

Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant Activity and Cell Line Study of Marine Red Macroalgae *Euचेuma cottonii* on Lung A-549 Cancer Cells

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History

- Submission Date: 20-12-2019;
- Review completed: 02-01-2020;
- Accepted Date: 16-01-2020.

DOI : 10.5530/pj.2020.12.43

Article Available online

<http://www.phcogj.com/v12/i2>

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In this century, cancer has increased in incidence and become one of the deadliest disease in the world. However, to date, lung cancer treatments are still not fully effective, quite expensive and very exhaustive for the patient. *Euचेuma cottonii* is an abundant marine red macroalgae in Indonesia which have a potential anti-lung cancer properties. Aim of this research is to determine phytochemical profile of *Euचेuma cottonii* extracts, as well as to evaluate its antioxidant and cytotoxic effects on Lung A-549 cancer cells. **Methods:** *Euचेuma cottonii* obtained from Sorong beach, West Papua Province, Indonesia, were extracted with three different solvents, that is ethanol, ethylacetate, and n-hexane. These three *Euचेuma cottonii* extracts were identified for its phytochemical profiles, antioxidant activity by DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) assay, and cytotoxic activity on lung A-549 cells by MTT (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay. **Results:** Phytochemical analysis revealed that *Euचेuma cottonii* contains metabolites of triterpenoid and alkaloid. Antioxidant activity evaluation showed ethanol extract of *Euचेuma cottonii* has IC₅₀ value of 559.76 µg/mL against DPPH free radical. Whereas cytotoxicity evaluation showed that ethanol extract and ethylacetate extract of *Euचेuma cottonii* have cytotoxic effects on Lung A-549 cancer cells, with IC₅₀ value of 251.73 µg/mL and 261.41 µg/mL, respectively. **Conclusion:** These results suggesting that *Euचेuma cottonii* extract could be further developed as a natural anti-lung cancer agent.

Key words: *Euचेuma cottonii*, Phytochemical, Antioxidant, Cell line study, Lung A-549 cells.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is abnormal cell growth and has become one of the major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that has reduced people life expectancy in this century.^{1,2} In 2018, cancer has increased by 18.1 million cases and has caused 9.6 million the total death of the world's population so that it becomes second deadliest disease in the world. One of the most common and deadly cancers for both men and women in the world is lung cancer, with an incidence rate of 11.6% of total cancer cases and contributes 18.4% of total cancer deaths.² In Indonesia, lung cancer is the highest cancer incidence in men and the first leading cause of death from cancer in men (21.8%) and second in women (9.1%)³, which prompted us to conduct specific cell line study of marine seaweed on lung cancer. This high incidence of lung cancer in Indonesia reached a prevalence of 36.3% in 2013, that is caused by high smoking behavior. It is known that smoking is the biggest risk factor (80-90%) of lung cancer. Thus, Indonesia places the third rank in the world for number of smokers.^{4,5}

Treatments of lung cancer are surgery, chemotherapy, radiation and targeted therapy.⁶ However, these various treatments have some

side effects, the emergence of resistance, toxicity, and the prognosis of treatment is still low with an average 5-year survival rate around 16%.⁷ Based on these facts, discovering of more effective, less side effect and inexpensive anti-lung cancer agent is needed. Seaweed or marine macroalgae are the marine species which have been commonly used as food and traditional medicine, especially in the Asian continent.⁸ Marine algal had shown biological activities as anti-inflammatory, anticoagulant, antioxidant, antiviral and anticancer, so that it has become promising candidate for the new bioactive compound used in medicines.^{8,9} One species of the marine red macroalgae which potential to be developed as an anticancer agent is *Euचेuma cottonii*. Some previous researchers has reported that *Euचेuma cottonii* demonstrated anticancer activity against MCF-7 breast cancer cells, HCT-116 colorectal cancer cells, and HeLa cervical cancer cells.¹⁰⁻¹³ Beside that, *Euचेuma cottonii* are also widely cultivated in Indonesia, including in West Papua, with production level reached 6549 tons per year.¹⁴ The anticancer activity and the large production of *Euचेuma cottonii* in Indonesia has encouraged us to carry out phytochemical analysis, antioxidant activity, and cell line study of nutritive *Euचेuma cottonii* against lung A-549 cancer cells.

Cite this article: Arsianti A, Kurniawan G, Tejaputri NA, Qorina F, Fithrotunnisa Q, Azizah NN, et al. Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant Activity and Cell Line Study of Marine Red Macroalgae *Euचेuma cottonii* on Lung A-549 Cancer Cells. Pharmacogn J. 2020;12(2):276-81.

MATERIAL

Marine red macroalgae *Euclidean cottonii* (Figure 1) were collected from Sorong beach, West Papua, Indonesia in January 2019. Lung A-549 cancer cells are obtained from Bogor Agricultural Institute, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia.

METHODS

Maceration and extraction of *Euclidean Cottonii*

Maceration and extraction technique of *Euclidean cottonii* is adopted¹⁰, as follows. *Euclidean cottonii* is dried and ground to form a powder. Amount of 100 g of *Euclidean cottonii* dried powder was then macerated with 500 mL of n-hexane in a closed tube for 24 hours by occasional shaking. This maceration is done three times, the mixture was filtered. The filtrate is evaporated to give n-hexane extract of *Euclidean cottonii*. Whereas the solid were macerated three times with 500 mL ethyl acetate for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate is collected and evaporated to produce ethyl acetate extract of *Euclidean cottonii*. The solids were then macerated three times with 500 mL ethanol for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate is collected and evaporated to generate ethanol extract of *Euclidean cottonii*.¹⁰

Phytochemical test

Phytochemical test are used to determine these secondary metabolites containing in the extracts of *Euclidean cottonii*. The phytochemical test procedure was carried out according to the method provided by Harborne (1987).^{10,11,15} Phytochemical denotes all the following mentioned parameters.

Test for saponin is carried out by shaking vertically 10 ml of the sample solution in a test tube for 10 seconds and left it still for 10 seconds. Formation of stable foam as high as 1-10 cm for 10 minutes or more indicates the presence of saponin metabolites. Addition of 1 drop of HCl 2N is done to ensure the foam still does not disappear, which confirm the presence of saponin.

Test for flavonoid is carried out by evaporating 1 ml of the sample solution and continuing by adding of acetone, boric acid powder and oxalic acid. After that, the mixture is put into warm water at 60°C for 15 minutes. The mixture was then added with 10 ml of ether and observe

it in UV light at 366 nm. The appearance of the yellow fluorescence in the UV light indicates the presence of flavonoid.

Test for tannin is carried out by reacting 1 mL of sample solution with 10% of FeCl₃ solution. Formation of dark blue or dark green color indicates the presence of tannin.

Test for glycoside is carried out by evaporating 1 mL of solution in warm water at 60°C for 15 minutes, then dissolving it into 5 mL of anhydrous acetic acid. Subsequently, concentrated sulfuric acid (10 drops) was added into the mixture. Formation of blue or green deposits indicate the presence of glycosides.

Test for triterpenoid and steroid were carried out using the Liebermann-Burchard reaction. Sample solution (2 mL) was evaporated in a porcelain glass. The residue was dissolved with anhydrous chloroform (0.5 mL) and acetic acid (0.5 mL). After that, 2 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid is added into the mixture through the tube wall. The formation of brown or purple rings indicates the presence of triterpenoids. Meanwhile, the formation of a blue green ring indicates the presence of steroids.

Test for alkaloid is done by evaporating 2 mL of sample solution on a porcelain. The residue were then added 2N of HCl (5 mL) and the mixture is divided into 3 different tubes. The first tube is a blank tube which only contains the mixture. In the second tube, 3 drops of Dragendorff's reagent was added into the mixture, and in the third tube, 3 drops of Mayer's reagent was added into the mixture. Formation of orange precipitates in the second tube or yellow precipitates in the third tube indicates the presence of alkaloids.

Thin layer chromatography

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) is an easy, inexpensive, and high-sensitive technique, consisting of two phases, the stationary phase and the mobile phase. Stationary phase is a thin plate of silica gel material (SiO₂) or aluminum oxide, whereas the mobile phase is a mixture of eluent solution.¹⁶ In this work, a mixture of n-hexane and ethyl acetate with a ratio of 5:1 is used as a mobile phase. Each phytochemical compound in extract will have different adsorption and solubility in the two phases. Polar compounds in the extract will be adsorbed by the stationary phase, while the non-polar compounds will move at the stationary phase layer with different rates and distances due to its polarity and solubility in the mobile phase. UV light at 254 nm and 366 nm is used for visualization of spot's compound, and the R_f (retention factor) value of each spot's compound can be calculated by the following formulae.¹⁶

R_f (retention factor) = Distance traveled by sample / distance traveled by solvent

Antioxidant activity evaluation by DPPH method

DPPH method was carried out to determine the antioxidant properties of *Euclidean cottonii* extracts. The procedure as follows, ethyl acetate extract (5 mg) and ethanol extract (5 mg) of *Euclidean cottonii* were placed into a separate test tube. Amount of 10 ml of 75% ethanol was added into each of test tube to give ethyl acetate and ethanol extracts of *Euclidean cottonii* with the concentration of 500 µg/mL. After that, each extract of *Euclidean cottonii* with the concentration of 500 µg/mL was diluted with 75% of ethanol to produce six various concentrations of 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 100 and 200 µg/mL of ethyl acetate extract and ethanol extract, respectively. Subsequently, DPPH solution (0.1 mg/mL) was added into to these six various concentrations of *Euclidean cottonii* extracts. The mixture was then incubated in a dark condition at room temperature for 2 hours. The incubated mixture was then measured for its absorbance by a spectrophotometer UV-Vis at the wavelength of



Figure 1. *Euclidean cottonii*.

Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Rhodophyta
Class: Rhodophyceae
Order: Gigantinales
Family: Solieraceae
Genus: *Euclidean*
Species: *Euclidean cottonii*

517 nm. Percentage of inhibition of the extract on DPPH free radical (antioxidant properties) is calculated with the formula:

$$\text{Percentage of DPPH Inhibition (\%)} = (1 - (\text{sample absorbance} / \text{absorbance blank})) \times 100\%$$

The antioxidant properties is expressed as IC₅₀ value. Plotting of DPPH % inhibition of sample with the concentration will produce linear line equation of Y= ax +b. The IC₅₀ value of the sample could be determined by substituting Y coefficient with value of 50 to give the x value, which is equal to the IC₅₀ value.

Cytotoxic activity evaluation by MTT assay

In this research, MTT assay is a colorimetric method that is used to measure proliferation, viability, and metabolic activity of lung A-549 cancer cells against *Euclima cottonii* extract.¹⁷ Extracts of *Euclima cottonii* were diluted until reached the concentrations of 1.56, 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 100, 200 µg/mL. Extract samples with these various concentrations were added to the target cell culture of lung A-549 cancer cells. Then the cells were incubated for 48 hours at room temperature. Subsequently, 20 µl of MTT solution with a concentration of 5 mg/mL in the phosphate-buffered saline solution was added to the incubated mixture. Afterwards, the mixture were reincubated for 4 hours. Then, the mixture is centrifuged and the medium was removed. Amount of 200 µl dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added to the plate well to dissolve bluish purple sediments. The absorbance is read using at 590 nm on the microplate reader.¹⁰

$$\text{Inhibition Rate(\%)} = 1 - \left(\frac{\text{Absorbance of Sample with Treatment}}{\text{Absorbance of Control}} \right) \times 100\%$$

IC₅₀ (50% inhibitory concentration) was calculated using Bliss assay.¹⁰

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical profile of euclimacottonii extracts

Table 1 summarizes the phytochemical profile of *Euclima cottonii* extracts, which shows that all three type of *Euclima cottonii* extracts contain metabolites of triterpenoids and alkaloids. Triterpenoids and alkaloids are compounds that are widely distributed in plants and marine algae. Triterpenoids are organic compounds that have a variety of structure. Some triterpenoid compounds are ursolic acid, oleanolic acid, betulinic acid, celastrol, and lupeol. These triterpenoid compounds have been shown anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory properties. Triterpenoids exhibited antitumor activity by inducing apoptosis, inhibiting NF-κB activation, inhibiting cell signal transduction pathways and angiogenesis.¹⁸ Meanwhile, alkaloids are compounds bearing nitrogen atoms that have many biological activities, such as anti-asthma, analgesic effects, anti-cancer, antiproliferation and antimetastatic. Alkaloid compounds are indeed proven to have anti-cancer effects and have been developed into chemotherapy drugs such as camptothecin (topoisomerase I inhibitors) and vinblastine (interactions with tubulin).¹⁹

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of Euclimacottonii extract

Appearance of TLC analysis of *Euclima cottonii* extracts is displayed in Figure 2, whereas retention factors of phytochemical components containing in each extract is summarized in Table 2. TLC analysis shows that ethanol extract of *Euclima cottonii* has 2 spots of phytochemical compounds, ethyl acetate extract has 3 spots of phytochemical compounds, and n-hexane extract has only 1 spot of phytochemical compound. It seems that polar extract of ethanol and semi-polar extract of ethyl acetate have similar phytochemical compounds at Rf of 0.54 and 0.84. It happened because ethanol extracts

Table 1: Phytochemical profile of *Euclimacottonii*.

Metabolites	Extract		
	n-Hexane	Ethylacetate	Ethanol
Saponin	-	-	-
Flavonoid	-	-	-
Triterpenoid	+	+	+
Steroid	-	-	-
Alkaloid	+	+	+
Tannin	-	-	-
Glycoside	-	-	-

Table 2: Retention factor (Rf) of phytochemical components in *Euclima cottonii* extracts.

Extract	Rf Value		
	1	2	3
Ethanol	0.54	0.84	-
Ethyl Acetate	0.54	0.84	0.93
n-Hexane	0.72	-	-

*Rf=Retentionfactor

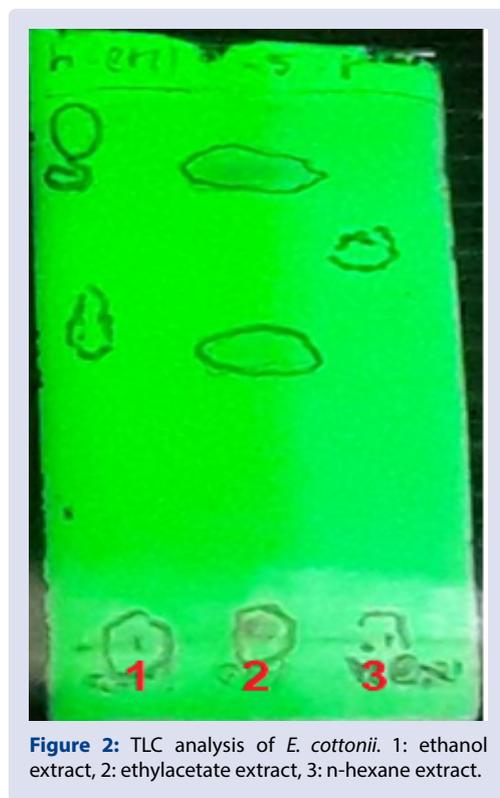


Figure 2: TLC analysis of *E. cottonii*. 1: ethanol extract, 2: ethylacetate extract, 3: n-hexane extract.

tend to contain polar chemical compounds and ethyl acetate extracts tend to contain semipolar compounds. Meanwhile, non-polar extract of n-hexane contains only one non-polar chemical compounds at Rf of 0.72, confirming that it is not similar with phytochemical compound containing in ethanol and ethylacetate extract.

Antioxidant activity of *Euclima cottonii* extracts

Table 3 displays antioxidant activity of *Euclima cottonii* extracts and ascorbic acid (as a positive control) on DPPH free radical, which is expressed as IC₅₀ value. Antioxidant activity of the test sample on DPPH can be categorized based on the IC₅₀ value, as follows: IC₅₀ value ≤ 100 µg/mL is assigned as an active antioxidant, whereas inactive antioxidant if IC₅₀ value ≥ 200 µg/mL is assigned as inactive antioxidant.²⁰ Ascorbic acid has very active antioxidant activity on DPPH with IC₅₀ value of 6.46 µg/mL. IC₅₀ value for the ethanol extract was 559.76µg/mL

and ethylacetate extract was 41482.81µg/mL on DPPH free radical. Therefore, both extracts did not have antioxidant activity on DPPH free radical. It seems that antioxidant activity of *Eucheuma cottonii* depend on the solvent used for extraction. Ethanol as polar solvent has more active as an antioxidant than ethylacetate as semi-polar solvent, because ethanol can dissolve more polar compound such as polyphenolic which possess antioxidant or free radical scavenging activity.²⁰

Cytotoxic effect of *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts against lung A-549 cancer cells

Figure 3 shows the relationship between concentration of *Eucheuma cottonii* extract and its percentage of inhibition against lung A-549 cancer cells. In general, the percentage of inhibition against lung A-549 cancer cells increases by increasing the concentration of *Eucheuma cottonii* extract (concentration-dependent). *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts inhibit the growth of lung A-549 cancer cells at the concentration of 3.125 µg/mL and reach a maximum inhibition (50.7%) at the concentration of 200 µg/mL.

Table 4 displays cytotoxic effect of *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts against lung A-549 cancer cells, expressed in IC₅₀ value, which is the median inhibitory concentration of the extract that causes 50% inhibition of lung cancer cell growth. The smaller IC₅₀ value, the greater cytotoxic effect of the extract against lung A-549 cells. In this research, IC₅₀ value (x) was obtained by substituting y in linear regression equation of y=ax+b with value of 50. Linear regression equation was generated by plotting of concentration of the extract in x axis with absorbance value in y axis. According to Atjanasupatt et. al., the level of cytotoxic effect of the tested extract is classified based on IC₅₀ values, in which, it can be divided into 4 classes, as follows: IC₅₀ value ≤20 µg/mL is classified to have a strong cytotoxic effect; IC₅₀ value ranging from 20 to 100 µg/mL is classified to have a moderate cytotoxic effect; IC₅₀ value ranging from 100 to 1000 µg/mL is classified to have a weak cytotoxic effect; IC₅₀ value over 1000 µg/mL is classified to have no cytotoxic effect.²¹

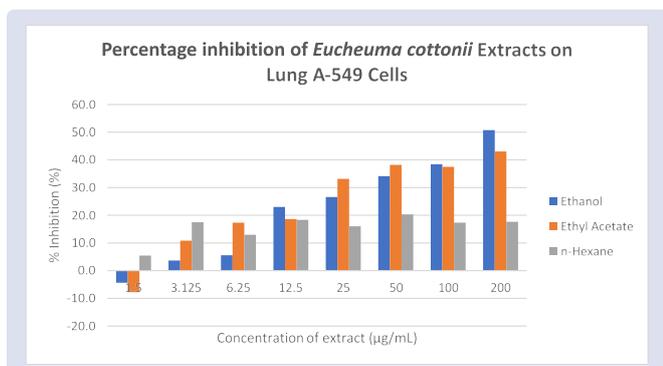


Figure 3: The relationship between concentration of *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts and its percentage inhibition on lung A-549 cancer cells.

Table 3: Antioxidant activity of *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts and ascorbic acid on DPPH.

Tested Sample	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)
Ascorbic acid (positive control)	6.46
Ethylacetate extract of <i>E. cottonii</i>	41482.81
Ethanol extract of <i>E. cottonii</i>	559.76

Table 4: Cytotoxic effect of *Eucheuma cottonii* extracts and cisplatin against lung A-549 cells.

Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)
Ethanol	251.73
Ethyl acetate	261.41
n-Hexane	3508
Cisplatin (positive control)	3.61

As shown in Table 4, cisplatin as positive control with IC₅₀ value of 3.61 µg/mL has the strongest cytotoxic effect on lung A-549 cells. Ethanol and ethylacetate extracts of *Eucheuma cottonii* exhibited cytotoxic effect on lung A-549 cells with IC₅₀ values are 251.73 µg/mL and 261.41 µg/mL, respectively. In contrast with ethanol and ethylacetate extracts, n-hexane extract of *Eucheuma cottonii* with IC₅₀ value of 3508 µg/mL, did not showed cytotoxic effect against lung A-549 cancer cells. This result indicating that semi-polar and polar compounds in ethylacetate and ethanol extracts of *Eucheuma cottonii* are more effective as an anti-lung cancer on A-549 cells compared to non-polar compounds in n-hexane extract of *Eucheuma cottonii*.

CONCLUSION

Marine red macroalgae *Eucheuma cottonii* demonstrated cytotoxic effect against lung A-549 cancer cells with IC₅₀ value of 251.73 µg/mL for ethanol extract and 261.41 µg/mL for ethyl acetate extract. Thus, ethylacetate and ethanol extracts of *Eucheuma cottonii* are potential to be further developed as an anti-lung cancer agent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our special thanks of gratitude to Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education (Kemendiknas-DIKTI) of Republic of Indonesia, and Directorate of Research and Public Service, University of Indonesia (DRPM UI), for the PITTA B and PDUPT research grants, fiscal year 2019 (contract number of PDUPT research grant: 1525/UN2.R3.1/HKP05.00/2019).

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflicts of interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

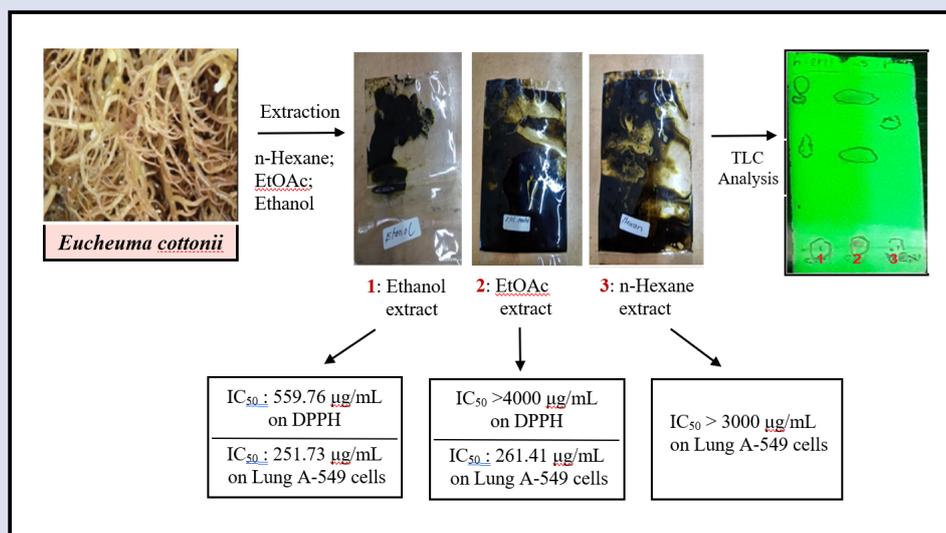
TLC: Thin layer chromatography; **DPPH:** (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) **MTT:** (3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide); **IC₅₀:** median Inhibitory Concentration; **µg/mL:** microgram/milliliter; **g:** gram; **mL:** milliliter; **N:** Normality; **UV-Vis:** Ultra violet-Visible, **RPMT:** Rosewell Park Memorial Institute; **h:** hour; **PBS:** Phosphate-Buffered Saline; **°C:** degree Celsius; **µL:** microliter; **CO₂:** Carbon dioxide; **Rf:** Retention factor; **USA:** United States of America.

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



SUMMARY

Red algae *Euचेuma cottonii* from Sorong beach, West Papua Province, bearing three phytochemical compounds. Ethanol and ethylacetate extracts of *Euचेuma cottonii* have no antioxidant activity on DPPH free radical. In contrast to antioxidant activity, both ethanol and ethylacetate extracts of *Euचेuma cottonii* showed cytotoxic effect against lung A-549 cancer cells with IC₅₀ value of 251.73 µg/mL and 261.41 µg/mL, respectively.

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Cite this article: Arsianti A, Kurniawan G, Tejaputri NA, Qorina F, Fithrotunnisa Q, Azizah NN, *et al.* Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant Activity and Cell Line Study of Marine Red Macroalgae *Euclidean cottonii* on Lung A-549 Cancer Cells. *Pharmacog J.* 2020;12(2):276-81.