Protective Effect of Liriodendrin Isolated from *Kalopanax pictus* against Gastric Injury

Yoon Ah Sohn¹, Seon Hwang¹, Sun Yi Lee¹, In Young Hwang¹, Sun Whoe Kim¹, So Yeon Kim¹, Aree Moon¹, Yong Soo Lee¹, Young Ho Kim², Keum Jee Kang³ and Choon Sik Jeong¹*

¹College of Pharmacy, Duk sung Women’s University, Seoul 132-714,  
²College of Pharmacy, Choongnam University, Daejeon 305-764,  
³Department of food and nutrition, Duk sung Women’s University, Seoul 132-714, Republic of Korea

Abstract

In this study, we investigated the inhibitory activities on gastritis and gastric ulcer using liriodendrin which is a constituent isolated from *Kalopanax pictus*. To elucidate its abilities to prevent gastric injury, we measured the quantity of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) as the protective factor, and we assessed inhibition of activities related to excessive gastric acid by notorious for aggressive factor and inhibition of *Helicobacter pylori* colonization known as a cause of chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, and gastric cancer. Liriodendrin exhibited higher PGE₂ level than rebamipide used as a positive control group at the dose of 500 μM. It was also exhibited acid-neutralizing capacity (10.3%) and H⁺/K⁺-ATPase inhibition of 42.6% (500 μM). In pylorus-ligated rats, liriodendrin showed lower volume of gastric juice (4.38 ± 2.14 ml), slightly higher pH (1.53 ± 0.41), and smaller total acid output (0.47 ± 0.3 mEq/4 hrs) than the control group. Furthermore liriodendrin inhibited colonization of *H. pylori* effectively. In vivo test, liriodendrin significantly inhibited both of HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis (46.9 %) and indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer (46.1%). From these results, we suggest that liriodendrin could be utilized for the treatment and/or protection of gastritis and gastric ulcer.

Key Words: Liriodendrin, Prostaglandin E₂, H⁺/K⁺-ATPase, Gastritis, Gastric ulcer

INTRODUCTION

Gastritis means the gastric mucous membrane inflammation having symptoms of heartburn, nausea, vomit, indigestion, displeasure of the upper part of the belly after meals and etc. (Bebb et al., 2003) and is caused by the imbalance between defensive and offensive factors which keep the gastric intramucosal wall (Shay et al., 1945). The National Health Insurance Corporation reported in 2010 that approximately 5.4 million patients visit hospitals due to gastritis and duodenitis (Korean Standard Classification of Diseases: k29) which was ranked 6th in the statistics of disease (Health insurance statistics bulletin, 2010). There are four defense mechanisms for gastric lesions; prostaglandin (PG) analogue (Rovert et al., 1979; Hollander et al., 1984), sucralfate (Tarmawski et al., 1985), sulfhydryl compound and bismuth compound. PGE₂ biosynthesis is the representative defensive factor and is known as the important one to maintain the resistance of the mucous membrane. It increases the mucus and bicarbon-
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Liriodendrin

Liriodendrin is offered by Dr. Kim Young Ho, College of Pharmacy, Choongnam University, Daejeon, Korea (2009).

Reagents and laboratory equipments

Ampicillin, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), trypan blue, cimetidine, and hydrotalcte were purchased from Sigma (Sigma-Aldrich Inc., MO, USA). Cell culture medium and reagents, such as RPMI 1640, fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin/streptomycin, and trypsin-EDTA were purchased from GIBCO (Invitrogen Inc., NY, USA). AnaeroPack Campyo, PGE2 assay kit was obtained from Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc. and R&D Systems, Inc. respectively. HCl, EtOH, and other solvents were purchased from Duksan pure Chemical Co. Ltd. (Kyunggi-do, Korea). All other reagents were the pharmaceutical or analytical grade. UV-spectrophotometric plate reader (ASYS UVM340), centrifuge 5810R (eppendorf), pH meter (IQ scientific instruments inc), CO2 incubator (Forma scientific), inverted microscope (Olympus), liquid nitrogen dewars (CHART MVE) were used as laboratory equipments.

Animals

Male Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing 170-190 g, were purchased from Samtako, Kyunggi-do, Korea, and were acclimated to standard laboratory conditions (22 ± 2°C, 55 ± 5% humidity and 12 h light/dark cycle) for 14 days in the animal facility in Dusung Women’s University. The animals were allowed free access to food (standard pellet diet) and water ad libitum. All of this study was carried out in compliance with the Testing Guidelines for Safety Evaluation of Drugs (Notification No. 1999-61) issued by the Korea Food and Drug Administration, the Good Laboratory Practice Regulations for Non-clinical Laboratory Studies (Notification No. 2000-63) issued by the Korea Food and Drug Administration, and the Principles of Good Laboratory Practice issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Gastric cancer cell lines and H. pylori strain

AGS gastric cancer cells were obtained from Korean Cell Line Bank (KCLB, Seoul, Korea). These cells were cultured with RPMI-1640 containing 10% FBS, penicillin (100 units/mL), and streptomycin (100 lg/mL) in a 5% CO2 humidified incubator at 37°C. For subculture, AGS cells were rinsed twice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) to remove all traces of serum (which can inhibit trypsin) and were subdivided using 0.05% trypsin with 0.53 mM EDTA. H. pylori strain (ATCC 43504) was obtained from American Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC, Rockville, MD, USA).

Measurement of prostaglandin \( E_2 \)

The production of PGE2, a protective factor against the gastric lesion, was measured using commercially available assay (PGE2: R&D Systems, KGE004, Wiesbaden, Germany). As a blank we measured cell culture medium from wells without cells that had been treated the same way as the samples according to the procedure described by the manufacturer. Briefly, AGS cells were cultured in 96-well culture plates (1×104/well). The supernatant (100 l) of cell culture that treated with samples were added to the plate, and mixed with 50 l of a primary mouse monoclonal PGE2-antibody and PGE2-conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP), and were incubated for 2 hrs on the shaker at room temperature. And then the supernatant was discarded and washed 4 times. The mixture with hydrogen peroxide and chromagen (tetramethylbenzidine), a substrate, was added to all wells for the termination of the
reaction, and absorbance was read at 450 nm within 30 min.

**MTT assay**

Cytotoxicity to AGS cells (gastric cancer cell lines) was examined using the modified MTT assay. Cells were seeded at a density of 1×10^5 cells/well in 96-well culture plates (Corning Inc., USA), and were cultured for 24 hrs at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ humidified incubator. The samples were added to the plates in the manner of serial dilution and incubated for 24 hrs. MTT agent was added at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml and the plates were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. After discarding all media from the plates, 0.1 ml of DMSO was added to all wells. The plates were held for 5 min at room temperature with shaking in order to completely dissolve formazan. The absorbance of the MTT formazan was determined at 540 nm using a UV-spectrophotometric plate reader (Choi et al., 2004).

**Acid-neutralizing capacity**

The sample (0.5 mg) was added to 50 μl of 0.1 N HCl and incubated for 1 hr at 37°C with shaking. The acid-neutralizing capacity was determined by titration with 0.1 N NaOH using methyl orange as the indicator. Hydrotalcite was used as the positive control.

**H⁺/K⁺-ATPase activities**

H⁺/K⁺-ATPase activity was measured as previously described by Saccomani (1981). In other words, the frozen mouse gastric membrane protein determined by the Bradford method and were tested with 300 μg protein, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) and sample was added to the assay medium at 37°C for 30 min makes incubation. 2 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM ATP, 2 mM KCl, and 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) containing the substrate mixture was then added 0.5 mL each incubated at 37°C for 30 min. Here of 22% trichloroacetic acid 0.2 mL reaction termination at 4°C for 15 min and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm and take the supernatant generated by ATP hydrolysis are subjected to the determination of inorganic phosphate. Determination of inorganic phosphate obtained through over the course of the molybdic acid solution 0.4 mL in the supernatant was added, absorbance was measured at 400 nm.

**Gastric secretion**

After 24 hrs fasting with free access to water prior to the experiment, the rats were administered with the samples intraduodenally (Shay et al., 1945). Four hours after pyloric ligation, the animals were sacrificed, and the stomach contents were collected and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 10 min. The total volume of gastric juice and pH were measured, and the acid output (mEq/4hrs) was determined by titration with 0.1 N NaOH using phenol red as an indicator.

**Anti-H. pylori activity**

The inhibitory effects on the growth of H. pylori were investigated. 600 μl of samples were mixed in a petri dish with 5.4 ml brucella agar medium containing 7% horse serum. H. pylori (5×10⁵ CFU) was seeded in this medium and placed for 3 days in an incubator at 37°C (AnaeroPak Campylo : 85% N₂, 10% CO₂, and 5% O₂). H. pylori viability was determined by colony counts after 3 days incubation. Ampicillin was used as a positive control (Bae et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2003).

**Evaluation of gastric emptying**

Using the method reported by Scarpignato et al. (1980), the mice were fasted for 24 hrs with free access to water prior to the experiment. Gastric emptying was performed by administering a 0.05% (w/v) phenol red solution (0.5 ml/mouse), 30 min after treatment with samples. 20 min later, the mice were sacrificed, and the stomach was immediately removed and cut into several pieces in 5 ml of 0.01 N NaOH, followed by addition of 0.2 ml 20% trichloroacetic acid in 1 ml of homogenate. The mixture was centrifuged for 10 min at 10,000 rpm, and the supernatant (0.05 ml) added to 0.5 N NaOH (0.2 ml). The absorbance of this mixed solution was measured with a spectrometer at a wavelength of 560 nm. The gastric emptying rate (%) was calculated=100-(A/B)×100, where A is the amount of phenol red remaining in the stomach 20 min after administration of the phenol red solution, and B is the amount of phenol red in the stomach immediately after administration of the phenol red solution.

**HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis in rats**

After 24 hrs fasting with free access to water prior to the experiment, the samples were administered orally to the rats. Thirty minutes later, 1 ml of a HCl/EtOH solution (150 mM HCl in 80% EtOH) was administered orally. After 1 hr, each animal was sacrificed by ether inhalation and its stomach was excised, inflated by injecting 2 ml of normal saline and then fixed for 30 min in a 2% formalin solution. The stomach was incised along the greater curvature and the glandular portion was examined for hemorrhage. The length (mm) of each lesion was measured under a dissecting microscope (10X), and the total value is expressed as the lesion index (Mizui and Dodeuchi, 1983). The inhibition rate (%) was calculated=[lesion length (control)-lesion length (drug)]/[lesion length (control)]×100.

**Indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer in rats**

Using the method reported by Kasuya et al. (1979), the rats were fasted for 24 hrs with free access to water prior to the experiment. The sample was dosed orally and 30 min later, indomethacin (35 mg/kg in 50 mM sodium bicarbonate solution) was injected subcutaneously. The animals were sacrificed 7 hrs after the indomethacin injection. The excised stomach was placed in a 2% formalin solution for 30 min. The stomach was incised along the greater curvature and the glandular portion was examined for hemorrhage. Each lesion was measured and the total value is expressed as the lesion index. Cimetidine was used as the positive control drug. The area (mm²) of mucosal erosive lesions was measured under a dissecting microscope (10X) and cimetidine was used as the positive control drug. The inhibition rate (%) was calculated=([lesion area (control)-lesion area (drug)]/[lesion area (control)])×100.

**Statistical analysis**

All experiments were carried out more than three times. The data was analyzed using a Student’s t-test. p-values 0.05 were considered significant. When gastric lesions were induced by the various methods, the inhibitory effects of 4GBA on gastritis and gastric ulcers were determined as the inhibition ratio (%) as follows:
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Prostaglandin E2, measurement**

PGE2 function gastric hyperacidity inhibition and preservation of cellular integrity of gastric mucous membrane, protect gastric mucous membrane cell from damage of ischemic gastric cell by increase of microvascular blood flow. The results are as follows; liriodendrin increased to 217.8 pg/ml and 297.9 pg/ml of PGE2, at doses of 250 μM, 500 μM, respectively, which increased to about 22.7%, 68.0% compared control group (177.3 pg/ml). Rebamipide, gastric mucosal membrane protect drug, increases PGE2 via cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibition activity. Rebamipide at dose of 500 μM increased 248.4 pg/m PGE2. Given that result, we found that liriodendrin had excellent PGE2 increase effect (Fig. 2).

**MTT assay**

MTT assay is widely used for determining the cytotoxicity. This is the way to evaluate the activity of intracellular organelles which can get cytotoxicity quantitatively using a colorimetric method. This is the method of measuring absorbance of formazan which is produced when the succinate dehydrogenase in mitochondria reduction of MTT agent. Cells being treated liriodendrin incubated during 24 hrs. Liriodendrin revealed approximately 92.3%, 89.4%, 88.7% and 83.2% at doses of 25, 50, 100, and 200 μM, respectively (Fig. 3). From these results, liriodendrin wasn’t show significant cytotoxicity.

**Acid-neutralizing capacity**

There is no evidence that chronic gastritis or non-ulcerative indigestive patients have over-secretion of gastric acid compared to normal subjects, but antacids is effective gastritis and gastric ulcer treatment through control of gastric acidity. Antacids neutralize gastric acid and relieve the pain promptly. Making artificial gastric juice having the same condition with gastritis, we got some acid-neutralizing capacity in liriodendrin which is reacts with gastric acid. Liriodendrin showed 10.3% of acid-neutralizing capacity which had less capacity than hydrotalcite 95.62% as the positive control, but we assume it could be effective in a overdose or long-term use (Table 1).

**H+/K+-ATPase activity**

H+/K+-ATPase pump is gastric acid secretion enzyme in parietal cell, also known as proton pump. Proton pump inhibitors, omeprazole was introduced in the market first in 1988, used widely for over 20 years which is proved effective in treatment of mucous membrane and improvement of symptoms in peptic ulcer and reflux esophagitis (Raghunath et al., 2005). PPI per orally is absorbed in intestine and reach in parietal cell of fundic glands membrane by blood flow, which combine cystein residue of H+/K+-ATPase which is activated by gastric acid in the secretory tube, therefore inhibit acid secretion effectively by inhibition of this enzyme. By measurement of H+/K+-ATPase activity, pantoprazole (control) showed. 61.3% (500 μM), 45.1% (250 μM) inhibition effect, in case of liriodendrin 42.6% (500 μM), 19.3% (250 μM). We found liriodendrin has gastric acid secretion inhibit effect by the H+/K+-ATPase activity (Fig. 4).

**Gastric secretion in pylorus-ligated rats**

Ulcers may arise when there is an imbalance between the

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Table 1. Acid-neutralizing capacity of liriodendrin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>NaOH consumption volume (μl)</th>
<th>Inhibition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>103.0 ± 2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendrin</td>
<td>92.4 ± 2.1*</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrotalcite</td>
<td>56.2 ± 1.6**</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values are mean ± S.E.M. of 3 experiments. Significant difference *p<0.05; **p<0.01 compared to the control group.

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http://dx.doi.org/10.4062/biomolther.2014.103
aggressive and defensive factors that renders the mucosa susceptible to damage (Mcquaid and Isenberg, 1992). In the first stage of gastric ulcer, pylorus ligation induces strong stimulation of gastric secretion. To investigate the gastric lesions inhibition mechanism, gastric juice volume, pH and total acid output were measured. Compared to control group (8.45 ± 1.0), liriodendrin (100 mg/kg) decreased volume of gastric juice (4.38 ± 2.14 ml, inhibition of 48.16%), increased to pH 1.53 ± 0.41 compared to control group (1.13 ± 0.05). Total acid output of liriodendrin significantly decreased to 0.47 ± 0.30 mEq/4hrs (Table 2).

Colonization inhibiting effect at H. pylori

One of the aggressive factors is infection by H. pylori, which is also a cause of gastric cancer. Gastric cancer is a known cause of death from malignant disease. Gastric mucosa infected with H. pylori exhibit increases in reactive oxygen species (ROS), which induce DNA damage. Eradication of H. pylori prevents gastritis, as well as gastric cancer. As Antibiotic activities of liriodendrin (100 μM) against H. pylori was detected, the number of colony decreased (+) comparing control group (++) (Table 3). Result demonstrating its potential to decrease the risk of H. pylori pathogen-derived gastritis and inhibit the development of gastric cancer.

Gastric emptying

The typical symptoms of peptic ulcer are epigastrum distress, epigastrum pain, heart burn, heavy stomach and anorexia. Most of chronic gastritis patients have functional disease also therefore they are treated by combination of antacids and prokinetic drugs because they feel early satiety and postprandial inflation. Gastric emptying experiment has been done for indigestion mainly caused by poor gastrointestinal motility (Malagelada and Stanghellini, 1985). Mosapride as a positive control is prokinetic drug which affect 5HT4 receptor, so it boosts gastric emptying and esophageal movement, increases lower esophageal sphincter pressure, stimulates the whole intestine movement (Kato et al., 1995; Odaka et al., 2006). The result of test showed gastric emptying of control was 50.2%, mosapride 79.4%. Liriodendrin showed gastric emptying of 66.3%, it proved pro-kinetic effect of liriodendrin (Fig. 5).

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**Table 2.** Effect of liriodendrin on gastric secretion in pylorus-ligated rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Volume (ml)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Total acid output (mEq/4 hrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.5 ± 1.0</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>1.3 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendrin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.5 ± 2.1**</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.4*</td>
<td>0.5 ± 0.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimetidine</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.7***</td>
<td>2.5 ± 1.3*</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.1***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values are mean ± S.E.M. of 6 animals. Significant difference. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 compared to the control group.

**Table 3.** Colonization inhibiting effect by liriodendrin for H. pylori

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Dose (μM)</th>
<th>Colonization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendrin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*μg/ml.
+++: colonies (4-5x10^5 CFU); ++: colonies (2-4x10^5 CFU); +: colonies (0.2-1x10^5 CFU); -: none.

**Table 4.** Effects of liriodendrin on HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis in rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Lesion index (mm)</th>
<th>Inhibition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>110.2 ± 14.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendrin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>58.5 ± 15.6**</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimetidine</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>62.2 ± 10.3**</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrotalcite</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75.6 ± 22.2*</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values are mean ± S.E.M. of 6 animals. Significant difference. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 compared to the control group.

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Table 5. Effects of liriodendrin on indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer in rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Lesion index (mm²)</th>
<th>Inhibition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.7 ± 3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendrin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16.0 ± 2.6**</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimetidine</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>14.0 ± 5.7*</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values are mean ± S.E.M. of 6 animals. Significant difference. *p<0.05; **p<0.001 compared to the control group.

HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis

Oral administration of EtOH accelerates gastric mucosal necrosis and apoptosis by damage in gastric mucosal defense system. Thus, HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis in vivo model is considered as a reliable tool of the pathogenesis of gastritis. In this study, we investigated the effects of liriodendrin against HCl/EtOH-induced gastritis in rats. Cimetidine at a dose of 150 mg/kg as a positive control showed superior inhibition (35.7%) of gastric lesion than control group. Gastric lesion index of cimetidine and control were 62.2 ± 10.25 mm, 110.2 ± 14.65 mm, respectively. Liriodendrin significantly inhibited by 46.9% against gastric lesion index 58.5 ± 15.55 mm (Table 4, Fig. 6). Therefore liriodendrin showed anti-ulcer activity against HCl/EtOH-induced gastric lesions.

Indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer

Subcutaneous injection of indomethacin induces mucosal blood flow decrease characterized by oxidative damage and gastric lesion by decrease HCO₃⁻ by inhibiting PG secretion. According to study of Kunikata et al. (2001), subcutaneous injection of indomethacin significantly induced ulcerative lesions therefore we experimented that method. After administration of indomethacin, ulcerative lesions of the control group were observed at 29.7 ± 3.06 mm². Liriodendrin (100 mg/kg) treated group were observed ulcerative lesions of 16.0 ± 2.55 mm² and showed the inhibitory effect of 46.1%. Compared with the administration of cimetidine (14.04 ± 5.7 mm²), significant effect could be confirmed (Table 5, Fig. 7). Indomethacin, NSAIDs can induce gastric ulcer and severe gastric mucosal lesions. Liriodendrin exhibited indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer inhibitory activity therefore it showed liriodendrin has anti-gastric ulcer effects.

As a result, we investigated anti-gastritis and anti-ulcer, antacid, defense factor increasing effect by increase PGE₆ level and gastric acid inhibition activity by H⁺/K⁺-ATPase inhibition. Further study will be needed about development of liriodendrin as treatment/adjunctive of gastritis and gastric ulcer having better effective and less side effects.

REFERENCES


