**Research Article**

**In-vitro anticoagulant activity of marine brown algae species Padina tetrastromatica**

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**Abstract**

The brown algae exhibit many health beneficial nutraceutical effects such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, anti-human immunodeficiency virus, anticancer and anticoagulant activities. To prevent abnormal bleeding and to maintain intravascular blood in a fluid state, in this study we aimed to evaluate the possible anticoagulant effect of marine algae extracts of Padina tetrastromatica. The algae was collected from different locations of Mandapam area, Tamilnadu, extracted with chloroform, methanol solvent the standard kit was purchased for the anticoagulant assay the APTT, PT, TT assay were performed and different concentration was used from 2mg/ml to 20mg/ml the result was tabulated and the methanol solvent possess more anticoagulant than chloroform as APTT value for 20mg/ml is 179sec, PT values is 54sec and TT values is 74 respectively.

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1. Introduction

The brown algae exhibit many health beneficial nutraceutical effects such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, anti-human immunodeficiency virus, anticancer and anticoagulant activities. To prevent abnormal bleeding and to maintain intravascular blood in a fluid state, in this study we aimed to evaluate the possible anticoagulant effect of marine algae extracts of Padina tetrastromatica. The algae was collected from different locations of Mandapam area, Tamilnadu, extracted with chloroform, methanol solvent the standard kit was purchased for the anticoagulant assay the APTT, PT, TT assay were performed and different concentration was used from 2mg/ml to 20mg/ml the result was tabulated and the methanol solvent possess more anticoagulant than chloroform as APTT value for 20mg/ml is 179sec, PT values is 54sec and TT values is 74 respectively.
2. Materials and Methods

Collection of marine algae:
Fresh algae of Padina tetrastromatica were collected from different locations of Mandapam area, Tamilnadu, South East Coast of India. In the early morning 5 am to 11.30 am during which the tidal height was from 0.77 meter to 0.08 meter (lat 9° 15’ N; long 79°E). Then the algae were washed thoroughly with sea water to remove extraneous materials and brought to the laboratory in plastic bag containing water to prevent evaporation. Samples were then shade dried until constant weight obtained and ground in an electric mixer. The powdered samples subsequently stored in refrigerator (Sellappa Sudha et al, 2014)

Preparation of Extracts: The shade dried material was extracted with analytical grade petroleum ether, chloroform and methanol for 8 hours by continuous hot percolation in Soxhlet apparatus (Harborne, 1984). The Extracts were dried under vacuum. The dry drug extract were dissolved in dimethyl formamide (DMF) the chloroform and methanol extract are used for further studies

Anticoagulation assay:
Blood was drawn from healthy people without history of bleeding disease (Wenjun Mao et al 2006, A.K Siddhanta et al, 2002). Nine parts of blood was collected by vein puncture and mixed with one part of 3.8% Tri Sodium Citrate. Blood was centrifuged at 5000rpm at 10mins. Supernatant was collected designated as plasma. Test samples were prepared at different concentrations as 2mg/ml, 4mg/ml, 6mg/ml, 8mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 12mg/ml, 14mg/ml, 16mg/ml, 18mg/ml, and 20mg/ml

APTT assay: APTT assay was performed by using the standard APTT assay kit purchased from Diagnostic Enterprises, Himachal Pradesh. 100 l of plasma was mixed with 10 l of solution of different concentrations of sulphated polysaccharides and then 100 l of prewarmed APTT assay reagent was added and incubated for 3 minutes at 37°C and to this 100 l of calcium chloride is added and the time taken for formation of clot was recorded.

PT assay: Assay was performed by using the standard PT assay kit purchased from Diagnostic Enterprises, Himachal Pradesh. Prothrombin time (PT) was carried out using normal human plasma (100 l) mixed with solution of algal extract (10 l) then after 3 min incubation, clotting was induced by the addition of thrombo reagent (200 l) and clotting time was recorded.

Thrombin time (TT) assay: Thrombin time (TT) assay was performed with citrated normal human plasma (90 l) was mixed with 10 l of a solution of algal extract and incubated for 1min at 370c. Then TT assay reagent (200 l), prewarmed for 10min at 370c, was added and clotting time was recorded (Zhang et al, 2008).

3. Results and Discussion

Anticoagulation activity:
Crude extracts of different concentrations were taken and the anticoagulation activity profile was established by using Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) Prothrombin time (PT) and Thrombin time assay. APTT assay of chloroform extract was found to have APTT activity of 156seconds at 20 mg/ml and 175 seconds at 20mg/ml for methanol extract. The results have been presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

Prothrombin (PT) assay:
In PT various concentration was performed the chloroform extract of Padina tetrastromatica was 40 seconds at 20mg/ml and the methanol extract was 48 seconds at 20mg/ml The results have been presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

Thrombin time (TT) assay:
In TT various concentration was performed the chloroform extract of Padina tetrastromatica was 63 seconds at 20mg/ml and the methanol extract was 82 seconds at 20mg/ml. The results have been tabulated in table 1 and 2

Anticoagulant activity associated with polysaccharides in marine algae was first reported in Iridae laminariodes by (Chargaff et al, 1936) due to the presence of galactan sulphuric acid. After this many seaweed species were reported to possess anticoagulant activity and they were Grateloupa filicina (Muruganathan, 2001) Grateloupa indica and etc.

Heparin has been widely used in anticoagulant therapy for more than 50 years. The major mechanism by which unfractionated heparin exerts its anticoagulant effect is by accelerating serine proteinase inhibitor plasma factor such as thrombin (factor IIa) and factor Xa. But being from animal origin, heparin can induce diseases in mammals, such as avian influenza and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Mendes et al, 2009). These reasons reinforce the need to find a new anticoagulant and antithrombotic agent replacing heparin. The anticoagulant activity of the sulphated polysaccharides depends on their degree of substitution, their molecular weights and the position of the sulfate group (Jiraporn et al, 2009).

Thus, in the clotting cascade blocks the intrinsic pathway by inhibiting factors XII, XI, X, IX, VIII, prothrombin which identified by the results of APTT assay. Anticoagulant activity is largely dependent on the sugar composition, sulfate content, sulfate position and molecular weight of the compound. (Shanmugam and Mody, 2000) This anticoagulation activity may be due to the presence of uronic acids. The present results are in consonant with (Toshihiko et al, 2003 and El-Baroty et al, 2005). Who explained that, the polysaccharides containing uronic acids, carrying a negative charge, have the ability for binding calcium ions and therefore prevent the formation of clot. In addition, variation in anticoagulating activity of the different solvents is probably due to the quantity of uronic acids in polysaccharides and some conformational differences in the molecules of these polysaccharides While, (Mao et al, 2006) declared that the anticoagulant activities of the sulfated polysaccharides from the red algae Padina tetrastromatica. It also blocks extrinsic pathway by inhibiting factors X, V, prothrombin which was identified through PT and also by TT.

4. Conclusion

In this research work, Based on that different concentration of samples are prepared, tested for anticoagulant activity the
methanol extract possess more anticoagulant activity than chloroform extract and it would studied only invitro of anticoagulant assay in future in vivo study is possessed and the compound responsible for the anticoagulant is evaluated.

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Table -2: In-vitro anticoagulant activity of APTT, PT, TT for Methanol extract

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5. References

[26] Shanmugam M, Mody KH, Siddhanta AK. Blood anticoagulant sulphated polysaccharides of the marine green algae Codium dwarkense