



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF
SELECTED ARTOCARPUS SPP**

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**CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF
SELECTED *ARTOCARPUS* SPP**

By

NAJIHAH BINTI MOHD. HASHIM

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in
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Chairman: Professor Mawardi Rahmani, PhD

Faculty: Science

Thirty three extracts of stem barks of eleven *Artocarpus* species from Moraceae family were preliminary screened *in vitro* for their biological activities. Four potential plants, *Artocarpus kemando*, *A. melinoxylus*, *A. obtusus* and *A. rigidus* had been selected based on the preliminary bioassay screenings results for further phytochemical and biological studies. The species were subjected for detail isolation work which involves extraction and isolation of compounds by using several chromatographic techniques. The structural elucidations of the isolated compounds were carried out using spectroscopic methods such as UV, IR, NMR, MS and also by comparison with the literature data. These techniques have led to the isolation and identification of several compounds of different classes, the flavonoid derivatives, a coumarin, a dipeptide and a sterol. The crude extracts and some of the isolated compounds were screened for cytotoxic, antioxidant, antimicrobial and tyrosinase inhibitory activity using MTT (Microculture Tetrazolium



Salt), DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl), disc diffusion and dopachrome methods, respectively. The cell lines used in the cytotoxic assay were human promyelocytic leukemia (HL60), human chronic myeloid leukemia (K562), human hepatocarcinoma (HepG2), human colon cancer (HT29), human cervical cancer (HeLa), human estrogen receptor (ER+) positive breast cancer (MCF7), human estrogen receptor (ER-) negative (MDA-MB 231), peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and human non-tumorigenic breast cell line (MCF10A). The antimicrobial activity was tested against several selected pathogenic microbes, *Bacillus subtilis* (clinically isolated strain), *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6633, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (ATCC 33591), *Micrococcus luteus* ATCC 10240, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (JCM 2412), *Salmonella typhimurium* S865B (IMR culture), *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538, *Aspergillus niger* ATCC 16404, *Candida albicans* ATCC 1023 and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* S617 (IMR culture).

Detail study on *A. obtusus* has led to the isolation of three new flavonoid derivatives, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), dihydroartoindonesianin C (**113**) and pyranocycloartobiloxanthone B (**114**), and a sterol, β -sitosterol (**115**). Phytochemical work of *A. rigidus* yielded pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), artoindonesianin C (**34**) and β -sitosterol (**115**). However, the isolation work on *A. melinoxylus* has also afforded a similar compound as previously isolated from the first two plants, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) and a known xanthone, cycloartobiloxanthone (**24**). Similar work on *A. kemando* has yielded four interesting compounds, cycloartobiloxanthone (**24**), dihydroartoindonesianin C (**113**), 6, 7- dimethoxycoumarin



(**116**) and aurantiamide benzoate (**117**). The coumarin and the dipeptide are new isolated compounds from the *Artocarpus* species.

Only three compounds, namely, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), dihydroartoinonesianin C (**113**) and pyranocycloartobiloxanthone B (**114**) were subjected to bioassay screenings due to inadequate amount of isolated compounds. The compounds exhibited various interesting activities towards the assays. However, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) is the most potential bioactive compound towards the cytotoxic, DPPH free radical scavenging, tyrosinase inhibitory and a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity compared to the other two compounds. The study on antiproliferative activity using ELISA BrdU assay against HL60 and MCF7 cell lines, showed that pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) was able to impair the DNA synthesis and cell proliferation. The cytotoxic effect of pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) on the HL60 and MCF7 cell lines was studied based on the morphological manner for over 72 hours. The microscopic observations, including inverted microscopy of live cultures and fluorescent microscopy of acridine orange-propidium iodide stained cultures, showed that both necrotic and apoptotic death occurred in pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) treated cell populations at IC₅₀ concentrations.



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**KANDUNGAN KIMIA DAN AKTIVITI BIOLOGI DARIPADA
SPESIES *ARTOCARPUS* YANG TERPILIH**

Oleh

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Tiga puluh tiga ekstrak kulit pokok daripada sebelas spesies *Artocarpus* dari famili Moraceae telah menjalani penyaringan awal secara *in vitro* untuk aktiviti-aktiviti biologi mereka. Empat pokok yang berpotensi iaitu *Artocarpus kemando*, *A. melinoxylus*, *A. obtusus* and *A. rigidus* telah dipilih berdasarkan keputusan penyaringan awal bioassay untuk kajian fitokimia dan biologi yang lebih lanjut. Spesies tersebut digunakan untuk kajian pemencilan yang lebih mendalam yang melibatkan pengekstrakan dan pemencilan sebatian dengan menggunakan beberapa teknik kromatografi. Pengenalpastian struktur sebatian-sebatian ini telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah-kaedah spektroskopi seperti UV, IR, NMR, MS dan juga perbandingan dengan data literature. Teknik-teknik ini telah membawa kepada pemencilan dan pengenalpastian beberapa sebatian daripada spesies-spesies tersebut seperti terbitan-terbitan flavanoid, kumarin, dipeptida dan sterol.

Ekstrak-ekstrak mentah dan sebahagian sebatian-sebatian yang telah dipencilkan telah diuji aktiviti sitotoksik, antioksidan, antimikrob dan aktiviti penghambatan tirosinase dengan menggunakan kaedah MTT (garam Mikrokultur Tetrazolium), DPPH (1,1-difenil-2-pikrilhidrazil), peresapan cakera dan kaedah dopakrom. Sel-sel yang digunakan untuk ujikaji sitotoksik adalah sel leukemia promeilotik manusia (HL60), leukemia meiloid manusia (K562), hepatokarsinoma manusia (HepG2), kanser usus manusia (HT29), kanser servik manusia (HeLa), kanser payudara reseptor positif estrogen (ER+) manusia (MCF7), kanser payudara reseptor negatif estrogen (ER-) manusia (MDA-MB 231), sel mononuclear darah periferi (PBMC) dan sel payudara bukan tumor manusia (MCF10A). Aktiviti antimikrob telah diuji ke atas beberapa mikrob patogenik yang telah dipilih seperti *Bacillus subtilis* (strain yang dipencilkan secara klinikal), *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6633, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *Staphylococcus aureus* resistan Methicillin (MRSA) (ATCC 33591), *Micrococcus luteus* ATCC 10240, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (JCM 2412), *Salmonella typhimurium* S865B (IMR culture), *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538, *Aspergillus niger* ATCC 16404, *Candida albicans* ATCC 1023 dan *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* S617 (kultur IMR).

Kajian terperinci ke atas *A. obtusus* telah membawa kepada pemencilan tiga terbitan baru flavonoid, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), dihydroartoindonesianin C (**113**) dan pyranocycloartobiloxanthone B (**114**), serta sterol, β -sitosterol (**115**). Kajian fitokimia ke atas *A. rigidus* telah menghasilkan tiga sebatian, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), artoindonesianin C (**34**) and β -sitosterol (**115**). Namun begitu, pemencilan ke atas *A. melinoxylus* telah memberikan sebatian yang mirip

dengan sebatian yang telah dipencilkan terdahulu daripada dua pokok yang pertama, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) dan xanthone yang telah dikenali iaitu cycloartobiloxanthone (**24**). Kajian yang serupa ke atas *A. kemando* telah menghasilkan empat sebatian yang menarik iaitu cycloartobiloxanthone (**24**), dihydroartoindonesianin C (**113**), 6, 7- dimethoxycoumarin (**116**) dan aurantiamide benzoate (**117**). Koumarin dan dipeptida adalah merupakan sebatian yang baru dipencilkan dari spesies *Artocarpus*.

Hanya tiga sebatian iaitu pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**), dihydroartoindonesianin C (**113**) telah menjalani penyaringan awal bioassay, ini disebabkan sebatian yang lain mempunyai amaun yang pemencilan yang sangat sedikit. Namun begitu, pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) telah menunjukkan sebatian bioaktif yang sangat berpotensi terhadap ujian sitotoksik, penangkapan radikal bebas DPPH, penghambatan tirosinase dan aktiviti antimikrobial yang meluas berbanding dengan dua sebatian yang lain. Kajian ke atas aktiviti antiproliferatif dengan menggunakan ujian ELISA BrdU ke atas sel HL60 dan MCF7 menunjukkan pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) telah mampu mengganggu sintesis DNA dan proliferasi sel. Kesan sitotoksik pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) terhadap sel HL60 dan MCF7 telah dikaji berdasarkan morfologi untuk selama 72 jam. Pemerhatian secara mikroskopik termasuklah menggunakan mikroskop terbalikkan ke atas kultur hidup dan mikroskop floresen ke atas kultur yang diwarnakan dengan akridin oren-propidium iodide, menunjukkan kematian apoptosis dan nekrosis telah berlaku di dalam populasi yang telah dirawat dengan pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (**112**) pada kepekatan IC₅₀.



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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 4th April 2011 to conduct the final examination of Najihah binti Mohd. Hashim on her thesis entitled “Chemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Selected *Artocarpus* Spp” in accordance with Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institutions.

NAJIHAH BINTI MOHD.HASHIM

Date: 4th April 2011



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
APPROVAL	ix
DECLARATION	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxii
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	1
Objectives of Study	8
II LITERATURE REVIEW	
Moraceae family	9
General Information	9
The Genus <i>Artocarpus</i> J.R. Foster & J.G. Forster	10
General Information and Medicinal Uses	10
<i>Artocarpus obtusus</i> Jarret	11
<i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> Blume	11
<i>Artocarpus kemando</i> Miq.	14
<i>Artocarpus melinoxylus</i> Gagnep	14
<i>Artocarpus anisophyllus</i> Miq.	14
Naturally occurring compounds isolated from	
<i>Artocarpus</i> species	15
Flavonoids and its derivatives	15
Stilbenes and 2-arylbenzofuran	21
Biosynthesis	35
Previous reports on biologically active components of	
<i>Artocarpus</i> species	38
Cancer	40
Cell death	
Terminology and Overview	47
Cell Death Detection in Mammalian Cell Culture	
Cell viability, cytotoxicity, cell proliferation and cell	
morphology	51
Free radicals	55



Antioxidants	56
Antimicrobials	60
Tyrosinase inhibitory	62
III METHODOLOGY	
General Experimental Methods	64
Plant Materials and Extraction	64
Chromatography	65
Instruments	67
Preparation of crude extracts from eleven <i>Artocarpus</i> species for preliminary biological screening	68
Extraction and isolation of chemical constituents	68
Chemical constituents from <i>Artocarpus obtusus</i> Jarret.	68
Fractionation of the pet-ether extract	69
Fractionation of the chloroform extract	70
Fractionation of the methanol extract	72
Chemical constituents from <i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> Blume.	75
Fractionation of the chloroform extract	76
Fractionation of the methanol extract	77
Chemical constituents from <i>Artocarpus melinoxylus</i> Gagnep.	79
Fractionation of the chloroform extract	79
Fractionation of the methanol extract	81
Chemical constituents from <i>Artocarpus kemando</i> Miq.	82
Fractionation of the chloroform extract	82
Bioassay and Chemical Assay Procedures	86
Cell lines	86
Reviving cells	86
Cryopreservation	87
Maintenance of cell culture	88
Suspension cell culture	88
Anchorage-dependent cell culture	88
Isolation of Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC)	88
Cytotoxicity analysis by the MTT assay	89
Proliferation assay	90
Cell proliferation ELISA BrdU (5-bromo-2'-deoxy-uridine) assay (colorometric)	90
Morphological analysis	91
Acridine orange (AO) and propodium iodide (PI) staining	91
DPPH free radical scavenging activity	92
Tyrosinase inhibitory assay	93
Antimicrobial assay	94
Microorganisms	94
Disc diffusion assay	94



IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	
	Chemical Constituents	96
	Pyranocycloartobiloxanthone A (112)	98
	Dihydroartoindonesianin C (113)	111
	Pyranocycloartobiloxanthone B (114)	122
	Artoindonesianin C (34)	133
	Cycloartobiloxanthone (24)	144
	6, 7 – Dimethoxycoumarin (116)	155
	Aurantiamide benzoate (117)	164
	β -Sitosterol (115)	177
	Bioactivity of Various <i>Artocarpus</i> species	182
	Biological activity of crude extracts	182
	Cytotoxicity	182
	Antioxidant (free radical scavenging activity)	187
	Antimicrobial activity	190
	Tyrosinase inhibitory activity	193
	Biological activity of isolated compounds	196
	Cytotoxicity	197
	Proliferative profiles of cells using BrdU assay	202
	Cellular examination	206
	Free radical scavenging and tyrosinase inhibitory activity	213
	Antimicrobial activity	217
V	CONCLUSIONS	222
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	226
	APPENDICES	235
	Appendix A	235
	Cytotoxic activity of crude extracts by using MTT assay	235
	Cytotoxic activity of isolated compounds by using MTT assay	241
	Appendix B	247
	Antioxidant activity of crude extracts by using DPPH assay	247
	Antioxidant activity of isolated compounds by using DPPH assay	251
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	252
	LIST OF PULICATIONS	253

