have been extensively used in traditional medications to treat various metabolic diseases.

Methods: The antioxidant activities of leaf gall extracts were examined using diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH), nitric oxide scavenging, hydroxyl scavenging and ferric reducing power (FRAP) methods.

Results: In all the methods, the methanolic extract showed higher antioxidant potential than the standard ascorbic acid. The presence of phenolics, flavonoids, phytosterols, terpenoids, and reducing sugars was identified in both the extracts. When compared, the methanol extract had the highest total phenolic and flavonoid contents at 474±2.2 mg of GAE/g d.w and 668±1.4 mg of QUE/g d.w, respectively. The significant high antioxidant activity can be positively correlated to the high content of total polyphenols/flavonoids of the methanol extract.

Conclusion: The present study confirms the folklore use of *S. cumini* leaves gall extracts as a natural antioxidant and justifies its ethnomedical use. Further, the result of antioxidant properties encourages the use of *S. cumini* leaf gall extracts for medicinal health, functional food and nutraceuticals applications.

The World Health Organization in 2006 estimated that 4 billion people (i.e., 80% of the World's population) use herbal medicines in some aspects of primary healthcare and there is a growing tendency to “Go Natural”.

*S. cumini* Linn (family Myrtaceae), commonly known as “Jamun” is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. *S. cumini* has been valued in ayurveda and unani system of medication for possessing variety of therapeutic properties, which is widely used in folk medicine for the treatment of various diseases. It consists of gall-like excrescences formed by insects on the leaves, which have been explored for their medicinal health, functional food and nutraceuticals applications.

*Corresponding authors:* Bhadrapura Lakkappa Dhananjaya, Email: chandu_greeshma@rediffmail.com, Ravi Shankara Birur Eshwarappa, Email: beravish@gmail.com

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petioles and branches of the plant by *megatrioza vitensis* (Kirkaldy) (Homoptera). These galls are epiphylloous, hemispherical and greenish yellow in nature. *S. cumini* leaf galls, commonly known as “Karkatshringi” in Sanskrit, are extensively used in ayurveda and Indian traditional medicine. Karkatshringi is used in indigenous system of medicine (ayurveda, unani and siddha) as a remedy for cough, asthma, fever, respiratory and liver disorders. Karkatshringi also finds usage in the treatment of children’s ear infections, as a suppressor of haemorrhage from gums and used to suppress nosebleeding. Hakims consider galls useful in pulmonary infections, diarrhea and vomiting. The vast number of literature found in the database revealed that the various part of the *S. cumini* has been found to posses antimicrobial, hypoglycemic, anti-HIV, anti-inflammatory, and anti-diarrhea activity.

The galls are used in some of the ayurvedic formulations like ‘Chvyanprash avaleha’, ‘KumariAsava’, ‘KumariKalp’, which are prescribed for weakness as rejuvenating agent and tonic. The use of leaf galls as a rejuvenator may be attributed to the antioxidant property. The ethnomedical use of galls of *S. cumini* as rejuvenating agent suggests that it might poses antioxidant activities. Therefore, in the present study, the antioxidant potential and phytochemical analysis of leaf galls of *S. cumini* were determined to exemplify its further potential development and use as drug.

**Materials and methods**

**Materials**
Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and quercetin were obtained from Qualigens, Mumbai, India. Ascorbic acid, gallic acid, quercetin, L-ascorbic acid, potassium thiocyanate, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), 2-deoxyribose, thiobarbituric acid (TBA), sodium nitroprusside, 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), 2-deoxyribose, thiocyanate, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), flavonoids (Shinoda test), phenols (Ferric chloride test), steroids (Libermann Burchard test) etc. were conducted and the absorbance of the reaction mixtures was measured using spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Japan).

**Qualitative analysis**

**Determination of total phenolic content**
The total phenolics were determined in the *S. cumini* leaf gall extracts (methanol and aqueous) using Folin-Ciocalteau reagent method, employing gallic acid as standard. Briefly, 200 µl of both methanol and aqueous extracts (2 mg/ml) were made up to 3 ml with distilled water, then mixed thoroughly with 0.5 ml of Folin-Ciocalteau reagent. After mixing for 3 min, 2 ml of 20% (w/v) sodium carbonate was added and allowed to stand for a further 60 min in the dark. The absorbance of the reaction mixtures was measured at 560 nm, and the results were expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/g of dry weight.

**Determination of total flavonoid content**
Total flavonoid content of both crude extracts and essential oils was determined using the aluminium chloride colorimetric method as described by Chang *et al.* In brief, 50 µl of methanol and aqueous extracts (2 mg/ml) were made up to 1 ml with methanol, then mixed with 4 ml of distilled water and subsequently with 0.3 ml of 5% NaNO₂ solution. After 5 min of incubation, 0.3 ml of 10% AlCl₃ solution was added and then allowed to stand for 6 min, followed by adding 2 ml of 1 M NaOH solution to the mixture. Then water was added to the mixture to bring the final volume to 10 ml and the mixture was allowed to stand for 15 min. The absorbance was measured at 510 nm. Total flavonoid content was calculated as quercetin from a calibration curve. The calibration curve was prepared by preparing quercetin solutions at concentrations 12.5 to 100 mg ml⁻¹ in methanol. The result was expressed as mg quercetin equivalent (QUE)/g of dry weight.

**Evaluation of in vitro antioxidant and free radical scavenging potential of S. cumini leaf gall extract**
Antioxidant and free radical scavenging potential of *S. cumini* leaf gall extracts (methanol and aqueous) was evaluated by using DPPH, FRAP, nitric oxide and hydroxyl radical assays.

**Free radical scavenging activity [DPPH]**
Quantitative measurement of radical scavenging properties of *S. cumini* leaf gall extracts was carried out according to the method of Blois. Briefly, a 0.1 mM solution of 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH)
in methanol was prepared and 1 ml of this solution was added to 3 ml of both methanol and aqueous extracts at different concentrations (15-µg/ml). Ascorbic acid was used as a positive control. After incubation for 30 min in the dark, the discoloration was measured at 517 nm. Measurements were taken in triplicate. The capacity to scavenge the DPPH* radical was calculated and expressed as inhibition percentage using the following equation:

\[ I\% = \left( \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of test}}{\text{Absorbance of control}} \right) \times 100 \]

The IC50 values (concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% of free radicals) were calculated by the regression equation prepared from different concentrations of both methanol and aqueous extracts.

**Ferric reducing/antioxidant power activity (FRAP)**

Ferric reducing/antioxidant power (FRAP) was determined following the method reported by Zhao et al. S. cumini leaf gall extracts (methanol and aqueous) at various concentrations (15-µg/ml) were mixed with 2.5 ml of 200 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.6) and 2.5 ml of 1% potassium ferricyanide. Mixtures were incubated at 50 °C for 20 min, then 2.5 ml of 10% trichloroacetic acid was added and the tubes were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. Five milliliters of the upper layer of the solution was mixed with 5.0 ml distilled water and 1 ml of 0.1% ferric chloride. The absorbance of the reaction mixtures was measured at 700 nm. Ascorbic acid was taken as standard as mg ascorbic acid equivalent/g of dry weight.

**Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity**

Quantitative measurement of hydroxyl radical scavenging properties of S. cumini leaf gall extracts was carried out by measuring the competition between deoxyribose and the extract for hydroxyl radicals generated from the Fe³⁺-Ascorbate/EDTA/H₂O₂ system. S. cumini leaf gall extracts (methanol and aqueous) at various concentrations (15-µg/ml) were mixed with the reaction mixture containing 0.1 ml of 3.0 mM deoxyribose, 0.5 ml of FeCl₃ (0.1 mM), 0.5 ml of EDTA (0.1 mM), 0.5 ml of ascorbic acid (0.1 mM), 0.5 ml of H₂O₂ (1 mM) and 0.8 ml of phosphate buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4) and made up to final volume of 3.0 ml. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. A 1 ml portion of the incubated mixture was mixed with 1 ml of 10% trichloroacetic acid and 1.0 ml of 0.5% thiobarbituric acid to develop pink chromogen that is measured at 532 nm. The hydroxyl radical scavenging capacity was calculated and expressed as inhibition percentage of deoxyribose degradation using following equation:

\[ I\% = \left( \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of test}}{\text{Absorbance of control}} \right) \times 100 \]

The IC50 values (concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% of free radicals) were calculated by the regression equation prepared from different concentrations of both methanol and aqueous extracts.

**Nitric oxide radical assay**

Quantitative measurement of nitric oxide radical scavenging properties of S. cumini leaf gall extracts was carried out whereas at physiological pH, the nitric oxide generated from aqueous sodium nitroprusside solution, which interacts with oxygen to produce nitrite ions solution, is quantified by the Griess Illosvoy reaction. S. cumini leaf gall extracts (methanol and aqueous) at various concentrations (115-µg/ml) were mixed with 2 ml of sodium Nitroprusside (10 mM) in standard phosphate buffer saline (50 mM, pH 7.4) and incubated at room temperature for 3 h. After the incubation period, samples were diluted with 0.5 ml of Griess reagents. The absorbance of the color developed during diazotization of nitrite with sulphanilamide and its subsequent coupling with N-(1-Naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride was measured at 550 nm on spectrophotometer. Ascorbic acid was used as a standard. Nitric oxide radical scavenging capacity was calculated and expressed as inhibition percentage using the following equation:

\[ I\% = \left( \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of test}}{\text{Absorbance of control}} \right) \times 100 \]

The IC50 values (concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% of free radicals) were calculated by the regression equation prepared from different concentrations of both methanol and aqueous extracts.

**Statistical analysis**

The experiments were carried out in triplicate and results were given as the mean ± standard deviation. The data in all the experiments were analyzed (Microsoft Excel 2007) for statistical significance using Students t-test and differences were considered significant at p<0.05.

**Results and discussion**

All over the world, as antioxidant therapy is gaining importance in the treatment of several metabolic diseases (diabetes mellitus, arthritis, cancer, aging, liver disorder, etc.), several scientific developmental programs have started with an aim at investigating medicinal properties of plants for their potential antioxidant properties. In these lines, the antioxidant potential of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini is evaluated and its phytochemical constituents are determined. In the phytochemical screening, the qualitative presence of phenolics, flavonoids, phytosterols, terpenoids, and reducing sugars was identified in both the aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini. However, the alkaloids were found only in methanol and the saponins in aqueous extracts (Table 1). The antioxidant activities of plant/herb extracts are often explained by their total phenolic and flavonoid contents. The total amount of phenolic and flavonoid content of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini is presented in Table 2. The result indicates that in comparison with the aqueous extract, the methanol extract had the highest total phenolic and flavonoid contents at 474±2.2 mg of GAE/g d.w and 668±1.4 mg of QUE/g d.w, respectively. These results

Table 1. Phytochemical evaluation of S. cumini leaf gall extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phytochemical analysis</th>
<th>Methanolic extract of S. cumini</th>
<th>Aqueous extract of S. cumini</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phenolics and Tannins</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytosterols and Triterpenoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponins</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycosides</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed oils and fats</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(+) indicates presence; (-) indicate Absence

Table 2. Total phenolic and total flavonoid content of S. cumini leaf gall extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gall Extracts</th>
<th>Total phenolic (mg of GAE/g d.w)</th>
<th>Total flavonoids (mg of QUE/g d.w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqueous extract</td>
<td>447±1.5</td>
<td>431±1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanolic extract</td>
<td>474±2.2</td>
<td>668±1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each value is expressed as mean ± SD.

Table 3. IC50 Values of S. cumini gall extracts with standard ascorbic Acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. cumini Gall Extract</th>
<th>IC50 Values (µg/ml)</th>
<th>Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DPPH</td>
<td>Nitric oxide scavenging Assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqueous extract</td>
<td>24.77±08</td>
<td>121.1±04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanolic extract</td>
<td>9.97±02</td>
<td>40.20±02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascorbic Acid</td>
<td>12.93±03</td>
<td>40.17±06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each value is expressed as mean ± SD.
Syzygium cumini leaves gall extracts antioxidant activity


Fig. 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini. Ascorbic acid is included as positive control. Activity was measured and expressed as % inhibition. Each value is expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

Fig. 3. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini. Ascorbic acid is included as positive control. Activity was measured and expressed as % inhibition. Each value is expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

Fig. 4. Ferric reducing power of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini. Ascorbic acid is included as positive control. Activity is expressed as absorbance at 700 nm. Each value is expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

ml, respectively (Table 3). It was observed that the IC50 value of methanol extract was equivalent to that of standard ascorbic acid (IC50 = 40.17±06 µg/ml) (Table 3). Therefore, in the present study the methanol extract exhibited higher nitric oxide scavenging activity, when compared to the aqueous leaf gall extract of S. cumini, which can be related to the high phenolic constituents present (Table 2).

The highly reactive hydroxyl radicals can cause oxidative damage to DNA, lipids and proteins. The hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of leaf galls of S. cumini is as shown in Fig. 3. The inhibition percentage of aqueous and methanol extracts of S. cumini gall was found to be 45.77% and 56.55%, respectively at a concentration of 15µg/ml. The methanol extract exhibited higher DPPH scavenging activity, when compared to the standard and the aqueous leaf gall extracts of S. cumini. The IC50 values of aqueous and methanol extracts were found to be 19.68±02 µg/ml and 9.97±04 µg/ml, respectively (Table 3). The IC50 value of standard ascorbic acid was found to be 24.28 µg/ml, indicating that the methanol extract (9.97±04 µg/ml) processes potent hydroxyl radical scavenging activities which can be related to the high phenolic constituents present (Table 2).

The reducing capacity of compounds or extracts may serve as a significant indicator of its potential antioxidant activity. The presence of a reductant such as antioxidant substances in plant extracts causes the reduction of Fe³⁺ ferricyanide complex to the ferrous form, Fe²⁺. The reduction capabilities of aqueous and methanol extracts of leaf galls of S. cumini in comparison with standard ascorbic acid is as indicated in Fig. 4. In comparison with the aqueous extract, the methanol extract had better reducing power at a concentration of 125 µg/ml and possessed equal potential with the standard ascorbic acid used (Fig. 4). The ferric reducing power of leaf galls of S. cumini may be attributed to the high phenolic and flavonoid contents of the extracts (Table 2). The ability to reduce Fe³⁺ may be attributed to the hydrogen donation from phenolic compound, which is related to the presence of a reducing agent. In addition, the number and position of hydroxyl group of phenolic compounds also govern their antioxidant activity.

As exemplified earlier, the antioxidant activities of plant/herb extracts are often explained by their total phenolic and flavonoid contents. In this study, it was observed that there was a strong correlation between antioxidant activities with total phenolic and flavonoid contents in the leaf gall extracts of S. cumini. Syzygium species are reported to be very rich in tannins, flavonoids, essential oils, anthocyanins and other phenolic constituents. The results given in this investigation showed that the phenolic and flavonoid contents were higher in polar extracts (methanol) and subsequently the extract possessed higher antioxidant potential. Therefore, it seems clear that the presence of polar phenolics is fundamental for free radical-
scavenging activity. The activity of antioxidant has been assigned to various mechanisms such as prevention of chain initiation, binding of transition-metal ion catalysts, decomposition of peroxides, prevention of continued hydrogen abstraction, reductive capacity and radical scavenging. It is possible that the compounds present in the S. cumini gall extract bring about the antioxidant effect through various mechanisms. The observations confirm the folklore use of S. cumini leaves gall extracts as a natural antioxidant and justify the ethnomedicole approach in the search for novel bioactive compounds.

Conclusion

The results of this study confirm the folklore use of S. cumini leaves gall extracts as natural antioxidant and justify the ethnomedicole approach in the search for novel bioactive compounds. Further, it was observed that there was a strong correlation between higher antioxidant activities and high total phenolic and flavonoid contents in the methanol leaf gall extracts of S. cumini. Therefore, these findings support the view that the extracts obtained using a high polarity solvent (methanol) are considerably more effective radical scavengers. The results support the use of gall extracts as promising sources of potential antioxidants that may be effective as preventive agents in the pathogenesis of some metabolic diseases. Therefore, this study encourages the use of S. cumini leaves gall extracts for medicinal health, functional food and nutraceutical applications, due to their antioxidant properties. Future work would be interesting to know the chemical composition and better understand the mechanism of action of the antioxidants present in the extract for development as drug for therapeutic application.

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Ethical issues

There is none to be applied.

Conflict of interests

There is none to be declared.

References

Syzygium cumini leaves gall extracts antioxidant activity


