



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF *XEROSPERMUM
NORONHIANUM***

TAN PEI JEAN

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**PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF *XEROSPERMUM*
*NORONHIANUM***

By

TAN PEI JEAN

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

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PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF *XEROSPERMUM NORONHIANUM*

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Institute : Bioscience

Xerospermum noronhianum, locally known as *gigi buntal* (globe-fish's teeth) or *rambutan pachat* (leech's rambutan) is a species belonging to the Sapindaceae family. The Sapindaceae are generally well known as a prolific source of plant saponins. However, to date, there has been no systematic phytochemical and biological evaluation on this particular species. In the present study, several known compounds have been successfully isolated from various plant parts and solvent fractions of *Xerospermum noronhianum*. Three new triterpenoid saponins have been purified from the ethyl acetate and aqueous fractions of both stem and leaf of the plant. Through the use of high field NMR and mass spectroscopy, these saponins have been identified to be those of the oleanane-type, i.e. 3-*O*-{ α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-fucopyranosyl}-28-*O*-{[α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)][α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)]}- β -D-glucopyranosyl oleanolic acid, 3-*O*-{ α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-fucopyranosyl}-28-*O*-{ α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 4)}- β -D-glucopyranosyl oleanolic acid and 3-*O*-{ α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)-[3',4'-diacetoxy- β -D-fucopyranosyl]}-28-*O*-{ α -L-



rhamnopyranosyl(1→2)}- β -D-glucopyranosyl oleanolic acid. Several known compounds have also been isolated and identified as the free triterpenes namely lupeol, oleanolic acid, friedelin, 3β -hydroxy-29-nor-20-lupenone, 3β -hydroxy-lup-20(29)en-30-al, mixture of 3β -hydroxyolean-12-en-11-one and 3β -hydroxyurs-12-en-11-one; the flavonoid glycosides kampferol-3-*O*-rhamnoside, quercetin-3-*O*-rhamnoside; the benzoic acid derivatives 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid; as well as scopoletin, lupeol palmitate, and palmitic acid, mixture of β -sitosterol and stigmasterol and mixture of their glycosides. Oxidation of the major compound, lupeol, successfully yielded lupenone as the product.

The crude extracts and isolated pure compounds were also further evaluated for their anti-cholinesterase activity, against two enzymes; acetylcholinesterase and butyrylcholinesterase, using thin layer chromatography bioautographic method. The inhibition activities of the test samples were expressed as pMIQ values, which represents the negative logarithm of the minimal inhibitory quantity (in moles) that produced the spot with the least observable whiteness. Generally, the crude extracts of stem, leaf and bark parts, all showed inhibition in the preliminary screening by giving white observable inhibition spots against a yellow-coloured background. The enzyme inhibiting constituents were, in part, found to be due to the triterpenoidal saponins, the free triterpenes as well as the sterol and its glycosides. However, the tested compounds were considered to be weakly active due to their low pMIQ values. Compounds with pMIQ values ≥ 10.5 is considered to be bioactive. All of the tested compounds in this study gave pMIQ value in the range of 1.7 to 3.7.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PENGAJIAN KIMIA TUMBUHAN BAGI *XEROSPERMUM NORONHIANUM*

Oleh

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Xerospermum noronhianum, yang dikenali dengan nama tempatan ‘gigi buntal’ atau ‘rambutan pachat’ merupakan salah satu spesies dari keluarga tumbuhan Sapindaceae. Sapindaceae merupakan sumber yang kaya dengan sebatian saponin. Tiada kajian fitokimia mahupun biologi pernah dilakukan ke atas spesies *X. noronhianum*, setakat ini. Oleh yang demikian, kajian komposisi kimia dan aktiviti biologi telah dilakukan ke atas bahagian dahan, daun dan batang *X. noronhianum*. Hasil daripada kajian fitokimia, tiga sebatian dari jenis saponin triterpenoida telah dapat dipisahkan dari fraksi etil asetat dan akuas, bahagian dahan dan daun. Dengan menggunakan teknik Resonan Magnetik Nuklear (RMN) medan tinggi dan spektroskopi jisim, sebatian saponin berkenaan telah dikenalpasti sebagai 3-*O*-{ α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-fukopiranosil}-28-*O*-{[α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 2)][α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 6)]}- β -D-glukopiranosil oleanolik asid, 3-*O*-{ α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-fukopiranosil}-28-*O*-{ α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 4)}- β -D-glukopiranosil oleanolik asid dan 3-*O*-{ α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 2)-[3',4'-diasetoksi- β -D-fukopiranosil]}-28-*O*-{ α -L-ramnopiranosil(1 \rightarrow 2)}- β -D-glukopiranosil oleanolik



asid. Ketiga-tiga sebatian saponin ini merupakan sebatian baru, iaitu diasingkan buat pertama kali dan belum pernah dikenapasti sebelum ini. Selain itu, beberapa sebatian lain yang agak biasa ditemui dalam tumbuhan juga telah berjaya dipisahkan daripada ekstrak pelbagai bahagian *X. noronhianum*. Antaranya ialah sebatian jenis triterpena bebas iaitu lupeol, asid oleanolik, friedelin, 3β -hidroksi-29-nor-20-lupenon, 3β -hidroksi-lup-20(29)en-30-al, campuran 3β -hidroksiolean-12-en-11-on dan 3β -hidroksiurs-12-en-11-on, sebatian jenis flavonoid glikosida iaitu kampferol-3-*O*-rhamnosida dan kuercetin-3-*O*-rhamnosida, sebatian terbitan asid benzoik iaitu asid 3,5-dihidroksi-4-metoksibenzoik, asid 3,4-dihidroksibenzoik dan asid 3,4,5-trihidroksibenzoik, skopoletin, lupeol palmitat dan asid palmitik serta campuran β -sitosterol dan stigmasterol dan campuran glikosidanya. Pengoksidaan lupeol, sebatian kimia major dari tumbuhan ini, menghasilkan lupenon. Aktiviti anti-kolinesterase bagi kesemua ekstrak dan sebatian kimia yang dituliskan, juga dikaji. Perencatan aktiviti dua jenis enzim iaitu asetilkolinesterase dan butirilkolinesterase telah dikaji dengan menggunakan kaedah bioasai bioautografik lapisan nipis kromatografi. Aktiviti perencatan bagi sebatian kimia tulen diwakili oleh nilai pMIQ, iaitu logaritma negatif bagi minima kuantiti dalam mol yang merencatkan aktiviti. Secara keseluruhannya, semua ekstrak akuas methanol bagi ketiga-tiga bahagian tumbuhan tersebut menghasilkan zon perencatan yang berwarna putih di atas dasar yang berwarna kuning. Secara amnya, sebatian perencat aktiviti enzim di dalam ekstrak tumbuhan berkenaan adalah terdiri daripada jenis saponin triterpenoida, triterpena bebas, sterol dan sterol glikosida. Namun, kesemua sebatian bioaktif tersebut mempunyai aktiviti perencatan yang lemah secara individunya kerana nilai pMIQ masing-masing yang rendah, iaitu antara 1.7 hingga 3.7.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on **3rd December 2008** to conduct the final examination of Tan Pei Jean on her thesis entitled “Phytochemical characterization of *Xerospermum noronhianum*” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15th March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institutions.

TAN PEI JEAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

μg	microgram
mg	milligram
mM	millimolar
μl	microliter
ml	milliliter
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Degree in Celcius
mp	Melting point
NMR ^1H	Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
NMR ^{13}C	Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
δ	Chemical shift
J	Coupling constant
Hz	Hertz
<i>o</i>	Ortho
<i>m</i>	Meta
α	Alpha
β	Beta
d	Doublet
dd	Doublet of doublet
ddd	Doublet of double of doublet
dt	Doublet of triplet
s	Singlet
t	Triplet



q	Quartet
m	Multiplet
br	Broad
COSY	Correlation spectroscopy
DEPT	Distortionless Enhancement Polarization Transfer
HMBC	Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation
HSQC	Heteronuclear Single Quantum Correlation
NOESY	Nuclear Overhauser Effect Spectroscopy
TOCSY	Total Correlation Spectroscopy
IR	Infrared
ν	Wave number
GC-MS	Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
EI-MS	Electron Impact Mass Spectrometry
m/z	Mass-charged ratio
LC-MS	Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
APCI-MS	Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry
UV	Ultra-violet
PDA	Photo Diode Array
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
TLC	Thin Layer Chromatography
CC	Column Chromatography
SPE	Solid Phase Extraction
IC ₅₀	Concentration for 50% inhibition
$[\alpha]$	Specific rotation

