Analysis and identification of oils from seed extract of Anthonotha macrophylla using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

Ugoeze, K. C.¹, Ehianeta, T.², Alaribe, C.² and Anyakora, C.²*

¹Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.
²Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.

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The volatile components obtained from the seed extract of Anthonotha Macrophylla were analyzed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Prior to GC-MS analysis, Soxhelt extraction was carried out from the seeds of A. Macrophylla. Agilent GC-MS system comprising 6890GC model coupled with 5973 n mass selective detector was used for analysis. The GC is equipped with Agilent 7673 autosampler and a 30 m 0.25 id DB-1 MS dimethylpolysiloxane capillary column. The MS source temperature was set at 230°C and electron energy at 70V. The ionisation mode was electron ionization and the mass range was 50 to 550 while the scan time was 1 scan/min. The different compounds were identified by matching their mass spectra with the MS spectra in the NIST library. Various compounds were separated and identified but eight of these were at an elevated level. These include: n-hexadecanoic acid, n-octadecadienoic acid; cis-vaccenic acid; octadecanoic acid; hexadecanoic acid 2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl) ethyl ester; campesterol; stigmasterol and gamma-sitosterol.

Key words: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, determination, evaluation, composition, Anthonotha macrophylla, seed oil.

INTRODUCTION

More than 80% of the world’s population rely on Traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs (Pierangeli, 2009). This is particularly so for the African continent (Addae-Mensah, 1992; Cunningham, 1993). Unfortunately, most of these herbal remedies have not been scientifically explored and exploited. In Africa, natural products have proven to be great sources of essential oils which combine the function of healthcare and nutrition. Essential oils have other uses such as in foods, drinks, cosmetics and medicine especially with aromatherapy becoming increasingly popular (Reische et al., 1998; Lis-Balchin et al., 1999; Ghelardini et al., 1999).

Nigeria and Africa at large are endowed with seed-bearing plants, which over the years have served various purposes and yet quite a number of them remain untapped. One of such underutilised plant is Anthonotha
**EXPERIMENTALS**

**Plant material**

The matured seeds of *Anthonotha macrophylla* used for this study were collected from the forest in Akatta, Oru-East Local Government Area, Imo State of Nigeria.

**Extraction**

The seeds of *A. macrophylla* were shade-dried until constant weight at room temperature and milled in a hammer Mill (Thomas Willey, model 4, USA). Extraction was carried out using a standard Soxhlet apparatus (Haake FK, Germany). The Soxhlet thimble was charged with 500 g milled seeds of mean particle size (0.3 to 0.5 mm) and extracted with 1000 ml petroleum spirit (40 to 60°C) during each complete extraction step. The oil was extracted from the distillate using hexane and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. After filtration, the solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure in a rotary evaporator at 35°C and the pure oil kept in sealed glass at 4°C in the dark, until the moment of analysis.

**Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis (GC/MS) conditions**

The extracted oil was diluted with n-heptane in the ratio (1:50) and subjected to GC-MS. The analysis was carried out on Agilent GC-MS system comprising 6890 GC model coupled with 5973 n MSD. The GC is equipped with agilent 7673 autosampler and a DB-1 MS dimethylpolysiloxane capillary column (30 m × 0.32 mm; film thickness 1.00 μm). The instrument operating conditions were: Carrier gas was helium at flow rate of 1.0 ml/min and at a constant pressure mode of 2.56 psi. The instrument temperature was 250°C; injector volume was 1 μl in the split mode. The initial temperature was 120°C for 5 min and ramped up at 3°C/min with Nitrogen as make-up gas. The final temperature, 350°C was held for 5 min. The run time was 62 min. The MS source temperature was 230°C; electron energy was 70 V. The ionisation mode was electron ionization and the mass range of m/z 50 to 550 while the scan time was 1 scan/min.

**Identification of phytocompounds**

The interpretation of GC-MS spectra was done using the database of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The spectrum of the unknown components was compared with the spectrum of known components stored in the NIST library. The nomenclatures, molecular weights and structures of the component compounds in the oil of *Anthonotha macrophylla* were ascertained. The different compounds were identified by matching their mass spectra with the MS spectra in the NIST library.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

With the help of MS spectra in the NIST library, some of the fatty acids separated in the seed extract of *A. macrophylla* were identified. Various compounds were separated and identified but eight of these were present at elevated levels and future work will focus on these compounds. Figures 1 to 8 give the chemical structures of these compounds. They include: n-hexadecanoic acid, n-octadecadienoic acid, cis-vaccenic acid, octadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl) ethyl ester, campesterol, stigmasterol and γ-sitosterol. No attempt was made at quantifying the fatty acids in the oil. The relative abundance of these compounds were: 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (33.38%); n-hexadecanoic acid (17.33%); γ-sitosterol (14.84%); 9Z-Octadec-9-enoic acid (12.85%); Campesterol (4.32%); Stigmasterol (3.63%) and Octadecanoic acid (2.97%) (Table 1). Very

*Anthonotha macrophylla* (AM) P. Beauv; a member of the family Leguminosae - Caesalpinioideae. AM is a small tree which is common throughout the rain forests, a medium-sized tree up to 20 m high, tree trunk seldom reaching 50 cm diameter, often multi-stemmed and low-forked, bearing a wide-spreading crown, common in the under storey of the rain-forest from Guinea to Western Cameroons and Fernando Po, and extending to Zaïre. It abounds in Nigeria with common names: (Yoruba: abata; Igbo: ububa - ikpa). Several ethnomedicinal claims have been attributed to various parts of this plant. The bark has been claimed to be useful in the treatment of venereal diseases and as vermifuges. The roots are used for intestinal related discomfort. Gums extractable from the bark have analgesic properties while the leaves could be useful as anti-diarrhoea, dysentery, skin infections, as antidiabetic and as hypolipidaemic agents. The flowers are used as antidotes in venomous stings and bites (Keay, 1989; Burkill, 1985). The seeds are also useful as general food. Previous studies reveal that the oil extracted from the milled dry seed gave iodine value of 1.013 ± 0.01%, free fatty acid 2.334 ± 0.04%, saponification value 5.394 ± 0.23%, un-saponifiable matter 8.33 ± 0.01% and refractive index of 1.472 ± 0.07% (Durunna, 2006). The different compounds were identified by matching their mass spectra with the MS spectra in the NIST library. The interpretation of GC-MS spectra was done using the database of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The spectrum of the unknown components was compared with the spectrum of known components stored in the NIST library. The nomenclatures, molecular weights and structures of the component compounds in the oil of *Anthonotha macrophylla* were ascertained. The different compounds were identified by matching their mass spectra with the MS spectra in the NIST library.
Figure 2. Chemical structure of octadecanoic acid (stearic acid)

Figure 3. Chemical structure of cis-veccenic acid

Figure 4. Chemical structure of n-octadecadienoic acid (linoleic acid)

Figure 5. Chemical structure of octadecanoic acid

Figure 6. Chemical structure of stigmasterol

Figure 7. Chemical structure of sitosterol

Figure 8. Chemical structure of Compesterol

many other compounds were present in the sample. *Anthonotha macrophylla* oil contains n-Hexadecanoic acid (palmitic acid), a fatty acid reported to show anti-inflammatory properties by Aparna et al., (2012). From structural and kinetic studies they concluded that n-hexadecanoic acid is a potent inhibitor of phospholipase A2, an inflammatory compound. However, a downside of this phytocompound is that reported by the WHO (2003) technical report, of the convincing evidence that consumption of palmitic acid increases the risk of developing
Phytosterols possess biological functions, such as anticarcinogenic (Li et al., 2001), anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antifungal activities (Padmaja et al., 1993) and anti-angiogenic activities (Jung-Min et al., 2007). In the mid 20th century, studies have shown plant sterols to be beneficial in lowering low density lipoproteins and cholesterol (Farquhar and Sokolow, 1958). Since then, numerous studies have also reported the beneficial effects of the dietary intake of phytosterols, including campesterol. It is thought that the campesterol molecules compete with cholesterol and thus reduces the absorption of cholesterol in the human intestine (Heggen et al., 2010). There is rising evidence that campesterol exhibits chemopreventive effects against many cancers, including prostate (McCann et al., 2005), lung (Schabath et al., 2005) and breast (Awad et al., 2000) cancers. Our study also showed *A. macrophylla* oil to contain gamma-sitosterol and stigmasterol. Stigmasterol is reported to inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis via inhibition of sterol Delta (24)-reductase in human Caco-2 and HL-60 cell lines. A study (Batta et al., 2006) carried out on the effect of feeding 0.5% stigmasterol on plasma and liver sterols and intestinal cholesterol and sitosterol absorption in 12 wild-type Kyoto (WKY) and 12 Wistar rats showed that stigmasterol lowered plasma cholesterol levels, inhibited intestinal cholesterol and plant sterol absorption, and suppresses hepatic cholesterol and classic bile acid synthesis in Wistar as well as WKY rats. Thus, stigmasterol reduces plasma cholesterol levels and inhibits hepatic synthesis and intestinal absorption in the animal study.

The most extensively studied members of the phytosterols, beta and gamma sitosterols, are stereoisomers and differ only in the spatial configuration of the C-17 side chain. The structural similarity of Stigmasterol and Beta-sitosterol strengthens the hypcholesterolemic potential of sitosterol. Matsuoka et al. (2008) in their work reported that Beta-Sitosterol inhibits cholesterol absorption in the intestine. The absorbed sterol in the intestine is transported by lipoproteins and incorporated into the cellular membrane (Awad and Fink, 2000). The overall consequence being reduced cholesterol, lowered...
low density lipoproteins (LDL) and fewer incidences of atherosclerosis. Sitosterol (though the β-isofrom) has been reported to be beneficial to urinary and overall prostate health (Wilt et al., 1999). The GC-MS analysis of *A. macrophylla* oil of study reveals the presence of these phytosterols, suggesting that the plant will definitely find place in the scheme of drug development programmes as a useful lead.

**Conclusion**

With the aid of GC/MS, eight major chemical constituents have been identified from the extract of the seed oil of *A. macrophylla*. The presence of these bioactive compounds justifies the ethnomedicinal use of the plant for various ailments by traditional practitioners. This study has opened up various research opportunities on this plant and its plant parts with the aim of maximizing its potential as a possible lead in drug discovery.

**Conflict of Interests**

The author(s) have not declared any conflict of interests.

**REFERENCES**


