

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Electrocatalytic Reduction and Voltammetric Determination of Curcumin by Blood Medium

Ibtihal H. A. Al-Omairi<sup>1</sup>, Muhammed M. Radhi<sup>2\*</sup>, Ahmed A. Mohsin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine Lab., Health and Medical Technology College-Baghdad, Middle Technical University (MTU), Iraq

<sup>2</sup>Department of Radiological Techniques Department, Health and Medical Technology College Baghdad, Middle Technical University (MTU), Iraq

Received: 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2022; Revised: 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2022; Accepted: 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2022; Available Online: 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2022

## ABSTRACT

Curcumin is a chemical produced from the *Curcuma longa* family. Curcumin compounds can be used in various types of cancers. The study focused on the electrochemical properties of curcumin in the blood medium. The redox reaction of curcumin in blood was studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV) using a glassy carbon electrode (GCE) to find each of the electrochemical parameters such as different concentrations, pH, scan rates, and reliability (stability). In-vitro experiments found that the activity of curcumin in the blood has good behavior against disease through the interaction of curcumin molecules with blood components that have only one peak reduction current that appeared at a voltage of -0.750 V. A good indication for these reactions is to serve as an antioxidant reagent enhanced by the alkaline medium (pH = 8) of the blood medium. Also, the curcumin compounds present in the alkaline medium can be used for patients suffering from cancer diseases.

**Keywords:** Anti-oxidative, Blood medium, Curcumin, Cyclic voltammetry, Glassy carbon electrode.

International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology (2022); DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.12.4.21

**How to cite this article:** Al-Omairi IHA, Radhi MM, Mohsin AM, Electrocatalytic Reduction and Voltammetric Determination of Curcumin by Blood Medium. International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology. 2022;12(4):1604-1607.

**Source of support:** Nil.

**Conflict of interest:** None

## INTRODUCTION

Currently, scientists focus on the electrochemistry study of the natural materials in life to study the oxidation effect on the blood components.<sup>1-5</sup>

Curcumin is turmeric's primary bioactive yellow component with polyphenolic compound as shown in figure 1. It has biological applications in a different range of anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anticancer reagents. The electrochemical behavior of curcumin in a platinum electrode was studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV). Oxidation and reduction in curcumin is an irreversible reaction. The oxidation process and its kinetics were investigated.<sup>6,7</sup>

Graphene-modified with glassy carbon electrode (GR/GCE) acted as a highly sensitive sensor in CV study for curcumin compound. The investigation of the electrochemical properties of curcumin at the GR/GCE has good results in the study.<sup>8</sup>

The new method for study curcumin in food using modified working electrodes has a good recovery rate<sup>9</sup>

A new modified working electrode of graphene oxide in carbon paste electrode (RGO/CPE) was used to find curcumin in human blood serum. Curcumin was measured with a CV, so the new modified working electrode has a high sensitivity for

calculating the curcumin in the serum which can be promising in the quantitative analysis study.<sup>10</sup>

Curcumin compound was detected in a sample of spices marketed for turmeric powder using the method of electrochemical analysis. The pure turmeric powder was calculated to have the highest concentration of curcumin with an average of  $4.317 \pm 0.175\%$  by weight.<sup>11</sup>

A new modified electrode with high sensitivity for studying curcumin compound in serum of humans is nickel chloride solution (NiCl<sub>2</sub>/GCE). The study mentioned of the quantitative analysis of curcumin in serum with high quality to investigate the electrochemical properties.<sup>12</sup>

Curcumin may protect patients at risk for cardiovascular disease by improving blood lipid levels. Curcumin can be used as a well-tolerated dietary supplement to conventional medicines. More information is needed on how to handle curcumin, dosage and frequency of treatment<sup>13,14</sup>

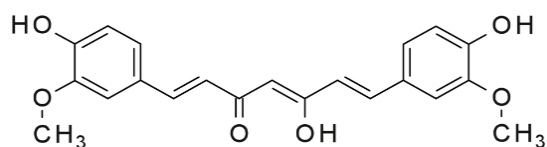


Figure 1: the structure of enol form of curcumin

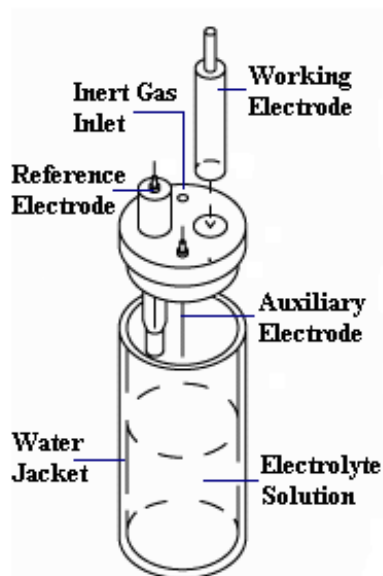


Figure 2: cyclic voltammetric cell

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Materials

Curcumin powder was bought from Emad Herb Company, Mosul (IRAQ), normal saline from Adwic Pharmaceuticals Division (Egypt), samples of human blood samples were received from the Iraqi Blood Bank in the medical city, Baghdad, Iraq and distilled water to prepare the solutions.

### Instruments

Cyclic voltammetric apparatus was used from NuVant Systems Inc. EZstat series (potentiostat/galvanostat), Pioneering electrochemical technologies (USA).

The cyclic voltammogram analysis was played with three electrodes as shown in figure 2, glassy carbon electrode (GCE), silver chloride on silver electrode in potassium bromide solution (3M KBr) was used as reference electrode and a wire of platinum with a dimension of 1 mm as an auxiliary electrode which connected with potentio-station of bioanalytical integral system and with a personal computer.

Figure 3 shows the setup of the potentiostat type EZstat series potentiostat/galvanostat, NuVant Systems Inc. USA. Three electrodes (PANI NPs/GCE as a working electrode, silver/silver chloride as a reference electrode (Ag/AgCl in 3 M KCl), and a platinum wire with a diameter of 1-mm as an auxiliary electrode) were connected to a potentiostat and with the cell of CV also connected with a personal computer. Before modification of the GCE, it must be cleaned with polishing and treated with ultrasonic path water for ten minutes.

### Procedure

Three electrodes of cyclic voltammetric system were immersed in a 10 mL of blood sample (diluted 1-mL blood: 9 mL deionized water) in a voltammetric quartz cell (15 mL volume). All electrodes were connected to potentiostat to found the results by personal computers via the cyclic voltammogram.<sup>15,16</sup>

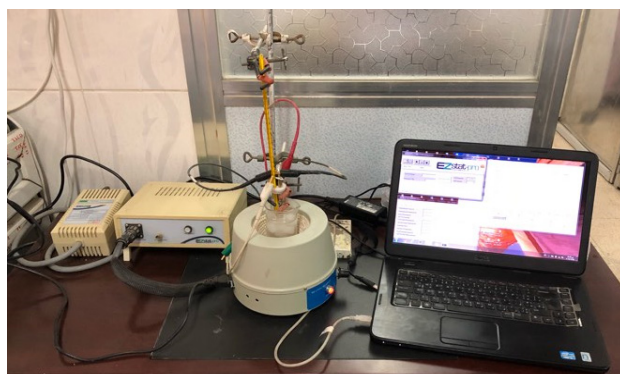
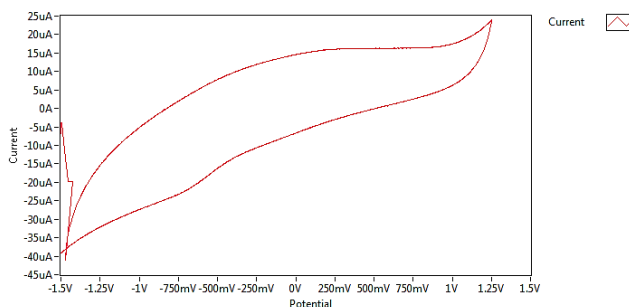


Figure 1: Cyclic voltammetry experimental setup


 Figure 3: cyclic voltammogram of curcumin compound in blood sample at SR of 0.1 Vsec<sup>-1</sup>

### Effect Different Concentrations

Curcumin compound was studied to find the effect for the electrochemical behavior in the electrolyte (blood sample) by the redox reaction in cyclic voltammogram. Figure 4 illustrated the cyclic voltammogram of curcumin solution in 1:9 ratio of blood sample to deionized water, which appeared a reduction peak at a potential of -0.740 V. So, curcumin compound is very important for studying cancer cases as treatment by gaining the electrons and avoid the free radicals in blood medium.<sup>17,18</sup>

### Enhancement of Reduction Peak of Curcumin

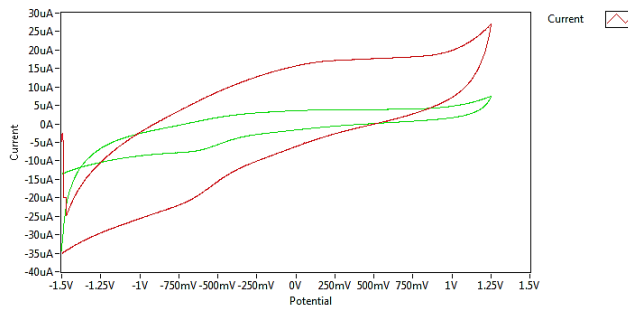
In this study different scan rates (SR) from 0.01 to 0.1 Vsec<sup>-1</sup> was determined for curcumin compound in blood medium, Figure 5 discuss the enhancement of cathodic current peak of curcumin proportional with increasing scan rate. The straight line of the relation between the cathodic current peak with SR was found in the equation of  $Y=0.0054 X-0.0492$  with high sensitivity of  $R^2=0.9614$  as shown in Figure 6.

### Reliability and Stability Study

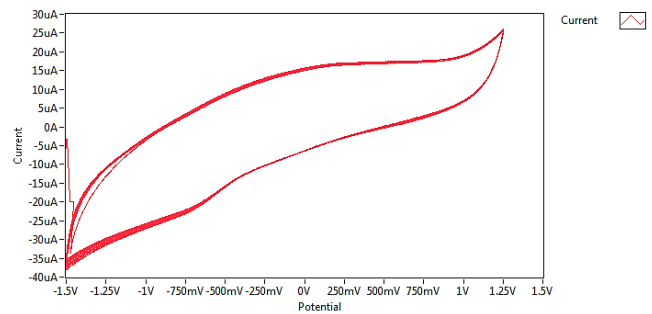
The cyclic voltammogram of curcumin compound in blood samples at multiplay times scanning (ten times) to prove the stability of the surface of GCE in blood reliability and. It was found a good overlapping of the reduction current peak which can be dependent on the experiment of the study as shown in Figure 7.<sup>19</sup>

### Effect pH Medium

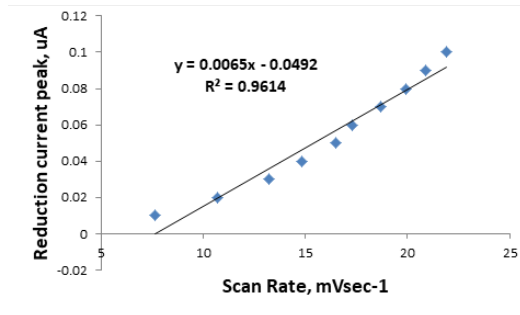
The effect of different pH mediums of blood was studied on the current reduction peak of the curcumin compound to find the electrochemical behavior. Figure 8 shows the alkaline



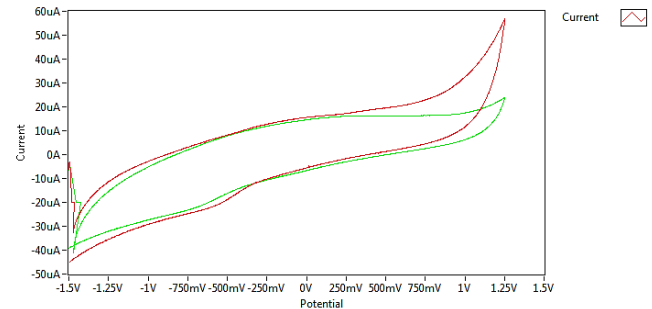
**Figure 5:** voltammogram of curcumin compound in blood sample the green line at SR of 0.01 mVsec-1 and red line at 0.1 mVsec-1.



**Figure 7:** Cyclic voltammogram of curcumin in blood sample at multiply times of scanning.



**Figure 6:** Relationship between reduction current peak of curcumin versus different scan rates.



**Figure 8:** Cyclic voltammogram of curcumin compound in blood medium, Green line in acidic pH, and red line in alkaline pH.

blood medium at pH 8, which enhanced the cathodic current peak at -0.740 V, while the acidic blood medium of pH 4 has a negative effect on the reduction process of curcumin in blood sample. So, curcumin compound is active as anti-oxidative compound in alkaline blood sample, it can be concluded that curcumin at alkaline medium is very important for treated for different diseases especially, all infections and different cancer diseases.<sup>20</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

Curcumin is one of the famous anti-oxidative reagents used in various infections and cancer diseases that can be studied by CV technique as a good method of electrochemical analysis. It can be used as a safe treatment without any side effects. It was found the curcumin is active in an alkaline blood medium. The cathodic current peak of curcumin in blood sample was appeared at -0.740 V and enhanced by alkaline pH so, it can be said is a good medicine for treated to inflammatory and cancer cases.

## REFERENCES

1. Radhi MM, Abdullah HN, Jabir MS, Al-Mulla EA. Electrochemical effect of ascorbic acid on redox current peaks of CoCl<sub>2</sub> in blood medium. *Nano Biomed. Eng.* 2017 Jul 1;9(2):103-6.
2. Radhi MM, Jawad LA, Al-Mulla EA. Saffron in KCl mediated by glassy carbon electrode using Cyclic voltammetry. *Nano Biomedicine and Engineering.* 2018 Sep 1;10(2):181-5.
3. Radhi MM, Ibrahim AI, Al-Haidarie YK, Al-Asadi SA, Al-Mulla EA. Rifampicin: Electrochemical Effect on Blood Component by Cyclic Voltammetry Using Nano-Sensor. *Nano Biomed. Eng.*

- 2019 Apr 1;11(2):150-6.
4. Radhi MM, Alasady MA, Jabir MS. Electrochemical Oxidation effect of nicotine in cigarette tobacco on a blood medium mediated by GCE using cyclic voltammetry. *Portugaliae Electrochimica Acta.* 2020 Jun;38(3):139-48.
5. Al-Asadi SA, Radhi MM, Hoidy WH. Thermodynamic Properties of Rifampicin Redox Current Peaks in Human Blood Samples Using Nano-Sensor (Carbon Nanotubes/Glassy Carbon Electrode). *Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan.* 2021 Feb 1;43(1).
6. Masek A, Chrzescijanska E, Zaborski M. Characteristics of curcumin using cyclic voltammetry, UV-vis, fluorescence and thermogravimetric analysis. *Electrochimica Acta.* 2013 Sep 30;107:441-7.
7. Mirzaei B, Zarrabi A, Noorbakhsh A, Amini A, Makvandi P. A reduced graphene oxide-β-cyclodextrin nanocomposite-based electrode for electrochemical detection of curcumin. *RSC advances.* 2021;11(14):7862-72.
8. Li K, Li Y, Yang L, Wang L, Ye B. The electrochemical characterization of curcumin and its selective detection in Curcuma using a graphene-modified electrode. *Analytical Methods.* 2014;6(19):7801-8
9. Zhou Q, Zhai HY, Pan YF, Li K. A simple and sensitive sensor based on a molecularly imprinted polymer-modified carbon paste electrode for the determination of curcumin in foods. *RSC advances.* 2017;7(37):22913-8.
10. Rahimnejad M, Zokhtareh R, Moghadamnia AA, Asghary M. An electrochemical sensor based on reduced graphene oxide modified carbon paste electrode for Curcumin determination in human blood serum. *Electrochim. Acta.* 2020 Jan;38(1):29-42.
11. Çakır S, Biçer E, Arslan EY. A newly developed electrocatalytic oxidation and voltammetric determination of curcumin at the surface of PdNp-graphite electrode by an aqueous solution

- process with Al<sup>3+</sup>. *Croatica Chemica Acta*. 2015 Jul 20;88(2):105-12.
12. Zokhtareh R, Rahimnejad M. A novel sensitive electrochemical sensor based on nickel chloride solution modified glassy carbon electrode for curcumin determination. *Electroanalysis*. 2018 May;30(5):921-7.
  13. Qin S, Huang L, Gong J, Shen S, Huang J, Ren H, Hu H. Efficacy and safety of turmeric and curcumin in lowering blood lipid levels in patients with cardiovascular risk factors: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Nutrition journal*. 2017 Dec;16(1):1-0.
  14. Nelson KM, Dahlin JL, Bisson J, Graham J, Pauli GF, Walters MA. The essential medicinal chemistry of curcumin: miniperspective. *Journal of medicinal chemistry*. 2017 Mar 9;60(5):1620-37.
  15. Kilmartin PA, Zou H, Waterhouse AL. A cyclic voltammetry method suitable for characterizing antioxidant properties of wine and wine phenolics. *Journal of agricultural and food chemistry*. 2001 Apr 16;49(4):1957-65.
  16. Radhi MM, Alosfur FK, Ridha NJ. Voltammetric characterization of grafted polymer modified with ZnO nanoparticles on glassy carbon electrode. *Russian journal of electrochemistry*. 2018 Jan;54(1):27-32.
  17. Lee WH, Loo CY, Bebawy M, Luk F, Mason RS, Rohanizadeh R. Curcumin and its derivatives: their application in neuropharmacology and neuroscience in the 21st century. *Current neuropharmacology*. 2013 Jul 1;11(4):338-78.
  18. Nelson KM, Dahlin JL, Bisson J, Graham J, Pauli GF, Walters MA. The essential medicinal chemistry of curcumin: miniperspective. *Journal of medicinal chemistry*. 2017 Mar 9;60(5):1620-37.
  19. Radhi MM, Al-Mulla EA. Copolymer electrode self-modified with fullerene C 60. *Epitoanyag-Journal of Silicate Based & Composite Materials*. 2018 Nov 1;70(5).
  20. Zwyca S, Mohsin AA, Radhi MM. Anti-oxidative effect of sulforaphane compound in blood medium using cyclic voltammetry. *EurAsian Journal of Biosciences*. 2020 Aug 1;14(2).