

Evaluation of bioactive compounds with functional interest from yellow pitahaya (*Selenicereus megalanthus* Haw)

Evaluación de componentes bioactivos con interés funcional a partir de pitahaya amarilla (*Selenicereus megalanthus* Haw)

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Antioxidants
Bioproducts
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Polyphenols

Yellow Pitahaya (YP) is an exotic fruit, cataloged by Colombia International Corporation as a promising fruit to export, due to its sensorial and organoleptic attributes. In addition, this fruit has been associated with the control of constipation, and benefits for health because of its content of antioxidants. Therefore, the purpose of this work was to determine its chemical and biocompounds present in stem, peel, seed, and pulp of yellow pitahaya. The polyphenols were determined with the Folin-Ciocalteu method; the vitamin C content was determined using 2-nitroaniline; the antioxidant capacity was found with the ABTS and DPPH methods; and the peristalsis acceleration by measuring feces in biomodels (golden hamster) fed with various parts of this fruit. The results proved that the fruit composition varies according to its part. It is noteworthy that all parts of the fruit contain bioactive compounds in various proportions; the highest concentration of vitamin C, polyphenols and antioxidant capacity (AC) were found in the seed (22.08 mg ascorbic acid per g dry matter, 1580 mg gallic acid per 100 g dry matter, 79.2 ± 0.2% ABTS, respectively) and peel (20.615 mg ascorbic acid per g dry matter, 1333.33 mg gallic acid per 100 g dry matter, 66.2 ± 0.8% ABTS, respectively); regarding the peristalsis acceleration, the fecal production increased with the consumption of the seeds. Consequently, result showed that yellow pitahaya could be an alternative of a promising product due to its composition, and content of bioactive components of functional interest.

RESUMEN

Palabras clave:

Antioxidantes
Bioproductos
Estreñimiento
Peristaltismo
Polifenoles

La pitahaya amarilla es una fruta exótica, catalogada por la Corporación Internacional Colombiana como una fruta promisoría para la exportación, debido a sus atributos sensoriales y organolépticos. Además, esta fruta ha sido asociada al control del estreñimiento, y con beneficios para la salud, gracias a su contenido de antioxidantes. Por consiguiente, el propósito de este trabajo fue evaluar las propiedades químicas y los biocomponentes presentes en tallo, cáscara, semilla y pulpa de pitahaya amarilla. La determinación de polifenoles se realizó siguiendo el método de Folin-Ciocalteu; el contenido de vitamina C por el método de 2-nitroanilina; la capacidad antioxidante se determinó por los métodos ABTS y DPPH; y la aceleración del peristaltismo mediante la medición de heces en biomodelos (hámsteres dorados), alimentados con diferentes partes de esta fruta. Los resultados demostraron que la composición de la fruta varía de acuerdo a sus partes. Es de destacar que todas las partes de la fruta contienen compuestos bioactivos en diferentes concentraciones; la concentración más alta de vitamina C, polifenoles y capacidad antioxidante se encontró en la semilla (22,08 mg ácido ascórbico por g materia seca, 1580 mg ácido gálico por 100 g materia seca, 79,2 ± 0,2% ABTS, respectivamente) y cáscara (20,615 mg ácido ascórbico por g materia seca, 1333,33 mg ácido gálico por 100 g materia seca, 66,2 ± 0,8% ABTS, respectivamente); respecto a la aceleración del peristaltismo, la producción de heces incrementó al consumir semillas de pitahaya. De acuerdo a lo anterior, se concluye que la pitahaya amarilla podría ser una alternativa de un producto promisorio, debido a su composición y contenido de compuestos bioactivos de interés funcional.

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In the last decade the world trend toward consumption of food with additional benefits as well as their nutrients (Bello, 2000) has increased because they have the ability to prevent and cure certain diseases (Dembitsky *et al.*, 2011), and are associated with the consumers desire for a better quality of life (Diplock *et al.*, 1999). This type of food is named *functional foods* and are defined as those of vegetal or animal origin that when consumed in daily diet provide biocompounds, which cause therapeutic effects in the body, resulting in benefit for health (Roberfroid, 1999). A functional food may be then a natural one or modified to influence health through addition or modification of any specific component (Howlett, 2008). According to the above, this type of food provide specific effects related to particular components (Labrecque and Doyon, 2008). Some of such components and benefits contained in these foods are polyphenols, vitamin C, antioxidant capacity (AC), and peristalsis acceleration.

Polyphenols are generally found in all vegetal origin foods and form a wide group of substances that include families of compounds with various structures which have the same characteristic of including in their structure various benzenic groups substituted by hydroxylic functions (Peris *et al.*, 1995), they have antioxidant and antimutagenic properties; delay senescence, anticancer, and antimicrobial (Zloch, 1996). These compounds inhibit oxidation of β -carotenes catalyzed by myoglobin and those produced by Fe-ascorbic acid system (Rice-Evans *et al.*, 1996). In addition, vitamin C improves endothelial dysfunction (May, 2000), by stabilizing tetrahydrobiopterin, a cofactor of oxide nitric synthase endothelial enzyme by increasing nitric oxide availability (Huang *et al.*, 2000; Li and Schellhorn, 2007). Vitamin C, likewise, prevents apoptosis of the endothelial cells by intracellularly inhibiting caspase-9 (tumor inhibiting proteins), and the endothelial ET-1 function (endotheline) and preventing IL-6 release (interleucin-6) (Böhm *et al.*, 2007; Dhar-Mascareño *et al.*, 2005).

Taking into account the above reported effects, yellow pitahaya (YP) (*Selenicereus megalanthus* Haw) may be considered as a source of functional biocompounds, because its peel and even its stem are used to obtain benefits for health (CCI, 2006), and its components include polyphenols (Wu *et al.*, 2006), vitamin C (Serna Cock *et al.*, 2013), among other. Wu *et al.* (2006) evaluated the polyphenols content and the antioxidant activity of red

pitahaya, in addition to its anti-proliferating activity in melanoma cancer cells, finding a high content of these compounds and inhibition of growth of such cells. In addition, YP has effects on peristalsis acceleration (Parra Yambay, 2010) associated with constipation decrease, which is the cause of multiple medical consultations (Fleming and Wade, 2010). Traditionally, the amount of carbohydrate available for colonic bacterial fermentation is determined by the amount of dietary fibre present in foods. However, some of the 'available carbohydrate' (i.e., "available" for small intestinal absorption: total carbohydrate minus dietary fibre) in many foods may escape digestion in the small intestine in appreciable amounts and become available for fermentation by the colonic micro flora (Huebner *et al.*, 2007; Greger, 1999) cited by (Mohd *et al.*, 2014).

This fruit is mainly produced in tropical and subtropical countries with a dry climate and 18 – 28 °C temperature; it has very specific features such as its exuberant yellow thorny peel, and white pulp with many small seeds (Nerd *et al.*, 2002); it has been considered by Colombia International corporation – CCI as a promising fruit for export due to its sales price and exotic features (Mosquera *et al.*, 2011). In the world 1083 hectares are cultivated, of which 827 are in Colombia (76.4%), 100 ha in Israel (9.2%), Brazil participates with 3.2% and Ecuador with 1.9%, other countries participate with 9.3% (Betancourt *et al.*, 2010). In addition, Colombia participates with 43.7% of the international exportations (Mosquera *et al.*, 2011). According to the above mentioned, the purpose of this investigation was to establish chemical and functional characteristics in the various parts of YP, in ripeness state 6, third quality, in order to determine its possible use in the production of functional food. For such purpose, an empirical-analytical research was carried out using experimental units, (YP), provided by the society of producers of yellow pitahaya – Asoppitaya (Colombia).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fruit samples

The research was performed using third quality YP (*Selenicereus magalanthus* Haw), in ripeness state 6 (ICONTEC, 1996), from the state of Valle del Cauca, provided by the society of producers of yellow pitahaya –Asoppitaya. The external appearance of the fruit pieces was analyzed; however, fruit pieces affected by mechanical damage or fungi, which constitute third category, were used.

Fruit pieces were cleaned and disinfected, starting by washing them with tap water, using a soft brush to remove thorns from the peel; then they were disinfected by immersion for 10 minutes into a solution with a concentration of 2.5 mL L⁻¹ of citrosan (Diken International, Mexico).

The stem, the peel, the pulp and seeds were manually separated; each part was separately dried with hot air (Binder, USA) at 45 °C for 24 hours. The dry products were pulverized in a blade grinder, and stored in high density polyethylene bags at room conditions (58% HR, 20.5 °C y 3300 lux), for later use in the determination of functional properties.

Chemical analysis

The total soluble solids (TSS), pH and the total titratable acidity (TTA) were determined in the homogenized and filtrated juice extracted from various parts of the pitahaya. The TSS were estimated by using a refractometer (ABBE DR-A1, Atago, Bellevue, Washington), following the AOAC 932.12 method. The pH was estimated with the potentiometric method, using a pH-meter (Hanna Instruments). The TTA was found by using AOAC 942.15A official method, by means of an acid-base titration using a solution of NaOH 0.1N until a pH of 8.1 was reached; acidity was expressed as percentage of citric acid.

Preparation of antioxidant and polyphenol extracts

The extracts were obtained parting from the four parts of YP: pulp, seed, peel, and stem, following the methodology reported by Jara-Palacios *et al.* (2014), with modifications. 25 mL of ethanol were taken at 80%, and 5 g of dry sample; the mixture was stirred for one hour at 1.26 g in a shaker; then centrifuged for 25 minutes in a centrifuge (Vebmlw T51, USA); the three supernatants were separated, and the process was repeated for three times. The three supernatants were mixed and stored in amber bottles for the later quantification of total polyphenols, vitamin C and AC.

Total polyphenol and vitamin C content

The total polyphenols were quantified with the Folin-Ciocalteu method (Jara-Palacios *et al.*, 2014). 0.25 mL of extract, 0.25 mL of reagent Folin-Ciocalteu (Merck, Colombia), and 3.25 mL of 20% sodium carbonate were used. The mixture was shaken for 90 minutes at 1.26 g, and stored for two hours in dark condition for subsequent determination of

polyphenols by spectrophotometry using a Genesys 10 UV-vis HP spectrophotometer (Thermoscientific, USA) at a wavelength of 765 nm. The results were expressed in mg of galic acid (GAE per 100 g of dry sample). Vitamin C was determined with the colorimetric method of the 2-nitrianilin (Bernal, 1993).

Antioxidant capacity

The antioxidant ability was determined by two methods ABTS (acid 2,2'-azino-bis 3-ethylbenzotiazolin-6-sulphonic) and DPPH (2,2-difenil-1-picril hidrazilo) based on the electron transference method, which involves a redox reaction with the oxidant as an indicator of the endpoint of recation (Tovar-del Río, 2013). An ABTS^{•+} radical cation was produced which directly produced a green-blue ABTS chromophore through the reaction between ABTS^{•+} and potasium persulfate, which presents a maximum absorption at 734 nm. The ABTS^{•+} radical cation was produced from a reaction between a solution 7mM of ABTS with potassium persulfate (2.45 mM). The mixture was taken into darkness for 16 hours, then it was diluted by using ethanol (Emsure® ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph. EUR) until achieving an absorbance of 0.715 ± 0.005 to 732 nm.

Then, 50 µL de ABTS^{•+} were taken and mixed with 1450 µL of the solution for analysis; the mixture was kept in darkness for 30 minutes to facilitate the reaction and then the absorbance was read at 732 nm in a Genesys 10 UV-vis HP spectrophotometer (Thermoscientific, USA). The addition of antioxidant caused a decoloration associated with inhibition of the radical in function of concentration and the time; reading was performed at constant time of reaction of 30 minutes. AC expressed on percentage was calculated through equation (1).

$$AC(\%) = \frac{A_{control} - A_{sample}}{A_{control}} * 100 \quad (1)$$

Where:

AC = Antioxidant capacity expressed in percentage

A_{control} = Absorbance of negative control (solution ABTS)

A_{sample} = Absorbance of the sample read at 732 nm

The measurement of AC by DPPH was performed based on the decoloration of the radical, absorbance was measured at 529 nm, and was determined with spectrophotometry, following the method reported by Geng *et al.* (2015), with

some modifications; 1.4 mg of DPPH reagent were used and it was dissolved in 70 mL of methanol until achieving an absorbance of 1.174 measured with a Genesys 10 UV-vis HP spectrophotometer (Thermoscientific, USA) at 529 nm. 2 and 0.5 mL of DPPH reactive and the sample respectively were taken and left in reaction for 30 minutes. AC was quantified similarly to the one reported for ABTS method following equation 1.

The antioxidant activity of extracts evaluated through the two methods (ABTS and DPPH), was expressed in AC in trolox equivalent (TEAC), which represents a trolox solution concentration with the same AC of free radicals as the extract. It was obtained based on the regression equation obtained from a standard curve with the antioxidant reference trolox (equation 2) (Tovar-del Río, 2013; Zhu *et al.*, 2015).

$$TEAC = 1.0645 * (AC\%) + 0.9323 \quad (2)$$

Peristalsis acceleration

Three-month-old golden hamsters with about 100.75 g were used to quantify the peristalsis acceleration. The biotypes were obtained from ICESI University (Colombia), and kept under controlled laboratory conditions of temperature (26 °C) and illumination cycles of 12 hours. The hamsters were fed with 10 ± 2 g of sunflower seeds and 70 mL of water approximately every day.

Four groups of 9 hamsters, including male and female, were organized; each group was assigned a part of the YP (seed, peel, stem and pulp), as a dietary complement. The parts of the YP were provided orally, which account for 30% of the daily feeding dose. Immediately after feeding the YP the biotypes were observed in their general aspect, checking health conditions, in compliance with legal rules (Salud, 1993).

The observed patterns were hair appearance, activity, weight, production and characteristics of fecal material, water amount, and consumed food. A numerical scale was applied based on feces consistence, as follows: 1 (Solid), 2 (Semi-solid), 3 (Liquid), and variation in feces production was calculated, by using equation 3.

$$\Delta Mf = Mf_i - Mf_f \quad (3)$$

Mf_i = Mass of initial feces

Mf_f = Mass of final feces

Statistical analysis and experimental design

A single factor design with 4 levels was used, the evaluated variable was a part of YP with four levels; stem, peel, pulp and seed. The effect of part of YP was determined by the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and mean comparisons with the Tuckey test at 5% probability using Stathgraphics® statistical program. All determinations were performed in triplicate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical analysis

The pH, total soluble solids (TSS), and total titratable acidity (TTA) of stem, peel, pulp and seed of YP are presented in Table 1. The variations of pH for the various parts of YP, are seen here due to the effect of the part of the fruit, which is higher in the peel ($P < 0.05$); Rodriguez *et al.* (2005) found that YP in ripeness state 3 has a pH of 4.7, which changes to pH 5.1 during refrigerated and non-refrigerated storage. In a mixture of seeds and pulp of YP under refrigerated storage a pH between 4.1 and 4.8 is reported, with an increase during storage (Serna *et al.*, 2013). The peel of the fruit shows a higher pH which may be associated with a different composition regarding the fruit. These results are correlated with the total titratable acidity, expressed in the percentage of citric acid, since values of a higher pH for the peel show a lower degree of acidity (lower TTA); this case is contrary to the pH in the pulp which is lower and indicates higher amount of acids. TTA values are lower than those reported by Serna *et al.* (2012, 2013) in YP in ripeness state 3; the difference may be caused by the metabolism of organic acids (Davies and Maw, 1972) which are consumed in oxidating reactions during senescence (Neves *et al.*, 2008). Regarding TSS, the values were higher in the pulp, followed by those in the seed, and the lowest ones were found in the peel of the fruit. Statistically significant difference was found between the pulp, seed and peel ($P < 0.05$).

In the pulp of YP values of 17.7 °Brix were found, which are similar to those found in YP in ripeness state 3 after 27 days of refrigerated storage (Serna *et al.*, 2013); such difference may be explained by metabolism of the fruit, associated with the energy consumption in a form of ATP and other compounds to maintain homeostasis of the fruit (Lima *et al.*, 2011); the above include conversion of starch into glucose and fructose, and their use through metabolic routes such as substrate for respiration (Paliyath *et al.*, 2008).

Chemical composition of YP (TSS, TTA, pH), varies according to the part of the fruit. Nerd and Mizrahi (1999) reported difference in water content of the pulp and the peel of YP and, therefore, difference in dry matter.

Total polyphenol and vitamin C content

Experimental results of total polyphenols for each analyzed part of YP are presented in figure 1a. It may be observed that polyphenols content varied between 600 and 1580 mg GAE per 100 g dry matter, the higher content being in the seed, followed by the peel. Difference found was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

The polyphenol content was found in all parts of analyzed YP; however, higher amount of this bio-compound was found in the seed (1580 mg GAE per 100 g dry matter), representing an important source of antioxidants.

As in the YP, other studies have reported the similar values of polyphenol, like apples (*Malus pumilla*) with 1600 to 1800 GAE per 100 g dry matter (Beltrán-Orozco *et al* 2009), and strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) with 1600 to 1800 GAE per 100 g dry matter (Beltrán-Orozco *et al.*, 2009). In addition, Daza (2014) reports in the

pulp of YP $77.6 \pm$ mg GAE per 100 g dry matter; $102.0 \pm$ mg GAE per 100 g dry matter in peel, and 202.7 ± 1.1 mg GAE per 100 g dry matter in seed (Daza, 2014), these values being lower than those found in this work.

The results of vitamin C for peel, pulp, seed and stem of YP are shown in Figure 1b. Significant difference between the parts of pitahaya were observed ($P < 0.05$). The highest content of ascorbic acid was found in the seed (22.0881 mg Ascorbic Ac. per g dry matter). The results reported by Beltrán-Orozco *et al* (2009) showed that the content of ascorbic acid in YP is 17.04 ± 0.30 mg of Ascorbic acid per g dry matter; in red pitahaya, cherry and white pitahaya the values are, 10.25 ± 0.25 , 8.49 ± 0.25 and 14.56 ± 0.25 mg of Ascorbic acid per g dry matter respectively (Beltrán-Orozco *et al.*, 2009). Muñoz-de-Chavez *et al.* (2002) reports that 100 g of eatable pulp of YP represents 21% of daily consumption of Vitamin C as recommended for adults (60 mg of Ascorbic Acid per g of dry matter).

Antioxidant capacity

The Table 1 shows the results of analysis of AC performed to the parts of YP (peel, pulp and seed). Highly significant

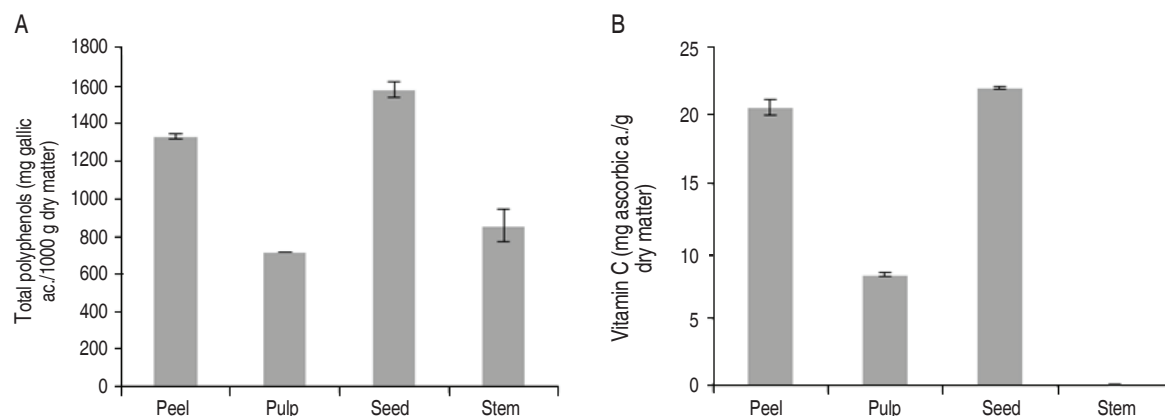


Figure 1. Bioactive compounds found in the parts of yellow pitahaya: A. Total polyphenols content. B. Vitamin C content.

difference was obtained among analyzed parts ($P < 0.05$). It may be observed that AC is higher than 62% for the various parts of YP. High values of AC are found in all parts of the fruit, however these values are higher in the seed, with values of 79.2 and 96% for tests with ABTS and DPPH, respectively. Ayala-Camarillo *et al.* (2008) reports the AC in yellow pitahaya of 58.96 ± 0.55 .

Likewise, epidemiological studies have suggested that consumption of a diet rich in biocompounds such as polyphenols provides protection against cancer, diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, aging, and other (Pandey and Rizvi, 2009). However, a daily recommended dose of consumption (RDC) for antioxidants has not been defined yet.

The results suggest that the YP is a source of health protection compounds, against free radicals reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as cancer (Ayala-Camarillo *et al.*, 2008).

Table 1. Chemical properties and biocompounds of yellow pitahaya.

Part of the fruit	pH	TSS (%)	TTA (%)	AC (ABTS)	TEAC (μM)	AC (DPPH)	TEAC (μM)
Pulp	4.48 \pm 0.25 ^a	17.67 \pm 0.06 ^a	0.20 \pm 0.007 ^a	63.3 \pm 0.9%	91.38	85.0 \pm 0.2%	68.30
Peel	5.31 \pm 0.17 ^b	3.87 \pm 1.62 ^b	0.08 \pm 0.01 ^a	66.2 \pm 0.8%	66.99	62.1 \pm 0.1%	71.35
Seed	4.82 \pm 0.04 ^a	4.9 \pm 0.90 ^b	0.10 \pm 0.01 ^a	79.2 \pm 0.2%	103.08	96.0 \pm 0.1%	85.20

TSS: Total soluble solids; TTA: Total titratable acidity; AC: Antioxidant capacity measured by ABTS and DPPH methods; TEAC: Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity. The results are the average of three samples. Similar letters indicate that there are no differences statistically significant at significance level of 95%.

Acceleration ability of the peristalsis

A statistically significant difference is observed ($P < 0.05$) between pitahaya samples; the seed is the part containing higher acceleration ability of the peristalsis by increasing 55% the amount of feces produced with respect to biomodels fed with a traditional diet (sunflower seed) (Table 2). Laxative ability was also found in pitahaya pulp and stem, otherwise the peel causes decrease of feces produced; therefore, its

consumption is not considered suitable to stimulate feces production of the evaluated biomodels.

Regarding feces consistence, the consumption of the pulp and seed changes their appearance to a less solid behavior which could be related to easiness of expulsion; otherwise, the stem and the peel do not produce any changes which may reduce dehydration in the consumers.

Table 2. Acceleration ability of peristalsis of yellow pitahaya and appearance of feces according to treatment applied to biomodels.

Part of yellow pitahaya administered	Feces (g per day)	Increase of feces (%)	Feces appearance
Stem	0.35 \pm 0.07	12.09 ^c	Solid
Seed	0.49 \pm 0.09	55.13 ^a	Semisolid
Peel	0.31 \pm 0.05	-1.71 ^d	Solid
Pulp	0.43 \pm 0.02	35.01 ^b	Liquid
Sunflower seeds (Control)	0.32 \pm 0.02	N/A	Solid

The pitahaya pulp consists of highly viscous carbohydrate fibers (cellulose, hemicellulose, fructooligosaccharides and simple sugars), vitamin C and minerals (Nur'aliaa *et al.*, 2010a) cited by (Dasaesamoh *et al.*, 2016). The oligosaccharides as reported by Dasaesamoh *et al.* (2016) are metabolized by intestinal microbiota and subsequently converted into short chain fatty acids: acetic acid, propionic, butyric acid, lactic acid and butyrate. Butyrate is responsible for some important functions in

the intestinal epithelium, such as prevention of certain types of colitis (Scheppach, 1994, cited by Dasaesamoh *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the oligosaccharides present in pitahaya become substances that increase motility by reducing diseases such as colitis and irritable bowel syndrome (Dasaesamoh *et al.*, 2016).

Parra Yambay (2010) reported laxative properties of seed and stem of YP, with absence of liquid feces, therefore,

the authors recommend its use and incorporation to nutrition. The AC and laxative properties of parts of YP suggest that the seed could be an important source of biocompounds. Due to its high polyphenolic content, it is possible to conclude that the peel of YP could be a source of biocompounds for functional foods, as well as the seed, turning into an alternative for development products with add value.

CONCLUSIONS

Composition of YP varies in function of the part (stem, peel, pulp and seed), although there are bioactive compounds with a functional interest in all parts. The seed may be consumed as a potential alimentary additive. The peel could represent an alternative of use for this byproduct, due to its content of vitamin C and polyphenols that may be extracted and incorporated as functional ingredients to develop new food, for which purpose subsequent research is required.

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