

HOSTED BY



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Journal of King Saud University - Science

journal homepage: [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Full Length Article

## Effects of heat treatment on the chemical composition, antioxidant activity, and toxicity of agarwood oil

Nurul Aduka Syameera<sup>a</sup>, Sanit Kaewdaungdee<sup>b</sup>, Saiful Nizam Tajuddin<sup>c</sup>, Tawatchai Tanee<sup>d</sup>, Runglawan Sudmoon<sup>e</sup>, Arunrat Chaveerach<sup>b,\*</sup>, Shiou Yih Lee<sup>a,\*</sup><sup>a</sup> Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, INTI International University, Nilai 71800, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia<sup>b</sup> Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand<sup>c</sup> Bio Aromatic Research Centre, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Kuantan 26300, Pahang, Malaysia<sup>d</sup> Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahasarakham University, Maha Sarakham 44150, Thailand<sup>e</sup> Faculty of Law, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand

## ARTICLE INFO

## Keywords:

*Aquilaria malaccensis*

DPPH

GCMS

GC-FID

Red List species

## ABSTRACT

The fragrant compound in agarwood has been a valuable ingredient in perfumery. The agarwood oil that is extracted using hydro-distillation technique undergoes a certain heat treatment to blend well with other compounds. As it is highly prized and proprietary, information on the effects of heat treatment on the agarwood oil is limited, hindering its potential as a bioresource in other pharmaceutical and cosmeceutical applications. In this study, we reveal the effects of heat treatment on agarwood oil, with a special focus on terpene compounds – an important chemical component found in agarwood. We found that agarwood oil was thermally stable at the temperatures of 80 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C and time points 5 min, 10 min, and 20 min, respectively, without causing major loss in its terpene compounds, including monoterpenes, diterpenes sesquiterpenes, and sesquiterpenoids. Further analysis using the DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) antioxidant assay showed an overall increase in free radical scavenging activity for these heated agarwood oil. Additionally, the heat-treated agarwood oil did not return with any toxic effects on mononuclear blood cells. The findings of this study would be beneficial to the downstream applications of agarwood oil in perfumery and pharmaceutical product development.

## 1. Introduction

Agarwood, a valuable product from Thymelaeaceae resinous heartwood trees, is primarily found in *Aquilaria* and *Gyrinops* species (Lee and Mohamed, 2016). Its formation is a self-defense mechanism against damage to the tree. However, the number of trees with agarwood is limited due to the low number of natural injuries in the wild. Locals mechanically wound the trees to induce agarwood formation (Azren et al., 2019), but harvesting is disastrous due to the agarwood's formation in the xylem of the tree trunk (Barden et al., 2000). Due to being heavily exploited in the wild, *Aquilaria* and *Gyrinops* species are now listed under the Convention for International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix II (UNEP-WCMC, 2023), and are categorized as "Critically endangered", "Data deficient", "Endangered", and "Vulnerable" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2023).

Agarwood oil, a volatile aromatic compound, is produced from agarwood sawdust distillation. Sustainable production is achieved through plantation cultivation and artificial inducement techniques (Azren et al., 2019). The yield of agarwood oil is affected by pre-treatment and extraction processes (Pornpunyapat et al., 2011). Despite its small extract amount and laborious extraction, agarwood oil remains in high demand due to its use in religious ceremonies, perfume production, and traditional medicine (Naef, 2011). The quality of agarwood oil is crucial (Pornpunyapat et al., 2011), and analytical methods like gas chromatography-mass spectrophotometry (GC/MS) and gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC-FID) are used to examine its main chemical constituents (Shaian et al., 2021).

Research on agarwood's phytochemical properties has identified numerous compounds, including sesquiterpenes, sesquiterpenoids, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, chromones, and ketones (Tajuddin et al., 2016). The scent of agarwood is crucial in evaluating its quality (Yang

\* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: [raccha@kku.ac.th](mailto:raccha@kku.ac.th) (A. Chaveerach), [shiouyih.lee@newinti.edu.my](mailto:shiouyih.lee@newinti.edu.my) (S.Y. Lee).<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksus.2024.103141>

Received 1 October 2023; Received in revised form 3 February 2024; Accepted 19 February 2024

Available online 23 February 2024

1018-3647/© 2024 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of King Saud University. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

et al., 2021). However, due to its rarity and high cost, little study has been conducted on agarwood oil. This study aims to describe the thermal behavior of agarwood oil heated at different points, examining its phytochemical compounds, antioxidant properties, and toxicity reactions. The findings could be useful in pharmaceutical and cosmetic product development.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1. Sample preparation

Agarwood oil was purchased from a bio essential oil distillation factory in Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. The agarwood oil was extracted from eight-year-old *Aquilaria malaccensis* grown on a plantation in Lanchang, Pahang, in July 2022. Species identification was conducted by one of the corresponding authors, Prof. Dr. Lee Shiou Yih. The agarwood wood chips are sourced from mature trees inoculated with fungal inoculum, while the species of the fungus are not disclosed due to trade secrets. The inoculated tree was left for two-and-a-half years prior to being harvested for oil extraction. Hydro distillation was conducted on a commercial hydro distiller (see Appendix A), in which approximately 70 kg of the wood chips containing the agarwood were grinded into powder form and submerged in tap water, then heated at a temperature between 90 °C and 100 °C for six days. About 800 mL of the oil extract was collected along the heating process; however, only 24 mL were used in this study and were kept in the dark at room temperature prior to further analysis. The agarwood oil was then distributed into ten clear 2-mL screw-cap flat-base glass vials, in which each glass vial contained 0.5 g of the agarwood oil. All the oil samples, including the glass vial without its screw cap, were weighed prior to analysis to obtain the initial sample weight.

### 2.2. Heat treatment

Three different temperature points, 80 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C, were selected, while three different time points, 5 min, 10 min, and 20 min, were used to observe the time-related behavior of agarwood oil and to prevent excessive vaporization of limited agarwood oil samples. These heating points (temperature and time points) were chosen to observe the volatility of the chemical compounds within the oil, which would classify them as aldehyde, ketone, sesquiterpene, and sesquiterpenoid compounds with boiling points of 80 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C, and compounds with boiling points of greater than 180 °C, as described by Alavi et al. (2011). All heating points were carried out under two oil sample replicates. Non-heated agarwood oil samples were used as a control. The heating procedure was carried out in a Thermoline SOV70B oven (Thermoline, Australia), with the oil-filled glass vials placed on an aluminum dispensing tray. At the end of each time point, the glass vials were removed from the oven using tongs. The samples were left to cool down for 15 min before proceeding to the next analysis.

### 2.3. Calculation of mass loss

The samples were weighed on a Setra EL-410S precision balance (Setra, USA) and the mass loss of each sample in percentage was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{mass loss (\%)} = \frac{0.5\text{g} - \text{mass of oil after heating} \times 100\%}{0.5 \text{ g}}$$

### 2.4. DPPH assay

A total of 2.4 mL of ethanolic DPPH (0.2 mM) was prepared, and 0.1 mL of an agarwood oil sample was added to it, which was then labelled as A1. For the blank, the agarwood oil sample was replaced with 0.1 mL of absolute ethanol, which was then labelled as A0. For A2, the 2.4 mL of

ethanolic DPPH was replaced with absolute ethanol, and 0.1 mL of an agarwood oil sample was added to it. The mixture was incubated in the dark at room temperature for 20 min. The absorbance value was quantified at 517 nm using a Libra S12 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Biochrom, UK). The percentage of DPPH free radical scavenging activity for each sample was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{DPPH free radical scavenging activity (\%)} = \frac{1 - (A1 - A2) \times 100\%}{A0}$$

### 2.5. GC-MS and GC-FID analysis

GC-MS analysis was carried out using an Agilent 7890A gas chromatograph that was equipped with a mass spectrophotometer and a DB-1 (100 % dimethylpolysiloxane) (30 m × 250 μm, film thickness 0.25 μm), and a selective mass detector was used for GC-MS and GC-FID. The oven was equipped with a detector that was operated in full scan mode under an electron impact ionization (EI) of 70 eV. The oven temperature was set at 230 °C with a rate of 3 °C/min. The oven was programmed to run at an initial temperature of 70 °C, hold for 3 min, increase by 3 °C per min until 230 °C, and finally hold for 3 min. The flow rate of carrier gas (helium) was maintained at 1.0 mL per min. Compounds were identified by comparing the retention indices (RIs) and mass spectra with literature data and National Institute of Standards Technology (NIST) libraries. Retention indices were calculated using a homologous series of n-alkanes (C7-C20) (Tajuddin and Yusoff, 2010).

### 2.6. Preparation of working solutions for toxicity experiments

Two samples were selected for the toxicity experiments, which included the heated agarwood oil sample with the highest DPPH value and a non-heated agarwood oil sample as the control group. Both samples were diluted in 10-fold serial dilutions with 10 % dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at five different concentration levels as a working solution for cytotoxicity treatments. All working solutions were kept at -20 °C until further analysis.

#### 2.6.1. Isolation and preparation of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs)

PBMCs were obtained from venous blood collected with sodium heparin anticoagulant from the blood bank of Srinagarind Hospital. The isolation process involved utilizing Ficoll-Paque™ Plus (Cytiva, Sweden) according to the prescribed procedure. The approach is slightly changed from Freshney's (2010) method. The PBMCs, which were recently obtained and had a viability of at least 98 %, were mixed with modified RPMI-1640 medium containing L-glutamine. The medium was supplemented with 10 % Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) (Cytiva, USA), as well as 100 μg/mL streptomycin and 100 U/mL penicillin (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The cells were calculated as a concentration of 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL for toxicity testing using a hemocytometer.

#### 2.6.2. Cytotoxicity test using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay

The PBMCs, produced at a concentration of 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells per well, were distributed into 96-well plates with 125 μL per well. An additional 12.5 μL of the non-heated agarwood oil and heated agarwood oil working solution were added to the respective wells at five different concentration levels. The plates were placed in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator with controlled humidity at a temperature of 37 °C and a CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of 5 % for a duration of 24 h. A 10 % solution of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was utilized as the control for the vehicle. The plates were subjected to centrifugation at 1,500 rpm for 10 min, after which the supernatant was discarded. A 10 μL volume of MTT solution was applied to each well, resulting in a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL. Subsequently, the plates were incubated for 4 h at 37 °C. The formazan

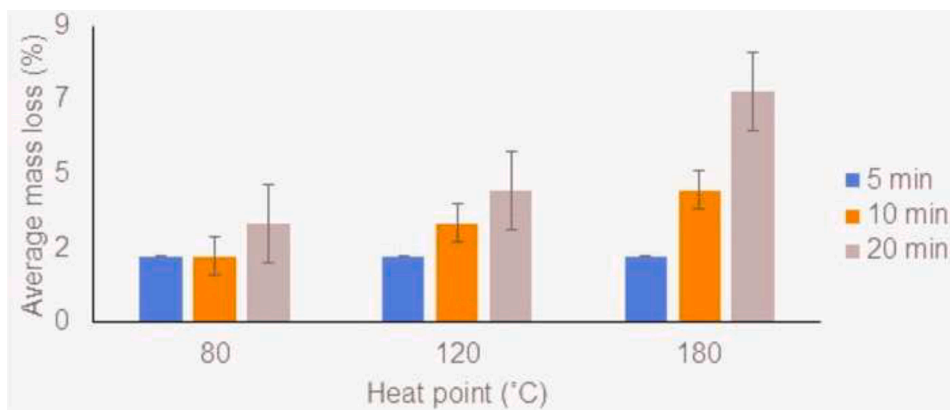


Fig. 1. Bar graph of average mass loss (%) of agarwood oil for three different heating points.

crystals were dissolved with the addition of 100  $\mu$ L of DMSO into each well and quantified at a wavelength of 570 nm using a fluorescence microplate reader (SpectraMax M5 series, Molecular Devices, CA, USA). The experiment was conducted three times for each treatment. The percentage of cell viability was determined using the following formula: % cell viability = [(average viable of treated cells/average viable of untreated cells negative control)  $\times$  100]. The viable cells underwent cellular reduction of MTT, resulting in the formation of a violet crystal formazan. This reduction was facilitated by mitochondrial succinate dehydrogenase activity. The quantification of the violet crystal formazan was performed using Freshney's (2010) approach. In addition, if the cell viability result is less than 50 %, the 50 % inhibition of cell viability ( $IC_{50}$ ) is determined using nonlinear regression analysis in GraphPad Prism version 8.0.2 (GraphPad Software, Boston, USA). This analysis involves assessing the relationship between extract concentrations and cell viability. The  $IC_{50}$  value is further employed in the  $LD_{50}$  calculation (Ekwall et al., 1998) to determine the values at which the substance becomes harmful.

### 2.6.3. Genotoxicity testing

The comet assay was conducted using the method outlined by Singh et al. (1988), with some minor adjustments. To confirm the outcome, all slides were examined using a fluorescent microscope (Nikon, Minato-ku,

Japan) at a magnification of 200. The microscope was fitted with a 560 nm excitation filter, a 590 nm barrier filter, and a CCD video camera PCO (Kelheim, Germany). A minimum of 150 cells per experiment were taken using ImageJ. The olive tail moment (OTM), which is the measurement of the amount of DNA in the tail of the comet multiplied by the median migration distance, was analyzed using CASP software version 1.2.3 (CASPlab, Wroclaw, Poland). The untreated cells were used as a negative control, whereas the positive control was exposed to UVC radiation. The values were represented as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (S.D.). To determine statistical significance, the non-parametrical Mann Whitney  $U$  test was utilized to compare data between groups ( $p < 0.05$ ) using GraphPad Prism version 8.0.2 (GraphPad Software, Boston, USA).

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Mass loss

At the 80  $^{\circ}C$  heating point, the average mass loss of agarwood oil was observed to remain constant at 2 % for the time points of 5- and 10-min, while it showed an increased value of 3 % at the longest heating point of this temperature at the time point of 20-min (Fig. 1). At 120  $^{\circ}C$ , the average mass loss of agarwood oil displayed a consistent increase of mass loss at 2 %, 3 %, and 4 % for time points of 5-, 10-, and 20 min,

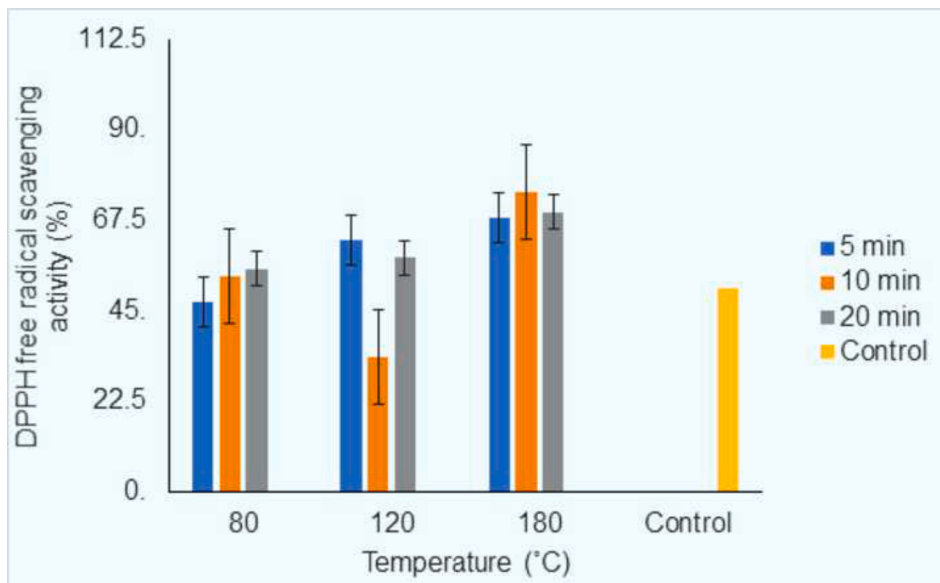


Fig. 2. Bar graph of DPPH free radical scavenging activity (%) of agarwood oil for three different heating points (80  $^{\circ}C$ , 120  $^{\circ}C$ , and 180  $^{\circ}C$ ) and at three different time points (5 min, 10 min, and 20 min) and the most right is control (of non-heat treated) agarwood oil of DPPH free radical scavenging activity.

**Table 1**  
Chemical composition of heated agarwood oil through GC analysis.

Compounds	RI	Percentage area (%)									Ident.*	
		Control	80 °C 5 min	80 °C 10 min	80 °C 20 min	120 °C 5 min	120 °C 10 min	120 °C 20 min	180 °C 5 min	180 °C 10 min		180 °C 20 min
<b>Aldehyde</b>												
Benzaldehyde	933	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.55	0.49	0.43	a,b
Hexadecanal	1794	0.24	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.18	0.2	0.26	0.18	0.2	0.2	a
Total of aldehyde		0.78	0.75	0.74	0.66	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.69	0.63	
<b>Ketone</b>												
4-Phenyl-2-butanone	1207	6.36	6.39	6.49	6.49	6.53	6.36	6.39	6.13	6.25	6.13	a,b
1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentanone	1964	0.29	0.28	0.3	0.31	0.3	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.3	a,b
Total of ketone		6.65	6.67	6.79	6.80	6.83	6.64	6.67	6.42	6.54	6.43	
<b>Sesquiterpene</b>												
α-Gurjunene	1408	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	a
β-Caryophyllene	1432	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.14	a
Aromadendrene	1439	0.19	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.2	0.2	0.23	0.17	0.17	a
α-Caryophyllene	1447	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.13	a,b
allo-Aromadendrene	1464	17.8	17.9	18.04	18.03	18.12	17.91	18.16	17.55	17.7	17.68	a
γ-Selinene	1474	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.15	a,b
γ-Murolene	1477	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16	a
β-Vetispirene	1480	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	a,b
Valencene	1487	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.3	0.3	a,b
δ-Guaiene	1494	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.58	0.6	0.6	a,b
γ-Cadinene	1501	0.4	0.39	0.42	0.36	0.4	0.42	0.42	0.4	0.4	0.34	a
Selina-3,7(11)-diene	1524	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	a
α-Calacorene	1529	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.44	a
Dehydro-aromadendrene	1533	1.04	1.02	1	1	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.1	1.26	1.22	a
Total of sesquiterpene		21.84	21.94	22.07	21.99	22.19	22.01	22.29	21.96	22.04	21.94	
<b>Sesquiterpenoid</b>												
Dihydro-β-agarofuran	1490	0.69	0.69	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.65	0.67	0.67	a,b
Kessane	1521	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.18	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.16	0.19	a,b
α-Agarofuran	1537	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.54	a
cis-Nerolidol	1548	2.62	2.47	2.37	2.4	2.56	2.56	2.66	2.75	2.89	2.68	a
nor-Ketoagarofuran	1560	1.41	1.47	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.48	1.5	1.4	1.44	1.45	a
Epoxybulnesene	1572	1.32	1.3	1.28	1.29	1.31	1.3	1.34	1.23	1.14	1.09	a
Caryophyllene oxide	1583	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.68	1.57	1.6	1.52	1.56	1.58	a
Guaial	1598	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.11	1.09	1.1	a
10-epi-γ-Eudesmol	1603	3.77	3.78	3.72	3.78	3.66	3.79	3.76	3.63	3.73	3.73	a,b
γ-Eudesmol	1613	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.41	0.38	0.36	a,b
Agarospirol	1619	3.95	3.96	3.97	4	3.97	3.95	3.95	5.99	3.88	3.91	a,b
τ-Murolol	1628	6.04	6.02	6.11	6.15	6.08	6	5.91	6.78	5.98	5.93	a
α-Eudesmol	1636	9.04	9.04	9.14	9.18	9.1	9	8.92	9.45	8.8	8.98	a
Jinkoh-eremol	1641	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.98	0.9	0.74	a
Kusunol	1653	10.27	10.2	10.2	10.09	10.17	10.23	10.34	9.97	10.36	10.34	a
Bulnesol	1657	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.02	1.12	1.13	a
Dehydrojinkoh-eremol	1667	4.53	4.55	4.57	4.53	4.49	4.53	4.85	4.52	4.52	4.8	a
α-Bisabolol	1685	0.6	0.6	0.61	0.53	0.6	0.54	0.33	0.32	0.58	0.59	a
Rotundone	1699	1.12	1.1	1.11	0.92	1.1	0.86	0.88	0.77	1.09	1.1	a
Valerenol	1709	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.34	2.21	2.31	2.29	a
Selina-4,11-dien-14-oic acid	1725	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.1	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.17	a
α-Costol	1729	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.43	a,b
Selina-3,11-dien-9-al	1737	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.1	1.1	1.09	a
Dehydrofukinone	1772	3.99	4.02	4.05	3.94	3.98	4.09	4.14	4.29	4.5	5.09	a,b
Guaia-1(10),11-dien-15-oic acid	1818	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.4	0.4	0.43	a
oxo-Agarospirol	1834	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.12	0.14	a
Dihydrocolumellarin	1839	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	a,b
Total of sesquiterpenoid		59.91	59.78	59.93	59.42	59.66	59.51	59.83	62.10	60.01	60.72	

a = GC-FID, b = GC-MS.

\* Identification mode.

respectively (Fig. 1). At 180 °C, the average mass loss of agarwood oil showed an increasing trend from 2 % to 7 % loss from a time point of 5-min to a time point of 20-min (Fig. 1). Among all temperatures and time points that were used, the greatest mass loss (7 %) was obtained at the heating point of 180 °C during the 20-min time point. Overall, the mass loss of agarwood oil was positively related to the increasing heating temperature and the duration of heating.

### 3.2. DPPH assay

At the 80 °C heating point, the DPPH scavenging activity of agarwood oil showed an increasing pattern at 47.25 %, 53.64 %, and 55.43 % from the time points of 5-, 10-, and 20-min, respectively (Fig. 2). At the 120 °C heating point, the DPPH scavenging activity decreased from 62.67 % to 33.49 % at the time points of 5-min and 10-min, respectively, and the activity increased to 58.21 % at the time point of 20-min. At the 180 °C heating point, the DPPH scavenging activity followed an

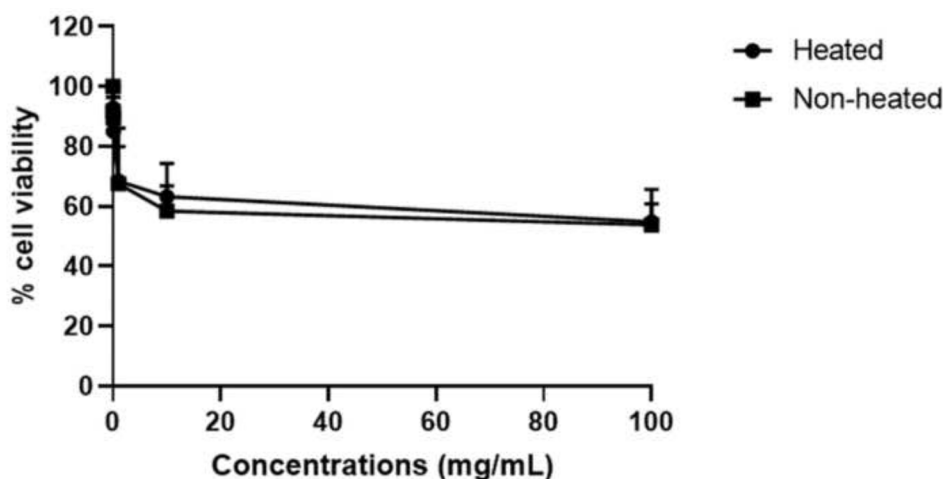


Fig. 3. Cytotoxicity testing with the MTT assay of non-heated and heated agarwood oil on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).

increasing trend, 68.1–74.44 %, from the time point of 5–10 min followed by a decrease in free radical scavenging activity (69.57 %) at the highest time point of 20-min. Among all temperatures and time points that were used, the highest DPPH scavenging activity (74.44 %) was obtained at 180 °C heating temperature at a time point of 10-min. Almost all agarwood oil samples displayed higher scavenging activity than the control (50.39 %). Apart from the scavenging activities, 47.25 % were observed at 80 °C with a time point of 5-min and 33.49 % at 120 °C with a time point of 10-min, respectively.

### 3.3. Identification of compound through GC analyses

The number of compounds identified by GC-FID was higher than GC-MS. The GC-FID and GC-MS analysis of the essential oils resulted in the identification of 45 different compounds (Table 1, see Appendix A) and are subsequently classified into four groups, namely aldehyde, ketone, sesquiterpene, and sesquiterpenoid.

Based on the GC analysis, the agarwood oil samples are dominated by sesquiterpenoids (59.42–62.10 %), followed by other compounds (sesquiterpenes: 21.84–22.19 %, ketones: 6.42–6.83 %, aldehydes: 0.63–0.78 %). The highest percentage of total sesquiterpenoids (60.01–62.10 %) was achieved in the agarwood oil sample when being heat-treated at 180 °C, followed by the agarwood oil samples heated at 80 °C (59.42–59.93 %) and 120 °C (59.51–59.83 %). The percentage of total sesquiterpenoids in heat-treated agarwood oil samples is generally higher or similar than that of the control sample (59.91 %) (Table 1). However, the percentage area for the total sesquiterpene across agarwood oil samples at all heat points did not show any clear variation, except for the heat point 120 °C, which is recorded slightly higher when compared to that of the control sample (21.84 %); the total sesquiterpene percentages for the heat points 80 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C were 21.94–22.07 %, 22.91–22.29 %, and 21.94–22.04 %, respectively.

The percentage area for the other compounds present in the heat-treated agarwood oil samples was similar or slightly less than that of the control sample for the total ketones but was clearly less than that of the control sample for the total aldehydes. The total ketone percentage in the control sample was 6.65 %; while the total ketone percentage in the heated agarwood oil samples was 6.67–6.80 %, 6.64–6.83 %, and 6.42–6.54 % for the heat points 80 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C, respectively. In contrast, the total aldehyde percentage in the heated agarwood oil samples for all heat points was in the range of 0.63–0.75 %, which is clearly less than the total aldehyde percentage in the control sample (0.78 %).

Table 2

Olive tail moment (OTM) and *p*-values of each studied samples indicated non-toxic at DNA level on PBMCs.

Studied samples	OTM values (mean ± SD)	<i>p</i> -values
Negative control (-vg)	0.5109 ± 0.23 <sup>a</sup> 0.0116 ± 0.03 <sup>b</sup>	–
10 % DMSO	0.5091 ± 0.25 <sup>a</sup>	0.8663
Heated agarwood oil (100 mg/mL)	0.4990 ± 0.35 <sup>a</sup>	0.0763
Control (100 mg/mL)	0.0105 ± 0.02 <sup>b</sup>	0.1123

<sup>a</sup> The data was compared with a negative control value of 0.5109.

<sup>b</sup> The data was compared with negative control value of 0.0116.

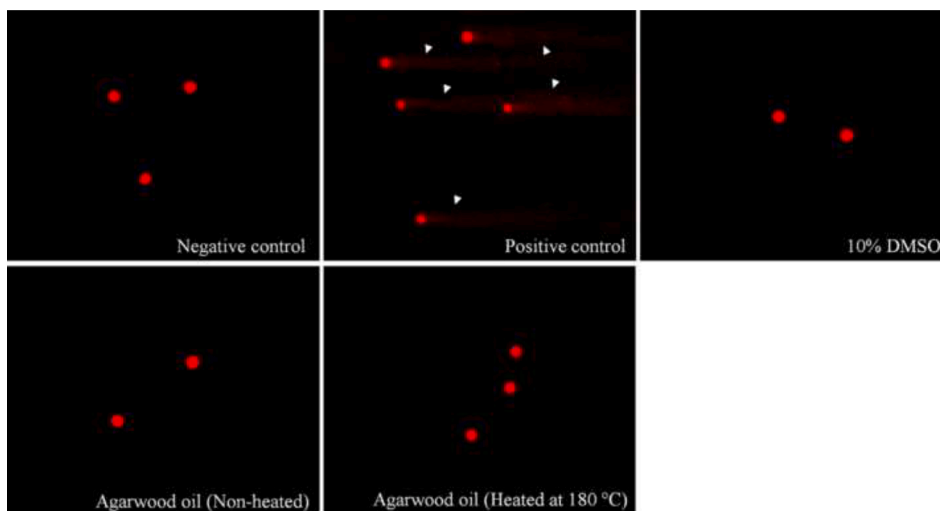
### 3.4. Identification of cell viability and genotoxicity

Based on the DPPH analysis, the agarwood oil sample that was heat-treated at 180 °C for 10 min was selected for the cytotoxicity study. Both the non-heated and heated agarwood oils at the highest concentration revealed low cell viability rates of  $53.59 \pm 0.97$  % and  $51.71 \pm 0.76$  %, respectively (Fig. 3). A notable reduction in cell viability following exposure to agarwood oil was detected; the viability assay demonstrated a low percentage of surviving cells compared to the control group. The IC<sub>50</sub> values were detected as 443.20 and 345.6 mg/mL for non-heated and heated agarwood oils, respectively. From the derived IC<sub>50</sub> values, the predicted LD<sub>50</sub> doses of non-heated and heated agarwood oils were 13,320.95 mg/50 kg and 12,143.66 mg/50 kg of rats, placing them under the category of class III-slightly hazardous.

The agarwood oil samples (heated agarwood oil and control) with a concentration of 100 mg/mL were selected for genotoxicity evaluation on PBMCs using a comet assay. No clear DNA damage was detected with the treated PBMCs (*p* > 0.05) for both agarwood oil samples as specified by DNA condensing in cells, when compared to the two negative controls (Table 2). A comet tail in the test indicates that the mononuclear blood cells suffer no damage (Fig. 4); no genotoxic effect was detected on either of the agarwood oil samples.

## 4. Discussion

This study explores the thermal behavior of agarwood oil, a topic previously limited to agarwood samples. The study characterized the thermal stability of agarwood oil through mass loss change at different temperatures and time points, allowing a better understanding of the oil's volatility. The total mass loss increased continuously at all three heating temperatures and time points, except for the temperature of 80 °C at 5-min and 10-min time points. No mass loss was detected at these two time points, possibly due to agarwood oil withstanding the



**Fig. 4.** Genotoxicity evaluation of non-heated and heated agarwood oil at the concentration as 100 mg/mL on PBMCs through comet assay image (200 $\times$ ) when compared to negative control and positive control. The white arrow indicates the DNA damage fragments. The studied sample did not show toxic effect on PBMCs.

temperature within the selected duration of incubation and remaining thermally stable. The thermal resistance of essential oils can be linked to their chemical composition, with most compounds, especially sesquiterpenes, having a boiling point of more than 180 °C due to not being vaporized when heated at 180 °C, i.e.,  $\delta$ -guaiene (boiling point = 274–275 °C; Nurjanah et al., 2020), and cadinene (boiling point = 274 °C; Ab Rahman, 2009). Agarwood oil, a plant essential oil without monoterpenes or diterpenes, has lower mass loss due to heat compared to other plant oils. Its color remains light-yellow, except for those heated at 180 °C, which turns darker. Heat-treated samples produce a woody, slightly bitter, and spicy aroma, with intensified aromas from 80 °C to 180 °C. Higher temperatures and extended heating periods increase mass loss in plant essential oil, as molecules convert into vapor due to increased kinetic energy, causing some to overcome intermolecular forces, such as dipole-dipole interaction, van der Waals force, and hydrogen bonding, and escape into the air as vapor (Zuhra et al., 2013).

Essential oil vapor contains low-molecular-weight chemical compounds and water (Syafiq et al., 2021), with monoterpenes, such as pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, myrcene, and  $\beta$ -phellandrene, are temperature-sensitive and evaporating with water. However, sesquiterpenes have higher molecular weights (Hazrati et al., 2021). GC-MS studies on agarwood oil found sesquiterpenoids, monoterpenes, carboxylic acids, and chromones as major components (Shaian et al., 2021). Therefore, molecular weight could influence mass loss in agarwood oil, with minimal loss observed due to the greater amount of sesquiterpenes.

The antioxidant activity of agarwood oil, particularly sesquiterpenes and sesquiterpenoids, is enhanced over time due to prolonged heating. These compounds act individually or synergistically as antioxidants (Abd-ElGawad et al., 2020). For example, heat-treated nutmeg oil and *Satureja hortensis* oil show higher radical scavenging activity (Tomaino et al., 2005; Chambre et al., 2020). Long heating durations promote the accumulation of antioxidant products, which are parallel to the high inhibition rate of free radical scavenging activity (Chambre et al., 2020). The increased concentration of DPPH over time is due to the increase in denatured content and rapid dehydration (Nhi et al., 2020). Thus, heat-treated agarwood oil contains more antioxidant activities compared to untreated oil.

The study found that temperature changes did not alter the compounds of agarwood oil, with the aromatic compounds dominated by sesquiterpenoid group compounds (59.42–62.1 %) (Table 1). High-quality agarwood oil is often associated with its large amount of sesquiterpenoid, including kusunol,  $\alpha$ -eudesmol,  $\tau$ -muurolol, dehydrojinkoh-eremol, dehydrofukinone, and valeranol, contributing to

its unique aroma (Ishihara et al., 1991). However, the amount of sesquiterpenoids in agarwood oil may vary between species, origins, and extraction methods, with no clear correlation between temperature and time points and sesquiterpenoid group rates (Nor Azah et al., 2008; Wetwiyaklung et al., 2009).

The comet assay is a sensitive method for assessing DNA damage in human PBMCs (Olive and Banáth, 2006). In this study, agarwood oil was found to decrease cell viability compared to the control group. However, the test showed no genotoxic effect on mononuclear blood cells, indicating no toxic effects (Fig. 4). The lack of IC50 values suggests no toxic effects on PBMCs (Table 2). The results suggest that *A. malaccensis* essential oil has a negative toxic effect under natural circumstances, with no significant DNA damage observed at a certain concentration (Gogoi et al., 2023). Therefore, further clinical validation is needed to determine appropriate dosage and administration methods.

## 5. Conclusion

This study reported mass loss of agarwood oil when heat-treated at three distinct high temperatures across three different time points. For the first time, the radical scavenging, chemical profile, and toxicity activities of the heat-treated agarwood oil were assessed. Based on the chemical composition and bioactivity results, we can confirm that agarwood oil subjected to heat treatment shows no apparent adverse effect. Agarwood oil can endure elevated temperatures while retaining the quality of its content, which is suitable for incorporation in perfumery and pharmaceutical product development.

## CRedit authorship contribution statement

**Nurul Aduka Syameera:** Funding acquisition, Writing - original draft, Visualization, Investigation, Formal analysis, Project administration. **Sanit Kaewdaungdee:** Writing - original draft, Visualization, Investigation, Formal analysis. **Saiful Nizam Tajuddin:** Investigation, Methodology, Resources. **Tawatchai Taneer:** Data curation, Validation, Methodology. **Runglawan Sudmoon:** Formal analysis, Resources, Project administration. **Arunrat Chaveerach:** Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Data curation, Resources, Writing - review & editing. **Shiou Yih Lee:** Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Data curation, Writing - review & editing, Supervision, Resources.

## Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

## Funding

This work was supported by the INTI International University Seeding Grant Scheme [grant number INTI-FHLS-01-19-2022] and the Research and Graduate Studies of Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

## Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary material to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksus.2024.103141>.

## References

- Ab Rahman, S.F., 2009. Analysis of agarwood oil composition via preparative thin layer chromatography. Doctoral dissertation. Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia.
- Abd-ElGawad, A.M., Elshamy, A.I., El-Amier, Y.A., El Gendy, A.E.N.G., Al-Barati, S.A., Dar, B.A., Al-Rowaily, S.L., Assaeed, A.M., 2020. Chemical composition variations, allelopathic, and antioxidant activities of *Symphytotrichum squamatum* (Spreng.) Nesom essential oils growing in heterogeneous habitats. *Arab. J. Chem.* 13 (2), 4237–4245.
- Alavi, L., Barzegar, M., Jabbari, A., Naghdi, B.H., 2011. The effect of heat treatment on chemical composition and antioxidant property of *Lippia citriodora* essential oil. *J. Med. Plants* 10 (39), 65–75.
- Azren, P.D., Lee, S.Y., Emang, D., Mohamed, R., 2019. History and perspectives of induction technology for agarwood production from cultivated *Aquilaria* in Asia: a review. *J. For. Res.* 30, 1–11.
- Barden, A., Anak, N.A., Mulliken, T., Song, M., 2000. Heart of the matter: agarwood use and trade and CITES implementation for *Aquilaria malaccensis*. Traffic International, Cambridge, UK.
- Chambre, D.R., Moisa, C., Lupitu, A., Copolovici, L., Pop, G., Copolovici, D.M., 2020. Chemical composition, antioxidant capacity, and thermal behavior of *Satureja hortensis* essential oil. *Sci. Rep.* 10 (1), 21322.
- Ekwall, B., Barile, F.A., Castano, A., Clemenson, C., Clothier, R.H., Dierickx, P., Ekwall, B., Ferro, M., Fiskesjo, G., Garza-Ocas, L., Gomez-Lechon, M.J., Gulden, M., Hall, T., Isomaa, B., Kahru, A., Kersman, G., Kristen, U., Kunimoto, M., Karenlampi, S., Lewan, L., Loukianov, A., Ohno, T., Persoone, G., Romert, L., Sawyer, T.W., Shrivastava, R., Segner, H., Stamatii, A., Tanaka, N., Valentino, M., Walum, E., Zucco, F., 1998. MEIC evaluation of acute systemic toxicity: Part VI. The prediction of human toxicity by rodent LD50 values and results from 61 in vitro methods. *Altern. Lab. Anim.* 26 (2, suppl), 617–658.
- Freshney, R.I., 2010. Database of misidentified cell lines. *Int. J. Cancer* 126 (1), 302.
- Gogoi, R., Sarma, N., Begum, T., Chanda, S.K., Lekhak, H., Sastry, G.N., Lal, M., 2023. Agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis* L.) a quality fragrant and medicinally significant plant based essential oil with pharmacological potentials and genotoxicity. *Ind. Crop. Prod.* 197, 116535.
- Hazrati, S., Lotfi, K., Govahi, M., Ebadi, M.T., 2021. A comparative study: Influence of various drying methods on essential oil components and biological properties of *Stachys lavandulifolia*. *Food Sci. Nutr.* 9 (5), 2612–2619.
- Ishihara, M., Tsuneya, T., Shiga, M., Uneyama, K., 1991. Three sesquiterpenes from agarwood. *Phytochemistry* 30, 563–566.
- IUCN 2023. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>.
- Lee, S.Y., Mohamed, R., 2016. The origin and domestication of *Aquilaria*, an important agarwood-producing genus. In: Mohamed, R. (Ed.), *Agarwood: Science Behind the Fragrance*. Springer, Singapore, pp. 1–20.
- Naef, R., 2011. The volatile and semi-volatile constituents of agarwood, the infected heartwood of *Aquilaria* species: a review. *Flavour Fragr. J.* 26 (2), 73–87.
- Nhi, T.T.Y., Phat, D.T., Quyen, N.N., Cang, M.H., Truc, T.T., Bach, L.G., Muoi, N.V., 2020. Effects of vacuum concentration on color, polyphenol and flavonoid contents and antioxidant activity of pomelo *Citrus maxima* (Burm. f.) Merr. juice. *IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng.* 991, 012060.
- Nor Azah, M.A., Chang, Y.S., Mailina, J., Abu Said, A., Abd Majid, J., Saidatul Husni, S., Nor Hasnida, H., Nik Yasmin, Y., 2008. Comparison of chemical profile of selected gaharu oils from Peninsular Malaysia. *Malaysian J. Anal. Sci.* 12 (2), 338–340.
- Nurjanah, S., Rialita, T., Lembong, E., Muhaemin, M., Widyasanti, A., Sidabutar, I., Aprina, Z.E., Amrullah, R., 2020. Isolation of guaiene from patchouli (*Pogostemon cablin* Benth.) oil using vacuum fractionation distillation. *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* 443, 012094.
- Olive, P.L., Ban ath, J.P., 2006. The comet assay: a method to measure DNA damage in individual cells. *Nature Protocols (Electron. Ed.)* 1, 1–23.
- Pornpunyapat, J., Chetpattananondh, P., Tongurai, C., 2011. Mathematical modeling for extraction of essential oil from *Aquilaria crassna* by hydrodistillation and quality of agarwood oil. *Bangladesh J. Pharmacol.* 6 (1), 18–24.
- Shaian, H.E., Aizal, C.M., Tajuddin, S.N., 2021. Chemical composition of agarwood essential oil (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) upon exposure towards heat condition. *Malaysian J. Chem.* 23 (2), 1013.
- Singh, N.P., McCoy, M.T., Tice, R.R., Schneider, E.L., 1988. A simple technique for quantitation of low levels of DNA damage in individual cells. *Exp. Cell Res.* 175, 184–191.
- Syafiq, R., Sapuan, S.M., Zuhri, M.R.M., 2021. Antimicrobial activity, physical, mechanical and barrier properties of sugar palm based nanocellulose/starch biocomposite films incorporated with cinnamon essential oil. *J. Mater. Res. Technol.* 11, 144–157.
- Tajuddin, S.N., Aizal, C.M., Yusoff, M.M., 2016. Resolution of complex sesquiterpene hydrocarbons in *Aquilaria malaccensis* volatile oils using gas chromatography technique. In: Mohamed, R. (Ed.), *Agarwood: Science Behind the Fragrance*. Springer, Singapore, pp. 103–124.
- Tajuddin, S.N., Yusoff, M.M., 2010. Chemical composition of volatile oils of *Aquilaria malaccensis* (Thymelaeaceae) from Malaysia. *Nat. Prod. Commun.* 5 (12) <https://doi.org/10.1177/1934578X1000501229>.
- Tomaino, A., Cimino, F., Zimbalatti, V., Venuti, V., Sulfaro, V., De Pasquale, A., Saija, A., 2005. Influence of heating on antioxidant activity and the chemical composition of some spice essential oils. *Food Chem.* 89, 549–554.
- UNEP-WCMC (Comps.), 2023. The Checklist of CITES Species Website. CITES Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland. Compiled by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. <http://checklist.cites.org>.
- Wetwiyaklung, P., Thavanapong, N., Charoenteeraboon, J., 2009. Chemical constituents and antimicrobial activity of essential oil and extracts of heartwood of *Aquilaria crassna* obtained from water distillation and supercritical fluid carbon dioxide extraction. *Silpakorn Univ. Sci. Technol. J.* 3 (1), 25–33.
- Yang, L., Yang, J.L., Dong, W.H., Wang, Y.L., Zeng, J., Yuan, J.Z., Wang, H., Mei, W.L., Dai, H.F., 2021. The Characteristic fragrant sesquiterpenes and 2-(2-phenylethyl) chromones in wild and cultivated “Qi-Nan” agarwood. *Molecules* 26 (2), 436.
- Zuhra, C.F., Kaban, J., Marpongahtun, Munir, E., 2013. Effect of essential oil of *Attarasa* leaves (*Litsea cubeba* Lour. Pers) on physico-mechanical and microstructural properties of breadfruit starch-alginate edible film. *Malaysian J. Anal. Sci.* 17 (3), 370–375.