BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS IN METHANOLIC FLOWER EXTRACT OF *Ageratum conyzoides*

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ABSTRACT

In order to find out various bioactive compounds in flowers of *Ageratum conyzoides*, the dried powdered flowers were extracted in methanol and the extract was examined by GC-MS. In total, eight constituents were identified in the extract. The predominant compound in the methanol flower extract was precocene II (59.50%). Three moderately abundant compounds including ethanone, 1-(7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)- (9.77%), precocene I (8.61%) and caryophyllene (7.60%) were also identified. Three compounds namely (E)-β-famesene (4.23%), β-cubebene (4.19%) and 1-nonadecene (4.07%) were categorized as less abundant. The eighth compound phytol was the least abundant one with peak are of 1.99%. Literature survey showed that majority of the identified compounds possessed various biological properties such as aphid repellant, antioxidant, anticancer, antimicrobial and/or anti-inflammatory.

Keywords: Billygoat-weed, Flower, Methanolic extract, Natural compounds.

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INTRODUCTION

The plant kingdom is a treasure house of potent bioactive compounds that play substantial role as therapeutic agents in drug discovery (Wang *et al.,* 2017). The products derived from plant leaves, barks, roots, flowers, and seeds have been a part of phytomedicines since ancient times (Yahya *et al.,* 2018). Plants contain bioactive substances that include alkaloids, tannins, terpenoids, carbohydrates, flavonoids and steroids which provide definite physiological functions (Jain *et al.,* 2019; Khan and Javaid, 2020a,b). Plants originated secondary metabolites belong to chemically diverse group of compounds with a variety of functions (Chudasama *et al.,* 2018; Khan and Javaid, 2019). They are used widely in agriculture, veterinary, human therapy and countless scientific research (Mishra *et al.,* 2018; Banaras *et al.,* 2020, 2021). These compounds are the most obvious choice to examine the effective antimicrobial, anticancer, and antihepatotoxic properties (Kanwal *et al.,* 2009; Naqvi *et al.,* 2020). However, such products should be explored to understand their properties, efficiency, availability and safety (Xi, 2017). Many of the medicines are prepared from plants and therefore, pharmaceutical industries are largely dependent upon plant products for the preparation of medicines (Giacometti *et al.,* 2018; Javaid *et al.,* 2021). Presently, folk medicines are widely accepted and practiced not only in South East Asia but also in developed countries (Wangkheirakpam, 2018). Detailed research on the chemistry of plant originated products is essential, which may eventually lead to the discovery of medicines that can be used to treat several diseases (Mohammadinejad *et al.,* 2019).

The use of modern chromatographic and spectrometric techniques such as GC-MS analysis make the exploration of bioactive compounds easier (Saucedo-Pompa *et al.,* 2018). The most common factors that affect the extraction process are the selection of plant parts, solvent, pressure, temperature and time (Nastic *et al.,* 2018). Plant materials can be extracted by various polar solvents and the efficiency of spectrometric techniques is mainly dependent upon the solvent type (Gallego *et al.,* 2019; Khan and Javaid, 2020c). Methanol is the most suitable solvent used frequently to extract specific bioactive ingredients from various plants (Sobeh *et al.,* 2018; Naqvi *et al.,* 2019). *Ageratum conyzoides* is a medicinal plant belongs to Asteraceae family (Pintong *et al.,* 2020). The plant has anti-inflammatory, pharmacological, anti-diarrheic, analgesic, insecticidal, herbicidal and antimicrobial properties (Akhtar *et al.,* 2001; Kotta *et al.,* 2020). Since ancient times it has been used to cure diseases such as wound dressing, uterine troubles, pneumonia, toothache, vermifuge, diarrhea, headaches, dyspnea, colic and ulcers treatment (Yadav *et al.,* 2019). Thus, in the present study analysis of *A. conyzoides* methanolic flower extract was carried out to evaluate its bioactive phytoconstituents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Flowers of *A. conyzoides* were plucked during the evening time, alongside a water channel in Lahore and dried under the shade conditions. After that the dried flowers were finely ground into powder form by using the mortal and pastel. This powdered material was soaked in pure methanol for up to 15 days. Thereafter, the methanolic flower extract was filtered and shifted to the testing lab for GC-MS analysis.

Gas chromatography (GC) machine 7890B model of Agilent Technologies, USA and mass spectroscopy model 5977A that was also made in USA by Agilent, were used for the identification of phytochemicals from methanolic flower extract of *A. conyzoides*. The column used was DB 5MS with dimensions (30 m × 0.25 μm × 0.25 μm); injection volume was 1 μL; carrier gas was helium with split less mode. Oven ramping initial temperature was 80 ºC and then raised 10 ºC per min up to 300 ºC. Inlet temperature was 280 ºC with run time 20 min. MS conditions were as mode: scan range 50-500 (m/z); solvent delay time was 3 min; MS source temperature was 230 ºC. Run time 20 minutes; Search library was mass hunter/NIST version 2017. Identification of chemical compounds was done by comparison of their spectra with library and arranged in the ascending order of their retention times. The relative abundance was reported by using their peak areas. Structures of compounds were drawn by ChemDraw software.

A thorough online survey was done for literature hunting to find out any previous reported bioactivity of the identified compounds from the flower extract of *A. conyzoides*. All the previously reported bioactivities of the identified compounds are presented in Table 2 by citing their references.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

GC-MS chromatogram of flower extract of *A. conyzoides* is presented in Fig. 1 that showed presence of eight compounds. The principal compound in this extract was 2H-1-benzopyran, 6,7-dimethoxy-2,2-dimethyl- (also known by other names such asprecocene II and ageratochromene) with 59.50% peak area. Three compounds namely ethanone, 1-(7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)- (9.77%), precocene I (8.61%) and caryophyllene (7.60%) were found as moderately abundant compounds. Three compounds *viz.* (E)-β-famesene (4.23%), β-cubebene (4.19%) and 1-nonadecene (4.07%) were ranked as less abundant ones. The compound with the least abundance was phytol with 1.99% peak area. Structures of these compounds are shown in Fig. 2 and their mass spectra are presented in Fig. 3.

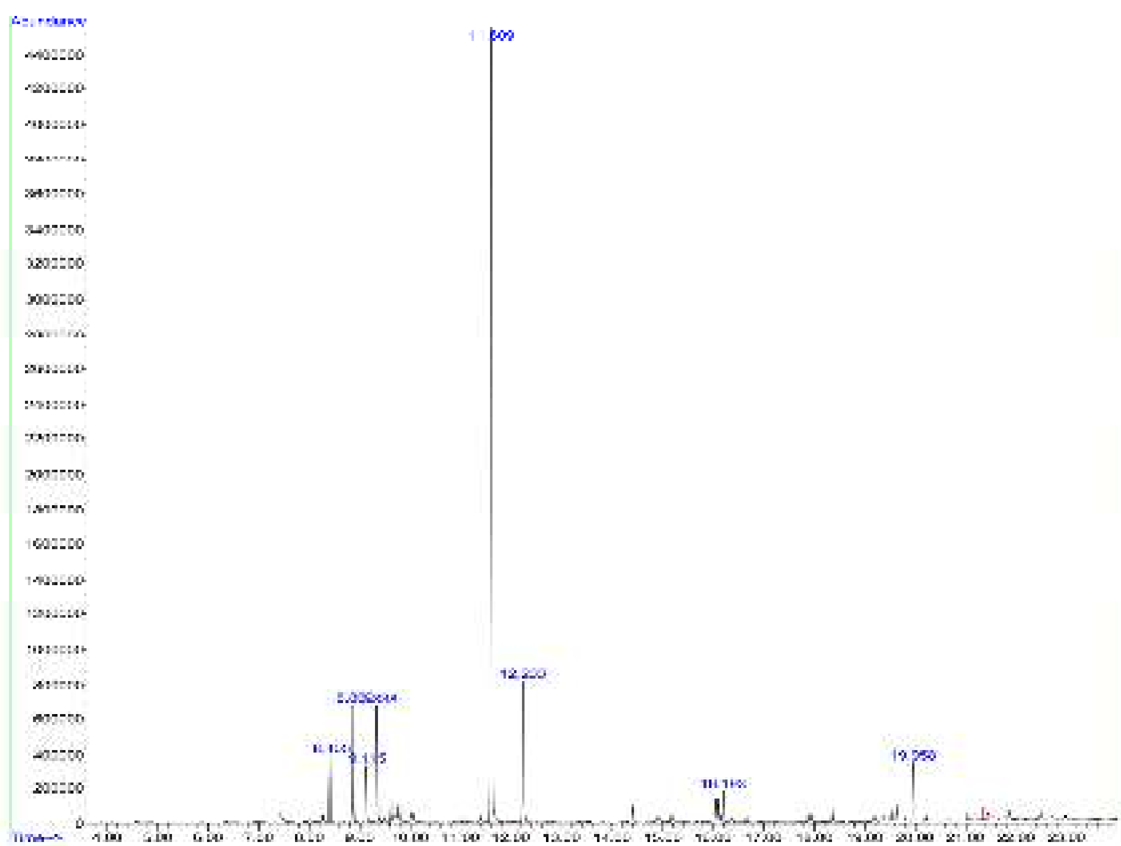
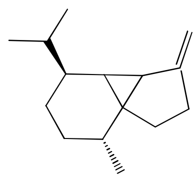
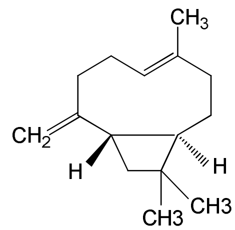


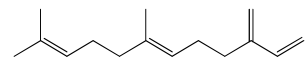
Fig. 1: GC-MS chromatogram of methanolic flower extract of *Ageratum conyzoides.*



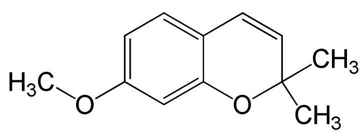
1. β-Cubebene



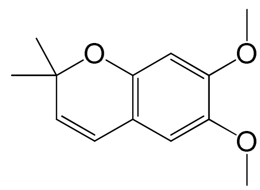
2. Caryophyllene



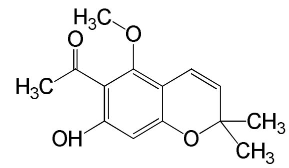
3. (E)-β-Famesene



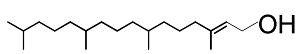
4. Precocene I



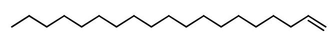
5. Precocene II



6. Ethanone, 1-(7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)-



7. Phytol



8. 1-Nonadecene

Fig. 2: Structures of identified compounds.

Table 1: Compounds in methanolic flower extract of *Ageratum conyzoides.*

Sr. No.	Names of compounds	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	Retention time (min)	Peak area (%)
1	1H-Cyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa[1,2] benzene, octahydro-7-methyl-3-methylene-4-(1-methylethyl)-, [3aS-(3aα,3bβ,4β,7α,7aS*)]- OR β-Cubebene	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.35	8.405	4.19
2	Caryophyllene	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.35	8.869	7.60
3	(E)-β-Famesene	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.35	9.115	4.23
4	Precocene I	$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$	190.24	9.338	8.61
5	2H-1-Benzopyran, 6,7-dimethoxy-2,2-dimethyl- OR Precocene II	$C_{13}H_{16}O_3$	220.26	11.609	59.50
6	Ethanone, 1-(7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)-	$C_{14}H_{16}O_4$	248.27	12.233	9.77
7	Phytol	$C_{20}H_{40}O$	296.5	16.193	1.99
8	1-Nonadecene	$C_{19}H_{38}$	266.5	19.958	4.07

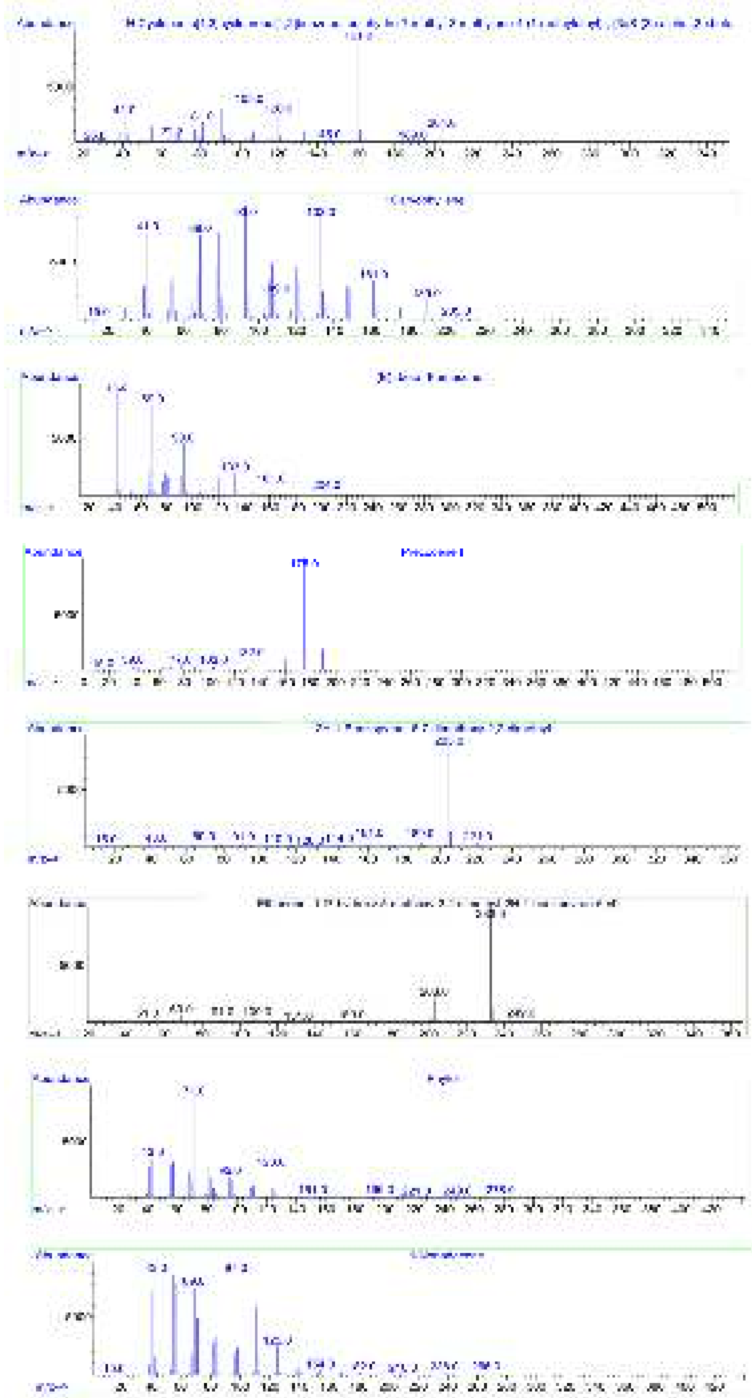


Fig. 3: Mass spectra of compounds identified in methanolic flower extract of *Ageratum conyzoides.*

The literature survey showed that most of the identified compounds showed various bioactivities. The principal compound precocene II, was found in high abundance *i.e.* 59.50%. Likewise, precocene I was identified as the third major compound in the present study with peak area of 8.61%. These two compounds were also identified as the major components of essential oil of *A. conyzoides* from Barazil (Esper *et al.,* 2015). Precocene II was the major compound in essential oil of flowers of *Ageratum houstonianum* (52.64%) (Kurade *et al.,* 2010). On the other hand, this compound was found in small quantity in essential oil of *A. conyzoides* from São Tomé and Príncipe (Martins *et al.,* 2005). This compound is known to completely control the growth of *Sclerotium rolfsii* (Iqbal *et al.,* 2004), and also inhibited the production of trichothecene (a contaminant in cereal crops having ill effects on human health) in *Fusarium graminearum* (Furukawa *et al.,* 2015). Precocenes are extensively utilized as tools in experiments regarding arthropod endocrinology and are believed the model of fourth-generation pesticides as reported by Sariaslani *et al.* (1987). Both precocene I and II isolated from *A. houstonianum* showed strong repellant and insecticidal activities against *Liposcelis bostrychophila*, a common pest of stored grains (Lu *et al.,* 2014). Precocene II also has hypoglycemic property and can change some hematopoietic elements (Adebayo *et al.,* 2010). Derivatives of these precocenes, especially addition of an iodine in the molecules, enhanced antifeedant potential of these compounds (Szczepanik *et al.,* 2005).

Caryophyllene was a moderately abundant compound in this study. It is a bicyclic sesquiterpene that generally found as a constituent of various essential oils. Due to its low toxicity, this naturally occurring compound is used in food industry as an antimicrobial agent (Pieri *et al.,* 2016). It showed activity against *Bacillus cereus* by increasing membrane permeability that resulted in leakage of intracellular contents (Moo *et al.,* 2020). In addition, this compound also possesses a number of other activities including anti-inflammatory, anticancer and antioxidant (Dahham *et al.,* 2015). 1-Nonadecene was a less abundant compound in the present study and has been identified in various plants and microbes with various biological activities. Yassa *et al.* (2009) isolated it from *Rosa damascene* and reported its antioxidant activity. Smaoui *et al.* (2012) reported this compound in *Streptomyces* sp. with antifungal activity against *Fusarium* sp. and antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria. (E)-β-Famesene is produced by various plant species to repel aphids (Gibson and Pickett, 1983), and by bees and ants as a defensive allomone (Crock *et al.,* 1997). Phytol is a diterpene alcohol found a least abundant compound in the present study. It has antimicrobial property possibly due to inactivation of proteins and enzymes of the microbes (Ghaneian *et al.,* 2015). It showed antibacterial activity against *Bacillus licheniformis* and reduced mortality of goldfish (*Carassius auratus)* by inducing immunity in the fish against this bacterial species (Saha and Bandyopadhyay, 2020). Phytol also exhibited antinociceptive effects in mice and antioxidant activity (Santos *et al.,* 2013).

Conclusion

This study concludes that flowers of *A. conyzoides* contain a number of important bioactive compounds namely precocene I, precocene II, caryophyllene, phytol, (E)-β-famesene and 1-nonadecene which possess antimicrobial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, aphid repellant and/or antioxidant properties.

Table 2: Bioactivity of components of methanolic flower extract of *Ageratum conyzoides*.

Sr. No.	Names of compounds	Bioactivity	Reference
1	β-Cubebene	Antibacterial	Dakah *et al.* (2019)
2	Caryophyllene	Antibacterial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant	Dahham *et al.* (2015); Moo *et al.* (2020)
3	(E)-β-Famesene	Aphid repellants, defensive allomone in bees and ants	Gibson and Pickett (1983); Crock *et al.* (1997)
4	Precocene I	Insect repellant	Lu *et al.* (2014)
5	Precocene II	Antifungal, insecticidal	Sariaslani *et al.* (1987);Iqbal et al. (2004)
6	Ethanone, 1-(7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)-	-	-
7	Phytol	Antibacterial	Saha and Bandyopadhyay (2020)
8	1-Nonadecene	Antifungal, antibacterial, antioxidant	El-Sakhawy *et al.* (1998); Yassa *et al.* (2009); Smaoui *et al.* (2012)

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