

## Aromatic and Steroid Compounds from *Smilax Bracteata* C. Presl. (Smilacaceae), a Bornean Medicinal Herb

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### Abstract

The medicinal herbs, *Smilax bracteata* C. Presl. (Smilacaceae) or commonly known as Tongkung in North Borneo Island was used traditionally for treatment of ailments in various Dusun villages in Sabah, Malaysia. One aromatic compound seselin (1) and two steroids  $\beta$ -sitosterol (2) as well as stigmasti-4-ene-3-one (3) were isolated and identified as major secondary metabolites from this plant. Their chemical structures were elucidated using  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $2\text{D}$  NMR. These chemical compounds have shown to possess variety of biological activities such as anti-cancer, anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory. Therefore, the ailments of local native Dusun people in Sabah, Malaysia were treated due to the presence of these compounds in *S. bracteata*.

**Keywords:** Phytochemical; Seselin;  $\beta$ -sitosterol; Stigmasti-4-ene-3-one; *Smilax bracteata* C. Presl

### Introduction

The medicinal herb, *Smilax bracteata* C. Presl. is a monocotyledon species in the family of Smilacaceae. There are about 261 species and 240 infraspecific species (IPNI, 2015) which are distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with some herbaceous species extending their range into the temperate regions of North America, Europe and Asia. The greatest diversity is found in eastern Asia. In Indo-China 27 species have been found, in Thailand 24 species, and the number of species is probably slightly less in Malaysia [1]. In Sabah, *S. bracteata* grows commonly at forest fringes from sea level up to 900 m above sea level. This plant is listed one of the 1,300 medicinal herbs in Sabah [2]. This plant was known as Tongkung by Dusun people in Sabah and it was a common practice for local people to reduce blood pressure using this herb [3]. According to [4] this plant was used to cure depurative, dysmenorrhea, rheumatism, skin and syphilis in East Malaysia. However, only a few studies on their chemical compositions were conducted. Previously, this genus *Smilax* was known to contain saponin and phenolic compounds as their major metabolites [5]. Therefore, we report the phytochemical analysis of *S. bracteata* and this is the first record for Malaysia's specimen.

### Methodology

#### Collection

An ethnobotanical literature surveys was conducted in early January 2015 to search the most suitable traditional medicinal herbs/plants and *S. bracteata* was chosen the best candidate for this research. The leaves samples were collected from Tudan Village in Tuaran District, Sabah, North Borneo Island in 19<sup>th</sup> January 2015 and the scientific name of this plant was identified by the first author. Tudan Village was located at the boarder of Tambunan District and about 60 km from Kota Kinabalu by road to the east. It was about 1,300 m above sea level. The population here was Dusun Kimaragang sub-tribe. The samples were collected, photographed and a made Voucher Specimen (BORH 2456) and it was kept at the BORH Herbarium of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Figure 1). The samples were weighed and processed according to the procedures described [6].

#### General experimental procedures

Optical rotations were measured on an AUTOPOL IV automatic polarimeter (Rudolph Research Analytical, Hackettstown, NJ,

USA). IR spectra were obtained on a Thermo Nicolet Avatar FTIR spectrophotometer (Thermo, Tokyo, Japan). The NMR spectral data were recorded on JEOL ECA 600 instrument (600 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and 150 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$ ; JEOL, Tokyo, Japan) with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. The HR-ESI-TOFMS data were obtained on a LCMS-IT-TOF (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Preparative TLC was performed with silica gel plate (Merck, Frankfurt, Germany; Kieselgel 60 F<sub>254</sub>). Column chromatography (CC) was performed on silica gel (70-230 mesh; Merck, Frankfurt, Germany). Analytical TLC was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 F<sub>254</sub>. Spots were visualized by UV light or by spraying with a 5% phosphomolybdic acid-ethanol solution.

#### Extraction and isolation

Dried leaves of *S. bracteata* (500 g) were extracted with methanol (MeOH) at room temperature for 5 days. The resulting MeOH extract was concentrated *in vacuo* and the concentrate was partitioned between ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and distilled water. The EtOAc extract (1.0 g) was then fractionated using silica gel column chromatography with a step gradient of hexane (Hex) and EtOAc with the ratio 9:1, 8:2, 7:3, 5:5 and 100% EtOAc. The third fraction was then further isolated using preparative thin layer chromatography (PTLC) 100 % chloroform to obtain **1** (28.3 mg) and **2** (80.0 mg). Fourth fraction was further isolated using PTLC Hex and EtOAc with the ratio 2:1 to obtain **3** (64.0 mg).

#### Results and Discussion

The partially dried specimens of *S. bracteata* collected at Tudan Village in Tuaran District, Sabah, North Borneo Island, were extracted with methanol. A combination of column and thin-layer chromatographies of the methanol extract yielded **1** (28.3 mg; 2.8 %), **2** (80.0 mg; 8.0 %) and **3** (64.0 mg; 6.4 %). Yields were calculated as percentage of EtOAc crude extract. From above findings, these three compounds were major compounds from this crude extracts. The

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Figure 1: Voucher specimen of *Smilax bracteata* C. Presl. (BORH No. 2456).

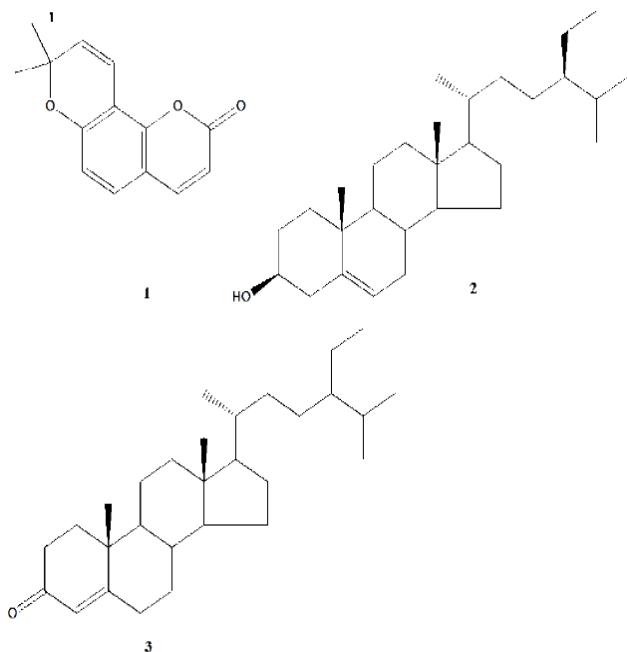


Figure 2: Structure of isolated compounds 1-3 from *Smilax bracteata* C. Presl.

1. Structure of Seselin
2. Structure of  $\beta$ -sitosterol
3. Structure of Stigmast-4-ene-3-one

known compounds 1-3 (Figure 2) were elucidated based on comparison of previous data [7-9].

In the past, seselin (1) was isolated from various terrestrial plants, *Clausena anisata* and *Sesamum indicum*, and showed strong bioactivity such as anti-inflammation, anti-fungal and pyrethrins detection [7,10] Meanwhile,  $\beta$ -sitosterol (2) and stigmast-4-ene-3-one (3) were common sterol in terrestrial plants and especially 2 was reported many bioactivities such as anti-inflammation, anti-oxidant and anti-cancer [11].

In conclusion, this was first record about phytochemical analysis of Malaysian *S. bracteata* and three major compounds seselin (1),  $\beta$ -sitosterol (2) and stigmast-4-ene-3-one (3) were isolated. These secondary metabolites were reported to show various biological activities. Therefore, the results of chemical component analysis for *S. bracteata* suggested the importance about local medicinal herbs in Sabah.

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