Ethanolic extract of Edamame (Glycine max L. merril) enhance second degree burn wound healing trough modulating of hydroxiproline levels and increasing epithelial thickness

Ika Rahmawati Sutejo*, Arifah Nur Hasanah, Faizah Ramadhan Sudarko

Faculty of Medicine, University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia

Objective: Burns has become a global health problem because it causes about 180,000 deaths worldwide every year. In developing countries, silver sulfadiazine cream is usually used as drug management for second-degree burns, but it is expensive, so several herbal treatments have developed recently. The seed of edamame has genistein compounds that can increase collagen synthesis. The antioxidant component also enhances the burn wound healing process. The study aims to prove the effectiveness of ethanolic extract of edamame’s seed in the second-degree burn wound healing process.

Methods: Burn wound was made by applying hot aluminum (70 °C) coin on the skin rat. The negative control group (C-) was given Na-CMC 0.5%, the positive control group (C+) was given cream silver sulfadiazine, the treatment groups T1, T2, T3, and T4 were given an ethanolic extract of edamame with the concentration of 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% for 15 days. Hydroxyproline levels were evaluated by hydroxyproline biochemistry assay, the epithelial thickness was observed on histopathological preparations with HE staining.

Results: The results showed that the hydroxyproline levels on the 16th were modulated, while epithelial thickness was higher in the treatment group than in the control group (P<0.05).

Conclusions: We conclude that the certain concentration of ethanolic extract of edamame (Glycine max L. Merril) was effectively enhanced the second-degree burn wound healing by modulating hydroxyproline levels and increasing epithelial thickness.

Keywords: second-degree burn, hydroxyproline, epithelial thickness, edamame seed, wound healing

Received 10 November 2021 / Accepted 2 May 2022
for 3 days, then filtered to separate the filtrate and residue. The collected filtrate was evaporated at 50 °C using a rotary evaporator. It was obtained edamame extract with a weight of 98.7 grams. Ethanolic extract of edamame seed was diluted in 0.5% Na-CMC, then it was made the final concentration of 20%, 40%, 60% and 80%.

**Animals**

**Rat** (*Rattus Norvegicus*, Wistar strain) utilized in this study was set in the Pharmacology Faculty of Medicine laboratory, University of Jember. Twenty four male Wistar rats weighing 150-250 grams were taken by simple random sampling. The animal was placed in individual cages (an animal each) at room temperature. They were fed and watered ad libitum. The ethics team of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Jember has approved this research with ethical approval No. 1190/H25.1.11/KE/2019 on 6 November 2019.

**Experimental design**

This research was true experimental laboratories research with posttest only control group design. Twenty-four samples were divided into 6 groups: negative control group (C-), positive control group (C+), T1 treatment group, T2 treatment group, T3 treatment group, and T4 treatment group. The negative control group (C-) was given Na-CMC 0.5%, the positive control group (C+) was given cream silver sulfadiazine. The treatment groups T1, T2, T3, and T4 were given an ethanolic extract of edamame with concentrations of 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% for 15 days.

**Second-degree burn**

Second-degree burns are made by attaching hot coins to the backs of mice that have been shaved off. The hot coin was obtained by heating the coins to 70 degrees centigrade in a dry oven fire for 5 minutes, then attached to the rats’ back for 10 seconds. Previously rats were anesthetized with ketamine concentration of 40-100 mg/kg BW and xylazine dose 5-13 mg/kg BW intraperitoneally [17].

**Treatment of second-degree burn**

After the skin of rats is burned, the wound is cleaned with normal saline. Then, the rats were given treatment according to the group. Areas that have been given extract, covered with gauze. Try to prevent scratching, removing, eating, or licking extracts that have been applied. Treatment was done once a day for 15 days. The animals were terminated using anesthesia ether.

**Measurement of hydroxyproline level**

The skin of the scar tissue was taken 300-500 mg, placed on a petri dish, and dried at 60 °C for 12 hours. 3-5 mL of 6 N HCl were added. The skin tissue is hydrolyzed at 130 °C for 4 hours. The 2 mL solution from the hydrolysis process was transferred to an Eppendorf tube and separated using a centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 5 minutes. The resulting supernatant was transferred and evaporated for 30-45 minutes at 60-80 °C. 500 μL of the evaporated solution were added with 30 μL Chloramine T and 470 μL buffer citrate pH 6. The resulting mixture was incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature. The reaction was terminated by adding 250 μL of 0.4 M HClO4 and 250 μL Ehrlich reagents. The mixture was incubated for 90 minutes at 60 °C, centrifuged with the speed of 3000-4000 rpm for 5 minutes, then transferred to a cuvette. Hydroxyproline levels were measured at a wavelength of 557 nm using a spectrophotometer. The amount of hydroxyproline in the sample was calculated against the standard curve of L-hydroxyproline [3].

**Epithelial thickness measurement**

This histopathological preparation used HE staining. Epithelial thickness examination is done by measuring the thickness of the epithelium from the stratum basalis to the stratum corneum using an Olympus BX53 microscope with 100 times magnification assisted with Optilab and Raster image software. The thickest and the thinnest epithelium were measured in one selected visual field, and the results were averaged.

**Statistical analysis**

The data were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance. The data analysis used was one-way ANOVA to determine the difference of wound healing process between groups and followed by a Post hoc LSD test to find out significantly different between groups (p <0.05).

**Results**

The macroscopic wound was documented in this study to differentiate the treatment between groups. The documentation was taken on the 5th, 11th, and 16th days. The healing process of the wound can be seen in Figure 1. The picture shows faster wound healing in the treatment group, with a diameter smaller than the control group on the 16th day. The treatment group T3, with an extract concentration of 60%, showed the greatest reduction in wound area compared to other treatment groups and the silver sulfadiazine group.

Table I presents hydroxyproline levels on 16th day of the treatment group with extract 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% were 3210.5 ± 419.63; 1708.5 ± 794.83; 1820.5 ± 721.54; and 648 ± 375.45 μg/100 mg. Based on these results, ethanolic extract of edamame modulated hydroxyproline levels. The hydroxyproline levels increase up to the extract with a concentration of 60%. At the concentration of 80%, hydroxyproline levels were lower. The silver sulfadiazine group had 970.5 ± 473.10 μg/100 mg hydroxyproline [3].

Ethanolic extract of edamame increased epithelial thickness in the second-degree burn healing process compared to the negative control group (Figure 2). The epithelial...
thickness on 16th day of the treatment group with extract concentration of 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% were 147.694 ± 30.378; 208.777 ± 41.915; 144.607 ± 24.770; and 96.560 ± 44.481 μm. The negative control group had

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th>Concentration extract (%)</th>
<th>Hydroxyproline levels (µg/100 mg ± SD) (n=4)</th>
<th>Epithelial thickness (µm ± SD) (n=4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control Negative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2193 ± 992.53</td>
<td>93.268 ± 14.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 1 (T1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3210.5 ± 419.63*</td>
<td>147.694 ± 30.378*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 2 (T2)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1708 ± 794.83</td>
<td>208.777 ± 41.915*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 3 (T3)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1820 ± 721.54</td>
<td>144.607 ± 24.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 4 (T4)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>648 ± 375.45**</td>
<td>96.560 ± 44.481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Positive</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>970.5 ± 473.10*</td>
<td>167.277 ± 46.440**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: significantly different compared to K- (p<0.05); **: significantly different compared to K- (p<0.01); SS: Silver sulfadiazin
the thinnest epithelial thickness of 93.268 ± 14.061 μm. The silver sulfadiazine group had an epithelial thickness of 167.277 ± 46.440 μm.

**Discussion**

Ethanolic extract of edamame modulated hydroxyproline levels. In the early phase, a higher hydroxyproline concentration indicates a quicker pace of healing wounds [15]. Then hydroxyproline levels depressed at the end of the wound healing process. In this study, hydroxyproline levels rise with an increasing dose, up to the extract with a concentration of 60%. It means that the healing process in the 20% to 60% extract group occurred faster than usual. Previous research concluded that hydroxyproline levels would increase during the wound healing process and will decrease when the healing process ends [18].

Modulating hydroxyproline levels in wound healing is caused by edamame extract containing isoflavones and saponins. Isoflavones have antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory effects [19]. Three types of isoflavones are daidzein, glycitein, and genistein. Genistein controls wound healing by changing the inflammatory response through antioxidant effects. Genistein manages NF-κB and TNF expression during the early phase of the wound healing process [11]. Genistein inhibits oxidative stress by increasing antioxidant activity and managing the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines during wound healing [11]. Saponins also have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial effects [12].

Edamame also contains vitamins A, C, and E. Vitamin A plays a role in improving the wound inflammatory response. Vitamin C, a cofactor of the proline-4-hydroxylase enzyme, acts as a proline catalyst to hydroxyproline [20, 21], plays an essential role in the strength and stability of collagen fibers. In addition, vitamin C also improves neutrophil function and has antioxidant effects [22]. Vitamin E is an antioxidant with anti-inflammatory effects and accelerates wound healing [23].

Reepithelialization recovers the injured skin surface [16]. Keratinocytes are cells that play a role during reepithelialization [24]. The migration and proliferation of keratinocytes in the process of re-epithelization is controlled by several growth factors, such as fibroblast growth factor (FGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), and transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) [6]. Ethanolic extract of edamame increased epithelial thickness in the second-degree burn healing process compared to the concentration of 60%. It means that the healing process in the 20% to 60% extract group occurred faster than usual. In the resolution phase of healing, the cell number is dramatically reduced by apoptosis of vascular cells, macrophages, and myofibroblasts [16]. This explanation supported macroscopic evaluation shows that the 40% extract concentration treatment group delivered one of the best reductions in wound area.

In contrast, the 80% concentration extract group shows the lowest hydroxyproline levels and epithelial thickness. Researchers suppose two possibilities. First, there is a delay in the healing process, and second, there is an acceleration of the wound healing process and has entered the resolution phase. The researchers compared this data with the macroscopic wound evaluation and the epithelial thickness. We concluded that the healing process of the T4 group was inhibited because the macroscopic evaluation shows that this group had the lowest reduction in wound area compared to the other groups and the thickness of the epithelium was not significantly different from the negative control group.

The phytoestrogen component on edamame, such as genistein and daidzein, has a biphasic effect on its concentration or dosage [30, 31, 32]. They induce biologically opposite effects at different doses. At the low dose, genistein works as an agonist at the estrogen receptor locus, whereas at higher doses, genistein is less effective and may even have adverse effects on bone and cancer cells [31, 32]. On enhancing second-degree burn wound healing, at the low concentration, genistein was adequate, but it may have potentially adverse effects at the higher concentration.

Silver sulfadiazine is a topical standard gold treatment for burns and acts as an antibacterial [33] so that it was used as the treatment of the positive control group. The silver content of silver sulfadiazine has a preventive effect by blocking microorganisms such as fungi. Silver sulfadiazine can also inhibit the metalloproteinase matrix and increase epithelization, thus accelerating wound healing [34]. Silver sulfadiazine can invigorate cells such as macrophages to produce growth factors and cytokines in wound healing processes like TGF-β, EGF, IL-1, IL-4, and IL-8, along with antibacterial properties, can speed up the wound healing process [35]. By the results of this study, the wound on the silver sulfadiazine group healed faster than the other group due to the macroscopic evaluation showing that this
group had the best reduction in the wound. The concentration of hydroxyproline and the thickness of epithelium in this group also supports the healing process entering the final stage.

**Conclusion**

It can be concluded that ethanolic extract of edamame’s seed (Glycine max L. Merrill) in a certain concentration effectively enhances second-degree burn wound healing by modulating hydroxyproline levels and increasing epithelial thickness. Edamame contains isoflavones, genistean, saponins, vitamins A, C, and E act as antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobials that benefit wound healing. Serial measurement of the parameters at multiple time points will reinforce result of this study.

**Author contributions**

IRS: (Conceptualization; Conception and design; Supervision; Data interpretation; writing & revising of the manuscript) ANH: (Literature search; Data collection; Data analysis) FRS: (Literature search; Data collection; Data analysis)

**Conflict of interest**

None to declare.

**References**
