PHARMACOLOGY | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Anti-inflammatory activities of extracts from *Oliva sp.*, *Patella rustica*, and *Littorina littorea* collected from Ghana’s coastal shorelines

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Anti-inflammatory activities of extracts from *Oliva* sp., *Patella rustica*, and *Littorina littorea* collected from Ghana’s coastal shorelines

Lawrence Sheringham Borquaye1,2*, Godfred Darko1, Michael Konney Laryea1, Victor Roberts1, Richmond Boateng2 and Edward Ntim Gasu1

Abstract: Inflammation is one of the means the human body uses to defend itself in the event of infection, trauma, or exposure to toxic substances and it is closely associated with a number of disease symptoms. Steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents have been the drugs of choice for managing inflammation. However, reports of unpleasant side effects have necessitated a search for new anti-inflammatory agents which have minimal side effects. Marine-derived natural products continue to make significant contributions in the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, and cosmeceutical industries and a number of extracts and compounds from marine origin have shown promise as anti-inflammatory agents. In Ghana, extracts that have been screened for their potential anti-inflammatory effects have almost exclusively come from plants. In this work, the anti-inflammatory activities of extracts from three different marine mollusks (*Oliva* sp., *Patella rustica*, and...
Littorina littorea) were evaluated. Extracts were obtained by cold maceration. The carrageenan-induced paw edema model in seven-day old chicks was used to evaluate anti-inflammatory potentials. Of the extracts tested, the ethyl acetate fraction of Oliva sp. was the most potent, with an ED\textsubscript{50} of 10.16 mg/kg. The ethanol extract of L. littorea proved to be least effective in reducing inflammation, with an ED\textsubscript{50} value of 119.80 mg/kg. When compared, extracts from Oliva sp. seemed to possess greater anti-inflammatory potentials than either P. rustica or L. littorea counterparts. The ethyl acetate fraction of Oliva sp. was a potent and promising anti-inflammatory agent and could be explored for anti-inflammatory lead compounds.

Subjects: Biochemistry; Nutrition; Pharmacology; Marine Biology; Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Natural Products

Keywords: inflammation; marine mollusks; bioactivity; carrageenan; chick edema

1. Background
It is widely known that inflammation is associated with most diseased conditions. Inflammation is usually characterized by redness, heat, pain, swellings, and disruption in normal physiological functions. The body uses inflammation as a protective response to infection, injury (or trauma), or chemical exposure. Inflammation is used as a mechanism by the body to inactivate invading organisms, remove irritants, and initiate tissue repair procedures (Mitchell & Cotran, 2003). Asthma, colitis, hepatitis, and arthritis, which are all inflammatory diseases, have been implicated as a leading cause of permanent disability and ultimately death in people worldwide (Emery, 2006). Usually, steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents are used to manage inflammation cases. Reported side effects associated with the use of these drugs have, however, been unpleasant. The side effects include gastric ulceration, bleeding, abnormal kidney function, hypertension, and immunosuppression (Chandra, Chatterjee, Dey, & Bhattacharya, 2012). The long term use of steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs is understood to lead to drug-induced toxic effects and/or secondary adverse effects (Beg, Hasan, Hussain, Swain, & Barkat, 2011; Drew & Myers, 1997). The search for new anti-inflammatory agents with improved efficacy and limited side effects has therefore become the focus of global scientific research, with natural products leading the way.

The ocean is the largest biosphere of the earth and houses a colossal number of diverse organisms. The marine environment is made up of intricate ecologies, with many benthic and sessile organisms employing potent, biologically active molecules as the mainstay of their basic defense mechanisms (Thakur, Thakur, & Müller, 2005). The defense systems of these organisms are highly complex and toxic and the bioactive compounds play significant roles in these systems. Chemicals released into the aquatic ecosystem undergo rapid dilution. This means that such chemicals must be of high potency to be effective for use in chemical defense systems. Additionally, such chemicals must be water soluble and should be reasonably specific for the task required (Jimeno, Faircloth, Fernández Sousa-Faro, Scheuer, & Rinehart, 2004; Newman & Cragg, 2004). All these are good characteristics of potential drug candidates.

Marine invertebrates have proven to be valuable sources of pharmacologically active compounds. Many crude extracts and compounds isolated from the marine organisms have been found to possess antitumor, antifouling, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, and anti-inflammatory effects (Blunt et al., 2014; Cragg & Newman, 2013; Faulkner, 2000; Fusetani, 2011; Martins, Vieira, Gaspar, & Santos, 2014). Most compounds isolated have been classified as polyketides, terpenes, steroidal or triterpene saponins, carbohydrates, aliphatic compounds, amino acids, alkaloids, peptides,
lipopeptides, and proteins. Of the many compounds isolated thus far, a number of them are either on the market as approved drugs or in various phases of clinical trials. In 2015, trabectedin (Pharmamar, trademark: Yondelis), an alkaloid that was isolated from a tunicate, was approved for use in the management of soft tissue sarcoma and ovarian cancer (Allavena et al., 2005; National Cancer Institute, 2015; U.S. Food & Drug Administration, 2015). Debromohymenialdisine, a secondary metabolite isolated from a marine sponge has been explored for use in the management of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (Mayer & Lehmann, 2001). Other compounds whose anti-inflammatory properties have been investigated include manoolide, pseudopterosins, topsentins, and scytonemin (Cragg & Newman, 2013; Martins et al., 2014; Mayer, Rodríguez, Berlinck, & Hamann, 2010). Secondary metabolites from marine sources therefore provide a promising avenue to prospect for new anti-inflammatory agents.

In this work, the anti-inflammatory activity of crude extracts from Oliva sp, Patella rustica, and Littorina littorea were investigated in vivo using the carrageenan-induced foot edema model of inflammation in chicks. Oliva sp., is a sand-borer and usually found in the beach sand, whereas P. rustica and L. littorea are usually found on rocks in the sea. P. rustica, Oliva sp., and L. littorea are gastropods belonging to the families Patellidae, Olividae, and Littorinidae, respectively. Our investigations indicate that the extracts of these marine mollusks possess significant anti-inflammatory activities. The active principles could therefore be isolated and explored as potential leads in drug discovery programs.

2. Methods

2.1. Sample collection
Samples of Oliva sp. were collected from Eikwe in the Western Region, while P. rustica and L. littorea specimens were collected from Labadi in the Greater Accra Region, all in Ghana. All samples were collected between November 2015 and February 2016. Samples were transported on ice to the laboratory. The body tissues were removed from the shell and washed with copious amount of distilled water, then stored at 0°C until use. Body tissues were used within 24 h of removal. A sample of each mollusk was sent to the Department of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana for authentication.

2.2. Solvent extraction
The body tissues were washed with distilled water and homogenized with a blender. To 100 g of blended body tissue was added 100 mL of appropriate solvent (methanol, 70% ethanol, or ethyl acetate) and kept for 24 h at room temperature with intermittent shaking. The mixture was centrifuged at 5000 rpm (SciSpin ONE, UK) for 15 min. The supernatant was transferred into a round-bottom flask and concentrated in vacuo (Cole Parmer SB-1200, Shanghai, China). Extracts were stored in vials at 4°C until use. Extracts obtained were labeled OSE (Oliva sp., 70% ethanol extract), OSM (Oliva sp., Methanol extract), OSEA (Oliva sp., ethyl acetate extract), PRE (P. rustica 70% ethanol extract), PREA (P. rustica ethyl acetate extract), LLE (L. littorea 70% ethanol extract), LLM (L. littorea methanol extract), and LLEA (L. littorea ethyl acetate extract).

2.3. Anti-inflammatory assay

2.3.1. Animals
One-day post-hatch cockerels (Gallus gallus, strain Shaver 5790) were acquired from Akate Farms (Kumasi, Ghana) and maintained in the Animal House of the Department of Pharmacology, KNUST in stainless steel cages (34 x 57 x 18 cm³) at a population density of 12–13 chicks per cage. The
temperature in the cages was maintained between 26 and 29°C, with a 12-h light–dark cycle. Food and water was available ad libitum via 1-quart gravity-fed feeders and water troughs. Cages were maintained daily during the first quarter of the light cycle. Seven-day old chicks were used for the assay. Group sample sizes of 4–5 were employed throughout the study. Handling of the chicks and experimental protocols were in accordance with the National Institute of Health guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals.

2.4. Carrageenan-induced foot edema in chicks
The anti-inflammatory activity of the extracts of Oliva sp., P. rustica, and L. littorea was evaluated using the carrageenan-induced foot edema model of inflammation in the seven-day old chicks with slight modifications (Roach & Sufka, 2003; Woode et al., 2007). Diclofenac (25 mg/kg) was used as the positive control. The various extracts were suspended in sterile distilled water. Two percent of tween-20 was added to enhance the suspension of the extracts. Carrageenan (10 μL of a 2% suspension in saline) was injected sub-plantar into the right footpads of the chicks to induce edema. Extracts were orally administered at different concentrations (50, 100, and 150 mg/kg) 1 h after edema induction. A digital Vernier Caliper was used to measure the foot volume before injection and at various time points after injection. The control animals received only tween-20 in sterile water, serving as the negative control. All drugs and extracts were orally administered in volumes not exceeding 100 mL/kg.

2.5. Data analysis
The raw scores for foot volume increase at each time interval for each chick was normalized as the percentage difference from the initial foot volume at time zero and then averaged for each treatment group. Increase in foot volume was computed using the equation below

\[
\% \text{ Increase of foot volume} = \frac{\text{Foot volume at time } t - \text{Foot volume at time zero}}{\text{Foot volume at time } t} \times 100
\]

Total foot volume for each treatment group was calculated in arbitrary unit as the area under the curve (AUC). Percentage inhibition of edema for each treatment group was then determined as follows:

\[
\% \text{ Inhibition of edema} = \frac{\text{AUC control} - \text{AUC treatment}}{\text{AUC control}} \times 100
\]

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Holm–Sidak’s post hoc test was used to analyze differences in AUCs. ED_{50} values (dose responsible for 50% of maximal effect) for each extract were determined using an iterative computer least square method with the following nonlinear regression (three-parameter logistics) equation.

\[
Y = \frac{a + (b - a)}{1 + 10^{\log ED_{50} - X}}
\]

where \(X\) is the logarithm of dose and \(Y\) is the response. \(Y\) starts at \(a\) (the bottom) and goes to \(b\) (the top) with a sigmoid shape. Graphpad Prism for windows version 7.01 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA) was used for all statistical analyses and ED_{50} determinations. \(p < 0.05\) was considered statistically significant.

3. Results
To evaluate the anti-inflammatory activities of the extracts, acute inflammation was induced in chicks using carrageenan. Subcutaneous administration of carrageenan resulted in a noticeable increase in paw size of the chicks. In control chicks, maximum inflammation was observed after 30 min and this persisted until the 2-h mark. This reduced very slowly to the third hour, an indication of the body’s own ability to combat inflammation (Figure 4(a), Control).
Oral administration of diclofenac (the positive control) or the extracts significantly reduced inflammation in the chicks and at a faster rate than the negative control group (Figures 1–4). In general, all extracts examined in this study significantly reduced inflammation in a dose-dependent manner. One-way ANOVA data treatment followed by Dunnett’s post hoc test indicated that effect of extracts on edema were significant ($p < 0.05$). OSEA (at all concentrations tested; 50, 100, 150 mg/kg) had a significant effect in reducing inflammation ($p < 0.05$), similar to the standard drug, diclofenac.

When the total edema over the experimental period for all extracts were expressed as AUCs (in arbitrary units) over the time course curves, a dose-dependent effect in decreasing total edema was also observed. The highest % inhibition of edema (83.90%) was recorded again by OSEA at a dose of 150 mg/kg (Figure 2), whereas the least % inhibition of 33.42% was recorded by LLE for its 50 mg/kg dose (Figure 1). The dose-dependent effect was also evident in the % inhibitions of all the extracts studied. As an example, PRE had % inhibitions of 46.69, 57.58, and 79.26 for 50, 100, and 150 mg/kg doses, respectively (Figure 3). In comparison, the % inhibition of diclofenac at 25 mg/kg was 65.48%.

Figure 1. Effect of LLE, LLEA, and LLM (50–150 mg kg$^{-1}$) on time course curve (a, a’, & a”) and the total edema response in carrageenan-induced foot edema in chicks (b, b’, & b”). Values are means ± SEM ($n$ = 4). $p > 0.05$ (ns), $p < 0.05$ (*), $p < 0.01$ (**), $p < 0.001$ (***) , $p < 0.0001$ (****) compared to vehicle-treated group. (One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett post hoc test). $p > 0.05$ (ns), $p < 0.05$ ($\phi$), $p < 0.01$ ($$\phi$$), $p < 0.001$ ($$$\phi$$\phi$), $p < 0.0001$ ($$$\phi$$\phi$$\phi$) compared to vehicle-treated group (one-way ANOVA followed by Holm–Sidak’s post hoc test). LLE (Litorrina littorea 70% ethanol extract), LLEA (Litorrina littorea ethyl acetate extract) and LLM (Litorrina littorea methanol extract).
Figure 2. Effect of OSE, OSEA, and OSM (50–150 mg kg⁻¹) on time course curve (c, c', & c'') and the total edema response in carrageenan-induced foot edema in chicks (d, d', & d''). Values are means ± SEM (n = 4). p > 0.05 (ns), p < 0.05 (*), p < 0.01 (**), p < 0.001 (***) compared to vehicle-treated group. (One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett post hoc test). OSE (Oliva sp., 70% ethanol extract), OSEA (Oliva sp., ethyl acetate extract), and OSM (Oliva sp., Methanol extract).

Figure 3. Effect of PRE and PREA (50–150 mg kg⁻¹) on time course curve (e & e') and the total edema response in carrageenan-induced foot edema in chicks (f & f'). Values are means ± SEM (n = 4). p > 0.05 (ns), p < 0.05 (*), p < 0.01 (**), p < 0.001 (***) compared to vehicle-treated group. (One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test). PRE (Patella rustica ethanol extract), PREA (Patella rustica ethyl acetate extract).
The ED$_{50}$ values were computed via the three-parameter logistics equation. The most potent extract from this study was OSEA with an ED$_{50}$ of 10.16 mg/kg. This was over 10 times better than LLE, whose ED$_{50}$ value of 119.80 mg/kg was the highest and hence least potent (Table 1). To compare how potent extracts from a specific mollusk was against another, the ED$_{50}$ value of each extract from that particular mollusk were added and the mean computed (Figure 5). Oliva sp. extracts were the most potent with a mean ED$_{50}$ of 40.15 ± 18.35. L. littorea extracts were the least potent. One-way ANOVA treatment of data followed by Holm–Sidak's post hoc test, however, revealed no statistically significant difference in potency between the extracts obtained from these three organisms (p > 0.05).

### Table 1. Effect of extracts on carrageenan-induced edema in seven-day old chicks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract</th>
<th>ED$_{50}$ (mg/kg) ± SEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLE</td>
<td>119.80 ± 1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLEA</td>
<td>80.72 ± 1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLM</td>
<td>16.61 ± 1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSE</td>
<td>36.83 ± 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSEA</td>
<td>10.16 ± 1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSM</td>
<td>73.46 ± 1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE</td>
<td>82.70 ± 1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREA</td>
<td>43.25 ± 1.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: LLE (Litorina littorea 70% ethanol extract); LLEA (Litorina littorea ethyl acetate extract); LLM (Litorina littorea methanol extract); OSE (Oliva sp., 70% ethanol extract); OSEA (Oliva sp., ethyl acetate extract); OSM (Oliva sp., Methanol extract); PRE (Patella rustica 70% ethanol extract); PREA (Patella rustica ethyl acetate extract).
4. Discussion

Two distinct phases have been associated with the carrageenan-induced paw edema model. The first phase (0–60 min) is mediated by mast cell degranulation with histamine and serotonin release followed by a late phase where inflammatory mediators such as prostaglandins, proteases, and lysosomes are produced (Eddouks, Chattopadhyay, & Zeggwagh, 2012; Posadas et al., 2004; Vinegar, Schreiber, & Hugo, 1969). It has also been suggested that prostaglandin release may be attributed to the cyclooxygenase (COX) induction in tissues (Di Rosa, 1972). All extracts used in this study profoundly inhibited carrageenan-induced acute edema in chick foot. The ethyl acetate extracts of Oliva sp. (OSEA), in particular, exhibited impressive potency among all extracts examined.

Even though the exact mechanism by which the extracts inhibited carrageenan-induced inflammation was not explored in this study, it is possible that reduction in inflammation occurs via the inhibition of the many inflammatory mediators released during the carrageenan-induced acute inflammation. For most of the extracts, reduction of inflammation was prominent after 30 min and seemed to plateau from 60 min till the end of the experiment (Figures 2 and 3). This suggests that the extracts were probably interacting with the inflammatory mediators that are released in the first phase of carrageenan-induced paw edema (i.e. histamine and serotonin). LLE did not seem to follow this route (Figure 1(a)), with no discernable reduction in inflammation after the first hour. It is, however, interesting to note that the highest level of inflammation which was achieved after 30 min for LLE is significantly lower than that of the control group (Figure 1(a)), indicating some level of potency. It has been suggested that the late phase are particularly susceptible to most anti-inflammatory agents (Di Rosa & Willoughby, 1971; Vinegar et al., 1969). The results obtained for diclofenac (Figure 4(a)) supports this notion. OSEA, in particular, had a time course profile (Figure 2(a′)) similar to that of the standard drug, diclofenac (Figure 4(a)).

The aquatic environment has proven to be a viable source of biologically active extracts and compounds and results from this study corroborates this notion. Many compounds isolated from the marine environment have shown impressive activities in various therapeutic areas. Antimicrobial and antitumor compounds accounts for most of these activities. However, others with antimalarial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, anti-helminthic, and antioxidant potentials have also being unearthed (Blunt et al., 2014; Borquaye, Darko, Oklu, Anson-Yevu, & Ababio, 2016; Mayer et al., 2010).

The anti-inflammatory potentials of solvent extracts of some marine invertebrates were investigated by Herencia et al. (1998). Extracts of Coscinasterias tenuispina and Holothuria tubulosa were shown to dose dependently inhibit edema, with lower elastase activity and decreased PGE2 levels measured in homogenates from inflamed paws, without affecting the levels of this prostanoid present in stomach homogenates. The sesquiterpenoid derivatives, avarol and avarone isolated from the Mediterranean sponge, Dysidea avara, have been shown to potently inhibit paw edema induced by carrageenan in mice (Ferrándiz et al., 1994). Other marine-derived compounds such as bolinaquinone and petrosiaspongolide M have been shown to inhibit neutrophilic infiltration, interleukin-1β, prostaglandin E2 levels, and cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) protein expression in vivo. This has led to plans to further develop these compounds for “protective strategies” against intestinal inflammatory diseases (Busserolles, Payá, & D’Auria, 2005). These examples, and many others, are indicative of the huge potential of marine natural products.

In Ghana, many crude extracts with substantial anti-inflammatory activities have been recorded (Abotsi, Ainooson, & Woode, 2012; Fleischer, Annan, Dickson, Mensah, & Sarpong, 2013; Mensah, Donkor, & Fleischer, 2011; Mensah, Mireku, & Okwuonu, 2014; Woode et al., 2009). The anti-inflammatory effects of Ficus exasperata (sandpaper tree) extracts have been evaluated to confirm their traditional use in pain management (Fleischer et al., 2013; Woode et al., 2009). However, investigations into the use of extracts from marine sources in such studies are negligible. We have shown earlier that extracts from P. rustica and L. littorea possess significant antimicrobial and antioxidant activities (Borquaye, Darko, Ocansey, & Ankomah, 2015; Borquaye et al., 2016). This work further shows that these mollusks harbor important compounds that could be beneficial in our search for new therapeutic agents.
5. Conclusion

In this study, the solvent extracts of Oliva sp, P. rustica, and L. littorea were shown to reduce inflammation in carrageenan-induced paw edema in chicks in a dose-dependent fashion. Oliva sp. extracts were most potent. Isolation and characterization of the pure compounds that elicited these anti-inflammatory activities is currently in progress in our laboratories. This work shows the immense utility of the marine environment as an important source of bioactive compounds for various therapeutic uses.

Author contributions
LSB and GD conceived the study and helped draft the manuscript. All experiments were designed by LSB, GD, and MKL. Samples were collected by RB, VR, MKL, and ENG. VR, RB, and ENG carried out all the experiments. Data analysis was by LSB, GD, and MKL. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing Interests
The authors declare no competing interest.

Author details
Lawrence Sheringham Borquaye1,2
E-mail: lsborquaye.sci@gmail.com, lsborquaye.sci@knust.edu.g
ORCID ID: http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7157-646X
Godfred Darko2
E-mail: godfreddarko@yahoo.com
ORCID ID: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5037-0777
Michael Konney Laryea2
E-mail: michael.laryea@konney@yahoo.com
Victor Roberts2
E-mail: vick.berst@gmail.com
Richmond Boateng2
E-mail: richmondboatengsk@gmail.com
Edward Ntim Gasu1
E-mail: gazuucker666@gmail.com
1 Central Laboratory, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.
2 Department of Chemistry, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.

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References


