

# Identification of natural bioactive compounds to promote the biodiversity of French Riviera

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# What is biodiversity?

Neologism proposed at UN Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro in 1992



 Biodiversity (also called biological diversity) is the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem, biome, or an entire planet

# Biodiversity, a great chance of development for the région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA)



- The Mediterranean Basin is one of the 34 biodiversity « **hot spots** ».
- The PACA region is situated at a phytogeographical corner between the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea.



- ✓ The PACA region contains 2/3 of the biodiversity of Metropolitan France.
- ✓ In particular, the Maritime Alps are the most important endemic center of the whole Alps.

#### Laboratoire des Molécules Bioactives et des Arômes



### ✓ Main research topics

- Analysis of natural extracts (historically great expertise in the field of Flavors and Fragrances)
- Discovery of new molecules from natural extracts (plants, flowers, fruits, roots,...)
- Focused properties:
  - organoleptic (odor, flavor)
  - bioactive (antioxidant, antimicrobial)

### ✓ Our work strategy is always divided into three steps

- 1. Extraction
- 2. Fractionation (purification)
- 3. Characterization (identification)









# 1. Extraction

- = enrichment
- Decoction in various solvents (water, alcohol...)
- Soxhlet
- Hydrodistillation

•...

#### **Infusion**



http://olharfeliz.typepad.com/cuisine/2007/08/index.html

#### **Distillation**



http://fabricationdesparfums.com/?p=51

### 1. Extraction

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•...

# 2. Fractionation = isolation

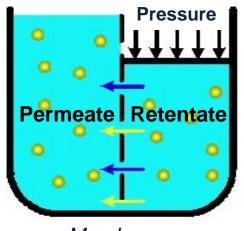
- Ultrafiltration
- Ion-exchange resins
- SPE
- High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

# 2. Fractionation = isolation

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#### **Ultrafiltration**

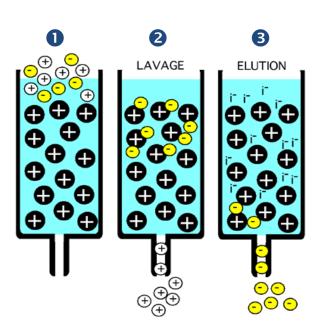
Separation based on size

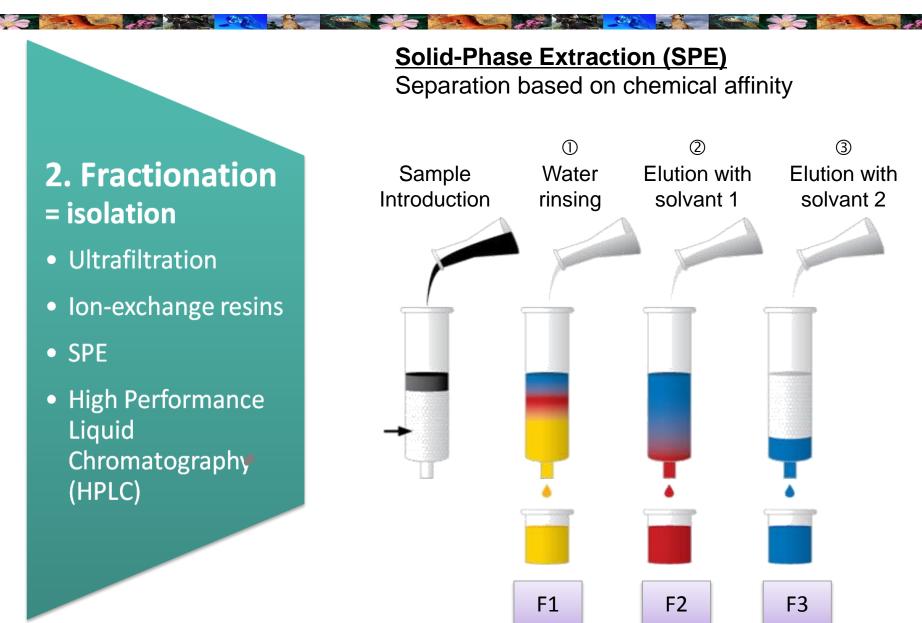


Membrane

### lon-exchange

Separation based on electrical charge





### 1. Extraction

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• ...

# 2. Fractionation = isolation

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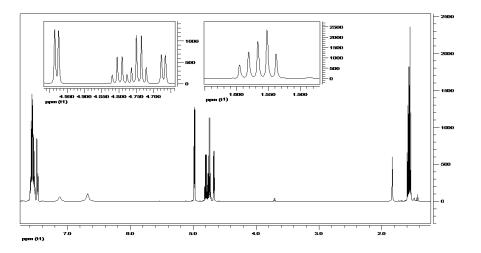
# 3. Identification

- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
- Infrared
- Mass spectroscopy

# 3. Identification

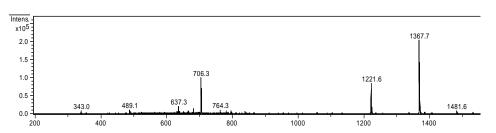
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
- Infrared
- Mass spectroscopy

#### **NMR:** Atom linking and environment



#### Mass spectrometry (MS):

Molecular mass of the compound and raw formula



# Presentation of 2 current projects aiming at promoting local biodiversity



- Identification of new bioactive compounds dedicated to oral care.
- Financial support from the Local Council of Maritimes Alpes



- -Collaborations:
- Laboratory of Oral Microbiology (LOM)
- Solidages





- Development of original and natural preservatives for cosmetics and nutraceutics
- Labelled by the PASS Cluster (APRF 2009)



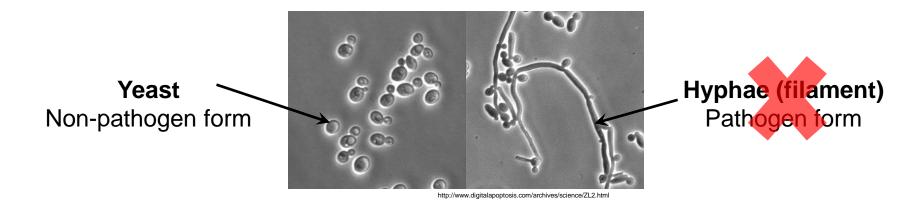
- Collaborations:
- Sofia Cosmétiques
- NATUREX





2. Solidago Project: Introduction

- ✓ Project launched in January 2010 (PhD thesis of Lise Laurençon)
- ✓ <u>Development of a mouthwash to prevent senior and medicated patients from candidosis</u>
  - → Objective: Inhibiting the pathogen form (hyphae) of Candida albicans while preserving its commensal form (yeast-like), as well as the other bacteria of the oral biofilm.



⇒ A local plant **Solidago virgaurea** (Asteraceae) was shown to present interesting results and was selected to be further investigated.

#### 2. Solidago Project: Solidago virgaurea subspecies



#### Solidago virgaurea virgaurea

- Height: up to 1m
- Ramified floral scape
- Europe (0 to 1500 m)



#### **Various publications**

+ Phytotherapy patents:

Antiviral (H1N1), coagulative, fongicide, natural latex (cosmetics) ...



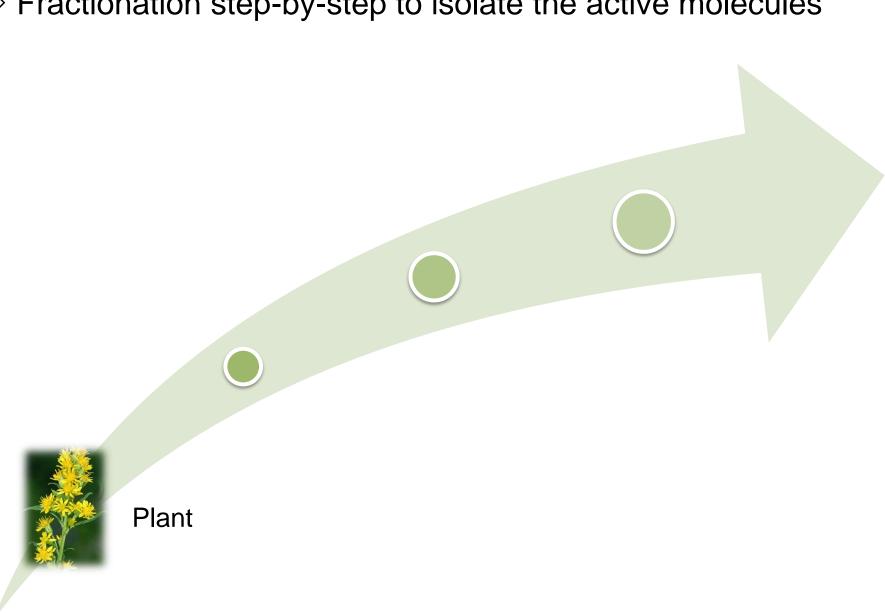
#### Solidago virgaurea alpestris

- Height: up to 40cm
- No ramification
- Alpine areas (1600 to 2700 m)



No phytochemical study But plant available in the Maritim Alps 2. Solidago Project: Experimental Protocol Performed

⇒ Fractionation step-by-step to isolate the active molecules



2. Solidago Project: Experimental Protocol Performed

⇒ Fractionation step-by-step to isolate the active molecules

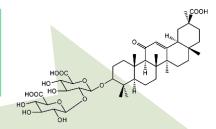
Characterization of the chemical composition of the fractions using HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)



**HPLC** prep



Active fraction



Pure active compounds

Decoction

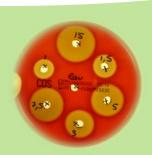


Fractionation

Raw aqueous extract



**Plant** 



Bioassays after 24h and 48h incubation:

- Hemolysis in agarose gel
- Counting of Candida colonies
- Study of the percentage of Candida filament formed

2. Solidago Project: Experimental Protocol Performed

Fractionation

⇒ Fractionation step-by-step to isolate the active molecules

Characterization of the chemical composition of the fractions using HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)



### **HPLC** prep







Pure active compounds

Identification in progress

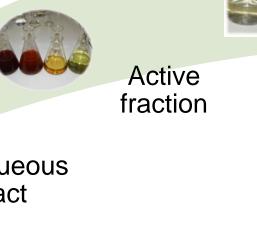
Optimization of the extraction process

Decoction

Raw aqueous extract



**Plant** 



- ✓ Project launched in January 2011

  (PhD Theses of Florence Merck and Audrey Kerdudo)
- ✓ Inventory of the medicinal and aromatic plants of the PACA region and screening for bioactive plants (preservative: antimicrobial, and/or antioxydant)
- ⇒ Objective: identify original natural bioactive compounds in order to propose new preservatives for cosmetics and nutraceutics.

# ⇒ Two activity tests:

- chemical: focused on antioxydant activity
- microbiological: antimicrobial activity



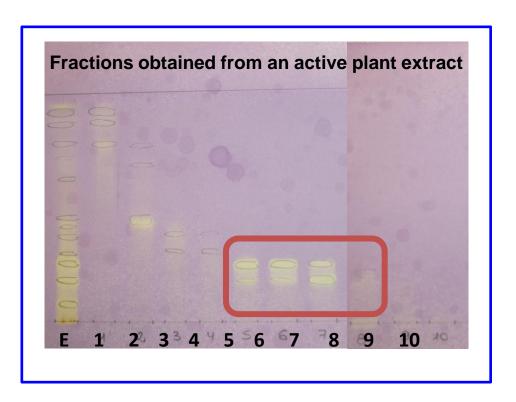
3. NATUBAVAL Project: Screening for antioxydant compounds

# Colorimetric test using **DPPH** (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl)

Free radical = anti-oxydant 
$$O_2N$$
  $O_2N$   $O_2N$ 

#### **Experimental strategy:**

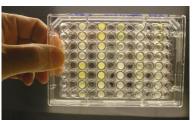
- 1. Screening for anti-oxydant extracts using DPPH test
- 2. Fractionation guided by DPPH test
- 3. Isolation of the active compounds



#### 3. NATUBAVAL Project: Screening for antimicrobial compounds

# ✓ 4 microorganisms selected from European Pharmacopy

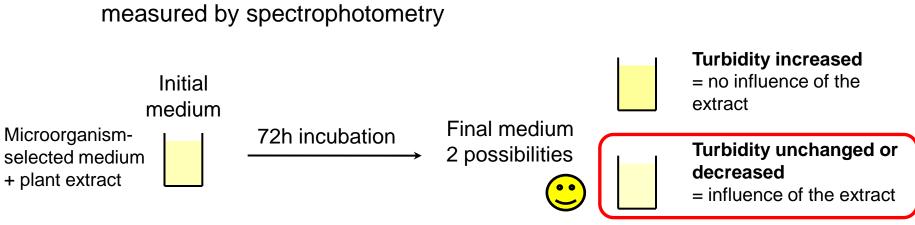
- Aspergillus niger (fungus)
- Candida albicans (yeast)
- Staphylococcus aureus (bacteria Gram +)
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa (bacteria Gram -)



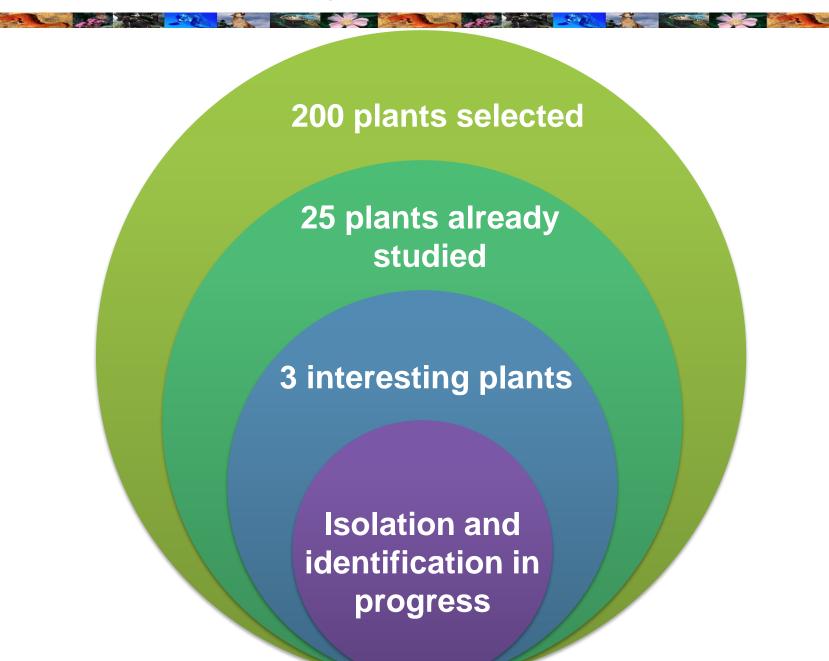
Picture from BioPreser

#### Dilution method:

- Homogenous dispersion of the plant extract in a microorganism-selected medium using 96-well plates.
- Turbidity taken as an indicator of bacterial density.
- Turbidity measured after 24h, 48h and 72h of incubation
- Grade of microbial inhibition related to the turbidity of the medium and measured by spectrophotometry



3. NATUBAVAL Project: work in progress

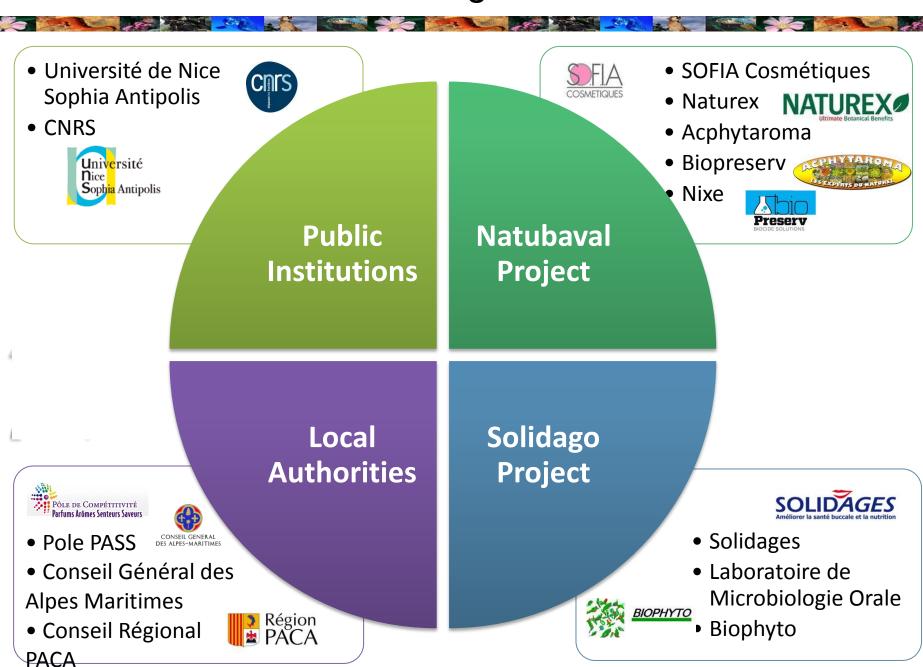




Nature is still a great source of inspiration for the development of new bioactive ingredients



# Aknowledgements





# THANK YOU!

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