

Anti-oxidant and Anti-Inflammatory Cyclic Diarylheptanoids from *Alnus japonica* Stem Bark

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Abstract

A new cyclic diarylheptanoid namely alnuheptanoid B (3), along with four known cyclic diarylheptanoids: myricanone (1), (+)-*S*-myricanol (2), myricanone 5-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (4), and (+)-*S*-myricanol 5-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (5) were isolated from the EtOAc fraction of *Alnus japonica* Steud (family: Betulaceae) stem bark. Their structures were established by different spectroscopic analyses, as well as optical rotation measurement. Compounds 1, 2, 4, and 5 are isolated for the first time from *A. japonica*. The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of compounds (1-5) were assessed using DPPH assay and carrageenin induced rat paw edema model, respectively. They displayed significant antioxidant activity in relation to propyl gallate (standard antioxidant) at concentration 50 μ M. Compound 2 demonstrated anti-inflammatory effect at a dose 10 mg/kg compared with indomethacin (positive control).

Keywords: *Alnus japonica*; Alnuheptanoid B; Cyclic diarylheptanoid; Antioxidant; Anti-inflammatory.

Introduction

Diarylheptanoids have been isolated from various genera such as *Acer* (Aceraceae), *Platycarya* (Juglandaceae), *Myrica* (Myricaceae), *Centrolobium* (Leguminosae), *Alpinia*, *Curcuma*, and *Zingiber* (Zingiberaceae), and *Alnus* and *Betula* (Betulaceae) (1, 2). The structure of diarylheptanoids consists of two benzene rings linked by a linear C₇-aliphatic

chain with varying functional groups on the aryl and aliphatic moieties. They can be sub-grouped into open chain linear or cyclic compounds (2, 3). The latter group includes *meta-meta* bridged biphenyls and *meta-para* diphenyl ethers (2, 3). In addition, more complex diarylheptanoids with the basic skeleton extended by fragments such as arylbutyl, chalcone or flavonoid moieties have been isolated (4). They showed wide variety of biological activities as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, neuro-protective, estrogenic, hepatoprotective, anti-influenza, anti-trypanosomal, antiviral, and leishmanicidal

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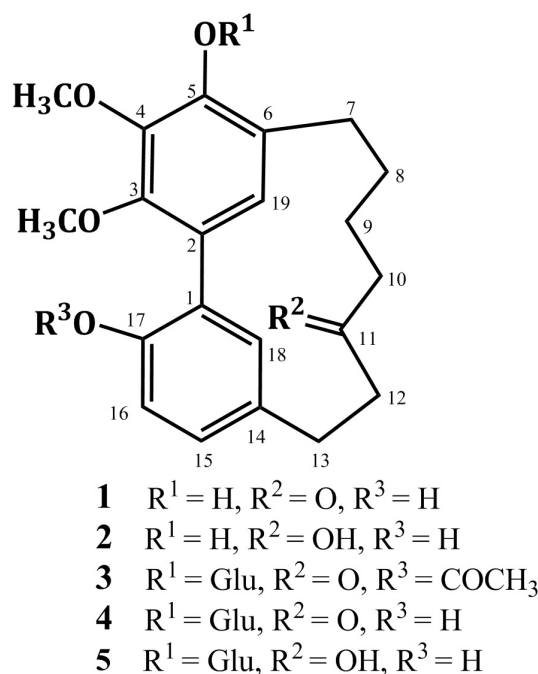


Figure 1. Structures of compounds 1-5.

(3, 5-15). In Japan, *Alnus japonica* (Betulaceae) is widely distributed in the low mountains (12, 13). Previous phytochemical study of *A. japonica* revealed the presence of diarylheptanoids, triterpenoids, flavonoids, and hydrolysable tannins (12-22). Continuing our study on *A. japonica* stem bark resulted in the isolation and characterization of alnuheptanoid B, a new cyclic diarylheptanoid, along with four known cyclic diarylheptanoids (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2). They were assessed for their free radical scavenging activity using DPPH assay. Also, their anti-inflammatory effect was estimated using carrageenin induced paw edema method.

Experimental

General

Melting points were determined by Electrothermal Digital Melting Point 9100 instrument (England). Shimadzu 1601 UV/VIS and Shimadzu Infrared-400 (Japan) spectrophotometers were used to measure the UV and IR spectra, respectively. Optical rotation

was measured by Perkin-Elmer Polarimeter 341 LC Model (USA). LRMS spectra were assessed by a MATTSQ7000 Finnigan spectrometer. A Micromass Qtof 2 spectrometer was used for HRESIMS spectra measurements. Bruker Avance DRX 400 (Bruker, USA) was used to record NMR spectra. HPLC separations were performed on a HPLC system consisting of a UV L-7400 detector (280 nm) and a Lachrom-Merck L-7100 Hitachi pump using a C_{18} column (250 \times 8 mm i.d., Eurospher 100, Germany). A linear gradient ($H_2O:MeOH$ 80:20 % to MeOH 100 % over 45 min) was applied. Chromatographic separation was achieved using RP_{18} (0.04-0.063 mm) and silica gel (0.04-0.063 mm) 60 (Merck, Germany).

The TLC analysis was performed using the following systems: $MeOH:CHCl_3$ (10:90, S_1), $MeOH:CHCl_3$ (15:85, S_2), and $n-BuOH:H_2O:HOAc$ (4:5:1, S_3). Pre-coated silica gel 60 F_{254} TLC plates (0.2 mm, Merck) was used for TLC. Propyl gallate (PG), 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), carrageenin, and indomethacin were provided by Sigma-Aldrich Co. (Taufkirchen, Germany).

Table 1. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of compounds 1 and 2 (400 and 100 MHz, CDCl₃).

No	1		2	
	δH [m, J (Hz)]	δC (Mult.)	δH [Mult., J (Hz)]	δC (Mult.)
1	-	125.4 C	-	124.7 C
2	-	123.1 C	-	122.6 C
3	-	145.9 C	-	145.8 C
4	-	138.7 C	-	138.6 C
5	-	147.8 C	-	147.7 C
6	-	123.0 C	-	123.4 C
7	2.72 m	26.8 CH ₂	2.55 m 1.93 m	25.7 CH ₂
8	1.94 m	24.4 CH ₂	2.78 m 1.92 m	25.4 CH ₂
9	1.87 m	21.8 CH ₂	1.69 m 1.55 m	23.0 CH ₂
10	2.77 m	46.1 CH ₂	1.90 m 1.54 m	39.4 CH ₂
11	-	213.6 C	4.08 m	68.6 CH
12	2.81 m	42.5 CH ₂	2.33 m 1.72 m	34.7 CH ₂
13	3.03 m	28.8 CH ₂	2.94 m	26.9 CH ₂
14	-	132.4 C	-	130.6 C
15	7.05 dd (6.6, 2.0)	128.9 CH	7.08 dd (7.0, 1.5)	129.9 CH
16	6.88 d (6.6)	116.9 CH	6.91 d (7.0)	116.8 CH
17	-	151.7 C	-	151.4 C
18	6.74 d (2.0)	132.4 CH	7.17 d (1.5)	133.1 CH
19	6.60 s	128.9 CH	6.90 s	129.4 CH
3-OCH ₃	3.81 s	61.3 CH ₃	3.87 s	61.3 CH ₃
4-OCH ₃	3.98 s	61.4 CH ₃	3.99 s	61.4 CH ₃
17-OH	7.66 brs	-	7.70 brs	-
OH	5.91 brs	-	5.90 brs	-

Plant material

The plant sample was obtained from the Heinrich-Heine University's botanical garden (Düsseldorf, Germany) in March 2005. The plant was taxonomically authenticated and identified by Peter Westhoff, Prof. of Plants Molecular Biology and Development (Heinrich-Heine University, Germany). A specimen (Registration code AJB-2005) was kept at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Al-Azhar University, Egypt.

Extraction and isolation

The powdered stem bark (200 g) was extracted exhaustively with EtOH (70 %, 4

× 2 L). The EtOH extract was concentrated to afford 12 g brown residue. The residue was chromatographed over vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC) using 50 % CHCl₃:n-hexane (500 mL x 4) and EtOAc (500 mL x 4) to obtain 2.6 and 4.1 g, respectively. The VLC of the EtOAc (4.1 g) fraction using CHCl₃:MeOH gradient elution afforded 6 sub-fractions (A-F). Sub-fractions B-E were previously investigated by authors (13). SiO₂ column (2 cm × 50 cm × 50 g) of sub-fraction A (470 mg, CHCl₃:MeOH 90:10 v/v) with CHCl₃:MeOH gradient, followed by semi-preparative HPLC yielded 1 (22.1 mg, white needles) and 2 (14.8 mg, white needles). RP-18 column (2 cm × 50 cm × 60 g) of sub-

fraction F (392 mg, CHCl₃:MeOH 40:60 v/v) using MeOH:H₂O gradient elution followed by HPLC gave 3 (13.7 mg), 4 (15.3 mg), and 5 (18.9 mg).

Myricanone (1)

White needles (22.1 mg); m.p. 191-192 °C; UV (MeOH) λ_{max} : 215, 258, 295 nm; NMR data: see Table 1; ESIMS: m/z 357 [M + H]⁺.

S-Myricanol (2)

White needles (14.8 mg); m.p. 103-104 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +38.5 (*c* 0.5, CHCl₃); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} : 221, 259, 295 nm; NMR data: see Table 1; ESIMS: m/z 359 [M + H]⁺.

Alnuheptanoids B (3)

White amorphous powder (13.7 mg); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 219 (4.71), 251 (4.36), 293 (3.95) nm; IR (KBr) λ_{max} : 3465, 1725, 1715, 1598 cm⁻¹; NMR data: see Table 2; ESIMS: m/z 561 [M + H]⁺, 398.9 [(M + H)-Glu]⁺, 357.2 [(M + H)-(Glu+Acetyl)]⁺; HRESIMS: m/z 561.2339 (calc for C₂₉H₃₇O₁₁, 561.2336 [M + H]⁺).

Myricanone 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (4)

White amorphous powder (15.3 mg); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} : 220, 251, 294 nm; NMR data: see Table 2; ESIMS: m/z 519 [M + H]⁺, 357 [(M + H)-Glu]⁺.

(+)-S-Myricanol 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (5)

White amorphous powder (18.9 mg); $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +82.3 (*c* 0.5, CH₃OH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} : 231, 253, 294 nm; NMR data: see Table 2; ESIMS: m/z 521 [M + H]⁺, 359 [(M + H)-Glu]⁺.

Antioxidant activity

The antioxidant effect of compounds 1-5 was evaluated by 2,2'-diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay as previously outlined (23, 24).

Carrageenin-induced rat paw edema method

The anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated on adult male albino rats (120-150 g b. wt.) using the same procedures as previously described (23, 25, 26).

Statistical analysis

All data were expressed as mean ± standard

error of mean using the student *t* test. ANOVA (one-way analysis of variance) was used for evaluation of statistical significance. The values were considered to be significantly different when $P < 0.01$.

Results and Discussion

Compound 3 was isolated as white amorphous powder. A molecular formula C₂₉H₃₆O₁₁ was established from the HRESIMS quasi-molecular ion peak at m/z 561.2339 [M + H]⁺. The IR, UV, and NMR spectral data of 3 were in agreement with those of 4 except for the appearance of new signals at δ_H 2.08 / δ_C 20.8 (COCH₃) and 171.7 (COCH₃) characteristic for an acetyl group in 3. Its attachment at C-17 was confirmed by the ³J HMBC cross peak of H-16 to the carbonyl group of acetyl moiety at δ_C 171.7 and further secured by the ESIMS ion peak at 357.2 [(M + H)-(Glu+Acetyl)]⁺. In addition, 3 was 42 mass units and one degree of unsaturation more than 4, confirming the presence of the acetyl moiety. The UV absorption maxima at 219, 251, and 293 nm indicated a diarylheptanoid structure of 3 (27). Its IR spectrum displayed bands ascribable to hydroxyl (3465 cm⁻¹), ester carbonyl (1725 cm⁻¹), ketone carbonyl (1715 cm⁻¹), and benzene (1598 cm⁻¹) functionalities (28). The ¹H NMR spectrum showed two singlet methoxy groups at δ_H 3.95 (4-OCH₃) and 3.79 (3-OCH₃) (Table 2). They correlated with the carbons resonating at δ_C 61.9 (4-OCH₃) and 61.7 (3-OCH₃), respectively in HMQC spectrum. Their connectivity at C-4 and C-3 was proven by the HMBC cross peaks of 4-OCH₃ to C-4 (δ_C 145.0) and 3-OCH₃ to C-3 (δ_C 146.9). Four aromatic proton signals at δ_H 7.06 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 1.5 Hz, H-15), 6.87 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H-16), 6.69 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-18), and 6.67 (s, H-19), which correlated with carbons at δ_C 129.6 (C-15), 122.8 (C-16), 132.4 (C-18), and 129.1 (C-19) in HMQC spectrum, indicating the presence of 1,2,4-*tri*-substituted and 1,2,3,4,5-*penta*-substituted benzene moieties in 3 (20,21). They were established by the COSY cross peaks of H-15 to H-16 and H-18 and further secured by the HMBC correlations of H-15 to C-17 and C-18, H-16 to C-1 and C-14, H-18 to C-14 and C-17, and H-19 to C-3 and C-5 (Figure 2). The connectivity of two phenyl

Table 2. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of compounds 3-5 (400 and 100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆).

No	3		4		5	
	δ_{H} [m, J (Hz)]	δ_{C} (Mult.)	δ_{H} [Mult., J (Hz)]	δ_{C} (Mult.)	δ_{H} [Mult., J (Hz)]	δ_{C} (Mult.)
1	-	130.9 C	-	128.9 C	-	128.4 C
2	-	128.9 C	-	128.0 C	-	128.0 C
3	-	146.9 C	-	148.5 C	-	148.3 C
4	-	145.0 C	-	145.3 C	-	145.1 C
5	-	148.7 C	-	148.7 C	-	148.8 C
6	-	124.8 C	-	126.1 C	-	126.0 C
7	2.82 m 2.72 m	27.8 CH ₂	2.81 m	27.1 CH ₂	2.54 m	25.8 CH ₂
8	1.90 m 1.86 m	24.7 CH ₂	1.75 m	24.2 CH ₂	2.71 m	26.0 CH ₂
9	1.80 m	21.9 CH ₂	1.51 m	21.2 CH ₂	1.28 m 1.21 m	22.5 CH ₂
10	2.75 m 2.67 m	45.8 CH ₂	2.63 m	45.1 CH ₂	1.63 m 1.35 m	39.3 CH ₂
11	-	213.6 C	-	213.2 C	3.95 m	66.5 CH
12	2.77 m	42.4 CH ₂	2.74 m	41.7 CH ₂	2.09 m 1.49 m	34.4 CH ₂
13	3.07 m 2.95 m	28.6 CH ₂	2.84 m	28.0 CH ₂	2.83 m 2.78 m	26.8 CH ₂
14	-	132.1 C	-	130.7 C	-	129.4 C
15	7.06 dd (6.6, 1.5)	129.6 CH	6.95 dd (6.6, 1.7)	128.3 CH	6.96 dd (6.6, 1.5)	129.1 CH
16	6.87 d (6.6)	122.7 CH	6.71 d (6.6)	115.5 CH	6.74 d (6.6)	115.6 CH
17	-	149.8 C	-	152.3 C	-	152.0 C
18	6.69 d (1.5)	132.4 CH	6.45 d (1.7)	133.2 CH	6.92 brs	134.6 CH
19	6.67 s	129.1 CH	6.35 s	128.5 CH	6.60 s	129.5 CH
1'	4.80 d (7.6)	105.0 CH	4.79 d (7.6)	103.4 CH	4.84 d (7.6)	103.9 CH
2'	3.33 m	74.1 CH	3.19 m	74.0 CH	3.04 m	74.0 CH
3'	3.37 m	77.2 CH	3.06 m	77.0 CH	3.06 m	77.1 CH
4'	3.95 m	69.9 CH	3.16 m	69.9 CH	3.17 m	69.9 CH
5'	3.67 m	76.3 CH	3.24 m	76.4 CH	3.23 m	76.5 CH
6'	3.86 m 3.70 m	62.0 CH ₂	3.61 m 3.43 m	61.0 CH ₂	3.58 m 3.42 m	60.9 CH ₂
3-OCH ₃	3.79 s	61.7 CH ₃	3.75 s	60.1 CH ₃	3.81 s	60.1 CH ₃
4-OCH ₃	3.95 s	61.9 CH ₃	3.81 s	60.9 CH ₃	3.83 s	60.8 CH ₃
17-OH	-	-	8.91 brs	-	-	-
2'-OH	-	-	5.03 brs	-	5.03 d (2.5)	-
3'-OH	-	-	4.93 d (4.3)	-	4.93 d (4.1)	-
4'-OH	-	-	4.09 d (4.3)	-	4.41 d (3.8)	-
5'-OH	-	-	5.28 d (3.5)	-	5.22 d (3.5)	-
6'-OH	-	-	4.34 t (4.6)	-	3.36 t (4.6)	-
17-COCH ₃	2.08 s	20.8 CH ₃ 171.7 C	-	-	-	-

Table 3. The DPPH radical scavenging activity results.

Sample	DPPH (% Inhibition)
1	63.10 ± 0.81
2	70.14 ± 0.55
3	41.16 ± 0.64
4	49.09 ± 0.76
5	52.11 ± 0.59
Propyl gallate	97.31 ± 0.37

Conc. 50 μ M; Each value represents the mean \pm S.D.; $n = 3$.

moieties at C₁-C₂ was secured based on the HMBC cross peaks of H-19 to C-1 and H-18 to C-2 (Figure 2). Moreover, the doublet proton signal at δ_{H} 4.80 ($J = 7.6$ Hz, H-1') showed cross peak to the signal at δ_{C} 105.0 (C-1'), indicating the presence of β -glucopyranose moiety (23, 26). This was established by the observed ESIMS fragment peaks at m/z 398.9 [(M + H)-Glu]⁺ and 357.2 [(M + H)-(Glu+Acetyl)]⁺. In the HMBC, the cross peak of H-1' to C-5 (δ_{C} 148.7) established the placement of glucose at C-5. Furthermore, signals for six methylene groups at δ_{H} 1.80-3.07 and ketone carbonyl at δ_{C} 213.6 (C-11), characteristic for heptanoid moiety in 3 were observed. In the COSY spectrum, the spin

system started from H-7 to H-10 and cross peak of H-12 to H-13 established this moiety. It was secured by the observed HMBC cross peaks of H-9/C-7 and C-11; H-10/C-8, H-12/C-13, and H-13/C-11. The attachment of heptanoid moiety at C6-C14 of the biphenyl moiety was secured by the HMBC cross peaks of H-8/C-6, H-19/C-7, and H-18/C-13. Consequently, 3 was concluded to be 17-*O*-acetyl myricanone 5-*O*- β -glucopyranoside and named alnuheptanoid B.

Compounds 1-5 were identified to be myricanone (1) (29, 30), (+)-*S*-myricanol (2) (30,31), myricanone 5-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (4) (32), and (+)-*S*-myricanol 5-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (5) (27) by the interpretation

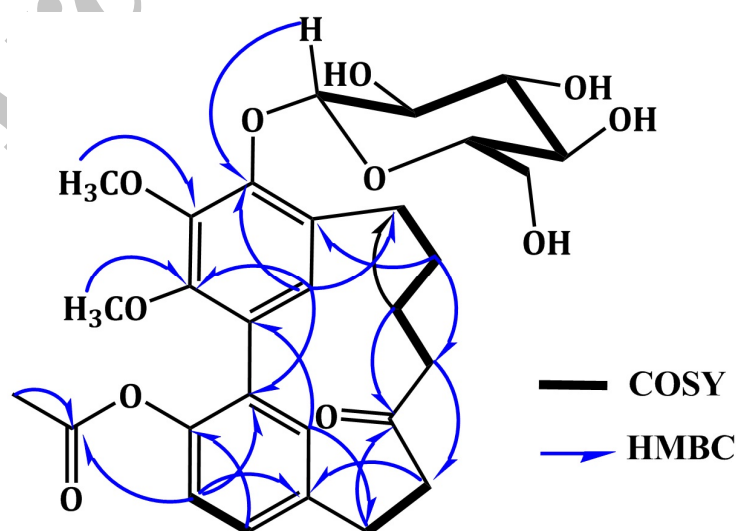


Figure 2. Important ¹H-¹H COSY and HMBC correlations of alnuheptanoid B (3).

Table 4. The anti-inflammatory activity results.

Groups n = 6	Dose mg/kg	0 hr PET ^a	% IN ^b	1 hr PET ^a	% IN ^b	2 hr PET ^a	% IN ^b	4 hr PET ^a	% IN ^b	6 hr PET ^a	% IN ^b
Inflamed		3.95±0.09	0.00	5.76±0.12	0.00	6.51±0.11	0.00	6.97±0.10	0.00	4.88±0.13	0.00
Inflamed + Indom.c	10	3.94±0.14	0.25	5.39±0.14*	6.42	3.41±0.15*	47.62	3.12±0.08*	55.24	2.99±0.07*	38.73
Inflamed + 1	10	3.89±0.12	1.52	3.97±0.11*	29.98	3.77±0.12*	42.09	3.51±0.07*	49.64	3.24±0.11*	33.61
Inflamed + 2	10	3.87±0.07	2.03	3.94±0.10*	31.60	3.62±0.06*	44.39	3.38±0.13*	51.51	3.08±0.12*	36.89
Inflamed + 3	10	3.93±0.12	0.51	4.37±0.10*	24.13	3.99±0.13*	38.71	3.74±0.11*	46.34	3.49±0.13*	28.48
Inflamed + 4	10	3.94±0.14	0.25	4.32±0.15*	25.00	3.91±0.11*	39.94	3.70±0.09*	46.92	3.42±0.15*	29.92
Inflamed + 5	10	3.91±0.08	1.01	4.07±0.14*	29.34	3.87±0.09*	40.55	3.69±0.11*	47.06	3.31±0.08*	32.17

Each value represents the mean ± S.E.M., n = 6; *Significant different from inflamed control group at P < 0.01; aPET: Paw edema thickness; b% IN: % Inhibition; cIndom: Indomethacin.

of the spectroscopic data and comparison with literature.

The antioxidant activity of the isolated cyclic diarylheptanoids (1-5) was determined using DPPH free radical scavenging system at concentration 50 μ M. The results showed that, 1 and 2 had significant antioxidant activity. While, 3-5 showed moderate activity in comparison with propyl gallate (a known antioxidant) (Table 3). Their antioxidant effect was related to the number of free hydroxyl groups in their structures. Compounds 1 and 2 showed significant activities compared to propyl gallate at the same concentration. However, blocking of the hydroxyl group by an acetyl or glucose moiety leads to a decrease in the activity as in 3-5 (33).

Compounds 1-5 were evaluated for their anti-inflammatory effects using carrageenin induced paw edema model. Compound 2 showed the highest activity comparable to indomethacin (10 mg/kg) (Table 4). Also, 1, 3, 4, and 5 showed potent activity at dose 10 mg/kg after 4 h. The phenolic compounds are known to inhibit prostaglandins synthesis enzymes, more specifically the endoperoxide (26). It was reported that, prostaglandin like substances are released during the second phase of carrageenin induced edema (34, 35). So, the anti-inflammatory effects of the tested compounds may be due to inhibition of prostaglandin like substances.

The observed activity of these compounds might be through the inhibition of the inflammatory prostanoids (36, 37). In this work, we can make a conclusion on the SAR of the tested cyclic diarylheptanoids. It was observed that, the phenolic hydroxyl groups are responsible for anti-inflammatory activity as in 1 and 2 (36, 37). Glucosidation of phenolic OH group leads to reduce the activity as in 3-5. Secondary alcoholic hydroxyl group in aliphatic chain might increase the activity as in 1 and 5 in comparison to the other compounds.

Conclusions

A new cyclic diarylheptanoid and four known compounds were isolated from *A. japonica* for the first time. Their chemical structures were established by different spectroscopic analyses.

Compounds 1 and 2 showed significant antioxidant activity. Compound 2 exhibited potent anti-inflammatory activity.

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