



**SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF BIOACTIVE
COMPOUNDS OF POLYHERBAL FRACTIONS OF
CLINACANTHUS NUTANS AND *ELEPHANTOPUS
SCABER* IN THE TREATMENT OF WOUND**

by

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B54A835

2017

A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

School of Bioprocess Engineering

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS

2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, first of all, I would like to thank Almighty ALLAH S.W.T, for my well-being and without his blessing I will not be able to complete this thesis. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my supervisors, Assoc Prof Dr. Muhammad Syarhabil Ahmad and Prof Dr. Awang Soh @ Yusuff Mamat for their constant encouragement and guidance, without them this project would not have been possible. For their unwavering support, I am truly grateful.

I am much obliged to Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia [KPT.B.600-18/3 JLD 6 (31)], for providing me financial support throughout my research under Malaysian International Scholarship.

My humble thanks are extended to Dr. Muhammad Zamharir Ahmad and Dr. Faridah Salam for providing technical support under Research Collaborative Effort from Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Serdang, Malaysia.

Special thanks to the Institute Of Sustainable Agrotechnology, Sg. Chuchuh, Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP) and Monash University Malaysia, Jalan Lagoon Selatan, Bandar Sunway, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia for their kind help regarding the technical support.

I would like to express the deepest appreciation to my beloved parents, Muhammad Aslam Ashraf, Rehana Aslam, my brothers and sister for their endless support. Last but not the least, hearty appreciations to my wife, Saima Nisar, who never failed in helping me whenever her assistance was needed. Without her support, this work would not have been possible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ATR | Attenuated Total Reflection Method |
| CID | Collision-induced Dissociation |
| CN | <i>Clinacanthus nutans</i> |
| DB | Database |
| EGF | Epidermal Growth Factor |
| ES | <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> |
| ECC | Extracted Compound Chromatogram |
| ESI-MS | Electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry |
| ECM | Extracellular Matrix |
| FGF | Fibroblast Growth Factor |
| FTIR | Fourier Transform Infrared |
| HPLC | High-Performance Liquid Chromatography |
| IR | Infrared |
| IG | Indukantha Ghritha |
| IL | Interleukins |
| ICH | International Council for Harmonisation |
| LC | Liquid Chromatography |
| LOD | Limit of Detection |
| LOQ | Limit of Quantification |
| MFE | Molecular Feature Extraction |
| IC50 | Median Effective Concentration |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| NMR | Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy |
| PDGF | Platelet-derived growth factor |
| PHF | Polyherbal Formulation |
| tR | Retention Time |
| RA | Rheumatoid Arthritis |
| Rf | Retention Factor |
| RDA | Retro-Diels-Alder |
| ROS | Reactive Oxygen Species |
| SEM | Standard Error Measurement |
| TGF- β | Transforming Growth Factor-beta |
| TNF- α | Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha |
| TIC | Tentative Identification of Compound |
| TLC | Thin-layer Chromatography |
| UV | Ultraviolet |
| DPPH | 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl |

Kesan Sinergistik Sebatian Bioaktif dari Campuran Herba *Clinacanthus nutans* dan *Elephantopus scaber* Dalam Merawat Luka

ABSTRAK

Perubatan moden telah mengenal pasti bahawa perubatan herba sebagai suatu bentuk perubatan alternatif. Setiap orang dalam kehidupan sehariannya akan mengalami pelbagai jenis luka. *Clinacanthus nutans* dan *Elephantopus scaber* terkenal sebagai penyembuh luka dalam rawatan herba tradisional. Penyelidikan ini dijalankan untuk formulasi polyherba daripada daun *Clinacanthus nutans* dan *Elephantopus scaber* dalam rawatan penyembuhan luka. Seterusnya, bahan bioaktif dikenal pasti daripada berlainan bahagian menggunakan kromatografi dan kaedah spektroskopi. Bahagian yang larut air telah dipisahkan lagi menggunakan kromatografi untuk mengasingkan bahan bioaktif. Campuran herba *Elephantopus scaber* dan *Clinacanthus nutans* telah dinilai sebagai antioksidan secara in-vitro dengan aktiviti memerangkap radikal oleh DPPH diikuti dengan pemisahan formulasi herba bagi aktiviti penyembuhan luka secara in-vivo menggunakan model yang berbeza. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahawa ekstrak mentah *Elephantopus scaber* berdasarkan EC_{50} menunjukkan tindakbalas yang lebih cepat tetapi kurang peratusan perencatan berbanding formulasi polihherba baru daripada ekstrak mentah. Formulasi polihherba mempunyai peratusan perencatan tertinggi (89.49%) pada dos yang sama berbanding *Elephantopus scaber* secara individu (87.66%). Perbandingan antara semua ekstrak mentah dan formulasi polihherba baru mendapati bahawa pecahan etil asetat dalam formulasi polihherba mempunyai aktiviti tertinggi (EC_{50} 14.83 μ g/ml) dengan % perencatan (89.28%). Seterusnya semasa penilaian penguncupan luka pada model luka untuk pemotongan dan pembedahan, pecahan etil asetat mempunyai aktiviti tertinggi dengan ($P < 0.001$) dan ($P < 0.0001$) masing-masing. Semasa model luka terbakar pecahan akuas ($P < 0.001$) mempunyai aktiviti tertinggi diikuti dengan pecahan etil asetat ($P < 0.0001$). Analisis cecair kromatografi spektrometri jisim (LCMS) telah mengenal pasti kewujudan beberapa sebatian berasaskan flavonoid yang bertindak secara sinergistik dengan sebatian bioaktif. Seterusnya kewujudan sebatian bioaktif disahkan oleh cecair kromatografi pengionan elektrospray- seiring dengan spektroskopi jisim (LC-ESI-MS/MS). Sesetengah dari sebatian bioaktif dapat dikenalpasti sebagai apigenin, luteolin, b-sitosterol, 3'-hydroxy-5,6,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone, quercetin, vanillin, asid gallik, asid benzoik dan rutin dan disahkan menggunakan cecair kromatografi berprestasi tinggi. Daun-daun *Clinacanthus nutans* dan *Elephantopus scaber* diekstrak menggunakan 50% etanol (EtOH) dan dipisahkan menggunakan gel silika, Sephadex LH-20 untuk mengasingkan sebatian asli. 2-(aminomethylsulfinyl)-N-hydroxyacetamide adalah sebatian yang di cadangkan dapat diasingkan dari pecahan akuas formulasi polihherba. Pencirian sebatian tercapai dengan menggunakan IR dan LCMS pada pecahan akuas. Kesimpulannya, flavonoid meningkatkan aktiviti anti-oksidan yang mempercepatkan kadar penguncupan luka dan bertindak balas secara sinergistik dengan sebatian bioaktif lain.

Synergistic Effect of Bioactive Compounds of Polyherbal Fractions of *Clinacanthus nutans* and *Elephantopus scaber* in the Treatment of Wound

ABSTRACT

Modern healthcare system recognizes herbal medicine as a form of alternative medicine. Everyone in their life span experiences a different kind of wound. *Clinacanthus nutans* and *Elephantopus scaber* are well known traditional wound healing herbs. The present research work develops a new polyherbal formulation from the leaves of *Clinacanthus nutans* and *Elephantopus scaber* in the treatment of wound. Furthermore, bioactive compounds from different fractions were identified by using chromatography and spectroscopic method. The water soluble was further fractioned to isolate bioactive compounds. The herbal combination of *Elephantopus scaber* and *Clinacanthus nutans* were evaluated as an in-vitro antioxidant activity containing equal amount of both medicinal herb with their individual herbal activity followed by fractionation of polyherbal formulation for in-vivo wound healing activities. Antioxidant activity was performed in vitro by DPPH radical scavenging antioxidant activity followed by in-vivo wound healing activities using different wound model. The leaves of *Clinacanthus nutans* and *Elephantopus scaber* were extracted with 50% ethanol (EtOH) and separated using silica gel, Sephadex LH-20 to isolate the pure compounds. 2-(aminomethylsulfinyl)-N-hydroxyacetamide was the proposed compound isolated from aqueous fraction of the polyherbal formulation. The characteristics of the isolated compounds were achieved using Infrared spectroscopy (IR) and LCMS scan on aqueous fraction. The result showed that *Elephantopus scaber* crude extract on the basis of EC₅₀ performs a much faster action but with less % inhibition as compared to the combination of the new polyherbal formulation of crude extract. The polyherbal formulation has the highest % inhibition (89.49%) at the same dose as compared to individual *Elephantopus scaber* (87.66%). Comparison among all crude and fractions of new polyherbal formulation, it was found that the ethyl acetate fraction of polyherbal formulation has the fastest activity, EC₅₀ 14.83 µg/ml, with inhibition of 89.28%. Furthermore, during evaluation of wound contraction on excision and incision wound model, ethyl acetate fraction possess highest activity with ($P < 0.001$) and ($P < 0.0001$) respectively. During burn wound model, aqueous fraction ($P < 0.001$) possesses highest activity followed by an ethyl acetate fraction ($P < 0.0001$). Liquid chromatography-Mass spectrometry (LCMS) analysis identifies the presence of several flavonoid-based compounds that work synergistically with other bioactive compounds. These bioactive compounds were further confirmed by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS). The presence of bioactive compounds such as apigenin, luteolin, b-sitosterol, 3'-hydroxy-5,6,7,4'-tetra methoxy flavone, quercetin, vanillin, gallic acid, benzoic acid and rutin were confirmed by using High performance liquid chromatography. In conclusion, flavonoid increases the antioxidant activity that surge the rate of wound contraction and work synergistically with other bioactive compounds.