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ภาคผนวก 13 : รายงานวิจัย เรื่อง การศึกษาความเป็นพิษแบบเนื้อเยื่อหลาดและเรื่องราวของสมุนไพรที่ใช้เป็นยาต้านจุลชีพในรูปป้ายโรคอดส์
Chapter 1: ผลการวิจัยดิพิมพ์เรื่อง HIV-protease inhibitory effects of medicinal plants used as self medication by AIDS patients.
HIV-1 protease inhibitory effects of medicinal plants used as self medication by AIDS patients

Supinya Tewtrakul¹, Sanan Subhadhirasakul² and Sopa Kummee³

Abstract
Tewtrakul, S., Subhadhirasakul, S., and Kummee, S.
HIV-1 protease inhibitory effects of medicinal plants used as self medication by AIDS patients

Thirty-six chloroform-, methanol-, and water- extracts of some plants used as self medication by AIDS patients were investigated for their HIV-1 protease (HIV-1 PR) inhibitory activities. Of these extracts, Boesenbergia pandurata (rhizome, chloroform extract) showed the most potent inhibitory activity against HIV-1 PR, followed by Boesenbergia pandurata (rhizome, MeOH extract) and Alpinia galanga (rhizome, MeOH extract) with the inhibitions of 64.92, 51.92 and 48.70%, respectively, at concentration of 100 μg/ml.

Key words : HIV-1 protease, inhibitory effect, self medication, AIDS patients

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has evolved rapidly into an epidemic and world-wide health crisis. Extensive researches have been carried out to discover some active compounds as anti-HIV agents and HIV enzyme inhibitors. However, effective agents for treatment of this disease are still in demand. Up to now, only a few drugs have been licensed for clinical use in AIDS therapy. Three HIV-1 enzymes are essential for the life cycle of the virus, HIV-1 protease (PR) processes viral proteins into functional enzymes and structural proteins, HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) transcribes viral RNA to viral DNA, whereas the HIV-1 integrase (IN) integrates transcribed double strand DNA into the host chromosome (Katz and Skalka, 1994). HIV-1 PR is considered to be an important target for development of anti-HIV-1 drugs, since it plays a key role in the process of maturation and infectivity of the virus (Kohl et al., 1988). This protease functions as a dimer of 11 kDa each, which contains a conserved catalytic site of Asp-Thr-Gly, and the amino acid site sequences that can be catalyzed by PR are Phe-Pro, Pro-Tyr and Leu-Phe in polyprotein (Orosalan, 1989).

The screening of medicinal plants as HIV-1 PR inhibitors has been a promising approach. Until now, there are many available antiviral drugs as HIV-1 PR inhibitors such as saquinavir (SQV), nelfinavir (NFV) and amprenavir (APV). However, they have limited clinical benefit due to the rapid development of HIV-1 resistance and side effects (Borman et al., 1996; Stclair et al., 1991). Twelve Thai medicinal plants were studied for their activities against HIV-1 PR; most of them have been used in the primary health care project of Thailand but the HIV-1 PR inhibitory activities of these plants have not been reported. They were Zingiber zerumbet (rhizome), Boesenburgia pandurata (rhizome), Piper chaba (fruit), Eclipta prostrata (whole plant), Barleria lupilina (leaf, stem), Acanthus ilicifolius (leaf and stem), Alpinia galanga (rhizome), Piper betel (leaf), Spilanthes acmella (whole plant), and Coccinia grandis (leaf). Therefore, the aim of the study was to investigate HIV-1 PR inhibitory effects of these Thai medicinal plants used as self medication for AIDS treatment.

Materials and Methods

Plant materials and preparation of extracts

The plants were collected at the botanical garden of Prince of Songkla University and some areas in Songkhla province, Thailand. The voucher specimens are deposited at the Herbarium of Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand.

Ten grams of dried plant were extracted successively by maceration for 1 week (3 times) with 200 ml of chloroform and methanol. After that, the marc left from methanol extraction was then extracted with boiling water 200 ml for 3 hrs (3 times). The solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give chloroform-, methanol- and water extracts, respectively. The extracts were
HIV-1 protease inhibitory effects

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dissolved in 50% DMSO for bicassay.

Apparatus

Vortex Genie 2 for mixing sample solutions was purchased from Scientific Industries, USA. Incubator for sample incubation was purchased from Memmert company, Germany. Block incubator, BT3 for stop reaction was purchased from Grant Instruments (Cambridge) Ltd., Cambridge, United Kingdom. Centrifuge 2500 was purchased from General Enterprises Marketing L.P., Bangkok, Thailand. HPLC instrument composed of SCL-10A (system controller), LC-10AD (Liquid chromatograph), DGU-14A (Degasser), SPD-10A (UV-Vis detector) and SIL-10AD (Autoinjector) for detection of substrate and products was purchased from Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan.

Enzymes and chemicals

HIV-1 PR recombinant, substrate peptides and acetyl pepstatin, were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, USA.

Assay of HIV-1 protease activity

This assay followed the method as previously described (Min et al., 1999). Recombinant HIV-1 PR solution was diluted with a buffer composed of [50 mM of sodium acetate (pH 5.0), 1 mM ethylenediamine disodium (EDTA.2Na) and 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol (2-ME)] and glycerol in the ratio of 75 : 25. The substrate peptide, His-Lys-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu(pNO2-Phe)-Glu-Ala-Nle-Ser-NH2, was diluted with a buffer solution of 50 mM sodium acetate (pH 5.0). To a reaction mixture containing 2 μl of 50 mM buffer solution (pH 5.0) and 2 μl of substrate solution (2 mg/ml), 2 μl of plant extract and 4 μl of HIV-1 PR solution (0.025 mg/ml) were added. The reaction mixture 10 μl was incubated at 37°C for 1 hr. A control reaction was performed under the same condition, without the plant extract solution. The reaction was stopped by heating the reaction mixture at 90°C for 1 min. Then, 20 μl of sterilized water was added and an aliquot of 10 μl was analyzed by HPLC using RP-18 column. Ten microlitres of the reaction mixture was injected to a RP-18 column (4.6 x 150 mm I.D., Supelco 516 C-18-DB 5 μm, USA) and gradiently eluted with acetonitrile (15-40%) and 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water, at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. The elution profile was monitored at 280 nm. The retention times of the substrate and p-NO2-Phe-bearing hydrolysate were recorded at 10.329 and 8.976 min, respectively (Figure 1). The inhibitory activity on HIV-1 PR was calculated as follows: % inhibition = (Acontrol - Asample) x 100/Acontrol; where A is the relative peak

![Figure 1. HPLC profile of a reaction mixture of HIV-1 PR and substrate incubated for 1 hr at 37°C. The substrate and its hydrolysate were detected at 280 nm and their retention times were 10.329 and 8.976 min, respectively. Peak 1 was the product hydrolysate (p-NO2-Phe-Glu-Ala-Nle-Ser-NH2), whereas peak 2 was the substrate (His-Lys-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu(p-NO2-Phe)-Glu-Ala-Nle-Ser-NH2).](image-url)
area of the product hydrolysate. Acetyl pepstatin was used as a positive control with the IC$_{50}$ of 0.32 μg/ml.

Results and Discussion

Thirty-six extracts of chloroform-, MeOH- and water- extracts of Thai medicinal plants widely used in the primary health care project of Thailand, were tested for their HIV-1 PR inhibitory activities. The results showed that the chloroform- and MeOH extracts of Boesenbergia pandurata (rhizome) inhibited the HIV-1 PR activity by 64.92 and 51.92% inhibition, respectively, at a concentration of 100 μg/ml as shown in Table 1. Other plants that exhibited moderate activity (40-50 % inhibition at 100 μg/ml) were the MeOH extract of the rhizome of Alpinia galanga (48.70%) and the water extract of the whole plant of Eclipta prostrata (42.53%). Acetyl pepstatin, which was the positive control, exhibited strong activity, causing 98.47% inhibition at concentration of 100 μg/ml (IC$_{50}$ = 0.32 μg/ml). Regarding the chemical constituents, the rhizome of Boesenbergia pandurata was reported to contain flavonoids (Herunsalee et al., 1987; Trakoontiyakorn et al., 2001)), flavonols (Jaipetch et al., 1983), flavones (Jaipetch et al., 1982) and essential oil (Pandji et al., 1993). It has been reported that Boesenbergia pandurata exhibited antitumor (Murakami et al., 1993), anti-inflammatory (Pathong et al., 1989) and smooth muscle relaxant activities (Apisaksiriyakul and Ananthasarn, 1984). However, no anti-HIV-1 PR activity has been reported for this plant. Since the chloroform- and MeOH extracts of Boesenbergia pandurata exhibited appreciable activity against HIV-1 PR, the isolation of active principles against HIV-1 PR from this plant is now in progress.

Acknowledgments

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Part used</th>
<th>% Inhibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CHCl$_3$ extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Zingiber zerumbet L.</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>rhizome</td>
<td>9.64±1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Boesenbergia pandurata Holtt.</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>rhizome</td>
<td><strong>64.92±4.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alpinia galanga L.</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>rhizome</td>
<td>6.11±0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Piper chaba Hunt.</td>
<td>Piperaceae</td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>9.25±0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Piper betel L.</td>
<td>Piperaceae</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>15.28±0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Eclipta prostrata L.</td>
<td>Compositae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>3.62±0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Spilanthes acmella L.</td>
<td>Compositae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>12.79±1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Barleria lupulina Lindl.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>11.28±1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Barleria lupulina Lindl.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>stem</td>
<td>27.50±0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Acanthus ilicifolius L.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>leaf, stem</td>
<td>15.36±0.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Murraya paniculata L.</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>21.83±0.14</td>
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<td>12. Coccinia grandis L.</td>
<td>Cucurbitaceae</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>13.00±2.07</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Acetyl pepstatin (positive control) 98.47±0.27

The results are mean ±S.D (n=3)
tical Sciences for providing an HPLC instrument, to Department of Clinical Pharmacy for providing a block incubator and to Department of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences for providing laboratory facilities.

References


