Quantification of methyl esters of fatty acids in the oil of *Physalis minima* by GC-MS

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**Objective:** To investigate quantification of methyl esters of fatty acids in the oil extracted from *Physalis minima* (*P. minima*) using gas chromatography-mass spectrometer.

**Methods:** Oil was extracted from the shade dried plant with *n*-hexane through Soxhlet extraction. Fatty acids that present in the oil were derivatized to fatty acid methyl esters and analysed through gas chromatography-mass spectrometer.

**Results:** A total of nine fatty acids were detected in quantifiable amount in the oil. Both the saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids were identified. Palmitic acid was found in the highest concentration as 46.83%. Linoleic acid (ω-6) and linolenic acid (ω-3) were obtained in appreciable amount as 16.98% and 14.80% respectively among the unsaturated fatty acids in the oil under study. From the literature review, it appeared that fatty acids were determined for the first time in the oil of *P. minima*.

**Conclusions:** Presence of these important fatty acids in high amount makes *P. minima* oil beneficial for health, which can be used in the preparation of phytopharmaceutical or pharmaceutical preparations. Moreover, the results of this study are useful for the phytopharmaceutical industries to establish their quality control profile.

**KEYWORDS**
*Physalis minima*, Fixed oil, Quality control, Fatty acids, FAMEs, GC-MS
It is a small, delicate, erect, annual and pubescent herb, about 1.5 m tall. Leaves are 9.7 cm long and 8.1 cm broad having a dark green dorsal surface and light green ventral surface. They are petiolate (4.1 cm long), ovate tocordate, pubescent, delicate, exstipulate, acuminate and have reticulate palmate venation and undulate margins. Flowers are pedicellate having 1.2 cm long pedicel, hermaphrodite, complete, solitary, small campanulate, 1.2 to 1.4 cm in diameter having a 5-toothed green calyx and yellow corolla with 1.1 to 1.3 cm long five petals. A berry fruit enclosed within the enlarged calyx. Fully matured fruit is prime yellow rose colour with a juice inside and it is a good source of vitamin C[25]. A number of medicinal uses have been attributed to P. minima like diuretic, purgative, analgesic, anthelmintic, febrifuge, vermifuge, abortifacient, etc. Various pharmacological activities including anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic, anti-bacterial, antifertility, analgesic, anti-malarial, anti-pyretic, etc. have been shown for this species[25-27].

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Chemicals and reagents

Sodium chloride (analytical grade), dichloromethane (analytical grade) and methanolic NaOH solution (0.5 mol/L) was obtained from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). While boron trifluoride solution (methanolic, 10%) was purchased from Fluka Chemie (Buchs, Switzerland). Normal hexane (HPLC grade) and methanol (HPLC grade) were purchased from Fischer Scientific (Leicestershire, UK). Helium gas (99.9999%) was obtained from Pak gas (United Arab Emirates). Standard mixture of FAMES[8] was procured from AccuStandard (Newhaven, Connecticut, USA). Water used for samples preparation was double distilled.

2.2. Collection of plant material

Aerial part of the P. minima was collected from Swat valley of Pakistan during the month of June and identified by a group of taxonomists of Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Laboratories Complex Peshawar, Pakistan. Voucher specimen (No. PLC-201) was deposited in the herbarium of the labs.

2.3. Standard preparation

A total of 10 mg FAMES mix (37 components) standard was dissolved in 10 mL dichloromethane. Working standard solutions in the concentration range 0.01 mg/mL to 1 mg/mL were prepared by diluting stock solution with dichloromethane. Standard solutions were preserved at appropriate temperature until use.

2.4. Sample preparation for GC

Shade dried plant materials were powdered and passed through a sieve of 2 mm mesh size. Fatty acids were extracted from 100 g powdered seeds with 250 mL n-hexane for 6 h through Soxhlet extraction. The solvent was recovered yielding a concentrated extract. FAMES were produced from free fatty acids present in seeds oil using BF₃-methanol as derivatizing reagent. Extraction and derivatization were performed according to the published procedures[7,8]. About 1.5 mL of methanolic solution of sodium hydroxide (0.5 mol/L) was added to the seed oil (equivalent to 25 mg fat) in a reaction tube. The tube was sealed and heated in boiling water bath for 5 min. A bout 2.5 mL of methanolic solution of boron trifluoride (10%) was added to the cooled hydrolyzed sample. The sealed solution was heated again in boiling water bath for 30 min and then cooled. About 5 mL saturated sodium chloride solution was added to the cooled esterified solution and the FAMES produced were extracted twice with 1 mL hexane. The hexane extract was filtered through 0.45 μm membrane filter and injected 1 μL into the GC column using auto injection system.

2.5. Chromatographic separation of FAMES

GC-MS (QP 2010 Plus, Tokyo, Japan) from Shimadzu was used. A capillary column (TRB-FFAP, Technokroma) of 30 m length, 0.35 mm internal diameter and 0.25 μm thickness, which treated with polyethylene glycol, was employed for separation of analytes and helium was used as the carrier gas. Ion source temperature (electron impact) and interface temperature were kept at 250 °C and 240 °C respectively. Pressure was maintained at 100 KPa, and solvent cut time used was 1.8 min. About 1 μL of the prepared standard and sample were injected into the GC column using auto injection system. Mode of injector was split with a 1:50 ratio and injections were made at 240 °C. The temperature gradient commenced at 84 °C and kept at this temperature for 4 min. The temperature was increased at 15 °C/min to 175 °C. The temperature was kept constant at 175 °C for 15 min and then rose to 220 °C at the speed of 2.5 °C/min and hold for 5 min. The temperature was maintained for 25 min. Single analysis completed in 68.07 min. MS scanning was in the range of 85 to 380 m/z. The system was controlled and the data which were acquired using the GC-MS solutions software provided by the supplier. Compounds were identified by comparing the mass spectra obtained with those of standard from the NIST library (NIST05).

3. Results

Table 1 shows the relative concentration of individual esterified fatty acids based on the external standard method in the P. minima oil. GC-MS chromatogram for the standard fatty acids mixture is shown in Figure 1. While the GC-MS chromatogram acquired from the quantification of fatty acids in seeds oil is shown in Figure 2. Saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids were detected and quantified. The saturated FAMES of capric acid, myristic acid, pentadecanoic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid and behenic acid were quantified. Palmitic acid was found in high amount as 46.83% among the saturated fatty acids. Linoleic acid (ω-6) and linolenic acid (ω-3) were obtained in appreciable quantities as 16.98% and 14.80% respectively.

| Fatty acids | Chemical formula | Acronym | Concentration (%) | SD | Relative SD | LOD (%) | LOQ (%) |
|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----|------------|---------|---------|
| Capric acid | C₁₀H₂₀O₂          | C₁₀:0   | 11.1             | 0.021 | 0.019 | 0.062 | 0.208 |
| Myristic acid | C₁₄H₂₄O₂          | C₁₄:0   | 6.03             | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.030 | 0.100 |
| Palmitic acid | C₁₆H₃₂O₂          | C₁₆:0   | 13.57            | 0.031 | 0.003 | 0.052 | 0.306 |
| Oleic acid | C₁₈H₃₄O₂          | C₁₈:1c  | 2.81             | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.046 | 0.153 |
| Linoleic acid (ω-6) | C₁₈H₃₄O₂ | C₁₈:2c  | 16.98            | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.030 | 0.100 |
| Linolenic acid (ω-3) | C₁₈H₃₄O₂ | C₁₈:3c  | 14.80            | 0.021 | 0.001 | 0.062 | 0.208 |
| Behenic acid | C₂₂H₄₄O₂          | C₂₂     | 1.87             | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.046 | 0.153 |

SD: Standard deviation; LOD: Limit of detection; LOQ: Limit of quantification. *: Average of three measurement results; **: SD values for the three measurement results.
measurement results. SD values among the three measurement results and their relative sp values were also tabulated in this study. LOD and LOQ were calculated using the Microsoft Office Excel 2003 program based on SD. Quantification of FAMEs was performed using three points calibration curve with R² value greater than 0.99 (R²>0.99) in each case individually. The instrument was calibrated using known quantities of the components in the standard mixture of fatty acids.

The study evaluated the fatty acids profile quantitatively in the *P. minima* oil for the first time. Palmitic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid were obtained in appreciable amounts. Oleic acid and linoleic acid, which are responsible for the reduction of low density lipoprotein cholesterol and increase of high density lipoprotein cholesterol,[8] have health benefits especially in heart patients. Presence of these important fatty acids in high amount makes *P. minima* oil beneficial for health, which can be used in the preparation of phytopharmaceutical or pharmaceutical preparations. Moreover, the results of this study are useful for the phytopharmaceutical industries to establish their quality control profile.

**Conflict of interest statement**

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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**Comments**

**Background**

*P. minima* is an important medicinal plant of the region and has various reported constituents. The oils and its components have an active role in the medicinal properties. So it is needed to be analyzed and identified.

**Research frontiers**

The present research work describes the fatty acids of the medicinal plant *P. minima*. The composition and quantity of the fatty acid in the oils of the plant has been analyzed for the first time.

**Related reports**

The physical and chemical profile of raw materials and finished products is the basis of quality control in pharmaceutical industry. The determination of fatty acids in oil is an important parameter in quality control.

**Innovations and breakthroughs**

The *P. minima* is an important medicinal plant. The authors have analyzed the oil of the plant, identified the fatty acids and determined the present quantitatively for the first time.

**Applications**

The work will have a fruitful application in herbal pharmaceutics and pharmaceutical industry.

**Peer review**

It is an important research. *P. minima* is an important medicinal plant. The oil of *P. minimus* is an important constituent which has been analyzed and quantified for the fatty acids for the first time.
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