**In Vitro** Antioxidant Capacity of Crude Extracts and Acetogenin Fraction of Soursop Fruit Pulp

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**Abstract**

Extracts using chloroform, methanol-acetone, aqueous, and an acetogenin fraction obtained from soursop fruit pulp were analyzed by measuring total soluble phenolic compounds and antioxidant activities using the assays: scavenging 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical, 2,2-azinobis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) radical, reducing power, nitric oxide radical, and total antioxidant capacity. Methanol-acetone extract had higher total soluble phenolic compounds (3.24-3.95 g/100 g DW), antioxidant capacity by DPPH (47.9 mmol TE/g DW) and total antioxidant capacity (221.96 μg α-tocopherol equivalent). However, analysis by ABTS, reducing power and nitric oxide radical methods also showed high antioxidant capacity in aqueous extract. Chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction had higher antioxidant capacity when using the reducing power method (23.85 and 21.77 μM AA equivalent, respectively), and was higher than in aqueous extract. Our results suggest that soursop pulp is a good source of antioxidants and has acetogenins, making the fruit a potentially important functional food.

**Keywords:** Annona muricata, Acetogenin; Antioxidants; Functional food; Health; Total polyphenols

**Introduction**

*Annona muricata* is a popular fruit from Central America, Antilles and North and South America, known as "soursop", "guanábana" or "graviola", and cultivated in several countries including Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Costa Rica [1]. Soursop pulp is a good source of dietary fiber [2] and was found to contain a variety of interesting phytochemicals with potential health benefits [3].

There is an increasing interest for bioactive compounds due to their nutraceutical properties. For example, polyphenols are natural compounds in all plants, many with antioxidant activity that can protect against cellular damage caused by free radicals [3]. It has been found that phenolic compounds are associated with a wide range of health processes related to diverse diseases such as cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular and anti-inflammatory diseases [4].

Acetogenins (ACGs), bioactive compounds, have a long aliphatic chain of 35 to 37 carbons bound at one, two or three adjacent tetrahydrofuranic rings, with α, β unsaturated lactonic ring [5]. Some studies have reported the presence of ACGs in different parts of *Annonaceae* plants, and their anticancerous effect have been shown in several cancerous cell lines as prostate, liver, and lung [6,7], and anti-tumoral activity in murine models [8,9]. ACGs inhibit the mitochondrial complex I: NADH ubiquinone oxidoreductase, which decreases ATP production causing apoptosis [5]. However, there is almost a lack of information on their antioxidant capacity [10].

Different assays are used to measure antioxidant capacity in foods and biological samples. Currently, the most commonly used methods for measuring antioxidant capacity are: 2,2'-azino-bis-3-

**Materials and Methods**

**Plant material**

Soursop fruit (*Annona muricata L.*) were harvested at physiological maturity (light green skin and separated tan-colored spines) and with uniform sizes, from orchards located in the community of “El Tonino” Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico. Fruit were ripened at 25°C and 80-90% relative humidity until they reached total soluble solids content of 15-19°Brix. Fruit samples were then frozen at -70°C and freeze-dried at -50°C and 0.12 m bar using a LABCONCO (Model 77522020, Kansas, EU) freeze dryer.

**Extracts**

Soursop fruit pulp contains significant phenolic content (0.0104-1.86 g EAG/100 g DW) [2,12] and ACGs [13], but very little is known on the antioxidant activity of different extracts with solvents or acetogenin. In addition, the antioxidant capacity by scavenging of nitric oxide (NO) radical assay has yet to be elucidated. In this study, the in vitro antioxidant activities of three different extracts, as well as acetogenin fraction of *Annona muricata* fruit pulp were evaluated.

**References**

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Obtaining of methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts

Methanol-acetone extract was obtained from 0.5 g freeze-dried pulp with 20 ml of a mixture (50:50 v/v) of acidified methanol (0.8% of HCl 2N) and acetone-water solution (80:20 v/v), stirred for 1 h, then centrifuged for 30 min at 9380 g at 4°C, and supernatant was graduated to 50 ml [14]. Aqueous extract was obtained with 0.5 g of freeze-dried pulp and 20 ml of water, stirred for 1 h, and centrifuged under the same conditions mentioned above. The supernatant obtained was used for analysis.

Acetogenin fraction

A mixture of 100 g of soursop freeze-dried pulp in 250 ml with chloroform was used, and treated for 3 h at a constant frequency of 42 kHz in an ultrasonic equipment (Cole-Parmer 8891, Illinois EU.). The extract was filtered and supernatant was evaporated to dryness. Ten mg of dryer extract was used for analysis (chloroform extract) and the rest was chromatographed in an open column (6.4 x 57.0 cm, 80 g of SiO2 60 mesh) with CHCl3/CH3OH (chloroform/methanol) as eluents (starting with 100% chloroform to 100% methanol) to produce 35 fractions of 200 ml. Two μl of each fraction were applied to thin layer chromatography (TLC) (5x5 cm silica plates Analytical Chromatography, HX312859, Germany) in order to determine the presence of acetogens [13]. The development was performed with Kedde reagent [15], and annoncin standard (Biobiofpa-BBP02455) was used as a positive control. Initial chloroform extract and fraction 10 (Figure 1) which was positive with Kedde reagent in presence of acetogens were used for analysis of the antioxidant activity. The acetogenin fraction (10 mg) and chloroform extract were suspended with 1 ml of chloroform for analysis.

![Image](https://example.com/image.png)

**Figure 1**: Thin layer chromatography of 10 fractions obtained from chloroformic crude extract by separation with open column. ST=annoncin standard.

Total soluble phenolic compounds (TSP)

TSP content in methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts (5, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 μl) was quantified using the Folin–Ciocalteu reagent [16] with slight modifications [17]. Fifty μl of chloroform extracts and acetogenin fraction were used. The absorbance was measured at 750 nm, using a microplate reader (Bio-Tek®, Synergy HT, USA) in a multi-mode spectrophotometric detection with 96-well plates, and Gen5 Program was used. TSP were calculated using a calibration curve of gallic acid, and the results were expressed as g gallic acid equivalents per 100 g of sample on a dry weight basis (g GAE/100 g DW).

1,1'-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay

The three extracts, acetogenin fraction and control antioxidant (ascorbic acid standard, 100 mM) were used to evaluate the antioxidant activity using the reduction of the DPPH radical assay. DPPH assay was carried out according to Prior et al. [18] with some modifications [17]. DPPH (5 mM) was dissolved in pure methanol to a concentration of 190 μM, and was kept in the dark. The quantities of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 or 50 μl of the extracts were added to 200 μl DPPH solution and incubated at room temperature in the dark for 30 min. Fifty μl of chloroform extracts and acetogenin fraction were used for this assay, and absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a microplate reader (Biotek, Synergy HT, Winooski, VT, USA). Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchromane-2-carboxylic acid) was used as the standard to report antioxidant activity as millimole of Trolox Equivalent per g of sample DW (mmol TE/g DW).

2,2′-Azinobis-3-ethylbenzotiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) radical scavenging assay

The mentioned extracts and antioxidant control were used to evaluate the antioxidant activity using the ABTS radical assay based on the method of Re et al. [19] with some modifications. ABTS (7 mM) was dissolved in potassium persulphate (2.42 mM) and kept in the dark at room temperature for 14 h. The solution was adjusted with phosphate buffer at an absorbance of 0.70 (±0.02). The same quantities of extracts listed above, antioxidant control, chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction, were added to 280 μl ABTS solution, and incubated at 37°C in the dark for 7 min. Absorbance was measured at 734 nm using a microplate reader, and the antioxidant activity was reported in mmol TE/g DW.

Determination of reducing power

The quantities of methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts used were 15, 30, 50, 125, 250 and 500 μl, and 500 μl of chloroform and acetogenin fractions. They were mixed with phosphate buffer (2.5 mL, 0.2 M, pH 6.6) and potassium ferric cyanide (K3Fe (CN), 2.5 ml, 1%). The mixture was incubated at 50°C for 20 minutes. Trichloroacetic acid (2.5 mL) at 10% was added to stop the reaction, and the mixture was then centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 min. A 2.5 ml of the upper layer of the solution was mixed with 2.5 mL distilled water and 0.5 mL of ferric chloride (0.1%), and the absorbance was measured at 700 nm. The increased absorbance of the reaction mixture indicated an increase of the reducing power. An ascorbic acid (AA) calibration curve was used, and determination of reducing power was expressed as micromole AA equivalent (μM AA equivalent) [20].

Scavenging of nitric oxide (NO) radical assay

Sodium nitroprusside (5 mM) in phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4) was mixed with samples (15, 30, 50, 125, 250 and 500 μl) of methanol-acetone, aqueous and antioxidant control, or 500 μl of chloroform and acetogenin fraction, and then incubated at 25°C for 150 min. The samples were then allowed to react with Greiss reagent, and the absorbance of the formed chromophore was measured at 546 nm. Ascorbic acid standard was used as a positive control. The scavenging percentage of NO radical assay was calculated using the formula: % inhibition of NO radical activity = (absorbance of positive control-absorbance of test sample)/(absorbance of positive control) x 100 [21].
Determination of the total antioxidant activity

The quantities of methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts used were 15, 30, 50, 125, 250, 500 μl, and 500 μl of chloroform and acetogenin fraction. They were combined with reagent solution (0.6 M sulfuric acid, 28 mM sodium phosphate and 4 mM ammonium molybdate) [22]. The tubes were capped and incubated in a water bath at 95°C for 90 min. The samples were then cooled at room temperature, and the absorbance was measured at 695 nm against a blank (methanol) using a spectrophotometer (Jenway 6705, Beacon Road, UK). A vitamin E (α-tocopherol) calibration curve was used and the total antioxidant activity was expressed as microgram of vitamin E equivalent (μg α-tocopherol equivalent).

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed in triplicates. The experimental data were analyzed with ANOVA (software STATISTICA, v.8 StatSoft). Means comparison was made by the least significant difference (LSD, α = 0.05).

Results and discussion

Total soluble phenolic compounds (TSP)

Methanol-acetone extract had the highest content of TPS with values of 3.20 g/100 g DW (50 μl), while the aqueous extract had 1.47 g/100 g DW (Figure 2). Lower values of TSP were detected in chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction, with 0.72 and 0.032 g/100 g DW (Table 1).

Table 1: Total soluble polyphenols and antioxidant activity of chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction obtained from Annona muricata fruit pulp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Chloroform Extract</th>
<th>Acetogenin fraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total soluble polyphenols (mg/g DW)</td>
<td>0.72±0.02</td>
<td>0.032±0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABTS assay (mmol TE/g DW)</td>
<td>22.19±0.15</td>
<td>4.91±0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPPH assay (mmol TE/g DW)</td>
<td>1.02±0.14</td>
<td>0.58±0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing power (μM AA equivalent)</td>
<td>23.85±0.07</td>
<td>21.7±0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total antioxidant activity (μg α-tocopherol equivalent)</td>
<td>33.76±2.91</td>
<td>4.85±2.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Polyphenols have a large number of unsubstituted hydroxyl groups or sugars considered as polar molecules, so they are soluble in polar solvents such as methanol, ethanol, acetone or water. The effect of water, methanol, ethanol and acetone in the extraction of polyphenols and antioxidants was investigated in 37 fresh plant species and was found that distilled water was the most inefficient solvent for extracting polyphenols [23].

This might be due to the oxidation of phenols by the action of polyphenol oxidase, which is active in the aqueous medium, while the extracts of methanol, ethanol and acetone inactivate this enzyme, and therefore soluble polyphenol extraction is better with methanol-acetone [23]. Soursop pulp contains significant amounts of soluble polyphenols [2,12], and some phenolic compounds include cinnamic acid derivatives, coumaric acid derivatives, and caffeic acid derivatives [3].

The TSP level in the methanol-acetone extract found in this study was almost two times higher than the reported values in soursop pulp (0.104 to 1.86 g GAE /100 g DW) [2,12]. This indicates that solvents and extraction methods influence the polyphenolic content. Soursop fruit pulp had a TSP quantity equal or higher than what was reported in other fruits such as ‘WT’ peach (0.09 g GAE/100 g DW), ‘Sel-42’ papaya (0.17 g/100 b DW), and ‘Ataulfo’ mango (0.43 g/100g DW) [24,25,26]. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that there are compounds, such as flavonoids, which are soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, dichloromethane, diethyl ether or ethyl acetate [23], and for this reason TSP were identified in chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction when 50 μl of extract was used.

ABTS and DPPH radical scavenging activities

The values of antioxidant activity determined by ABTS and DPPH radical scavenging assays are shown in Figures 3a and 3b, respectively. Antioxidant capacity with ABTS assay was slightly lower in all used volumes of methanol-acetone extracts (52.96-53.91 mmol TE/g DW), in comparison with the control antioxidant (57.67-58.89 mmol TE/g DW). Also, when 30 μl of aqueous extract were used, an antioxidant activity of 57.40 mmol TE/g DW was measured. Using the DPPH assay, the control antioxidant had values of 56.82-58.61 mmol TE/g DW, while methanol-acetone extract presented an antioxidant activity of 49.47 mmol TE/g DW when 50 μl was used, followed by aqueous extract (31.49 mmol TE/g DW).

It has been demonstrated that polyphenols may act via multiple mechanisms of radical-scavenging activity such as metal scavengers, transferring electrons or donating hydrogen ions; most notably the high molecular weight phenolics (tannins) have more ability to quench...
free radicals such as ABTS•+ and DPPH•+ [27,28]. On the other hand, the differences in the antioxidant capacity between the DPPH and ABTS assays could be attributed to the different concentrations of polyphenols, and also depend to a higher extent on their chemical composition [29].

The position of hydroxyl groups seems to be more important for antioxidant capacity (DPPH, ABTS) of polyphenols. For example, hydroxyl groups in the ortho position of B ring can greatly enhance the antioxidant capacity (using the ABTS assay), such as in catechins or proanthocyanidins (oligomers and polymers of catechins) [30].

Table 2: Regression coefficient (R2) and extinction coefficient correlations between total soluble polyphenols (TSP) values and antioxidant capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Extract</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>Extinction coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total antioxidant capacity</td>
<td>Methanol-acetone</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing power</td>
<td>Aqueous</td>
<td>0.876</td>
<td>11.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP-Total antioxidant capacity</td>
<td>Methanol-acetone</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP-Reducing power</td>
<td>Aqueous</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>45.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>Methanol-acetone</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A strong positive correlation was found between antioxidant activities determined by both scavenging assays (DPPH and ABTS) and total phenolics and flavonoids contents in 50 of the most popular antioxidant-rich fruits such as mango, pineapple and guava, among others [27].

Chloroform extract or acetogenin fraction (Table 1) showed an antioxidant activity by ABTS assay of 22.19 and 4.91 mmol TE/g DW, respectively; or 1.02 mmol TE/g DW and 0.58 mmol TE/g DW with the DPPH assay. The antioxidant activity in organic samples, as chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction, is probably due to the presence of flavonoids with low polarity, which can be extracted with chloroform, dichloromethane, diethyl ether or ethyl acetate [23]. Significant antioxidant activity was reported using DPPH and ABTS assays in Commelina nudiflora when organic solvents were used as extracts [33]. In another study, it was found that ethanol extract of Annona cornifolia, as well as the chloroform fraction and isolated acetogenins, showed high antioxidant activity by DPPH assay, and this was associated with the acetogenin concentration and phenolic compounds in the extracts [10]. The DPPH antiradical activity of the acetogenins may be related to the α, ß-unsaturated lactone ring moiety, similar to the in vitro mechanism of action of ascorbic acid, in which allylic hydrogens are involved. Acetogenins should act in the same way, since they also possess allylic hydrogens, as well as the stabilization via electron delocalization in the α, ß-unsaturated lactone ring moiety. A piece of evidence to support these observations is ascorbate, which naturally occurs in plants, and contains hydroxyl groups attached to a saturated lactone ring. This compound exhibited very little scavenging activity towards DPPH free radicals [10], possibly due to the low antioxidant capacity of chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction.

The results from the DPPH assays in this work were higher than what reported in soursop ethanol-water extract (6.45 mg TE/g DW) [31]. In addition, lower values of antioxidant activity (4.4 and 6.09 µmol TE/g DW) were reported in soursop pulp harvested in Brazil [32,33].

Although it is difficult to compare the antioxidant activity of fruits due to the differences in extraction conditions, but it is possible that the highest values of antioxidant activity determined by DPPH or ABTS assays in this work are related with the high polyphenol content found in the methanol-acetone extract.

There were significant correlations between TSP and antioxidant activities using ABTS and DPPH assays (Table 2).
Reducing power activity

Reducing power activity was used to measure the reducing capacity of extracts (Figure 4c). There were no significant differences (p > 0.05) in reducing power activity between aqueous and methanol-acetone extracts, and the values oscillated between 19.06 and 21.19 μM AA equivalent when 500 μl was used. Also, the chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction (Table 1) had a reducing power activity of 23.85 and 21.77 μM AA equivalent, respectively. The reducing power activity found in all extracts is probably a result of the combined effect of each of the compounds in the extracts [34]. In addition, polyphenols, including flavonoids that are soluble in less polar solvents, may be able to chelate metal ions such as iron and copper because of the large number of hydroxyl groups (OH) of their chemical structure, which are responsible for conferring the chelating ability [34,35].

Scavenging of nitric oxide (NO) radical activity

The methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts exhibited a good NO scavenging activity. With 50 μl of methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts, the percentage of inhibition was 64.5 and 59.2%, respectively (Figure 3b). This increased with 500 μl of extracts to 81 and 70% due to a higher volume, higher concentration of phenolic compounds that achieved a significant difference, and thus NO scavenging activity was higher in methanol-acetone extract than in control antioxidant (67.4%) and aqueous extract. The NO radical is generated in the human body and its function was elucidated in a variety of pharmacological conditions including inflammation, carcinogenesis, atherosclerosis, and excess of NO production or the peroxynitrite radical (ONOO-) produced from the reaction with O2-, causing oxidative damage to membrane lipid peroxidation, DNA fragmentation and lipoprotein oxidation [36]. Muthu & Durairaj [37] found that percentage inhibition of NO radical was 63.2% at 100 μg/ml with an ethanolic extract (leves of Annona muricata). The antioxidant activity of soluble phenols could have a potential to inhibit NO or nitrogen radical species, such as NO2 or the intermediate radicals, N2O5 and N2O4, during NO oxidation as previous studies have reported that a phenolic groups would be an important factor for NO suppression [38,39]. The NO scavenging action for total soluble polyphenols may also be due to OH-substituted functional group in the structure, NO level indirectly from nitrite, nitrate is reduced to nitrite enzymatically via nitrate reductase so that the total amount of nitrite can be measured [38,39]. The best NO scavenging activity was obtained with methanolic extract (79.3%) compared with aqueous extract (57.8%) of A. squamosa fruit pulp [35]. In A. muricata, methanol-acetone extract was more effective against this radical, and this is principally attributed to soluble polyphenols. NO NO scavenging activity was detected in chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction, which is possibly due to the low amount of phenols found in these extracts.

Total antioxidant activity

Total antioxidant activity of methanol-acetone and aqueous extracts was 222 and 86.5 mg α-tocopherol equivalent, with 500 μl respectively (Figure 4a). While chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction had values of 33.8 and 4.9 mg α-tocopherol equivalent, respectively. The results coincided with those of TSP, DPPH and ABTS antioxidant activity and correlations between the three are shown in Table 2. The total antioxidant activity assay indicates that most activity in soursop pulp is due to polyphenol content, and minor proportions to intervening acetogenins. It has been demonstrated that most polar solvents, such as methanol and acetone, extracted higher content of phenolic compounds and conferred the highest total antioxidant capacity of A. squamosa [34,39].

![Total antioxidant capacity and scavenging nitric oxide (NO)](image)

Figure 4: Total antioxidant capacity (A) and scavenging nitric oxide (NO) (B) of aqueous and methanol-acetone extracts.

Conclusion

Extraction of total soluble polyphenols from sourpulp fruit pulp with methanol-acetone had a potent in vitro antioxidant activity when measured with DPPH, ABTS, nitric oxide and total antioxidant activity assays. Aqueous extract presented good antioxidant capacity by ABTS and nitric oxide assays. Chloroform extract and acetogenin fraction also had antioxidant capacity but it was high only when measured by the reducing power assay. The results indicate that sourpulp fruit pulp has high antioxidant properties making this fruit potentially functional.

Acknowledgment

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Declaration of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

