

## Quantitative determination of *Radix ophiopogonison* and its protective effect on intestinal ischemia reperfusion-induced lung injury in rats.

Wen-jie Fan<sup>1</sup>, Xiao-hui Sun<sup>2</sup>, Yong Sun<sup>3\*</sup>, Xian-min Jiang<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anesthesia, Qingdao Women and Children' Hospital, 217#, Liaoyang Xi Road, Qingdao 266000, PR. China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Hepatopathy, Qingdao Infectious Disease Hospital, 9#, Fushun Road, Qingdao 266000, PR. China

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pediatric Surgery, Qingdao Women and Children' Hospital, 217#, Liaoyang Xi Road, Qingdao 266000, PR. China

### Abstract

To establish a RP-HPLC method for the determination of ophiopogonin A content in *Radix ophiopogonison*; and to observe the intervention effect of *Radix ophiopogonison* extract on acute lung injury after intestinal ischemia reperfusion. Synergi 4  $\mu$  Hydro-RP 80A column (250 mm  $\times$  4.6 mm, 5  $\mu$ m) is used, column temperature is 25°C, mobile phase is water-acetonitrile (volume ratio 62:38), flow rate is 1.0 mL/min and detection wavelength 208 nm. Rat model of intestinal ischemia reperfusion is established, and then the rats are randomized into control group, ischemia reperfusion group and *Radix ophiopogonison* intervention group. Total protein content in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid (BALF), dry/wet weight ratio (D/W) of lung tissues, peroxidase (MPO) content in lung tissues and Malondialdehyde (MDA) content in plasma are measured. Mass concentration of ophiopogonin A shows a good linear relationship ( $r=0.9999$ ) with the peak area at a range of 0.020~0.200 mg/mL, and the average recovery is 99.75% (RSD=0.22%, n=9). Compared with the ischemic reperfusion group, BALF total protein content increases significantly, while lung D/W decreases significantly in the intervention group. The content determination method established herein is simple and accurate, which can be used for the quality control of *Radix ophiopogonison* medicinal material. *Radix ophiopogonison* extract can significantly reduce the degree of acute lung injury.

**Keywords:** *Radix ophiopogonison*, Ophiopogonin A, Ischemia reperfusion, Intestinal ischemia reperfusion, Lung protection.

Accepted on February 15, 2016

### Introduction

*Radix ophiopogonison* is the dried root tuber of *Ophiopogon japonicus* (Thunb.) Ker-Gawl in the genus *Ophiopogon* of the family Liliaceae, which is a common Yin-nourishing traditional Chinese medicine; originally recorded in the "Shen Nong's Herbal Classic", it has Yin-nourishing, fluid-engendering, lung-moistening and heart-clearing functions, and can be used for lung dryness, dry cough, Yin deficiency, tuberculosis, throat impediment, sore throat, fluid deficiency, thirst, vexation, insomnia and other symptoms [1]. Modern studies have found that *Radix ophiopogonison* mainly contains polysaccharides, steroidal saponins and homoisoflavonoids [2-5], and has anti-cancer, anti-diabetic and fatty acid synthesis inhibitory effects [3-5]. Peroxidase (MPO) and plasma lipid peroxidation product Malondialdehyde (MDA) play important roles in the pathogenesis of Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome (MODS) caused by intestinal ischemia reperfusion-induced remote organ injury [6-7].

In this experiment, HPLC method is used to determine the ophiopogonin A content in *Radix ophiopogonison*, thus providing a new approach for the quality control of *Radix ophiopogonison* medicinal material. Meanwhile, a rat model of intestinal ischemia reperfusion is used to observe the effects of *Radix ophiopogonison* extract on lung tissue MPO and plasma MDA contents in rats, in order to explore the pathogenetic mechanism of lung injury and the protective effect of *Radix ophiopogonison* extract.

### Material and Methods

#### Instruments

Agilent 1200 HPLC system; EYELA N1000 rotary evaporator; Sigma 3K15 centrifuge™, Germany; HH-4 electric heated thermostatic water bath (Guohua Scientific Instrument Factory, Changzhou); METTLER TOLEDO electronic analytical balance.

## Herb and drug

*Radix ophiopogonison* was purchased from Qingping Pharmaceutical Company in Guangzhou, which was identified by Professor Wang Weizhi at Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine as the dried root tuber of *Ophiopogon japonicus* (Thunb.) Ker-Gawl. The herb was dried in a 60°C oven for 6 h, then pulverized, passed through a 40-mesh sieve, and stored in a desiccator for later use. Ophiopogonin A reference substance, with a purity of 99.5%, was purchased from the National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products. MDA and MPO kits were purchased from Meijin Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Tianjin China.

## Reagents

Acetonitrile and methanol were of HPLC grade (Kaimei Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu); water used for HPLC was purified water (self-prepared); and other reagents were all of analytical grade (Nanjing Chemical Reagent Factory).

## Preparation of animal model

Intestinal ischemia reperfusion injury model was replicated by referring to Moore et al.'s method [6]. Healthy male SD rats were fed routinely, and fasted with water for 12 h before the experiment. The weight of the rat is 235~270 g, Average is 250 g. After anesthetization by intraperitoneal injection of 100 mg/kg ketamine hydrochloride, right carotid artery cannulation was performed under sterile conditions for continuous monitoring of arterial blood pressure and ECG. Abdomen was incised along the midline; next, Superior Mesenteric Artery (SMA) was isolated, and occluded with noninvasive vascular clamp; then, incision was sutured. 45 min later, the artery clamp was removed through the original incision site to restore blood supply. All experimental procedures were approved by the Animal Research Ethics Committee.

## Animal grouping

Animals were randomly divided into three groups:

- Ischemia reperfusion group (n=16)
- Control group (n=16): surgical procedures were the same as the ischemia reperfusion group except that SMA was not occluded
- *Radix ophiopogonison* intervention group (n=16): *Radix ophiopogonison* extract was prepared into a 600 mg/kg suspension, and administered through gastric tube 30 min before restoration of blood supply

## Chromatographic conditions

Column: Synergi 4  $\mu$  Hydro-RP 80A (250 mm  $\times$  4.6 mm, 5  $\mu$ m); column temperature: 25°C; mobile phase: water-acetonitrile (volume ratio 62:38); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; detection wavelength: 208 nm; injection volume: 10  $\mu$ L.

## System suitability test

Under the chromatographic conditions of this experiment, retention time of ophiopogonin A was about 32.12 min, symmetry factor was 0.92, number of theoretical plates was calculated based on ophiopogonin A to be not less than 4,000, and resolution of adjacent peaks was greater than 1.5. Typical chromatogram is shown in figure 1.

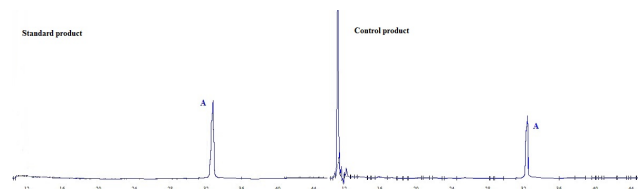


Figure 1. HPLC of *Radix ophiopogonison* (A: *Ophiopogonin A*).

## Plotting of standard curve

About 9.0 mg of ophiopogonin A reference substance was accurately weighed, placed in a 25 ml volumetric flask, dissolved in methanol, diluted to the mark, and shaken well as the stock solution. Reference stock solution was diluted in different proportions to give 0.020, 0.060, 0.100, 0.160 and 0.200 mg/ml solutions, and injected for analysis. Standard curve was plotted with peak area (Y) versus concentration (X) of ophiopogonin A, and its regression equation was  $Y=2.4567 \times 10^6 - 4.145 \times 10^3$ ,  $r=0.9999$ . Ophiopogonin A had a good linearity between 0.020~0.200 mg.

## Preparation of sample solution

2.0 g of *Radix ophiopogonison* medicinal material was accurately weighed, placed in a round bottom flask, added with 24 mL of 75% ethanol, and refluxed in a water bath for 2 h, then filtered; the extraction was repeated three times. Filtrates were combined, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with 10 mL of water, quantitatively transferred to a separating funnel, and extracted three times with 20 mL of N-butanol. N-butanol layers were combined, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was then dissolved in HPLC grade methanol, quantitatively transferred to a 10 mL volumetric flask, diluted to the mark, and shaken well. The solution was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 5 min, and filtered through a 0.45  $\mu$ m membrane. 2 mL of the filtrate was placed into a 5 mL volumetric flask, diluted to the mark with HPLC grade methanol, and shaken well to give the sample solution.

## Precision test

### Precision of instrument

Reference solution was successively injected six times under the above chromatographic conditions, and the RSD of ophiopogonin A peak area was calculated to be 1.6% (n=6).

### Reproducibility of method

## Quantitative determination of Radix Ophiopogonin and its protective effect on intestinal ischemia reperfusion-induced lung injury in rats

Six samples were prepared in parallel as per the method under "Preparation of sample solution", ophiopogonin A content was determined, and RSD was calculated to be 1.6% (n=6).

### Sample solution stability test

Test solution was taken, placed at room temperature, and then injected at 0, 2, 4, 8, 12 and 24 h, respectively, for analysis. RSD of ophiopogonin A peak area was 1.3% (n=6), indicating that the sample solution was relatively stable within 24 h.

### Recovery test

Appropriate amount of known content of test solution was taken, added precisely with an appropriate amount of reference stock solution, and determined as per the method. Average recovery was 99.75%, and RSD=0.22% (n=9). The results are shown in table 1.

**Table 1.** Ophiopogonin A recovery test (n=9).

No	Sample content (µg)	Added amount (µg)	Measured amount (µg)	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	RSD (%)
1	43.65	36	79.53	99.67		
2	43.65	36	79.61	99.89		
3	43.65	36	79.59	99.83		
4	43.65	54	97.44	99.61		
5	43.65	54	97.32	99.39	99.75	0.22
6	43.65	54	97.66	100.02		
7	43.65	72	115.69	100.06		
8	43.65	72	115.45	99.72		
9	43.65	72	115.34	99.57		

### Content determination

Sample solution was prepared as per the method under "Preparation of sample solution", and ophiopogonin A content was determined by two-point external standard method. The results are shown in table 2.

**Table 2.** Determination results of ophiopogonin A content in Radix ophiopogonin (n=3).

Sample batch No	Sample content (mg/g)	Mean (mg/g)	RSD (%)
20140702	0.087		
20140703	0.085	87.33	2.88
20140704	0.090		

### Indices and methods for measurement of lung protective effect

Total protein in BALF was measured by dry chemistry method; plasma MDA content was measured as per MDA kit

instructions; and MPO content in lung tissues was measured by colorimetry using H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction product [8-9].

### Statistical method

All measurement data were expressed as  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ; non-parametric rank sum test and ANOVA were performed using STATA 4.0 statistical software; P <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

### Results

Changes in BALF total protein content and lung D/W ratio of rats in different groups: rats in the control group had the highest content of total protein in BALF; BALF total protein content for the intervention group was higher than the ischemia reperfusion group, and the difference was statistically significant. Lung D/W value was the highest in the control group; intervention group had a lung D/W value higher than the ischemia reperfusion group, and the difference was statistically significant (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Changes in lung D/W and BALF total protein content of rats in different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ).

Group	Number of animals	D/W	BALF total protein (mg/L)
Control group	16	0.29 ± 0.03**	276.59 ± 11.15**
Ischemia reperfusion group	16	0.20 ± 0.01	218.25 ± 15.14
Intervention group	16	0.22 ± 0.01**	256.11 ± 18.10*

**Note:** Comparison with ischemia reperfusion group: \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01.

Changes in lung tissue MPO and plasma MDA levels of rats in different groups: Lung tissue MPO and plasma MDA levels increased rather markedly in the ischemia reperfusion group compared with the control group. Administration of *Radix ophiopogonin* before ischemia could significantly lower both lung tissue MPO and plasma MDA levels (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Changes in lung tissue MPO and plasma MDA levels of rats in different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ).

Group	Number of animals	Lung tissue MPO (U/g)	Plasma MDA (nmol/L)
Control group	16	1.95 ± 0.68**	12.36 ± 1.69**
Ischemia reperfusion group	16	7.23 ± 0.26	36.52 ± 3.12
Intervention group	16	4.24 ± 0.58**	20.36 ± 1.58**

**Note:** Comparison with ischemia reperfusion group: \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01.

### Discussion

Ophiopogonin A reference solution with an appropriate concentration was prepared with acetonitrile, and UV scanned

at 200 nm~400 nm; maximum absorption appeared at 208 nm. In order to improve detection sensitivity, 208 nm was selected as the detection wavelength. Column temperature, as well as composition, proportion and flow rate of mobile phase were adjusted according to the literatures [10-12]; the results showed that when mobile phase was water-acetonitrile (62:38, v/v) and flow rate was 1.0 ml/min, column temperature was 25°C, ophiopogonin A separated well from other substances, and analysis time was moderate. There have been rather many reports on ophiopogonin D among studies on *Radix ophiopogonison*. This study finds that ophiopogonin A has a protective effect on lung injury. In order to clarify the activity of ophiopogonin A and to control its quality, this paper reports a method for determination of ophiopogonin A content.

Generally speaking, acute lung injury caused by extrapulmonary factors is a manifestation of Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), which is an inflammatory response of lung tissues caused by production of inflammatory cytokines and biological agents upon activation of neutrophils, etc. in the lung capillaries by interaction of multiple activity mediators [13]. Neutrophils are the major inflammatory cells; after such cells are activated, there will be sudden increase in oxidative metabolism, giving rise to the production of excessive reactive oxygen species including superoxide anion ( $O_2^-$ ), hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ), hydroxyl radical ( $HO\bullet$ ) and MPO.  $H_2O_2$  can be oxidized to form proteins, phospholipids, metabolic enzyme DNA and intercellular matrix components (collagen and hyaluronic acid) of cellular components, leading to platelet and vascular dysfunctions. After polyunsaturated fatty acids in the macromolecular biofilm phospholipids are attacked, lipid peroxidation will occur, forming certain toxic lipid peroxidation products including MDA, thereby further destroying the structure and function of cells.

Intestinal ischemia reperfusion is a common pathophysiological process in anorectal surgery, not only causing damage to the intestine itself, but also leading to failure of multiple organs, among which intestine is the earliest involved organ. Therefore, the search for drugs with a protective action on intestinal ischemia reperfusion injury is particularly important. In our experiment, we used a rat model of intestinal ischemia reperfusion, took BALF protein content and lung D/W ratio as the important indices reflecting changes in pulmonary capillary permeability, and observed changes in plasma levels of MDA, which allowed understanding of the intensity of oxidation reaction in organisms to some extent. MPO mainly exists in the neutrophil lysosomes, which is an enzyme necessary for scavenging of oxygen free radicals; elevated levels of MPO in lung tissues suggests increased neutrophil accumulation in lung tissues and production of large amounts of oxygen free radicals in lung tissues [14-15].

## Conclusion

We found from the experimental results that with the incidence of intestinal ischemia reperfusion, indices like BALF protein content, lung tissue MPO content, plasma MDA content and

lung tissue D/W ratio tended to be normal in the *Radix ophiopogonison* intervention group. This indicates that the imbalance of oxidation-antioxidation system is a major pathophysiological process of acute lung injury after intestinal ischemia reperfusion; and *Radix ophiopogonison* significantly reduces the severity of acute lung injury by inhibiting neutrophilic exudation in lung tissues and by its own antioxidant effect.

## References

1. Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission. Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China, 2010 edition, Volume 1. China Medical Science Press, Beijing 2010: 144-145.
2. Zhang YY, Meng C, Zhang XM, Yuan CH, Wen MD. Ophiopogonin D Attenuates Doxorubicin-Induced Autophagic Cell Death by Relieving Mitochondrial Damage in vitro and in vivo. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2014; 352: 166-174.
3. Xu J, Wang Y, Xu DS, Ruan KF, Feng Y, Wang S. Hypoglycemic effects of MDG-1, a polysaccharide derived from *Ophiopogon japonicus*, in the ob/ob mouse model of type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Int J Biol Macromol* 2011; 49: 657-662.
4. Chen X, Tang J, Xie W, Wang J, Jin J. Protective effect of the polysaccharide from *Ophiopogon japonicus* on streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Carbohydr Polym* 2013; 94: 378-385.
5. Duan C, Wang Y, Ma X, Jiang Y, Liu J, Tu P. A new furostanol glycoside with fatty acid synthase inhibitory activity from *Ophiopogon japonicus*. *Chem Nat Comp* 2012; 48: 613-615.
6. Koike K, Moore EE, Moore FA, Kim FJ, Carl VS, Banerjee A. Gut phospholipase A2 mediates neutrophil priming and lung injury after mesenteric ischemiareperfusion. *Am J Physiol* 1995; 268: 397-403.
7. Caty MG, Guice KS, Oldham KT, Remick DG, Kunkel SI. Evidence for tumor necrosis factor-induced pulmonary microvascular injury after intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury. *Ann Surg* 1990; 212: 694-700.
8. Fink MP, Payen D. The role of nitric oxide in sepsis and ARDS: synopsis of a roundtable conference held in Brussels on 18~20. *Intens Care Med* 1996; 22: 158-165.
9. Hegesh E, Shiloah J. Blood nitrates and infantile ethemoglobinemia. *Clin Chem Acta* 1982; 125: 107-115.
10. Zeng P, Zhou H, Zheng Y, Xu X, Fu S. Simultaneous determination of three homoisoflavonoids in *Ophiopogon japonicus* by HPLC. *Zhongguo Zhong Yao Za Zhi* 2012; 37: 71-74.
11. Lin X, Xu DS, Feng Y, Shen L. Determination of *Ophiopogon japonicus* polysaccharide in plasma by HPLC with modified postcolumn fluorescence derivatization. *Anal Biochem* 2005; 342: 179-185.
12. Guan Y, Min Y, Dean G, Huang CG. Determination of Homoisoflavonoids in *Ophiopogon japonicus* by RP-HPLC. *Chromatographia* 2005; 61: 121-125.

*Quantitative determination of Radix Ophiopogonin and its protective effect on intestinal ischemia reperfusion-induced lung injury in rats*

13. Meng C, Yuan CH, Zhang CC, Wen MD, Gao YH. Ophiopogonin D protects cardiomyocytes against doxorubicin-induced injury through suppressing endoplasmic reticulum stress. *Yao Xue Xue Bao* 2014; 49: 1117-1123.
14. Qian JC, Jiang FR, Wang B, Yua Y, Zhang X, Yina ZM, Liu C. Ophiopogonin D prevents H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced injury in primary human umbilical vein endothelial cells. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2010; 128: 438-445.
15. Mrazkova H, Lischke R, Hodyc D, Herget J. The protective effect of hypercapnia on ischemia-reperfusion injury in lungs. *Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology* 2015; 205: 42-46.

**\*Correspondence to:**

Yong Sun

Department of Pediatric Surgery

Qingdao Women and Children' Hospital

PR. China