

# Antiulcer, wound healing and hepatoprotective activities of the seaweeds *Gracilaria crassa*, *Turbinaria ornata* and *Laurencia papillosa* from the southeast coast of India

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Seaweeds have bioactive compounds of interest in the pharmaceutical industry. In India, seaweeds are used exclusively for phycocolloids production and have not yet received consideration as a dietary supplement. So, it has become imperative to explore the biomedical potential of seaweeds and promote their utilization as a functional food. The seaweeds *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracillaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa*, collected from the Tuticorin coast of the Southeast coast of India and selected based on preliminary screening, were extracted with acetone and evaluated for antiulcer, wound healing and hepatoprotective activities. *L. papillosa* showed the highest level of gastric protection activity (81%) at 200 mg/kg, comparable to the standard drug ranitidine (90%). *G. crassa* followed with 76%. *G. crassa* and *L. papillosa*, showed marked wound-healing activity. *G. crassa* at 200 mg/kg, showed a marked effect on the serum marker enzymes indicating prominent hepatoprotective activity. The noteworthy wound-healing and hepato-protective properties of *G. crassa* besides anti-ulcer activity next to *L. papillosa* were indicative of its potential for further consideration.

**Uniterms:** Seaweed/biomedical potential. Seaweed/antiulcer activity. Seaweed/wound-healing. Seaweed/hepatoprotective activity. *Gracilaria crassa*/biomedical potential. *Turbinaria ornata*/biomedical potential. *Laurencia papillosa*/biomedical potential.

Algas marinhas possuem compostos bioativos de interesse para a indústria farmacêutica. Na Índia, as algas marinhas são usadas exclusivamente para a produção de ficocolóides e ainda não receberam a consideração como um suplemento dietético. Assim, tornou-se imperativo explorar o potencial biomédico de algas e promover a sua utilização como alimento funcional. As algas marinhas *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracillaria crassa* e *Laurencia papillosa*, coletadas de Tuticorin, na costa sudeste da Índia, e selecionadas com base em triagem preliminar, foram extraídas com acetona e avaliadas quanto à atividade antiúlcera, de cicatrização de feridas e de hepatoproteção. *L. papillosa* mostrou o mais alto nível da atividade de proteção gástrica (81%) na dose de 200 mg/kg, comparável ao fármaco padrão, ranitidina (90%). *G. crassa* mostrou atividade de 76%. *G. crassa* e *L. papillosa* mostrou atividade marcante na cicatrização de feridas. *G. Crassa*, a 200 mg/kg, mostrou efeito alto sobre o marcador sérico das enzimas, indicando atividade hepatoprotetora proeminente. A notável cura de feridas e as propriedades hepatoprotetoras de *G. Crassa*, além da atividade antiúlcera, próxima da *L. Papillosa*, foram indicativos do seu potencial para uma análise mais aprofundada.

**Unitermos:** Algas marinhas/potencial biomédico. Algas marinhas/atividade antiúlcera. Algas marinhas/cicatrização de feridas. Algas marinhas/atividade hepatoprotetora. *Gracilaria crassa*/potencial biomédico. *Turbinaria ornata*/potencial biomédico. *Laurencia papillosa*/potencial biomédico.

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## INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, plants and terrestrial microorganisms have been the focus of the search for new drug leads. The chemical novelty associated with such natural products offer great scope, as scientists are on the lookout for novel drug leads to combat the increasing incidence of infectious diseases and the development of resistance to existing pharmaceuticals. In this context, marine organisms such as bacteria, fungi, algae, sponges, soft corals, tunicates, molluscs and bryozoans have been shown to be the potential sources of novel and biologically active natural compounds with numerous pharmacological potentialities (Faulkner, 2000). Among them, the seaweeds, that produce a wide range of secondary metabolites with broad-spectrum bioactivity, have immense biomedical potential (reviewed by Smit, 2004; El Gamal, 2010) and has been used in folk medicine for a variety of remedial purposes such as in eczema, gallstone, gout, scrofula, cooling agent for fever, menstrual trouble, renal problems, scabies (Hoppe, 1979).

A wide range of antibiotic, anti-HIV, anticoagulant, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory (Dang *et al.*, 2008), antineoplastic, wound healing, antiulcer (Nagaoka *et al.*, 2000), hepatoprotective (Mosaad *et al.*, 2006) and antitumor activities for seaweed derived compounds have been reported (Lincoln *et al.*, 1991). Seaweeds also assumed greater significance as they are rich sources of various types of antioxidant compounds (Kuda *et al.*, 2005). The lower prevalence of breast and prostate cancer in Japan and China has been linked directly to seaweeds that are consumed in appreciable quantities in these countries than in North America and Europe (Pisani *et al.*, 2002).

The distinctive seaweed resources of the Gulf of Mannar, Southeast coast of India are mainly used in the production of phycocolloids. The biomedical and nutritional potential of the seaweeds has not received much attention. So, the seaweeds *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracillaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa*, selected based on preliminary screening (data not shown), were evaluated for pharmacological activities such as antiulcer, wound healing and hepatoprotective activities.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Extraction of seaweed

The seaweeds *Turbinaria ornata* W.R. Taylor, 1964 (Phaeophyta: Phaeophyceae: Fucales: Sargassaceae), *Gracillaria crassa* Harvey ex J. Agardh 1876 (Rhodophyta: Florideophyceae: Gracilariales:

Gracilariaceae) and *Laurencia papillosa* (C. Agardh) Greville 1830 (Rhodophyta: Florideophyceae: Ceramiales: Rhodomelaceae), collected fresh from the Tuticorin coast (Lat. 8° 45' N' long. 78° 10' E) off the Southeast coast of India, were washed thoroughly to remove the adherents and air dried in the shade for 24 h. About 100 gms of each seaweed was macerated and extracted with 250 mL of acetone. Acetone was used based on the preliminary screening activity profile (data not shown). The extracts were cold steeped overnight at -18 °C filtered with Whatman No.1 filter paper, evaporated, concentrated (Becerro *et al.*, 1994; Riguera, 1997) and used in pharmacological screening. The yield of extraction was 2.95 g, 6.34 g and 4.68 g for *T. ornata*, *G. crassa* and *L. papillosa* respectively. The dosage of these extracts was chosen at random based on preliminary screening (data not shown).

### Experimental animals

Healthy adult Wistar albino rats of both sexes, weighing 100 to 200 g, were used in the experiment. The animals were acclimatized to laboratory conditions of temperature, humidity (60±5%), 12 h light-dark cycles and fed with standard pellet diet and water *ad libitum* and the principles of laboratory animal care were followed. The animals were fasted for 16 h, and were provided with water alone before the commencement of experiments. The experiments were carried out in the Department of Pharmacology, S.B. College of Pharmacy, Sivakasi and the necessary permission for the experiments was obtained from institutional ethics committee (Approval No. IAEC/CPCSEA/SBCP/2006-2007/06).

### Antiulcer activity

In the antiulcer assay (Shay *et al.*, 1945; Suzuki *et al.*, 1976), the albino rats were divided into eight groups of four individuals each. The Group I received normal saline and served as negative control. Group II received 50 mg/kg p.o. of ranitidine as standard drug. Group III and IV received a *Turbinaria ornata* extract, Group V and Group VI were given *Gracillaria crassa* extract and Group VII and VIII were treated with *Laurencia papillosa* extract, dissolved in normal saline, at a dosage of 100 and 200 mg/kg p.o. All the animals received test extracts daily for three days and on the fourth day, a midline incision was made under anesthesia with ether and the stomach was exposed for pylorus ligation (Shay *et al.*, 1945). The abdominal opening was closed by suture and the rat was not allowed to sleep.

The animals were deprived of water during the post-operative period and were sacrificed after 4 h. The stomach was carefully dissected out and gastric juice was collected and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes. The total volume of gastric juice, its pH, free and total acidity of gastric secretion, sodium and potassium ion concentration in gastric juice were estimated. The free and total acidities of the supernatant were calculated by titration with 0.1 N NaOH (Kulkarni, 1999). The stomach was incised along the greater curvature and pinned on a soft wooden board for evaluation of the ulcerated area and the ulcer index in the glandular stomach region was measured as Normal colored stomach-0, Red colouration-0.5, Spot ulcers-1, Haemorrhagic streaks-1.5, Surface ulcer-2, Deep ulcer-3, Perforation-4 and the mean ulcer score for each animal were expressed as ulcer index (Ganguli, Bhatnagar, 1973).

The percentage of ulcer inhibition was calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Control mean ulcer index} - \text{Test mean ulcer index}}{\text{Control mean ulcer index}} \times 100$$

### Wound healing activity

Eight groups of Wistar albino rats, with four animals in each group, were anesthetized with ether and the animals were depilated on the back. One excision wound was inflicted by cutting away a 500 mm<sup>2</sup> full thickness of skin from the depilated area. Then, this wound was undressed to the open environment. A commercial simple ointment [Hittboss 50 g (wool fat: 2.5 g, hard paraffin: 2.5 g, cetostearyl alcohol: 2.5 g, white soft paraffin: 42.5 g)] was formulated with 100 and 200 mg/kg of the seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* extracts. Seaweed extracts were prepared with 5% w/w ointment. Group I, the control, received a simple ointment base and the Group II was treated with standard povidone iodine ointment (5% w/w).

The test ointment of *Turbinaria ornata* was applied to Group III and IV animals and Group V and VI were treated with *Gracilaria crassa* ointment and Group VII and VIII with *Laurencia papillosa* based ointment. All the wounds in rats were traced using graph paper on the day of wounding. Then the standard drug and test ointments were applied daily till the wound was completely healed. The progressive changes in wound area were monitored planimetrically by tracing the wound margin on graph paper every alternate day, which gave an indication of the rate of wound healing activity. The number of days required for healing of the wound was determined (Chatterjee, Chakaravorty, 1993).

### Hepatoprotective activity

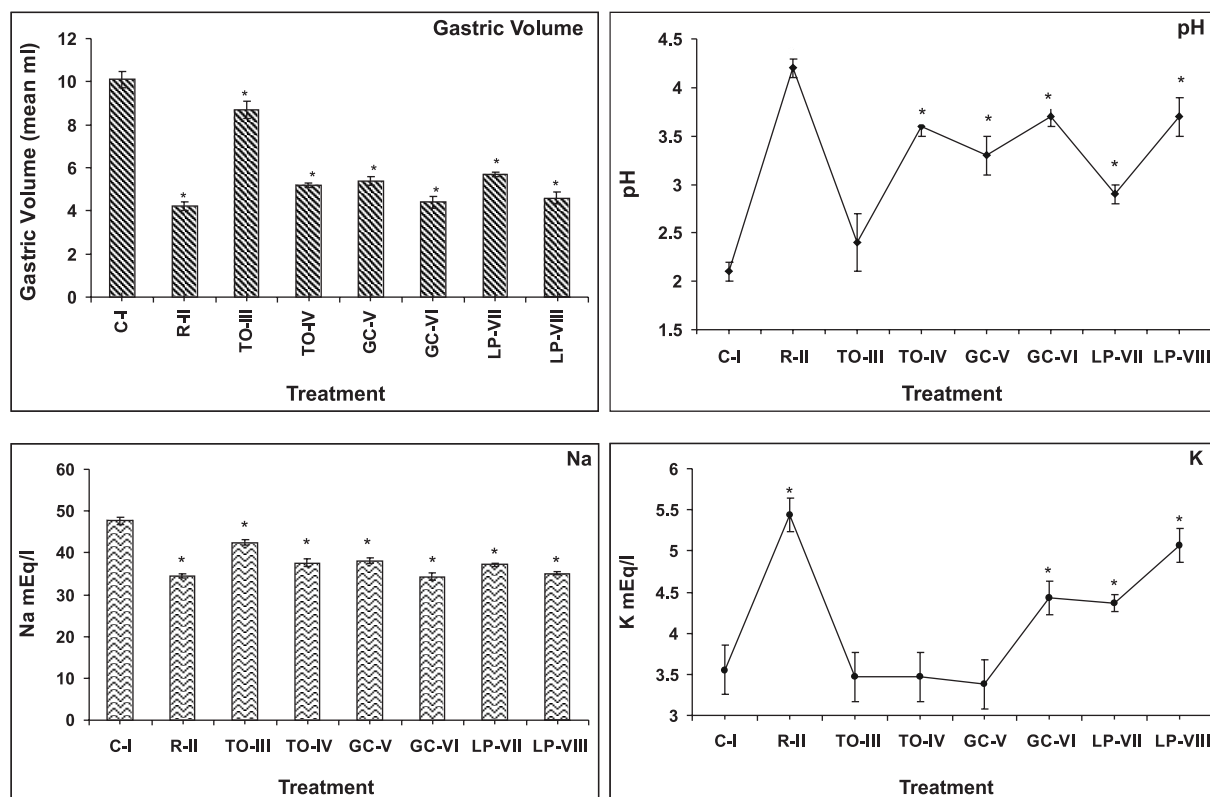
Thirty six albino rats were randomly divided into nine groups consisting of four animals each. The Group I, which served as non-intoxicated control, was treated with normal saline. Liver damage was induced in other groups of animals by orally treating with rifampicin (1000 mg/kg). The Group II served as intoxicated control and received no test extracts. The Group III received standard drug silymarin at 100 mg/kg and Groups IV and V received a *Turbinaria ornata* extract at 100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o. The Groups VI and VII animals were treated with *Gracilaria crassa* extracts and Groups VIII and Group IX animals *Laurencia papillosa* extract at a dose level of 100 and 200 mg/kg p.o respectively. All the test seaweed extracts, dissolved in normal saline, and silymarin were administered four times with 12 h intervals. After 48 h of Rifampicin administration, blood was collected from all the groups of animals by puncturing retro orbital plexus after anesthetizing with chloroform. The blood samples were allowed to clot for 45 minutes at room temperature and the serum was separated by centrifugation at 2500 rpm at 37 °C for 10 min for the assessment of biochemical parameters of serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT) and alkaline phosphatase, direct and indirect and total bilirubin (Kurma, Mishra, 1997).

### Statistical analysis

The values were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD of four replicates for each experiment. Student's t-test indicated the significance of the experimental results compared to control and P<0.05 was considered as significant.

### RESULTS

When compared to the Group I negative control, almost all the three extracts showed antiulcer activity (Figure 1 and Table I). The acetone extract of *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* significantly reduced the total volume of gastric juice, free and total acidity of gastric secretion and Na<sup>+</sup> content of gastric juice at 200 mg/kg concentration. The increase in pH level and K<sup>+</sup> content indicated the good antiulcer activity against gastric pyloric ulcers in rats. The percentage of antiulcer activity of seaweed *L. papillosa* and *G. crassa* at 200 mg/kg were comparable to the performance of the standard drug Ranitidine. When compared to control, the activity of both the extracts was significant (P<0.05), except that of K value of *G. crassa* at 100 mg/kg. Though *T. ornata*



**FIGURE 1** - Antiulcer activity of acetone extract of seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* against pylorus ligation induced gastric ulcer: Gastric Volume, pH, Na and K (Values: mean±SD of four replicates; \*P<0.05 compared to control; C-Control; R-Ranitidine; TO-*Turbinaria ornata*; GC-*Gracilaria crassa*; LP-*Laurencia papillosa*; I-VIII - Animal Groups; R-II-50 mg/kg; TO-III, GC-V & LP-VII -100 mg/kg; TO-IV, GC-VI & LP-VIII-200 mg/kg).

**TABLE I** - Antiulcer activity of acetone extract of seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* against pylorus ligation induced gastric ulcer: Acidity, Ulcer score and % of Ulcer inhibition

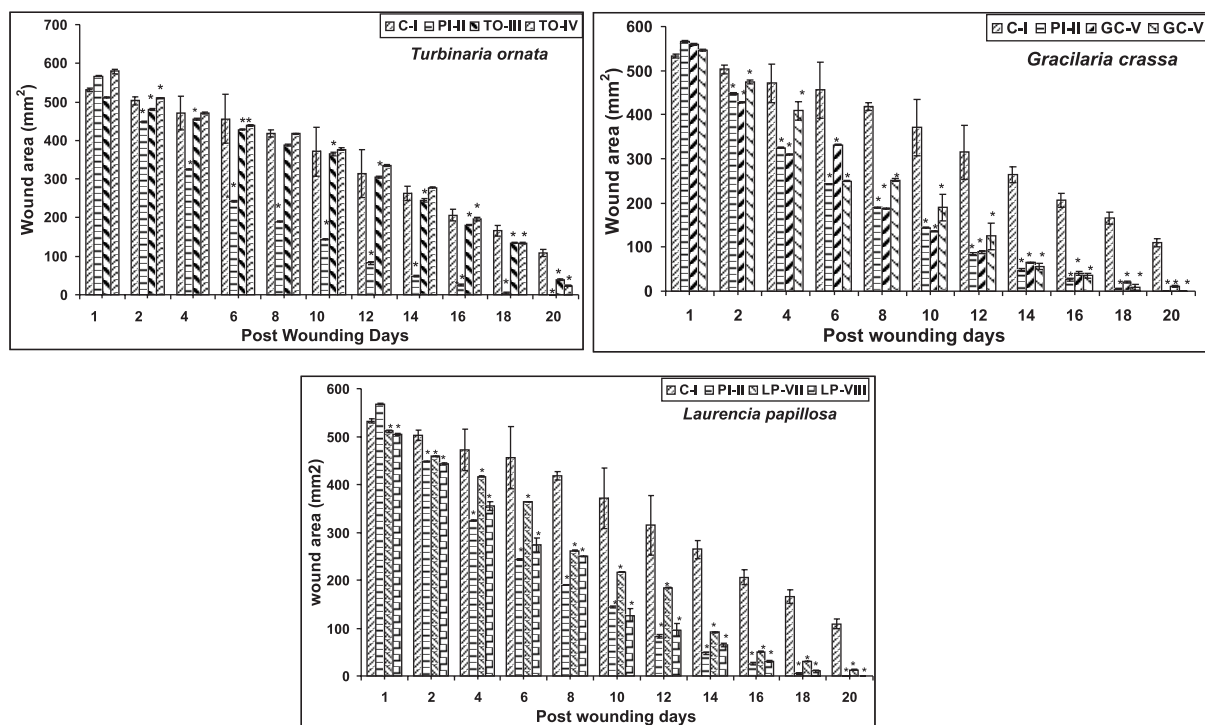
Treatment	Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Free acidity mEq/L	Total acidity mEq/L	Ulcer score	% of ulcer inhibition
Control	I	-	19.22±0.6	47.42±2.7	2.57±0.3	-
Ranitidine	II	50	7.67±0.4*	22.24±1.0*	0.25±0.3*	90.27
<i>Turbinaria ornata</i>	III	100	17.78±0.4*	41.92±0.5*	1.75±0.3*	31.91
	IV	200	13.82±0.7*	36.59±0.5*	1.12±0.3*	56.42
<i>Gracilaria crassa</i>	V	100	14.41±0.5*	36.41±0.8*	1.25±0.3*	51.36
	VI	200	8.39±0.8*	23.12±1.3*	0.62±0.3*	75.88
<i>Laurencia papillosa</i>	VII	100	11.57±0.4*	25.15±1.1*	0.75±0.3*	70.82
	VIII	200	7.11±0.1*	20.70±0.4*	0.5±0.3*	80.55

(values: mean±SD of four replicates) (\*P<0.05 compared to control)

showed good activity, it was low when compared to the other two seaweeds. The results indicated the highest level of gastric protection activity by *L. papillosa* extract at all concentrations.

*G. crassa* and *L. papillosa*, showed marked wound-healing activity when compared to that of the reference standard and a control group of albino

rats (Figure 2). The wound healing activity of the *G. crassa* extract at the concentration of 200 mg/kg (249±0.8 mm<sup>2</sup>) was comparable with that of standard ointment (243±1.7 mm<sup>2</sup>) on the 6th day of the experiment. The reduction in wound area was significant in rats treated with *G. crassa* (9±6.3 mm<sup>2</sup>) and *L. papillosa* (10±2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>) at the concentration of 200 mg/kg when



**FIGURE 2** - Wound healing activity of seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* acetone extracts. (Values: mean $\pm$ SD of four replicates; \*P<0.05 compared to control; C-Control; PI-Povidone Iodine ointment (5% w/w); TO-*Turbinaria ornata*; GC-*Gracilaria crassa*; LP-*Laurencia papillosa*; I-VIII - animal groups; TO-III, GC-V, LP-VII-100 mg/kg; TO-IV, GC-VI, LP-VIII-200 mg/kg).

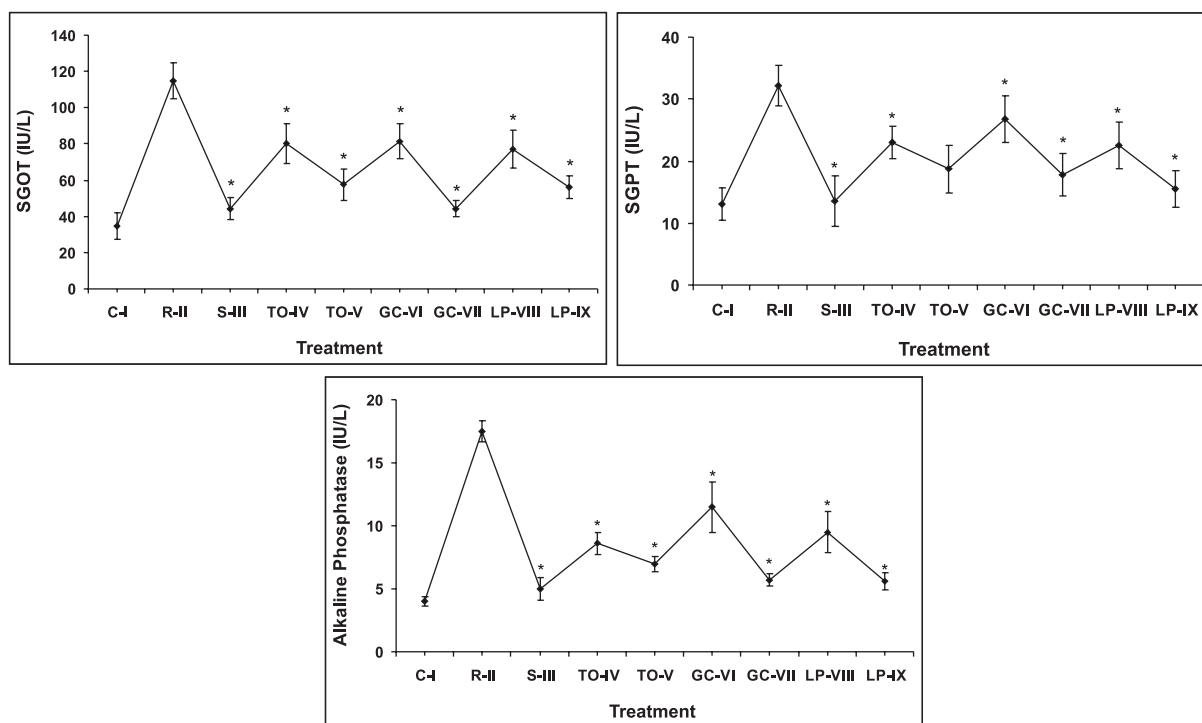
compared to the positive control group of animals ( $5\pm 1.6$  mm<sup>2</sup>) on the 18<sup>th</sup> day and on the 20<sup>th</sup> day, the two extracts at the same concentration showed complete healing in comparison with standard drug. The *T. ornata* extract exhibited lowest reduction in the wound area at both concentrations when compared to standard drug on the 20<sup>th</sup> day. The activities of all extracts were significant (P<0.05) when compared to control.

In the hepatoprotective activity assay, there was a significant increase in serum GOT, GPT, ALP and bilirubin levels in toxicated Group II than the normal control Group I (Figure 3 and Table II) and the seaweed extracts showed reduction in their elevated levels.

*G. crassa* showed a marked effect on the serum marker enzymes at 200 mg/kg dose when compared to that of standard drug, indicating the prominent hepatoprotective activity. The SGPT level was prominently reduced by all extract concentrations than that by standard drug (Group III). The *L. papillosa* (200 mg/kg) reduced the level of bilirubin equal to that of the standard drug and *T. ornata* showed equivalent activity to that of the standard drug in the reduction of direct bilirubin. The activities of the extracts were dose dependent and significant (P<0.05) when compared to negative control Rifampicin.

## DISCUSSION

*G. crassa* possesses alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins and cardiac glycosides (Jeyaseelan *et al.*, 2012). The higher percentage of antiulcer activity observed in *L. papillosa* and *G. crassa* against gastric and pyloric ulcers in rats could be due to the terpenoid compounds (Kuniyoshi *et al.*, 2005) as terpenoid compounds are effective antiulcer agents because they protect the mucosa from the acid effects by selectively inhibiting prostaglandin PGF<sub>2</sub> (Aguwa, Okunji, 1986). The report that *Gracilaria* spp. has been used in the treatment of stomach disorders (Trono, 1999) and the usefulness of carrageenan in ulcer therapy (De Almeida *et al.*, 2011), substantiated the antiulcer activity of *G. crassa* in the present study. Also, the sulfated algal polysaccharides (Silva *et al.*, 2011) in the seaweeds may provide an effective protection against gastric damage. The fats play a buffering role in reducing and neutralizing the gastric juice and the reported presence of fatty acids in antiulcer compounds isolated from *G. verrucosa* (Sakagami *et al.*, 1992) substantiated the anti-ulcer activity in *G. crassa*. And, the presence of polyunsaturated fatty acids in *Gracilaria* species (Vasanthi *et al.*, 2012), the precursors of prostaglandins, which increase the mucosal resistance,



**FIGURE 3** - Hepatoprotective activity of seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* acetone extracts: SGOT, SGPT and alkaline phosphatase. (Values: mean±SD of four replicates; \*P<0.05 compared to Rifampicin group; C-Control; R-Rifampicin-1000 mg/kg; S-Silymarin-100 mg/kg; TO-*Turbinaria ornata*; GC-*Gracilaria crassa*; LP-*Laurencia papillosa*; I-IX-Group of animals; TO-IV, GC-VI, LP-VIII - 100 mg/kg; TO-V, GC-VII, LP-IX-200 mg/kg).

**TABLE II** - Hepatoprotective activity of seaweed *Turbinaria ornata*, *Gracilaria crassa* and *Laurencia papillosa* acetone extracts

Treatment	Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Bilirubin Direct (mg/dL)	Bilirubin Indirect (mg/dL)	Bilirubin (mg/dL)
Control	I	--	0.5±0.1	1±0.3	1.6±0.3
Rifampicin	II	1000	1.8±0.3	3.7±0.6	5.6±0.9
Silymarin	III	100	0.6±0.2*	0.9±0.1*	2.0±0.3*
<i>Turbinaria ornata</i>	IV	100	1.1±0.2*	1.9±0.2*	4.0±0.8*
	V	200	0.5±0.2*	1.3±0.3*	2.3±0.4*
<i>Gracilaria crassa</i>	VI	100	1.6±0.2	2.0±0.2*	3.9±0.7*
	VII	200	0.8±0.1*	1.3±0.2*	2.1±0.3*
<i>Laurencia papillosa</i>	VIII	100	1.0±0.3*	1.9±0.2*	3.0±0.4*
	IX	200	0.6±0.2*	1.1±0.3*	1.7±0.3*

(values: mean±SD of four replicates) (\*P<0.05 compared to rifampicin group)

might be the responsible factor for anti-ulcer activity of *G. crassa*.

The oxygen-derived free radicals play an important role in the pathogenesis of the injury to various tissues, including the digestive system (Boonchum *et al.*, 2012). The species of the genus *Gracilaria* contain abundant amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, minerals, polyphenolic compounds and carbohydrates (Marinho-Soriano, Bourret,

2005; Yangthong *et al.*, 2009; De Almeida *et al.*, 2011) which might play a role in the defense against oxidative tissue damage caused by ulceration in the stomach. The report on the health promoting properties of the genus *Gracilaria* seaweed extracts especially antioxidative properties (Ganesan *et al.*, 2008; Yangthong *et al.*, 2009; Vijayavel, Marinez, 2010; Souza *et al.*, 2011) substantiated the observation in *G. crassa*. The fact that *Gracilaria*

species possess anti-inflammatory compounds (Dang *et al.*, 2008; Coura *et al.*, 2011) adds value to antiulcer and wound healing activities in *G. crassa*.

Brown algae possesses polysaccharides fucoidan, laminaran, cellulose, alginates and mannitol and algal fucans, galactans and alginates have been shown to possess anticoagulant, anticancer and hypocholesterolemic activities (Lordan *et al.*, 2011). Fucoidans are reported to have an effect on the inflammatory and immune systems (Pomin, Mourao, 2008) and laminarin has been identified as a modulator of intestinal metabolism through its effects on mucus composition, intestinal pH and short chain fatty acid production (Deville *et al.*, 2007). The activity in *T. ornata* corresponds to the presence of polysaccharides with anti-ulcer activity (Shibata *et al.*, 2003) and high phenolic levels with antioxidant and antibacterial activities (Zubia *et al.*, 2008). The present study coincided with the report of Boonchum *et al.* (2012) that aqueous extract of *T. conoides* reduced gastric ulceration in the range of 50.98 - 99.85% at 500 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> dosage. Comparatively, in the present study, the observed activity at 200 mg/kg dosage was higher (56%). The activity in *T. ornata* was further substantiated by the free radical scavenging property and anti-inflammatory potential (Ananthi *et al.*, 2011). The cytoprotective nature of aqueous extract of the brown algae against gastric mucosal erosions has been substantiated with a near normal value of proteins (Balaji, Raghavendran *et al.*, 2004). Also, the presence of halogenated and non halogenated terpenoids (Suzuki, Kurosawa, 1979) in the seaweeds could be attributed to their wound healing capacity. It could be deduced that a combination of factors mentioned above might be responsible for the antiulcer and wound healing activities of the three algae.

When the liver cells get damaged as a result of introduction of infectious agents or chemicals, the serum levels of GPT and GOT tend to increase significantly (Recknagel, 1967) as observed in the present study. Similarly, elevations of creatinine and bilirubin have been reported in the acetaminophen induced hepato-toxicity (Ellenhorn *et al.*, 1997). The prominent activity in *G. crassa* at 200 mg/kg dosage was substantiated by similar elevated levels of total bilirubin, SGOT, SGPT, LDH and ALP in aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> intoxicated rats and restoration to normal level in the rats treated with aqueous extract (250 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight) of marine algae *G. corticata* (Manoharan *et al.*, 2008). The hepatoprotective activity reported in *G. edulis* against liver injury induced by D-Galactosamine/endotoxin in rats (Sathivel *et al.*, 2003) holds good for the present observation.

The reported chemoprotective effect of *L. obtusa* and *Caulerpa prolifera* extracts, collected from the Egyptian

coast of the Red Sea, against AFB<sub>1</sub>-initiated liver change in rats (Mosaad *et al.*, 2006) substantiated the observed higher activity in *L. papillosa*. The hepatoprotective nature of the brown seaweeds *Sargassum polycystem* and that of *Ecklonia stolonifera* against acetaminophen induced hepatic damage in rats (Balaji Raghavendran *et al.*, 2004) and tacrine-induced cytotoxicity in Hep G2 cells (Kim *et al.*, 2005) holds well for the activity in *T. ornata*. The present observation of dose dependent activity in the three seaweed extracts coincided with the observation of Wong *et al.* (2000) in *Myagropsis myagroides* and *Sargassum henslowianum*.

Vijayabaskar and Shyamala (2011) reported a highest polyphenolic content of 43.72 ± 1.63 mg gallic acid equivalents (GAE)/g extract in *T. ornata* from Gulf of Mannar. Hence, the activity in *T. ornata* could be attributed to the polyphenolic derivatives (Zubia *et al.*, 2008; Thomas, Kim, 2011). Also, in pharmaceutical field, alginates have been used to treat wounds and gastric ulcers for many years (Nagaoka *et al.*, 2000). Calcium alginate has been reported to have both healing and preventive effects on CCl<sub>4</sub> induced hepatotoxic damages in rats, suggesting that the ameliorative effects of calcium alginate may be related to its antioxidant properties (Khotimchenko, Khotimchenko, 2004) of brown seaweeds. It could be deduced that the compounds which give protection against liver plasma membrane alteration or promote cellular mitosis action for the repair of the liver cells (Wong *et al.*, 2000) may be responsible for the hepatoprotective activity of the seaweeds.

Seaweeds produce compounds like carotenoids, terpenoids, xanthophylls, chlorophyll, vitamins, saturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, amino acids, acetogenins, antioxidants such as polyphenols, alkaloids, halogenated compounds and polysaccharides such as agar, carrageenan, proteoglycans, alginate, laminaran, rhamnan sulfate, galactosyl glycerol and fucoidan (De Almeida *et al.*, 2011) and hence, will be of immense help to humanity. The antiulcer activity in seaweeds assumes significance considering the fact that proton pump inhibitors and selective H<sub>2</sub> receptor blockers, used in ulcer treatment, have side effects with 70% possibility of recurrence of stopping the same (Sachs *et al.*, 2002). The review of the bioactive metabolites of alga belonging to the genus *Gracilaria* (De Almeida *et al.*, 2011), the report that a *Laurencia* terpenoid extract from the red alga *Laurencia tristicha* could improve antioxidative and decrease DNA damage effectively and safe to be taken orally (Liang *et al.*, 2007), the postulation that *L. undulata* could be used as adjuvant therapeutic materials for patients with bronchial asthma (Jung *et al.*, 2009) and the fact that the

brown algae (Phaeophyceae) has normally never been associated with toxin production and lack of signs of toxicity nor deaths when rats were administered with 5000 mg/kg<sup>-1</sup> of the aqueous extract of *T. conoides* during 14 days of observation (Boonchum *et al.*, 2012) implied that the three screened seaweeds in the present study could be of immense value in antiulcer, wound healing and hepatoprotective functionality.

## CONCLUSIONS

The acetone extracts of seaweeds *Gracilaria crassa*, *Laurencia papillosa* and *Turbinaria ornata* showed antiulcer, wound healing and hepatoprotective activities. Among them, *G. crassa* was significant as it showed prominent and noteworthy wound healing and hepatoprotective activities besides showing good antiulcer activity next to *Laurencia papillosa*. *G. crassa* could be a potential candidate of biomedical importance.

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