

## Evaluation of Phytochemicals, *In-vitro* Antioxidant, and Anti-inflammatory Properties of an Arishta Formula under Three Aging Conditions

AGN Nirmali<sup>1</sup>, N Kumarasinghe<sup>2</sup>, KW Gunawardana<sup>3</sup>, N Salim<sup>4</sup>, and AI Kuruppu<sup>1#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Combinatorial Advanced Research and Education, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

<sup>2</sup>Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

<sup>3</sup>Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

<sup>4</sup>Department of Botany, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

#kuruppu@kdu.ac.lk

Traditional literature suggests that Arishta can be stored at room temperature for up to two years while maintaining its potency. Arishta has been widely used as a fermented Ayurvedic formulation to treat various illnesses. However, the impact of different aging conditions on its phytochemical composition, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties remains underexplored, highlighting a key research gap. This study aimed to investigate the bioactivity of three samples of one Arishta formula given for tumors: freshly prepared (A), prepared >1 year ago and kept at room temperature (B), and prepared >1 year ago and kept in the refrigerator at 4<sup>o</sup>C (C). Comparing these three samples, we aimed to understand the influence of aging and storage conditions on anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Oxidative stress and inflammation are linked to tumour formation. Total phenolic content (TPC) was assessed by the Folin Ciocalteu method, and it was highest in A (34.77±2.82mg GAE/g), followed by B (20.92±0.91mg GAE/g), and lowest in C (17.05±0.41mg GAE/g). Total flavonoid content (TFC) was measured by the aluminium chloride method where the values were 3.23±0.40mg QE/g in A, 3.17±0.48mg QE/g in B, and 3.46±0.18mg QE/g in C. The 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay showed similar radical scavenging activity (RSA) (p>0.05) for all samples: 25.63±0.31% for A, 22.52±0.53% for B, and 23.20±0.72% for C. The 2,2-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) assay (p>0.05) showed RSA percentages of 48.11±1.02% for A, 45.52±0.23% for B, and 21.84±0.82% for C. The anti-inflammatory percentages of human red blood cell membrane stabilization assays (p>0.05) for the samples are 44.93±0.75% for A, 50.98±0.96% for B, and 40.72±1.23% for C. The protein denaturation percentages are 75.51±0.23% for A, 73.60±1.6% for B, and 72.437±0.67% for C. Room temperature storage appears to preserve Arishta's therapeutic benefits, though proper preparation and storage are essential for efficacy. Further research may identify optimal conditions for herbal medicine storage.

**Keywords:** *arishta formula, in-vitro, storage temperature, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory*