Original Article

Byrsonima fagifolia Niedenzu Apolar Compounds with Antitubercular Activity

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Received 28 June 2008; Accepted 14 November 2008

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Bioassay-guided fractionation of the chloroform extract of Byrsonima fagifolia leaves led to the isolation of active antitubercular compounds alkane dotriacontane (Minimal Inhibitory Concentration—MIC, 62.5 μg mL−1), triterpenoids as bassic acid (MIC = 2.5 μg mL−1), α-amyrin acetate (MIC = 62.5 μg mL−1), a mixture of lupeol, α- and β-amyrin (MIC = 31.5 μg mL−1) and a mixture of lupeol, and acetates of α- and β-amyrin (MIC = 31.5 μg mL−1). The antimycobacterial activity was determined by the Microplate Alamar Blue Assay (MABA) and the structures of promising compounds were determined by spectroscopic analysis. This investigation constitutes the first report of a chemical and antitubercular study of apolar compounds from B. fagifolia Niedenzu (IK).

1. Introduction

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the agent of tuberculosis, is responsible for high mortality worldwide, killing roughly 1.7 million people annually [1]. The situation with multidrug resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB) today worries the health authorities of the whole world, mainly in the developing countries, where the situation is more severe. The appearance of resistant strains to the medicines now in use makes urgent the search for new synthetic or natural tuberculostatic drugs. There are several reasons that justify the need to search for new drugs for TB, for example, improvement of current treatment by shortening its duration, to get efficient treatment for MDR TB and to eradicate the latent infection. So, the development of new drugs for shortening the duration of the treatment and to fight against multidrug resistant tuberculosis strains is urgent [2].

An approach to the search for new drugs is to look in nature, mainly for the extremely rich and varied flora of the tropical areas. In this search, information obtained from folk knowledge and traditional medicine of different cultures can be valuable. This trend in associating popular or alternative medicine with pharmaceutical research has been growing for some years [3].

Byrsonima fagifolia Niedenzu (IK) is a member of the Malpighiaceae family and is a native species from the Brazilian Cerrado (savannah-like vegetation). The Cerrado is considered the most extensive woodland-savannah in South America and contains over 5000 species of higher plants [4], some of them with antimicrobial activities [5]. B. fagifolia is popularly known as murici-cascudo or murici-vermelho [6]. In Brazilian folk medicine, the leaves of B. fagifolia are used as an antiemetic, diuretic, febrifuge and to treat peptic ulcers [6]. Previously, we also have reported the antiulcer activity of B. crassa extracts [7] and the antidiarrhoeal activity observed with the methanol extract of B. cinera [8]. Despite the popular use of B. fagifolia as a medicinal plant, there are no data on the antitubercular activity of its leaves extract or compounds.

Plants extracts are attractive sources of new drugs, and bioassay-guided fractionation is the state-of-art process to identify the active compounds contained in crude natural products. The aim of this study is to evaluate by Microplate
Alamar Blue Assay (MABA), the potential antitubercular activity of B. fagifolia leaves extracts, enriched fractions and pure compounds, identified by phytochemical analysis.

2. Methods

2.1. Plant Material. The fresh leaves of B. fagifolia Niedenzu (IK) were collected at Estrada do Brejinho de Nazaré, Tocantins State, Brazil (11°01'S, 48°34'W, elevation 240 m) and the species was identified by Dr Eduardo Ribeiro dos Santos of Tocantins University. A voucher specimen was deposited in the herbarium of the same university under the number 6398.

2.2. Extraction and Isolation. The air-dried and powdered leaves (2.0 kg) of B. fagifolia were extracted exhaustively with chloroform, methanol and 80% methanol (methanol/water 80/20 v/v), successively at room temperature (48 h for each solvent). Solvents were evaporated at 60 °C under reduced pressure to yield the chloroform (92.7 g), methanol (303.8 g) and 80% methanol (201.2 g) extracts. The yields (w/w) for the extracts from the dried powders of B. fagifolia leaves were 4.63, 15.19 and 10.06%, respectively.

A portion of the chloroform extract (10.0 g) was chromatographed on a Merck silica gel column (15 cm × 6.0 i.d.) in order to separate the compounds according to their polarity.

The column was eluated sequentially with hexane, then dichloromethane and finally methanol. Evaporation of the solvents yielded the dry eluates from hexane (0.76 g), dichloromethane (3.9 g) and methanol (2.2 g).

The fraction eluated by hexane (0.76 g) was rechromatographed on a silica gel 60 column (13.0 × 3.0 cm i.d.) using pure n-hexane (0.76 g), dichloromethane (3.9 g) and methanol (2.2 g).

2.3. Gas Chromatography Analysis. Gas chromatography (GC) analysis for hydrocarbon identification was performed using a Varian 3380 gas chromatograph equipped with a fused silica CBP-5 capillary column (25 m × 0.33 mm i.d.; film thickness 0.5 m) and a flame ionization detector (FID). Hydrogen was used as the carrier gas (60 kPa), and the injection split ratio was 1:30. The injection temperature was 250 °C; the column temperature was held at 50 °C for 1 min, and then increased to 300 °C at 10 °C min⁻¹, and this temperature was held for 10 min; the detector temperature was 280 °C. Samples of 1 μL were injected using a 10 μL Hamilton syringe. The fraction eluated by hexane from the silica gel column of the B. fagifolia extract in chloroform was then analyzed by GC, and the chromatograms compared with standard hydrocarbons (straight chain alkanes kit, C₆ to C₃₂, from Aldrich), obtaining the retention times.

2.4. Structural Identification of the Triterpenes. Structural identification of the triterpenes was performed by ¹³C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. The NMR spectra in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) were obtained using a Varian INOVA 500 spectrometer, operating at 500 MHz for ¹H and 150 MHz for ¹³C. Chemical shifts were given in δ (p.p.m.) using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. The NMR spectra data obtained were compared with those reported in the literature [9]. The identification of the isomeric amyrins and its acetates (α and β) is perfectly possible by the ¹³C NMR spectrum, even if they are mixed, once some similar bands of the isomeric ones have very different chemical shifts. Similarly, other triterpenes may be identified in mixtures, without previous separation [10].

2.5. Antitubercular Activity Assay. The antitubercular activity of chloroform, methanol and 80% methanol extracts of B. fagifolia leaves, the enriched fractions and pure compounds were determined using the MABA [11] as the analytical method. Stock solutions of the tested compounds were prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide [11] and were diluted in Middlebrook 7H9 (Difco) broth supplemented with oleic acid, albumin, dextrose and catalase (OADC enrichment—BBL/Becton-Dikinson, Sparks, MD, USA) to obtain final sample concentrations ranges of 0.15–1600 μg mL⁻¹. Isoniazid was solubilized with distilled water according to the manufacturers’ recommendations (Difco laboratories, Detroit, MI, USA) and used as a positive control drug. M. tuberculosis H₃₇Rv ATCC 27294 was grown for 7–10 days in Middlebrook 7H9 supplemented with OADC added of 0.05% Tween 80 to avoid clumps. Suspensions were prepared and their turbidities matched to a McFarland no. 1 (turbidity standard). After further dilution of 1: 25 in Middlebrook 7H9 supplemented with OADC, the inoculum was added to each well of the 96 well microtiter plate (Falcon 3072; Becton–Dickinson, Lincoln Park, NJ, USA) together with the compounds. Samples were set up in triplicate. Cultures were in incubated for 7 days at 37 °C, and after additioned Alamar Blue for the reading. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was defined as the lowest concentration resulting in 90% inhibition of growth of M. tuberculosis [11] measuring the fluorescence (excitation/emission of 550/590 filters, resp.) in a SPECTRAfluor Plus (Tecan) [12]. For standard test, the MIC value of isoniazid was determined each time. The acceptable MIC of Isoniazid ranged from 0.015 to 0.05 μg mL⁻¹.

3. Results

The fractions originating from the initial chromatography of the extract in chloroform of B. fagifolia leaves were submitted for subsequent column chromatographic separations, as described in Experimental section, yielded the following compounds:

The fraction eluated with hexane (0.76 g) yielded 530 mg of the n-alkane dotriacontane and 15.4 mg of the triterpene α-amyрин acetate. The triterpene basic acid (234 mg) was obtained from 2.0 g of the methanol eluate and the dichloromethane fraction (2.0 g) resulted in a mixture of the triterpenes lupeol, α- and β-amyrin (223 mg), as well as
the corresponding acetates (124 mg). The structures of the compounds are shown in Figure 1. The alkane dotriacontane was identified by GC and all triterpenes were identified by their $^{13}$C NMR spectra.

The chloroform, methanol and 80% methanol extracts of leaves yielded MIC values of 62.5, 250 and 500 μg mL$^{-1}$, respectively (Table 1). MIC of 31.25 μg mL$^{-1}$ was observed in both mixtures obtained from the dichloromethane fraction of the chloroform extract (one with lupeol, α- and β-amyrin and the other with lupeol and acetates of α- and β-amyrin). The pure compounds α-amyrin acetate and dotriacontane, both showed MIC of 62.5 μg mL$^{-1}$, and the basic acid presented a very promising MIC value of 2.5 μg mL$^{-1}$. The MIC of Isoniazid, used as a positive control drug, was 0.03 μg mL$^{-1}$.

### Table 1: Determination of MIC values of extracts, fractions and compounds from leaves of B. fagifolia against M. tuberculosis ATCC 27294, using MABA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>MIC (μg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% MeOH</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeOH</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCl$_3$</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enriched fraction/compounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture of lupeol, α- and β-amyrin</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture of lupeol, acetates of α- and β-amyrin</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Amyrin acetate</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotriacontane</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic acid</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference drug</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoniazid</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MeOH, Methanol extract; CHCl$_3$, Chloroform extract.

the present study, the mixture of lupeol, α- and β-amyrin displayed lower MIC (31.25 μg mL$^{-1}$) than those previously reported with pure lupeol [17] and α- and β-amyrin [18] isolated from Chuquiraga ulicina H. et A. and from Asteraceae Martinov flowers (64 μg mL$^{-1}$). Their synergistic activity in the mixture might explain these results. In theory,
fractionation allows for the isolation of pure compounds with higher activity than the mixture, but it is common the original extract or the mixture to have better activity. Houghton et al. [19] published an excellent review about this matter. The mixture containing lupeol and α- and β-amyrin acetates showed the same MIC value of 31.25 μg mL⁻¹, suggesting that the acetylation of α- and β-amyrin does not influence their activity. A MIC of 62.5 μg mL⁻¹, for the pure acetate of α-amyrin, double the value for the mixture, reinforces the synergistic effect among the components of the mixture against M. tuberculosis.

In previous study performed in Brazil, the new triterpene lupeneone was isolated from B. microphylla A. Juss. [20] an other species of Byrsonima. Lupenone was not found in B. fagi folia but its activity against M. tuberculosis was tested by our group being found MIC of 125 μg mL⁻¹ (Nasser ALM et al., unpublished data).

The triterpene basic acid showed strong antitubercular activity with MIC values of 2.5 μg mL⁻¹. This value is comparable with that found by Woldemicheal et al. [21] for diterpenes isolated from Calceolaria pinnifolia Cav. and sterols from Ruprechtia triflora Griseb. with MICs of 2–4 μg mL⁻¹. Although this MIC value is larger than the reference drug Isoniazid (MIC = 0.03 μg mL⁻¹), the inhibitory concentration value of 2.5 μg mL⁻¹ is comparable to MICs of the other first-line tuberculosis drugs, such as ethambutol (1–5 μg mL⁻¹) and streptomycin (2–8 μg mL⁻¹), and better than pyrazinamide (20–100 μg mL⁻¹) [22].

The biological activity against Leishmania [23] and the hypoglycemic activity [24] were already described for basic acid but never for M. tuberculosis.

Dotriacontane is an alkane with 32 carbons, and its anti-tubercular activity (62.5 μg mL⁻¹) was also never described before, but the antimycobacterial activity of other alkanes is documented in an extensive review covering 12 years of natural products literature [16]. Two alkenes derived from the microbial products, cerelunin and thiolactomycin, inhibit the function of β-ketoacyl-acyl carrier protein (ACP) synthases, which are key regulators of type II fatty acid biosynthesis [25]. As mycolic acids are prevalent in the outer lipid layer of mycobacteria, inhibitors of fatty acid biosynthesis represent existing and potential antimycobacterial agents.

In conclusion, the bioassay-directed fractionation of the chloroform extract of B. faginefolia leaves yielded the pure triterpene basic acid with potent anti-TB activity. Promising activities were also verified for the mixture of lupeol, α-amyrin and β-amyrin or their acetates, and for dotriacontane.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) for a grant to Miriam Sannomiya and Fernando Rogério Pavan, and for funding of the project Biotia-Fapesp 02/05503-6. They also thank CNPq for a grant to W. Villegas. They thank Henri Berghs for assistance with revision of the manuscript.

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