

## Isolation of Anti Solar Compound from *Costus Speciosus* Leaves

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### Abstract

### Original Research Article

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is required by humans for synthesis of vitamin – D in body. Vitamin – D is important for formation and maintenance of bones. Vitamin - D is also involved in different metabolic processes. UV radiation is, therefore, good for humans. But, UV radiation has many bad effects too. Eyes and skins are affected. Prolonged exposure of UV radiation may cause skin cancer and develop cataract. Therefore there is continuous search for anti solar compounds from different sources including plants and herbs. Recently we found that leaves of *Costus speciosus* (*C. speciosus*), a leafy green herb having many pharmacological properties, can absorb ultraviolet radiation. Aim of the present work was to isolate the anti solar compound from *C. speciosus* leaves. Leaves of *C. speciosus* were collected, identified by taxonomist and processed for isolation work by standard methodologies. Solvent extraction and acid hydrolysis were done. These were followed by solvent treatment and chromatographic experiments. A compound was crystallized. UV absorption property of the isolated compound was studied. The compound showed maximum ultraviolet absorption at 200 nm. The compound, therefore, may be used in the preparation of sun screen lotion as anti solar compound.

**Keywords:** *Costus speciosus* leaves, UV absorbing property, isolation of active compound, sun screen lotion.

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## INTRODUCTION

Skin protects body from the external environment. It helps to regulate fluid balance and temperature. Skin also keeps out chemicals and harmful microbes from the body. It offers some protection against sunlight. *Stratum corneum*, the outermost layer of the skin, retains water to allow it to function. It also protects body from environmental challenge and desiccation. Altered integrity of the *Stratum corneum* causes transepidermal water loss and makes skin dry [1].

Skin may be damaged by ultra violet radiation. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation are of three types: UV-A, UV-B and UV-C. UV-A, falls under 320 – 400 nm, is known as black light. UV-B, falls under 280-320 nm, and UV-C, falls under 200-280 nm, are known as erythema and germicidal respectively. UV-C is dangerous and can cause biological damage to skin and eye. Eventually UV-C radiations are filtered by the ozone layer. So, UV-A and UV-B are now considered the reason of skin damage causing skin cancer [2].

UV radiation comes from sunlight. About 7% of the sunlight is in the ultraviolet range [3], though a fraction reaches the surface of the earth. UV radiation also generates through the laboratory equipment like biological safety cabinets, trans illuminators, germicidal lamps, lasers and cross linkers. Ultraviolet radiation has numerous bad effects. It destroys disease-fighting white blood cells in humans thereby affects immune system [4]. It can also stimulate genetically determined photo sensitivities and photosensitivity reactions to ingested drugs. Excessive exposure of ultraviolet radiation may cause skin cancer. Squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma or malignant melanoma types skin carcinoma may develop. Exposure of ultraviolet radiation is also responsible for formation of cataract.

Efforts are, therefore, going on to search for compounds from different sources which can absorb ultraviolet radiation. Plants are taken as one source. It is reported that many plants contain polyphenols which can absorb ultraviolet radiation [5]. In this context research has been extended in the field of medicinal

plants. Several medicinal plants like *Azadirachta indica*, *Carica papaya*, *Aloe vera*, *Lycopersicon esculantum*, *Cassia fistula* L., *Mentha piperita*, *Oscimum sanctum*, *Phyllostachys pubescens*, *Calotropis gigantea* L. etc. are now known to possess anti solar activity [6].

*C. speciosus* (family, Costaceae), is a medicinal plant. The plant has wide range of pharmacological activity [7, 8]. Recently we found that ethanol extract of *C. speciosus* leaves of rainy season can absorb maximum ultraviolet radiation at 200 nm wave length. Results are under communication. Aim of the present work was to isolate the anti solar compound from *C. speciosus* leaves for its future use.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Plant Material

Leaves of *C. speciosus* of rainy season (June – August) were collected from the local market and authenticated by the experts of the department of Botany of the University of North Bengal, Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. A voucher specimen (No.SM-MB-011) was kept in the department of Medical Biotechnology, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences of the Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok, Sikkim, India for future references.



Fig-1: *Costus speciosus* leaves

### Test Drug

*C. speciosus* leaves were washed thoroughly under tap followed by distilled water. Leaves were then shed dried and powdered. The powder, used as test drug, was stored desiccated at 4 °C until further use.

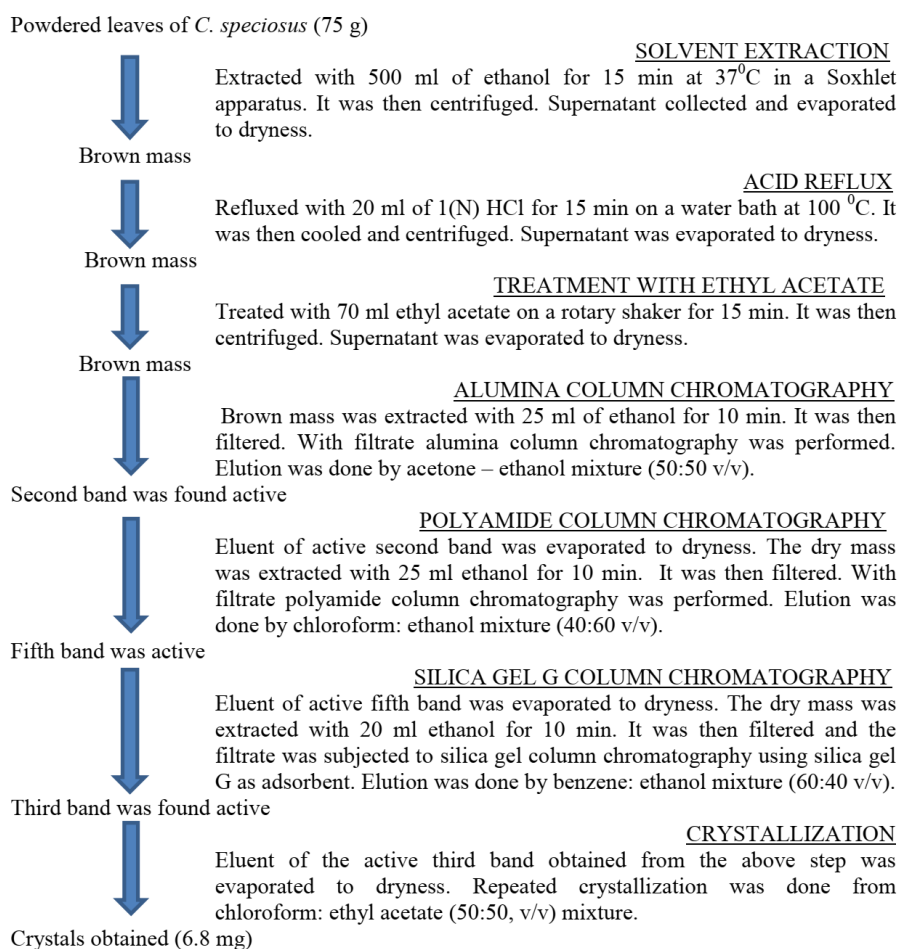
### Isolation Work

This was done by the following scheme. Principles of standard isolation procedures of chemical compounds from plant sources were applied [9, 10].

### Chemicals

Chemicals required for the study were purchased from Merck, Germany and Sigma Chemicals Co., USA as well as from Loba Chem. Lab, Himedia Lab, India.

## Diagrammatic scheme for isolation of a compound from *C. speciosus* leaves



### UV absorption property of the isolated compound

To 10 mg of the isolated compound distilled water (50 ml) was added. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was processed in a spectrophotometer for UV ray absorption at the ranges of 200-400 nm at 10 nm intervals.

### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

All experiments were performed in triplicate. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test. p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant [11].

## RESULTS

### Isolation of compound

One compound was isolated from *C. speciosus* leaves.

### UV absorption property of the isolated compound

Result is shown in Figure-2. The compound isolated from *C. speciosus* leaves absorbed rays in all wave lengths of UV region. Absorptions in respect of wave lengths were, 0.50 (400 nm), 0.62 (350 nm), 0.71 (300 nm) and 0.90 (250 nm). Maximum absorption, however, was noted at 200 nm (1.6).

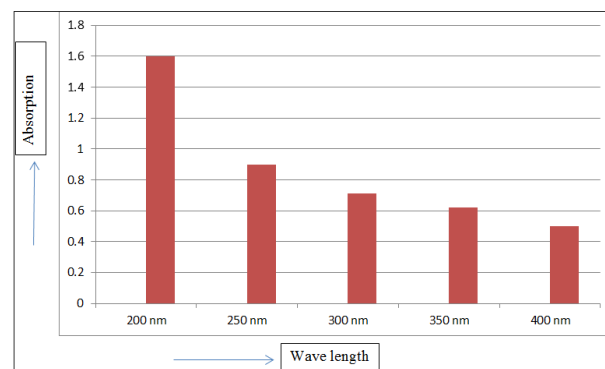


Fig-2: UV radiation absorption by the isolated compound from *C. speciosus* leaves

## DISCUSSION

Basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and cutaneous malignant melanoma are the commonest types of skin cancer. Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma are non-melanoma tumors which are the 5th most commonly occurring cancer in men and women. 4.3 million cases of basal cell carcinoma are diagnosed in the U.S. each year. In fact basal cell carcinoma is the common type of the skin cancer worldwide, but in India most prevalent skin

cancer is squamous cell carcinoma. Melanoma, on the other hand, is the 19th most commonly occurring cancer in men and women. Three lacs new cases of melanoma were reported in 2018. In 2018 Denmark had the highest rate of melanoma in women followed by New Zealand. It is now known that incidence of skin cancers has been increasing since the last few decades worldwide [12].

According to the American Cancer Society exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation is the main factor that causes skin cells to become cancer cells. There is experimental evidence that UV radiation can cause squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma in animal models. It is reported that about 95% of melanoma and 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers in humans are associated with exposure to UV radiation from the sun [13].

Efforts were thereby started to search the blockers which can absorb UV radiation of sun. Physical sun blockers and Chemical sun blockers were developed. In physical sun blockers zinc oxide and titanium dioxide are used. These compounds could protect the body both from UVA and UVB rays. Chemical sun blockers contain organic compounds like octinoxate, octisalate, oxybenzone, avobenzone etc. By creating a chemical reaction these compounds could change UV rays into heat thereby diminish the bad effects of UV radiation. In addition, foods like red grapes, watermelons, carrots, green tea, pomegranates, tomatoes, turmeric, citrus fruits, strawberries, almonds, leafy greens etc. can boost natural sun protection effect [14].

*C. speciosus* is an edible leafy green of Sikkim Himalayas. The plant has different names. In Bengali and Hindi *C. speciosus* is known as keu. The plant has several other names also viz. Kashmeeramu (Telugu), Kembuka (Sanskrit), Paskarmula (Gujarati), Tara (Assam), Channakoova (Malayalam), Spiral flag (English Kostam (Tamil),) etc [15].

Since long *C. speciosus* is used in traditional medicine as expectorant, purgative, anthelmintic and stimulant. It is also used in the treatments of skin diseases, urinary diseases, cough and cold, pneumonia, dropsy, fever, bronchial asthma, rheumatism, diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, jaundice, eye and ear infections as well as in snake bite cases [16]. The plant has many pharmacological activities including anti diabetic, anti oxidant, anti allergic, anti gastric ulcer, anti microbial, anti cancer, anti inflammatory, gastro protective and hepato protective activities [7, 8].

Jeffrey et al., found occurrence of UVA- and UVB-absorbing compounds like Shinorme, porphyra-334, mycosporine-glycine, asterina-330, palythine etc. in 152 species (206 strains) of marine microalgae [17]. Recently we have observed UV absorption property of

leaves of *C. speciosus* of Sikkim Himalayas and maximum absorption was found in ethanol extract of the plant leaves of rainy season. In this study we have isolated the one compound from the plant leaves. The compound can absorb rays in all wave length of UV region but maximum absorption was noted at 200 nm. The compound now needs characterization. Presently work is going on in our laboratory in this direction.

## CONCLUSION

In the present study we found UV radiation absorption property of the isolated compound from *C. speciosus* leaves. The compound may be used in future in preparation of sun screen lotion to protect humans from UV radiation.

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**Conflict of interest:** Nil

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