PHYTOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CERTAIN PLANTS BELONGING TO FAMILY CRASSULACEAE

A thesis Submitted

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE III
LIST OF TABLES	VI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IX
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW of LITERATURE	5
TAXONOMY	35
MATERIAL, APPARATUS AND METHODS	42
CHAPTER 1 DNA Profiling of Kalanchoe thyrsiflora Harv. and Kalanchoe marmorata Baker Using Random Amplified Polymorphic-DNA (RADP-PCR) Technique	61
CHAPTER 2 Biological study of Different Leaf Extracts of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. and <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	68
1. Cytotoxic activity of different extracts and fractions of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on breast carcinoma cell line (MCF7)	71
2. Cytotoxic activity of different extracts and fractions of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> baker on breast carcinoma cell line (MCF7)	77
3. Cytotoxic activity of single isolated pure compound from dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv.	83
4. Cytotoxic activity of doxorubicin on MCF7	87

138

CHAPTER 3 A. Phytochemical Screening of the Aerial Parts of Kalanchoe thyrsiflora Harv. and Kalanchoe marmorata Baker	91
B. Quantitative Estimation of Flavonoids of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsifora</i> Harv. and <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	92
C. Phytochemical Investigation of the Dichloromethane Fraction of the Leaves of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv.	95
1- Identification of compound <u>1</u> : 3-oxo-olean-12-ene	98
2- Identification of compound $\underline{2}$: β -sitosterol	105
D. Phytochemical Investigation of the Ethyl Acetate Fraction of the Leaves of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	109
1- Identification of compound $\underline{3}$: isorhamnetin-3- O - α -L- 1 C ₄ -rhamnopyranoside	111
2- Identification of compound <u>4</u> : quercetin	116
3- Identification of compound $\underline{5}$: 4'-methoxy myricetin-3- O - α -L- ${}^{\mathrm{I}}\mathrm{C}_{4}$ -rhamnopyranoside	119
4- Identification of compound $\underline{6}$: quercetin-3- O - β -D- 4 C ₁ -glucopyranoside (Isoquercitrin)	122
5- Identification of compound $\underline{7}$: protocatechuic-4- O - β -D- 4 C ₁ -glucopyranoside	126
GENERAL SUMMARY	129
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	135

ARABIC SUMMARY

REFERENCES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

μm Micrometer

⁰C Centigrade

¹³C-NMR Carbon-13-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

¹H-NMR Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

bp Base pair

CC Column Chromatography

cm Centimeter

Conc. Concentrated

CTAB Hexadecyl trimethyl-ammonium bromide

DMSO-d₆ Dimethylsulfoxide-d₆

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid

DNTP Deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate

DTH Delayed-type hypersensitivity

ECG Electrocardiogram

EDTA Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid

FBS Fetal Bovine Serum

Fig. Figure

g Gram

GS Genetic similarity

hr. Hour

Hz Hertz

IC₅₀ Inhibitory Concentration

IL Interleukin

in. Inch

IR Infra-red

J value coupling constant

Kg kilogram

KMC Kalanchosine dimalate

L Liter

MBC Minimum Bactericidal Concentration

mg Milligram

MIC Minimum Inhibitory Concentration

min. minute

ml. milliliter

O.D. Optical density

PC Paper Chromatography

PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction

PPC Preparative paper chromatography

ppm Part per million

RAPD Random Amplified Polymorphic-DNA

RNA Ribonucleic acid

RPMI-1640 Rosewell Park Memorial Institute

SRB Sulphorhodamine-B

SX Selectivity Index

TCA Trichloroacetic acid

TLC Thin Layer Chromatography

TMS Trimethylsilane

TPO Thyroid peroxidase

UV Ultraviolet

v/v Volume per volume

w/v Weight per volume

δ Chemical shift

 λ Wave length

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	A photograph of Kalanchoe thyrsiflora Harv.	Page 40
2	photograph of flowers of Kalanchoe thyrsiflora Harv.	40
3	A photograph of Kalanchoe marmorata Baker	41
4	A photograph of flowers of Kalanchoe marmorata Baker	41
5	The obtained RAPD-PCR products for <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. & <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker (1&2) using ten decamer primers	63
6	Cytotoxic activity of the aqueous extract of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	71
7	Cytotoxic activity of the alcohol extract of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	72
8	Cytotoxic activity of the dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	73
9	Cytotoxic activity of the ethyl acetate fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	74
10	Cytotoxic activity of the <i>n</i> -butanol fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	75
11	Cytotoxic activity of different extracts of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	76
12	Cytotoxic activity of the aqueous extract of <i>Kalanchoe</i> marmorata Baker on MCF7	77
13	Cytotoxic activity of the alcohol extract of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7	78
14	Cytotoxic activity of the dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe</i>	79

15	Cytotoxic activity of the ethyl acetate fraction of <i>Kalanchoe</i> marmorata Baker on MCF7	80
16	Cytotoxic activity of the <i>n</i> -butanol fraction of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7	81
17	Cytotoxic activity of different extracts of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7.	82
18	Comparative cytotoxic activity of different extracts of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. and <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker species on MCF7	82
19	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound <u>1</u> (3-oxo-olean-12-ene) on MCF7	83
20	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{2}$ (β -sitosterol) on MCF7	84
21	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{1}$ (3-oxo-olean-12-ene) on HFB4	85
22	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{2}$ (β -sitosterol) on HFB4	86
23	Cytotoxic activity of doxorubicin on MCF7	87
24	Cytotoxic activity of the isolated compounds from <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7 & HFB4	88
25	Standard calibration curve of kaempferol-3- O - β - D - 4C_1 -glucopyranoside	94
26	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound <u>1</u> : 3-oxo-olean-12-ene, CDCl ₃	100
27	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound <u>1</u> : 3-oxo-olean-12-ene, CDCl ₃	10
28	¹³ C-NMR spectrum of compound <u>1</u> : 3-oxo-olean-12-ene, CDCl ₃	102
29	¹³ C-NMR spectrum of compound <u>1</u> : 3-oxo-olean-12-ene, CDCl ₃	103
30	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound 2 : β-sitosterol, CDCl ₃	107

31	¹³ C-NMR spectrum of compound 2 : β -sitosterol, CDCl ₃	108
32	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound <u>3</u> : isorhamnetin-3- O -α-L- ¹ C ₄ -rhamnopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	114
33	¹³ C-NMR spectrum of compound 3 : isorhamnetin-3- O -α-L- 1 C ₄ -rhamnopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	115
34	1 H-NMR spectrum of compound $\underline{4}$: quercetin, DMSO, d_{6}	118
35	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound $\underline{\bf 5}$: 4'-methoxy myricetin-3- <i>O</i> -α-L- 1 ₄ -rhamnopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	121
36	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound 6 : quercetin-3- O - β -D- ⁴ C ₁ -glucopyranoside (isoquercitrin), DMSO, d_6	124
37	¹³ C-NMR spectrum of compound 6 : quercetin-3- O - β -D- ⁴ C ₁ -glucopyranoside (isoquercitrin), DMSO, d_6	125
38	¹ H-NMR spectrum of compound <u>7</u> : protocatechuic-4- O - β -D- ⁴ C ₁ -glucopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	128

LIST OF TABLES

Γable 1A	Flavonoid glycosides isolated from Kalanchoe species	Page 7
1B	A compilation of flavonoid glycosides isolated from Kalanchoe species	9
2	Anthocyanidins isolated from Kalanchoe species	10
3	Coumarins isolated from Kalanchoe species	10
4	Bufadienolides isolated from Kalanchoe species	12
5	Phenolic acids isolated from Kalanchoe species	16
6	Megastigmane isolated from Kalanchoe species	17
7	Triterpenoids and phenanthrenes isolated from Kalanchoe species	17
8	Organic salts isolated from Kalanchoe species	19
9	Sterols isolated from Kalanchoe species	20
10	Fatty acids isolated from Kalanchoe species	21
11	Molecular size in base pairs of ampilified DNA fragments produced by ten decamer primers in <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. (1), <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker (2)	64
12	Total numbers of RAPD-PCR fragments, distribution of monomorphic (common) and polymorphic bands and similarity coefficients generated by ten decamer arbitrary primers in <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv., <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	66
13	Cytotoxic activity of the aqueous extract of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	71
14	Cytotoxic activity of the alcohol extract of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	72
15	Cytotoxic activity of the dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	73

16	Cytotoxic activity of the ethyl acetate fraction of <i>Kalanchoe</i> thyrsiflora Harv. on MCF7	74
17	Cytotoxic activity of the <i>n</i> -butanol fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv. on MCF7	75
18	Cytotoxic activity of the aqueous extract of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7	77
19	Cytotoxic activity of the alcohol extract of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7	78
20	Cytotoxic activity of the dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe</i> marmorata Baker on MCF7	79
21	Cytotoxic activity of the ethyl acetate fraction of <i>Kalanchoe</i> marmorata Baker on MCF7	80
22	Cytotoxic activity of the <i>n</i> -butanol fraction of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker on MCF7	81
23	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{1}$ (3-oxo-olean-12-ene) on MCF7	83
24	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{2}$ (β -sitosterol) on MCF7	84
25	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{1}$ (3-oxo-olean-12-ene) on HFB4	85
26	Cytotoxic activity of pure isolated compound $\underline{2}$ (β -sitosterol) on HFB4	86
27	Cytotoxic activity of doxorubicin on MCF7	87
28	Results of the phytochemical screening of the leaves of <i>Kalanchoe</i> thyrsiflora Harv. and <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	91
29	Absorbencies of the different concentration of standard Kaempferol-3- $O-\beta-D-^4C_I$ -glucopyranoside with aluminum trichloride reagent	93
30	Results of Column chromatographic fractionation of dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv.	96

31	Results of Column chromatographic fractionation of subfraction (IV) of dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv.	97
32	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{\textbf{1}}$: 3-oxo-olean-12-ene, CDCl ₃	98
33	Results of Column chromatographic fractionation of subfraction (V) of dichloromethane fraction of <i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i> Harv.	104
34	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{2}$: β -sitosterol, CDCl ₃	106
35	Results of paper chromatographic analysis of ethyl acetate fraction of <i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i> Baker	110
36	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{3}$: isorhamnetin 3- O - α - L - 1 C ₄ -rhamnopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	112
37	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{4}$: quercetin, DMSO, d_6	117
38	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{5}$: 4'-methoxy myricetin-3- O - α -L- 1 C ₄ -rhamnopyranoside, DMSO, d_{6}	120
39	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{6}$: quercetin-3- O - β -D- 4 C ₁ -glucopyranoside (isoquercitrin), DMSO, d_6	123
40	Chromatographic and spectral data of compound $\underline{7}$: protocatechuic, 4- $O-\beta$ -D- 4 C ₁ -glucopyranoside, DMSO, d_6	126

INTRODUCTION

During the last decade, the use of traditional medicine has expanded globally and is gaining popularity. It has continued to be used not only for primary health care of the poor in the developing countries, but also in countries where conventional medicine is predominant in the national health care system. Medicinal plants have been used as sources of medicine in virtually all cultures.

The power of herbs cannot be denied as their therapeutic values have been proven and attested to by billions of people around the world. The World Health Organization estimates that 80% of the world's population relies on herbs and traditional herbal medicine for their primary health care.

Family crassulaceae is a large family, widely distributed in cosmopolitan, especially southern Africa, except Australia and West pacific. It comprises about 35 genera and 1500 species (Boulos, 1999). Genera includes: *Aeonium, Crassula, Cotyledon, Esheveria, Sedum, Rosularia, Prometheum, Tylecodon and Kalanchoe* (Trease and Evans, 2009).

Kalanchoe, a genus of approximately one hundred species, is native to tropical Africa but has been naturalized throughout the tropics (Chopra *et al*, **1956** *and* Gaind *et al*, **1981**). Other names of genus *Kalanchoe* are *Bryophyllum* and *Cotelydon* (Maurice, **1993**).

In traditional medicine the juice of *Kalanchoe* is used for the local treatment of periodontal disease, cheilitis, cracking lips in children, bruises, wounds, boils (Mourao *et al*, **1999**), insect bites (Rossi-Bergmann *et al*, **1994**), ear infection, dysentery (Akinpelu, **2000**), fever, abscesses, coughs,

skin diseases (Kuo *et al*, **2008**), cholera, urinary diseases, whitlow (Siddiqui *et al*, **1989**), tissue injuries (Liu *et al*, **1989**), arthritis and gastric ulcers (Rossi-Bergmann *et al*, **1994**). Crushed leaves are rubbed on or tied to the head to bring relief for headache (Akinpelu, **2000**), rheumatism (Supratman *et al*, **2001** A), treatment of pulmonary infection, rheumatoid arthritis and gastric ulcer (Cruz *et al*, **2008**).

A literature survey revealed that the different extracts of *Kalanchoe* species had been reported to possess antibacterial, antifungal (Pal & Nag Chaudhuri, 1991), analgesic (Nguelefack et al, 2004 and Nguelefack et al, 2006), anti-inflammatory (Pal & Nag Chaudhuri, 1991; Costa et al, 2006 and De Paiva et al, 2008), antiviral (Shirobokov et al, 1981), sedative (Wagner et al, 1985), antiulcer (Pal & Nag Chaudhuri, 1991), immunomodulatory (Rossi-Bergmann et al, 1994; Costa et al, 1994 and Cruz et al, 2008), antilieshmanial (Da Silva et al, 1995; Muzitano et al, 2006 B and Muzitano et al, 2009), CNS depressant (Pal et al, 1999), thyroid peroxidase inhibitor (Ferreira et al, 2000), cytotoxic activity (Yamagishi et al, 1989; Supratman et al, 2001 B; Wu et al, 2006 and Kuo et al. 2008), hepatoprotective (Yadav & Dixit, 2003 and Harlalka, 2007). antimoicrobial (Akinpelu, 2000; Tadeg et al, 2005; Monthana & Lindequist, 2005; Akinsulire et al, 2007 and Nahar et al, 2008), inhibition of B cell development (De Paiva et al, 2008), cardiovascular effects (Nguelefack et al, 2008), antihyperglycemic (Kamgang et al, 2008), larvicidal (Trevisan et al, 2006) and insecticidal activities (Supratman et al, **2000** and Supratman *et al*, **2001** A).

Earlier studies on different *Kalanchoe* species reported the isolation of polysaccharides, flavonoids (Siddiqui *et al*, **1989** and Liu *et al*, **1989**), sterols (Siddiqui *et al*, **1989** and Kalinowska *et al*, **1990**), ascorbic acid,