

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF THE TOPICAL PREPARATION OF BULUNG SANGU (*Gracilaria* spp) EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

Bulung Sangu (*Gracilaria* spp) as many other macroalgae, is a source of beneficial phytochemical for health. Phytochemicals in macroalgae are widely used as active ingredients in cosmetic preparations. The study was aimed to determine the antioxidant properties of Bulung Sangu formulated in topical preparation. Bulung Sangu was macerated in ethanol 96% following by extract formulation in cream preparation in two concentrations: 5% and 10%. Antioxidant activity was determined against DPPH radical, compared to ascorbic acid. Percentage of reducing power in five concentration series (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 µg/ml) statistical analyzes using one-way ANOVA with 95% of confidence level, following by IC₅₀ measurement. Absorbance was read in wavelength of 517 nm. Concentration of 5% and 10% cream extract exhibited IC₅₀ of 13,091 µg/ml and 11,867 µg/ml, respectively. These values are lower than IC₅₀ of ascorbic acid (18,505 µg/ml), indicating the strong antioxidant properties of Bulung Sangu extract cream which is more potential than ascorbic acid. Bulung Sangu exhibit a potential source for being developed as medicine and cosmetics in topical preparation.

Keywords: seaweed, extraction, antioxidant phytochemical, DPPH, cosmetics

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the consumption of herbal medication and natural products has been become a developing trend. Formulation of plant active compounds in various topical preparation intensively explore. Indonesia is a country with high diversity. Sundry plant and algae can be developed as the source of medicine and cosmetics. Bulung Sangu (*Gracilaria* spp) is one of seaweeds (macroalgae) widespread in Bali, usually consumed as vegetable. As many other macroalgae, Bulung Sangu is predicted as a

source of beneficial phytochemical for health. Macroalgae is a source of important bioactive metabolites for drug development. Many of macroalgae compounds are used to treat diseases like cancer, inflammation, pain, arthritis, acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS), bacterial, fungal and viral infection (Almeida *et al.*, 2011). Macroalgae contains organic compounds classified in polar phenols, phenol derivates such as phlorotannins and phloroglucinols and non-polar phenols such as sterols, triterpenes

tocopherols and pigments (Overland *et al.*, 2019).

Julyasih *et al.* (2009) reported antioxidant activity from Bulung Sangu extract. The study also reported the presence of several types of carotenoids and chlorophyll pigments in Bulung Sangu extract which are known for its antioxidant activity. This potential activity can be explored further by formulating Bulung Sangu as topical preparation aimed at skin protecting preparation.

One of the benefits of antioxidants for the skin is to inhibit the damaging process including premature aging. Premature aging is a damage that can be controlled by balancing the supply of antioxidants in the body. Aging is a natural process leading to progressive organ damage marked by change in several clinical and histological conditions. The main cause of aging is the imbalance of oxidant product and antioxidant leading to oxidative stress. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) is a free radical generated from normal cellular metabolism. ROS can be either harmful or beneficial for a living system (Velika and Kron, 2012). ROS attacks macromolecules and leads to cellular damage and homeostasis disorder. ROS targets every molecule in the living system, nonetheless the main targets are lipids, nucleic acids and proteins (Lobo *et al.*, 2010). Increase of ROS production can be influenced by several

factors including sunlight exposure. UVA and UVB radiation cause an increase of NADPH oxidase activity leading to an increase of ROS, followed by activation of epidermal keratinocyte and dermal fibroblast signaling pathways, thus activation of inflammatory genes (Fuller, 2019).

Prompted by these data we determined the antioxidant activity of Bulung Sangu formulated in topical preparation, against 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Macroalgae material and preparation of the extract

Fresh bulung sangu was collected from Serangan Island, Bali. The sample was cleaned from impurities and washed with running water, then chopped to reduce the size. The chopped sample was then dried in an oven at a temperature of 40°C for 3-7 days until a constant weight was obtained. Extraction of the bioactive algal extract has been carried out as follows: the finely powdered algal material (750 g) was macerated by 96% ethanol (1.5L) at room temperature for a period of three days with regular shaking. After filtration, organic solvents were evaporated under vacuum at 50°C to furnish a dry ethanol extract. The crude extract was then stored at -20°C.

Cream formulation

Bulung Sangu extract cream formulated in o/w cream type. Cream formula divided into oil and water phase. Oil phase consisted of vaselin album 6,2% ; mineral oil 13,8% ; isopropil miristat 1,5% ; stearic acid 7,5% ; glycerol monostearate 5% and nipasol 0,05%. Water phase consisted of triethanolamin 0,2% ; xanthan gum 0,2% ; nipagin 0,01% ; Bulung Sangu extract 5% or 10% (depends on cream concentration) and aquadest *ad* 100%.

The oil phase was heated to 70°C, while the water phase was heated to 60°C. The water phase was added to the oil phase and stirred constantly counterclockwise. The extract was dissolved with aquadest at 35°C then added to the mixture of the oil phase and water phase. Aquadest was added to reach 100% of the formula weight.

Preparation of Ascorbic Acid Standard

10mg of ascorbic acid were dissolved in 100 ml methanol to obtain a solution with a concentration of 100 µg /ml. Solution was then prepared into several final concentration of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 µg /ml for being used subsequently in antioxidant activity assay.

Antioxidant activity based on the DPPH assay

The antioxidant activity was measured using DPPH assay for two concentration of Bulung Sangu extract, 5% (K5) and 10% (K10). The DPPH solution was prepared in methanol and subsequently added to various concentrations of cream (10,20,30,40 and 50 µg /ml). 1,5 mL of test solution was added with 1 mL of DPPH solution, then incubated for 30 minutes. The absorbance of the solution was read with a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 517 nm. Methanol was used as the negative control. The percentage of antioxidant activity was calculated by this following formula:

$$\text{Percentage of Reducing Power (\%)} = \frac{[(A \text{ control} - A \text{ sample}) / A \text{ control}]}{1} \times 100$$

Control absorbance (A control) is absorbance of methanol in DPPH solution. Linear regressions were obtained for ascorbic acid, 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu extract cream, used to measure IC₅₀ (*Inhibitory Concentration*)

Statistical Analyses

Data of percentage of reducing power was analyzed using One-Way ANOVA followed by Post Hoc Test Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD). Significant value were obtain by comparing the

percentage of two creams in the same concentration. All statistical analyzes used 95% of confidence level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Medicinal plant provides the source of beneficial phytochemical playing a role in medicine development. Most phytochemical are phenolic and flavonoid compounds reported for having various beneficial effect for health including preventing cancer (Venugopal dan Liu, 2012). The use of natural sources in development and formulation of skin and cosmetics products leading to the intensive explorations of medicinal plants (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2011). Seaweed (macroalgae) is known as functional food, rich of lipid mineral vitamins and bioactive substance such as polysaccharides, proteins and polyphenols (Namwar *et al.*, 2013).

Antioxidant assay determined *in vitro* using DPPH method. This method is suitable to measure antioxidant capacity for organic solvent dissolved compounds especially ethanol (Kusumawati dan Indrayanto, 2013). DPPH is stable free radical in room temperature, act by reducing hydroxyl group of antioxidant to become a stable diamagnetic molecule. Percentage of DPPH

scavenging activity depends on antioxidant concentrations (Onar *et al.*, 2012).

The *in vitro* antioxidant activity of two extract concentrations were measured using DPPH assay. Percentage of reducing power showed in Table 1. Significant value showed the percentage of reducing power obtained from 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu extract concentration in the same test solution concentrations. Significant values ($p < 0,05$) stated significantly difference. Five solution concentrations showed different values of percentage of reducing power. Scavenging activity was increased in concentration dependent manner.

Linear regression obtained from five concentrations series from two different extract concentrations. 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu extract cream (K5) resulted in linear regression of $y = 0,1517x + 47,982$ ($R^2 0,9839$) and $y = 0,1698x + 47,985$ ($R^2 0,8703$), respectively. IC_{50} of 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu extract cream were $13,303\mu\text{g/ml}$ and $11,867\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively (Tabel 2). IC_{50} define as the concentration needed for giving the scavenging of 50% of total free radical available. Lower value of IC_{50} indicating the higher scavenging activity (Molyneux, 2004).

Table 1. Percentage of reducing power of 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu ethanol extract

Concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Percentage of Reducing Power (%)	
	K5	K10
10	49,375 \pm 0,044	48,564 \pm 0,092**
20	51,398 \pm 0,043	51,732 \pm 0,076**
30	52,047 \pm 0,057	54,557 \pm 0,109**
40	54,270 \pm 0,059	55,416 \pm 0,360**
50	55,549 \pm 0,158	55,473 \pm 0,016*

Mean \pm SD

** $p < 0,05$ compared to percentage of reducing power of K5 in the same concentration

Table 2. IC₅₀ value of DPPH radical scavenging activity

Sample	IC ₅₀ ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
Bulung Sangu extract cream 5%	13,303
Bulung Sangu extract cream 10%	11,867
Ascorbic acid	18,505

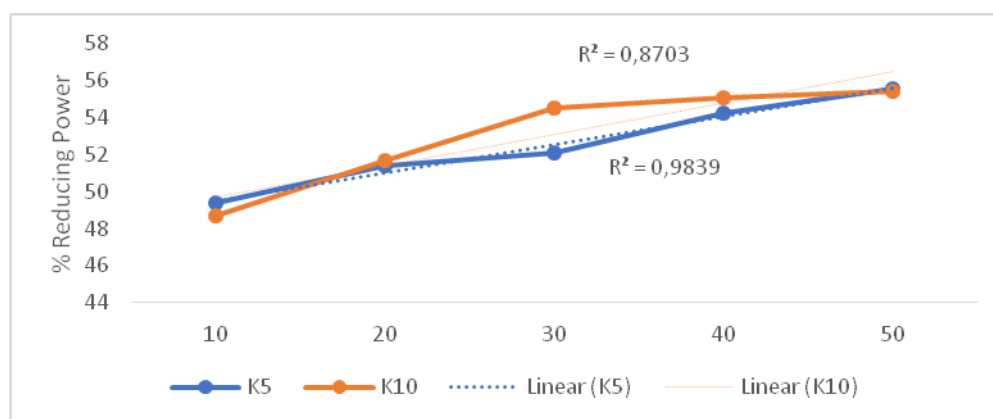


Fig. 1. Reducing power of different concentration of Bulung Sangu extract cream

10% Bulung Sangu extract cream resulted in lower IC₅₀ than 5% Bulung Sangu extract cream, but also with lower coefficient correlation. 5% Bulung Sangu extract cream showed higher coefficient correlation near to 1 indicating that increase of reducing power generated by 5% Bulung Sangu extract cream was higher than the other group.

Compared to ascorbic acid, both 5% and 10% Bulung Sangu extract cream exhibit lower IC₅₀. According to Phongpaichit (2007), IC₅₀ of 10 – 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ classified as strong antioxidant compound. Compound with IC₅₀ of 50-100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ classified as intermediate antioxidant activity while IC₅₀ >100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ classified as weak antioxidant.

Prompted by the classification by Phongpaichit (2007), Bulung Sangu extract cream own strong antioxidant activity.

The antioxidant activities obtained from the extract in two different cream concentrations are higher than reported in Julyasih *et al.* (2009). Study by Julyasih *et al.* (2009) reported the antioxidant activity of *Gracilaria spp* ethanol extract was 9,6714 %. The difference may be due to the different process in extraction in which the maceration applied in the study was one hour with constant stirring by magnetic stirrer. In this study, the maceration applied was three days with frequent manual stirring. The longer maceration duration in this study may isolate more antioxidant compound thus resulted in higher antioxidant activity.

Antioxidant is molecule with ability to inhibit or stop radical reaction thus inhibit cellular damage (Nisme and Pal, 2015). Bulung Sangu extract reported for contain carotenoid and phenolic compounds (Julyasih, 2009). Polyphenols and carotenoids are two major phytochemical compounds playing role in antioxidant effect (Zhang *et al.*, 2013). Carotenoids are responsible for pigmentations in animals, plants, and microorganism. In biological system, carotenoids gives antioxidant activity. The main structure of carotenoids is polyene backbone consisting of a series of conjugated C=C bonds, which are able to

interact with free radical and singlet oxygen and therefore act as antioxidant (Young and Lowe, 2018). Natural polyphenols are the most abundant antioxidant in human diets. Antioxidant properties of polyphenol are related to substitution of the hydroxyl groups in the aromatic rings of phenolics (Rokayya *et al.*, 2013). Polyphenols classified in five classes: flavonoids, phenolic acids, stilbenes, tannins and coumarins. The total phenolic content and total antioxidant activity in phytochemical extract may have a direct relationship. Higher level of total phenolic contents usually resulted in higher antioxidant activity (Sun *et al.*, 2002).

Antioxidant activity is important mechanism for skin protection. Especially to response premature skin aging (photoaging). The photoaging mechanism are predominantly the effect of UV radiation inducing ROS production. UV radiation also alters DNA or cellular homeostasis which together with ROS activate signal transduction pathway and inflammatory cascade. The photoprotective strategies should focused in several strategies including the blockade of UV photon incident, DNA repair, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory agents, or removal of ROS through antioxidant activity (Bosch *et al.*, 2015).

UV radiation produces Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) including hydroxyl

free radicals, superoxide radicals, nitric oxide radicals and peroxy radicals. Various chemical compounds are then converted to free radicals and initiating inflammation response. UV radiation exposure causes a rapid increase in NADPH oxidase triggering an increase in ROS, which then activates the keratinocyte signaling pathway in the epidermis and dermal fibroblasts, following by activation of inflammatory genes. ROS production is also mediate inflammatory response. ROS including hydroxyl free radicals, superoxide, nitric oxide and peroxy radicals, subsequently turn other molecules into radicals and trigger chained radical reaction. UVB radiation causes the increase of NADPH oxidase furthermore increase in ROS production that will activate the signaling pathway in epidermal keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts, following by activation of inflammatory genes (Fuller, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The present study demonstrated that Bulung Sangu extract cream exhibit strong antioxidant activity with IC_{50} values of 13,091 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 12,429 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively. Compared to IC_{50} of ascorbic acid (18,505 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), Bulung Sangu extract cream exhibit lower IC_{50} indicating stronger antioxidant activity that ascorbic acid.

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