Antiacne Compound from the Methanolic Extract of Hyptis (Hyptis capitata) Roots

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ABSTRACT
In the search of the antiacne agent from tropical medicinal plants, the methanolic extract of Hyptis capitata root was subjected to antiacne assay guided isolation of active compound. Extraction was conducted by maceration using methanol. The methanol extract was separated by column chromatography assisted by thin-layer chromatography to obtain active compounds. Antiacne activity against Propionibacterium acnes was analyzed using agar diffusion method at a concentration of 200 μg/well with chloramphenicol as a positive control. Column chromatography of methanol extract gave five active fractions, in which fractions AH1 and AH2 to be the strongest by 85% and 82% inhibition respectively. Fraction AH1 was then chromatographed on silica gel column to obtain 16 subfractions. The active fractions isolated from H. capitata have the potential to be developed as a natural antiacne. Further purification, identification, and characterization of the active compounds would be our priority in future studies.

Keywords: Antiacne, Methanolic extract, Hyptis capitata, Maceration

1. INTRODUCTION
Infection diseases pose a serious health concern worldwide. One of them is an infection caused by Propionibacterium acnes. P. acnes is an anaerobic pathogenic inhabitant of human skin and plays an essential role in acne’s pathogenesis. P. acnes produces many putative virulence factors and causes disease by bacterial seeding, modification and manipulation of the host immune response, and biofilm formation [1]. It acts as an immunostimulator by producing enzymes such as lipases and proteases, which are involved in developing the inflammatory process [2]. Several treatments have been introduced to decrease the esthetic and psychological problems caused by acne. One of the treatments is providing antibiotics that can reduce acne, but excessive use can cause bacterial resistance to antibiotics to reduce the benefits. Therefore the search for new drugs is needed to avoid increasing the number of antibiotic resistance.

On the other hand, medicinal plants are a good source of natural products that may have the potential as antibacterial activity. One medicinal that local people in Indonesia have long used is Hyptis capitata. Hyptis capitata is a tropical herb of the family Lamiaceae. Local people in Kalimantan traditionally use the plant to treat various illnesses. They use leaves to prevent infection of external wounds and the roots as an antidote to food poisoning—moreover, the Taiwanese use the plant to treat colds, fever, and asthma. The community in the Rangamati district of Bangladesh treats snakebite by drinking the leaf juice of H. capitata [3]. Previous investigation of the leaves of H. capitata revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, fatty acids, and phenolic compounds [4]. Compounds 2,3-di (3′,4′-methylenedioxybenzyl)-2-buten-4-olide, a lignan with a y-butenolide structure and lo-epiolioguine, a 5,6-dihydro-a-pyrene, stigmasterol, 5-hydroxy-4′,7 dimethoxyflavone (apigenin-4′,7-dimethyl ether), oleanolic, ursolic, and rosmarinic acids also have been isolated from H. capitata [5,6]. The root of H. capitata is reported to possess antioxidative properties and...
antimicrobial activity against *Propionibacterium acnes* and *Candida albicans* [7]. In contrast, active compounds from the roots of *H. capitata* have not been reported. Based on the previous screening experiments for *H. capitata*, this study aimed to isolate and identify the active compounds from *H. capitata* roots as antibacterial agents against *Propionibacterium acnes*.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Plant Materials

The leaves of *H. capitata* were collected from Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, and authenticated by the Laboratory of Forest Dendrology, Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University, Indonesia. The plant roots were cut off and washed with tap water and dried at room temperature for a week, then pulverized to a fine powder using an electric hammer mill.

2.2. Chemicals and Drugs

Methanol, *n*-Hexane, ethyl acetate, acetone, silica gel, agar powder, alcohol, D-glucose, chloramphenicol, Dragendorff solution, ferric ferrocyanide reagent, vanillin, ammonia, and sulfuric acid were purchased from a chemical supplier.

2.3. Extraction and Fractionation

The powdered material (300 g) was macerated with methanol for 48 h with occasional mechanical shaking at room temperature. At the end of 48 h, the mixture was filtered using filter paper, and the filtrate was then concentrated under vacuum using a rotary vacuum evaporator to obtain the crude extract. The methanol extract was further fractionated by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting 300 mL each of ethyl acetate : *n*-hexane mixture in ratios of 0:10, 1:9, 2:8, 3:7, 4:6, 5:5, 6:4, 7:3, 8:2, 1:9 and 10:0. The filtrates were collected in the test tube and grouped based on a thin-layer chromatography profile. Fraction AH1 with the highest antiacne activity was separated by silica gel column chromatography with hexane to obtain an active compound with a single spot.

2.4. Antibacterial Activity Assay

The antibacterial activity against *Propionibacterium acnes* was determined by the agar diffusion method as previously reported [8], with slight modification. Nutrient agar media was poured into a sterile petri dish and inoculated with bacterial suspension. Wells of (7 mm) were punched in the media using a sterile cork borer. The extracts were introduced into the wells (20µl) in a concentration of 200 µg/well. All the inoculated plates were incubated for ±18–24 h at 37°C. A standard Chloramphenicol was used as a positive control. Antibacterial activity was determined by measuring the diameter of inhibition zone formed around the well.

2.5. Phytochemical Analysis

Phytochemical screening of the active fractions was carried out with standard test procedures described [9].

2.6. Data Analysis

All values obtained were expressed as means ± standard deviation. The tests were calculated based on the average of three repetitions for each fraction. Compared with the positive control and the negative controls so that it could be analyzed for the inhibition of the fractions was used and the comparison of each fraction.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The yield of methanolic extract was 23% w/w. Fractionation of the methanolic extract of *H. capitata* roots by column chromatography on silica gel yielded 20 fractions which then were tested their activity against *Propionibacterium acnes*. *P. acnes* is part of the natural skin and mucosal flora inhabiting the skin’s sebaceous follicles, conjunctiva, oral cavity, intestinal tract, and external auditory canal [10]. The extraction and fractionation process was presented in Figure 1.

![Figure 1](image)

**Figure 1** Extraction and fractionation process of *H. capitata* roots.
AH1 and AH2 have the highest inhibition of 85% and 82%, respectively. The purification process of fraction AH1 yielded fraction AH1-2 that has a single spot and contains flavonoids. Flavonoids isolated from *H. capitata* have the potential to be developed as a natural antiacne. Further identification and characterization of the active compounds would be our priority in future studies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are gratefully acknowledging the Directorate General of Research and Community Services, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, the Republic of Indonesia by the Competence-Based Research Grant (Contract no. 349/UN17.41/KL/2017). The support from Fitriani and Endang Suryanti of the Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University, during sample collection is gratefully acknowledged.

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