

Analysis of antimicrobial, antifungal and antioxidant activities of *Juniperus excelsa* M. B subsp. *Polycarpus* (K. Koch) Takhtajan essential oil

M. R. Moein, Y. Ghasemi¹, S. Moein², M. Nejati

Departments of Pharmacognosy, ¹Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Faculty of Pharmacy, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, 71345-1583, Shiraz, ²Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, and Research Center for Molecular Medicine, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, 79149-64153, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Submitted: 23-03-2010

Revised: 04-04-2010

Published: 19-07-2010

ABSTRACT

Juniperus excelsa M.B subsp. *Polycarpus* (K.Koch), collected from south of Iran, was subjected to hydrodistillation using clevenger apparatus to obtain essential oil. The essential was analyzed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) and studied for antimicrobial, antifungal and antioxidant activities. The results indicated α -pinene (67.71%) as the major compound and α -cedral (11.5%), δ 3-carene (5.19%) and limonene (4.41%) in moderate amounts. Antimicrobial tests were carried out using disk diffusion method, followed by the measurement of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). All the Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria were susceptible to essential oil. The oil showed radical scavenging and antioxidant effects.

Key words: Antimicrobial activity, antioxidant activity, essential oil, *Juniperus excelsa*, thin layer chromatography autographic assay

INTRODUCTION

Free radicals are produced during cell metabolism in normal and pathologic conditions, which lead to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). ROS have an important role in the onset of some diseases such as coronary heart disease, neurodegeneration (Parkinson's diseases), asthma, arthritis, cancer and cirrhosis.^[1-3] Antioxidants can control the destruction of biomolecules caused by free radicals.^[2,3] Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) and butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) are two major synthetic antioxidants, with a wide range of usage in food industries. Because of the side effects of artificial antioxidants, replacement of them with natural antioxidants is highly considered.^[4] Essential oils are one of the natural sources of antioxidants with a great potential for application in nutraceutical and pharmaceutical products. Phenolic compounds present in essential oils such as thymol,

carvacrol and eugenol are responsible for radical scavenging and prevention of lipid peroxidation as well as antimicrobial properties, respectively.^[5,6]

Juniperus is one of the major genera of Cupressaceae family. It is estimated that 70 species of *Juniperus* are distributed throughout the world.^[7] *Juniperus* is represented in Iran by five species. *Juniperus excelsa* is divided to two subspecies including *J. excelsa* M. B subsp. *excelsa* and *J. excelsa* M. B subsp. *Polycarpus* (K. Koch) Takhtajan.^[8,9] *Juniperus* species are used for the treatment of hyperglycemia, tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, ulcers, intestinal worms, to heal wounds and cure liver diseases.^[10,11] The boiled leaves or fruits with animal fixed oil of *J. excelsa* M. B subsp. *Polycarpus* are used for the treatment of earache in Hormozgan province, south of Iran.^[12]

The purpose of this work is to test the antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of essential oils of *J. excelsa* M. B subsp. *Polycarpus* for, evaluation as food preservative.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant materials

Leaves of *J. excelsa* M. B subsp. *Polycarpus* were collected from Genu mountain, North of Persian Gulf, Hormozgan

Address for correspondence:

Dr. M.R. Moein, Department of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Faculty of Pharmacy, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, 71345-1583, Shiraz, Iran.
E-mail: mrmoein@sums.ac.ir

DOI: 10.4103/0974-8490.65505

Province, Iran. The plant was identified by Mr. M. Soltanipour (Natural Resource and Animal Assar Research Center of Hormozgan, Iran). A voucher specimen (Herbarium No. 323) was deposited at Herbarium of School of Pharmacy, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran.

Extraction of essential oil

Air-dried plant materials (200 g) were submitted to hydrodistillation using clevenger apparatus to obtain 0.5% essential oil. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analyses were carried out using a Hewlett-Packard gas chromatograph HP-6890 with mass-selective detector HP-5973, USA. The gas chromatograph was equipped with a HP-5MS capillary column (phenylmethylsiloxane, 25 m × 0.25 mm i.d.). The oven temperature was programmed from 60°C (4 minutes) to 250°C at a rate of 3°C/minute and finally 10 minutes at 250°C. The carrier gas was helium with a flow rate of 1.2 ml/minute. The mass spectrometer was operating in the electron ionization mode at 70 eV. The interface temperature was 250°C and the mass range was 30–600 m/z. Identification of components was based on a comparison of their retention indices (RIs) and mass spectra with Wiley (275) and Adams' libraries spectra.^[13]

Antimicrobial screening

Screening of the antimicrobials was investigated on Gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* PTCC 1112, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* PTCC 1114, *Bacillus subtilis* PTCC 1023, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 8043), Gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli* PTCC 1338, *Shigella sonnei* PTCC 1235, *Proteus vulgaris* PTCC 1312, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PTCC 1047, *Salmonella typhi* PTCC1609), yeasts (*Candida albicans* ATCC 14053, *Candida kefir* ATCC 3826) and fungi (*Aspergillus niger* PLM 1140, *Aspergillus fumigatus* PLM 712). Disk diffusion method was employed for the determination of antimicrobial activity of the essential oil. Briefly, a suspension of the tested microorganism that contained 1.5×10^8 colony-forming unit/ml was prepared and then spread on a solid medium (nutrient agar) by a swab. Paper disks were impregnated with different amounts of the oil and placed on inoculated plates and left for 15 minutes at room temperature. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours for bacteria and at 27°C for 48 hours for the yeasts and fungi. The diameters of inhibition zones were measured in millimeters. Amphotericin-B, Ampicillin and Gentamicin were used as positive controls for microorganisms.^[14]

Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration

A microdilution broth susceptibility assay was used to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the essential oil. To do this, 2 ml of a microbial suspension containing 5×10^5 CFU/ml of nutrient broth was prepared. Then, according

to the serial dilution, different amounts of the essential oil were added to each tube. One of the tubes contained no essential oil and it was kept as positive control and the other one which contained no microorganism, as a negative one. After incubation for 24 hours for bacteria at 37°C, the first tube without turbidity was determined as the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC).^[14]

Reduction of 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical and β -carotene bleaching test

Autography was performed with slight modification. Essential oil was diluted with *n*-hexane (1:10) and applied on thin layer chromatography (TLC) plates (5 μ l) and the TLC was developed with toluene:ethyl acetate (93:7) as the mobile phase. After drying the plate, it was sprayed with 100 mM DPPH solution in methanol. The plate was examined for 30 minutes after spraying. Active compounds were visualized as yellow spots against a purple background.^[10,15]

The TLC developed by the above mentioned solvent system was sprayed with β -carotene in CHCl_3 (9 mg/30 ml) including two drops of linoleic acid. The plate was kept under sunlight for 30 minutes. Active compound was visualized as yellow spot against bleached background. Active compounds were detected by spraying anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid reagent on another TLC plate.^[10,16]

Determination of antioxidant activity using DPPH

The antioxidant activities of essential oil and the standard antioxidant were assessed on the basis of radical scavenging effect of the stable DPPH free radical. Exactly 200 μ l of a 100 mM solution of DPPH radical in methanol was mixed with 20 μ l of oil (or standard antioxidants). The concentrations of oil were 12.5–400 μ g/ml. After mixing, it was left for 30 minutes at room temperature. The DPPH radical inhibition was measured at 490 nm by using a microplate reader.^[17]

The EC_{50} of each sample (concentration in μ g/ml required to inhibit DPPH radical formation by 50%) was calculated. Tests were carried out in triplicate.

The antioxidant activity (AOA) was given by:
 $100 - [(A) \text{ sample} - (A) \text{ blank} \times 100 / (A) \text{ control}]$,

where "A" is the absorbance of the color formed in microplates wells. DPPH was used as control (without plant extract) and the blank contains methanol. All the tests were performed in triplicate.^[17] The EC_{50} value was calculated by non-linear curve-fitting and was presented by their respective 95% confidence limit using Graph Pad Prism 3.02.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The percentage of essential oil was 0.5%. Table 1 lists the chemical components of the oil. Major compound was found to be α -pinene (67.71%), whereas α -cedrol (11.5%), δ -3-carene (5.19%) and limonene (4.41%) were present in moderate amounts.

The *in vitro* antimicrobial tests of the essential oil of *J. excelsa* resulted in a range of growth inhibition pattern against pathogenic microorganisms. The results were obtained using disk diffusion method, followed by the measurement of MIC for essential oil. According to the disk diffusion method results, all of the microorganisms were inhibited by the amount of 8 μ l/disk of pure essential oil [Table 1]. From Table 2 it can be observed that all the Gram positive and negative bacteria tested were susceptible to the action of *J. excelsa* essential oil, with a range of MIC values from

0.625 to 2.5 μ l/ml. In general, susceptibility of Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria to the essential oil of *J. excelsa* has no significant difference. The most sensitive bacteria against the essential oil were *St. epidermidis* and *Ps. aeruginosa*.

Investigations on the antimicrobial activity of several *Juniperus* essential oils have been carried out previously. Three samples of Juniper (*J. communis*) oil berry and selected enantiomers including (+) α -pinene, (–) α -pinene, (–) β -pinene and *p*-cymene have been tested against fungi and bacteria. One sample of the essential oils showed the strongest antimicrobial activity. It was found that majority of (–) α -pinene contributed for creation of this effect. However, crude essential oil was much more effective than the selected enantiomers.^[18]

Antioxidant and radical scavenging capacities of essential oil were assessed by TLC autographic assay with β -carotene and DPPH radical, respectively. One compound inhibited the lipid peroxidation ($R_f = 0.407$) while six compounds reduced the DPPH radicals (0.033, 0.407, 0.483, 0.567, 0.633, 0.917). Obviously, different mechanisms are involved in the creation of antioxidant properties in essential oil constituents.^[17]

Table 4 depicts radical scavenging effect of essential oil of *J. excelsa* in comparison with standard of quercetin. The EC_{50} value of essential oil was found to be 189.3 (161–221.9), which showed a mild antioxidant activity while the EC_{50} of quercetin was 20.42 (18.54–22.49) μ g/ml.

In conclusion, the results show that the current essential oil may be a good candidate to be used in food industry.

Table 1: Chemical composition of essential oil of *J. excelsa*

Components	RI ^a	Percentage
α -pinene	939.63	67.71
Camphene	949.3	0.47
β -pinene	976.37	1.16
Myrcene	989.62	1.75
δ -3-carene	1009.84	5.19
Limonene	1029.71	4.41
δ -terpinene	1058.8	0.48
Terpinolene	1087	1.29
Germacrene-D	1399.35	1.14
trans- β -farnesen	1407	0.7
γ -cadinene	1501.13	0.73
Δ -cadinene	1532.25	1.00
Germacrene-B	1544.66	2.42
α -cedrol	1593.27	11.15

^aRetention indices relative to C₉–C₂₄ *n*-alkanes on the HP5MS column

Table 2: Antimicrobial activity of *J. excelsa* essential oil

Microorganism	Inhibition zone ^a (μ l) ^b			Gentamicin 10 μ g/disk	Ampicillin 10 μ g/disk	Amphotericin-B 20 μ g/disk
	2	4	8			
<i>St. aureus</i>	++	++	+++		++++	
<i>St. epidermidis</i>	+	+++	++++		++++	
<i>B. subtilis</i>	++	+++	+++		++++	
<i>En. faecalis</i>	na	+	++		++++	
<i>Es. coli</i>	na	+	+	++++		
<i>Sh. sonnei</i>			+++	++++		
<i>Pr. vulgaris</i>			++	++++		
<i>Ps. aeruginosa</i>	++	+++	++++	++++		
<i>Sa. typhi</i>	na	++	+++	++++		
<i>C. albicans</i>	+	++	+++			++++
<i>C. kefyi</i>	+	++	+++			++++
<i>A. niger</i>	na	Na	+			++++
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	+	+	++			++++

^a+: 6.4–8 mm, ++: 8–10 mm, +++: 10–12 mm, ++++: >12 mm, na: not active (6.4 is the diameter of disk); ^b Microliters of the *J. excelsa* pure essential oil

Table 3: Results of MIC for *J. excelsa* essential oil

Microorganism	MIC (µl/ml)
<i>St. aureus</i>	1.25
<i>St. epidermidis</i>	0.625
<i>B. subtilis</i>	1.25
<i>En. faecalis</i>	1.25
<i>Es. coli</i>	2.5
<i>Sh. sonnei</i>	1.2
<i>Pr. vulgaris</i>	1.4
<i>Ps. aeruginosa</i>	0.625
<i>Sa. typhi</i>	1.25
<i>C. albicans</i>	1.25
<i>C. kefyi</i>	0.625
<i>A. niger</i>	2.5
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	2.5

Table 4: Antioxidant activity of *J. excelsa* essential oil^a

Material	DPPH EC ₅₀ (µg/ml) ^a
Essential oil	189.3 (161–221.9)
Quercetin	20.42 (18.54–22.49)

^aThe results are the mean of three time tests

REFERENCES

- Halliwell T, Gutteridge JMC. Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine. UK: Oxford University Press Oxford; 2003.
- Howell JC. Food antioxidants: International perspectives welcome and introductory remarks. Food Chem Toxicol 1986;24:997-8.
- Sarikurkcü C, Tepe B, Daferera D, Polissiou M, Harmandar M. Studies on the antioxidant activity of the essential oil and methanol extract of *Marrubium globosum* subsp. *globosum* (Lamiaceae) by three different chemical assays. Bioresour Technol 2008;99:4239-46.
- Parke DV, Lewis DF. Safety aspects of food preservatives. Food Addit Contam 1992;9:561-77.
- Chaieb K, Hajlaoui H, Zmantar T, Kahla-Nakbi AB, Rouabhia M, Mahdouani K, et al. The chemical composition and biological activity of clove essential oil, *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*Syzigium aromaticum* L. Myrtaceae): A short review. Phytother Res 2007;21:501-6.
- Edris AE. Pharmaceutical and therapeutic potentials of essential oils and their individual volatile constituents: A review. Phytother Res 2007;21:308-23.
- Topçu G, Erenler R, Cakmak O, Johansson CB, Celik C, Chai HB, et al. Diterpenes from the berries of *Juniperus excelsa*. Phytochemistry 1999;50:1195-9.
- Asadi M. Flora of Iran, No. 21: Cupressaceae. Research Institute of Forest and Rangelands, Tehran, 1998.
- Emami SA, Asili J, Mohagheghi Z, Hassanzadeh MK. Antioxidant activity of leaves and fruits of Iranian conifers. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med 2007;4:313-9.
- Burits M, Asres K, Bucar F. The antioxidant activity of the essential oils of *Artemisia afra*, *Artemisia abyssinica* and *Juniperus procera*. Phytother Res 2001;15:103-8.
- Loizzo MR, Tundis R, Conforti F, Saab AM, Statti GA, Menichini F. Comparative chemical composition, antioxidant and hypoglycaemic activities of *Juniperus oxycedrus* ssp. *oxycedrus* L. berry and wood oils from Lebanon. Food Chem 2007;105:572-8.
- Soltanipour M. Final report of collection and identification of medicinal plants from Hormozgan province. Deputy of education and research of Jahad-e-Keshvarzi (Iranian Agricultural) Ministry. 1999.
- Adams RP. Identification of Essential Oil Components by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy. Carol Stream, Illinois: Allured Publication; 2004.
- Baron EJ, Finnegold SM. Methods for testing antimicrobial effectiveness. St. Louis: Mosby; 1990.
- Wagner H, Bladt S. Plant Drug Analysis. Heidelberg New York: Springer-Verlag Berlin; 2001.
- Cavin A, Poterat O, Wolfender JL, Hostettmann K, Dyatmyko W. Use of on-flow LC/H NMR for the study of an antioxidant fraction from *Orophea enneandra* and isolation of a polyacetylene, lignans, and a tocopherol derivative. J Nat Prod 1998;51:1497-501.
- Moein S, Farzami B, Khaghani S, Moein MR, Larijani MA. Antioxidant properties and protective effect on cell cytotoxicity of *Salvia mirzayani*. Pharm Biol 2007;46:458-63.
- Filipowicz N, Kamiński M, Kurlenda J, Asztemborska M, Ochocka JR. Antibacterial and antifungal activity of juniper berry oil and its selected components. Phytother Res 2003;17:227-31.

Source of Support: Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (grant 3258)., **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.