Pharmacology and Phytochemistry of Isoflavonoids from Iris Species

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Abstract
Iris is the largest and most complicated genus of family Iridaceae. Irises are mainly used as the ornamental plants, due to their colorful flowers, or in the perfume industry, due to their violet like fragrance, but lot of iris species were also used in many part of the worlds as medicinal plants for healing of a wide spectrum of diseases. The phytochemical investigations of various species of iris have resulted in the isolation of variety of secondary metabolites. Approximately more than two hundred compounds have been reported from the genus iris which includes flavonoids, isoflavonoids and their glycosides, benzoquinones triterpenoids and stilbenes glycosides.

This genus is rich in isoflavonoids which have a wide range of biological activity including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and cancer chemopreventive properties. Nowadays phytochemical and pharmacological investigations bring new knowledge about chemical compounds in roots, leaves and flowers of the iris species, about their chemical content and possible pharmacological and medicinal usage. This review brings together results of the iris research in last few decades, putting together the information about the isolation of isoflavonoids and their associated pharmacological activities. The reviews also signify the direct benefits of consumption of isoflavone rich-diet and reduction of various diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorder, and osteoporosis against the bacterial and viral infections.

Keywords: Cancer; Glycoside; Isoflavone; Iris species; Osteoporosis; Phytochemical investigation

Introduction
General Introduction
Isoflavones are the most well-known of the phytoestrogens isolated from various species of Iris. The recognition of 'clover disease' in Australian sheep in the 1940s led to the investigation of estrogenic activity of isoflavones [1]. The sheep whose diet was predominately subterranean clover (Trifolium subterraneum L., Fabaceae) suffered from a reproductive disorder that reduced the lambing rates and involved abnormal lactation, changes in the sex organs, permanent infertility, prolapsed uterus and maternal dystocia [2]. Isoflavones constitute the largest group of natural isoflavonoids with large number of new structures reported in every year. The occurrence of isoflavonoids in plants of traditional medicine has promoted the increasing interest in the search for biologically active constituents from both legume and non-legume sources specially Iridaceae [3]. Isoflavones found in the family Iridaceae, in particular Iris species have a characteristic 5, 6, 7-trioxygenation pattern [4] (Figure 1) (Table 1).

Table 1: Different Substitutions of natural isofovanone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isoflavones</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daidzein</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genistein</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochanin A</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OCH₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formononetin</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OCH₃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Occurrence

Most members of the Fabaceae family contain significant quantities of isoflavones. Analysis of levels in various species has found that the highest levels of genistein and daidzein in psoralea (Psoralea corylifolia). Various legumes including soybean (Glycine max L.), green bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.), alfalfa sprout (Medicago sativa L.), mung bean sprout (Vigna radiata L.), cowpea (Vigna unguiculata L.), kudzu root (Pueraria lobata L.), and red clover blossom and red clover sprout (Trifolium pratense L.) have been studied for their estrogenic activity [5]. Highly processed foods made from legumes, such as tofu, retain most of their isoflavone content, with the exception of fermented miso, which has increased levels. Other dietary sources of isoflavones include chick pea (biochanin A), alfalfa (formononetin), and peanut (genistein) [6]. Isoflavones are also found in the Iridaceae family (Iris species). In plant tissue; they most often occur as glycosides or their respective malonates or acetyl conjugates, rendering them even more water-soluble [7].

Epidemiological studies indicating associations between diet and disease states led to the investigation of a series of bioactive plant compounds, called phytochemicals. Some of these non-nutrient plant chemicals, such as phytoestrogens were shown to confer significant long-term health benefits. Phytoestrogens are structurally and functionally similar to human estrogen. There are two types of phytoestrogens, the lignans and the isoflavones. Phytoestrogens are another important class of phytochemicals. Soybeans are especially rich in isoflavones. They contain the isoflavones genistein and daidzin. We herein report the use of this aglycone (Isoflavone) as a versatile molecule isolated from Iris species.

Phytochemistry of Isoflavones

The presence of isoflavones in rhizomes or aerial parts is one of the most distinctive chemical features of the genus Iris [8]. One of the earliest reports on this genus was of the isoflavones irigenin and its 7-glucoside iridin in ornis root, of Iris florentina. Their chemical structures were determined by Baker [9]. The isoflavone irigenin has a unique substitution pattern, which is rarely observed outside Iris. Within Iris, irigenin is frequently accompanied by one or more related structures but particularly by tectorigenin, first obtained from I. tectorum Maxim. Some thirty other isoflavones have been described variously from Iris species. A recent review described several new structures from Iris japonica Thunb (aerial parts), I. nigricans Dinsm. (rhizomes) and I. kashmiriana Baker (rhizomes) [10]. Finally, it should be emphasized that isoflavones, while occurring in plant tissue, they most often occur as glycosides or their respective malonates or acetyl conjugates, rendering them even more water-soluble [7].

Figure 2: Structure of Isoflavone from different Iris species.

Pharmacology of Isoflavones

Antioxidant and Antimicrobial (Antibacterial and Antifungal) Activity of Isoflavones: Rigano Det al. [13] explained the antioxidant activity of isoflavonoids and flavonoids from rhizomes of Iris pseudopomila. Chromatographic separation of a methanolic extract from Iris pseudopomila rhizomes led to the isolation of two new natural compounds, irilone and isoscutellarein, along with 9 isoflavonoids and 4 flavonoids. Their structures were determined on the basis of spectroscopic evidence. Isolated compounds were evaluated for their antioxidant activity using the luminol-dependent chemiluminescence assay, with quercetin as a positive control. Irlone and kaempferol showed significant antioxidant activity [13]. Rigano Det al. [14] explained comparative free radical scavenging potential and cytotoxicity of different extracts from Iris pseudopomila Tineo flowers and rhizomes.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the in vitro antioxidant and cytotoxic activities of different extracts from Iris pseudopomila Tineo flowers and rhizomes. The radical scavenging activity was assessed by means of DPPH assay. The antioxidant activity was assessed by means of two tests: bleaching of β-carotene and lipid peroxidation of liposomes. Methanolic and chloroform extracts from the flowers of I. pseudopomila showed a significant antiradical effect with IC50 of 101 and 83 µg mL⁻¹, respectively. As regards to lipid peroxidation, the best activity was showed by methanolic extract of flowers (IC50 of 18 µg mL⁻¹) and chloroform extract of rhizomes (IC50 33 µg mL⁻¹). The cytotoxic activity was carried out using the Sulforhodamine B (SRB).
assay. The chloroform extract from rhizomes demonstrated a good cytotoxic activity against amelanotic melanoma cancer cell line (C32) with an IC_{50} of 57 μg mL^{-1}. The results obtained support the ethno medical claims for the plant. Al-Khateeb et al [15], investigated antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of Iris nigricans methanolic extract containing phenolic compounds.

It has been observed from results that the flowers extract of Iris nigricans have the highest radical scavenging activity with the lowest IC50 value of 2.549 μg/ml followed by the leaves extracts with an IC50 value of 26.436 μg/ml. While the rhizomes extracts have the lowest radical scavenging activity with an IC50 value of 40.064 μg/ml. The results indicated that the antioxidant activity of flowers extract was higher than ascorbic acid and the other crude extracts. The phytochemical analysis of different parts of Iris nigricans (rhizomes, leaves and flowers) extracts indicated the presence of major phyto compounds as phenolic compounds (xanthones, isoflavonoids and flavonoids) and acids, which might be responsible for the antioxidant activity. Preliminary antibacterial and antifungal activities of methanolic extracts of Iris nigricans (rhizomes, leaves and flowers) were evaluated. The leaf extract have showed promising antibacterial activity amongst all. These activities may be attributed to the presence of phenolic components (Isoflavone, Flavonoids and Xanthones) which can disrupt the cell membranes or inhibit the synthesis of certain enzymes [15].

**Antifungal Activity:** The antifungal activity of methanolic extracts of Iris nigricans (rhizomes, leaves and flowers) were screened and observed that leaves extract shows stronger antifungal activity than rhizomes and flowers extracts. The inhibition zone of leaves extract against Candida albicans was 15 mm while the inhibition zone of the well-known antifungal agent nystatin that was 17 mm. Therefore, the antifungal activity of leaves extract was comparable to that of nystatin [15]. Ilyas et al. (2012) proposed free radical scavenging and antibacterial activity of essential oil and solvent extracts of Iris planifolia (Mill) was investigated. The essential oil was analyzed by Gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and a total of 38 types of volatile organics were identified. The essential oil consists chiefly of alkanes (36.5%), acids (19.1%), ketones (11.7%), alcohols (9.0%),arylpropanoids (6.8%) and aldehydes (4.1%) accompanied by relatively much smaller amounts of monoterpene (1.0%). The antimicrobial activity of essential oil and ethanol extract shows an important activity against Salmonella typhimurium and Klebsiella pneumonia with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 3.12 mg/mL. Furthermore, the free radical scavenging assay of the essential oil and extracts were determined using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) test system.

The dichloromethane and water extract possessed strong radical scavenging activity with the lowest IC_{50} value of 0.1 mg/ml followed by the aqueous extract with an IC_{50} value of 0.12 mg/ml. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of isoflavone, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponins, alkaloids and tannins which may be responsible for antimicrobial and antioxidant activities [16]. Ramit et al. [17], *In Vitro* antimicrobial activity of Iris pseudacorus In this study, the effects of antibacterial activity of Iris pseudacorus essential oils, native plant northern of Iran, were investigated for some selected bacteria The influence of essential oils was tested by the using of disk diffusion and micro-broth dilution methods against standard strains of the picked out bacteria. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of essential oils were utilized for this goal [17].

Rigano D et al. [18] investigated antibacterial and allopathic activity of methanolic extract from Iris pseudopumila rhizomes. Did “Antimicrobial screening of Iris aitchisonii (Bakar) Boiss” The present study was an attempt to verify the ethno botanical knowledge of Iris aitchisonii (Bakar) Boiss, a local plant, on scientific lines by evaluating the antimicrobial activity including Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of its crude extracts. The plant material after its collection was subjected to maceration for obtaining its crude extracts in petroleum eather, chloroform, methanol and water. The results indicated highest antibacterial and antifungal potential, i.e. 45±1.73mm and 57±1.0mm against Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Aspergillus niger respectively. MIC value of the methanolic extract against Stephyloccus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa was 0.002μg/mL [19].

**Anti-proliferative Activity:** Afroze et al. (2017) reported two new glycosides and related isoflavonoids from *Iris kashmiriana* Baker and subjected to structure elucidation followed by their biological evaluation. Isolated compounds were characterized and identified by a combination of various spectroscopic technique vis. UV, IR, $^1$H NMR, $^{13}$C NMR, DEPT, 2-D NMR and mass spectrometry coupled with chemical analysis. Furthermore, an *in silico* library of isolated isolavones and its analogues were designed. NF-kappa B (transcription factor that facilitates angiogenesis, inflammation, invasion and metastasis) was selected as a target to evaluate the anticancer and antioxidant activity of isoflavones and its analogues. The cell cycle specificity of the cytotoxicity was further analyzed by corresponding analysis, using flow cytomter.

Most of the compounds exhibit moderate activity, whereas the 5,7,8-trihydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one, 5,7,8-trihydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one, 5,7,8-triacetoxyoxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one and 6,7-diacetoxyoxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one showed distinct broad-spectrum anticancer activity with IC_{50} values ranges between 3.8 and 5.6 mg/mL. Cell cycle analysis indicates that these compounds induced cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase [8] (Figure 3(A & B)).
Iridaceae flowers and rhizomes extracts and fourteen β compounds isovitexin line was also showed by irigenin-7-O-β-Nazir et al. [25] showed a percentage of inhibition of 89.3. The compounds isovitexin-6-O''-β-D-glucopyranoside showed a selective activity against amelanotic melanoma cells with a percentage of inhibition of 83.2 and 79.8, respectively [20]. Wollenweber et al. [21] described “Cancer Chemopreventive In Vitro Activities of Isoflavones Isolated from Iris germanica”. Six known isoflavones were isolated from rhizome of Iris germanica, [21]. These compounds were examined for their cancer chemopreventive potential. They were shown to be potent inhibitors of cytochrome P 450 IA activity with IC50 value in the range 0.25-4.9 µM.

Isoflavones as phytohormones and phytosterols: Isoflavones have the phenyl group attached to the 3-position, whereas in flavones the phenyl group is attached to the 2-position. The isoflavones are mainly found to occur within the Leguminosae (specifically in the sub-family Papilionoideae), although the literature shows many other species that contain these chemical moieties. Isoflavones are also found in other botanical families such as the Compositae, the Iridaceae, the Myristicaceae, and the Rosaceae. These isoflavones can act as steroidal mimics by filling the stereochemical space that could be occupied by oestrogenic compounds. It is this special chemistry that helps explain the effects of many nutritional herbal supplements and topical preparations [22]. The Figure 4 shows daidzein in ER Receptor [23].

Anti-osteoporotic activity: Jung-Lye Kim et al. [24] reported osteogenic activity of Yellow Flag Iris (Iris pseudacorus) Extract Modulating Differentiation of Osteoblasts and Osteoclasts. This study investigated the yellow flag Iris extract (YFIE) and revealed its anti-osteoporotic effects in osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 mouse cells and RAW 264.7 murine macrophages. When osteoblasts were treated with 1–20 µg/ml YFIE in an osteogenic medium, the bone nodule formation by calcium deposits was markedly enhanced during differentiation. Consistently, YFIE stimulated alkaline phosphatase activity and collagen type I secretion with a substantial effect on osteoblast proliferation [24] (Figure 4).

Immunomodulatory activity: Nazir et al. [25] showed immunomodulatory activity of isoflavone isolated from Iris germanica (Iridaceae) on T-lymphocytes and cytokines.

**Figure 3(A): Glycoside-I.**

1) R1 = H, R2 = Glu, R3 = H; 1a) R1 = -OCOCH3, R2 = Glu, R3 = OCOCH3;
1b) R1, R2, R3 = H; 1c) R1, R2, R3 = OCOCH3; 1d) R1 = OCH3, R2 = Glu, R3 = OCH3;
1e) R1 = OCH3, R2 = -OH, R3 = OCH3; 1f) R1 = OCH3, R2 = OCOCH3, R3 = OCH3;
1g) R1, R2, R3 = H; OCH3 = OH, Glu= Glucose.

**Figure 3(B): Glycoside-II.**

2) R1 = H, R2 = Glu, 2a) R1, R2 = -OCOCH3, R3 = H; 2b) R1, R2 = -COCH3, 2c) R1, R2 = H; 2d) R1 = CH3, R2 = Glu, R3 = CH3; 2e) R1 = H, R2 = CH3, R3 = -OCOCH3, Glu= Glucose

**Figure 4:** Daidzein in active site of the ER receptor.

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The immunomodulatory activities of two isoflavones, 3',4', and 3',6'-dimethoxyisoflavones (Irisolideone) (1) and 4',6'-dimethoxy-6',7'-methylendioxyisoflavone (irilone) (2) isolated from Iris germanica (Iridaceae) were reported. Their influence on the production of T-lymphocytes (CD4+ and CD8+ cells) and T-cell cytokines, namely Th1: IL-2, IFN-gamma and Th2: IL-4 and IL-5 in a dose-dependent manner was studied by flow cytometric method in BALB/c mice. Oral administration of drugs at doses of 0.1-0.8 mg/kg per oral dose showed 1 to possess stimulatory activity on T-cells and Th1 cytokine production, while as 2 acted as an immunosuppressant for both cells and cytokines. The methylated products of 1 and 2 showed a similar trend to that of their parent compounds but their activity was drastically decreased revealing the importance of free phenolic groups for their immunomodulatory activities [25].

Traditional and Economical Importance of Genus Iris: Several cultures have used species of Iris as food, ornamental, condimental, or medicinal plants. The Navajo, the largest Native American tribe of North America, used decoctions of Iris missouriensis as an emetic [26]. Pieces of the rhizome of the same species were used to relieve toothaches, or earaches [27]. The mashed roots of Iris versicolor were applied to wounds, presumably as an antiseptic and the infusion of dry roots of the same species was used to relieve toothaches, or earaches [27].

Conclusion

Isoflavonoids and flavonoids are prominent plant secondary metabolites with variable phenolic structures and are consumed by humans as dietary constituents. Although not considered nutrients and thus essential for life, isoflavonoid ingestion may play a significant role in health and disease. Numerous studies have shown an association between isoflavone-rich dietary consumption and reduced cancer risk, particularly breast and prostate cancers. It has been shown that some isoflavones can act as inhibitors of the multidrug resistance transporter MRPI by influencing the biophysical properties of membranes. The preventive role of isoflavones in cancer cardiovascular diseases, osteoporosis, and menopausal symptoms in addition to their antioxidant anti-inflammatory and estrogenic activities has been largely documented. The estrogenic activities of genistein, daidzein, and equol are currently being extensively investigated at the molecular, preclinical, and clinical levels to determine their potential for the treatment of chronic diseases such as hormone-dependent cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and osteoporosis.

The wide spectrum of pharmacological activities associated with the isoflavones prompted us to compile a review on phytochemical and pharmacological investigations on various biological activities of various plants which are reported to be a rich source of isoflavones. In conclusion, there is no doubt that the Iris species contain a heterogeneous collection of isoflavone and related phenolic constituents. Many of these are potentially useful as taxonomic markers, but further detailed surveys are still needed to establish an exhaustive structural activity relationship as potent bioactive candidate.

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References


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