

Original article

# *In vitro* antioxidant and antinociceptive properties of *Porphyra vietnamensis*

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Received 19<sup>th</sup> of December, 2018 Accepted 30<sup>th</sup> of December, 2018

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**Keywords:**  
Porphyra;  
Antioxidant;  
Antinociceptive;  
Extract;  
Red alga;  
Analgesic

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Current investigation explores the anti-oxidant and antinociceptive potential of edible seaweed namely *Porphyra vietnamensis*.

**Methods:** Radical scavenging and antinociceptive potential of ethanolic (EE), aqueous (AE), acetone (ACE) and chloroform (CE) fractions were determined using various models and assays. Writhing, formalin, hot plate, acetic acid induce response models were performed to determine antinociceptive activity whereas different assays have been used to determine antioxidant potential.

**Results:** Among the various fractions, ACE showed maximum biological activity. In DPPH assay half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) was found to be 0.470 µg/ml (DPPH assay), 0.381 µg/ml (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> assay), 0.470 µg/ml (super oxide assay), 0.591 µg/ml (lipid peroxidation) and 0.430 µg/ml (nitric oxide assay). However, comparatively the TPC was more in EE (977.0 mg GAE/gm DW).

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that acetone fraction of *Porphyra* showed marked antinociceptive and antioxidant activities, however pharmacological and chemical investigations are required to identify principle compounds responsible for activities and characterize their respective mechanism(s) for respective actions.

## 1. Introduction

Marine environment offers 80% of world's species of flora and fauna [1]. From several decades humans are exploiting marine resources especially seaweeds as food sources [2]. These resources represent a potential source of therapeutic compounds especially secondary metabolites with diverse pharmacological properties which can be utilized for the prevention or treatment of several disorders [3]. From the past few decades discovery of metabolites with potential biological activities from marine resources has increased considerably [4]. Recently seaweeds have received considerable attention from several scientific researchers [5]. There are several reports available over the high antioxidant value of seaweeds and its related pharmacological potential. Unique chemical profile of marine algae such as polysaccharides, amino acids and other bioactive compounds has diverse biologi-

cal activities [6]. Moreover recent studies revealed that water soluble polysaccharide fraction derived from marine sources helps in reducing oxidative stress. Indian *Porphyra* (marine seaweed) due its scientifically proven nutritional benefits, it becomes now centre of attention for several researchers [6-23, 45]. Currently numerous reports are available on *Porphyra* and the number of reports are increasing drastically on several database. Reports also confirmed their considerable pharmacological uses such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties [6-23, 45]. Present work is designed to explore the therapeutic potential of *P. vietnamensis* [6-23, 45], to further establish a direct relation between its bioactive chemical compounds and biological activities. Due to multiple active chemical components this seaweed has tremendous nutraceutical and pharmaceutical potentials. Recent hypothesis also focused on the *Porphyra* components that participate in antinociceptive activity. Identification of secondary

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metabolites responsible for antinociceptive and antioxidant activities is again major challenge, however different porphyra extracts (PE) can be investigated to check their relative antinociceptive and antioxidant among themselves. This study was anticipated to evaluate the antinociceptive and antioxidant potential of different extracts derived from macroscopic red alga, *Porphyra vietnamensis* and the possible mechanisms of action of bioactive components of the extract was investigated in an *in vitro* assay [6-23, 45].

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Drugs and chemicals

Sodium nitroprusside, sulphanilamide, N-(1-naphthyl) ethylene diamine dihydrochloride, potassium ferricyanide, thiobarbituric acid, potassium nitrite, and ferric chloride were obtained from Sigma chemicals. Dypirone (Sigma Chemical), Acetic acid (Merck), Tween 20 (Sigma Chemical), indomethacin (Merck), morphine sulfate (Dimorf-Cristalia-BR), aluminium chloride (Al-Cl<sub>3</sub>), riboflavin and deoxyribose, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), indiano blue tetrazolium, sulfanilamide, naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride (NED), thiobarbituric acid (TBA), reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), and sodium nitroprusside (SNP) were purchased from HiMedia Laboratories Pvt., Ltd, India. Dypirone and indomethacin were used as reference drugs. Formalin solution (2.5%) was prepared by using formaldehyde (Merck) in saline solution at concentration of 0.9%. In all methods tween 80 (s.q.f.) were used and administered orally at a dose of 100 mg/kg. Dypirone and indomethacin both were administered by oral route.

### 2.2. Preparation of extracts

For fraction preparation algal material was dried (sun drying) for almost 24 h followed by pulverization to convert into powder form and finally packed into plastic bags. Almost ten gram powdered algal material was mixed with methanol in 500 ml volumetric flask followed by the sonication for 4 min for 10 min. Extracts were dried further by evaporating the residual solvent. At last extracts were retreated with suitable quantity of solvents such as acetone, ethanol, chloroform and distilled water to obtain the respective extracts. From these fractions respective dilutions were made.

### 2.3. Animals

Healthy male and female Swiss mice of weight range 15-20 g of about same age group were used for antinociceptive studies. They were grouped into six groups (n = 6) of 6 animals in each group which were kept in a clean polypropylene cage and fresh drinking water was provided to them daily ad libitum. Optimal conditions were maintained at a controlled temperature (22 ± 2°C) for 12-hours light/dark cycle. The experimental studies were carried out in accordance with the guidelines of Animal Ethics Committee (Institutional Ethics Committee-IAEC/ABMRCP/2016-2017/11). Different division of groups is mentioned in Table 1.

### 2.4. Acetic acid-induced writhing response

Procedure introduced by Koster *et al.* [24] was followed in this experiment. Six groups (n = 6) of animals mice were made in

which Group II-V administered with 100 mg/kg (p.o.) whereas Group VI was treated with 40 mg/kg of standard drug, dypirone (p.o.). Treatment of Group I with vehicle (p.o.) was done before one hour administration of acetic acid. Acetic acid-induced writhing response was investigated for test and standard samples against the control group. Selected animals were administered with 0.6% acetic acid (IP administration) solution to get writhing response. Animals were kept in glass transparent cylinder to check the writing response accurately. Number of writings was monitored and calculated properly at 20 min intervals after the administration of acetic acid. Antinociceptive potential was evaluated by calculating percent inhibition of writhing count (treated group) from the mean count of writhing response observed in control animals.

### 2.5. Hot plate test

Eddy and Leimbach method was followed to perform this procedure [25]. PE (EE, CE, AE and ACE) at 100 mg/kg, indomethacin at 10 mg/kg and vehicle (0.5 ml) were administered by oral route to various groups of animals (n = 6). Eddy's hot plate (Biotechnics India), was used as the equipment which was maintained at 55 ± 1°C. After maintaining such temperature, group wise, mice were placed on the Eddy's hot plate. Licking of the fore and hind paws or jumping was considered as examination parameters at 0.5, 1, 1.3 and 2 h. These observations were made after the reaction time i.e. after administration of the extracts, standard drug and vehicle. The reaction time was time starts in between transferring of mice over hot plate and manifestation of signs such as licking of the fore and hind paws or jumping an effort to get away from the pain.

### 2.6. Formalin-induced nociception

We have followed protocol which was introduced by the Hunskaar, Hole and Tjølsen *et al.* 26,27.

Adult albino mice were randomly divided into six groups of six animals each (n = 6). 20 µL (2.5%) of a formalin solution was administered to animals sub-plantarily in 1 hind paw. Time period of paw licking as index of nociception was monitored at 0-5 min (neurogenic phase or early phase) and from 15 to 30 min (inflammatory phase or late phase). Additionally the time that at which they start licking the injected paw was documented and calculated as indicative of nociception. PE (as prepared in above method) was administered (100 mg/kg, p.o.). One group was treated with indomethacin at 35.7 mg/kg, which was administered by oral route forty minutes before formalin administration whereas control group was only treated with prepared vehicle from Tween 20.

### 2.7. Antioxidant assays

#### 2.7.1 Total phenolic content (TPC)

Total phenolic content (TPC) of the PE was measured by using Folin-Ciocalteu protocol in which phenolic compounds form a blue complex. Gallic acid is used as a standard compound [28,29]. During this estimation, 0.5 ml of Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was added to 0.1 µl of extracts (100 µg/ml) followed by the addition of 1 ml of 20% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution and incubated for 10 min at room temperature. Against blank, the absorbance of reaction mixture was measured at 730 nm. The total phenolic content was expressed as gallic acid equivalents (GAE) in milligrams per gram

**Table 1 – Different groups of Swiss mice for antinociceptive studies.**

Group name	Group details	Description of group
Group I	Control group	Tween 20 (1%) vehicle group was administered
Group II	Test group	Ethanol (EE) at 100 mg/kg (p.o.) Group III
	Test group	Acetone (ACE) at 100 mg/kg (p.o.) Group IV
	Test group	Aqueous (AE) at 100 mg/kg (p.o.) Group V
	Test group	Chloroform (CE) at 100 mg/kg (p.o.)
Group VI	Test group	Dipyrone (40 mg/kg) in acetic acid-induced writhing test and indomethacin (10 mg/kg; p.o.) in hot plate method and indomethacin

samples.

### 2.8. DPPH antioxidant assay

DPPH is a chemical compound which is utilized in the DPPH assay to measure the capability of antioxidant compounds to suppress the concentration of DPPH radical (dark purple) by converting it into non radical form (colorless). The radical scavenging potential was determined by using DPPH [30]. This has been considered as a fundamental approach for determining the antioxidant activity of the natural products. During this process antioxidant potential of given fraction was determined by method as followed by Mahakunakorn *et al.*, 2004.

### 2.9. Nitric oxide (NO) antioxidant assay

We have followed procedure which was introduced by Green, *et al.* 1982 [31]. Here in this procedure. Antioxidant principles present in the PE reduced production of NO. SNP (5 mM) in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) was mixed with different concentration of extracts (100-500 µg/ml) and incubated at 25°C for 150 min. PE were reacted with Greiss reagent to affect the final absorbance of chromophore created during diazotization of nitrite with sulphanilamide [31].

### 2.10. Superoxide anion (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) antioxidant assay

Measurement of superoxide anion (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) scavenging activity of PE was based on the method described with slight modification [32, 33]. O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> radicals are generated non enzymatically in Phenazine methosulphate–nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (PMS–NADH) systems by the oxidation of NADH and assayed by the reduction of NBT. In this experiment, the superoxide radicals were generated in 1 ml of Tris-HCl buffer (16 mM, pH 8.0) containing NBT (50 µM) solution and NADH (78 µM) solution. The reaction was started by adding PMS solution (10 µM) to the mixture. The reaction mixture was incubated at 25°C for 5 min, and the absorbance at 560 nm in a spectrophotometer was measured against blank samples. Decreased absorbance of the reaction mixture indicated increased superoxide anion scavenging activity. The percentage inhibition of superoxide anion generation was calculated using the following formula:

$$(\%) I = (A_0 - A_1) / (A_0) \times 100$$

where A<sub>0</sub> was the absorbance of the control and A<sub>1</sub> was the

absorbance of extract and the standard compound.

### 2.11. Hydroxyl radical (OH<sup>-</sup>) scavenging activity

The scavenging activity of the different extracts on hydroxyl radical was measured according to a previously described method [30]. In 1.5 ml of each diluted extract, 60 µl of FeCl<sub>3</sub> (1 mmol/l), 90 µl of 1,10-phenanthroline (1 mmol/l), 2.4 ml of 0.2 mol/l phosphate buffer, pH 7.8 and 150 µL of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.17 mol/L) were added respectively. The mixture was then homogenized and incubated at room temperature for 5 min. The absorbance was read at 560 nm against the blank. The percentage of the hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of each extract was calculated from the equation below:

$$\text{Percentage of hydroxyl radical scavenging activity} = [(OD \text{ control} - OD \text{ sample}) / OD \text{ control}] \times 100$$

Where OD is the optical density.

The extract concentration providing 50% inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub>) was calculated and obtained by interpolation from linear regression analysis.

### 2.12. Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) antioxidant assay

Radical scavenging potential of prepared Porphyra extracts (PE) was determined by using H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution. At pH 7.4 given amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution was prepared in phosphate buffer solution (PBS). Porphyra extract (100-500 µg/ml) in distilled water were added to hydrogen peroxide solution (0.6 ml, 40 mM). Using UV-vis spectroscopy absorbance of extract supplemented H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution was determined at 230 nm. In this step blank PBS solution (without H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) was used against extract supplemented H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution [34].

### 2.13. Lipid peroxidation assay

Thuong *et al.* (2007) was adopted to evaluate the antioxidant potential of PE. In his study, he has evaluated antioxidant activity of kudingcha, a traditional Chinese medicine against mitochondrial lipid peroxidation. During his work, he has used degradation or end products of lipid called as thiobarbituric acid reactive substance. These substances can be utilized determine lipid peroxidation in biological tissue [35].

### 2.14. Statistical analysis

Experimental results were mean ±SEM of three parallel measurements. Analysis of variance was performed by ANOVA followed

by Newmans-Keul multiple comparison test.  $p < 0.05$  was considered as significant.

### 3. Results and Discussion Antioxidant assays

#### 3.1. Phenolic content estimation

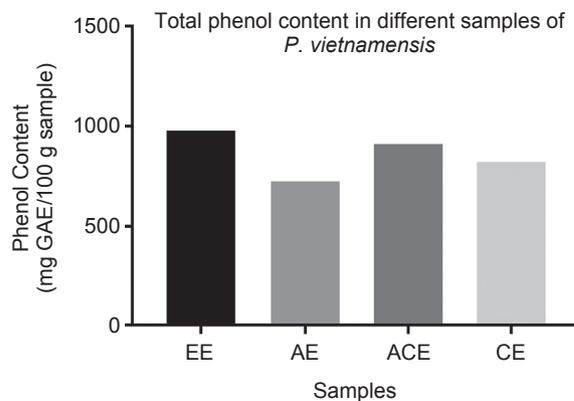
Most of the plants may have diverse phytochemicals especially antioxidants which builds their antioxidant strength. This over all antioxidant profile of plant is directly proportional to the number of antioxidant principles such as polyphenols, carotenoids, and vitamins C and E present in it. Major class of the antioxidants include category of polyphenols such as flavonoids [36]. These antioxidant molecules are always versatile roles such as they also behave as anti-inflammatory, anticancer etc. Thus it's essential to determine their total content of polyphenols present in the plant. As mentioned in Fig. 1, polyphenolic content was evaluated in all extracts was found to be in the range of 771-977 mg GAE/100g dry sample. Polyphenolic range in the given fraction was 977.0 mg GAE/gm DW. Thus in comparison with acetone, chloroform and aqueous extracts (913, 823 & 721 mg GAE /gm DW) the overall phenolic content was found to be highest in ethanolic extract (977 mg GAE /gm DW) (Fig. 1). This was little unexpected as biological activity of acetone fraction is comparatively better than other fractions.

#### 3.2. DPPH assay

Underlying mechanism behind the antioxidant reaction of antioxidants molecules present in extract with free radicals (DPPH radical; purple color) produce colorless complex ( $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\beta$ -picrylhydrazyl) considered as a basic and primary evaluation parameter to estimate free radical scavenging effect of the extract or any phytoconstituent. This can be examined by showing characteristic absorbance maxima at 517 nm [37]. Previous reports advocated the direct relationship between antioxidant strength and overall phenolic concentration. Phenolic compounds concentration within the isolated fractions always determines its antioxidant potential [38-40]. In current study, all PEs considerably have shown antioxidant activity against the control, which directly proportional to the concentration of phenolic content. Acetone extract have shown more significant results than other fractions (IC<sub>50</sub> 0.470  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) as depicted in Fig. 2.

#### 3.3. Nitric oxide (NO) assay

Breakdown of sodium nitroprusside in a physiological solution liberate nitric oxide which can be further quenched by the phytochemical. Thus quenching or inhibition of liberated NO by different extracts is considered as a standard parameter to evaluate the antioxidant potential of respective compounds/fractions. Reaction between reactive oxygen species (ROS) and NO always results in the production of reactive nitrogen species (RNS). This category of RNS includes free radicals such as NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> etc. These free radicals always results in severe cellular injury which can be prevented by treatment with different antioxidant compounds [41]. In the present work different fractions significantly decreased the release of NO in a dependent manner. Here in this investigation, radical scavenging activity potential of different fractions derived from *P. vietnamensis* increased up to 70% at the concentration of 0.434  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Nitrite oxide radical scavenging



**Fig. 1 - Total phenolic content analysis of different extracts derived from *P. vietnamensis* Alcoholic extract (EE), Aqueous Extract (AE), Acetone extract (ACE), Chloroform extract. (CE)**

potential of these acetone fractions was found to be higher than aqueous and alcoholic extracts. Other extracts such as AE, CE and EE exhibited moderated or weak scavenging activity whereas all algal extracts showed significant scavenging activity in comparison to the control (Fig. 2).

#### 3.4. Superoxide radical scavenging assay

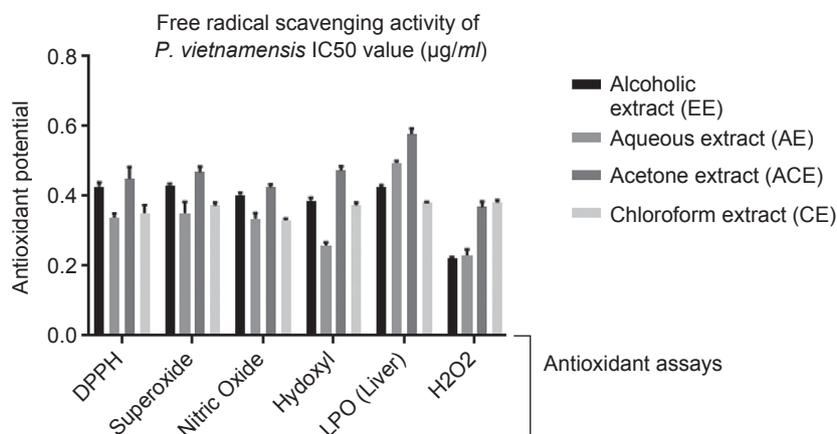
This assay involves decomposition reaction triggered by superoxide radical 42. This decomposition reaction determines by several reactions. Current investigation suggested role of different extracts derived from *P. vietnamensis* in neutralizing superoxide radicals. In phenazine methosulfate/NADH-nitro blue tetrazolium system the reduction of NBT with NADH mediated through PMS was suppressed by the addition of 50% acetone fraction (ACE) from *P. vietnamensis*. Superoxide anion radical scavenging potential of acetone extracts (ACE) determines by evaluating the effectiveness of extract in reducing formazan formation. Thus extracts would consequently reduces the steady-state concentration of NBTH by scavenging O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, resulting in the decline rate of the production of formazan. Therefore, the shift in absorbance (570 nm) due to the presence of antioxidants resulted in the reduction of the concentration of formazan dye. PAE has shown considerable antioxidant activity (IC<sub>50</sub> 0.470  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) (Fig. 2).

#### 3.5. Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) radical assay

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> liberated radicals are often not very reactive however it cause cellular injury as it produces OH<sup>-</sup> radical in the cell [43]. It has been observed that acetone extract considerably inhibited peroxide radical with IC<sub>50</sub> value 0.381  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (Fig. 2).

#### 3.6. Lipid peroxidation assay

It has been reported that lipid breakdown resulted in generation of end products such as malondialdehyde, aldehydes etc. Reaction between end products and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances resulted in the formation of malondialdehyde- thiobarbituric acid reactive substances complex. This colorful complex was deter-



**Fig. 2 - Evaluation of antioxidant potential of different extracts derived from *P. vietnamensis* Alcoholic extract (EE), Aqueous Extract (AE), Acetone extract (ACE), Chloroform extract. (CE)**

mined by spectrophotometric analysis by UV spectrophotometer at 532 nm. Because of the presence of porphyrin, aqueous fraction showed highest anti-lipid peroxidation effect. This effect was observed in liver homogenate with IC50 value of 0.591  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (Fig. 2). These results demonstrated that inhibition of TBARS formation in rat liver homogenate increased with increasing concentration of porphyrin [44].

### 3.7. Hydroxyl radical assay

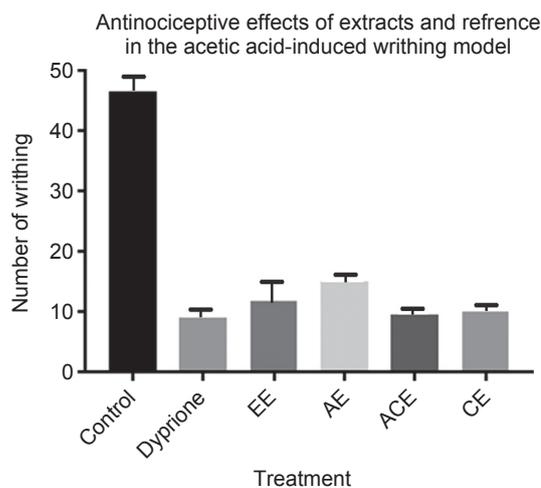
$\text{OH}^-$  one of the well known reactive oxygen species which are produced as by-products of cellular metabolism and considered as one of the most reactive species which can cause severe oxidative injury to macromolecules. Antioxidant potential of PEs was investigated by iron (II) dependent DNA damage assay. In comparison with others, acetone extract has shown considerable inhibition (IC50 0.477  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) (Fig. 2).

### 3.8. Antinociceptive potential of extracts

The antinociceptive activity of extracts derived from *Porphyra* was evaluated by using murine pain models, namely acetic acid-induced writhing, hot plate and formalin-induced nociception tests.

### 3.9. Acetic acid-induced writhing

Ethanol (EE), acetone (ACE), aqueous (AE) and chloroform (CE) extracts (at a dose of 100 mg/kg) derived from *Porphyra* genus were pre administered to respective groups of animals. This pretreatment of animals with different extracts causes considerable inhibition of the acetic acid-induced writhing response. All extracts (EE, ACE, AE CE extracts) considered for the study showed high peripheral antinociceptive activity with an inhibition of 88.1%, 91.5%, 84.8 % and 89.9.0%, respectively. Furthermore, these positive results in the writhing test were also observed for dipyrone (86.5%), as expected, used as the reference peripheral analgesic drug (Fig. 3). These reports advocate that there is a possible antinociceptive action for extracts derived from



**Fig. 3 - Antinociceptive potential of *Porphyra* extracts Alcoholic extract (EE), Aqueous Extract (AE), Acetone extract (ACE), Chloroform extract. (CE)**

genus *Porphyra*.

### 3.10. Hot plate method

Results of the *Porphyra* extracts in the hot plate method were demonstrated in Table 2. thermal nociception test was performed to evaluate antinociceptive potential of *Porphyra* extracts. In this method, the aqueous fraction (AE) did not considerably increase the latency of response. This showed that they do not exhibit central activity. In contrast, administration of EE, AE, ACE and CE resulted in the significant increase in the latency time of the animals especially in the case of ethanol (EE) and acetone (ACE) fractions. Findings suggested that acetone fraction showed considerable analgesic activity in animal model however chloroform (CE) and aqueous fractions (AE) have not shown considerable

**Table 2 – Treatment of Porphyra extracts and Indomethacin in hot plate test. (thermal nociception)**

After administration of Porphyra extracts (100 mg/kg, p.o.) against control and standard drug (Indomethacin 10 mg/kg, p.o) in hot plate test.

Groups	Time after injection. (min)				
	0	30	60	90	120
Control	1.1 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 0.1	3.4 ± 0.4
Indomethacin	4.5 ± 0.3	5.3 ± 0.2	9.1 ± 0.1**	7.8 ± 0.2	9.7 ± 0.3
EE	1.7 ± 0.3	2.5 ± 0.2	3.1 ± 0.1	4.6 ± 0.4	5.2 ± 0.2
AE	1.3 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.1	2.9 ± 0.3	3.7 ± 0.2	3.4 ± 0.1**
ACE	1.9 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.3	4.1 ± 0.5	5.1 ± 0.1	6.2 ± 0.4
CE	1.4 ± 0.2	2.3 ± 0.4	2.9 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.2	4.3 ± 0.1

analgesic effect in hot plate test. This demonstrates cause behind the significant analgesic activity for these extracts which could be arbitrated by mean of the suppression of pain receptors or mediator's synthesis suppression of cyclooxygenase. In the hot plate test indomethacin administration (5 mg/kg, s.c.), resulted in the considerable increase in latency time, which last for not less than 150 min. Indomethacin (NSAIDs) was used as standard drug for inducing peripheral analgesic properties as it caused a significantly suppression in pain threshold at (5 mg/kg, s.c.).

### 3.11. Formalin test

Formalin test is reliable model to evaluate the neurogenic and inflammatory pain. In the current study it has been utilized to evaluate the effects of analgesic compounds in mouse or rat. Formalin was injected into hind paw to induce biphasic pain response *i.e.* first phase related with acute neurogenic pain, while the second phase related with inflammatory pain. This period of biphasic pain last for 60 min. Administration of different extracts such as EE, ACE, AE and CE from *P. vietnemensis* resulted in the inhibition of 55%, 80%, 65% and 70%, respectively; in the first phase (Fig. 4A). In addition, all extracts of *P. vietnemensis* reduced inflammation significantly in the second phase, with an inhibition of 65%, 90%, 71% and 70%, (Fig. 4B). It has been observed that acetone fraction showed significant anti-inflammatory activity which was even better than the standard drug (indomethacin). However it wasn't true for all of the extracts as most of the extracts reduced formalin induced nociception in the second phase, but failed during first initial phase. Since anti-inflammatory potential of all the fractions was observed in both phases of formalin-induced edema thus pharmacological investigation revealed confirmed the antinociceptive potential of the extracts. Possible cause behind the inhibition could be suppression of the production of several mediators such as prostaglandins.

## 4. Conclusion

Several red algae around the world have been extensively investigated by the researchers for their several applications. Most of the Asian countries include this alga in their routine diet as "Sushi" Nevertheless consumption and cultivation of edible algae is very less India and most of the national are not familiar with their importance. Thus current research is aimed to explore the thera-

peutic compounds present in the isolated fraction. As most of the seaweed contains extensive range of anti-oxidative compounds, these active principle can utilized for any other therapeutic ailment. Several reports on the radical scavenging potential of the components are available however the comparative potential of different fractions derived from *P. vietnamensis* is unavailable. Here in this study we have done comparative analysis of *P. vietnamensis* and discovered that out of different fractions acetone fraction showed considerable antioxidant activity. Similarly while determining antinociceptive potential of different fractions derived from *P. vietnamensis* it has been observed that acetone fraction represents antinociceptive potential predominantly then others. It has been also noticed that all /manner. It can be argued that the extracts exhibit antinociceptive potential and may be due to antioxidant potential. Nevertheless, further investigation is required to characterize the mechanism(s) responsible for the antinociceptive action and identify agents that are responsible for this activity in alga.

## Acknowledgements

I am also thankful to Amity Institute of Pharmacy, Amity University Haryana, Gurgaon, India to provide me platform for the successful accomplishment of this work.

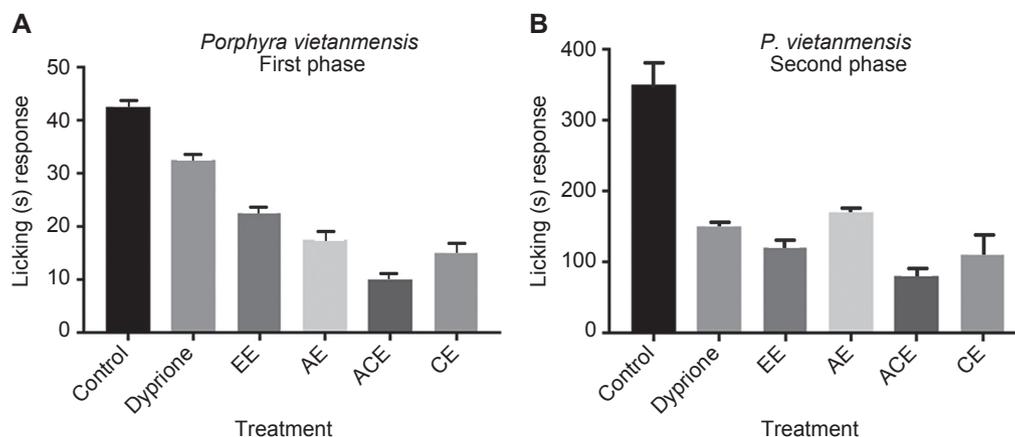
## Conflicts of interest statement

The authors disclose no conflicts of interest.

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**Fig. 4 - 4A Licking response during first phase; 4B Licking response during second phase Alcoholic extract (EE), Aqueous Extract (AE), Acetone extract (ACE), Chloroform extract. (CE)**

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