



# **ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF URUGUAYAN PROPOLIS: IN VITRO AND CELLULAR ASSAYS**

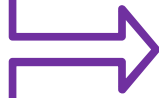
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Facultad de Ciencias, UdelaR.**

**APIMONDIA 2011**

# PROPOLIS

Resin	50 – 55 %
Wax	30 – 40 %
Polen	5 %
Oils	1 – 5 %
Others	5 – 10 %



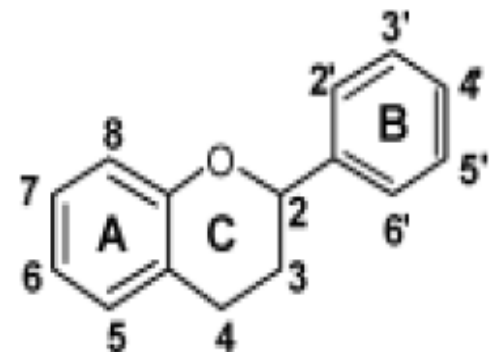
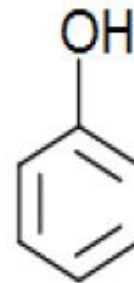
Active  
Components



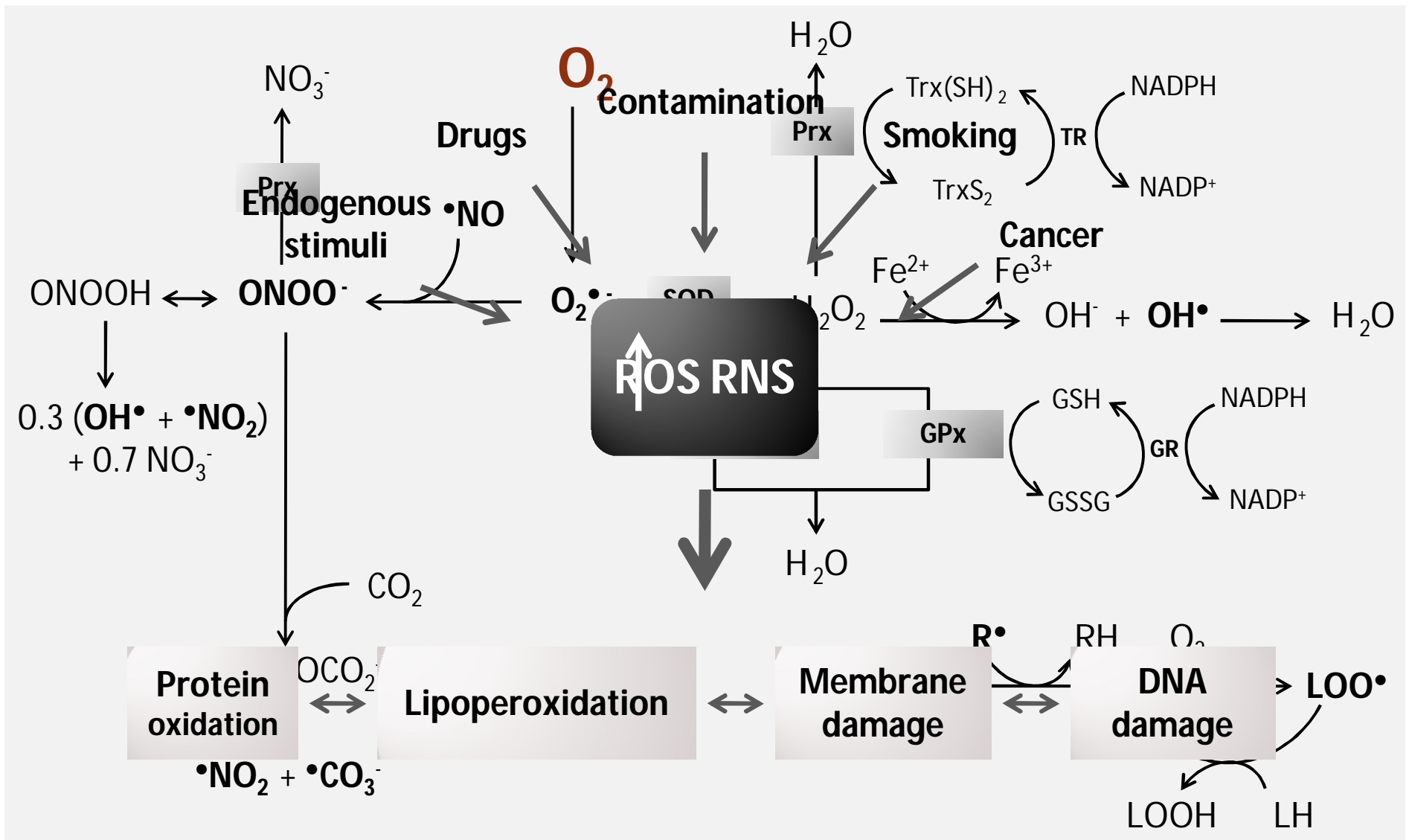
**POLYPHENOLS**  
(flavonoids, aromatic  
carboxylic acids and esters)

## Propolis bioactivity:

- Antibacterial
- Antiviral
- Anti-inflammatory
- Antioxidant

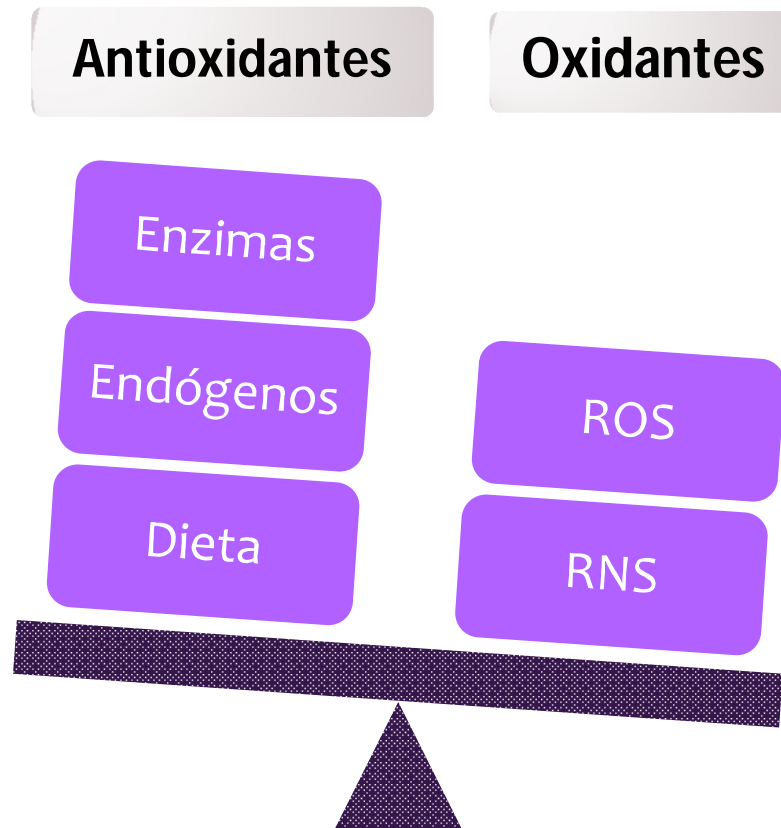


# PROPOLIS AS NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS



# PROPOLIS AS NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS

## OXIDATIVE STRESS

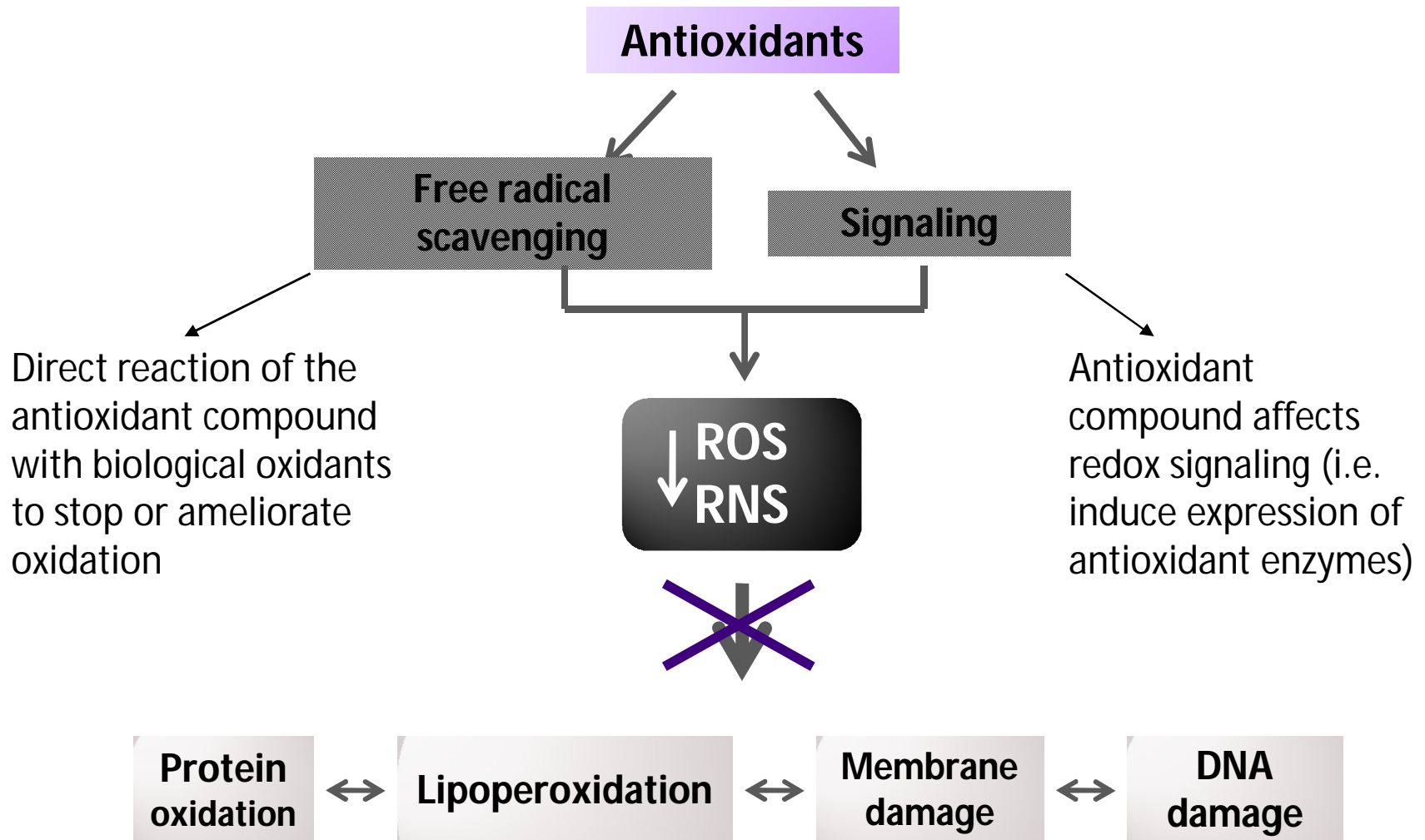


× Aging

× Cardiovascular and neurodegenerative diseases

× Cancer

# PROPOLIS AS ANTIOXIDANTS



# PROPOLIS AS ANTIOXIDANTS



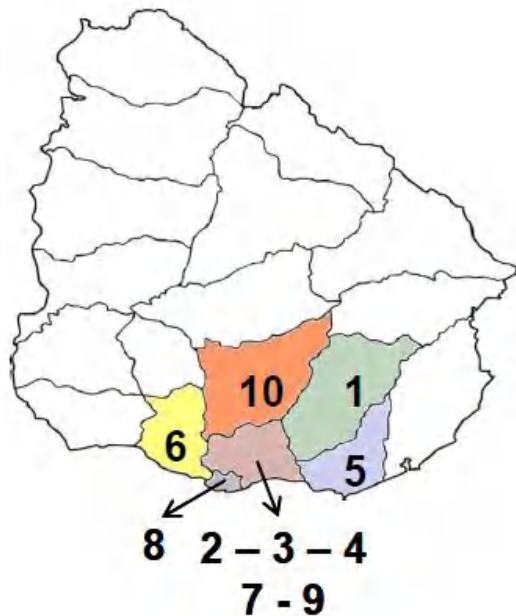
There is no single method to comprehensively determine antioxidant capacity

- *In vitro* radical scavenging
- Cellular assays
- *In vivo* antioxidant response

**Antioxidant:** a compound able to reduce the oxidative cellular state

# URUGUAYAN PROPOLIS

- Raw propolis
- Southern region of Uruguay
- Late Spring/ early Summer
- Ethanolic extracts, EEP 40 g/L



EEP	Absorbance at 294 nm
1	418
2	156
3	292
4	1060
5	137
6	154
7	1414
8	364
9	850
10	1080

# Total Polyphenols and Flavonoids

EEP	[Polyphenols] (mg/g propolis)	[Flavonoids]
1	85 ± 6	22 ± 2
2	44 ± 3	11 ± 2
3	44 ± 2	13 ± 1
4	141 ± 24	45 ± 4
5	35 ± 1	4 ± 1
6	33 ± 3	7 ± 1
7	176 ± 26	54 ± 3
8	75 ± 3	22 ± 3
9	128 ± 14	35 ± 3
10	146 ± 18	41 ± 2

✓ **Similar to argentinean and south Brazil propolis**

*(Isla, J. Ethnopharmacol. 2001)*

✓ **Higher than tropical Brazil propolis**

*(Mendes da Silva, Food Chem. 2006)*

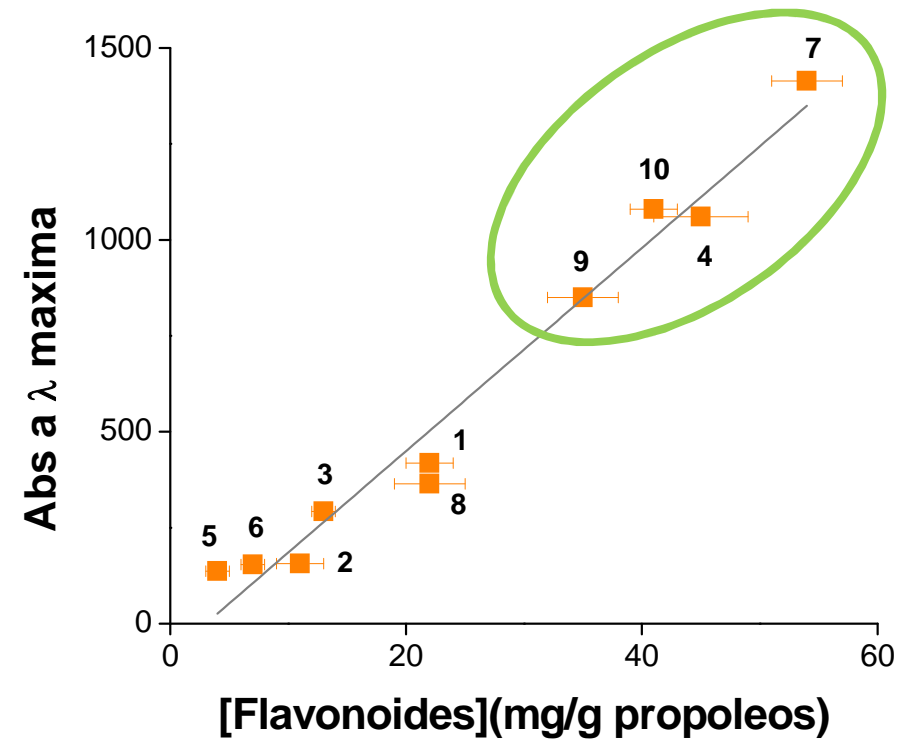
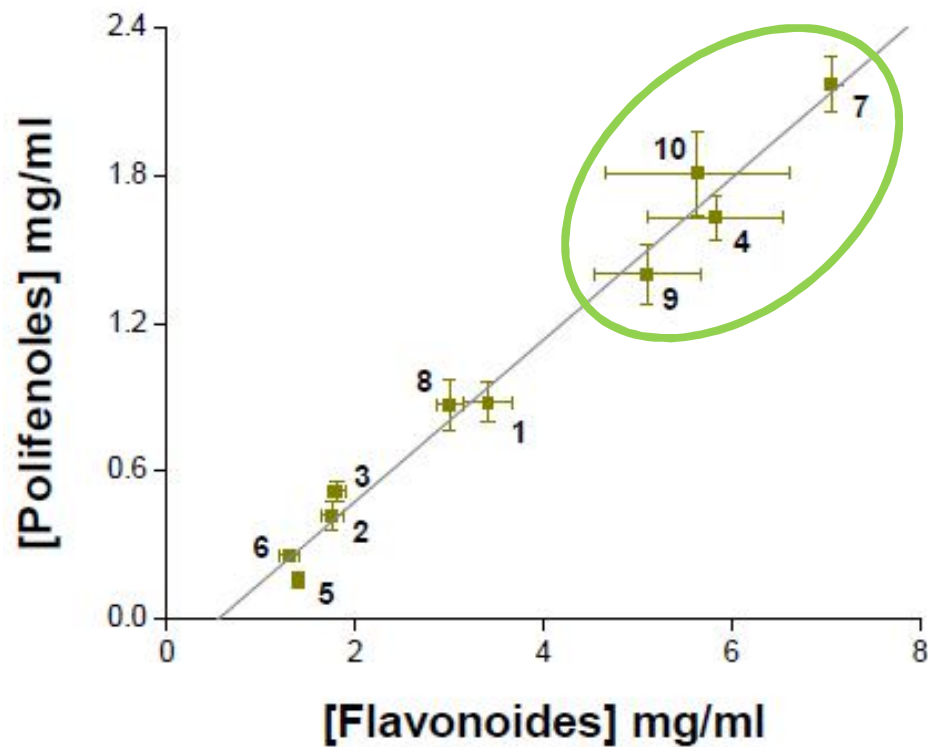
✓ **3300-fold higher than honey**

*(Gheldof, J. Agric. Food Chem. 2002)*

✓ **3-fold higher than red wine**

*(Davalos, J. Agric. Food Chem. 2004)*





✓ The UV absorbance is a simple and rapid way to estimate the total content of polyphenols in the propolis extract

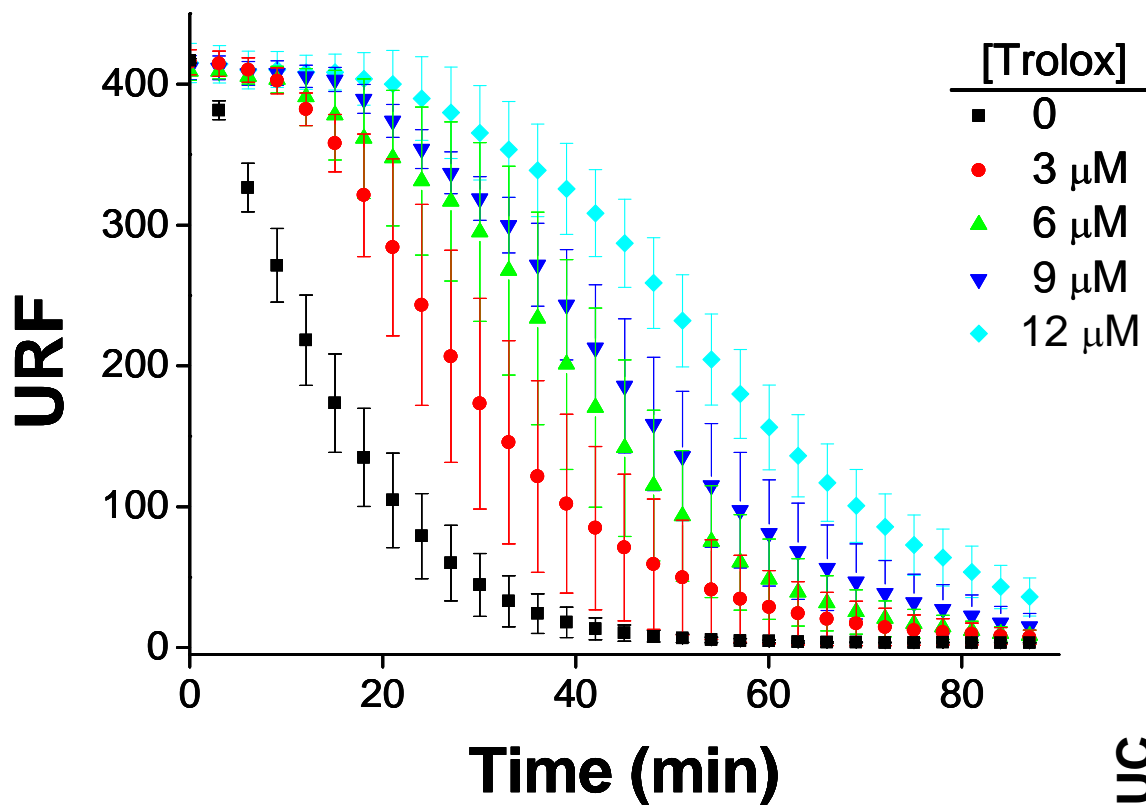
# Polyphenol composition of propolis extracts (RP-HPLC)

Table 2. Flavonoid and Aromatic Acid Constituents of Propolis Extracts Determined by HPLC

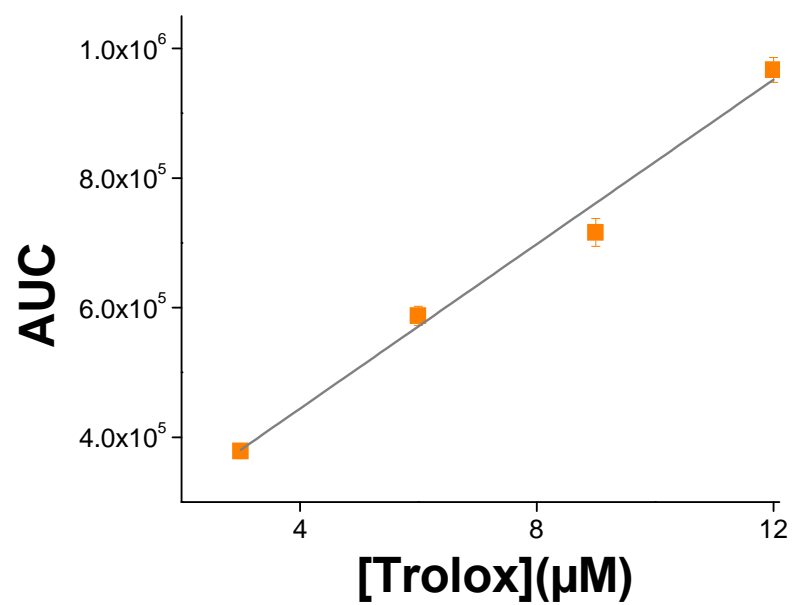
retention time (min)	compound	mg/g propolis for EEP									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.97	caffeic acid	ND <sup>a</sup>	ND	ND	ND	4.03	ND	ND	3.69	ND	2.01
5.19	ferulic acid	1.62	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
35.93	naringin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.94	1.55	3.72	ND
36.69	hesperetin	2.53	0.90	2.56	5.10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
39.76	fisetin	2.86	1.11	2.20	6.21	0.73	ND	5.95	2.43	4.48	ND
44.97	luteolin	ND	ND	ND	0.86	ND	ND	1.63	0.19	0.74	0.86
46.43	quercetin	ND	0.53	ND	0.79	ND	ND	0.94	0.4	0.57	0.71
47.94	galangin	0.40	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.37	ND	ND	1.30
49.31	pinobanskin	0.21	ND	0.62	1.02	ND	ND	0.35	1.16	0.44	0.67
50.92	kaempferol	0.60	ND	ND	0.87	ND	ND	1.19	ND	1.15	0.99
51.39	pinocembrin	5.01	1.60	ND	1.26	2.52	ND	1.66	0.82	1.24	6.87
51.63	CAPE <sup>b</sup>	ND	ND	ND	6.87	ND	ND	11.21	ND	8.05	7.65
56.35	galangin 3- methyl ether	16.15	7.87	6.19	8.76	5.24	0.94	7.94	ND	4.52	ND
58.32	apigenin	1.86	3.00	1.62	4.35	0.45	0.04	5.91	2.37	3.66	3.99
65.30	chrysin	4.39	2.03	0.35	8.73	0.92	ND	8.16	3.60	5.44	8.94
66.80	unknown	0.32	0.24	ND	1.91	ND	1.86	3.07	ND	1.81	3.11
78.07	techtochrysin	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.20	0.18	ND	0.06	ND	ND

<sup>a</sup> ND, not detected. <sup>b</sup> CAPE, caffeic acid phenethyl ester.

# IN VITRO ASSAYS: ORAC



- competition method
- assess peroxy radical scavenging
- express as Trolox equivalents



# ORAC

$$\text{valor ORAC} = \frac{\text{concentracion Trolox equivalente}}{[\text{EEP}](\text{mg/l})}$$

EEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ORAC Value ( $\mu\text{moles Trolox eq/mg propolis}$ )	2.5 $\pm 0.6$	2.0 $\pm 0.4$	1.8 $\pm$ 0.2	7.5 $\pm 0.8$	2.5 $\pm$ 0.3	2.4 $\pm 0.2$	9.0 $\pm 0.8$	2.6 $\pm 0.4$	7.1 $\pm 0.5$	8.0 $\pm 0.8$

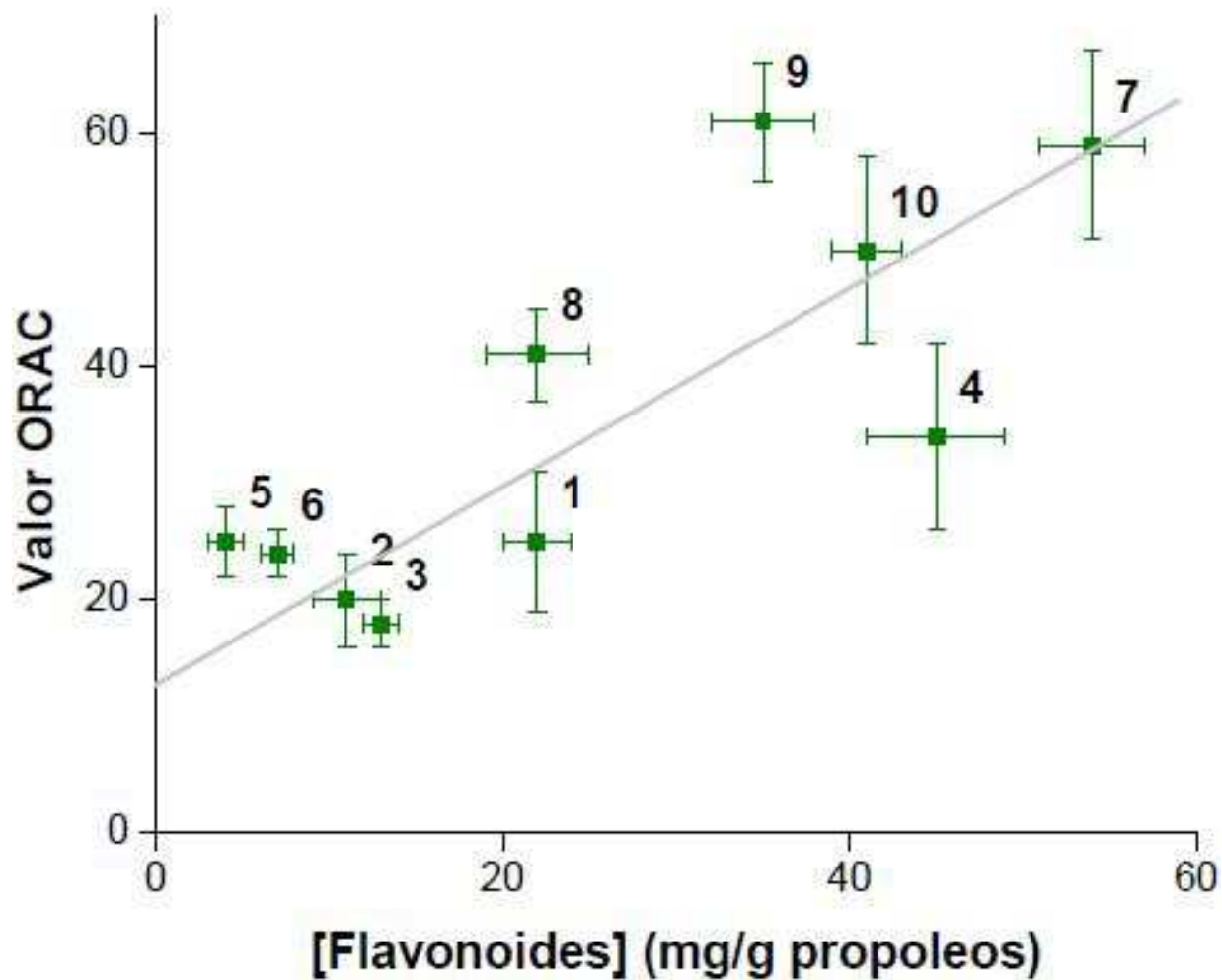
$$\text{EE7} \geq \text{EE10} \geq \text{EE4} \geq \text{EE9}$$

$$\text{EE8} = \text{EE1} = \text{EE5} = \text{EE6} \geq \text{EE2} \geq \text{EE3}$$

✓ **500-fold higher than honey** (Gheldof, J. Agric. Food Chem. 2002)

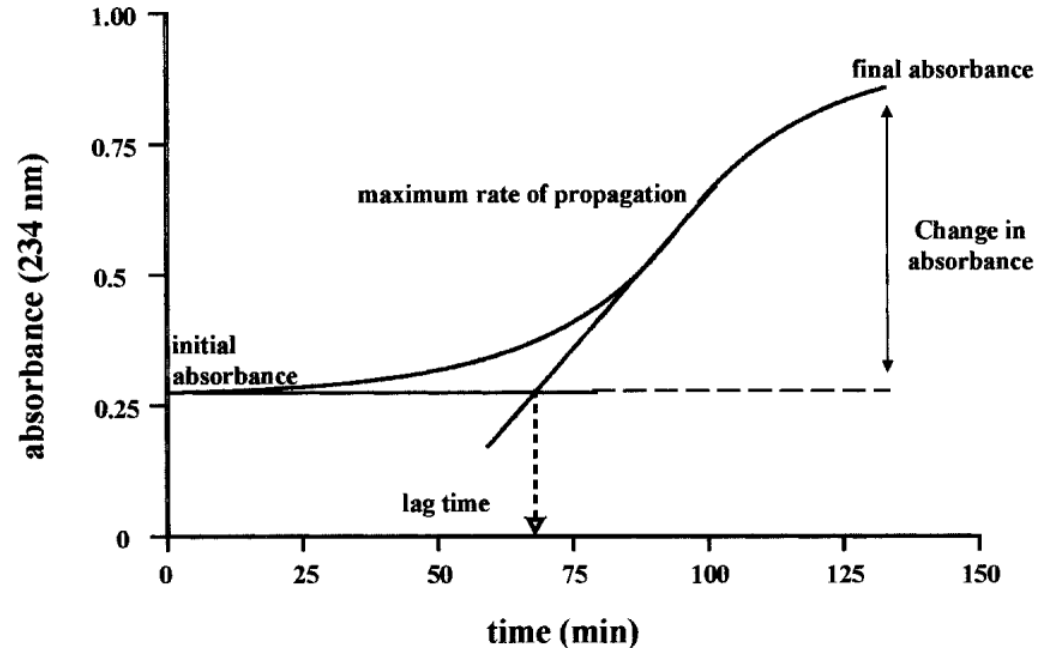
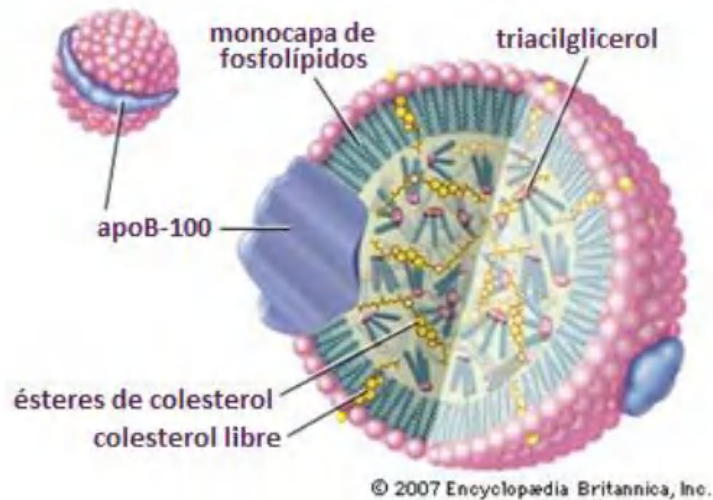
✓ **150-fold higher than red wine** (Davalos, J. Agric. Food Chem. 2004)

# ORAC value correlates with flavonoid content

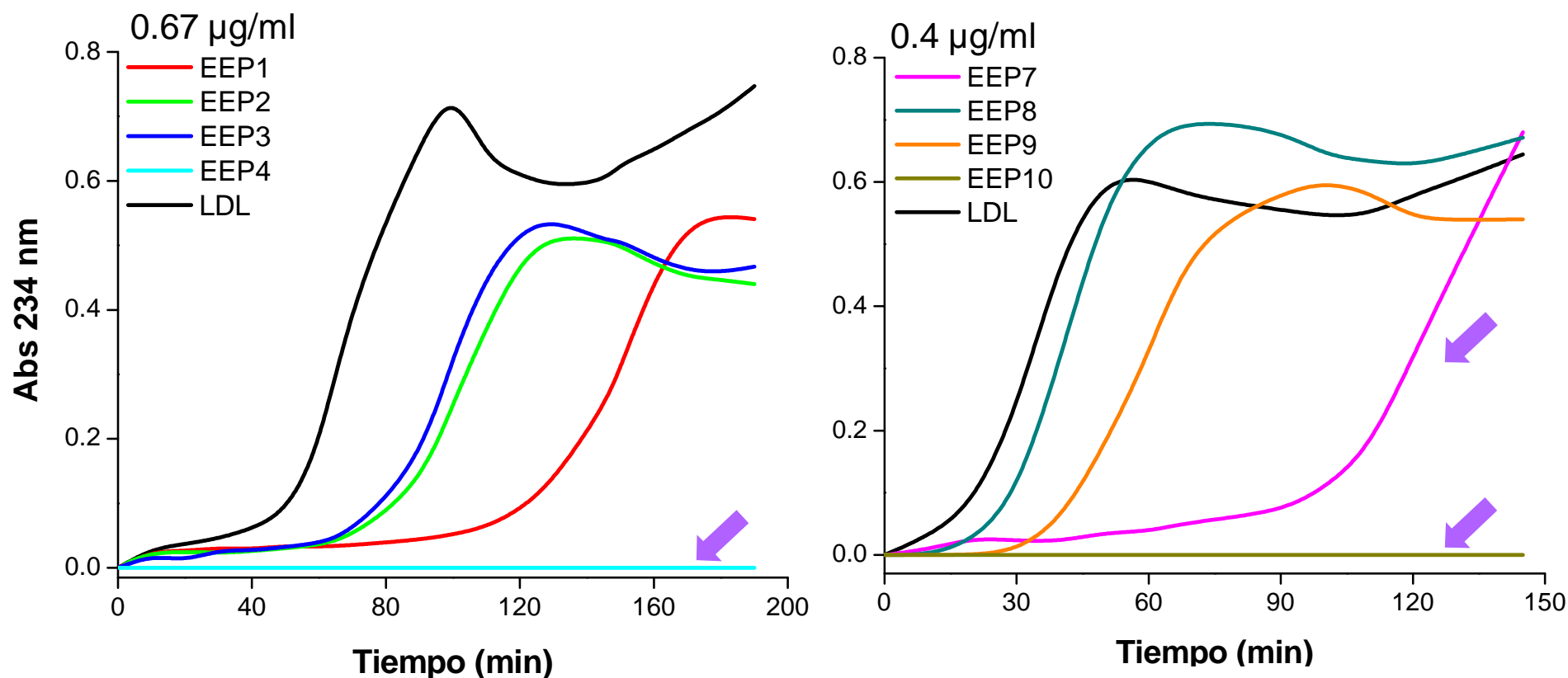


# IN VITRO ASSAYS: inhibition of LDL oxidation

- ✗ LDL = Low Density Lipoprotein
- ✗ Apolipoprotein: ApoB-100
- ✗ Transport of cholesterol
- ✗ Oxidized LDL associated with atherosclerosis



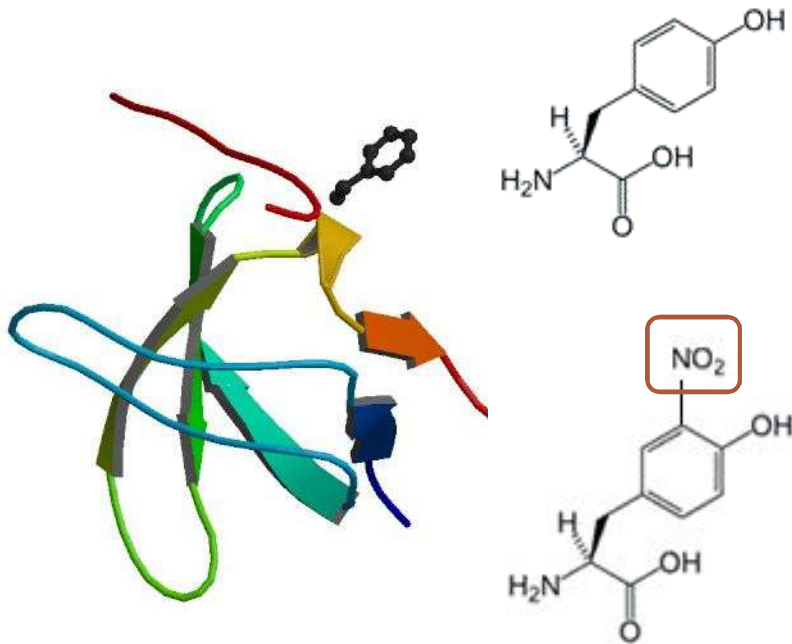
# Inhibition of LDL oxidation by propolis



✓ **EEP high in polyphenols retarded LDL oxidation (lag or exponential phase)**

# IN VITRO ASSAYS: inhibition of tyrosine oxidation

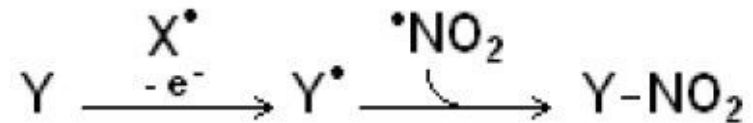
- ✗ Tyrosine: target residue for post-translational modifications:



**Phosphorylation:** cellular signaling

**Oxidation:**

Nitrotyrosine



Increased under pathological conditions

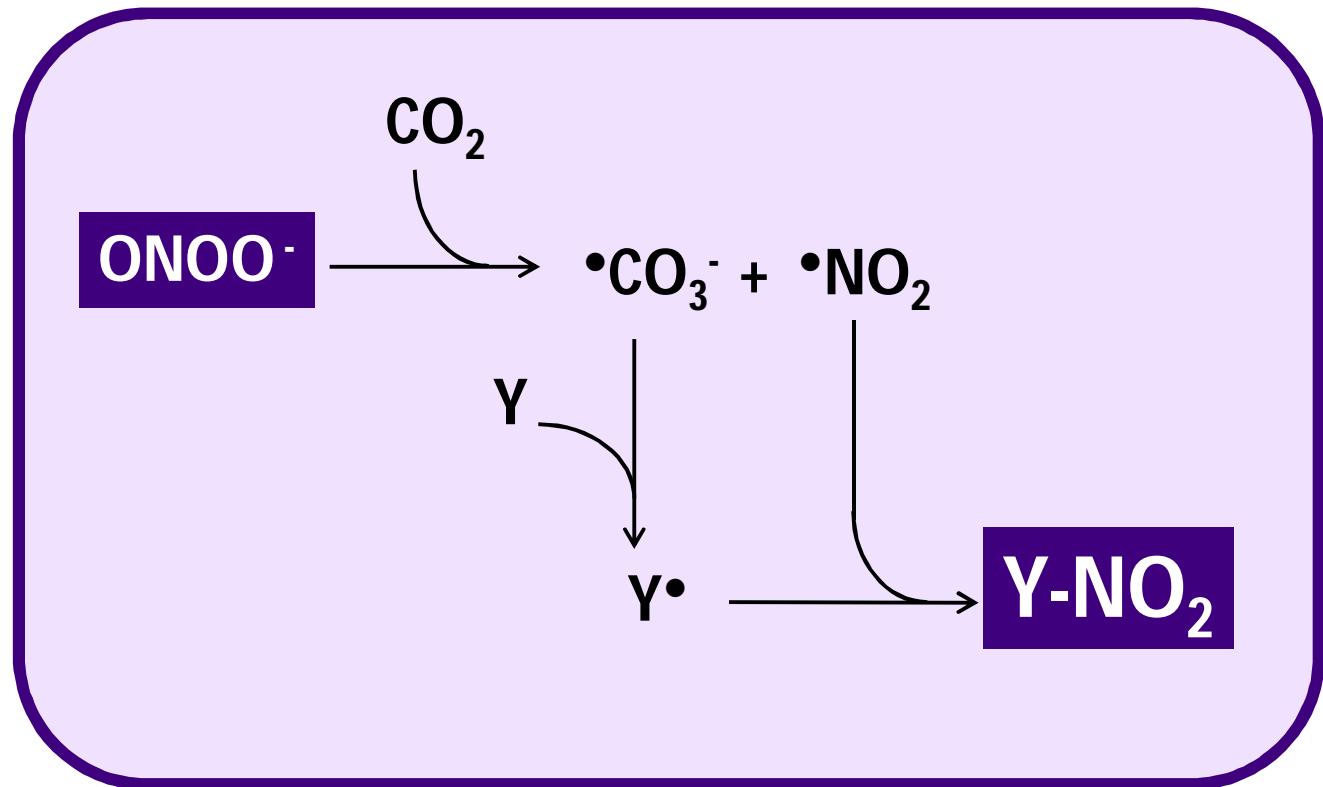
**Antioxidant: A**



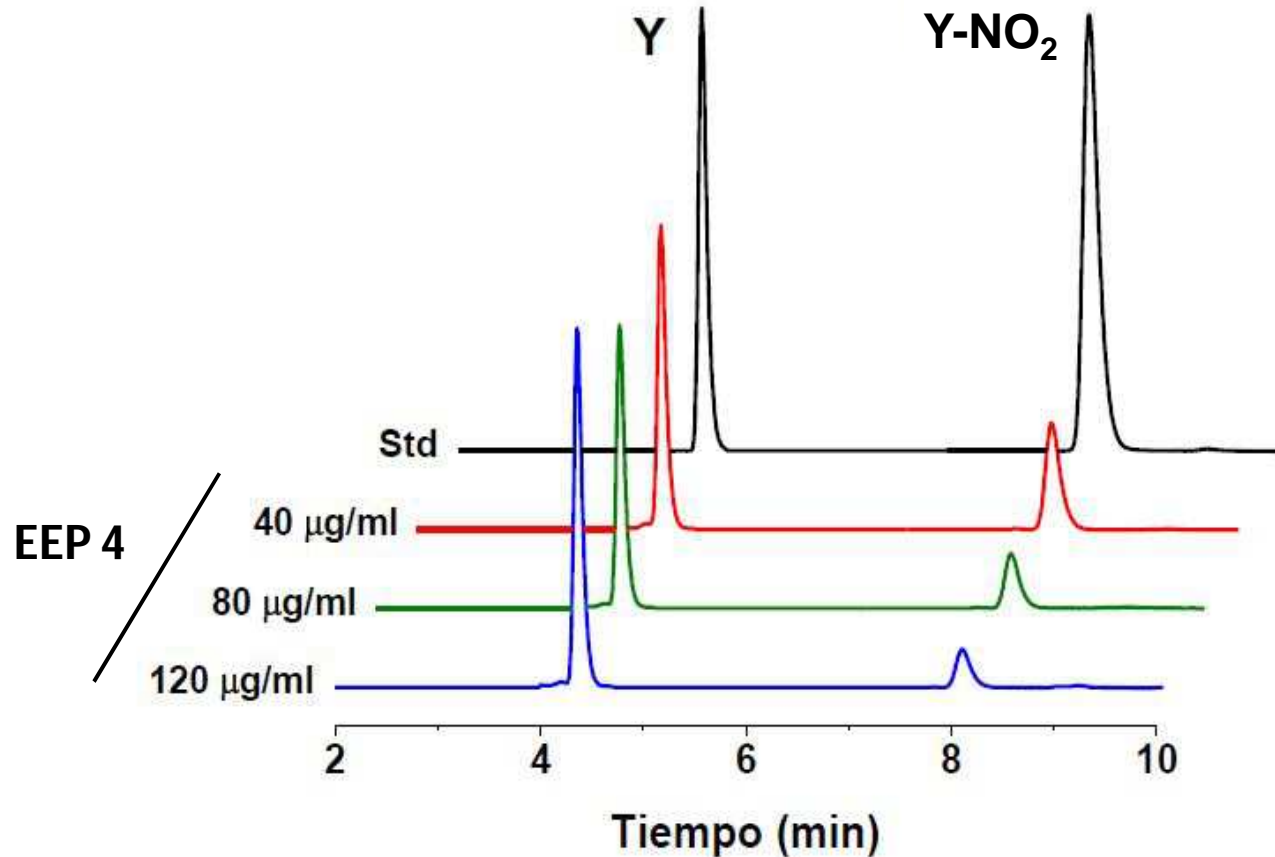


# Nitro-tyrosine formation by ONOO-

- NO<sub>2</sub>-Y biological formation is a radical mechanism
- Peroxynitrite (ONOO-) can form NO<sub>2</sub>-Y:



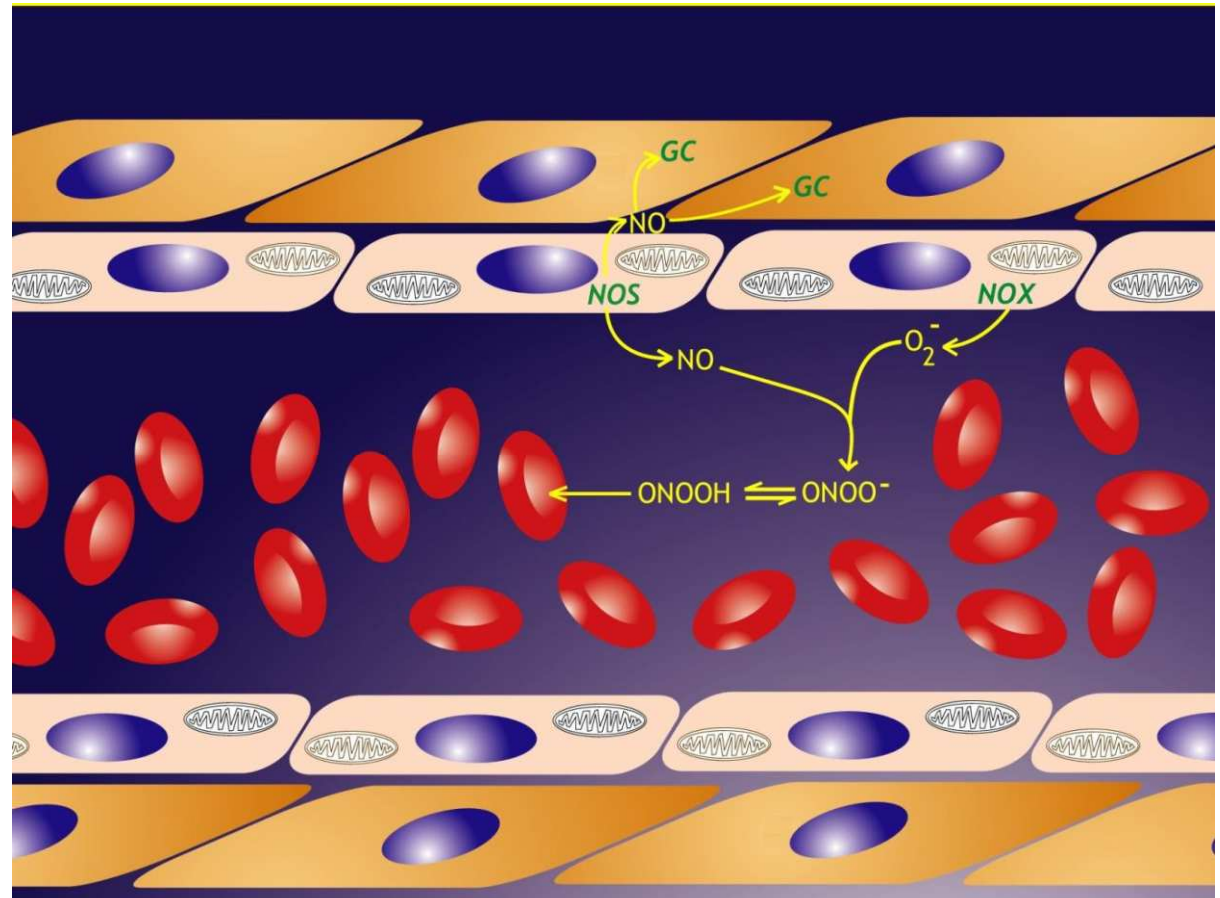
# TYROSINE OXIDATION INHIBITION BY PROPOLIS



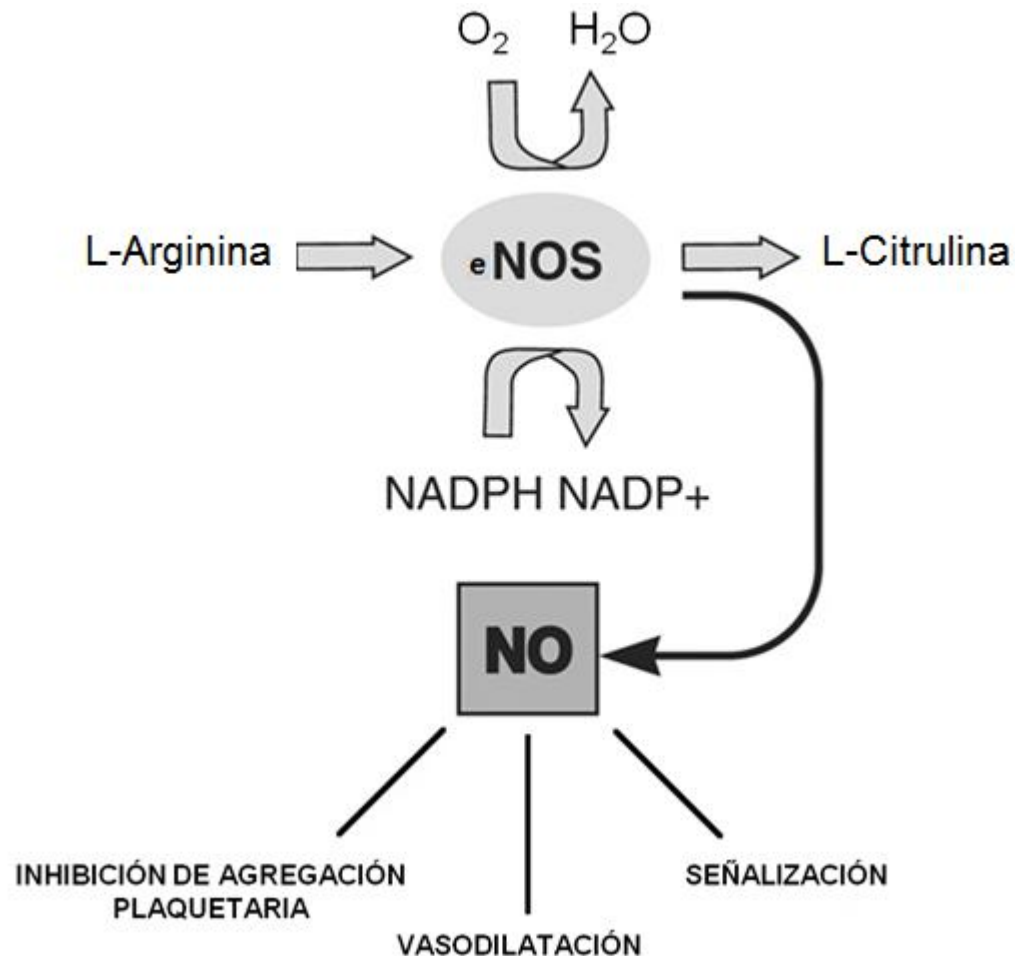
- ✓ EEP4 (high polyphenols) prevented Y-NO<sub>2</sub> formation in a dose-dependent manner

# CELLULAR ASSAYS: EFFECT OF PROPOLIS ON ENDOTHELIAL CELLS

- INDUCE EXPRESSION OF eNOS
- INHIBIT NOX4



# Nitric oxide synthase (NOS)

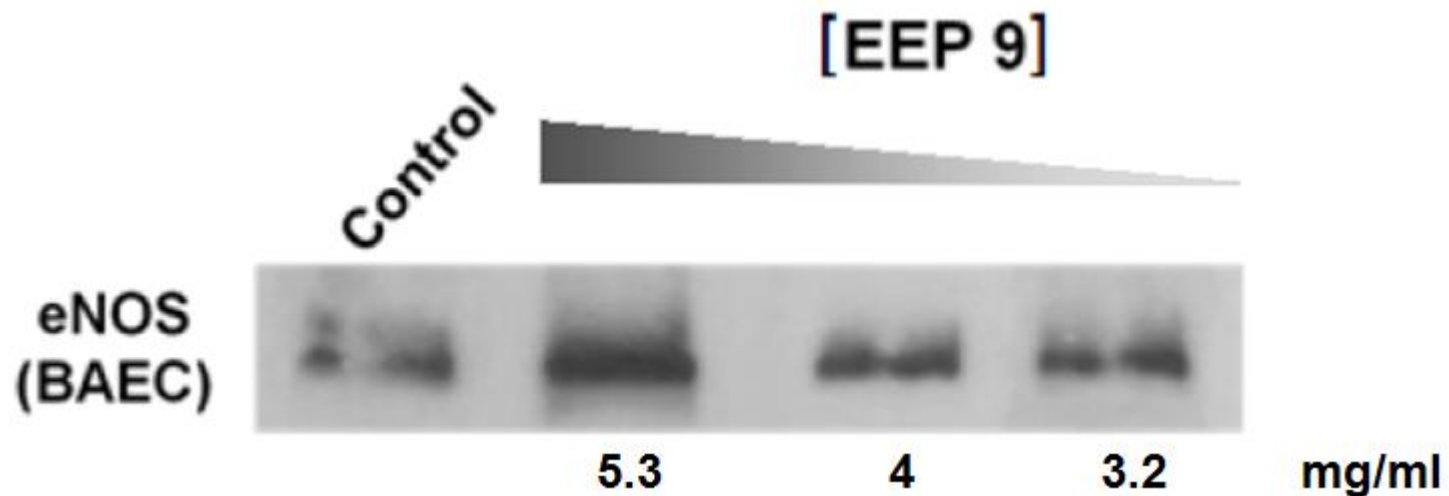


× NOS-3 , eNOS

× Constitutive expression in the endothelium

× •NO (from eNOS) keeps vascular homeostasis

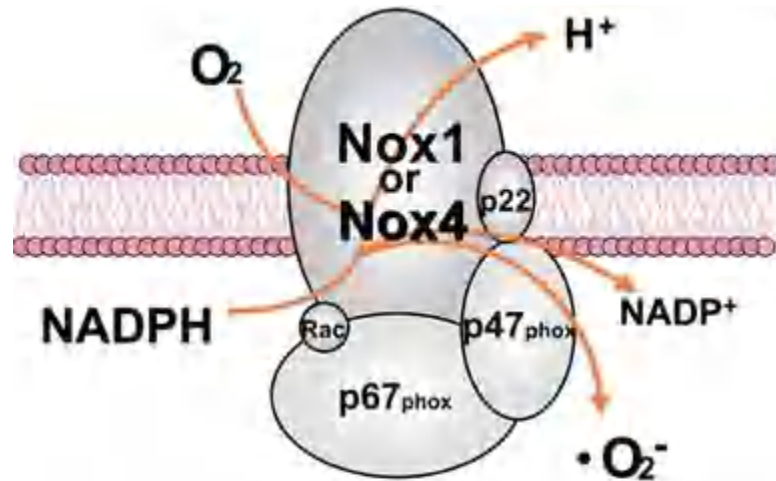
# Induction of eNOS expression by propolis



- ✓ EEP 9 (high in polyphenols) significantly induced eNOS expression

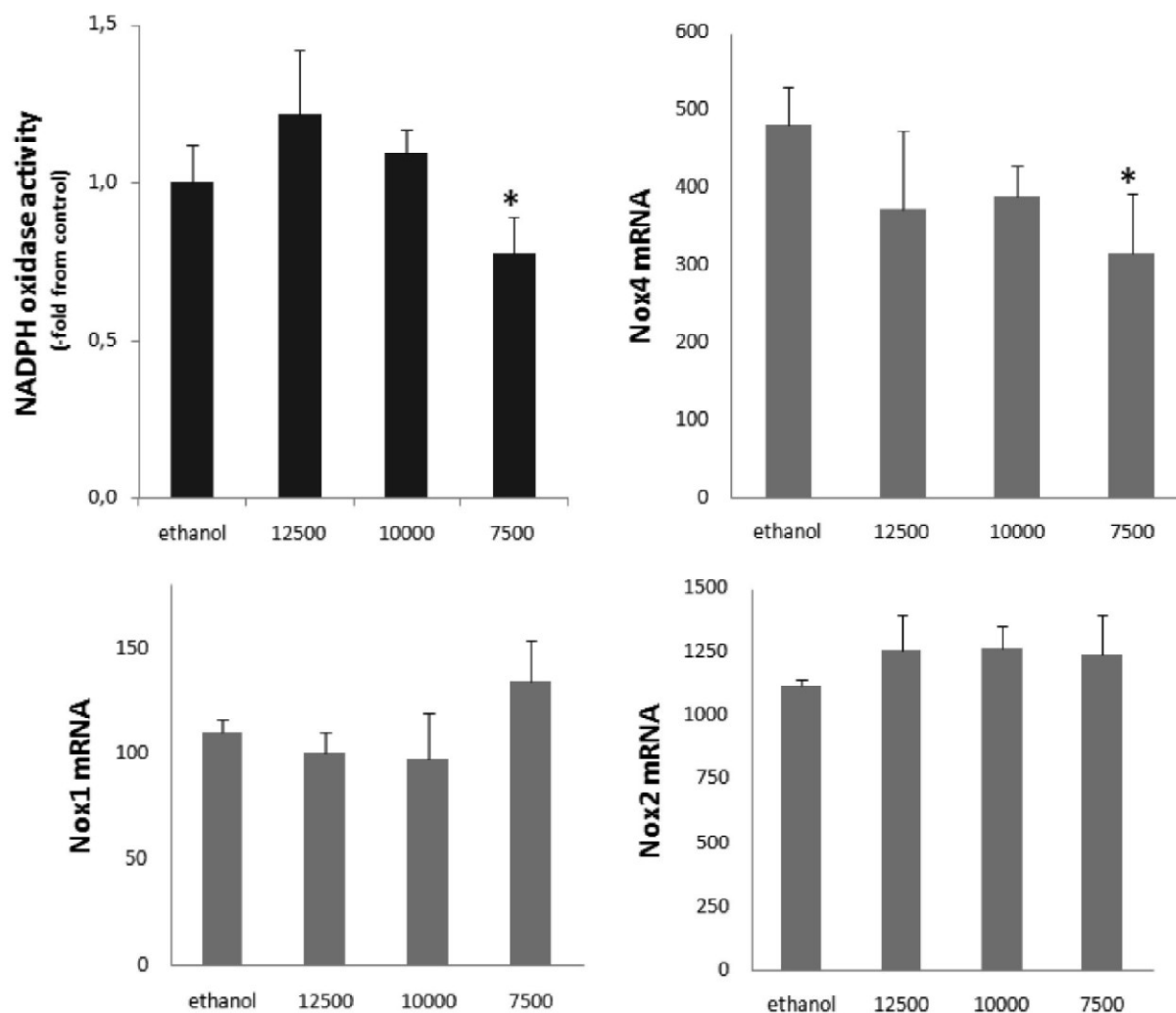
Silva, V. *et al.* *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2011, 59, 6430-6437

# NADPH oxidase (NOX)



- × Membrane enzyme
- × Activated by assembling of subunits
- × NOX1 and NOX4, vascular isoforms
- × Uses NADPH and O<sub>2</sub> to form superoxide radical anion (O<sub>2</sub><sup>•-</sup>)

# INHIBITION OF NOX4 BY PROPOLIS



✓ EEP9 decreased NOX activity and mRNA NOX4 expression

# Conclusions

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- ✓ The antioxidant capacity of uruguayan propolis was assayed in vitro and cellular assays
- ✓ ORAC 8000  $\mu\text{mol Trolox eq/g}$  propolis (higher than other natural products)
- ✓ Efficiently inhibits LDL oxidation and tyrosine nitration
- ✓ Flavonoid composition (RP-HPLC) indicates poplar-tree origin
- ✓ Induces eNOS expression and NOX4 inhibition (high NO bioavailability in endothelium)



# Thanks to

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**Uruguay**

