Short Communication

Phytochemical and Antioxidant study of Malva sylvestris from the west of Algeria

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Our work aims at studying medicinal and aromatic plants very well by the local population. It is called Malva sylvestris. The phytochemical tests, which had been done while studying these plants permitted to us to detect different families of the chemical compounds existing in both of these plant’s leaves, and the evaluation in vitro antioxidant activity of phenolic extracts by using the 2,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radical.

Keywords: Malva sylvestris, antioxidant, phenolic extract, phytochemical tests.

INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on the phytochemical study of Malva sylvestris, which is biennial, but it can possibly be perennial by underground buds. (Belouad A., 1998.).

Malva sylvestris is a polymorphic plant, and over time the tender leaves are eaten by insects and snails, which gives the whole plant a neglected aspect (Fletcher, 2007).

The flowering of the Malva sylvestris occurs between May - June and September (Grover et al; 2002). The large mauve is a hairy plant. It may have a simple pubescence or simple hairs or hairs almost all starred or a mixed pubescence, with simple and starry hairs.

It measures from 30 cm to 1m 50 in length. It is a plant with a raised upright, sometimes briefly lying at base and then straightened; it can also remain lying, radiating from the central foot. (Mahmoudi Y., 1987).

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant Material

Malva sylvestris, Malvaceae family, was obtained from his natural habitats; this plant studied was collected in March 2017 in the region of Mascara (Algeria). Botanical identification of this species was carried out according to Africain flowering plants database and by local experts.

Polyphenols extraction

The plant materials was dried at ambient temperature and stored in a dry place prior to use.

The plant was washed well with water, dried at room temperature in the dark, and then ground in an electric grinder to give a coarse powder. In this study, samples were extracted by decoction (10%), maceration with methanol (8%) and by extraction with solvents of increasing polarity (Dichloromethan and methanol/soxhlet) methods.
Phytochemical screening by colorimeter method

All plant extract were tested for the presence of different families of compounds according to Method previously described:

**Alkaloids**

Evaporate 20 ml of ethanol solution to dryness. Add 5 ml of 2N HCl to the residue and heat in a water bath. Strain the mixture and divide the filtrate into two equal parts. Treat the first with a few drops of Mayer’s reagent and the second with Wagner’s reagent. Observation: turbidity or precipitation.

**Flavonoids**

Treat 5 ml of alcoholic extract with a few drops of concentrated HCl and 0.5 g of magnesium turnings.

**Tannins**

1 ml of alcoholic solution, add 2 ml of water and 2-3 drops of diluted solution of FeCl3. A positive test is revealed by the appearance of a blue color - black, green or blue - green and a precipitate. According to the tannins are catechism, gallic or ellagic.

**Anthocyanosides**

Treat 8 ml of the ethereal solution by extractive reagent Bornträger. A positive test is revealed by the appearance of a color ranging from bright orange - red to purple - purple.

**Anthocyanosides**

Metering the acidic aqueous solution with NaOH. If there is a color change depending on the pH, the presence of anthocyanins was confirmed. The water turns red. If pH, pH 6, the water turns - 4 blue.

**Coumarins**

Evaporate 5 ml of the ethereal extract solution. Dissolve the residue in 1 to 2 ml of warm water. Divide the volume into two parts. Take half as a control and add volume to another volume of 0.5 ml of NH4OH (10%). Putting two spots on filter paper and examined under UV light fluorescence intensity indicates the presence of coumarins. (Wang et al., 2006).

**Sterols and steroids**

Evaporate the alcoholic extract equivalent to 10 ml and then dissolving the resulting residue in 0.5 ml of acetic anhydride and 0.5 ml of chloroform. Treat the filtrate with Liebermann’s reagent Burchardt. If a solution is blue - green appears, it indicates the presence of glycosides.

**Antioxidant activity assays**

**DPPH scavenging assay**

The hydrogen atom donation ability of chemical compounds in leaves and stems was measured on the basis to scavenge the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazil free radical. Fifty microliter of various concentrations of the extracts in methanol were added to 1950 µl of a 0.025 g/l methanol solution DPPH. After a 30-min incubation period at room temperature, the absorbance was read against a blank at 515 nm. DPPH free radical scavenging activity in percentage (%) was calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{DPPH scavenging activity (\%)} = \left( \frac{A_{\text{blank}} - A_{\text{sample}}}{A_{\text{blank}}} \right) \times 100
\]

Where: A blank is the absorbance of the control reaction (containing all reagents except the test compound), A sample is the absorbance of the test compound.

Extract concentration providing 50% inhibition (EC50) was calculated from the graph plotted of inhibition percentage against extract concentrations. The ascorbic acid methanol solution was used as positive control. (Maataoui et al., 2006)

**Figure: Structure chimique de DPPH**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results obtained are shown in table

The experimental results listed in Tables 1, show that tannins, flavonoids are present in the leaves of Malvasylvestrisin varying quantities and the total absence of coumarins, sterols steroids, alkaloids and anthracenosides in leaves of our plant studied.

M. sylvestris leaves revealed very strong antioxidant properties including radical-scavenging activity (EC50 = 0.43 mg/mL), and lipid peroxidation inhibition in liposomess
Table 1: Tests carried out on different phytochemical extract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The leaves of Malva sylvestris</th>
<th>Methanol</th>
<th>Results finals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>Presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1kaloids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannins</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracénosides</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coumarins</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterols and steroids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(0.04 mg/mL) and brain cells homogenates (0.09 mg/mL). This part of the plant is also the richest in nutraceuticals such as powerful antioxidants (flavonoids, carotenoids, and tocopherols), unsaturated fatty acids (e.g. α-linolenic acid), and minerals measured in ash content. (Seyed Mehdi et al; 2010)

CONCLUSION

Malva sylvestris is an edible plant that is consumed as a herbal supplement for its antiulcer and colon cleansing properties in traditional Persian medicine, thus appear to be rich plant secondary metabolites. These beneficial effects provide evidences that this plant can be suggested for patients with this disease to improve their health condition or to reduce adverse effects of their medication.

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REFERENCES