

## α- Glucosidase Inhibitory and Antioxidant Activities of *Moluccella aucheri* (Boiss.) Scheen Extracts

#### Doorandishan M<sup>1, 2</sup>, Gholami M<sup>1</sup>, Mirkhani, H<sup>2</sup>, Ebrahimi P<sup>1</sup>, Jassbi AR<sup>2\*</sup>

1. Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran

2. Medicinal and Natural Products Chemistry Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Received: 18 Feb 2021 Accepted: 21 Jun 2021

#### Abstract

**Original Article** 

**Background & Objective:**  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase is one of the main enzymes in the intestinal absorption of carbohydrates. Inhibition of this enzyme can improve postprandial hyperglycemia in diabetic patients. Also, antioxidants can ameliorate diabetes complications resulted from oxidative stress. In this study  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition, antioxidant activity and total phenol content of different extracts and obtained fractions of *Moluccella aucheri* have been evaluated.

**Materials & Methods:** The ethanol extract of aerial parts of *M. aucheri* was fractionated using liquid extraction method with petroleum ether, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate, respectively. The extracts and the resulting fractions of *M. aucheri* were tested against  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme from yeast using an in vitro colorimetric model at  $\lambda$  405 nm. Antioxidant activity was assessed using two different methods, ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) and the scavenging activity of DPPH radicals' methods.

**Results:** The screening results indicated that the antioxidant activity and total phenolic content of the methanol extract were potentially higher than ethanol extract, while the ethanol extract inhibited  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme to a greater extent. Ethyl acetate fraction illustrated potentially the highest antioxidant activity and phenolic content, but its inhibition activity against  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was placed after the petroleum ether fraction. Two previously isolated methoxy flavones; genkwanin, 5-hydroxyl-7, 4'-dimethoxyflavone inhibited the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme strongly.

**Conclusion:** Since the ethyl acetate extract has both considerable antioxidant activity and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity, it may be considered as a potential crude drug for diabetes.

Keywords: diabetes, Moluccella aucheri, a-glucosidase, antioxidant

#### **Introduction**

Diabetes is one of the most important metabolic diseases that leads to hyperglycemia and is the result of the lack of insulin or its function (1). In 2019, approximately 463 million adults between the ages of 20-79 were diagnosed with diabetes that caused the death of 4.2 million people worldwide. It is estimated that diabetic patients rise by 700 million people by 2045 (2). Therefore, the treatment of diabetes is considered one of the most important research topics.

One of the ways which control the blood sugar levels is using  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors that prevent cleavage of oligo- and polysaccharides to absorbable sugar, D-glucose (3). Different phytochemicals especially flavonoids, phenolic

2.1 ] [ Downloaded from journal.fums.ac.ir on 2025-07-12 ]

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding Author: Jassbi AmirReza , Medicinal and Natural Products Chemistry Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran Email: jassbiar@sums.ac.ir https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3918-361X



acids, tannins and anthocyanin may act as antidiabetic nutraceuticals and as antidiabetic agents by inhibiting both  $\alpha$ -glucosidases and  $\alpha$ -amylases (4-9). In addition to enzyme inhibitory effects, the phenolics are known to act as powerful radical scavengers and antioxidants (10, 11). Therefore, these phytochemicals may have dual actions of antioxidant-antidiabetic and be useful in the treatment or prevention of complications of diabetes by preventing oxidative stress. Oxidative stress occurs by an imbalance between oxidative species (ROS and RNS) and antioxidants (12) lead to vascular complications of diabetes such as cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy (13). Oxidative stress (OS) management offers a new therapeutic strategy to prevent diabetes complications.

Moluccella aucheri (Boiss.) Scheen (syn. Otostegia aucheri Boiss.) belongs to family Lamiaceae and is one of the medicinal plants that have antioxidant and antidiabetic activities (14, 15). M. aucheri is a perennial subshrub, growing 30 to 60 cm; with leaves of a narrow entire, pale green, spinose-apiculate (pungent) and a glabrous; flowering branches, multiple flower cycles; calyx of funnel- shaped; corolla 2-lipped, white, lower three-lobed and small white flowers (16). The methanolic extract of an accession from Pakistani species of the plant exhibited hypoglycemic effect in type 2 diabetes in the animal model test although its action mechanism has not been determined yet (17). The Moluccella genus encompasses eight species which are native to Asia and the Mediterranean (18) while M. aucheri is distributed in only Southern parts of Iran and Pakistan (19) and is used as a strengthener of hair and gums in folk medicine (20). There are a few phytochemical and biological activity reports on this species in the literature. Recently, we have isolated one labdane diterpenoid, two phytosterols and two flavonoids; genkwanin (1), 5-hydroxyl-7, 4'-dimethoxyflavone (2, Figure 1.) from a dichloromethane extract of M. aucheri (21).

In the present study,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory,

Doorandishan M, et al .

, antioxidant activities and total phenol contents of different extracts and resulting fractions of M. aucheri have been reported for the first time.

## **Material and methods**

## **Reagents and chemicals**

 $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Sigma, Germany), silica gel (70–230 mesh) for column chromatography, TLC aluminum sheets, reagents of 2, 4, 6-tripyridyls-triazine (TPTZ), ferric chloride (FeCl<sub>3</sub>), aluminum chloride (AlCl<sub>3</sub>), Folin-Ciocalteu and 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhy-drazyl (DPPH) were obtained from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany).

## **Plant material**

The aerial parts of *Moluccella aucheri* (Boiss.) Scheen were collected in May 2017 from Hormozgan province in Southern Iran which is located in the geographical range of east longitude  $57^{\circ} 1229'' - 57^{\circ} 1125''$  and north latitude  $27^{\circ} 466'' - 27^{\circ} 4421''$ . The plant was identified by Mr. Mehdi Zare, the plant taxonomist and a voucher specimen (PC-96-3-23-3.1) was deposited in the Herbarium of Medicinal and Natural Products Chemistry Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (MNCRC), Shiraz, Iran.

# Extraction and fractionation of the plant material

The aerial parts of *M. aucheri* (500 g) were extracted by maceration in 96% ethanol (EtOH; 5 L $\times$  3). After drying the extract in rotary evaporator in reduced pressure and at 40 °C, different fractions were prepared using liquidliquid extraction (LLE). The ethanol extract (6.3 gr) was dissolved in a mixture of methanol and water (200 mL, 50/50 v/v) in a separating funnel, then extracted with petroleum ether and after removal of the methanol of the aqueous phase, with dichloromethane (DCM) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc) solvents (each 3 × 200 ml), successively. The petroleum ether (1090 mg) and DCM (2102 mg) and EtOAc fractions (692.4 mg) were obtained as concentrated precipitates or gummy material upon removal of their solvents in the reduced pressure at 40 °C. To prepare the crude

methanol extract, the fresh aerial parts of the plant (100 g) were macerated in methanol (MeOH) solvent (1 L  $\times$ 72h) and finally the crude extract of MeOH (yield 1.7%) was prepared upon evaporation of its solvent at the above-mentioned condition.

#### α-Glucosidase enzyme inhibition assay

The inhibitory effects of the samples on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (from yeast EC 3.2.1.20) activity was evaluated by in vitro model (22) with some modifications. In vitro assay was performed using p-nitrophenyl-D-glucopyranoside (PNPG) as a substrate in a colorimetric reaction that is hydrolyzed by the enzyme to glucose and p-nitrophenol (yellow). The activity of the enzyme is determined by measuring the adsorption of p-nitrophenol at  $\lambda$  450 nm, produced in the solution. Briefly, 5 µL of the samples in DMSO at five final concentrations (0.5-2.0 mg/mL) were added to a mixture of 20  $\mu$ L  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (0.5 U/mL) and 115  $\mu$ L phosphate buffer (pH= 6.8, 100 mM). After incubating at 37 °C for 10 min, the reaction started by addition of 20 µL of 2.5 mM PNPG and was incubated at 37 °C for further 30 minutes. The reaction was terminated by adding 80 µL of  $Na_{2}CO_{2}$  (100 mM). The absorbance was read at  $\lambda$  405 nm using a microplate reader. The DMSO was used instead of samples in control groups while acarbose was used as a positive control. To correct the background absorbance, the enzymes were replaced by the buffer the in the blanks. The percentage of inhibition was calculated and IC<sub>50</sub> value was determined using Curve Expert software (version 1.3).

% Inhibition= ((Abs (Control)-Abs (Sample)))/(Abs (Control)) × 100

## Antioxidant activity and total phenol contents 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay

Antioxidant activity was assessed by the scavenging activity of DPPH radical methods (23). Five  $\mu$ L of samples solutions at five different concentrations were added to 195  $\mu$ L DPPH solution (0.1 mM) in 96-well plate to

afford the final concentrations of 15.6- 250 µg/mL. Then microplate was shaken for 30 minutes in the dark at room temperature. The absorption of the solution was read by a microplate reader at  $\lambda$  517 nm against the blank. The reaction mixture without sample was considered as the bank. After calculating the percentage of radical scavenging activity, half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) values were calculated with Curve Expert software (version 1.4). Quercetin was considered as positive control.

Radical scavenging activity  $\% = (Ab \text{ control} - Ab \text{ sample})/(Ab \text{ Control}) \times 100$ 

## Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) antioxidant assay

In Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP) assay (24), antioxidants act as reducing agents in the redox reaction and reduce Fe3+ to Fe<sup>2+</sup>. At first, the FRAP reagent was prepared in acetate buffer (0.03 M) in pH=3.6, FeCl<sub>3</sub> (0.02 M), 2, 4, 6-tripyridyl-s-triazine (TPTZ) (0.01 M) dissolved in HCl (0.04 M) with ratio (10:1:1). Then 20  $\mu$ L of samples at five final concentrations 250-15.6  $\mu$ g/mL were added to 180  $\mu$ L of FRAP reagent. The microplate was incubated for 30 min at room temperature and the absorbance was read at  $\lambda$  593 nm. The standard calibration curve of FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H2O was plotted. Results were expressed as mg FeSO<sub>4</sub> equivalent to g of extract.

#### Total phenolic contents (TPC) test

The total phenol contents of the extracts were evaluated by Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (23). Briefly, 5  $\mu$ L of the sample solution, 145  $\mu$ L distilled water and 20  $\mu$ L Folin-Ciocalteu reagents were mixed by vortex. The above solutions were incubated 8.5 min at room temperature, then 30  $\mu$ L of a 0.25% sodium carbonate solution was added. The above reaction mixtures were kept in the dark at room temperature for 2 h followed by measurement of their absorbance at  $\lambda$  765 nm against the blank. The concentrations of the total phenolic in the plant extracts were calculated compared to a series of gallic acid standard solutions and expressed as mg equivalent of



#### Doorandishan M, et al .

gallic acid in 1 g extract.

#### Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed by SPSS software (version 19.0) using one-way ANOVA followed by the Tukey post hoc test. P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Pearson's correlation coefficients of data were done using the SPSS software.

#### **Results and discussion**

The antioxidant (DPPH and FRAP), total phenol content (TPC) and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity were measured for different extracts and fractions of M. aucheri (Table 1).

Since the ethanol extract inhibited the enzyme better (P < 0.05) than that of methanol while its antioxidant activity and TPC were comparable to that of methanol we chose the earlier extract for further fractionation and performing the assays on them. Among the tested fractions and extracts, the ethyl acetate showed the highest TPC and the most powerful antioxidant activity including the lowest DPPH,  $IC_{_{50}}$  = 66.6  $\pm$  1.5  $\mu g/mL$  and highest FRAP values,  $367.4 \pm 2.7 \text{ mg FeSO}_{4}$ equivalent of g extract (EGE), respectively. Although the petroleum ether fraction was the most active enzyme inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 217.0  $\pm$ 5.5  $\mu$ g/mL), due to the less water solubility and the lack of antioxidant activity it may be the second choice for further drug development investigations. This fraction exhibited an inhibition rate of over 80% at all concentrations above 0.5 mg/mL (Chart 1).

Many studies reported the inhibitory activity of different plant extracts against  $\alpha$ glucosidase. The inhibitory activity of ethanol extracts and different solvents fractions of Zataria multiflora, *Salvia mirzayanii* and *Otostegia persica* (Lamiaceae) was evaluated against  $\alpha$ - glucosidase. Among the fractions, the ethyl acetate fractions of Z. *multiflora* (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.35 ± 0.01 mg/mL), the petroleum ether fraction of S. *mirzayanii* (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.4 ± 0.11 mg/mL) and the ethyl acetate fractions of O. persica (IC<sub>50</sub> =  $0.5 \pm 0.16$  mg/mL) showed the highest inhibitory activity in comparison with acarbose (IC<sub>50</sub> = 7  $\pm$  0.19 mg/mL) (25). In another study, an aqueous extract of Z. multiflora exhibited a percentage of inhibitory more than 80% against  $\alpha$ - glucosidase in vitro model (26). This extract ameliorated insulin-resistance in insulin-resistant rats through a different mechanism including insulin-like effect, an increase in the expression of PPAR $\gamma$  protein and adiponectin (27). The hydroalcoholic extract of this plant increased the insulin levels, modified the liver enzymes, damage caused by oxidative stress, inflammation and hyperglycemia (28). The flavonoids, apigenin, luteolin and 6-hydroxyluteolin (29), luteolin-7-O-glucopyranoside, apigenin-7-O-rutinoside and luteolin-7-O-rutinoside were determined as the active constituents of Z. multiflora (30). Some of these flavonoids showed potent free radical scavenging activity (31) and strong  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effects (7, 32). In the present study, the petroleum ether fraction of M. aucheri exhibited the most active enzyme inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub>= 217.0  $\pm$  5.5 µg/mL or 0.21 mg/mL) compared to that of acarbose  $(IC_{50} =$  $173.5 \pm 1.3$  or 0.17 mg/mL). It indicates that the petroleum ether fraction can be considered as a potential source of natural  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and it could be a suitable candidate for isolation of natural  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors in the future.

There was a positive correlation between TPC and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory and antioxidant activity especially in the FRAP assay (Table 2). The Pearson correlation coefficient value of + 0.962 confirms that there was a very strong positive-correlation between the two FRAP and TPC variables. In addition, the samples with higher total phenol contents showed higher free radical scavenging power. The results of the present study are supported by previous studies (33, 34). Also, a positive and significant correlation was observed between TPC and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (0.649) and DPPH (0.591) values while there was no

 Table 1. Antioxidant activity and total phenol contents and inhibition activity of solvent extracts and fractions of M. aucheri against α-glucosidase enzyme

Extract/ LLE fractions	α- glucosidase IC <sub>50</sub> (μg/mL)	DPPH IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)	FRAP	ТРС
МеОН	$1263.2 \pm 2.5^{*}$	$158.9\pm2.5^{\ast}$	$118.5 \pm 2.1^{*}$	$82.8\pm3.7$
EtOH	$1141.6 \pm 10.0^{*}$	$190.7\pm6.6^{\ast}$	$148.9\pm4.6^{\ast}$	$76.6\pm0.6$
EtOH/ EtOAc	$599.9\pm2.2^{\ast}$	$66.6\pm1.5^*$	$367.4\pm2.3^{\ast}$	$155.1 \pm 11.2^{*}$
EtOH/ DCM	$977.4 \pm 12.9^{*}$	-	$57.0\pm0.8^{\ast}$	$45.4 \pm 1.3^{**}$
EtOH/ petroleum ether	217.0 ± 5.5**	-	-	-
Acarbose	$173.5 \pm 1.3^{*}$	-	-	-
Quercetin	-	$3.1\pm0.1^{\ast}$	-	-



DPPH IC50 (µg samples /1 mL 10-4 M DPPH, b) FRAP: mg FeSO4/ g extract, c) TPC: Total phenol contents (mg Gallic acid /1g of extract), Mean ± SE, \*\*P <0.05, \*P < 0.0001





Doorandishan M, et al .

	ТРС	DPPH	FRAP	Enz. Inh.
DPPH	0.591	1		-
P value	0.043	-		-
FRAP	0.962	0.728	1	-
P value	< 0.001	0.007	-	-
Enz. Inh.	0.649	-0.076	0.527	1
P value	0.023	0.815	0.078	-

### Table 2. Pearson's correlation coefficients between total phenolics and biological activities

TPC: Total phenol content, DPPH and FRAP: antioxidant assay, Enz. Inh.: enzyme inhibition

Table 3. Inhibition activity of isolated compounds from DCM extract of M. aucheri against α-glucosidase enzyme

Compounds	IC50 (μM)
genkwanin (1)	$110 \pm 0.4$
5-hydroxyl-7, 4'-dimethoxy flavone (2)	$320 \pm 2.1$
stigmasterol and $\beta$ -sitosterol (3, 4)	NA
Acarbose	$217 \pm 0.5$

NA: Not active, Final concentrations (15.6-250  $\mu g/mL),$  Mean  $\pm$  SE, n=3



Figure 1. The chemical structures of the flavonoids with  $\alpha$ - glucosidase inhibitory activity

correlation between  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition assays with DPPH assay (-0.076, P > 0.05).

Genkwanin (1) showed higher while 5-hydroxyl-7, 4'-dimethoxy flavone (2) exhibited lower  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity compared to that measured for acarbose while phytosterols of stigmasterol and  $\beta$ -sitosterol mixture (3, 4) were inactive in the above enzyme inhibition test (Table 3). So far there was no phytochemical report on M. aucheri in the literature except that we have reported recently (21).

The chemical structure of apigenin is very similar to 1 (7-methyl apigenin) which was introduced as an antidiabetic agent. Apigenin protects pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells from oxidative cell damage caused by 2-deoxy-D-ribose (dRib) (35) and inhibited  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme (36). In addition to apigenin with pronounced  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activity (IC<sub>50</sub> = 82 ± 6  $\mu$ M); the related flavonoids, luteolin (IC50= 46  $\pm$  6  $\mu$ M), chrysoeriol (IC<sub>50</sub> = 156  $\pm$  5  $\mu$ M), morin (IC<sub>50</sub>= 32 ± 2  $\mu$ M) and quercetin (IC<sub>50</sub>= 15 ± 3  $\mu$ M) exhibited high activities compared to that reported for acarbose (IC<sub>50</sub>=  $607 \pm 56 \mu$ M) (7). Luteolin (3'-hydroxy apigenin) displayed higher activity than apigenin which seems to be due to the presence of an extra hydroxyl group. On the other hand, chrysoeriol (3'-methoxy apigenin) showed lower activity than that measured for apigenin. In addition to the above flavones, quercetin, a flavonol, was introduced as one of the most active  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors (7). The above-mentioned structure activity relationship (SAR) studies of flavonoids proved the positive effect of hydroxylation at C3, C5, C7, C8, C3 and C4' on their enzyme inhibition. Therefore, the presence of a free hydroxyl group at C4' in 1 is consistent with its higher enzyme inhibitory activity compared to that of compound 2 (Table 3, Figure. 1).

In addition to  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition potential of compounds 1 and 2, they showed radical scavenging and pro-oxidant activity determined by ABTS) 2,2'-Azinobis-3ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) and FRAP assays, respectively (37). Compound 1 has shown scavenging activity against peroxynitrite (ONOO–) (38) and exhibited potent antiviral activity against African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV) which suggested it as a candidate for antiviral drugs (39). Finally, this constituent showed antitumor and immunomodulatory activity on colorectal cancer (40).

Therefore, M. aucheri plant with high levels of phenolic compounds such as bioactive flavonoids and good antioxidant and inhibition of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme can be considered a candidate for further studies to isolate bioactive compounds.

#### **Conclusion**

We found a positive correlation between the amounts of TPC, antioxidant potential and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme inhibitory activity of the plant's extracts and their resulting fractions. However, no correlation was measured between the antioxidant and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme inhibitory activity. Since both antioxidant and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme inhibitory activity are beneficial for the treatment of diabetic disease or its complications, we suggest here the ethyl acetate fraction as a potential natural drug candidate for further investigation. On the other hand, since at least two of the methoxylated flavonoids; 1 and 2 are isolated from a non-polar fraction of the plant, they might be the reason for the high activity of the petroleum ether fraction of the plant ethanol extract.

#### **Acknowledgements**

This work was funded by Golestan University, Gorgan and Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran and is a part of PhD dissertation (1343608) of Mina Doorandishan for the fulfillment of her degree. The authors wish to thank Mr. Rahman Asadpour at the Agricultural Research and Education Center of Hormozgan for his efforts in the collection of the plant.

#### **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



## **References**

1.Petersmann A, Nauck M, Müller-Wieland D, Kerner W, Müller UA, Landgraf R, et al. Definition, classification and diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology & Diabetes. 2018;126(7):406-10.

2.Saeedi P, Petersohn I, Salpea P, Malanda B, Karuranga S, Unwin N, et al. Global and regional diabetes prevalence estimates for 2019 and projections for 2030 and 2045: Results from the International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice. 2019;157:107843.

3.Kumar S, Narwal S, Kumar V, Prakash O. α-glucosidase inhibitors from plants: A natural approach to treat diabetes. Pharmacognosy Reviews. 2011;5(9):19.

4.Abdelli I, Benariba N, Adjdir S, Fekhikher Z, Daoud I, Terki M, et al. In silico evaluation of phenolic compounds as inhibitors of A-amylase and A-glucosidase. Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics. 2020;39(3):1-7.

5.Hua F, Zhou P, Wu H-Y, Chu G-X, Xie Z-W, Bao G-H. Inhibition of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase by flavonoid glycosides from Lu'an GuaPian tea: molecular docking and interaction mechanism. Food & Function. 2018;9(8):4173-83.

6.Newman DJ, Cragg GM. Natural products as sources of new drugs over the nearly four decades from 01/1981 to 09/2019. Journal of Natural Products. 2020;83(3):770-803. 7.Proença C, Freitas M, Ribeiro D, Oliveira EF, Sousa JL, Tomé SM, et al.  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase inhibition by flavonoids: an in vitro and in silico structure–activity relationship study. Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry. 2017;32(1):1216-28.

8. Proença C, Freitas M, Ribeiro D, Tomé SM, Oliveira EF, Viegas MF, et al. Evaluation of a flavonoids library for inhibition of pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase towards a structure–activity relationship. Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry. 2019;34(1):577-88.

9.Tian J-L, Si X, Wang Y-H, Gong E-S, Xie X, Zhang Y, et al. Bioactive flavonoids from Rubus corchorifolius inhibit  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase to improve postprandial hyperglycemia. Food Chemistry. 2020;341:128149.

10.Magnus S, Gazdik F, Anjum NA, Kadlecova E, Lackova Z, Cernei N, et al. Assessment of antioxidants in selected plant rootstocks. Antioxidants. 2020;9(3):209.

11.Manurung K, Sulastri D, Zubir N, Ilyas S. In silico Anticancer Activity and in vitro Antioxidant of Flavonoids in Plectranthus amboinicus. Pharmacognosy Journal. 2020;12(6s):1573-7.

12.Sytze van Dam P. Oxidative stress and diabetic neuropathy: pathophysiological mechanisms and treatment perspectives. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews. 2002;18(3):176-84.

13.Rurali E, Noris M, Chianca A, Donadelli R, Banterla F, Galbusera M, et al. ADAMTS13 predicts renal and cardiovascular events in type 2 diabetic patients and response to therapy. Diabetes. 2013;62(10):3599-609.

14.Dehghan H, Sarrafi Y, Salehi P. Antioxidant and

Drug Analysis. 2016;24(1):179-88.

15.Sekhon-Loodu S, Rupasinghe H. Evaluation of antioxidant, antidiabetic and antiobesity potential of selected traditional medicinal plants. Frontiers in Nutrition. 2019;25:53.

16.Jamzad Z. Flora of Iran, no. 76: Lamiaceae. Iran: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, Research Institute of Forests & Rangelands Press 2012. 418-22 p.

17.Rashid R, Murtaza G, Khan A, Mir S. Antioxidant and hypoglycemic effect of Otostegia aucheri methanolic extract in streptozotocin-induced diabetic male long-Evans rats. Acta Pol Pharm 2014;71(4):631-5.

18.Govaerts R. World checklist of selected plant families: Royal Botanic Gardens; 2009 [updated 2021; cited 2021. Available from: http://wcsp.science.kew.org.

19.Mozaffarian V. Identification of medicinal and aromatic plants of Iran. Tehran: Farhang Moaser Press; 2013.

20.Sadeghi Z, Kuhestani K, Abdollahi V, Mahmood A. Ethnopharmacological studies of indigenous medicinal plants of Saravan region, Baluchistan, Iran. J Ethnopharmacol. 2014;153(1):111-8.

21.Doorandishan M. Isolation and identification of phytochemical constituents of some plants species of Lamiaceae familly with anti-diabetic activity [dissertation]. Gorgan Iran: Golestan University; 2021.

22.Escandón-Rivera S, González-Andrade M, Bye R, Linares E, Navarrete As, Mata R. α-Glucosidase inhibitors from Brickellia cavanillesii. Journal of Natural Products. 2012;75(5):968-74.

23.Nithiyanantham S, Varadharajan S, Siddhuraju P. Differential effects of processing methods on total phenolic content, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of three species of Solanum. Journal of Food and Drug Analysis. 2012;20(4):844-54.

24.Benzie IF, Strain JJ. The ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP) as a measure of "antioxidant power": the FRAP assay. Analytical Biochemistry. 1996;239(1):70-6. 25.Rouzbehan S, Moein S, Homaei A, Moein MR. Kinetics of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition by different fractions of three species of Labiatae extracts: a new diabetes treatment model. Pharmaceutical Biology. 2017;55(1):1483-8.

26.Gholam HA, Falah H, Sharififar F, Mirtaj AS. The inhibitory effect of some Iranian plants extracts on the alpha glucosidase. Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences. 2008;11(1):1-9.

27. Mohammadi A, Gholamhoseinian A, Fallah H. Zataria multiflora increases insulin sensitivity and PPAR $\gamma$  gene expression in high fructose fed insulin resistant rats. Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences. 2014;17(4):263-70.

28.Mahmoodi M, Koohpeyma F, Saki F, Maleksabet A. The protective effect of Zataria multiflora Boiss. hydroalcoholic extract on TNF- $\alpha$  production, oxidative stress, and insulin level in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine. 2019;9(1):72-83.

29.Ali MS, Saleem M, Akhtar F, Jahangir M, Parvez M,



Ahmad VU. Three p-cymene derivatives from Zataria multiflora. Phytochemistry. 1999;52(4):685-8. 30.Nazaryanpour E, Nejad Ebrahimi S. Phytochemical investigation of methanolic extract of Zataria multiflora Boiss. Journal of Medicinal Plants. 2020;19(75):239-53. 31. Panahi Y, Ghanei M, Hadjiakhoondi A, Ahmadi-Koulaei S, Delnavazi M-r. Free Radical Scavenging Principles of Salvia reuterana Boiss. Aerial Parts. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research. 2020;19(2):286-90. 32.Asghari B, Salehi P, Sonboli A, Ebrahimi SN. Flavonoids from Salvia chloroleuca with α-Amylsae and  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase Inhibitory Effect. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research: IJPR. 2015;14(2):609-15. 33.Papuc C, Predescu NC, Goran G, Petrescu C. Total Phenolic Content and Antioxidant Activity of Some Aromatic Herbs Used in Traditional Romanian Cuisine. Annals of the Academy of Romanian Scientists Series Agriculture, Silviculture and Veterinary Medicine Sciences 2020;9(1):17-24. 34.Kainama H, Fatmawati S, Santoso M, Papilaya PM, Ersam T. The relationship of free radical scavenging and total phenolic and flavonoid contents of Garcinia lasoar PAM. Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal. 2020;53(12):1151-7.

35.Suh KS, Oh S, Woo J-T, Kim S-W, Kim J-W, Kim

YS, et al. Apigenin attenuates 2-deoxy-D-ribose-induced oxidative cell damage in HIT-T15 pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells. Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin. 2012;35(1):121-6. 36.Zeng L, Zhang G, Lin S, Gong D. Inhibitory mechanism of apigenin on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and synergy analysis of flavonoids. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. 2016;64(37):6939-49.

37.Sghaier MB, Skandrani I, Nasr N, Franca M-GD, Chekir-Ghedira L, Ghedira K. Flavonoids and sesquiterpenes from Tecurium ramosissimum promote antiproliferation of human cancer cells and enhance antioxidant activity: A structure–activity relationship study. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology. 2011;32(3):336-48.

38.Kim AR, Zou YN, Park TH, Shim KH, Kim MS, Kim ND, et al. Active components from Artemisia iwayomogi displaying ONOO– scavenging activity. Phytotherapy Research. 2004;18(1):1-7.

39.Hakobyan A, Arabyan E, Kotsinyan A, Karalyan Z, Sahakyan H, Arakelov V, et al. Inhibition of African swine fever virus infection by genkwanin. Antiviral Research. 2019;167:78-82.

40.Wang X, Song Z-J, He X, Zhang R-Q, Zhang C-F, Li F, et al. Antitumor and immunomodulatory activity of genkwanin on colorectal cancer in the APCMin/+ mice. International Immunopharmacology. 2015;29(2):701-7.

[ Downloaded from journal.fums.ac.ir on 2025-07-12 ]

#### journal.fums.ac.ir