

추출 용매에 따른 नेपाल 약용 식물의 항산화 활성
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Antioxidant Activities by Extract Solvents of Nepal Medicinal Plants

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Objectives

The objectives of present study was conducted to measure antioxidant activities by extract solvents of 8 medicinal plants collected from Nepal.

Materials and Methods

◦ Plant materials and sample preparation

The herbal plants of 8 species were collected from Nepal in 2004. Seeds, leaves, flowers or barks were extracted with distilled water at room temperature and 100°C condition and methanol at 50°C using shaking water bath for 12 hours, respectively. The solvent soluble parts were dried by rotary vacuum evaporator. Each residues were re-solublized in methanol for DPPH assay.

◦ Antioxidant activity

Antioxidant activities of the extracts were measured by scavenging the DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) free radical in process guided by its discoloration. Each sample stock solutions (0.75 mg/ml) were diluted to final concentrations of 300 µg/ml, 100 µg/ml and 33 µg/ml, in methanol. 150µl of 150µm DPPH methanol solution was added to 100µl of sample solutions of each different concentrations, and allowed to react at room temperature. After 30 min the absorbance values were measured at 518nm using microplate reader. IC₅₀ value was calculated by the percentage antioxidant activity(AA) using the following formula : Inhibition concentration (%) = (1-D/C) × 100.

IC₅₀ = (0.5-b)/a (µg/ml ; concentration need to inhibit activity of free radical below 50%)

* D : absorbance of sample stock solution, C : absorbance of blank control

* a(slope) and b(intercept) were calculated by equation made step by step concentration(µg/ml; X) and inhibition concentration(%; Y) of sample stock solution.

Results and Discussion

◦ Extraction of eight medicinal plants with 50°C methanol solvent showed higher antioxidant activities than that of extracted distilled water.

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◦ *Nelumbo nucifera* shown the highest antioxidant activities of 197.05 µg/ml, 97.72

$\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in extracting with distilled water at room temperature and 100°C condition, respectively. Especially, *Gymnema sylvestre* and *Nelumbo nucifera* shown the highest antioxidant activities of $55.99 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and $83.91 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ with methanol at 50°C .

Table 1. List of medicinal plants used in this experiment.

Scientific name	Common name	Local Name	Part used
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bitter Gourd	Ban Karela	Seed
<i>Leucas cephalotes</i>	Spiderwort	Dron pushpi	Flower
<i>Rhododendron anthopogan D. Don</i>	Rhododendron	Guras bokra	Bark
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Gurmar	Guyumar patta	Leaves
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Lotus	Kamal Gatta	Seed
<i>Cymbopogon Citratus</i>	Lemongrass	Lemongrass	Leaves
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb</i>	bodhi-druma	Nepali pipla	Flower
<i>Artimisia indica Willd</i>	Wormseed	Titay pati	Leaves

Table 2. Antioxidant activities by extract solvents of 8 medicinal plants.

Scientific name	Antioxidant activities (IC_{50} ; $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)		
	distilled water (room temp.)	distilled water (100°C)	methanol(50°C)
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	538.10 \pm 34.66	491.54 \pm 15.37	341.86 \pm 8.33
<i>Leucas cephalotes</i>	581.97 \pm 14.08	467.71 \pm 4.49	523.47 \pm 1.64
<i>Rhododendron anthopogan D. Don</i>	478.46 \pm 33.97	405.16 \pm 8.66	343.69 \pm 6.22
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	1017.88 \pm 34.09	902.02 \pm 31.09	55.99 \pm 2.64
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	197.05 \pm 6.87	97.72 \pm 3.50	83.91 \pm 1.45
<i>Cymbopogon Citratus</i>	1351.55 \pm 37.06	716.63 \pm 21.98	341.16 \pm 3.80
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb</i>	403.46 \pm 9.00	257.59 \pm 14.21	133.23 \pm 7.60
<i>Artimisia indica Willd</i>	420.03 \pm 1.82	653.64 \pm 22.61	403.68 \pm 10.02
Ascorbic acid	5.76 \pm 0.17		

Ascorbic acid : standard substance for antioxidant assay.