

## HPLC determination of oleanolic acid content in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. and its anti-HepG-2 cell activity.

Lin Sun, Jueshi Liu, Hua Xiang\*

Interventional Vascular Surgery, Hunan Provincial People's Hospital, Changsha 410005, China

### Abstract

**Objective** To establish the method for quantitative determination of oleanolic acid in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd., and study its inhibitory effect on human hepatoma HepG-2 cells. **Methods** HPLC with a column of Agilent ZORBAX Eclips Plus C18 (4.6 × 250 mm, 5 μm) is used; column temperature: 20°C. Detection wavelength: 210nm. Anti-hepatoma activity of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. is analyzed by observing changes in cell morphology under inverted microscope and by MTT assay. **Results** Oleanolic acid shows a good linearity within an 11.06-154.84 μg range; its recovery is 98.51%, with a RSD of 1.18% (n = 6). Under inverted microscope, cells in the control group are grown adherently, with intact membranes. Growth density of cells in the *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. test groups becomes gradually low with increasing drug concentration. Cell surface is wrinkled. In the high concentration group, most cells are disrupted, cell morphology is not intact, and number of adherent cells is reduced. MTT assay results show that the viability of HepG2 cells decreases with increasing concentration of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd.; inhibition rate reaches 52.67% in the high dose group after treating HepG2 cells for 48 h. HepG2 cell inhibition rate exhibits rather obvious dose-response relationship. **Conclusion** HPLC method is accurate and reliable for the determination of oleanolic acid content in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd.; *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. can effectively inhibit the proliferation of human hepatoma HepG-2 cells.

**Keywords:** *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd.; human hepatoma HepG-2 cell; MTT assay

Accepted July 07 2015

Baihua Sheshecao is the whole plant of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. in the genus *Hedyotis* of the family Rubiaceae, which is also known as Sheshecao, Heshecao, Jiejiejieruicao, etc. The herb is distributed mainly in China's Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Guangxi, Anhui, Yunnan, Fujian, Hunan and Hubei provinces<sup>[1]</sup>, which is harvested mainly in Summer and Autumn. Its whole plant is used as medicine.

Scholars at home and abroad have made extensive studies on chemical constituents of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd., and confirmed that its major chemical constituents are anthraquinones<sup>[2]</sup>, terpenoids, flavonoids<sup>[3]</sup>, sterols, organic acids, polysaccharides, alkaloids, etc.; besides, the herb also contains some trace elements, amino acids and volatile components<sup>[4-5]</sup>.

Pharmacological studies have shown that *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. has anti-tumor<sup>[6-7]</sup>, anti-microbial & anti-inflammatory<sup>[8]</sup>, immunomodulatory & anti-oxidant<sup>[9]</sup>, anti-aging, hepatoprotective and choleric effects<sup>[10-12]</sup>. Because of repeated successful treatment of abdominal tumors with *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. in folk medicine, researchers have conducted in-depth study on its

antitumor activity. Studies have shown that total flavonoids, total polysaccharides and triterpenoids in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. have marked tumor inhibitory activities.

According to statistics, there are not many patent preparations containing *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd.; China Food and Drug Administration website lists only seven companies having *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. injections, showing great development potential of the herb. *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. preparations should be developed in multifaceted, multiform way, in order to meet the increasing clinical demand.

### Materials

#### *Instruments and reagents*

Agilent 1290 Infinity LC system with UV detector. FBS (HYCLONE); MTT reagent (Sigma). ECLIPSE TE2000-U inverted microscope (Nikon, Japan); CO2 incubator (NBS, USA).

#### *Herb and cell*

*Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. was purchased from the medicine market in Anguo, which was identified as *Hedyotis*

*diffusa* Willd. Hepatoma HepG-2 cells were purchased from the Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

**Methods**

**Chromatographic conditions**

Column: Angilent ZORBAX Eclips Plus C18 (4.6 × 250 mm, 5 μm), column temperature: 20 °C. Detection wavelength: 210 nm. Injection volume: 5 μl (reference), 5 μl (sample). Number of theoretical plates of column: not less than 5,000 calculated based on the peak of oleanolic acid.

**Selection of detection wavelength**

Oleanolic acid reference solution was spectrally scanned within a 200-300 nm range, and maximum absorption occurred at 206 nm. Taking into account the end absorption, detection wavelength was set as 210 nm.

**Linearity range**

Preparation of test solution

Crude drug was pulverized into a coarse powder, and passed through a 60-mesh sieve, 2 g of which was then accurately weighed, and Soxhlet extracted with ethyl ether for 5 h. After the solvent was removed to dryness, the residue was extracted with 20 mL of petroleum ether twice. Afterwards, petroleum ether layer was discarded, and the residue was evaporated to dryness, diluted to the mark with methanol, and ultrafiltered to give the test solution.

**Linearity range**

Oleanolic acid reference substance which was dried to constant weight at 105 °C was accurately weighed, and prepared into a 110.6 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup> reference solution. 1, 2, 4,

6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 μL of the reference solution were precisely drawn, and injected into the chromatography system, respectively, and peak areas were measured under the above chromatographic conditions. Regression analysis was performed by peak area integral versus injection volume, and regression equation was obtained as:  $Y = 50158x + 2348.1$ ,  $r = 0.9995$ . Linearity range was 1.266μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>~7.596μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>. The results revealed that the oleanolic acid had a good linearity within an 11.06-154.84 μg range.

**Precision test**

Oleanolic acid control solution was injected repeatedly 5 times for determination according to the above chromatographic conditions. RSD of oleanolic acid peak area was found to be 0.8%, indicating good precision of the instrument.

**Stability test**

The above test solution was injected at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 24 h, respectively, and RSD was calculated to be 1.18%. The results showed that the test solution was stable within 24 h.

**Recovery test**

Six aliquots of 3 g of samples with known oleanolic acid content were accurately weighed, added separately with 0.806, 0.604 and 0.402 reference substances, prepared as per the above preparation method of test solution, and determined according to the above chromatographic conditions. The results showed that the average recovery of oleanolic acid was 98.51%, with a RSD of 1.18% (n = 6), indicating that the method was accurate. The results are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Recovery test results (n = 6)

Sample content (mg)	Quantity added (mg)	Measured quantity (mg)	Recovery (%)	Average recovery (%)
0.754	0.806	1.558	99.87	98.51
0.743	0.806	1.533	98.96	
0.748	0.604	1.324	97.93	
0.739	0.604	1.326	98.73	
0.758	0.402	1.138	98.1	
0.742	0.402	1.115	97.46	

**Reproducibility test**

Five aliquots of 3 g of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. samples of the same batch produced in Zhejiang were determined according to the method described above, and oleanolic acid contents were calculated, respectively. The results showed that RSD was 0.8%, indicating good reproducibility of the above method.

**Sample determination**

*Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. samples of different origins were accurately weighed, prepared as per the above preparation method of test solution, and quantitatively determined under the above chromatographic conditions, respectively, followed by calculation of oleanolic acid contents. The results are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Comparison of oleanolic acid content in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. of different origins

Origin	Sample size (g)	Content (%)	Average content (%)
Zhejiang	1.012	0.0568	0.0576
	1.014	0.0584	
Jiangxi	1.008	0.0647	0.065
	1.011	0.0653	
Hubei	1.022	0.0633	0.06375
	1.024	0.0642	
Sichuan	1.018	0.0854	0.0821
	1.026	0.0788	

**Inhibitory effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on hepatoma HepG-2 cell proliferation**

**Cell culturing**

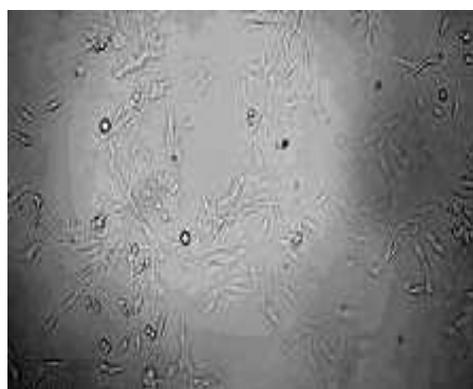
Hepatoma HepG-2 cell lines were cultured statically in a 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator with RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% FBS, penicillin (100m L/L) and streptomycin (1 mg/ml). Logarithmic phase cells were harvested for experiment.

**Effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on cell morphology**

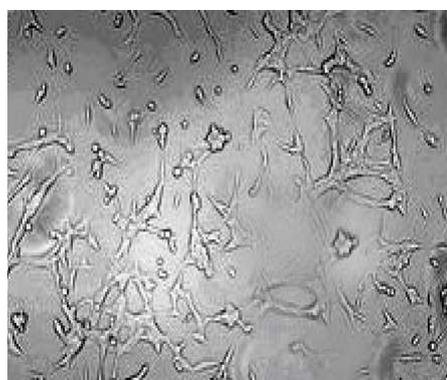
Logarithmic phase cells were seeded in 6-well plates at a 5×10<sup>4</sup>/ml density for growth. After the HepG-2 cells were adherent, they were cultured with medium containing *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. extract in a 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

incubator for 48 h, followed by observation and photography under an inverted microscope.

Under inverted microscope, cells in the control group were grown adherently, with intact membranes. Growth density of cells in the *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. test groups became gradually low with increasing drug concentration. Cell surface was wrinkled. In the high concentration group, most cells were disrupted, cell morphology was not intact, and number of adherent cells was reduced. The results are shown in Figure 1.



A Control group



B Test groups (1 mg/ml, treatment for 48 h)

**Figure 1.** Effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on morphology of HepG-2 cells

**Inhibitory effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on HepG-2 cell proliferation**

Actively growing exponential phase cells were digested with 0.25% trypsin, prepared into a 5×10<sup>5</sup>/mL cell suspension, and seeded in 96-well plates at 1×10<sup>4</sup> cells per well. After the HepG-2 cells were treated with *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. extracts (concentrations of 1 mg/mL, 2 mg/mL and 5 mg/mL) for 48 h, 20 µL of 5 mg/mL MTT solution was added to each well, and the culturing was continued for an additional 4 h. Then, supernatant was discarded, and each well was added with

150 µL of DMSO to terminate the reaction. Absorbance (A) of each well was measured at 570 nm using a microplate reader. The experiment was repeated three times, and growth inhibition rate was calculated.

MTT assay results showed that the viability of HepG2 cells decreased with increasing concentration of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd.; inhibition rate reached 52.67% in the high dose group after treating HepG2 cells for 48 h. HepG2 cell inhibition rate exhibited rather obvious dose-response relationship. The results are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Inhibitory effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on HepG-2 cell proliferation

Group	Concentration (mg/ml)	Inhibition rate (% , 24 h)	Inhibition rate (% , 48h)
Control group	0	0	0
Test group	1mg/mL	12.65±2.31	21.54±2.67
Test group	2mg/mL	19.62±1.57	28.84±1.98
Test group	5mg/mL	38.64±2.64	52.67±3.22

## Discussion

Liver cancer, i.e. liver malignancy, can be divided into two categories: primary and secondary. Primary liver malignancy originates in the hepatic epithelial or mesenchymal tissues; the former is known as primary liver cancer, which is a greatly harmful malignancy with high incidence in China; while the latter is called sarcoma, which is relatively rare compared with primary liver cancer. Secondary or metastatic liver cancer refers to the invasion of malignancy of multi-organ origin into the liver, which is usually seen in liver metastases of malignancies from organs like stomach, biliary tract, pancreas, colorectum, ovary, uterus, lung and breast.

Etiology and exact molecular mechanisms of primary liver cancer are not fully understood yet. Currently, its incidence is believed to be a complex multifactorial, multistep process, which is impacted by environmental and hereditary factors. Epidemiological and experimental studies have shown that the incidence of liver cancer is associated with HBV and HCV infection, aflatoxin, water contamination, alcohol, cirrhosis, sex hormones, nitrosamines, trace elements, etc.

Liver cancer can be asymptomatic in early stage. Once obvious symptoms occur, about one-third are already in advanced stage. Patients will feel swelling pain in the liver area, especially after meals, and will have anorexia, hepatomegaly, right upper abdominal mass, unexplained weight loss, abdominal distension, diarrhea, intermittent fever, fatigue or loss of appetite.

According to the statistics of IARC, there are about 500,000 new cases of liver cancer worldwide every year, of which more than a half occurs in China; the proportion is depressing. Despite the advanced clinical diagnostic and treatment methods for liver cancer, over 60% of liver cancer patients, especially advanced stage patients, cannot get effective treatment each year, whose quality of life is poor, and life and health are seriously threatened.

In this study, method for the determination of oleanolic acid content in *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. is established

using HPLC with oleanolic acid as the reference. The

results show good linearity within the experimental concentration range, as well as good stability and reliability of the method.

During the investigation of the inhibitory effect of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. on human hepatoma HepG2 cell proliferation, MTT assay and microscopy are used. Different concentrations of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. extracts have good inhibitory effects on proliferation of HepG2 cells, showing a dose-response relationship. Its specific mechanisms of inhibition will be confirmed gradually in future research.

## References

1. Zhang Y, Chen Y, Fan C, Ye W, Luo J. Two new iridoid glucosides from *Hedyotis diffusa*. *Fitoterapia* 2010; 81: 515-517.
2. Kang Xingdong, Li Xian, Mao Yu, Zhao CC, Meng DL. Chemical constituents of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. *Journal of Shenyang Pharmaceutical University* 2007; 24: 479-481.
3. Si JY, Chen Dihua, Pan Ruile, Zhao XH. Study on chemical constituents of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. *Natural Product Research and Development* 2006; 3: 942-946.
4. Zhang YY, Luo JB. Studies on the Chemical Constituents in Herb of *Hedyotis diffusa*. *Journal of Chinese Medicinal Materials* 2008; 31: 522-544.
5. Cui J, Wang SC, Shi SS, Wang ZT .Structural Characterization of a Glucan Isolated from *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. *J Chin Mater* 2006; 29: 912-916.
6. Hu L, Wang HQ, Cheng XY, ;Cui NJ, Hu CX, Li JG, Ye LP. Effect of *Herba Hedyotis Diffusae* on Expression of Heat Shock Protein 70 in Hepatoma Cell Line H22. *Journal of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine* 2007; 24: 44-46.
7. Qu Y, Huang JM, Shan CG. The significance of immunohisto chemical testing p53 expression in nasopharyngeal lesions. *Mod J Integr Tradit Chin West Med* 2003; 11: 448-449.
8. Bian Caimiao. Study on the Anti-microbial Effect of the *Oldenlandia diffusa* (Willd.) Roxb. Extract. *Lishizhen Medicine and Materia Medica Research* 2005; 16: 991-992.
9. Li R, Zhao HR, Lin YN. Anti-tumor Effect and Protective Effect on Chemotherapeutic Damage of

*HPLC determination of oleanolic acid content in Hedyotis diffusa....*

- Water Soluble Extracts from Hedyotis diffus. J Chin Pharm Sci 2002; 11: 54-58.
10. Krajewska M, Fenoglio-preiser CM. Immunohis to chemical analysis of Bel-2 family proteins in adenocarcinomas of the stomach. Am J Pathol 1996; 140: 1449-1452.
  11. Yang X, HE H, Yang W. Effects of HSP70 anti-sense oligonucleotide on the proliferation and apoptosis of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells. J Huazhong Univ Sci Technolog Med Sci 2010; 30: 337-343.
  12. Schattenberg JM, Schuchmann M, Gallego LFPR. Cell death and hepatocarcinogenesis: Dysregulation of apoptosis signaling pathways. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2011; 26 (Suppl 1): 213-219.

**Correspondence to:**

Hua Xiang  
Interventional Vascular Surgery  
Hunan Provincial People's Hospital Changsha 410005  
China