

Effect of Cooking Temperature and Time Period on Phytochemical Content and *in vitro* Antioxidant and Anti-Inflammatory Activity of the Leaf Extracts of *Typhonium trilobatum* (A Less Focussed Edible Herbal Plant)

Swati Banerjee¹, Kamala Adak²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Home science (Food and Nutrition Division), University of Calcutta, India
20B Judges Court Road, Kol-27

²Associate Professor, Department of Home science (Food and Nutrition Division), University of Calcutta, India
20B Judges Court Road, Kol-27

Abstract: The effect of cooking temperature (100-180°C) and contact time (10-30 min) on the leaf extract of *Typhonium trilobatum* (Kharkol) was explored for phytochemical profile and *in vitro* antioxidant activity. The overall objective of this study was to assess the changes in phenolic content and antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of *T. trilobatum* during heating. **Methodology:** At each time/temperature combination, total phenolic content, total flavanoid content, total tannin content, DDPH, Hydroxyl (OH), ABTS radical scavenging assay, total antioxidant capacity assay, FRAP assay, Lipid peroxidation inhibition assay, Albumin denaturation assay were analysed. **Results:** Large diversity in phytochemicals content and antioxidant activity were found with temperature and time variation in comparison to crude extract (unheated). Heating increases total phenolic and antioxidant as well as anti-inflammatory capacity of the sample by liberating the phenolic compounds from their esterified or glycosylated bound form. On heating at high temperature, which is relevant to domestic frying 150-180 °C for 30 min, the leaves showed highest polyphenol (194.86±25.07 mg GAE/DE), flavonoids (61.28±2.99 GAE/DE) and tannin (46.77±1.30 GAE/DE) content. **Conclusion:** In major cases significant increase in (*in vitro*) antioxidant capacity is observed on heating at 150°C for 10 min. So domestic cooking at this temperature seemed to be optimum for maximum utilization of its antioxidant or disease preventing capacity.

Keywords: DPPH, ABTS, Phytochemicals, FRAP, *Typhonium trilobatum*

1. Introduction

There are huge evidences concerning the health promoting and disease preventing potential of plant in dietary context [1, 2], and the group of compounds that appear to be key contributors to these potentials are the phytochemicals which are non nutritive, naturally occurring chemical constituents of plants. They are highly valued for their medicinal value of which most important are antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antiallergic, antibiotic, hypoglycaemic etc. Phytochemicals, as antioxidants, are highly efficient to scavenge these free radicals and there by inhibit the progression of many degenerative diseases of now-a-days [3]. In food industry there are lots of uses of synthetic antioxidant but these compounds are associated with toxicity and carcinogenic effect. Due to too many side effects of these synthetic antioxidants and several drugs [4], there is an increasing importance on exploration of plant material as a natural source of antioxidant. In this scenario a systematic and planned research work on plant may lead to some fruitful solutions, they are the rich source of phytochemicals. But most dietary vegetables or plants are subjected to thermal treatment in different ways according to the cooking methods and the culinary traditions of the various countries. The application of heat during household cooking encompasses a variety of processes, such as boiling, frying, steaming, baking and roasting, in traditional and microwave ovens.[5] Thermal treatment of foods induces

several physical, chemical and biological modifications, leading to sensory, nutritional and textural changes. In plants, phytochemicals serve a wide range of functions, including pigmentation and light capture (e.g anthocyanins, lycopene), defence against insects and diseases (e.g. glucosinolates), Natural phytochemicals show a large diversity of structures, ranging from fairly simple molecules to complex polymers, with or without glycosylation and/or esterification.[6] Polyphenols may be classified into different groups depending on the number of phenol rings and the structural components that bind them together. Four main classes are (i) phenolic acids, (ii) flavonoids, (iii) stilbenes, and (iv) lignans.[7] Their antioxidant activity depends on many structural factors such as number and position of the hydroxyl groups and the degrees of glycosylation, esterification, and polymerization [8]. These compounds behave differently upon processing. In a recent study [9] with *T. trilobatum* it has been reported that these are precious source of nutrients and phytochemicals in comparison to many expensive commonly used daily leafy vegetables. Further HPLC analysis [10] with these samples established the presence of potential phytochemicals. Since these samples are edible less focussed herbal leafy vegetables, they need cooking or heating before consumption. So, the aim of this work was to analyse the effect of different cooking temperature and time period on the phytochemical content of sample leaf under discussion. To restrict the investigation area, only domestic cooking

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temperature and not industrial transformation processes (for example, cooking extrusion) were taken into account. *Typhonium trilobatum* belongs to the Araceae family and it is (small to moderate in size) a perennial herb, commonly known as Bengal arum, Ghatkanchu or Ghatkol or Kharkol[11]. It has been valued in Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine for possessing variety of therapeutic properties. There are reports that the rhizome of *Typhonium trilobatum* has been used for the treatment of vomiting, cough, asthma, excessive expectoration, pyrogenic sore throat, headache, gastric ulcer, abscess, [12,13], diarrhoea and dysentery [14], stimulant and menstrual troubles [15]. Leaves were cooked as vegetables and given to the patient suffering from piles and rheumatism [16, 17].

In spite of having potential antioxidant activity, the edible plant leaf remains less focused in our daily diet due to lack of scientific information. In a previous work [9, 10], it has been shown that it is a potent source of nutrients and phytochemicals. To get the beneficial effect it is important to include it into our daily diet with knowledge of the sustaining beneficial effect of phytochemicals due to cooking. Lack of work on such aspect on *T. trilobatum* insisted the authors to study the effect of different high temperature (100°C, 150°C and 180°C) and different cooking duration (10, 20, 30min) which are relevant to usual domestic cooking on phytochemical content and their antioxidant potential. Hopefully this will be helpful for future studies on related aspects.

2. Materials and Method

2.1 Chemicals

2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate) (ABTS), 2,4,6-tri(2-pyridyl)-s-triazine (TPTZ), FeCl₃·6H₂O [ferric chloride hexahydrate], 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, quercetin, gallic acid, catechin were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Chemical Co. (Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.) NaNO₂, AlCl₃, NaOH, Na₂CO₃, ammonium acetate, glacial acetic acid, acetyl acetone, ascorbic acid, Na₃PO₄, ammonium molybdate, FeSO₄, Trichloroacetic acid, Thiobarbituric acid were supplied by E. Merck India

2.2 Identification and authentication of samples:

Whole plant of *Typhonim trilobatum* was submitted to the Herbarium of Calcutta University, Kolkata. One week later its voucher specimen was collected after its identification (Accession No. 20012) which was identified and authenticated by taxonomist of the Calcutta University Herbarium, Kolkata.

2.3 Sample Collection

The plant *Typhonium trilobatum* was collected from different district of west Bengal as well as from different local market.

2.4 Sample preparation

The leaves were shade dried for 3-4 days and grounded into powder and stored for further study

2.5 Determination of total polyphenol content

To measure the total polyphenol content, Folin-Ciocalteu assay was employed [18]. 0.2 mL of 80% methanolic extract of samples (1mg/ml) was added with 1 mL of Folin-Ciocalteu's phenol reagent (10 fold diluted). 0.8 mL of 2% Na₂CO₃ and 60% methanol were added successively. Then the reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 30 min and were spectrophotometrically analysed at 740 nm. The calibration curve was plotted using gallic acid (20-100 mg/ml) as standard and the result of polyphenol content was represented as mg of gallic acid equivalent per g of dry extract.

2.6 Determination of flavonoid content

Aluminium chloride method [19] was used to quantify total flavonoid content. An aliquot of extracts (0.1ml) or the standard solution of quercetin (20 to 100 mg/ml) was added to a 10 ml volumetric flask containing 4 ml of distilled water. 0.3 ml 5% NaNO₂ was added. After 5 min, 0.3 ml 10% AlCl₃ was added. At 6th min, 2 ml 1 M NaOH was added and the total volume was made up to 10 ml with distilled water. The absorbance was measured at 510 nm and the results were expressed as mg of quercetin equivalent per g of dry extract.

2.7 Determination of Total Hydrolysable Tannin Content (HTC)

Content of tannins was determined by Folin-Denis method [20]. 0.5gm of dry sample was added to 75 ml of distilled water, boiled for 30 minutes. Then it was centrifuged. The supernatant liquid was collected and made up to the volume of 100ml by distilled water. 0.1ml of this solution, 7.5ml of water, 0.5ml of Folin-Denis reagent and 1ml of 35% Na₂CO₃ were added to it. The volume was made up to 10ml by using distilled water and shaken well. After incubation for 30 minutes at room temperature, the absorbance was measured at 700nm against a tannic acid standard calibration curve (20-100mg/ml)

2.8 FRAP Assay

FRAP values were evaluated by the method of Benzie and Strain [21]. To prepare working FRAP reagent, 50 ml of 300 mM acetate buffer (pH-3.6) was mixed with 5 ml of 40 mM TPTZ (2, 4, 6-tripyridyl-s-triazine) dissolved in 40 mM HCl and 5 ml of 20 mM FeCl₃. 100 µg of extract was added to 3 ml of freshly prepared working FRAP reagent. The absorbance at 593 nm was measured immediately and after 4 min of incubation at 37 °C. The change in absorbance was recorded as the final absorbance. For plotting calibration curve, FeSO₄·7H₂O was used as standard at various concentrations (100-500 µM/l). The ferric reducing ability of sample was expressed as FRAP value (µM of Fe²⁺ equivalent).

2.9 DPPH radical scavenging activity

DPPH (2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging activity was evaluated by the method of Hsu et al., 2007 [22] with minor modifications. 3 ml of 0.1 mM DPPH solution was mixed with 1 ml of various concentrations (100 to 300 µg/ml) of leaf extract. The mixture was shaken vigorously and incubated at room temperature for 30 min in the dark. The reduction of the DPPH free radical was measured by reading the absorbance at 517 nm by a spectrophotometer against methanol blank. The solution without any extract and with DPPH and methanol was used as control. The percentage of inhibition DPPH radical was calculated as: $[(\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of sample}) / \text{Absorbance of control}] \times 100$.

IC₅₀ value of each sample was determined from the graph between sample concentration and the percentage of DPPH radical inhibition.

2.10 Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity

To evaluate the hydroxyl radical scavenging activity, the method as described by Singh [23] was used. Different concentrations (50, 100 and 150 µg) of sample extracts were taken separately in tubes. 1 ml of Iron EDTA (0.1% ferrous ammonium sulphate and 0.26% EDTA) was mixed with 0.5 ml of EDTA (0.018%) and 1 ml of DMSO (0.85% in 0.1 M phosphate buffer with pH 7.4). To commence the reaction 0.5 ml of ascorbic acid (0.22%) was added and held in a water bath at 80 – 90 °C for 15 min. 1 ml of ice cold TCA was added to stop the reaction. 3ml of Nash reagent (75 g of ammonium acetate was mixed with 3 ml of glacial acetic acid and 2 ml of acetyl acetone and the volume was made upto 1 L with distilled water) was finally added and incubated for 15 min at room temperature for yellow colour development. Then the absorbance was taken at 412 nm against reagent blank. Percentage of hydroxyl radical scavenging activity was calculated as follows:

$[1 - (\text{sample absorbance} \setminus \text{control absorbance})] \times 100$.
The hydroxyl radical scavenging activity is expressed as EC₅₀.

2.11 Total antioxidant activity by the phosphomolybdenum method

The total antioxidant activities of the plant leaf extract were evaluated by the phosphomolybdenum complex formation method [24]. 100-300µg different concentration of each leaf extract were added to test tube containing 3 ml of distilled water and mixed with 1 ml of reagent solution (0.6 M H₂SO₄, 28 mM Na₃PO₄ and 4 mM ammonium molybdate). The vials were capped and incubated in water bath at 95 °C for 90 minutes. After, cooling, the absorbance was measured at 695 nm against the reagent blank. The antioxidant activity is measured against an ascorbic acid calibration curve.

2.12 In vitro lipid peroxidation inhibition assay

Freshly excised goat liver was processed to get 10% homogenate in cold phosphate buffer saline, pH- 7.4 using homogenizer and filtered to get clear homogenate. The

degree of lipid peroxidation was assessed by TBARS standard method [25] with minor modification [26]. Different concentration (100-300 µg) of crude leaf extract was added to liver homogenate. Lipid peroxidation was initiated by adding 100µl of 15mM FeSO₄ solution to 3ml of tissue homogenate. After 30 min, 100 µl of this reaction mixture was taken in a tube containing 1.5 ml of 10% TCA. After 10 min tubes were centrifuged and supernatant was separated and mixed with 1.5 ml of 0.67% TBA in 50% acetic acid. The mixture was heated for 30 min in boiling water bath. The intensity of pink coloured complex formed was measured at 535 nm. A control was prepared without any sample. The percentage inhibition was calculated by using the formula below.

$[(\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of sample}) / \text{Absorbance of control}] \times 100$.

The results were expressed as IC₅₀ Value.

2.13 Inhibition of albumin denaturation

Method of Mizushima et al [27] was followed with minor modifications. The reaction mixture, consisting of test extract at different concentrations (100-300µg) and 1% aqueous solution of bovine albumin fraction were incubated at 37°C for 20 min and then heated at 51°C for 20 min. After cooling the samples, the turbidity was measured spectrophotometrically at 660 nm. Percent inhibition of protein denaturation was calculated as follows and IC₅₀ value was calculated.

Percentage inhibition(%) = $[(\text{Abs}_{\text{control}} - \text{Abs}_{\text{sample}}) / \text{Abs}_{\text{control}}] \times 100$

The results were expressed as IC₅₀ Value.

2.14 Determination of ABTS⁺[2,2 -azino-bis (3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid)] scavenging activity

For ABTS assay, the method of Dimitrina (2010) and Roberta (1999) with some modifications was followed [28, 29]. ABTS was dissolved in water to make a concentration of 7 mmol/L. ABTS⁺ was produced by reacting the ABTS stock solution with 2.45 mmol/L potassium persulfate and allowing the mixture to stand in the dark at room temperature for 12–16 h before use.

For the test of samples, the ABTS⁺ stock solution was diluted with 80% methanol to an absorbance of 0.70 ± 0.02 at 734 nm. 4.85 ml of diluted ABTS⁺ was added to 0.15 ml of samples solution of different con. (100-300 µg), and the absorbance was taken 6 min after the initial mixing. BHT (0.1 mg/ml) was used as standard. The activities of the samples were evaluated by comparison with a control (containing 4.85 ml of ABTS solution and 0.15 ml of 80% Methanol). This activity is given as percentage ABTS⁺ scavenging that is calculated by the following formula:

ABTS⁺ scavenging activity (%) = $[(\text{Abs}_{\text{control}} - \text{Abs}_{\text{sample}}) / \text{Abs}_{\text{control}}] \times 100$. The results were expressed as EC₅₀.

3. Statistical Analysis

Statistical Analysis was performed with help of SPSS 17. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed to calculate

the means with corresponding standard deviation (SD). Also One Way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by post hoc Tukey's test was performed to compare the mean values. $p < 0.05$ was taken to be statistically significant.

4. Result and Discussion

Table 1: Comparison of Yield percentage and Phytochemical content of *T. trilobatum* at different high temperature and time.

Temp °c	Time(min)	Yield percentages %gm	Total polyphenol content mg/g extract	Total flavonoid content mg/g extract	Toatal tannin content mg/g extract
Raw		19.83 ^a ±3.9	106.65 ^a ±3.99	40.77 ^a ±6.36	17.17 ^a ±0.82
100	10	25.25 ^b ±6.2	121.96 ^b ±2.37	43.64 ^{ab} ±5.40	20.27 ^b ±0.74
150	10	29 ^c ±2.86	133.17 ^{bc} ±6.86	50.31 ^{bcd} ±5.97	36.67 ^c ±1.49
180	10	16.5 ^d ±7.9	136.96 ^{cd} ±6.10	52.05 ^{cde} ±3.20	39.64 ^d ±0.31
100	20	36.67^f±6.5	136.34 ^{cd} ±3.34	46.99 ^{abc} ±6.28	29.84 ^e ±1.78
150	20	30.17 ^{de} ±7.2	144.88 ^{cd} ±8.85	55.27 ^{def} ±5.35	41.34 ^g ±0.91
180	20	19.58 ^{ag} ±7.9	147.43 ^{de} ±2.17	54.73 ^{def} ±4.73	38.37 ^f ±0.78
100	30	22.50 ^h ±7.9	137.25 ^{cd} ±3.41	48.72 ^{bcd} ±7.82	34.41 ^d ±1.03
150	30	33.67 ⁱ ±6.5 ⁱ	160.68 ^{ef} ±10.83	61.28^{fg}±2.99	46.77ⁱ±1.30
180	30	9.58 ^l ±6.7	194.86^g±25.07	59.44 ^{fg} ±2.59	30.35 ^e ±1.71

Values are represented as mean ± SD. Values followed by different superscript letter(s) within each column are significantly different at $P < 0.05$ by Tukey test.

This table shows that there is wide variation in the yield percentages of leaf extract of *Kharkol* with change of temperature and time duration. The highest yield percentage (36.67±6.5 gm) was noticed at 100°C (20 min) for *Kharkol* leaves.

The results suggest the sample is potential source of polyphenol but the rise of temperature and increase of time duration showed a sharp upward trend and the results suggest that high temperature 180°C and long time duration (30min) are optimum for polyphenol extraction It is supported by previous work where Naeem et al., 2012, [30] stated that temperature has significant influence on the phenolic content, where the highest content was reported at the highest temperature due to the increase in both the solubility of the solute and diffusion coefficient. Three possible mechanisms have been proposed to explain the changes of phenolic content of samples exposed to high

temperature [31] these mechanisms include the release of bound phenolic compounds, the partial degradation of lignin leading to the release of phenolic acid derivatives, and the beginning of thermal degradation of the phenolic compounds. Resistance to high temperature against thermal degradations may be due to higher content of condensed tannin. The increase in total polyphenol content may be explained by the liberation of phenolic compounds [32].

A significant increase in TFC was observed when the sample was heated up to 180°C The highest TFC, (61.28±2.99 mg/g extract) was revealed at a heating temperature of (150°C) for 30 min compared to the unheated raw. It is supported by previous study where Sathishkumar et al., 2008,[33] showed that at higher temperatures, flavonoids diffused more quickly from the cell to the extracting solvent.

Tannin content showed an upward trend with rise of temperature upto 150°C and 30 min duration for *Kharkol* leaves. Highest value (46.77±1.30 mg/g extract) observed at this temperature and time period.

Table 2: In vitro antioxidant assay at different temperature and time period of *Typhonium trilobatum* leaf extract.

Temp °c	Time (min)	DPPH IC ₅₀ value µg	ABTS EC ₅₀ value µg	OH IC ₅₀ value µg	LP IC ₅₀ value µg	FRAP mM Fe ⁺⁺ equivalent	TAC mg/g	AD IC ₅₀ value µg
Raw		425.82 ^{def} ±28.65	176.01 ^{def} ±16.88	1406.73 ^c ±100.97	1347.10 ^l ±49.39	546.62 ^a ±19.38	179.02 ^a ±16.48	168.09 ^h ±1.95
100	10	409.86 ^{de} ±36.53	141.66 ^{bcd} ±42.73	344.12 ^c ±27.08	725.37 ^e ±36.67	612.61 ^{ab} ±71.25	224.00 ^b ±11.55	87.64 ^h ±1.16
150	10	254.99^a±22.40	100.50^a±14.59	179.04^a±5.27	321.32^a±38.10	1073.36^{fg}±126.89	258.11 ^{cde} ±29.88	84.22^a±1.56
180	10	279.78 ^a ±19.86	126.88 ^{abc} ±18.60	493.16 ^d ±32.98	350.15 ^a ±21.00	970.08 ^{ef} ±71.66	228.26 ^b ±16.77	112.41 ⁱ ±2.29
100	20	412.84 ^{ef} ±33.54	120.17 ^{ab} ±35.81	366.60 ^c ±16.61	377.91 ^a ±35.02	685.46 ^{bc} ±118.03	249.65 ^{bcd} ±9.99	106.15 ^c ±1.66
150	20	333.10 ^b ±25.67	105.79 ^{ab} ±19.16	244.98 ^b ±9.58	352.24 ^a ±13.00	911.10 ^{de} ±78.39	279.69 ^{efg} ±32.27	108.08 ^{cd} ±1.24
180	20	349.32 ^{bc} ±41.40	163.97 ^{cde} ±32.01	518.52 ^d ±26.70	440.46 ^b ±8.32	880.65 ^{de} ±100.82	232.39 ^{bc} ±15.95	134.30 ^h ±2.62
100	30	361.48 ^{bc} ±20.96	108.98 ^{ab} ±33.25	388.42 ^c ±11.04	461.72 ^b ±23.13	697.14 ^{bc} ±62.48	263.72 ^{def} ±9.95	130.62 ^g ±2.14
150	30	340.14 ^{bc} ±26.51	130.01 ^{abc} ±33.45	261.26 ^b ±9.39	814.29 ^d ±34.19	847.90 ^d ±46.42	286.39 ^{fg} ±28.00	109.61 ^{de} ±1.34
180	30	373.92 ^{cd} ±27.68	180.09 ^{def} ±40.91	1024.92 ^f ±43.87	1004.52 ^e ±44.52	847.00 ^d ±61.34	309.23^h±27.03	244.86 ^e ±2.29

Values are represented as mean ± SD. Values followed by different superscript letter(s) within each column are significantly different at $P < 0.05$ by Tukey test.

DPPH is stable nitrogen centered free radical and is extensively used for determining antioxidant activity. DPPH assay measures hydrogen (or electron) donating ability of the

samples thereby changing DPPH radical from purple to yellow colour and converting it to its reduced form [34]. The results were expressed as IC₅₀ value so, lower IC₅₀ values indicates better free radical (DPPH) scavenger. Result showed that the samples are able to scavenge DPPH with respect to BHT standard (IC₅₀ 28.19±1.80µg). 150 ° C-10 min time-temp variations proved to be the optimum

condition in case of Kharkol leaves, to obtain its highest antioxidant activity (254.99^a±22.40µg). As temperature was increased, the scavenging potential of Kharkol leaves showed linear trend upto 150°C and the trend broke at 180°C. But time duration had significant effect on the antioxidant activity as it continued to increase orderly with time for 100°C but reverse effect observed after 150°C.

ABTS is also frequently used by the food industry and agricultural researchers to measure the antioxidant capacities of foods. In this assay, ABTS is converted to its radical cation by addition of potassium persulfate. This radical cation is blue in colour and absorbs light at 734 nm. The ABTS radical cation is reactive towards most antioxidants including phenolics, thiols and ascorbic acid. During this reaction, the blue ABTS radical cation is converted back to its colourless neutral form. Though, the sample leaf extracts is able to scavenge ABTS radical cation in terms of EC₅₀, Kharkol leaf extract showed highest activity (100.50±14.59 µg) at 150°C (10min). Temperature increase upto 150°C revealed positive effect on the ability of scavenging radical but further increase in temperature and time length from 10-30 min (except 100°C) decreased the ability.

Hydroxyl radical is known to cause lipid peroxidation and cellular damage in significant proportions by removing hydrogen atoms from unsaturated fatty acids. Hydroxyl radicals generated by ascorbic acid, iron and EDTA inside *in vitro* system are reduced significantly due to the hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of samples. It is formed as a consequence of oxidation reaction with DMSO to yield formaldehyde. This was detected by treatment with Nash reagent [35]. EC₅₀ value of ascorbic acid which is used as standard is 72.50±1.14µg Study suggest that in raw condition in this assay which depends on the structure of the antioxidant [39]. The phosphomolybdenum method usually detects antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, some phenolics, tocopherols and carotenoids. Ascorbic acid was used as standard to prepare the calibration curve. Highest activity (309.23±27.03) is observed for Kharkol leaves at 180°C (30min).

Protein Denaturation is a process in which proteins lose their tertiary and secondary structure by application of external stress due to the presence of compounds like strong acid, a

sample was able to scavenge hydroxyl radical but with increasing temperature Kharkol became more potent both at 100°C (10min) and 150°C (10min, 20min, 30min). Further increase of temperature 180°C and time duration (10min – 20min – 30min) resulted in decrease of activity.

Lipid peroxidation is the oxidative degradation of PUFA and involves formation of lipid radicals leading to membrane damage. Free radicals induce lipid peroxidation in PUFA rich areas like brain and liver [36]. Initiation of lipid peroxidation by FeSO₄ takes place through hydroxy radical by Fenton reaction[37]. The inhibition could be caused by absence of ferryl-perferryl complex or by scavenging hydroxy radical or superoxide radical or by changing the Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ or by reducing the rate of conversion of ferrous to ferric or by chelating the iron itself. Present result show that the leaf extract has potential to inhibit the generation of lipid peroxides with respect to BHT standard (IC₅₀ 60.67µg), The highest potentials exhibited (321.32^a±38.10) at 150°C (10min).

FRAP assay is based on the capability of the sample to reduce the Fe³⁺ to Fe²⁺ in the presence of TPTZ, forming a blue coloured Ferrous - TPTZ complex with an absorption maxima at 593 nm [38]. The mean FRAP values, expressed as Fe (II) (µM)/g of dry extract. The highest value of sample (1073.36^{fg}±126.89) was obtained at 150°C for 10 min. So the reducing capacity of heated samples was better than raw samples upto 150 °C temperature.

Total antioxidant capacity is based on the reduction of molybdenum (VI) to molybdenum (V) by the antioxidants and the subsequent formation of a green phosphate Mo (V) complex at acidic pH values. Electron transfer occurs base, a concentrated solution of inorganic salt and an organic solvent or by heat. Denaturation of proteins is a well documented cause of inflammation [40]. Aspirin, a standard anti-inflammation drug showed the IC₅₀ at 73.53 µg, which suggest that the sample was quite potent in inhibiting albumin denaturation as well as inflammation which correlates with their uses in traditional medicine. Increase in temperature result in better ability than raw unheated condition and maximum inhibition was (84.22^a±1.56) observed at 150° C for 10 min in terms of IC₅₀ for Kharkol leaves.

Table 3: Correlation matrix (Pearson’s correlation coefficient) between various mean values of antioxidant assay of Kharkol leaf extract

	FRAP	TAN	POLY	TAC	FLAV	DPPH	ABTS	LP	AL
TAN	.681**		.587**	.693**	.038	-.726**	-.331**	-.411**	-.057
POLY	.530**	.587**		.739**	.306**	-.732**	.225*	-.003	.532**
TAC	.468**	.693**	.739**		-.103	-.630**	-.217*	-.204*	.205*
FLAV	.089	.038	.306**	-.103		-.444**	.502**	.475**	.571**
DPPH	-.585**	-.726**	-.732**	-.630**	-.444**		-.030	-.002	-.253**
ABTS	-.110	-.331**	.225*	-.217*	.502**	-.030		.504**	.519**
LP	-.373**	-.411**	-.003	-.204*	.475**	-.002	.504**		.624**
AD	.053	-.057	.532**	.205*	.571**	-.253**	.519**	.624**	
OH	-.311**	-.493**	-.033	-.341**	.552**	.202*	.548**	.827**	.775**

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

Result suggest that there is strong correlation (significant at 0.01 level) between the antioxidant assay in term of DPPH, FRAP, total antioxidant capacity Albumin denaturation (in

in vitro anti-inflammatory assay), and the polyphenol content of Kharkol. A high correlation is observed between DPPH, FRAP, ABTS, Lipid peroxidation, OH radical scavenging

potential and Tannin. A correlation is also observed between the DPPH and flavonoid content.

5. Conclusion

The result of TPC and TFC content, together with the DPPH, ABTS, OH radical scavenging ability, lipid peroxidation, albumin denaturation and FRAP reducing potential, all demonstrated that *T. trilobatum* is rich in polyphenolic products with high antioxidant activity against various free radicals. In a previous scientific study of the authors, the polyphenolic profile of the leaf extract also showed the presence of specific phytochemicals as quercetin, catechin and gallic acid. The application of heat at temperatures and times similar to domestic boiling, sautéing, frying showed that higher heating temperatures (150-180°C) and shorter heating period caused an increase in the antioxidant capability of the sample. This study intends to highlight the valuable fact that only simple domestic cooking temperature brings about increase in disease preventing capacity and this does not require any techniques which are followed in pharmaceutical industry. Both polyphenol and flavonoid content have been observed to possess strong positive correlations with the antioxidant activities determined by DPPH, ABTS, OH radical, FRAP lipid peroxidation and albumin denaturation (marker of in vitro anti-inflammatory assay) and the antioxidant activity of the sample is observed to be related to the presence of those particular compounds. Cooking for short time does not impact any negative effect on its valuable phytochemical content rather than these results indicate that thermal effect has positive impact on its antioxidant potentials. From the findings of present work, the highest activity for Kharkol leaves was observed at 150°C (with few exceptions). So cooking at 150°C, which is relevant to domestic sautéing and frying for 10 minutes is recommended for maximum utilisation of its antioxidant potential. Since the phytochemicals of sample are not heat sensitive, further extensive work on them may link to a route to a horizon of drug development.

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