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NOTE

Antioxidant Activity of the Successive Extracts of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* Leaves

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The successive extracts of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* leaves were screened for *in vitro* antioxidant properties using the standard procedures. The successive extracts such as petroleum ether, ethyl acetate, methanol and water and 50 % crude methanol extracts exhibited IC_{50} values in DPPH and in nitric oxide radical inhibition assays. The values are comparable with the standards such as ascorbic acid and quercetin.

Key Words: *Chlorophytum borivilianum*, Antioxidant, DPPH, Nitric oxided, Free radical scavenging.

Chlorophytum borivilianum leaves belong to the family liliaceae. It is a small shrub, which grows to 1-2 m and found in various part of India. Antimicrobial and anthelmintic activity was screened in aqueous, ethanolic and hexane extracts[1]. These studies were carried out on the root part of the plant, but so far no other chemical and biological investigations have been carried out on this plant.

Lipid peroxidation is the outmost important biochemical assay which is involved in pathogenesis of many diseases like diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, tumor, myocardial infraction and also in the process of ageing. Free radicals generally called as reactive oxygen species (ROS) are synthesized *in vivo* from a various biochemical reactions and tends to form a chain in the system. These free radicals are the major points in lipid peroxidation. Plants containing flavonoids[2] have been reported to possess strong oxidant properties. Thus, in the present investigation the successive extractions of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* leaves was screened for *in vitro* antioxidant properties using standard procedures.

The plant was collected from the herbal garden of Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India in the month of May 2006. The palnt was authenticated by Dr. M. P. Sharma, Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India.

Preparation of extracts and standards: The successive extracts of the shade dried powdered leaves of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* was prepared

with different solvents as per the order of their polarity in Soxhlet apparatus. The solvents were evaporated with the help of rotary evaporated to get a solid residue. The solid residue was placed in a vacuum desicator and was further used for the experiments. The *in vitro* experiments, a weighed quantity of the extract was dissolved in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) or methanol and used. Solution of ascorbic acid and quercetin were used as standards for *in vitro* studies were prepared in distilled DMSO.

DPPH Method: The antioxidant activity of the plant extract and the standards were assessed on the basis of the radical scavenging effect of the stable DPPH free radical[3]. A total of 100 µL of the methanolic extract (from 20 to 40 µg mL in DMSO solution). After the incubation period at 37 ºC for 50 min. The absorbance of each solution was determined at 490 nm. The corresponding blank readings were also noted and the remaining DPPH was calculated. IC_{50} values is the concentration of sample required to scavenging 50 % DPPH free radical.

Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay: Aqueous solution of sodium nitropruside at physiological pH spontaneously released nitric oxide, which can be estimated with oxygen to produce nitrite ions, which can be estimated by the use of Griess IIosvoy reaction[4]. The scavengers of nitric oxide reduce the production of nitric oxide. The reaction mixture (3 mL) containing sodium nitropruside (10 mM, 2 mL), phosphate buffer saline (0.5) and the extract or the standard solution (0.5 mL) was incubated at 25 ºC for 2.5 h. After incubation, 0.5 mL of the reaction mixture containing nitric was pipette out and were mixed with 1 mL of sulphanilic acid reagent (0.33 % in 20 % glacial acetic acid) and allowed to stand for 5 min. for completion diazotization. 1-Naphthylaimne (1 mL, 5 %) was added, mixed and allowed standing for 0.5 h a pink coloured chromophore was formed in diffused light. The absorbance of these solutions was measured at 540 nm against the corresponding blank solutions. IC_{50} values is defined as the concentration of sample required to inhibit 50 % of the nitric oxide radical.

The successive extracts of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* exhibited antioxidant activity in DPPH and nitric oxide radical inhibition assay (Tables 1 and 2). The successive extracts such as petroleum ether, ethyl acetate, methanol, water and 50 % crude methanol extract exhibited IC_{50} values 250.16 ± 1.57, 15.00 ± 0.57, 27.66 ± 1.20, 175.83 ± 1.35 and 27.33 ± 1.86 µg/mL, respectively in DPPH and 23.00 ± 0.85, 47.00 ± 0.57, 55.00 ± 1.23, 152.33 ± 0.84 and 73.66 ± 1.05.98 µg/mL, respectively in nitric oxide radical inhibition assay. These values were observed to be more than those which were obtained from the ascorbic acid and quercetin used as standards.

Thus, it can be stated that free radical oxidative stress has a major role in the pathogenesis of a wide range of clinical disorders resulting from different natural antioxidant defences. Among the five extracts of *Chlorophytum*

TABLE-1
ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF *Chlorophytum borivilianum* LEAVES EXTRACTS USING DPPH METHOD

Test compound	IC_{50} values ± SE* (µg/mL)
Petroleum ether extract	250.16 ± 1.57
Ethyl acetate extract	15.00 ± 0.57
Methanol extract	27.66 ± 1.20
50 % Methanol crude extract	27.33 ± 1.86
Aqueous crude extract	175.83 ± 1.35
Ascorbic acid	74.66 ± 1.52
Quercetin	55.00 ± 0.77

*Average of 10 determination.

TABLE-2
ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTY OF *Chlorophytum borivilianum* LEAVES EXTRACTS USING NITRIC OXIDE RADICLE INHIBITION ASSAY

Test Compound	IC_{50} values ± SE* (µg/mL)
Petroleum ether extract	23.16 ± 0.85
Ethyl acetate extract	47.00 ± 0.57
Methanol extract	55.00 ± 1.23
50 % Methanol crude extract	73.66 ± 1.05
Aqueous crude extract	152.33 ± 0.84
Ascorbic acid	22.66 ± 0.98
Quercetin	18.50 ± 0.88

*Average of 10 determination.

borivilianum leaves and 2 standards tested for antioxidant activity using DPPH method, the ethyl acetate successive extract showed the maximum antioxidant activity with IC_{50} values of 15.00 ± 0.57 µg/mL, respectively. The methanol extract showed antioxidant activity with IC_{50} values 27.66 ± 1.20 µg/mL. The 50 % crude methanolic extract showed IC 50 values 27.33 ± 1.05.98 µg/mL, respectively. However, petroleum ether extract exhibited the lowest antioxidant activity with an IC_{50} value of 250.16 ± 1.57 µg/mL. The standards exhibited IC_{50} values 74.66 ± 1.52 and 55.00 ± 0.77 µg/mL, respectively.

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