

# Subcritical Water Extraction of Phenolic Compounds from *Moringa Oleifera* Leaf

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**Abstract**— *Moringa oleifera* leaf is a good source of phenolic compounds that are reported to exhibit antioxidant activity both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. This study investigated the extraction of phenolic compounds from *Moringa oleifera* leaf using subcritical water. Experiments were performed in a batch stainless steel reactor at temperature ranging from 100 to 300°C at residence time of 5 to 20 min. Subcritical water extraction resulted the highest yield of product, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity at temperature of 200°C at residence time of 15 minutes. The yield of product, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity obtained were 30.661%, 48.733 mg tannat acids/ g dry powder of extract and 45.863 mg ascorbic acid/L, respectively. Subcritical water at 200°C and 15 min might be a good substitute to organic solvents such as ethanol to obtain phenolic compounds from *Moringa oleifera* leaf.

**Keywords**— antioxidant, hydrothermal, *Moringa oleifera* leaf, phenolic, subcritical water.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Antioxidant plays an important role in life. Natural antioksidant has more benefits, such as no toxic and more easily degradable by bodies than artificial antioksidant. *Moringa oleifera* leaf rich with natural antioksidant, it has many constituents such as phenolic, flavonoid, proanthocyanidin, vitamin C, vitamin E,  $\beta$ -carotene, zinc and selenium where it has very potent to antioxidant activities [1-2]. Every constituent has part in the plant, so flavonoids and phenolics has occasionally huge constituent. Function of flavonoid as pigment gives color of flower, fruit and leaf which another one of flavonoid is anthocyanin [3]. Flavonoid can purpose as antioxidant in human body such as Quercetin, Scutillarein, Galloyl quercitrin and Glucopyranoside [4]. As we known, phenolic is another one of antioxidant constituent where it has high solubility in water and fat [5].

*Moringa oleifera* lam (Family: Moringaceae) is commonly known as drumstick tree or horse radish tree. The leaf are highly nutritious, being a significant source of  $\beta$ -carotene, vitamin C, protein, iron and potassium. Leaf can be eaten fresh, cooked, or stored as dried powder for many months without refrigeration, and reported almost without loss of nutritional value. Almost all of the parts of the plants have been used for various elements in the indigenous medicine of South Asia, including the treatment of inflammation and infectious diseases along with cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, hematological and hepatorenal disorders [6-7]. Leaves of *Moringa oleifera* have been reported to regulate thyroid status and possess radioprotective [8] and antitumor [9] activities. Pod showed hypotensive [10] and chemomodulatory effects [11] whereas seeds have been reported for coagulative, antimicrobial and antitumor activity [12]. Roots possessed antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activities [13]. Extracts from *Moringa oleifera* roots and flowers were found to have a significant hepatoprotective effect [14]. *Moringa oleifera* contains various phytochemicals, viz carotenoids,

vitamins, minerals, amino acids, sterols, glycosides, alkaloids, flavonoids and phenolics [5][4].

Finding green alternative extraction is very important and is becoming one of the main topics recently. Subcritical water extraction (SWE) has become an increasing alternative technology in the preparation of environmental sample, and extraction of natural products from herbal plants and foodstuffs [15-16]. Water is environmentally friendly solvent to extract phenolic compounds, it has very strong hydrogen bonding, but the hydrogen bonds break down at temperatures above the superheated. At this method, water is used at temperature below the critical value of water (374°C) but above 100°C and at pressure that is sufficiently high (>40 bar) to maintain the liquid state [17]. The extraction typically takes 5 to 30 minutes when using only milli-Q distilled water as the solvent [18].

Before Subcritical Water Extraction technology, extraction of *Moringa oleifera* leaf has used conventional methods, such as squeezing extraction, decoction, maceration, percolation and Soxhlet extraction. The extraction method of *Moringa oleifera* leaf based on yield in which maceration got the best. Maceration with 70 % ethanol, for 72 hours, is the most suitable extraction method of the dried leaf of *Moringa oleifera*. It promoted high yield of the crude extract, the highest contents of total phenolics, total flavonoid, major activity compounds and the most potent antioxidant activity [19]. As we known, conventional extraction methods have several drawbacks; e.g. they are time-consuming, low of selectivity, give low extraction yield and use large amount of expensive, explosive and sometimes toxic organic solvents [20]. Solubility of phenolic compounds in common organic solvent is low, so *Moringa oleifera* leaf are treated at high temperature and/or under acidic and basic conditions [21].

In fact, its applications are due to the manipulation of its dielectric constant, and variable concentration of hydrogen hydroxide with temperature. For instance, its dielectric constant decreases from 80 (at room temperature) to 27 (at 250°C) almost equaling of ethanol at ambient temperature [22]. The increase/decrease in hydrogen is a hydroxide ions in subcritical water [23] along with decreasing of its dielectric constant, make it very suitable medium for the extraction and hydrolysis of natural matrices. In other word, Subcritical water

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extraction technology is suitable alternative for antioksidant production from a technical and environmental point of view.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

### A. Materials

Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) and methanol were purchased from Merck. Ethanol, Methanol, Natrium carbonate and ascorbic acid are purchased from Brataco, Surabaya, and supplier of chemical compounds. Tannat acid and 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrilhydrazyl (DPPH) purchased from WAKO, Japan.

### B. Plant Materials

The dried powdered leaf were provided to particular ratio (1 grams: 6 cm<sup>3</sup>). The extract was filtered and the marc was re-extracted by the same process and solvent until the extraction was exhausted [24].

### C. Hydrothermal Extraction

A batch reactor used for subcritical water treatment was stainless steel tube (SUS316, i.d. 16.5 mm  $\times$  150.4 mm) with a Swagelok fitting. In typical experiment, an accurately weighed amount of dried leaves of *Moringa oleifera* (about 3 grams) and about 18.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of water were charged into reactor. The reactor was heated in furnace dependent on temperature (100, 150, 200, 250 and 300oC) and time (5, 10, 15, and 20 minutes). Increasing temperature of reactor was followed with increasing pressure which was depended of ratio [34].

### D. Determine of Total Phenolic Compounds Content

The content of total phenolic compounds was determined using Folin-Ciocalteu procedure [25]. Each sample (1 mg/mL), 0,1 mL was mixed with 0,5 mL of the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and 2 mL of sodium bicarbonate solution (7.5 %, w/v). The mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 60 minutes with intermittent shaking. The absorbance was measured at 779 nm using a UV-Visible (UV-VIS) Spechtrophotometer (Pothitirat et al., 2009). Total phenolic compounds was expressed as mg of Tanat acid equivalents in 1 g of the extract and dried powder, using the following equation based on the calibration curve:  $Y = 378,09x$ ,  $R_2 = 0,9796$ . Where x is the absorbance and Y is the Tannat acid equivalent (mg/g).

### E. Determination of Antioksidant Activity

The free radical scavenging activity of the extracts and of standard solutions (Tanat acid and quercetin) were investigated using 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrilhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging method [25]. A total of 2 mL of the extract or standard (vitamin C) was added to 2 mL of DPPH in methanol solution. The mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes with intermittent shaking. The absorbance of each solution was determined at 517 nm using UV-VIS Spechtrophotometer (Pothitirat et al., 2009). Antioxidant activity was expressed as mg of vitamin C equivalents in 1 L of the solution, using the following equation based on the calibration curve:  $Y = 244,6x$ ,  $R_2 = 0,9358$ . Where x is the absorbance and Y is the vitamin C equivalent (mg/g).

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Effect of Time and Temperature on Yields, Total Phenolic Compounds and Antioxidant Activities at Subcritical Water Extraction.

Under subcritical conditions, the intermolecular hydrogen bonds of water break down and the dielectric constant of water decreases. The dielectric constant of ethanol and of pure water at ambient temperature and pressure are 27 and 79, respectively. As temperature increases to 250°C, the water dielectric constant is reduced to 27, which is similar to the dielectric constant of ethanol [26]. The subcritical water extraction was evaluated by the extraction yield (%) of crude extract. That process provided the highest yield of 30,661% at temperature of 200oC and time of 15 minutes. Figure 1 shown sharply effect of temperature and time on yield (%).

The effect of water temperatures in the range of 100 – 300oC on the efficiency of subcritical water extraction was investigated. The extraction rate of yield increased as the extraction temperature increased to 200oC, and then the extracted quercetin was gradually degraded as the temperature increased above 200oC. These results were similar to another author [27] although the extraction rate increases with temperature, some desired organics show substantial degradation at temperatures >150oC with subcritical water extraction that higher temperatures may lead to degradation and loss of desirable compounds because of thermal instability. These results indicate that the efficiency of subcritical water extraction is greatly affected by the extraction temperature. A higher temperature increases the solubility of phenolic compounds (Figure 2). Moreover, the temperature at which the highest amount of phenolic compounds ( $48.733 \pm 0.01$  mg Tannat acid/g of extracts of dried powder) was extracted (200oC) affects. The obtained results indicate that temperatures between 200 – 250oC are the most suitable for subcritical water extraction of phenolic compounds from *Moringa oleifera* leaf. Obviously, the production of phenolic compounds was also a function of residence time. Both yield, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity showed peak at around 15 min, and then decreased at around 20 minutes. After 15 min, produced total phenolic compounds may be decomposed by subcritical water.

Generally, phenolic compounds have antioxidant activity; however, it was probable that besides phenolic compounds, other nonphenolic compounds with antioxidant activity were also produced and/or extracted from *Moringa oleifera* leaf in subcritical water medium. Therefore, antioxidant activity as a criterion of total produced antioxidants was also investigated. Fig. 3 shown effect of temperature and time at the antioxidant activity.

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## IV. CONCLUSION

Decomposition and conversion of *Moringa oleifera* leaf into valuable chemical compounds were successfully conducted using subcritical water. Degradation of the phenolics complexes of *Moringa oleifera* leaf were achieved (up to 30.65 % of *Moringa oleifera* leaf) in the water without using organic solvent, acid, base, and/or enzyme. Decomposition of *Moringa oleifera* leaf have resulted almost the same amount of phenolic compounds; it was understood that phenolic compounds were mainly produced. Some of phenolic compounds and antioxidant activities were identified and quantified in this study.

Subcritical water extraction resulted the highest yield of product, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity at temperature of 200oC at residence time of 15 minutes. The yield of product, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity obtained were 30.661%, 48.733 mg tannat acids/ g dry powder of extract and 45.863 mg ascorbic acid/L, respectively. Subcritical water temperature and residence time were two studied parameters which influenced the decomposition of *Moringa oleifera* leaf and production of phenolic compounds. It was found that phenolic compounds could be selectively produced by temperature variations. From residence time point of view, production of phenolic compounds could be efficiently achieved in a very short time which was much less than those reported in conventional methods that increases economic feasibility of this method.

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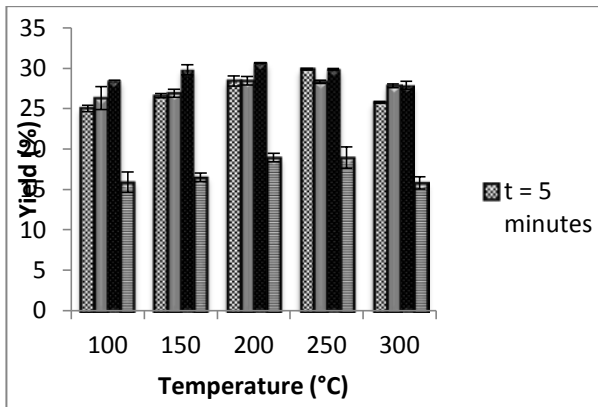


Figure 1. Effect of temperature and time on yield (%) at subcritical water extraction

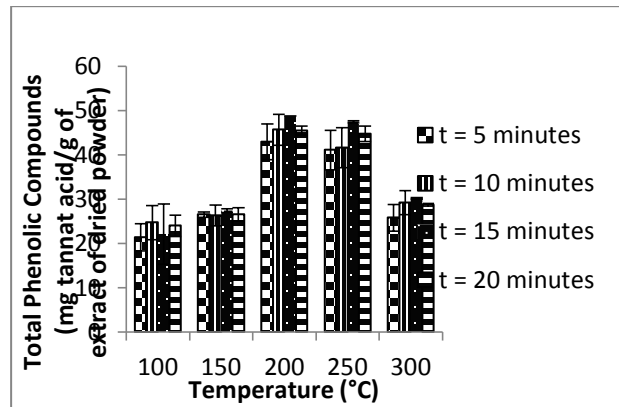


Figure 2. Effect of temperature and time on total phenolic compounds (mg Tannat acid/g extracts of dried powder) at subcritical water extraction

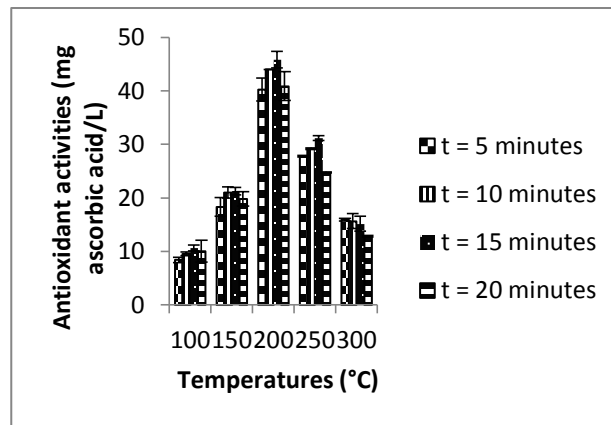


Figure 3. Effect of temperature and time on antioxidant activities (mg ascorbic acid/L) at subcritical water extraction