Antioxidant Activity of 2,6-Dimethyl-3,5-dialkoxy carbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridines in Metal-Ion Catalyzed Lipid Peroxidation

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Abstract


Antioxidants with 1,4-dihydropyridine structure were investigated as a less harmful alternative to synthetic phenolic antioxidants in liposomes under conditions simulating food storage. The antioxidant activities (AOA) of 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-dialkoxy carbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridines possessing various side chain length alkyls (C₃H₇ - C₆H₁₃) in ester moiety were tested in transition metal-ion catalyzed liposome peroxidation and compared with AOA of Trolox™ and Probucol™. The compounds with C₂H₅ - C₄H₉ residues in the 3,5-position ester moieties exert the most pronounced AOA. The AOA of tested compounds is associated with their ability to incorporate into liposomes.

Keywords: 1,4-dihydropyridines; antioxidants; metal-ion catalyzed peroxidation

The 1,4-dihydropyridine (I, 1,4-DHP) derivatives, especially compounds unsubstituted in position 4 (I, R’=H), show AOA in homogenous lipid systems (TIRZITIS et al. 1988; ABDALLA et al. 1999).

\[
\text{ROOC-} \text{H} \text{H} \text{C} \text{N} \text{H} \text{COOR}
\]

The 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-DHP (trade name Diludin) possesses considerable AOA in the stabilization of edible oils (KOUŘIMSKÁ et al. 1993) and exhibits synergistic properties with antioxidants, such as α-tocopherol (TIRZITIS et al. 1983) and 2,6-bis(tert-buty l)-4-hydroxytoluene (BHT) (TIRZITIS & KIRULE 1999). Unfortunately the insufficient solubility of Diludin in lipids limits its practical application. This limitation demanded the synthesis and investigation of more lipophilic Diludin homologues.

Most foods differ from refined oils and fats in that they are oil-in-water emulsions, where the aqueous phase contains hydrated proteins and carbohydrates (including dietary fibre), and on the other hand, also trace metals that catalyze oxidation. The 1,4-DHP has been less investigated in transition valence metal-ion catalyzed peroxidation. The aim of our study was to investigate the relationship between AOA and alkyl substituent (R) length in of increasing lipophilicity ranging from C₁ (methyl) to C₁₆ (hexadecyl) in the ester moiety of 1,4-DHP. This would help to choose the best compound for fat, oil and another lipid containing product stabilization studies.

We used metal-ion (ferrous and copper) catalyzed phospholipid liposome peroxidation. Liposomes belong to very important lipid systems, present in most foods. The AOA of tested I was compared with AOA of Probucol™ and Trolox™, which belong to relatively polar antioxidants. The study of incorporation of 1,4-DHP into phosphatidylcholine liposomes was carried out as well. The results could be useful for the stabilization of non-homogenous lipid products (margarines, salad dressings, creams, etc.).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Phospholipid (bovine brain extract) – Sigma Chemical Co., St.Louis, Mo, USA; phosphatidylcholine – Olaine Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant, Olaine, Latvia; anthra-

This investigation was supported by INCO-COPERNICUS Grant No. ICI 15CT 96/1006 and the Wellcome Trust grant for G. Tırzıtis.
The Determination of 1,4-DHP Incorporation into Liposomes: The fluorescence method (LAKOWITZ 1983) was used. Phosphatidylcholine liposomes were prepared in 0.01 M TRIS-HCl buffer (pH 7.4); concentration of lipid was 0.05 mg/ml. To 1 ml of vigorously stirred liposomes 5 µl of 10 mmol anthracene in ethanol, and then 5 µl of 10 mM 1,4-DHP solution in ethanol, were added. Anthracene fluorescence was measured using the fluorometer produced by “Hitachi-850” (Tokyo, Japan) in a 1 mm cell oriented at 45° to the excitation beam (excitation at 340 nm and emission at 382 nm). The incorporation was expressed as the ratio of ln (F_o/F), where F_o and F are intensities of anthracene fluorescence in the absence and in the presence of 1,4-DHP, respectively. Mean values of triplicate analyses are presented in the Table 1. The standard deviation determined for Ib (n = 6) was 10% of mean value. Due to the insufficient solubility of some 1,4-DHP derivatives it was not possible to express the AOA in values of IC_{50}.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The AOA comparison of tested compounds is shown in Table 1. The compounds Ib (Diludin) and Id are most active. The compound Id possesses approximately the same AOA as the compound Ib in an iron ion (Fe^{2+}) catalyzed test-system. In this assay both compounds (Ib and Id) possess higher AOA than Trolox™ and Probucol™. In a copper catalyzed test-system the compound Id is less active than the compound Ib. To reach the approximately equal AOA a fivefold concentration of the compound Id must be used. The AOA reduction of the

Table 1. Antioxidant activity of 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-dialkoxy carbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridine (I) AOA in metal-catalyzed peroxidation of phospholipid liposomes and incorporation into phosphatidylcholine liposomes

| Compound code | R          | Fe^{2+} catalyzed assay | Cu^{2+} catalyzed assay | Incorporation into liposomes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concentration* [mM]</td>
<td>AOA [%]</td>
<td>concentration* [mM]</td>
<td>AOA [%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ib</td>
<td>CH_3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>C_2H_5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>R = CH_3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>C_7H_5-n</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>C_10H_19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>C_13H_18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ig</td>
<td>CH_2COONa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probucol</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trolox</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*concentration of tested compound in the added solution
**not determined (impossible due to absence of Probucol and Trolox UV-spectra overlapping with anthracene UV-spectra)
compound Ic (methyl substituent in position 4), as compared with the parent compound Ib, is probably caused by sterical hindrance of the methyl group on the parent 1,4-DHP ring. The results show that 1,4-DHP bearing the alkyl radicals R = C2H5 or C6H13 (Ib, Id, respectively) in substituents of position 3, 5 exhibits the optimum of AOA in both test-systems used. Similarly the optimum of 1,4-DHP incorporation into liposomes was found for the compounds Ib and Id. The increased incorporation in the case of compound Id compared with compound Ib is in good agreement with the increase of lipophilicity of the compounds mentioned. The lipophilicity of compounds Ib and Id, determined as partition coefficients lgP in n-octanol-water, is 3.6 and 5.1, respectively (SHATZ et al. 1985).

The increase of AOA and incorporation into liposomes for I with long alkyl chains (R > C6H13) probably is due to its tendency to self-aggregation (TIRZITE et al. 1999). This self-aggregation is especially observed for II (R = C6H13). We suggest that this effect decreases the amount of 1,4-DHP available for its incorporation into liposomes and consequently the concentration of the antioxidant in liposomes.

The data obtained would be important for disperse lipid system stabilization as it is well known that applications of liposomal encapsulation technique of food ingredients in food industry increases (GIBBS & KERMASHA 1999).

The obtained results reveal that the AOA of antioxidants in disperse systems, at least in 1,4-DHP derivatives I, depend on electron and/or hydrogen donating properties of compounds and the ability of incorporation into autooxidizing/peroxidizing particles. Molecules that cannot incorporate into liposomes can influence the autoxidation/peroxidation process only to a certain extent. This presumption is confirmed by the insignificant AOA of the compound Ig (R = CH3COONa). Although this compound possesses pronounced radical scavenging activity (RUBENE et al. 1982), its incorporation into negatively charged liposomes is diminished due to electrostatic repulsion of negatively charged COO− groups of the liposome surface.

Regarding the practical use of 1,4-DHP derivatives tested in this study we suggest that it could be useful to continue research in the use of the compound Id for the stabilization of oil-in-water systems. It is necessary to underline that 1,4-DHP is mainly preferred as a prospective lipid antioxidant due to its very low toxicity. Thus, acute toxicity (LD50) of Diludin (compound Ib) is about 10 000 mg/kg (mice, per os) and long term administration of this compound to experimental animals does not cause any toxic effect (GILLER et al. 1970).

Acknowledgements: G.T. is grateful to Prof. JOHN M.C. GUTTERIDGE and Dr. GREGORY QUINLAN (IC National Heart and Lung Institute, London, UK) for helpful discussions.

References


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Souhrn


Antioxidanty s 1,4-dihydropyrindinovou strukturou, představující méně závadnou alternativu fenolických antioxidantů, byly zkoumány za podmínek obdobných skladovaným potravinám. Antioxydační aktivity 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-dialkoxykarbonyl-1,4-dihydropyrínů s různými alkylovými substituenty o 1–16 atomech uhliku v esterových skupinách byly stanoveny v liposomech za přítomnosti kovů o přechodném mocenství a byly srovnány s účinností antioxidantů Trolox a Probucol. Nejvýznamnější antioxydační aktivitou se vyznačovaly deriváty s alkylry o 2–4 atomech uhliku v poloze 3 a 5. Antioxydační aktivity zkoumaných látek byla závislá na jejich schopnosti vníkat do struktury liposomů.

Klíčová slova: 1,4-dihydropyrindiny; antioxidanty; oxidace katalyzovaná těžkými kovy; jedlé oleje

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