

Title:

Formulation of phytosomes with extracts of ginger rhizomes and rosehips with improved bioavailability, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects in vivo

for the Special Issue: **"The Study of Plant Compounds in Antioxidant Activity and Anticancer Activity"**

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2. Material and Methods

2.2. Preparation and characterization of ginger extracts

UHPLC-DAD analysis of gingerols and shogaols in hydroalcoholic extract of ginger (GINex) and PHYTOGINROSA

Chromatographic separation of the GINex compounds was performed using an ultrahigh performance liquid chromatography (UHPLC) equipped with a binary pump, vacuum degasser, column oven, temperature-controlled autosampler and diode array detector (DAD) (Agilent Technologies 1290 Infinity). A Zorbax SB-C18 column (2.1x100 mm, 1.8 μ m, Agilent, USA) was used. The mobile phase was composed by: 0.1% formic acid (A) and 0.1% formic acid acetonitrile (B). Separation of compounds was carried out with a gradient elution profile of the solvent B: 0 min - 40%, 1 min - 40%, 9 min - 80%, 10 min - 95%, 13 min - 95%, 15 min - 40%, 16 min - 40%, with a 0.3 ml/min flow rate. The detection was done at $\lambda=282$ nm, and column temperature 50°C. The standard curves of 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol were constructed in the range 5-50 μ g/ml and 5 μ L were injected into UHPLC system. The results were expressed as g/100g GINex of 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol [1].

Determination of total phenolic content

The total amount of phenolic compounds (TP) of GIN was determined by the Folin–Ciocâlțeu method (Nagendra chari et al., 2013) with some modifications: 200 μ L of diluted sample in ethanol/standard solutions (gallic acid) were mixed with 1.0 ml diluted Folin – Ciocâlțeu phenol reagents (1:10). After 4 min, 0.8 ml of 7.5% Na₂CO₃ in water was added to the mixture. After 2 h incubation in darkness, the samples were centrifuged and absorbance was measured at 765 nm using a microplate reader (Infinite M200 PRO, TECAN) against blank sample. The concentration of TP was assessed using gallic acid in range 5–500 μ g/ml for calibration curve. The results were expressed as g/100g GINex (gallic acid eq.) [1].

Determination of total flavonoids

The total flavonoids content (TF) in GIN was determined according to the Dowd method (Adel and Prakash, 2010). Briefly, 200 μ l of 2% AlCl₃ in 80% ethanol was mixed with the same volume of the diluted sample in ethanol. After 10 min, the absorbance was measured at 430 nm against a blank sample consisting of extract solution with 200 μ l of ethanol without AlCl₃. The TF content was determined using a standard curve with quercetin in the range 5–100 μ g/ml and expressed as g/100g GINex (quercetin eq.) [1].

2.3. Preparation and characterization of rosehip extract

Determination of β -caroten and total carotenoids of rosehip hydroalcoholic extract (ROSAex) and PHYTOGINROSA

The content in total carotenoids was determined by a UHPLC method [2] with some modifications. For the extraction of carotenoids an extraction mixture composed of hexane/acetone/ethanol in a 50/25/25 ratio was used. Thus, the extraction mixture was added to the freeze-dried ROSAex (accurately weighted) and sonicated on the water bath for 20 minutes. The mixture was then centrifuged at 10,000xg for 10 minutes. The organic layer was transferred to another tube and repeated the extraction in the same conditions. The combined organic phases were evaporated to dryness under a stream of nitrogen. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran/acetonitrile/methanol in a ratio of 15/30/55. The sample vortexed and filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter was then injected into the UHPLC system (Agilent Technologies 1290 Infinity).

The separation of carotenoids, was carried out on a Zorbax SB C18 column, 2.1 x 100 mm, 1.8 μ m, with a mobile phase composed of A - methanol 90% and B - acetonitrile 10%, at a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min, in isocratic mode, for 50 minutes. The temperature in the column was 30°C, and the detection was done at λ = 450 nm. The standard curves for β -carotene was constructed in the range 1-40 μ g/ml and 5 μ L were injected into UHPLC system. The results were expressed as g/100g ROSAex of β -carotene.

Table S1. Sequences of primers for human genes whose expression was assessed by quantitative Real-Time PCR

Gene	Ref Seq	Forward	Reverse	Amplicon (bp)
SOD2	NM_000636.3	TTTCAATAAGGAACGGGGACAC	GTGCTCCCACACATCAATCC	109
PON2	NM_000305.2	TCTGGCACTCAGAAATCGACT	CAGACCATTGGGAAGTATGTCAA	124
IL-1 β	NM_000576.2	ATGATGGCTTATTACAGTGGCAA	GTCGGAGATTCGTAGCTGGA	132
β -actin	NM_001101.3	GTCTTCCCCTCCATCGT	CGTCGCCACATAGGAAT	82

Results

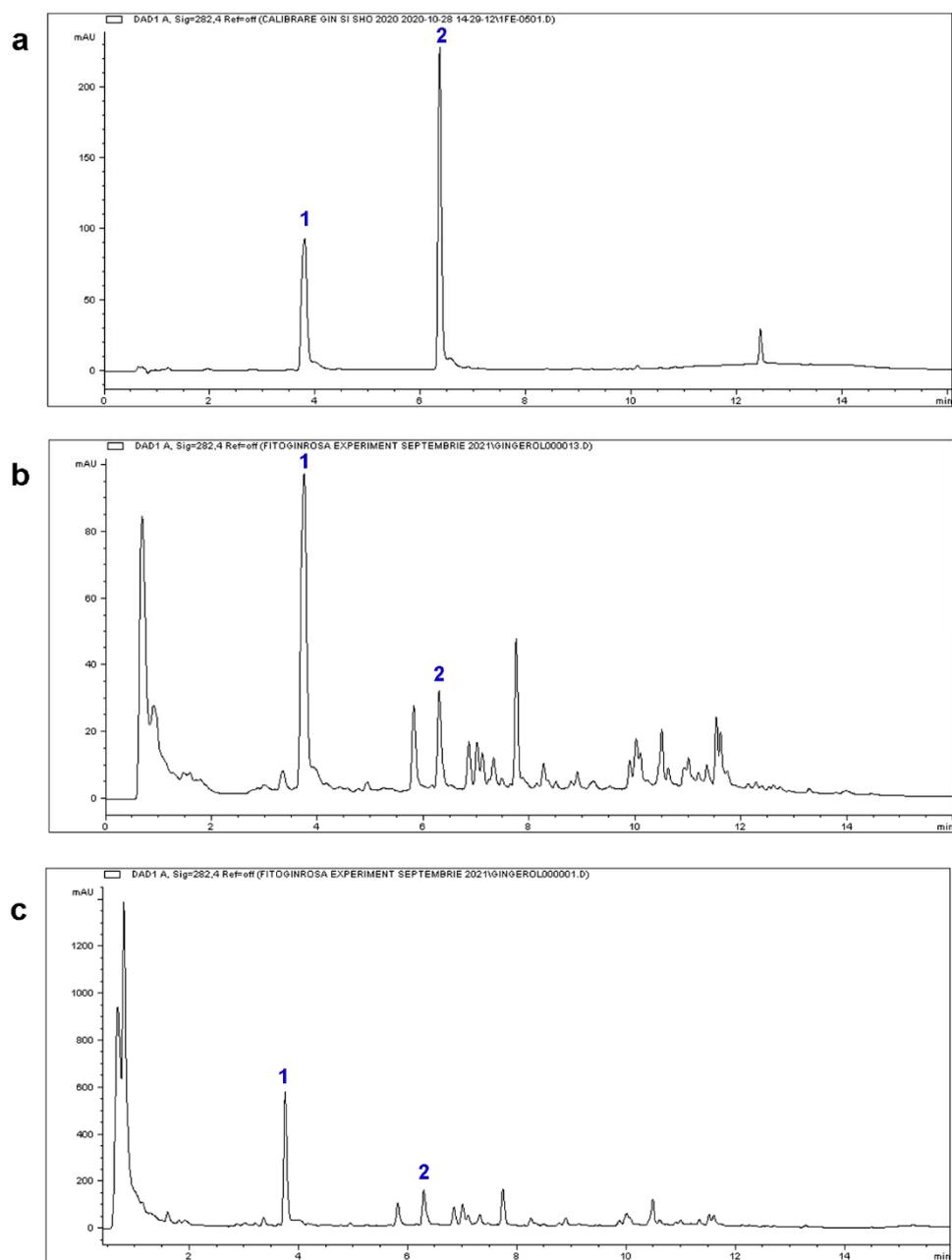


Figure S1. UHPLC–DAD chromatograms showing the 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol standards (a), the hydroalcoholic extract of ginger rhizomes (GINex) (b) and PHYTOGINROSA (PGR) (c) at 282 nm; (1) 6-gingerol and (2) 6-shogaol.

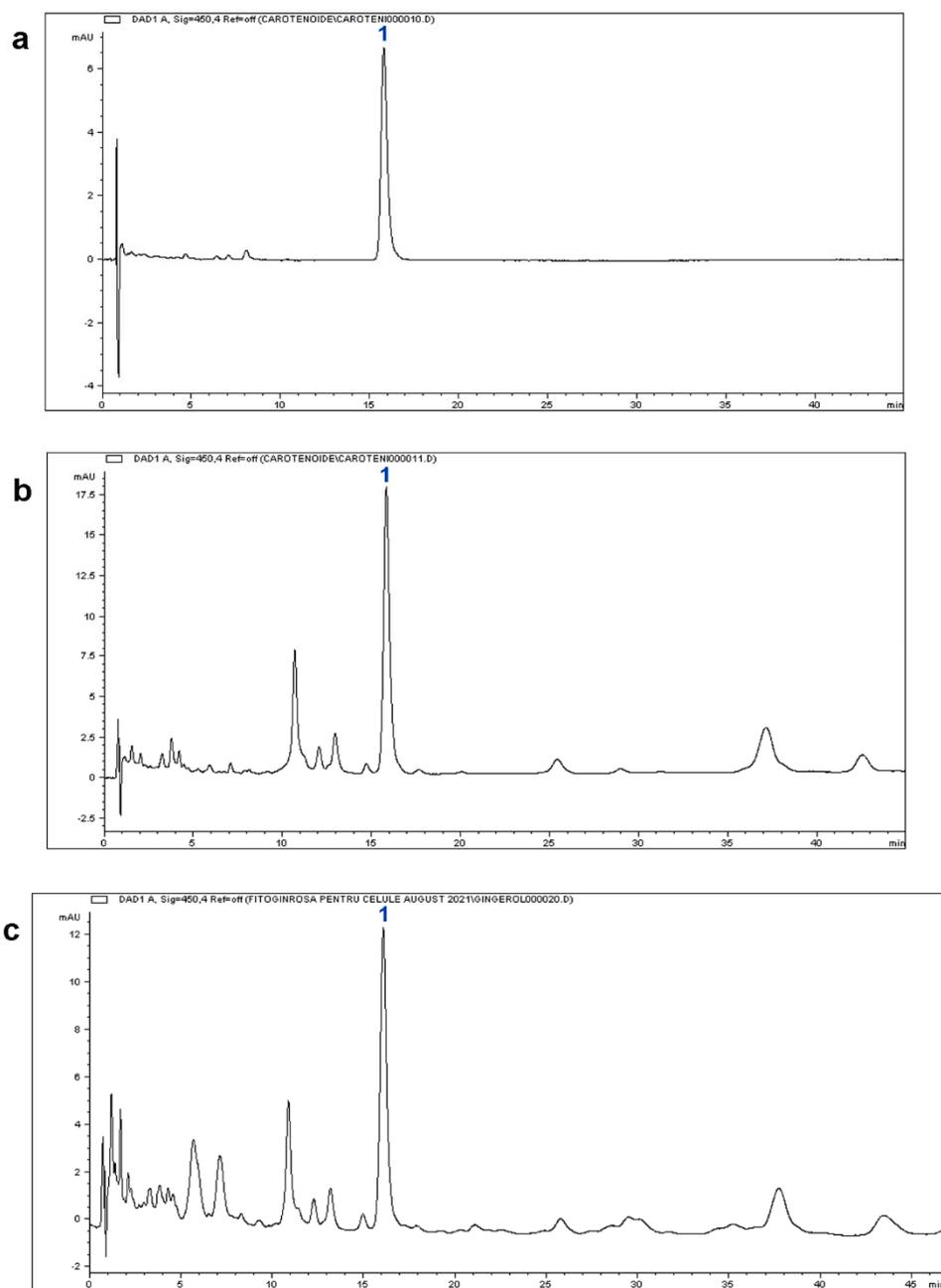


Figure S2. UHPLC–DAD chromatograms showing the β -carotene standard (a), the rosehip extract (ROSAex) (b) and PHYTOGINROSA (PGR) (c) at 450 nm; (1) β -carotene.

References

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2. Barba, A.I.O.; Hurtado, M.C.; Mata, M.C.S.; Ruiz, V.F.; Tejada, M.L.S.d. Application of a UV–vis detection-HPLC method for a rapid determination of lycopene and β -carotene in vegetables. *Food Chemistry* **2006**, *95*, 328-336, doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2005.02.028>.