Isolation and Characterization of Bioactive Terpenoids from the Leaves of Ceriops tagal Linn.

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Abstract

Plants have been used for medicine from time immemorial because they have fitted the immediate personal need and are easily accessible. These are inexpensive too. In the recent past there has been a tremendous increase in the use of plant based health products in developing as well as developed countries, resulting in an exponential growth of herbal products globally. Herbal medicines have a strong traditional or conceptual base and the potential to be useful as drugs in terms of safety and effectiveness leads for treating different diseases. There are not much chemical investigations on this plant.

Ceriops tagal Linn. is a mangrove plant. The leaves of the plant were air dried and dried leaves were used for the detailed chemical and biological investigation. The leaves were extracted with ethanol and the ethanol extract showed promising anti-diabetical activity (PTPase inhibitory activity). This prompted us to take up detailed chemical investigation on this plant. We have isolated 12 chemical molecules from the bioassay guided fraction for the location of biological activity. Four molecules [(Stearic acid (94.2%) Betulin (94.4%) (β-hydroxy betulinic acid 90.5%) and (ursolic acid 91.6%)] showed promising PTPase activity at 100 μg/ml.

Keywords: Ceriops tagal leaves; Antidiabetic activity; PTPase inhibitory activity

Introduction

Ceriops tagal Linn. Synonyms C. Candolena belongs to the family Rhizophoraceae. It is a mangrove plant with small, straight stemmed tree, upto 9 m. in height. Sometimes aerial, roots are also found along the coastal forests of peninsular India, in the Sunder bans of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Bark is white, fairly smooth, leaves are pale green 5-10 cm x 3-6 cm, oblong, glabrous, thick small flowers, white or pale green in clusters of 2-10 on the apex of new shoots, fruits dark brown, 1.5 -2.5 cm long adical exhibiting vivipary.

Two species, C. deccandra and C. tagal, are widely distributed along the sea coasts of Africa, South Asia, and South Pacific islands [1]. These plants are used as a folk remedy e.g., against sores [2]. The plant possesses astringent properties, the decoction of the bark is used to stop hemorrhage and is applied to malignant ulcers [3] Shoots are used as a substitute for quinine in Africa [4]. The boiled fruits are eaten in Andaman [5].

A literature survey of this plant revealed that leaves of both the plants are rich source of tannins, fatty acids, triglycerides, organic acids, sterols and pentacyclic triterpenoids [6]. C. tagal has been previously investigated chemically by Chinese workers [6]. We have also selected this plant material for detailed chemical investigation.

In the present communication we have isolated and characterized 12 chemical compounds from the leaves of this plant and anti-diabetical activity was evaluated of these compounds.

Experimental

Collection of the plant material

Leaves of Ceriops tagal were collected from intertidal regions of South Andaman of India. Preliminary identification of the plant was made by the Botany Division of our Institute. A voucher specimen (No. 410) has been kept in the Herbarium of the Botany Department, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
Extraction and isolation of compounds

Air dried leaves (1.0 Kg.) were powdered and pulverized with 95% ethanol (5 x 5.0 lit) at room temperature. The combined extracts were filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure in rotatory evaporator below 500°C to dryness. The ethanol extract (yield 3% of the plant material) was fractioned into n-hexane (yield 0.491% w/w), chloroform (yield 0.423% w/w g). The repeated chromatography of the hexane and chloroform and fractions followed by purification by various chromatographic afforded 12 pure compounds (Figure 1).

Results and Discussion

The ethanol extract of the plant was fractionated in to 4 fractions. The hexane and chloroform fractions were chemically analyzed. Twelve compounds were isolated and characterized.

Characterization of compound-1

It was obtained as oily viscous liquid which crystallized in methanol-chloroform to give colorless crystalline solid; mp 62-640°C. Its IR spectrum displayed absorption at 3311 cm⁻¹, 1706 cm⁻¹ was assignable to the COOH grouping. In the EIMS it displayed a molecular ion peak at m/z 256 [M+] corresponding to the molecular formula C₁₆H₁₆O₂. On the basis of these spectral analyses the structure of compound-1 was identified as palmitic acid. Its identity was finally confirmed by Co-TLC with authentic sample and comparison of spectral data with those in literature [7].

Characterization of compound-2

It was obtained as an oily viscous liquid which was crystallized out in methanol-chloroform to give white crystalline solid; mp 660°C. It showed IR absorption bands at 1705 cm⁻¹ (carbonyl) and 3330 cm⁻¹ (hydroxyl). Its mass spectra displayed molecular ion peak at m/z 284 analyzed for C₁₈H₃₀O₂. These fragments suggested it was long chain hydrocarbon having carboxylic grouping. The ¹H NMR exhibited signals at δ 2.25 (2H, t), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.23 (28H, m) and 0.87 (3H, t J=5.8 Hz). On the basis of these spectral data compound-2 was characterized as Stearic acid. Its structure was finally confirmed by comparison of Co-TLC and reported data for authentic sample [8].

Characterization of compound-3

It was obtained as colorless granules, crystallized in acetone-chloroform mixture, mp 48-50°C and gave positive Libermann-Burchard test for triterpenoid. Analysis of IR spectrum suggested the presence of a terminal double bond (3050, 1630 888 cm⁻¹) and an ester group (1735 cm⁻¹). The EIMS spectrum displayed a molecular ion peak at m/z 665 [M+H]+ corresponding to the molecular formula C₆₈H₆₀O₂. On the basis of spectral analysis and Co-TLC with authentic samples. These analysis suggested structure of compound-3 as lupeol-3-palmitate. Finally its structure was confirmed by comparison of its data with those reported in literature [9].

Characterization of compound-4

Compound-4 was obtained as white amorphous powder, which gave positive Libermann-Burchard test for triterpenes. The EIMS of compound displayed molecular ion peak at 614 [M]+ corresponding to molecular formula C₃₂H₅₀O₄. On the basis of spectral and chemical studies compound-4 was identified as p-acetyl coumaryl ester of lupeol, which is first time isolated and identified from nature although non acetylated analogue was previously isolated from Australian acacia [10].

Characterization of compound-5

It was obtained as colorless needles from methanol, mp 1360°C and gave a positive Libermann-Burchard test for steroid. Its IR spectrum showed absorption band at 3400 cm⁻¹ (OH) and 1664 cm⁻¹ (C=C). Its EIMS exhibited a molecular ion peak at m/z 414 [M]+ corresponding to the molecular formula C₂₉H₄₀O. On the basis of above evidences compound-5 was identified as a β-sitosterol. Finally its identity was confirmed by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in literature [11] and also comparison by Co-TLC with authentic sample.

Characterization of compound-6

It was obtained as an amorphous powder and was crystallized in methanol-chloroform mixture, mp 2100°C, [α]D +270 (c, 2.0 CHCl₃) and gave positive color in the Libermann-Burchard reaction for triterpenoid, its IR spectrum showed characteristic peaks at 3400 cm⁻¹ (OH) and 1640 cm⁻¹ (C=C). Its EIMS showed a molecular ion peak at m/z 426 corresponding to the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₂O. On the basis of the chemical and spectral studies Compound-6 was identified as lupeol. Finally its identity was confirmed by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in literature [12] and Co-TLC with authentic sample.
Characterization of compound-7

Compound-7 was obtained as amorphous powder and crystallized with chloroform-methanol mixture, m.p. 280-2840°C. It showed positive coloration for Libermann-Burchard test for terpenoids. The IR spectrum of the compound exhibited characteristic absorption bands at 3435 (OH), 1642 (C=C) and 1690 cm⁻¹ (C=O) indicating the presence of hydroxyl, double bond and carbonyl grouping in the molecule. The EIMS of the compound displayed a molecular ion peak at m/z 456 [M]+, corresponding to the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₂O₃. On the basis of the spectral analysis of the compound and by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in literature [13] compound-7 was identified as 3α-hydroxy-lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid.

Characterization of compound-8

Compound-8 was obtained as white crystalline powder with chloroform-methanol, m.p. 236-2380°C. It exhibited positive coloration for Libermann-Burchard test for terpenoids. The IR spectrum of the compound exhibited characteristic absorption bands at 3400 (OH), 3080, 1648 cm⁻¹ (C=C) and 895 cm⁻¹ indicating the presence of hydroxyl group and double bond in the molecule. The EIMS of the compound displayed a molecular ion peak at δ 442[M]+ corresponding to molecular formula C₃₀H₄₅O₃. On the basis of the chemical and spectral analyses, compound-8 was identified as betulin (3β-hydroxy-lup-20(29)-en-28-ol). Finally its identity was confirmed by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in literature for betulin [13]. Its EIMS spectrum showed absorbance at 3462 cm⁻¹, 1647 cm⁻¹ indicated for the presence of hydroxyl, carbonyl group and double bond in the molecule. The EIMS showed a molecular ion peak at m/z 456 [M]+. On the basis of the spectral data Compound-11 was identified as oleanolic acid.

Characterization of compound-CT-9

It was obtained as fine needles in methanol, m.p. 274-2760°C and gave positive Libermann-Burchard test for terpenes. The IR spectrum of the compound of the compound showed the absorption band for hydroxyl group (3434 cm⁻¹), an acid carboxyl (1668 cm⁻¹) and terminal double bond (3090, 1642 and 883 cm⁻¹). The EIMS spectrum showed peak at m/z 456 [M]+ corresponding to molecular formula C₃₀H₄₂O₃. The spectral data suggested that the compound to be a pentacyclic triterpene with lupane skeleton containing one carboxylic and one hydroxyl functionality. Finally it was identified as 3β-hydroxy-lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid by comparison of above data with those of reported in literature [15].

Characterization of compound-10

It was obtained as a colorless powder and crystallized in chloroform-methanol mixture, m.p. 2870°C and gave a positive coloration in the Libermann-Burchard test for terpenoids. Its IR spectrum showed characteristic absorption bands at 3436 cm⁻¹ (OH), 1705 cm⁻¹ (OH) and 1650 cm⁻¹ (C=O). Its EIMS indicated the presence of a molecular ion peak at m/z 456 corresponding to the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₂O₃. On the basis of the spectral and chemical studies Compound-10 was identified as ursolic acid. Its identity was initially established by Co-TLC with an authentic sample and comparison of its spectral data with those reported in literature [16].

Characterization of compound-11

It was obtained as colorless needles, m.p. 293-2950°C and gave positive Libermann-Burchard test for terpenoids. The IR spectrum showed absorbance at 3462 cm⁻¹, 1691 cm⁻¹ and 1647 cm⁻¹ indicated for the presence of hydroxyl, carbonyl group and double bond in the molecule. The EIMS showed a molecular ion peak at m/z 456 [M]+. On the basis of the spectral data Compound-11 was identified as oleanolic acid. Finally the structure was confirmed by Co-TLC with authentic sample and comparison of its physicochemical data with those reported in literature [17].

| Code No. | mp (0C) | Molecular formula | Characterized as [reference] |
|----------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Compd.-1 | 62-64   | C₂₉H₄₂O₂         | Palmitic acid [7]            |
| Compd.-2 | 66      | C₂₉H₄₂O₂         | Stearic acid [8]             |
| * Compd.-3 | 48-50 | C₂₉H₄₂O₂         | Luppeol-3-palmitate [9]      |
| ** Compd.-4 |        | C₂₉H₄₂O₂         | p-acetyl coumaryl ester of lupene [10] |
| Compd.-5 | 136     | C₂₉H₄₂O   | β-Sitosterol [11]            |
| * Compd.-6 | 211    | C₂₉H₄₂O   | Lupeol [12]                  |
| Compd.-7 | 280-284 | C₂₉H₄₂O₃      | 3-epi-betulinic acid [13]    |
| * Compd.-8 | 236-238 | C₂₉H₄₂O₂      | Betulin [14]                 |
| * Compd.-9 | 274-276 | C₂₉H₄₂O₂      | 3β-hydroxy betulinic acid [15] |
| * Compd.-10 | 287   | C₂₉H₄₂O₂      | Ursolic acid [16]            |
| * Compd.-11 | 294   | C₂₉H₄₂O₂      | Oleanolic acid [17]          |

Table 1 Chemical constituents of *Ceriops tagal* (leaves). * First time isolated from this plant. ** New compound.
enzyme protein. The reaction was stopped after 30 minutes of incubation at 37°C by the addition of 500 µl of 0.1 N NaOH and the absorbance was determined at 410 nm. A molar extinction coefficient of $1.78 \times 10^4$ M$^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$ was utilized to calculate the concentration of the p-nitrophenolate ion produced in the reaction mixture. PTPase activity was expressed as n mol. of p-nitrophenol formed/min/mg protein (Figure 2).

**Effect on PTPase activity**

Table 2 presents percent inhibition of the ethanol extract, hexane fraction, chloroform fraction and 12 compounds isolated on PTPase activity. The hexane fraction showed an inhibition of around 50.4% on PTPase activity. Further 12 compounds were isolated from the hexane fraction, and out of them 10 compounds showed more than 80% inhibition against PTPase enzyme activity at 100 µg/ml concentration (Table2).

**Table 2** In-vitro effect of the crude extract, fractions and pure compounds of *C. tagal* leaves on PTPase activity.

| S. No. | Compound code | Concentration (µg/ml) | % PTPase Inhibition |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | Crude extract | 100                   | 21.5                |
| 2      | Hexane fraction | 100             | 50.4                |
| 3      | Chloroform fraction | 100      | 35.8                |
| 4      | n-butanol fraction | 100             | 26.5                |
| 5      | Compound-1     | 100                   | 62.5                |
| 6      | Compound-2     | 100                   | 94.2                |
| 7      | Compound-3     | 100                   | 84.6                |
| 8      | Compound-4     | 100                   | 81.7                |
| 9      | Compound-5     | 100                   | 82.7                |
| 10     | Compound-6     | 100                   | 63.2                |
| 11     | Compound-7     | 100                   | 86.6                |
| 12     | Compound-8     | 100                   | 94.4                |
| 13     | Compound-9     | 100                   | 90.5                |
| 14     | Compound-10    | 100                   | 91.8                |
| 15     | Compound-11    | 100                   | 79.6                |
| 16     | Compound-12    | 100                   | 73.5                |

**Results**

In the present study we reports the bioassay guided isolation and characterization of 12 compounds from the leaves of the *Ceriops tagal*. All these 12 compounds reported were isolated from the active hexane-chloroform fractions of the leaves as Palmic acid, Stearic acid, Lupeol-3-palmitate, p-acetyl coumaryl ester of lupeol, β-Sitosterol, Lupeol, 3-epi-betulinic acid, Betulin, 3β-hydroxy betulinic acid, Ursolic acid,
Oleanolic acid, β-Sitosterol-β-D-glucoside. Out of these 12 compounds isolated, Lupeol-3-palmitate, Lupeol, 3-epi-betulinic acid, Betulin, 3β-hydroxy betulinic acid, Ursolic acid, Oleanolic acid, β-Sitosterol-β-D-glucoside have been isolated for the first time from this plant and p-acetyl coumaryl ester of lupeol was characterized as new compound and was reported for the first time from this plant. The structures were established by physicochemical techniques.

Conclusion

Out of these 12 compounds the activity was localized in four most active compounds showing results at 100 μg/ml inhibition of PTPase activity, Stearic acid (94.2%), Betulin (94.4%), (β-hydroxy betulinic acid 90.5%) and (ursolic acid 91.6%). From the present study we came to the conclusion that the some synthetic analogs of these active molecules are required to enhance the bioactivity and antidiabetic drug may be developed.

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