

Evaluation of Drying Process on the Composition of Black Pepper Ethanolic Extract by High Performance Liquid Chromatography With Diode Array Detector

Foroogh Namjooyan ^{1,3}, Hoda Hejazi ³, Zahra Ramezani ^{2,3*}

¹ Marine Research Center, Pharmacognosy Departments, Faculty of Pharmacy, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, IR Iran

² Nanotechnology Research Center, Faculty of Pharmacy, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, IR Iran

³ Faculty of Pharmacy, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, IR Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article type:
Research Article

Article history:
Received: 19 Apr 2012
Revised: 19 Jun 2012
Accepted: 04 Jul 2012

Keywords:
Freeze Drying
Black Pepper
Piperine

ABSTRACT

Background: Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is one of the well-known spices extensively used worldwide especially in India, and Southeast Asia. The presence of alkaloids in the pepper, namely, piperine and its three stereoisomers, isopiperine, chavicine and isochavicine are well noticed.

Objectives: The current study evaluated the effect of lyophilization and oven drying on the stability and decomposition of constituents of black pepper ethanolic extract.

Materials and Methods: In the current study ethanolic extract of black pepper obtained by maceration method was dried using two methods. The effect of freeze and oven drying on the chemical composition of the extract especially piperine and its three isomers were evaluated by HPLC analysis of the ethanolic extract before and after drying processes using diode array detector. The UV Vis spectra of the peaks at piperine retention time before and after each drying methods indicated maximum absorbance at 341.2 nm corresponding to standard piperine.

Results: The results indicated a decrease in intensity of the chromatogram peaks at approximately all retention times after freeze drying, indicating a few percent loss of piperine and its isomers upon lyophilization. Two impurity peaks were completely removed from the extract.

Conclusions: In oven dried samples two of the piperine stereoisomers were completely removed from the extract and the intensity of piperine peak was increased.

Published by DocS. 2012. cc 3.0.

► Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

In this study the importance of the processing methods in extract preparation to formulate herbal products is presented.

► Please cite this paper as:

Namjooyan F, Hejazi H, Ramezani Z. Evaluation of Drying Process on the Composition of Black Pepper Ethanolic Extract by High Performance Liquid Chromatography With Diode Array Detector. *Jundishapur J Nat Pharm Prod.* 2012;7(4):163-7.

* Corresponding author: Zahra Ramezani, Nanotechnology Research Center, Faculty of Pharmacy, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, IR Iran, Tel: +98-6113738379, Fax: +98-6113738381, Email: zramezani@ajums.ac.ir

© 2012 School of Pharmacy, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences; Published by DocS.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Background

Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is one of the well known spices extensively used worldwide especially in India and Southeast Asia. The presence of alkaloids in pepper, namely, piperine and its three stereoisomers, isopiperine, chavicine and isochavicine are well noticed (1). Their chemical structures are presented in *Figure 1*. The main constituent of pepper is piperine. Piperine is responsible for many pharmacological activities of the black pepper. It is used for its anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, antibacterial, antitumor, and hepatoprotective activities (2). In order to control the side effects of black pepper used orally, piperine is extracted and purified from black pepper to present specified herbal products (3). Piperine is extracted from black pepper by different extraction methods such as super critical fluid extraction (SFE), Soxhlet and maceration using 95% ethanol and methanol or chloroform as solvent, and then purified by different procedures (1, 3-5).

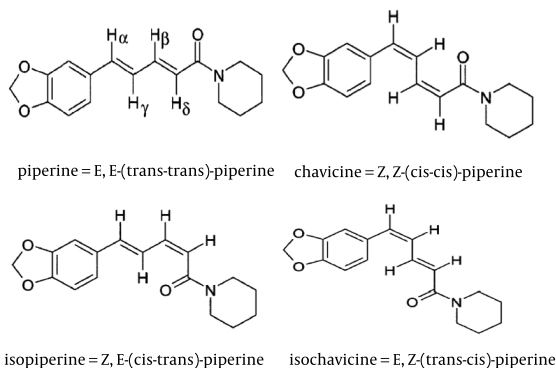


Figure 1. Chemical Structure of Different Piperine Isomers

Some botanical samples are freeze dried before their use as food, spices, or in research studies. Although some believe this method preserves the quality of these plants, little systematic research is available to prove the claim. Freeze drying of the samples has diverse effect on different constituents of the plants. Volatile profile of the plants may vary on freeze drying. Supposedly it may increase or degrade the volatile contents compared to other drying methods such as hot and ambient air and oven drying methods (6). Freeze drying preserved more volatile aroma of dill (*Anethum graveolens*) compared to hot air drying (7). Another report indicated that the thymole contents of the plant increased after freeze drying (8). Most researches indicate the reduction or degradation of the volatiles after freeze drying (9-11). Regarding the other components, in most plants freeze drying keeps their phenolic and antioxidant contents (12-15). As for carotenoids, in some cases freeze drying acts better than other drying methods (16). Freeze drying of *Echinacea purpurea* causes more retention of cichoric acid, a moisture sensitive acid, than air drying (17, 18). Freeze drying affects different plants and different constituents

in a variety of ways. So it is still required to check its effect on components of individual plants.

2. Objectives

The current study evaluated the effect of lyophilization and oven drying on the stability and decomposition of constituents of black pepper ethanolic extract.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Reagents and Materials

HPLC grade solvents such as acetonitrile, ethanol, methanol and Phosphoric acid and phosphate salts were obtained from Merck (Germany). Standard Piperine was obtained from sigma-Aldrich with 98% percent purity. Black pepper seeds were obtained from local herbal shop. Chromofil HPLC filter 0.2 μ m, 25mm (Germany) were used to filter solutions prior to injection to HPLC. Double distilled water was used throughout the current study.

3.2. Instrumentations

Samples were freeze dried by an Operon FDCF instruments (Korea). HPLC measurements were carried out on a Waters 600 instrument (USA) equipped with on line degasser, column oven, and photo diode array detector (DAD). Separation was done on a C18 Waters (250 \times 4.6 mm) 5 μ m ODS2 column. Mobile phase consisted of pH 4.5 phosphate buffer and acetonitrile (1:1). Detector was set to collect the spectral information of each retention time in the range of 200 to 400nm and record the chromatograms at 340 nm.

3.3. Piperine Extraction and Lyophilization

For extraction 45 mg of black pepper powder and 60 mL of 95% ethanol were mixed completely. The suspension was stored overnight and then filtered using vacuum filtration. Filtrate was divided into three portions of 20 mL. Twenty five micro liter of the first portion was injected to HPLC immediately. The second portion was freeze dried and the third portion was oven dried. Remaining yellow residue of the second and third portions were re-dissolved in 20 mL of ethanol %95 and 25 μ l of this solution was injected to HPLC and its chromatograms were recorded and processed.

4. Results

Chromatograms of freshly prepared and freeze dried extract of black pepper are presented in *Figure 2*. *Figure 3* indicates oven dried sample chromatogram. By comparing these three chromatograms it can be concluded that freeze drying decreases the amount of piperine and its three stereoisomers. Two impurity peaks at retention times 5.4 and 12 min were completely removed from the

extract. These two peaks are not desired and usually more purification is required to remove them from ethanolic extract. Table 1 indicates the decrease in each component of the extract after applying the drying methods. 43% reduction in piperine content of the extract ($R_t = 6.4$) was observed in freeze dried samples while oven drying increased the peak intensity and purity of the piperine as can be concluded by comparing the Figure 3 and Figure 2.

Figure 4 is the standard piperine UV/Vis spectra extracted from its corresponding chromatogram at 6.4 min

collected in the previously described chromatographic conditions. UV/Vis spectra of piperine and three stereoisomers at corresponding retention times of the extract before and after lyophilization were compared with those of standard. These spectrums are presented in Figures 5 and 6. As it is obvious from the figures piperine in each case shows a maximum at 341.2 nm corresponding to maximum wavelength of piperine. Other stereoisomers appeared at 6.8, 7.2 and 7.7 minutes as compared with the literature results of HPLC analysis of the mixtures (19).

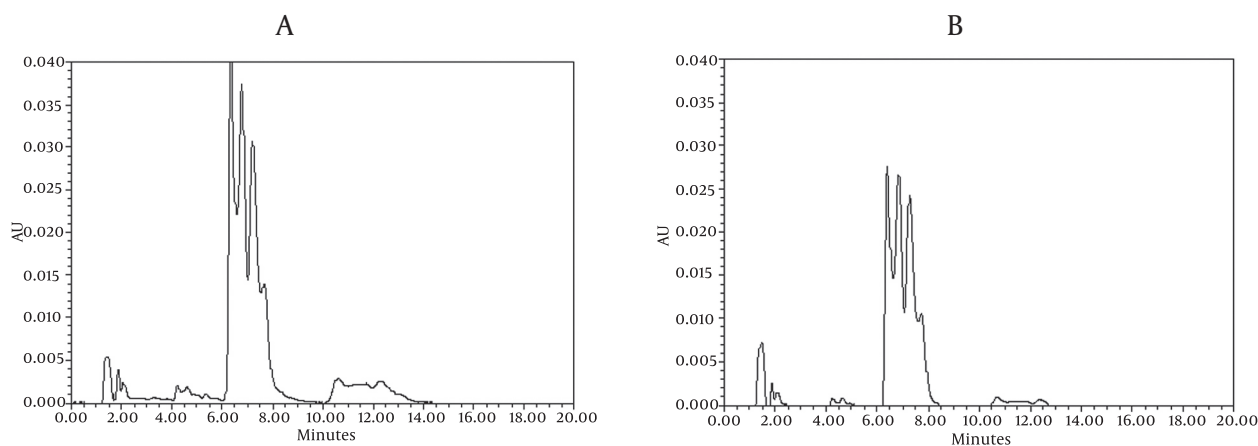


Figure 2. HPLC Analysis of Black Pepper Extract A) Before B) After Lyophilization (Chromatographic Conditions)

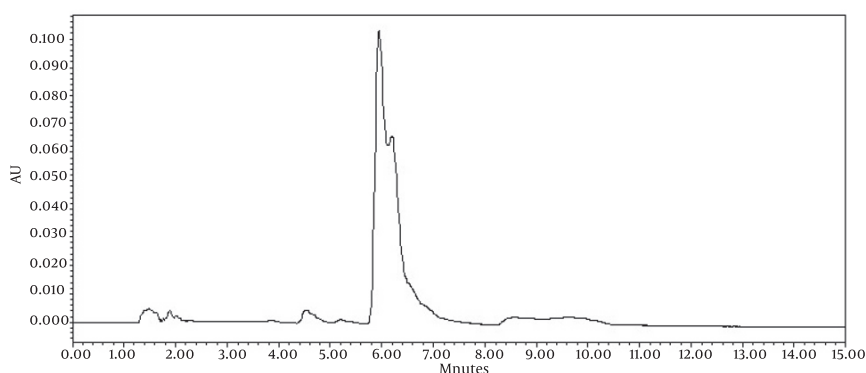


Figure 3. Chromatogram of Oven Dried Samples (Chromatographic Conditions)

Table 1. Chromatograms Retention Times and the Percent Decrease in Each Compound After Drying

R_t	Reduction, %	
	Oven Dried	Freeze Dried
5.4	28.31	100
6.4	0.0	33.0
6.8	0.0	25.5
7.2	100	18
7.7	100	17.8
10.6	0.5	47.5
12.3	22.94	100

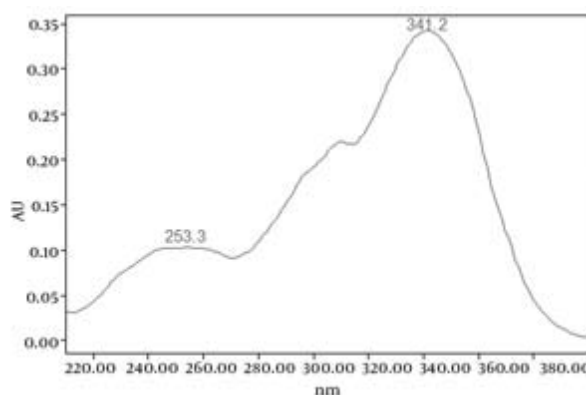


Figure 4. UV Vis Spectra of Piperine Standard Extracted From HPLC-DAD Chromatogram at R_t 6.4 min.

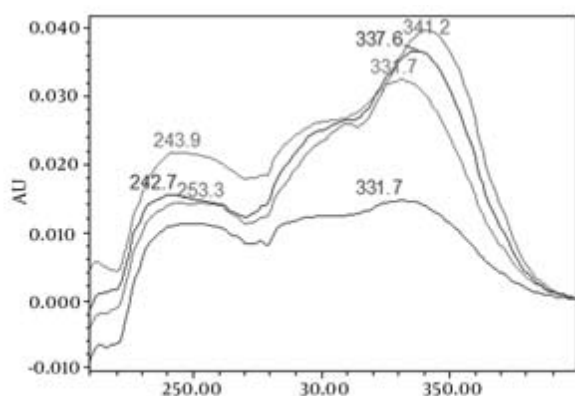


Figure 5. UV/Vis Spectra of Piperine and Other its Three Isomers Extracted From HPLC-DAD Chromatogram of Non Freeze Dried Samples at R_t 6 to 8 min.

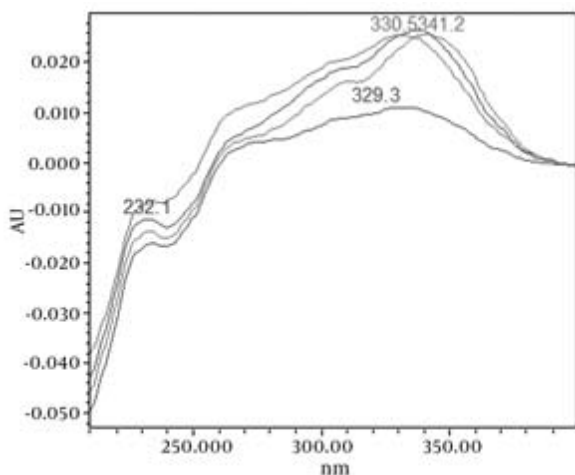


Figure 6. UV/Vis Spectra of Piperine and Other its Three Isomers Extracted From HPLC-DAD Chromatogram of Freeze Dried Samples at R_t 6 to 8 min.

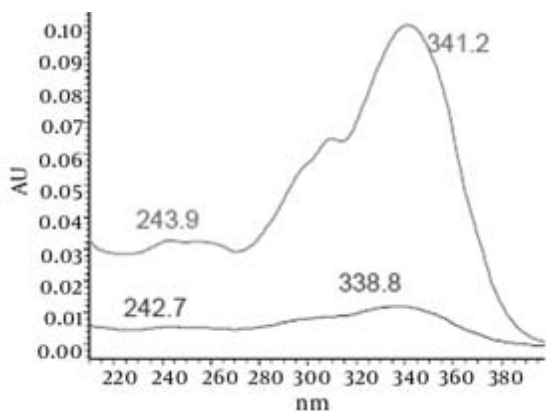


Figure 7. UV/Vis Spectra of Oven Dried Samples at $R_t = 6.4$ and 6.8

5. Discussion

By comparing these two UV/Vis spectra, it can be concluded that no decomposition occurred for piperine and their three stereoisomers but 17-33% reduction in concentration occurred as indicated in Table 1. UV/Vis spectra

of the oven dried spectra at piperine and its stereoisomer's retention time is presented in Figure 7. As it can be observed by comparing the chromatogram and the extracted UV/Vis spectra, two of stereoisomers are completely eliminated from the oven dried samples. It seems that oven drying causes conversion of isomers to piperine since about 30-50% increase in the piperine intensity is observed. As the results indicate the lyophilization eliminates some impurities in the ethanolic extract but loss of piperine contents is also observed to some extent. Instead, oven drying increases the piperine content of the extract and eliminates two of the stereoisomers. In order to find the possible mechanism more detailed study is required. It can also be concluded that impurities are higher in oven dried samples.

Acknowledgments

This study was financially supported by research council of Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences as a part of Pharm D thesis.

Financial Disclosure

None declared.

Funding/Support

Financial support of Jundishapur University Medical Sciences research council, nanotechnology research center is acknowledged.

References

- Kolhe SR, Borole P, Patel U. Extraction and Evaluation of Piperine From Piper Nigrum Linn. *Inter J Appl Biol Pharma Tech.* 2011;2:144-9.
- Srinivasan K. Black pepper and its pungent principle-piperine: a review of diverse physiological effects. *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr.* 2007;47(8):735-48.
- Madhavi B, Nath A, Banji D, Madhu M, Ramalingam R, Swetha D. Extraction, identification, formulation and evaluation of piperine in alginate beads. *Inte J Pharm Pharma Sci.* 2009;1:156-61.
- Hamrapurkar P, Jadhav K, Zine S. Quantitative Estimation of Piperine in Piper nigrum and Piper longum Using High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography. *J App Pharm Sci.* 2011;1(03):117-20.
- Yamaguchi T, Kamezawa K, Iwaya K, Sato Y, Miyaji T, Bounoshita M, et al. Analysis of Piperine in Peppers Using On-Line SFE-UHPLC With Photodiode Array Detection. *American Lab.* 2011;43(2):29.
- Abascal K, Ganora L, Yarnell E. The effect of freeze-drying and its implications for botanical medicine: a review. *Phytother Res.* 2005;19(8):655-60.
- Huopalahti R, Kesälähti E, Linko R. Effect of hot air and freeze drying on the volatile compounds of dill (*Anethum graveolens* L.) herb. *J Agri Sci Finland.* 1985;57.
- Yousif A, Durance T, Scaman C, Girard B. Headspace Volatiles and Physical Characteristics of Vacuum microwave, Air, and Freeze-dried Oregano (*Lippia berlandieri* Schauer). *J Food Sci.* 2000;65(6):926-30.
- Díaz-Maroto M, Pérez-Coello M, Cabezudo M. Effect of different drying methods on the volatile components of parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* L.). *Europ Food Res Tech.* 2002;215(3):227-30.
- Díaz-Maroto MC, González Viñas MA, Cabezudo MD. Evaluation of the effect of drying on aroma of parsley by free choice profiling. *Europ Food Res Tech.* 2003;216(3):227-32.
- Díaz-Maroto MC, Perez-Coello MS, Gonzalez Vinas MA, Cabezudo MD. Influence of drying on the flavor quality of spearmint (*Mentha*

- spicata L.). *J Agric Food Chem.* 2003;**51**(5):1265-9.
12. Asami DK, Hong YJ, Barrett DM, Mitchell AE. Comparison of the total phenolic and ascorbic acid content of freeze-dried and air-dried marionberry, strawberry, and corn grown using conventional, organic, and sustainable agricultural practices. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2003;**51**(5):1237-41.
 13. Cai Y, Corke H. Effect of Postharvest Treatments on Amaranthus Betacyanin Degradation Evaluated by Visible/Near-Infrared Spectroscopy. *J Food Sci.* 2001;**66**(8):1112-8.
 14. Simonne AH, Smith M, Weaver DB, Vail T, Barnes S, Wei CI. Retention and changes of soy isoflavones and carotenoids in immature soybean seeds (Edamame) during processing. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2000;**48**(12):6061-9.
 15. van Golde PH, van der Westelaken M, Bouma BN, van de Wiel A. Characteristics of piraltin, a polyphenol concentrate, produced by freeze-drying of red wine. *Life Sci.* 2004;**74**(9):1159-66.
 16. Tai CY, Chen BH. Analysis and stability of carotenoids in the flowers of daylily (*Hemerocallis disticha*) as affected by various treatments. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2000;**48**(12):5962-8.
 17. Kim HO, Durance TD, Scaman CH, Kitts DD. Retention of caffeic acid derivatives in dried *Echinacea purpurea*. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2000;**48**(9):4182-6.
 18. Kim HO, Durance TD, Scaman CH, Kitts DD. Retention of alkaloids in dried *Echinacea purpurea*. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2000;**48**(9):4187-92.
 19. Ternes W, Krause EL. Characterization and determination of piperine and piperine isomers in eggs. *Anal Bioanal Chem.* 2002;**374**(1):155-60.