## 实

## Univerildade de Miele



## Symposium on Medicinal Chemistry of University of Minho

8 May 2015<br>SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT<br>Campus de Gualtar

## $2^{\text {nd }}$ SympMedChem-UMinho

P46
Antioxidant activity of Agaricus bisporus L. hexane and ethanol extracts obtained by Soxhlet and ultrasound-assisted extraction: the importance of the presence of ergosterol

Abilia Moreno ${ }^{a}$, Sandrina A. Heleno ${ }^{\text {a.b }}$, Lillian Barros ${ }^{a}$, Maria Filomena Barreiro ${ }^{\text {b }}$, Isabel C.F.R. Ferreira ${ }^{a_{1,}}$<br>${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mountain Research Centre (CIMO), ESA, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal.<br>${ }^{b}$ Laboratory of Separation and Reaction Engineering (LSRE), Associate Laboratory LSRE/LCM, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal.<br>*barreiro@ipb.pt; fferreira@ipb.pt

Mushrooms are well known for their richness in bioactive molecules such as antioxidants. Phenolic compounds, in particular phenolic acids, have been the most widely studied molecules regarding these effects [1]. Nevertheless, other molecules present in mushrooms, such as ergosterol, can also display bioactive properties [2]. Although being this high-value molecule more associated with hypocholesterolemic, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effects [2], it is also relevant to screen other bioactivities, such as antioxidant activity, either of the pure molecule or of mycosterois' rich extracts containing it. Agaricus bisporus L. is the most consumed mushroom worldwide, being ergosterol the most abundant mycosterol in its sterol fraction (represents almost 90\%) [3]. Herein, A. bisporus ethanol and hexane extracts were prepared by Soxhlet and ultrasound-assisted extraction (amplitude: 75\%;sonication time: 15 min ), and further evaluated for their antioxidant activity. The in vitro assays used were: i) 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH) assay, to evaluate the scavenging activity; and ii) ferricyanide Prussian blue assay, to evaluate the reducing power. The obtained extracts were characterized in terms of ergosterol content by HPLC-UV. The antioxidant activity of pure ergosterol was also assessed. The extracts obtained by Soxhlet showed higher antioxidant activity than the ones obtained by ultrassonication, which is in agreement with the higher levels of ergosterol found in the first extracts ( 677 and $186 \mathrm{mg} / 100 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dw}$ for ethanol and hexane extracts, respectively). Ethanol extracts revealed higher antioxidant activity than the hexane extracts, which is also in agreement with the higher ergosterol content found in both samples ( 677 and $672 \mathrm{mg} / 100 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dw}$ for Soxhlet and ultrassonication extracts, respectively). The pure ergosterol also showed antioxidant activity (e.g., DPPH EC ${ }_{50}$ value $=0.46 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ). Overall, the ethanol extract obtained by Soxhlet gave the highest DPPH scavenging activity ( ${E C C_{50}=2.2 ~}_{2}$ $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) and reducing power ( $\mathrm{EC}_{50}=0.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ), while the hexane extract obtained by ultrassonication revealed the lowest DPPH scavenging activity ( $E_{50}=16.7 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) and reducing power ( $E C_{50}=2.2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ).
Acknowledgments: FCT (Portugal) for financial support to CIMO (PEst-OE/AGUI0690/2014) and L. Barros research contract, FCT/MEC and FEDER under Frogramme PT2020 for financial support to LSRE (Project UID/EQU/50020/2013) and QREN, ON2 and FEDER (Projects NORTE-07-0124-FEDER-000014 and NORTE-07-0162-FEDER-000050).

## References:

[1] Ferreira, I.C.F.R., Barros, L., Abreu, R.M.V. Cur. Med. Chem., 2009, 16, 1543-1560.
[2] Barreira, J.C.M., Oliveira, M.B.P.P., Ferreira, I.C.F.R. Food Anal. Method., 2014, 7, 217-223.
[3] Barreira, J.C.M., Ferreira, I.C.F.R. First Edition. Edited by Gupta, V.K., Tuohy, M.G., O'Donovan, A., Lohani, M., John \& Wiley \& Sons, Lda., 2015, 16, 395-431.

