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Phytochemical MS profile of Cuban *Piper aduncum* L. subspecies

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Graphical Abstract





Abstract: Identity of active principles of medicinal plants is very important in quality control and safety of herbal products. Piper aduncum (Piperaceae) is a recognize medicinal plant in Latin America. In Cuba this specie is segregated as P. aduncum subsp. ossanum and P. aduncum subsp. aduncum, the latter has not been phytochemically investigated in Cuba. This study aims to compare profiles of non-volatile compounds of the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of Cuban P. aduncum subspecies by MS. Leaves of both subspecies were used to prepare a decoction and an ethanolic extracts that yield two subfractions. Analysis was perform by ultra-performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) coupled to electrospray ionisation quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (ESI/QTOF/MS). 35 metabolites standard reference compounds were assessed by comparison with MS spectra of the plants extracts. Also tentatively assigned compounds were proposed by matching measured m/z with previous reported of compounds in *P. aduncum*. Occurrence of two flavone C-glucosides were confirmed among the main compounds of decoction and aqueous ethanolic subfraction of both subspecies, isoorientin was not previously reported in *P. aduncum*. Tentatively assigned main compounds in decoction and aqueous ethanolic subfraction are also similar in both subspecies, 2"-O- α -rhamnosyl-4'-O-methylvitexin was the most prominent peak. In oleaginous ethanolic subfraction peaks are coincident with reported derived benzoic acid compounds. This is the first phytochemical approach to P. aduncum subsp. aduncum. Results also can be of quimiotaxonomic interest. MS profiles obtained in both subspecies can serve for quality control of *P. aduncum* in Cuba.

Keywords: Fingerprint; Flavonoids; Medicinal Plant; Phytochemistry; Piper aduncum



Introduction

Piper aduncum L. (Piperaceae)
(P. angustifolium R. et Pav., P. elongatum Vahl.)



Widely use as medicinal plant in Latin America

Active: 29 bacteria and 28 fungi of interest in human and veterinary medicine or agriculture

Phytochemistry: flavonoids, chromenes, benzoic acid derivates, esential oils.

Introduction

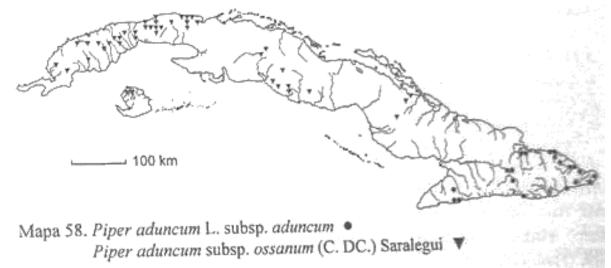


Figure 1- Infraspecific distribution of *Piper aduncum* in Cuba

Only endemic *P. aduncum* subsp. *ossanum* has been phytochemically studied, 2"-O- α -rhamnosyl-4'-Omethylvitexin isolated (Larionova et al., 2010). Differences in non volatile compounds between subspecies?



Results and discussion

Ethanolic extracts when concentrated to 1/3 of initial volume yields a brown aqueous fraction (EAF) with sweet smell and syrupous texture and, a greenish spice smelling oily fraction (EOF), that attach to glass surface, easily separated by decantation.

QTOF-ESI-MS pattern of both *P. aduncum* subspecies non-volatile compounds of decoction and EAF, provide a very similar chromatographic fingerprints, main peaks correspond to C-glycosides of flavones apigenin and luteolin (Figure 2).

Results and discussion

In both subspecies by comparison with 13 flavonoids reference compounds (eight previously referred in *P. aduncum*), were confirmed the presence of: isoorientin, orientin 2"-O-rhamnoside, vitexin-2"-O-rhamnoside and isovitexin as main metabolites in decoctions and EAF of both subspecies. Isoorientin was not documented previously in *P. aduncum*. Whereas none of the other reference compound analyzed were detected in any plant extracts.

Other tentatively assigned main compounds from these extracts are: isoswertiajaponin or methylorientin and cytisoside or swertisin, positional isomers previously isolated in this plant (Masuoka et al., 2003; Thao et al., 2016), .



Results and discussion

2"-O-α-rhamnosyl-4'-O-methylvitexin extracted in Havana from *P. aduncum* subspecie *osanum* was reported with anti-inflammatory and antiulcerogenic activity (González et al., 2000; Martínez et al., 2004). Also in Peru in laboratory conditions was determined the gastroprotector and antisecretor effect of ethanolic extract and fractions of *P. aduncum* (Arrollo et al., 2013). Thus presence of C-glycoside flavones as main compounds in decoction extracts and EAF of both Cuban *P. aduncum* can be related to its traditional uses.

This is the first phytochemical approach to *P. aduncum* subsp. *aduncum* in Cuba.

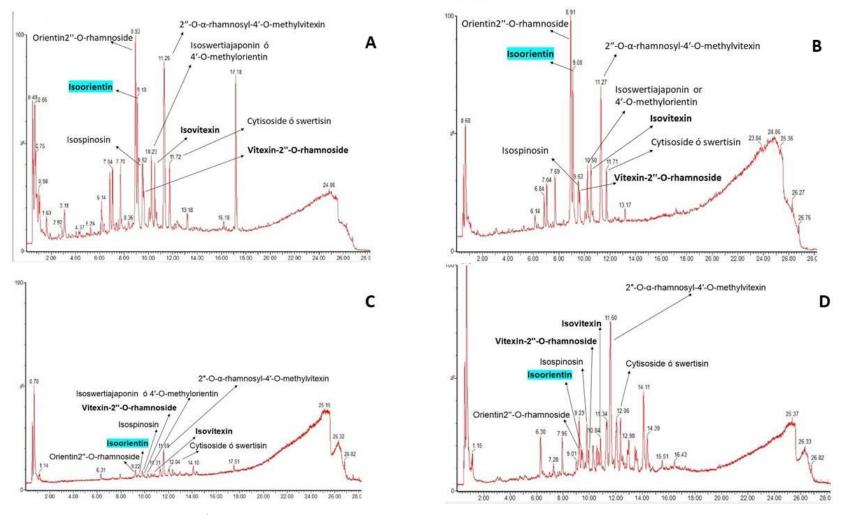


Figure 2- UPLC-QTOF/MS base peak chromatogram of *P. aduncum* subsp. *ossanum*: Adecoction, B- ethanolic aqueous fraction; *P. aduncum* subsp. *aduncum*: C- decoction, Dethanolic aqueous fraction.



Conclusions

MS profiles obtained in both subspecies can serve as fingerprinting for quality control of *P. aduncum* in Cuba.

It is the first time isoorientin is reported in *P. aduncum*.

Results also could be of ethnopharmacological and quimiotaxonomic interest.

Acknowledgments



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