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Antioxidant, Antimicrobial Activity and a-Glucosidase Inhibitory effect of Cortex Moutan

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Objectives

Traditional Chinese medicines played important roles in clinical therapy. Cortex Moutan a dried root bark of Paeonia moutan Sims, it is an important Chinese herbal medicine. Thus, the aim of this work was find out influence of different solvents on the extract yield. Then their α-glucosidase inhibitory effect, antimicrobial activity, reducing power and 2,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl hydrate (DPPH) radical scavenging ability were investigated.

Materials and Methods

• Materials

The dried cortex moutan was extracted in different solvents, including methanol (60%, 80%, 100%), ethanol (60%, 80%, 100%), 100% acetone, 100% ethyl acetate and aqueous. The extract was filtered and three replicated were extract for sample under the same conditions with new solvent. The filtered extracts were mixed and concentrated using a rotary evaporator. The extracts for further analysis.

• Methods

The DPPH redical scaring, reducing power, antimicrobial and α -glucosidase inhibitors activity of cortex moutan were investigated. In addition, the cortex moutan extracts were dissolved in methanol and filtered (0.45 μ m) for HPLC analysis. Chromatographic separation was carried out at room temperature using a YMC pack pro C18 analytical column (150 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μ l). The mobile phase consisted of methanol, water and acetonitrile; flow rate was 0.8 ml/min. The detector wave length was set at 274 nm.

Results

In this study results showed that A extract achieved maximum yield (57.14%) and paeonol concentration in E extract was highest (60.69 μ g/ml). In addition 100E extracts of cortex moutan exhibited good scavenging activites against DPPH radical and significant reducing power among all the extracts. It also possessed potent α -glucosidase inhibitors activity (5.54 μ g/ml). Futhermore, the E extract showed the most effective inhibition against *E. coli* (MIC value of 250 μ g/ml), when compared to the other extract.

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radical sc	avenging acti	vity from cortex moutan
	Extract yield (%)	DPPH radical
Solvent		Scavenging activity
		IC ₅₀ (µg/ml)
W	24.34±0.29	25.26 ± 0.02
E	1.72 ± 0.11	23.22 ± 0.26
А	57.14±0.30	22.62 ± 1.06
60 E	26.28 ± 2.49	$22.45~\pm~0.62$
80 E	24.73±0.39	22.26 ± 0.97
100 E	6.03±0.16	20.88 ± 0.28
60 M	22.02±3.65	21.32 ± 0.34
80 M	22.62±2.76	21.29 ± 0.63
100 M	23.27±2.71	23.82 ± 0.82
BHA		$4.00~\pm~0.10$
BHT		86.00 ± 1.50

Table 1. The extract yield and DPPH free

;	Table 2	2.	Antimicrobial	activity	of	extracts	from
	cortex	mo	outan.				

	MIC(µg/ml)				
	Bacteria				
Extracts	К.р (-)	E.c (-)	S.a (+)	B.s (+)	
W	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	
E	>1000	250	1000	>1000	
A	>1000	500	1000	>1000	
60E	>1000	1000	1000	>1000	
80E	>1000	1000	1000	>1000	
100E	>1000	1000	1000	>1000	
60M	>1000	1000	1000	>1000	
80M	>1000	1000	1000	>1000	
100M	>1000	1000	500	>1000	

Table 3. a-Glucosidase inhibitory activity of extract from cortex moutan.

Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/ml)
W	9.71 ± 1.62
Et	$8.99~\pm~1.42$
А	$7.90~\pm~1.12$
60 E	$7.77~\pm~1.08$
80 E	$6.72~\pm~0.99$
100 E	$5.54~\pm~1.02$
60 M	6.68 ± 1.13
80 M	$5.06~\pm~1.22$
100 M	$6.97~\pm~0.83$
Acarbose	3.00 ± 0.23

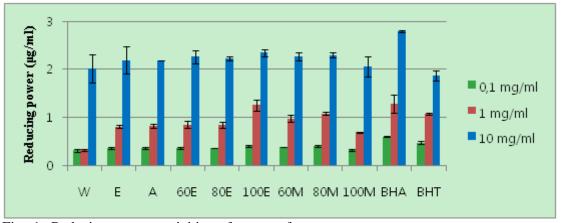


Fig. 1. Reducing power activities of extract from cortex moutan.

60% methanol (60M), 80% methanol (80M), 100% methanol (100M), 60% ethanol (60E), 80% ethanol (80E), 100% ethanol (100E), 100% acetone (A), aqueous (W) and 100% ethyl acetate (E). B.s, Bacillus subtilis KTCT 1021; K.p, Klebsiella pneumonia KCTC 2208; S. a, Staphylococus aureus KCTC 1916; E.c Escherichia coli KTCT 1924