

Physicochemical Stability of Enriched Phenolic Fractions of *Cyclopia genistoides* and *ex vivo* Bi-directional Permeability of Major Xanthenes and Benzophenones

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ABSTRACT

Fractions of an ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract, respectively enriched in xanthenes and benzophenones, were previously shown to inhibit mammalian α -glucosidase *in vitro*. The present study investigated *ex vivo* intestinal transport of these fractions, using excised porcine jejunal tissue, to determine whether the gut could be a predominant *in vivo* site of action. The major bioactive compounds, the xanthenes (mangiferin, isomangiferin) and benzophenones (3- β -D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone, 3- β -D-glucopyranosyl-4-O- β -D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone) exhibited poor permeation in the absorptive direction with a relatively high efflux ratio (efflux ratio > 1). The efflux ratio of 3- β -D-glucopyranosyl-4-O- β -D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone (3.05) was similar to rhodamine 123 (2.99), a known substrate of intestinal P-glycoprotein 1 efflux transporters. Low epithelial membrane transport rates, coupled with efflux mechanisms, would effectively concentrate these bioactive compounds at the target site (gut lumen). Storage stability testing and moisture sorption assays of the xanthone-enriched fraction, benzophenone-enriched fraction, and ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract were performed to determine their susceptibility to physical and chemical degradation during storage. Hygroscopicity of the powders, indicated by moisture uptake, decreased in the order: benzophenone-enriched fraction (22.7%) > ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract (14.0%) > xanthone-enriched fraction (10.7%). 3- β -D-Glucopyranosylmaclurin, a minor benzophenone, was the least stable of the compounds, degrading faster in the benzophenone-enriched fraction than in ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract, suggesting that the ultrafiltered extract matrix may provide a degree of protection against chemical degradation. Compound degradation during 12 wk of storage at 40 °C in moisture-impermeable containers was best explained by first order reaction kinetics.

ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	alpha-glucosidase inhibitor
BEF	benzophenone-enriched fraction
ER	efflux ratio
GIT	gastrointestinal tract
I3G	3- β -D-glucopyranosylriflophenone
IDG	3- β -D-glucopyranosyl-4-O- β -D-glucopyranosylriflophenone
M3G	3- β -D-glucopyranosylmaclurin
P_{app}^{AB}	apparent permeability coefficient in the absorptive direction
P_{app}^{BA}	apparent permeability coefficient in the secretory direction
TEER	trans-epithelial electrical resistance
UCGE	ultrafiltered <i>Cyclopia genistoides</i> extract
XEF	xanthone-enriched fraction

Introduction

Various phytochemicals have gained attention because of remarkable *in vitro* bioactivity, but many promising lead compounds may be unsuitable candidates for nutraceutical development because of low systemic bioavailability (i.e., failure to reach and maintain therapeutic plasma concentrations) [1]. However, low bioavailability of bioactive compounds is of less concern when the therapeutic target is located in the GIT itself, as opposed to compounds that require systemic bioavailability through intestinal absorption to achieve therapeutic plasma concentrations [2].

The close interrelationship between diet and metabolic disorders such as obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus has created opportunities for the development of antidiabetic functional food ingredients or nutraceuticals as adjuncts to first-line treatments such as lifestyle modification and pharmacotherapy [3]. In this context, the search for natural AGIs, which inhibit the enzymatic digestion of dietary carbohydrates in the small intestine, thereby preventing postprandial hyperglycaemia, is warranted. Promising natural AGIs represent large chemical diversity and include polyphenols [4].

Previously, we confirmed *in vitro* AGI activity for several of the major phenolic compounds in the herbal tea, *Cyclopia genistoides* (L.) Vent. (Family: Fabaceae; Tribe: Podalyrieae) (► Fig. 1) (i.e., mangiferin, isomangiferin, I3G, and IDG), as well as for the minor benzophenone, M3G, [5, 6] as part of an ongoing development of an antidiabetic nutraceutical extract and/or XEF and BEF, respectively [6, 7]. Studies in the pig [8], rat [9], and human [10] confirmed that mangiferin is poorly bioavailable. *Ex vivo* transport studies, using porcine small intestine, also showed low bioavailability for mangiferin as well as for isomangiferin [11, 12], I3G, and IDG [12]. A methanolic extract of *C. subternata* Vogel and a hydroethanolic extract of *C. genistoides* were used in the respective studies. In the present study, we revisited the intestinal permeability of the major xanthenes and benzophenones of *C. genistoides*, since extract composition could affect transport of compounds across the intestinal membrane. Tian et al. [13] demonstrated that *in vivo* intestinal absorption of mangiferin in rats was

higher when present in a Rhizoma Anemarrhenae extract compared to purified mangiferin.

Another important consideration in the development of a functional food or nutraceutical ingredient is the shelf-life of intermediate products, as poor stability would affect the efficacy. Stability tests are employed to gain an understanding of chemical stability of compounds during bulk storage. A study on a spray-dried *C. subternata* hot water extract demonstrated that the degradation of mangiferin, isomangiferin, and IMG, among others, followed a pseudo-first order reaction model and that the composition of the product affected the degradation rate constants [14]. Compositional differences between the ultrafiltered *C. genistoides* extract and semi-purified fractions are therefore expected to affect their chemical stability.

The present study aimed to evaluate the intestinal epithelial membrane permeability of the major compounds of *C. genistoides* when present in the semi-purified fractions, XEF and BEF. A bidirectional intestinal permeability assay was used for determining efflux characteristics *ex vivo* [15]. Additionally, we aimed to delineate the reaction kinetic behavior of the target compounds during accelerated storage of the extract and fractions to gain insight into their relative shelf-life stability.

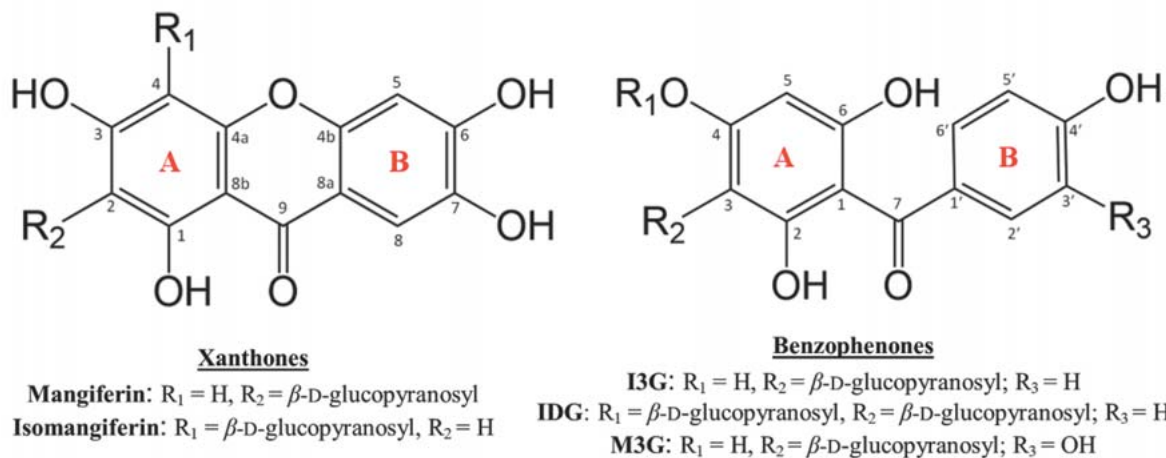
Results and Discussion

Low systemic bioavailability of dietary polyphenols underpins their potential as intestinal enzyme inhibitors, as their confinement to the GIT lumen due to weak membrane permeability places them at the intended site of action [16]. Intestinal membrane permeability and aqueous solubility of compounds form the basis of the Biopharmaceutics Classification System, which allows broad predictions of the rate-limiting step in their intestinal absorption following oral administration [17]. Transport across excised porcine intestinal tissue was used to assess the potential of xanthenes and benzophenones of *C. genistoides* (► Fig. 1) to target α -glucosidase in the lumen of the GIT.

Bidirectional intestinal epithelial permeability assays were conducted to determine the permeability of each target compound both as a constituent of its parent fraction (XEF₀ or BEF₀) or as a constituent of its parent fraction tested in combination with the other fraction. The mangiferin and isomangiferin content of XEF₀ were 37.1 and 11.1%, respectively, whereas the IDG, I3G, and M3G content of BEF₀ were 7.0, 5.2, and 4.1%, respectively.

Use of the Sweetana-Grass diffusion apparatus required mounting of freshly excised porcine intestinal tissue sections (< 20 min post-slaughter). Tissue integrity was maintained as indicated by low transport of Lucifer yellow (< 5%) [18] and a TEER value > 30 $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$, considered acceptable for excised small intestinal tissue [19] over the experimental period (Table 1S, Supporting Information).

The apparent permeability coefficient (P_{app}), defined as the initial flux of a compound across a membrane, normalized by the membrane surface area and donor compartment concentration, is commonly used for general screening purposes in *in vitro* or *ex vivo* intestinal permeability studies [20]. The ER, representing the ratio of the P_{app} value for the secretory (B-A) direction vs. the absorptive (A-B) direction, is indicative of the degree of efflux of a



► **Fig. 1** Structures of major xanthenes and benzophenones found in honeybush (*Cyclopia genistoides* Vent.). I3G, 3-β-D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone; IDG, 3-β-D-glucopyranosyl-4-O-β-D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone; M3G, 3-β-D-glucopyranosylmaclurin.

► **Table 1** Apparent permeability coefficients and efflux ratios for the 2 major xanthenes, mangiferin and isomangiferin, and the 2 major benzophenones, IDG and I3G, in *Cyclopia genistoides* fractions, tested individually or in combination, for *ex vivo* intestinal permeability.

Compound	Single fractions (XEF ₀ or BEF ₀ individually)			Combined fractions (1XEF ₀ : 1BEF ₀)		
	P_{app}^{AB} ($\times 10^{-7}$ cm/s)	P_{app}^{BA} ($\times 10^{-7}$ cm/s)	Efflux ratio	P_{app}^{AB} ($\times 10^{-7}$ cm/s)	P_{app}^{BA} ($\times 10^{-7}$ cm/s)	Efflux ratio
IDG	1.29 ± 0.1	3.93 ± 0.1	3.05	0.96 ± 0.3	2.05 ± 1.3	2.14
I3G	nd	10.1 ± 1.6	–	–	traces	–
Mangiferin	0.93 ± 0.3	1.60 ± 0.1	1.71	1.43 ± 0.1	2.41 ± 0.5	1.68
Isomangiferin	1.06 ± 0.4	1.91 ± 0.1	1.81	1.78 ± 0.2	2.73 ± 0.7	1.53
Rhodamine 123	1.38 ± 0.4	4.12 ± 1.8	2.99	–	–	–

AB, apical-to-basolateral direction (absorption); BA, basolateral-to-apical direction (efflux); BEF, benzophenone-enriched fraction; IDG, 3-β-D-glucopyranosyl-4-O-β-D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone; I3G, 3-β-D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone; nd, not detected; P_{app} , apparent permeability coefficient; XEF, xanthone-enriched fraction. P_{app} values are presented as mean ± standard deviation (n = 3).

given compound (i.e., ER = 1 indicates that no efflux occurred, ER > 2 suggests active efflux mechanisms are involved, and 1 < ER < 2 suggests that passive permeation mechanisms dominate [21]).

For transport in the absorptive (A–B) direction, I3G was not detected in the acceptor compartment over the experimental period, precluding calculation of P_{app}^{AB} and ER values for this compound when tested as a constituent of BEF₀ (► **Table 1**). Calculation of P_{app} was also not possible for I3G when present in the combined fractions because of low transport rates across the membrane in either direction. Although this cannot provide further insight into the extent of efflux of I3G, it does indicate that I3G is unlikely to be absorbed to a great degree by enterocytes into the blood circulation. ER values for mangiferin and isomangiferin were between 1 and 2 (1.53–1.81), whereas for IDG ER = 3.05 was similar to that of Rhodamine 123 (ER = 2.99), a known substrate for the intestinal glycoprotein efflux transporter, P-glycoprotein 1 (P-gp) [22]. Various dietary flavonoids induce the P-gp expression by enterocytes *in vitro* and *in vivo*, an adaptation thought to serve as a defense

mechanism against the entry of lipophilic xenobiotics into the organism [23]. Mangiferin has been confirmed as a P-gp substrate in a Caco-2 cell study [24]; mangiferin, isomangiferin, IDG, and I3G, as constituents of *C. genistoides* extract, upregulated the P-gp efflux drug transporter encoded by the ABCB1 gene in C3A liver cells, treated at concentrations up to 250 μg/mL (i.e., 0.4–0.6 mM) [25]. However, such cell models cannot mimic additional factors (e.g., mucus layer secretions and tight junctions) that come into play *in vivo* [26]. The *ex vivo* assay system employed in the present study more closely mirrors physiological conditions.

Further context in terms of the present results and previous cell-based studies is the confirmed low oral bioavailability and tissue disposition of many dietary polyphenols (i.e., their tendency to not reach target tissues at the required concentrations following interaction with microbiota, absorption, and phase II metabolism) [27]. For example, oral bioavailability of mangiferin in normal and alloxan-induced diabetic rats amounted to just 1.71% and 0.80%, respectively [28], while the peak plasma concentra-

tions reached after oral administration of 400 mg/kg mangiferin to normal and streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats were 715.04 ± 600.14 ng/mL and 1995.52 ± 408.97 ng/mL, respectively [29]. Although *in vivo* studies are ideal, evidence of *in vitro* modulation of P-gp in cell-based models is useful, as it emphasizes the likelihood of *in vivo* efflux of dietary polyphenols by cells expressing the P-gp transporter in high amounts, such as small intestinal enterocytes [23].

Additional to the dominance of efflux mechanisms in the transport of the target compounds, an examination of their structural features may also provide insight. Not only is the violation of 2 or more of Lipinski's "rule of 5" criteria predicted to lead to poor oral bioavailability of a compound [30], as indicated for the target compounds (Table 2S, Supporting Information), but Seelig [31] noted that binding to P-gp increases with the strength and number of electron donor or hydrogen bond acceptor groups. The higher ER of IDG compared with those of the xanthenes could be related to its additional glucose moiety, resulting in a molar mass > 500 g/mol, larger polar surface area, and greater number of hydrogen bond acceptor groups and "rule of 5" violations (3), suggesting its stronger affinity to P-gp. I3G with lower membrane permeability than the xanthenes (▶ Table 1) has the same number of hydrogen bond donors than the 2 xanthenes (i.e., 8), but 1 less hydrogen bond acceptor (10 vs. 11) and 2 more rotatable bonds (4 vs. 2).

Although the "rule of 5" can give an indication of oral bioavailability based on molecular features, it does not account for other factors (e.g., the presence of other constituents in a multi-compound extract or the *in vivo* gastrointestinal environment). Moreover, some authors have diverged in their interpretation of the "rule of 5", (e.g., 2 widely cited review articles have claimed that the molecular structure of mangiferin fulfills the Lipinski criteria that predict good oral bioavailability [32, 33], despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary reported elsewhere) [8–12, 28, 29]. Data such as those reported in the present study add to the body of evidence that confirms low oral bioavailability, related to P-gp and/or passive efflux mechanisms, and supports the notion of focusing on an intestinal target.

Evidence from other studies, one using Caco-2 cells [34] and another in rats [13], indicated that mangiferin showed higher intestinal permeability as part of a plant extract than as a pure standard, suggesting that its absorption could be enhanced by other extract constituents. Mortimer [11], measuring the transport of mangiferin, isomangiferin, and I3G present in a methanolic extract of *C. subternata* (1.9, 0.6, and 0.7%, respectively) across porcine intestine using a flow-through diffusion system, showed concentration-dependent diffusion of the compounds across the small intestine. I3G had a slightly higher P_{app}^{AB} value than mangiferin and isomangiferin, different from the results of the present study. Previously, Raaths [12] showed ER values > 1 across porcine small intestinal section, not only for IDG, mangiferin, and isomangiferin but also for I3G. The compounds were present in a crude, nonultrafiltered extract of *C. genistoides* and its fractions. The extract from which XEF₀ and BEF₀ were prepared for the present study was ultrafiltered through a 10 kDa regenerated cellulose membrane, which removed large molecules and changed extract composition [35]. The modulatory effects of dietary amino acids,

polyphenols, and various natural extracts on intestinal tight junctions have been described elsewhere [36, 37]. Glucose and sodium, when present as food additives, are also known to enhance intestinal permeability [38]. As the extracts and fractions of *C. genistoides* are not fully characterized at this stage, such modulatory effects on absorption, due to matrix effects, cannot be ruled out.

The results of our study confirmed the validity of developing an antidiabetic nutraceutical containing *C. genistoides* xanthenes and benzophenones, aimed at the inhibition of intestinal AG. Low transport rates across the epithelial membrane, coupled with efflux mechanisms (likely mediated by P-gp transporters), would effectively concentrate the compounds at the intended site of action (GIT lumen).

The moisture sorption characteristics of dried plant extracts, intended for commercialization as functional products or ingredients, is important when selecting suitable packaging material and specifying storage and handling conditions. Uptake of moisture by hygroscopic products would accelerate physical and chemical changes as shown for a spray-dried *Cyclopia subternata* extract that deliquesces at >25°C and >55% RH [14]. In the present study, M3G was the most labile of the compounds investigated and showed greater stability in UCGE₀ than in BEF₀ (▶ Table 2), indicating that composition of the ultrafiltered extract (prefractionation) may provide a degree of protection against chemical degradation. The rate of moisture uptake was rapid during the first 18 h of storage (BEF₀ > UCGE₀ > XEF₀; ▶ Fig. 2), thereafter approaching steady state. After 96 h, the mass increases of BEF₀, UCGE₀, and XEF₀ were 22.7, 14.0, and 10.7%, respectively, with visible liquefaction of UCGE₀ and BEF₀ while XEF₀ retained the superficial appearance of a dry product (Fig. 2S, Supporting Information).

Moisture sorption analysis of freeze-dried samples at 25°C confirmed that BEF₀ was substantially more hygroscopic than XEF₀, with mass increases of 72.5% and 21.3%, respectively, measured at 97% RH (▶ Fig. 3). Also included in the moisture sorption analysis was D-pinitol, which is present in substantial quantities in UCGE₀ (6.1%) and BEF₀ (8.2%), compared to XEF₀ (0.3%) (Page 6, Supporting Information). It showed a sharp increase in mass (90.9%) due to moisture uptake at RH > 75%, a clear indication that its presence in these samples contributed to their moisture uptake. BEF₀ was produced by desorbing a UCGE₀-loaded resin column with dilute aqueous solutions of ethanol (5–10% v/v). Therefore, it could be expected that the majority of hydrophilic constituents in UCGE₀ would have desorbed along with the target benzophenones in BEF₀. In addition to D-pinitol, BEF₀ contained 1.6% D-glucose, which was not detected in XEF₀. The greater degree of moisture uptake in BEF₀ could also be related to the additional glucosyl moiety of IDG, its major benzophenone (7.04% w/w), which was not present in XEF₀. UCGE₀ and XEF₀ can be classified as "hygroscopic" and BEF₀ as "very hygroscopic" [39].

According to International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines, a decrease in the concentration of bioactive compound > 5% during accelerated stability testing is considered a "significant change" [40]. Given the rapid increase in moisture content of UCGE₀, XEF₀, and BEF₀, accompanied by target compound degradation at 40°C/75% RH (▶ Fig. 2), further investiga-

► **Table 2** Change in target compound content of ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract and its xanthone- and benzophenone-enriched fractions after 96 h of storage with mini-hygrostat (40 °C/75% RH).

Compound	UCGE ₀ ^a			XEF ₀ ^b			BEF ₀ ^c		
	Initial ^d	96 h ^e	Δ (%) ^f	Initial	96 h	Δ (%)	Initial	96 h	Δ (%)
MGF ^g	11.80 ± 0.08	11.51 ± 0.34	-2.8	37.05 ± 0.24	36.86 ± 0.30	-0.5	-	-	-
IMGF ^h	3.36 ± 0.02	3.32 ± 0.10	-1.1	11.06 ± 0.07	10.55 ± 0.18	-4.5	-	-	-
IDG ⁱ	1.18 ± 0.01	1.12 ± 0.03	-4.8	-	-	-	7.04 ± 0.02	6.99 ± 0.09	-0.7
M3G ^j	0.55 ± 0.01	0.50 ± 0.01	-9.5	-	-	-	4.07 ± 0.07	3.44 ± 0.13	-15.4
I3G ^k	1.48 ± 0.00	1.35 ± 0.03	-8.8	3.33 ± 0.03	3.11 ± 0.02	-6.5	5.22 ± 0.13	4.74 ± 0.05	-9.2

^a ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract; ^b xanthone-enriched fraction; ^c benzophenone-enriched fraction; ^d initial content (g/100 g d. b.) and ^e content (g/100 g d. b.) after 96 hours; ^f percentage change in content after 96 h; ^g mangiferin; ^h isomangiferin; ⁱ 3-β-D-glucopyranosyl-4-O-β-D-glucopyranosylriflophenone; ^j 3-β-D-glucopyranosylmaclurin; ^k 3-β-D-glucopyranosylriflophenone. Compound content values are presented as mean ± standard deviation (n = 3)

tion of their chemical stability was merited in the absence of high RH by placing the samples in moisture-impermeable containers. For countries with a subtropic/Mediterranean climate such as South Africa, the ICH recommends 40 °C/75% RH for accelerated (6 months) storage testing [41]. An abbreviated storage period of 12 wk was employed, and the moisture-impermeable container mimicked the type of packaging proposed for storage and distribution. Sample mass did not increase during storage, confirming that compound degradation would be the result of temperature and not due to moisture uptake.

The first order reaction model was selected to model compound degradation (► **Table 3**) and to fit the data for calculation of degradation rate constants (*k*) (► **Fig. 4**) in accordance with other studies on the thermal degradation kinetics of the xanthenes and benzophenones of *C. genistoides* [42,43]. The relatively low percentage of xanthone degradation (13.35–15.59%) resulted in a weaker fit of the data to the various models ($0.531 < R_{adj}^2 < 0.791$) compared with the benzophenones ($0.633 < R_{adj}^2 < 0.894$). M3G was again most susceptible to degradation over the 12-wk storage period, while IDG was the most stable compound (degradation < 13%) and subsequently not fitted to the kinetic models. The first order degradation rate constants (*k*) and percentage degradation at 6 wk and 12 wk of storage are presented in ► **Table 4**. The highest *k*-values were observed for the most heat-labile compound, M3G, which degraded at a higher rate in BEF₀ (*k* = 0.0503) than UCGE₀ (*k* = 0.0347). The relative chemical stability of the compounds was similar to that observed in an aqueous model solution (pH 5) (i.e., M3G < mangiferin < I3G < isomangiferin < IDG) [42] and in *C. genistoides* plant material during high-temperature oxidation, an essential step in the production of “fermented” honeybush tea [43].

In conclusion, poor intestinal membrane permeation of the major bioactive xanthenes and benzophenones of *C. genistoides* confirmed their suitability for further investigation as potential intestinal α-glucosidase inhibitors. The hygroscopicity of the dried *C. genistoides* extract and fractions, particularly BEF₀, and the susceptibility of some of the target compounds to degrade at 40 °C accelerated by humid environmental conditions (75% RH) emphasize the need to provide adequate barrier packaging to protect

the active compounds. These findings serve as proof of concept toward the development of an efficacious antidiabetic nutraceutical product derived from *C. genistoides*.

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and reagents

Rhodamine 123, Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate (KRB) buffer, and DMSO were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Authentic phenolic standards (purity > 95%) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (mangiferin; D-pinitol), Phytolab (I3G; isomangiferin), or isolated (IDG and M3G) from *C. genistoides* [5]. All other reagents were of analytical grade and supplied by Sigma-Aldrich or Merck.

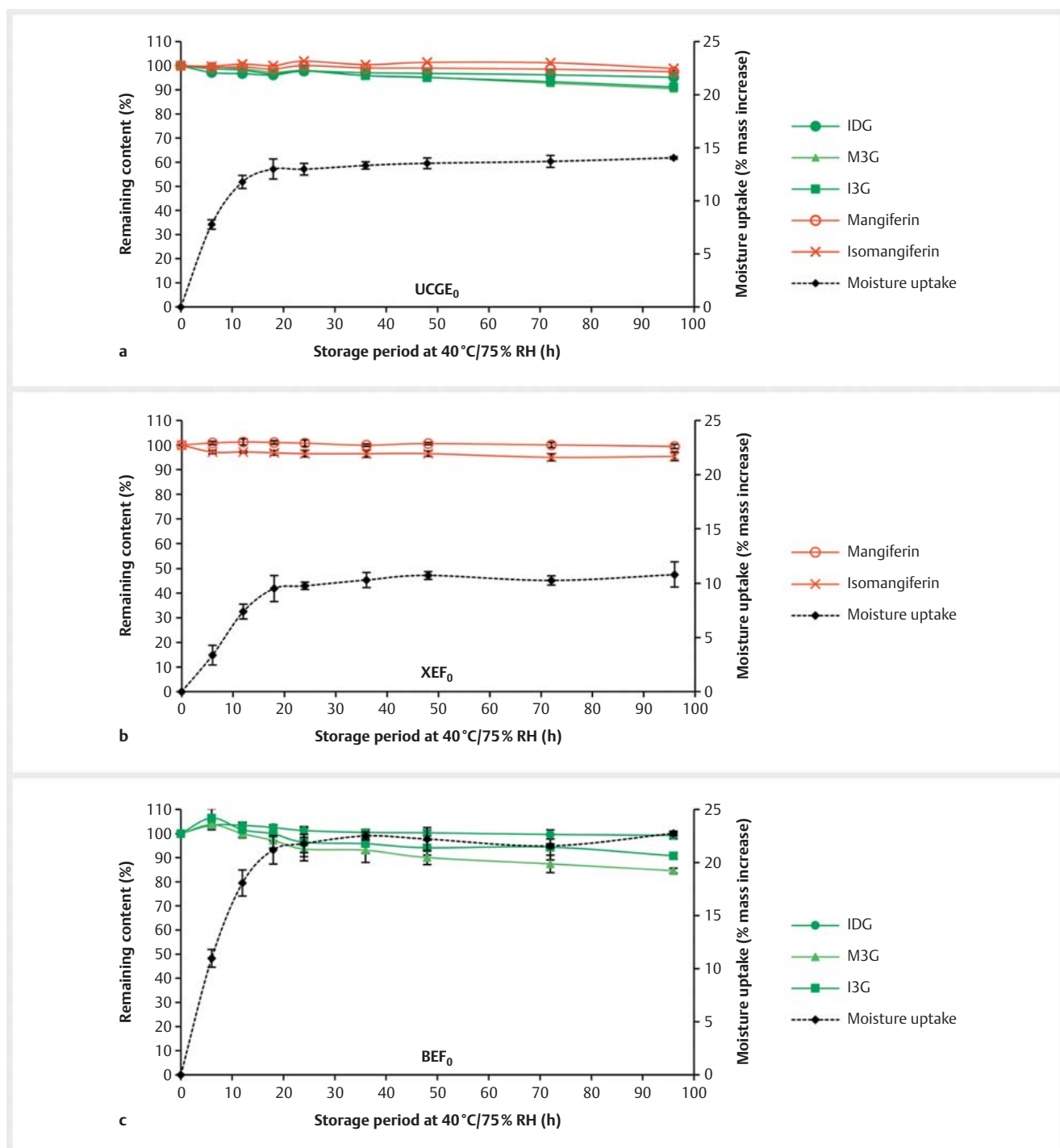
Extract and fractions

Ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract (UCGE₀) (retention sample code: ARC 2038P) and triplicate XEFs and BEFs (A to C) were produced as described [7]. XEF₀ was obtained by combining an equal mass of XEF A, B, and C, while BEF₀ was obtained by combining an equal mass BEF A, B, and C (retention samples coded as ARC2038-XEF A, etc.).

Ex vivo intestinal permeability

Viable porcine jejunum tissue, obtained from the abattoir, was prepared for intestinal permeability assays along with KRB buffer, adjusted to pH 7.4 using 2 M NaOH, as previously described [22]. The 2 fractions (XEF₀, BEF₀) and a 1:1 XEF₀:BEF₀ combination were dissolved in KRB buffer (1.71 mg/mL) and the temperature equilibrated at 37 °C prior to the transport experiment.

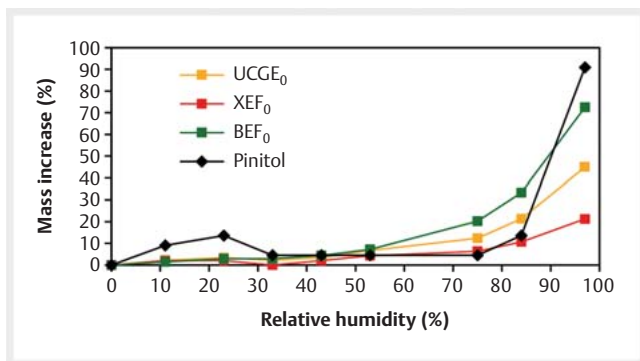
Intestinal tissue sections were mounted on the half-cells of a Sweetana-Grass diffusion apparatus (**Fig. 1S**, Supporting Information), with the mucosal side facing the apical chamber (transport surface area = 1.78 cm²). The half-cells were clamped together to form diffusion chambers that were inserted in the apparatus, maintained at 37 °C. KRB buffer (7 mL) at 37 °C was added to each half-cell compartment, followed by continuous bubbling of a carbogen gas mixture (95% O₂:5% CO₂) through the buffer in each half-cell. The buffer was incubated for 15 min to accustom



► **Fig. 2** Remaining content of the target compounds (%) and degree of moisture uptake (expressed as % mass increase) in freeze-dried (a) ultra-filtered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract (UCGE₀), (b) xanthone-enriched fraction (XEF₀), and (c) benzophenone-enriched fraction (BEF₀) as a function of time during storage at 40 °C/75 % RH for 96 h in sealed glass vials containing saturated NaCl mini-hygrostats. (I3G = 3-β-D-glucopyranosylriflophenone; IDG = 3-β-D-glucopyranosyl-4-O-β-D-glucopyranosylriflophenone; M3G = 3-β-D-glucopyranosylmaclurin). Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation (n = 3).

the tissue to the experimental conditions whereafter the contents of all compartments were aspirated to remove the buffer. Transport in the absorptive (apical-to-basolateral, A–B) direction was investigated by adding 7 mL KRB buffer (37 °C) to the basolateral

(serosal) compartment, and an equal volume of the test solution to the apical (mucosal) compartment at 0 min. Transport in the secretory direction (basolateral-to-apical, B–A) was investigated by adding 7 mL KRB buffer (37 °C) to the apical compartment,



► **Fig. 3** Increase in mass of freeze-dried ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract (UCGE₀), xanthone-enriched fraction (XEF₀), benzophenone-enriched fraction (BEF₀), and D-pinitol due to moisture absorption as a function of relative humidity at 25°C.

and an equal volume of the test solution to the basolateral compartment at 0 min. The tissue was exposed to the test solution for 2 h, during which samples (500 µL) were collected from the acceptor compartment at 20-min intervals and replaced with an equal volume of KRB buffer (37°C) [22]. All samples were freeze-dried and stored at -18°C until quantification of the target compounds by HPLC-DAD. All the transport studies were carried out in triplicate.

The apparent permeability coefficient (cm/s) (P_{app}) for each target compound was calculated using Eq. 1 [21]:

$$P_{app} = \left(\frac{dQ}{dt} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{60AC_0} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where dQ/dt is the permeability rate (slope of % transport/min curve), A is the transport surface area (cm²), and C_0 is the initial compound concentration on the donor side.

The ER is an index of intestinal permeability that compares the adsorptive and secretory permeability [44] and is represented by Eq. 2:

$$ER = \frac{P_{app}^{BA}}{P_{app}^{AB}} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

where P_{app}^{BA} and P_{app}^{AB} represent P_{app} values in the basolateral-to-apical (B-A) and apical-to-basolateral (A-B) directions, respectively.

Rhodamine 123, a fluorescence marker and substrate of the P-gp efflux transporter [22], served as the model compound for the bidirectional transport studies. It was dissolved in KRB buffer to a final concentration of 5 mM. The samples collected during the bidirectional transport study (in triplicate in both the A-B and B-A directions) were analyzed for rhodamine 123 content using a validated fluorescence spectroscopy assay ($\lambda_{Ex} = 480$ nm; $\lambda_{Em} = 520$ nm) [22] and a Spectramax Paradigm® multi-mode detection platform plate reader (Molecular Devices, LLC).

Lucifer yellow was included as an exclusion marker to indicate excised tissue integrity over the experimental time period [18]. The lucifer yellow transport study was carried out only in the A-B direction and the lucifer yellow concentration in the samples quantified by fluorescence spectroscopy assay ($\lambda_{Ex} = 485$ nm; $\lambda_{Em} = 535$ nm) [45]. The TEER was measured using an ECA 825A Dual Channel Epithelial Voltage Clamp (Warner Instruments) at the start of the experiment with addition of the sample and at the end of the 2 h sampling period.

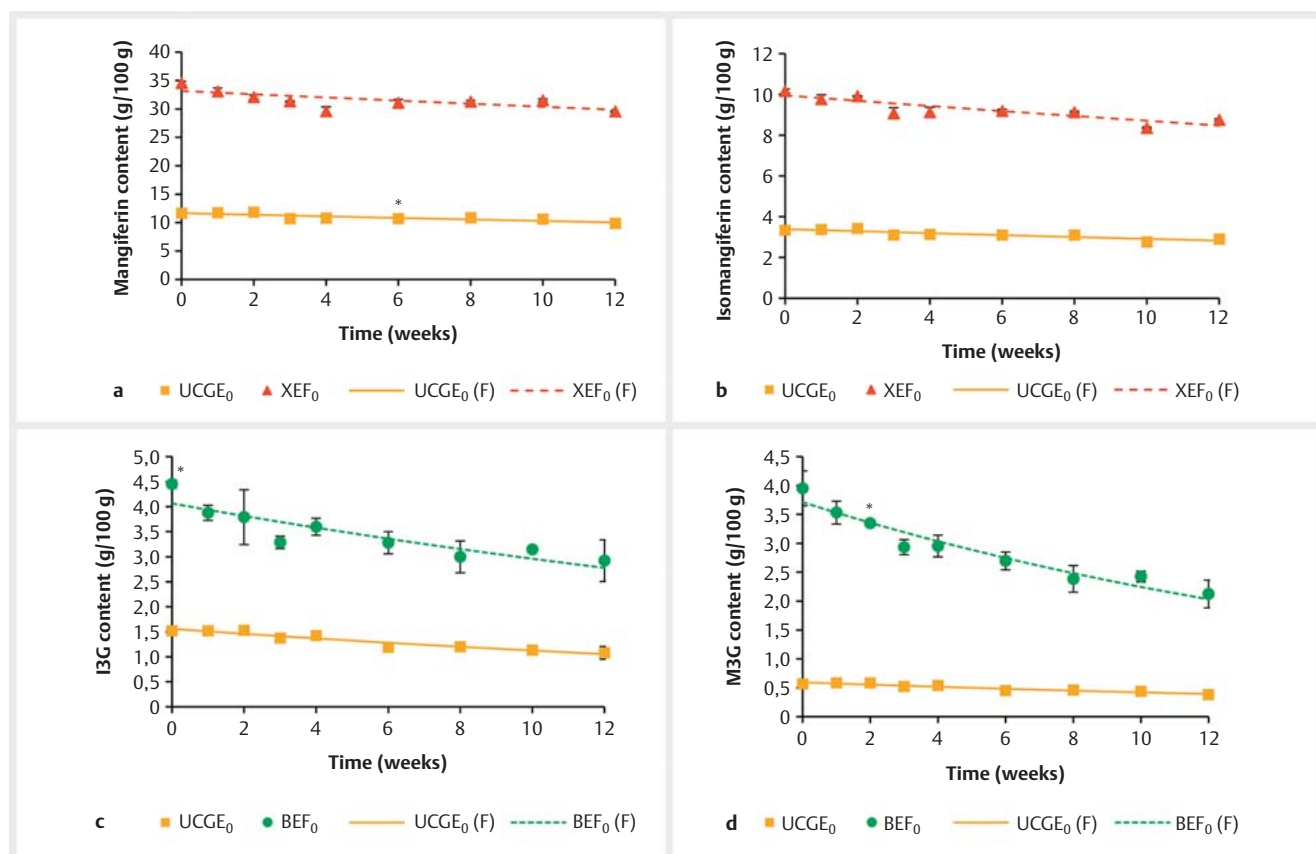
Storage stability

Stability testing of target compounds in XEF₀ and BEF₀, as well as the original extract (UCGE₀), was performed in triplicate under accelerated storage conditions (40°C/75% relative humidity, RH) over a period of 96 h. Mini-hygrostats, containing a saturated NaCl solution and constructed as described by Human et al. [46], were loaded with ca. 30 mg freeze-dried sample (accurately weighed to 5-decimals), sealed, placed in a darkened stability cabinet at 40°C

► **Table 3** Adjusted coefficient of determination (R_{adj}^2) between mean observed content and predicted contents for the major *Cyclopia genistoides* compounds in UCGE₀, XEF₀, and BEF₀.

Compound	Stored sample	Adjusted coefficient of determination (R_{adj}^2)			
		Zero order ^a	First order ^b	Second order ^c	Fractional conversion ^d
Mangiferin	UCGE ₀ ^e	0.676	0.678	0.680	0.668
	XEF ₀ ^f	0.531	0.538	0.544	0.747
Isomangiferin	UCGE ₀	0.722	0.725	0.727	0.716
	XEF ₀	0.749	0.757	0.765	0.791
I3G ^g	UCGE ₀	0.824	0.833	0.835	0.829
	BEF ₀ ^h	0.633	0.663	0.691	0.774
M3G ⁱ	UCGE ₀	0.816	0.815	0.808	0.808
	BEF ₀	0.818	0.854	0.882	0.894

^a zero order model: $C = C_0 - kt$; ^b first order model: $C = C_0 e^{-kt}$; ^c second order model: $C = C_0 / (1 + kTC_0)$; ^d fractional conversional model: $C = C_{\infty} + (C_0 - C_{\infty}) e^{-kt}$, where C_0 is the initial content (g/100 g sample, d. b.), T is the time in wk, k is the reaction rate constant (wk⁻¹), and C_{∞} is the stable fraction of the compound (g/100 g sample, d. b.); ^e ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract used as starting material for production of fractions; ^f xanthone-enriched fraction; ^g 3-β-D-glucopyranosyliriflophenone; ^h benzophenone-enriched fraction; ⁱ 3-β-D-glucopyranosylmaclurin



► **Fig. 4** First order model predicted values (indicated by [F], solid and broken lines) and experimental data (markers only) for degradation of (a) mangiferin, (b) isomangiferin, (c) 3- β -D-glucopyranosylriflophenone (I3G), and (d) 3- β -D-glucopyranosylmaclurin (M3G) in different freeze-dried samples (UCGE₀, ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract; XEF₀, xanthone-enriched fraction; BEF₀, benzophenone-enriched fraction) as a function of time during storage at 40 °C/75% relative humidity for 12 wk in moisture-impermeable amber glass vials. Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (n = 3, except * n = 2, outlier removed).

► **Table 4** Degradation (%) and first order^a degradation rate constants (*k*) for *Cyclopia genistoides* xanthenes in powdered samples stored at 40 °C in moisture-impermeable amber glass vials.

Stored sample	Xanthenes					
	Mangiferin			Isomangiferin		
	Decrease after 6 wk (%)	Decrease after 12 wk (%)	<i>k</i> (wk ⁻¹)	Decrease after 6 wk (%)	Decrease after 12 wk (%)	<i>k</i> (wk ⁻¹)
UCGE ₀ ^b	8.11 \pm 0.9*	15.59 \pm 1.3	0.0125 \pm 0.0017	7.15 \pm 0.1*	13.35 \pm 1.0	0.0153 \pm 0.0019
XEF ₀ ^c	10.12 \pm 1.2	14.55 \pm 0.4	0.00872 \pm 0.0016	9.61 \pm 0.8	13.89 \pm 0.5	0.0135 \pm 0.0015
Stored sample	Benzophenones					
	3- β -D-glucopyranosylriflophenone (I3G)			3- β -D-glucopyranosylmaclurin (M3G)		
	Decrease after 6 wk (%)	Decrease after 12 wk (%)	<i>k</i> (wk ⁻¹)	Decrease after 6 wk (%)	Decrease after 12 wk (%)	<i>k</i> (wk ⁻¹)
UCGE ₀	21.86 \pm 5.7	28.81 \pm 8.4	0.0326 \pm 0.0029	20.19 \pm 5.7	32.43 \pm 10.5	0.0347 \pm 0.0033
BEF ₀ ^d	29.72 \pm 4.7	37.39 \pm 8.9	0.0318 \pm 0.0044	31.79 \pm 3.9	46.28 \pm 6.1	0.0503 \pm 0.0042

^a first order model: $C = C_0 \cdot e^{-kT}$ where C_0 is the initial content (g/100 g sample, d. b.), T is the time in wk, and k is the reaction rate constant (wk⁻¹); ^b ultrafiltered *Cyclopia genistoides* extract; ^c xanthone-enriched fraction; ^d benzophenone-enriched fraction. Percentage decrease values are given as mean \pm standard deviation (n = 3 except * n = 2 due to omission of outlier). *k* values given as mean \pm standard error

(SMC Scientific Manufacturing), and removed from storage after 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72, and 96 h. The increase in the sample mass due to moisture uptake was determined gravimetrically. After reweighing, 15 mL aqueous (DMSO) (10%, v/v) was added to each vial to obtain a solution with a concentration of ca. 2 mg/mL. Aliquots were stored at -18°C until HPLC-DAD analysis.

Stability of the target compounds in UCGE₀, XEF₀, and BEF₀ was also investigated during a 12-wk storage period under “dry” conditions at 40°C . Approximately 50 mg of freeze-dried sample was weighed into 24 mL amber glass vials, sealed with PTFE screw-caps to mimic moisture-impermeable packaging, and placed in a darkened stability cabinet at 40°C . Samples were removed from the cabinet after 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 wk of storage. The content of each vial was dissolved in 15 mL aqueous DMSO (10%, v/v), equaling a concentration of ca. 3.3 mg/mL. Aliquots were stored at -18°C until HPLC-DAD analysis.

Moisture sorption analysis

Moisture sorption analysis was performed on UCGE₀, XEF₀, and BEF₀ by exposing the freeze-dried samples to 8 different saturated salt solutions, resulting in a step-wise increase in the % RH over consecutive days [47]. Saturated salt solutions were prepared by dissolving a known amount of salt (g) (Table 3S, Supporting Information) in a known volume of deionized water at room temperature (25°C). Predetermined amounts (ca. 50–100 mg) of each sample were weighed and dried at 40°C for 1 h in a laboratory oven (Labotec) and weighed using a 5-decimal digital balance (Mettler-Toledo International Inc.) to determine the initial dry mass. The samples were placed in a desiccator containing the saturated salt solution, and the mass of each sample was determined after 24 h of exposure to the atmosphere with known RH. Sample mass was determined until 48 h elapsed, or until equilibrium in the mass was achieved. The experiment was continued by replacing the first salt solution with the subsequent salt solutions in the order shown in Table 3S (Supporting Information). The same equilibration protocol was followed in each instance. For each sample, the percentage mass increase was plotted against the increase in RH.

HPLC with diode array detection (HPLC-DAD)

Quantification of the major phenolic compounds in all samples were performed by HPLC-DAD using a validated method developed specifically for *C. genistoides* [48]. The instrument consisted of an Agilent 1200 series system with an in-line degasser, auto-sampler, column thermostat, quaternary pump, and diode array detector (Agilent Technologies Inc.). Separation was achieved on a Kinetex column (150×4.6 mm ID, $2.6 \mu\text{m}$ dp; Phenomenex) maintained at 30°C , with the mobile phase consisting of (A) 1% aqueous formic acid (v/v), (B) methanol, and (C) acetonitrile at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. Multi-linear gradient elution was carried out as follows: 0 min (95.0% A, 2.5% B, 2.5% C), 5 min (95.0% A, 2.5% B, 2.5% C), 45 min (75% A, 12.5% B, 12.5% C), 55 min (50% A, 25.0% B, 25.0% C), 56 min (50% A, 25.0% B, 25.0% C), 57 min (95.0% A, 2.5% B, 2.5% C), 65 min (95.0% A, 2.5% B, 2.5% C). UV-Vis spectra were recorded at 200–700 nm, with selective wavelength monitoring at 288 nm (benzophenones) and 320 nm (xanthenes). The quantification of the compounds was based on

6-point calibration curves, spanning expected concentration ranges. IDG and isomangiferin were quantified using response factors vs. I3G and mangiferin, respectively. Ascorbic acid was added to samples prior to analysis to prevent oxidation of compounds. After mixing, the samples and standard mixtures were filtered using $0.45 \mu\text{m}$ Millex-HV syringe filters (Merck).

Data analysis

Target compound degradation during the 12-wk storage period was modeled using the zero order, first order, second order, and fractional conversion models [49]. Kinetic parameters were estimated by application of the models with time as independent variable for each experimental replicate, using the NLIN procedure of SAS Version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc.). Model evaluation and selection were based on the adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2_{adj}).

Supporting Information

Supporting information can be found in the online version of this article. Included are trans-epithelial electrical resistance data for the *ex vivo* transport experiments; compositions of the saturated salt solutions for moisture sorption analysis; physicochemical attributes of the major compounds relevant to the Lipinski rule of 5 criteria, and a description of the quantification of D-pinitol content in the extract and fractions.

Contributors' Statement

Conception and design of the work: N. Miller, C.J. Malherbe, J.H. Hamman, M. Aucamp, E. Joubert; data collection: N. Miller, W. Gerber, M. Aucamp; design of the study: N. Miller, C.J. Malherbe, J.H. Hamman, E. Joubert; analysis and interpretation of the data: N. Miller, W. Gerber, C.J. Malherbe, J.H. Hamman, M. Aucamp, M. van der Rijst, E. Joubert; statistical analysis: M. van der Rijst; drafting of manuscript: N. Miller, C.J. Malherbe, J.H. Hamman, E. Joubert; critical revision of the manuscript: N. Miller, W. Gerber, C.J. Malherbe, J.H. Hamman, M. Aucamp, M. van der Rijst, E. Joubert.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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