

# Both Dietary and Synthetic Apigenin Show Greater Protection from UV Radiation Compared to Zerumbone, Resveratrol and Curcumin

Aniv Ray\*

Columbus Academy, 4300 Cherry Bottom Rd, Gahanna, OH 43230, USA

## ABSTRACT

Exposure to solar UV radiation (UVR) is an environmental and health hazard causing several diseases. Several natural products showed various degrees of protection from UVR, but there has been no comparative study to examine their efficacy. Here, a simple assay has been developed to compare the ability of various natural compounds and commercial sunscreens in protecting bacterial cells from UVR. Dietary Apigenin and synthetic Apigenin, Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin were used and their efficacy in protecting bacterial cells from UVR was compared. Various concentrations of compounds and sunscreens were plated on petri dishes containing bacteria, the petri dishes were exposed to UVR, bacterial growth was determined, and this growth was compared with that of a bacterial plate without UVR. The results demonstrated that all of the natural compounds protect bacterial cells from UVR-induced cell death even though the levels of protection differ. Additionally, these compounds protect bacterial cell death equally or better than sunscreens. Surprisingly, both synthetic and dietary Apigenin are most effective in protection compared to other compounds and sunscreens even at a 1000-fold lower concentration. These results strongly support that Apigenin has the highest potential for developing natural compound based drugs for protection from UVR-induced diseases.

Keywords: UV radiation; Apigenin; Zerumbone; Resveratrol; Curcumin

## INTRODUCTION

Exposure to solar UV radiation (UVR) is an environmental and health hazard causing several diseases including photoaging, photocarcinogenesis, neurodegenerative disease, immunosuppression, XP syndrome, erythema, edema, and cataracts of the eye [1-6]. Chronic UV exposure results in skin cancer, the second most prevalent cancer in the U.S [7]. Therefore, it is essential to identify new and better avenues to protect from UVR-induced health hazards.

Recent research has identified several synthetic drugs and sunscreens to protect from UVR, but the efficacy is not sufficient, and most of them have side-effects [8-12]. As an example, commercial sunscreens contain a high percentage of deleterious chemicals, resulting in skin cancer and skin diseases [13,14]. To overcome this, several studies have identified natural

compounds and herbs with potential for UVR protection efficiency [15-17]. One way UVR damages cells is by generating free radicals or reactive species such as Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) [18,19]. Among these, ROS is predominant and causes oxidative damage to many biological molecules such as DNA and proteins etc. [20]. Several natural compounds are rich in anti-oxidants and play a role in protection from UVR by reducing the ROS pool [21-24]. Considering these, natural compounds are very helpful in developing the next generation of sun protection. Even though some natural compounds exhibited UVR protection efficacy, there has been no comparative study to determine which compounds are most effective and can be used successfully for the development of drugs for UVR-induced diseases. Furthermore, before testing these natural compounds in more complex mouse or human experiments, there should be a way to

\*Corresponding author: Aniv Ray, Columbus Academy, 4300 Cherry Bottom Rd, Gahanna, OH 43230, USA, Tel: +16145996986; E-mail: raya20@columbusacademy.org

Received: August 01, 2019; Accepted: August 12, 2019; Published: August 20, 2019

Citation: Ray A (2019) Both Dietary and Synthetic Apigenin Show Greater Protection from UV Radiation Compared to Zerumbone, Resveratrol and Curcumin. Nat Prod Chem Res. 7:365, DOI:10.35248/2329-6836.19.7.365.

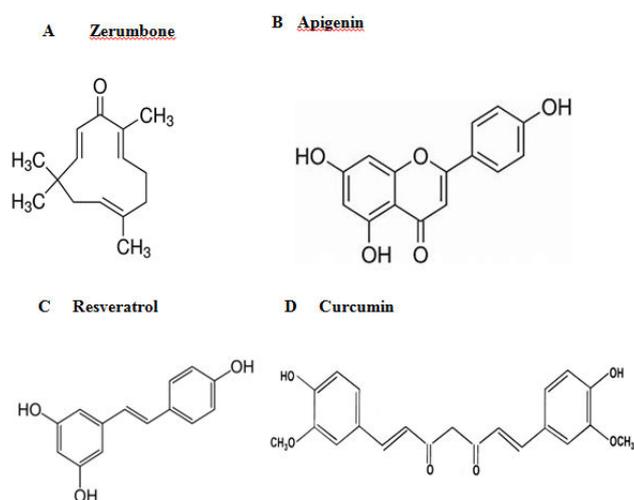
Copyright: © 2019 Ray A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

screen them by a simple assay. This work established a simple and easy assay to identify and compare the efficacy of the natural compounds in UVR protection. In this assay, the effect of various natural compounds in protecting bacterial cells from UVR was determined and compared with the protection of commercial sunscreens. Several dietary natural compounds were used as these are non-toxic, orally consumable, and can be used in creams. The results demonstrated that some of the compounds are more effective in protecting bacterial cells from UVR than others. Furthermore, all the compounds tested had comparable or better UVR protection potential as commercial sunscreens. Notably, Apigenin is the most effective in UVR protection, suggesting that natural products highly rich in Apigenin will produce the most effective sun protection drugs.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Chemical compounds and sunscreens

Zerumbone (ZER; 2,6,9,9-tetramethylcycloundeca-2,6,10-trien-1-one) is a sesquiterpenoid found in the rhizome of Zingiber (Ginger) zerumbet, a plant used in Southeast Asian countries as an anti-inflammatory agent and also as a condiment. Resveratrol (3,5,4'-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene) is a natural phenol present in peanuts, grape, blueberry, raspberry, and mulberries. Curcumin (1E, 6E)-1,7-Bis (4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl) hepta-1,6-diene-3,5-dione) is a compound present in turmeric. Apigenin (4,5,7-trihydroxyflavone), found in many plants, is a natural product belonging to the flavone class that is a glycone of several naturally occurring glycosides. Synthetic Zerumbone, Resveratrol, Curcumin, and Apigenin are from Sigma-Aldrich. Dietary Apigenin was kindly provided by Dr. Andrea Doseff (Michigan State University). Dr. Doseff has developed a method to isolate Apigenin from celery (dietary Apigenin) [25]. The structure of these compounds is shown in Figure 1. Water babies by Coppertone and Sunscreen lotion with SPF30 by MaxBlock were obtained commercially.



**Figure 1:** Chemical structure of natural compounds used; A: Zerumbone; B: Apigenin; C: Resveratrol; D: Curcumin.

### Bacteria, LB medium and LB plates

*E. coli* K-12 bacteria, a non-pathogenic microorganism (BSL-1) was kindly provided by Dr. Michael Ibba (Ohio State University). Optical density (O.D) was measured using a spectrophotometer at the OSU. LB medium (10 g tryptone, 5 g yeast extract, and 10 g NaCl in 950 mL deionized water) and LB plates (15 g/L agar was added to the LB medium) were obtained from the OSU.

### UV lamp and UV protective materials

Handheld UV lamp (Cole Palmer UV lamp, catalog number #9762006, 6 Watt 254 nm, 115 V/60 Hz, 0.16 Amps), UV radiometer (BLAK-RAY Mode J225, shortwave ultraviolet measuring meter, UVP upland, CA 91786, USA), UV shield and FACEshield (FF 028AF, OBERON company, meets ANSI Z87.1), UV protection goggles (Z87).

### Dilution of compounds and sunscreens for plating on the LB plate

Zerumbone, Resveratrol, Curcumin, and Apigenin (1-100 mM) and dietary Apigenin solutions were made in DMSO (vehicle). Since LB plates had 25 ml of medium, the compound added to each plate was calculated for 25 ml medium. In various experiments, 5-100  $\mu$ l of sunscreens were used to monitor protection from UVR. The same amount of DMSO, used to make the compound, was used as vehicle. The same amount of DMSO was also added to the sunscreens. Cells only (without anything added) were used as the control.

### Dilution of the bacterial cells, plating on the LB plates, UVR exposure, growing the bacteria, and recording results

The bacterial culture was diluted so that  $\sim$  200 colonies/100 mM LB plate were obtained. For bacterial cells Optical Density  $1=8 \times 10^8$  cells/ml. From the initial culture, serial dilutions ranging from  $10^7$ - $10^2$  were done to obtain  $\sim$  200 colonies/plate. DMSO, compounds, and sunscreens were added to 100  $\mu$ l of sterile water to obtain sufficient volume for spreading on the LB plates. Next, bacteria was plated onto the LB plates containing the compounds or sunscreens, and those without compounds or sunscreens. Half of the plate was covered with cardboard and not exposed to UVR to obtain the cell number growing without UVR ("no UV" control) and another half was exposed to UVR ("UV" experimental). One plate with the cells was not exposed to UVR to monitor if the cardboard was protecting the cells from UVR. A UV lamp emitting  $4.25 \text{ J/m}^2/\text{s}$  UVR dose from a lampstand was used. After exposing the cells to UVR, the plates were wrapped with aluminum foil immediately to avoid sunlight and incubated at the  $37^\circ\text{C}$  incubator. After 24 hours, the data was recorded, and pictures were taken. For some of the experiments, cells were counted, using a marker by holding the plate against the light.

### Statistical analyses

Experiments with 1  $\mu$ M of Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin and 1 nM of Apigenin or dietary Apigenin were done

using  $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  three times. From these three independent experiments, Average and Standard Deviation (STDEV) was calculated using the Microsoft Excel Program. The level of significance (p value) was calculated by a two-tailed paired t-test using Microsoft Excel Program.

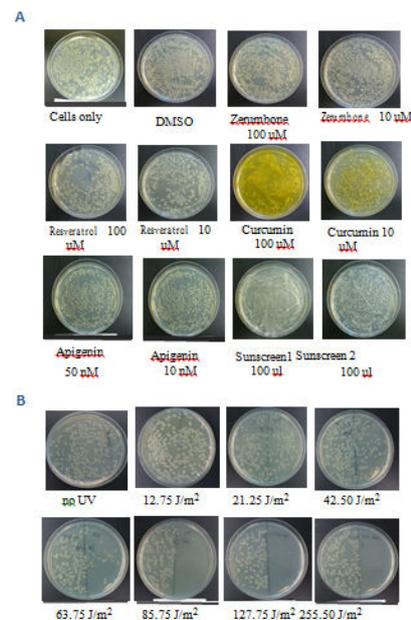
## RESULTS

### Standardization of natural compounds and sunscreen amounts which do not cause complete cell death

The concentration of natural compounds and the amount of sunscreens were optimized so that they do not cause dramatic cell death by themselves without UVR. Zerumbone, Resveratrol, Curcumin, and Apigenin were spread on the LB plates at the concentration indicated in Figure 2. The same amount of DMSO was added in the vehicle plates and to the sunscreens. The cells were plated on the top of the compounds. Cells only were used as the control. Plates were incubated at the  $37^\circ\text{C}$  incubator and results were monitored after 24 hours. The results showed that the  $100 \mu\text{M}$  Resveratrol and Curcumin caused some cell death, but  $100 \mu\text{M}$  Zerumbone did not. Surprisingly,  $50 \text{ nM}$  dietary Apigenin and  $100 \mu\text{l}$  of sunscreens showed some cell death (Figure 2). Interestingly, both the sunscreens showed a significant reduction in colony size indicating inhibition of cell growth. Collectively, some of the compounds and sunscreens used in this experiment are causing cytotoxicity even without UVR. Therefore, these results supported using a lower concentration of compounds and sunscreens for the protection from UVR experiments.

### *E. coli* K-12 can tolerate $12.75 \text{ J/m}^2$ of UV radiation without showing cytotoxicity

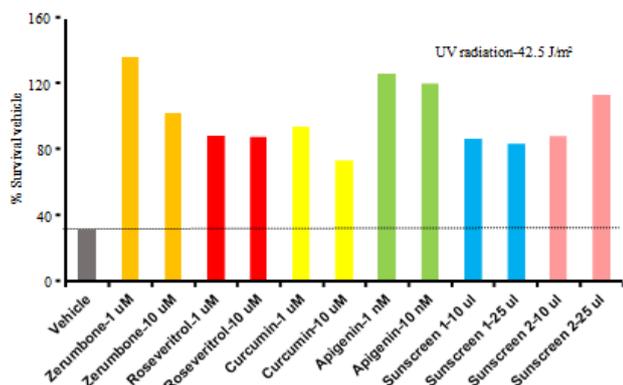
Bacterial cells can tolerate a certain amount of UVR, but if the radiation is too high, they will die due to the adverse effects of UVR [26,27]. To standardize the UVR dose which will not kill all the bacteria, the amount of cell death was monitored by using a range of UVR doses. For this, bacterial cells were plated on the LB plate. Half of the plate was covered with cardboard and the remaining half was exposed to  $12.75$ ,  $21.25$ ,  $42.5$ ,  $63.75$ ,  $85.75$ ,  $127.75$ , and  $255.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  UVR. One plate was kept unexposed to UVR as control. The plates were wrapped with aluminum foil immediately and incubated at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours, and data was recorded by counting the colony numbers. The results showed that the cardboard was protecting the cells from UVR since the unexposed area of the plate (covered with cardboard) has similar number of cells as the unexposed plate. As shown in Figure 2,  $12.75 \text{ J/m}^2$  UVR did not show significant cell death. However, the amount of cell death increased through  $21.25 \text{ J/m}^2$ ,  $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  and  $63.75 \text{ J/m}^2$  until all the cells died at  $85.75 \text{ J/m}^2$ . These results demonstrated that  $\sim 42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  and  $63.75 \text{ J/m}^2$  are optimum UV dose to obtain a countable number of cells on the plate for the UVR protection from the compounds.



**Figure 2:** Standardization of the compound and sunscreen amounts, and UVR dose tolerable to bacterial cells. A:  $100$  and  $10 \mu\text{M}$  of Zerumbone, Curcumin, and Resveratrol, and  $50$  and  $10 \text{ nM}$  Apigenin were used. The same amount of DMSO was added on the control plates and to the sunscreens. B: Various doses of UVR were used to determine the dose which will not kill all the bacterial cells.

### Effect of UV radiation on bacterial survival with and without compounds

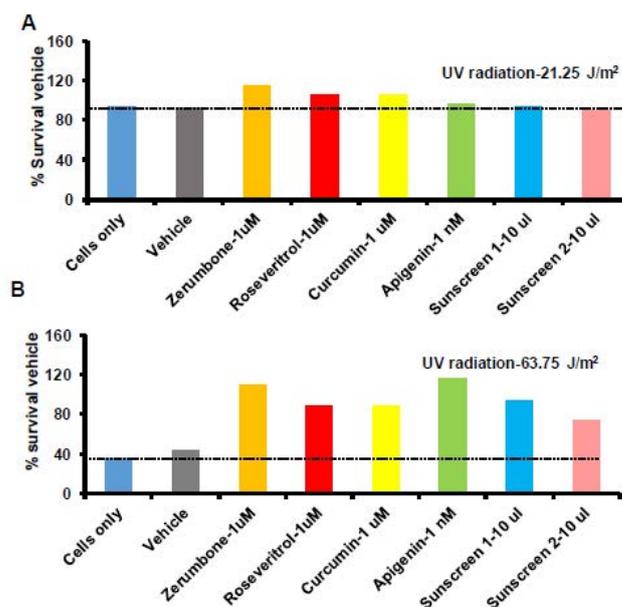
After the optimum concentration of compounds and the optimum UVR dose were standardized (Figure 2), those conditions were used to compare the efficacy of protection of cell death by using the compounds. For the first experiment, two lower concentrations of compounds and one UV dose were used. Based on the experiments done (Figure 1)  $2 \mu\text{M}$  and  $10 \mu\text{M}$  of Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin, and  $10$  and  $1 \text{ nM}$  Apigenin was used. Since  $100 \mu\text{l}$  of sunscreen showed significant growth inhibition (Figure 2), in this experiment  $25$  and  $10 \mu\text{l}$  sunscreens were used. The UV dose ( $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$ ) was selected based on Figure 2 experiment. Experiments were done as described in Figure 2. All the compounds showed significant levels of protection from UVR, which was equal to or better than sunscreens. Both the  $10$  and  $1 \mu\text{M}$  of Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin showed protection from UVR. Surprisingly,  $10$  and  $1 \text{ nM}$  of Apigenin showed similar protection to that of Zerumbone and better protection than Resveratrol and Curcumin (Figure 3). Both the sunscreens showed protection from UVR. This experiment established that these natural compounds are effective in protection from UVR and comparable with protection by sunscreens at the doses where bacteria do not die completely. Furthermore, a very low concentration of Apigenin,  $1000$ -fold less concentration than other compounds, showed a higher level of protection than other compounds, suggesting that Apigenin is the most efficient for UVR protection among these compounds (Figure 3).



**Figure 3:** Zerumbone, Resveratrol, Curcumin, and Apigenin show protection from UVR at a similar level or better than sunscreens using  $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  UVR, but Apigenin shows the highest protection. Experiments were done as described in methods.

### Determine the effect of the compounds on the protection of bacterial cells at lower and higher doses than $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$ UVR

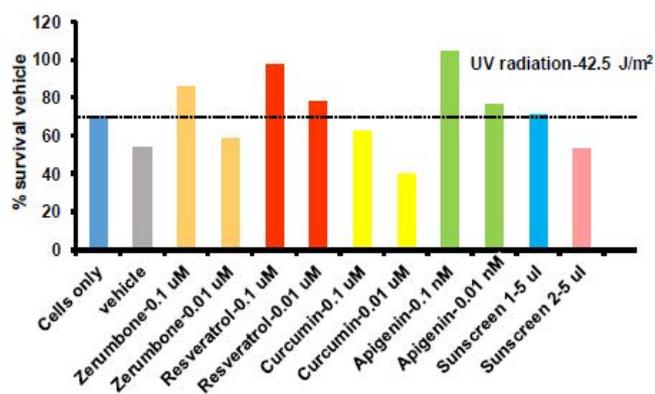
To examine if the protection from UVR changes at a lower and higher dose, the experiments were done using  $21.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  and  $63.75 \text{ J/m}^2$  UVR doses. For compounds,  $1 \text{ uM}$  of Zerumbone, Resveratrol, Curcumin,  $1 \text{ nM}$  of Apigenin and  $10 \text{ ul}$  of sunscreens were used as these concentrations are effective for protection of bacterial cells from UVR (Figure 3). Experiments were done as described in Figure 2. The results showed that  $21.5 \text{ J/m}^2$  UVR was not sufficient to kill the bacterial cells to obtain a quantitative difference (Figure 4). Both the sunscreens showed the effect with  $10 \text{ ul}$  (Figure 4). Interestingly, even at the higher dose of UVR, cells were protected from UVR in the presence of compounds, but the protection level was lower as the high dose of UV killed most of the cells. Notably, again the dietary Apigenin showed a higher efficacy than the other three compounds. Both of the sunscreens showed the same effect as they showed previously with  $10 \text{ ul}$  (Figure 4). These experiments confirmed that Apigenin showed the highest protection from UVR compared to other compounds even at a 1000-fold lower concentration.



**Figure 4:** Using  $21.25 \text{ J/m}^2$  and  $63.75 \text{ J/m}^2$  doses of UVR to examine the protection of bacterial cells from UV radiation. A. A lower UVR dose ( $21.25 \text{ J/m}^2$ ) does not show sufficient death of control cells, B. A higher ( $63.75 \text{ J/m}^2$ ) UVR dose also shows control cell death and protection by the compounds.

### Examine if lowering the concentration of the compounds shows the protection of bacterial cells from UV radiation

To test if the compounds could protect bacterial cell death when the compound concentrations are lower than the concentrations in Figure 3,  $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  and  $0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  Zerumbone, Curcumin, Resveratrol,  $1$  and  $0.01 \text{ nM}$  Apigenin, and  $5 \text{ }\mu\text{l}$  sunscreens were used. The UVR dose was kept at the optimum  $42.5 \text{ J/m}^2$ . The results demonstrated that the  $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  of Zerumbone and Resveratrol showed some protection from UVR, but Curcumin did not show significant protection. The  $0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  of Zerumbone and Curcumin did not show protection, but Resveratrol still showed some protection. However, both  $0.1$  and  $0.01 \text{ nM}$  Apigenin showed significant protection from UVR even though  $0.01 \text{ nM}$  showed lower protection from  $0.1 \text{ nM}$ . This result further supports the results in Figures 3 and 4, showing that the dietary Apigenin is highly effective in protection from UVR even at a very low concentration (Figure 5).



**Figure 5:** Lowering the concentration of the compounds by 10-fold maintains the UVR protection at 42.5 J/m<sup>2</sup> UVR. The compounds used are 0.1-1 µM Zerumbone, 1 µM Resveratrol, and Curcumin, and 1 nM for Apigenin.

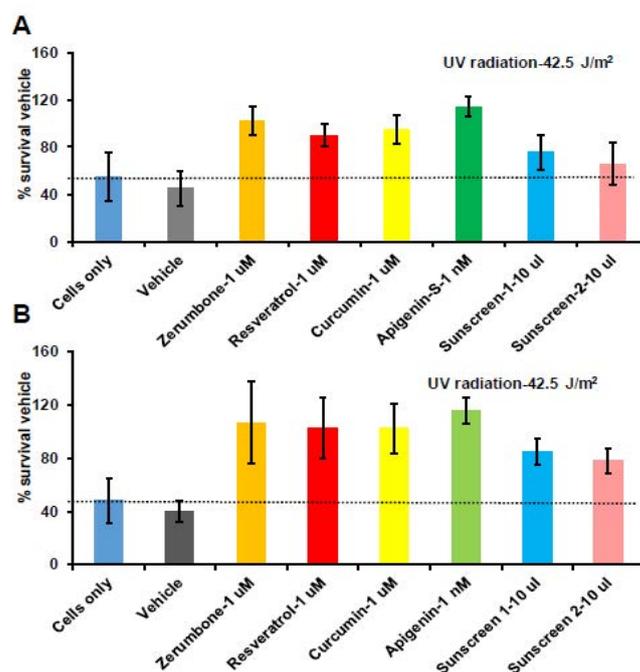
### Synthetic apigenin shows a similar effect to the dietary apigenin in protecting cells from UVR

As dietary Apigenin showed the highest efficacy to protect the bacterial cells from UVR, the same experiment was performed using synthetic Apigenin. Based on the dietary Apigenin results, here 1 µM of Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin and 1 nM of synthetic Apigenin were used. Synthetic Apigenin also showed the highest protection from UVR at 1000-fold lower concentration when compared with Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin (Figure 6). This result shows that both dietary and synthetic Apigenin showed the highest efficiency in the protection from UVR compared to other compounds tested here.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Even though previous studies showed that some of the natural compounds have efficacy in UVR protection [28-30], the concentration, compatibility, and chemical reactions to biological materials of all these natural products are not well established. This study compared the efficacy of natural compounds and commercial sunscreens intending to identify the most effective natural compounds for use in UVR protection and development of drugs for UVR-induced diseases. Additionally, this study identified the best effective natural compound showing UVR protection. All the natural compounds tested here show efficient protection from UVR at different levels, but Apigenin showed the most efficient protection from UVR, followed by Zerumbone, and then Resveratrol and Curcumin. Notably, even at a 1000-fold lower concentration, Apigenin showed the highest protection from UVR compared to other compounds. Figure 6 shows the standard deviation and p values from three independent experiments showing that the difference between Apigenin and other compounds is significant. Comparison of UV protection of these compounds with commercial sunscreens showed that even though sunscreen 1 and 2 protect the bacterial cells from UVR, the protection level is less than Apigenin and Zerumbone at various tolerable doses. Taken together, all these natural products showed a higher or similar level of protection

compared to the sunscreens, and Apigenin showed the higher efficiency than other natural compounds.



**Figure 6:** Apigenin shows significantly higher UVR protection compared to Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin. (A) Synthetic Apigenin (Apigenin-S) shows similar protection as the dietary Apigenin (Apigenin-D). (B) Dietary Apigenin shows significantly higher UVR protection compared to Zerumbone, Resveratrol, and Curcumin. Standard deviation was calculated from three experiments. \*\*\*p<0.05 indicates significant difference.

Most of the compounds and sunscreens showed some toxicity in cell survival when used at a very high dose. Additionally, the sunscreens showed reduced colony size when a higher amount was used suggesting that the sunscreens have a deleterious effect on bacterial cell growth. Therefore, the concentrations of compounds and amounts of sunscreens were standardized to examine the protection from UVR. Experiments described in Figure 2 determined the tolerable amounts of the compounds and sunscreens which could be used for efficient protection of bacterial cells from UVR without cytotoxicity. Further experiments using lower concentrations of compounds and sunscreens (Figure 5) demonstrated the lowest amount of compounds and sunscreens which can be used for protection from UV radiation. The dietary products used in this research are less expensive than commercial reagents, easily available, non-toxic, and also orally consumable. As these dietary products are rich in antioxidants, they will increase the anti-oxidant pool and help fight against ROS and cancer causing compounds [31,32]. Moreover, these dietary products can be used to make creams for application to the skin which can have a great beneficial photo-protective effect without toxicity [33,34]. Specifically, this research supports the use of Apigenin as an oral drug and sun protection agent. In support, previous studies showed that Apigenin prevents UV-induced dimer formation in skin fibroblasts, and reduces skin aging and skin cancer [35,36].

This research demonstrated that natural products are effective in protecting cells from UVR at a very low dose and can substitute sunscreens. This study developed a quick and easy method by which natural compounds can be screened to find out their efficacy compared to sunscreens. Eventually, this method will greatly help before testing these compounds in mice and humans. Furthermore, these data showed the power and usefulness of these compounds to use in commercial sunscreens. As research and drug development companies are already using some of these compounds, these results will shed light on the best and most efficient compound for developing drugs.

## REFERENCES

- Kaidbey KH, Kligman AM. The acute effects of longwave ultraviolet light upon human skin. *J Invest Dermatol.* 1979;72:253-256.
- Young C. Solar ultraviolet radiation and skin cancer. *Occup Med.* 2009;59:82-88.
- Surdu S, Fitzgerald EF, Bloom MS, Boscoe FP, Carpenter DO. Occupational exposure to ultraviolet radiation and risk of Non-melanoma skin cancer in a multinational European study. *PLOS One.* 2013; 8:1-9.
- Hart PH, Gorman S, Finlay-Jones JJ. Modulation of the immune system by UV radiation: More than just the effects of vitamin D? *Nature Rev Immunol.* 2011;11:584-596.
- Young RW. Sunlight and age-related eye disease. *J Nat Med Assoc.* 1992;84:353-358.
- Parrish JA, Jaenicke KF, Anderson RR. Erythema and melanogenesis action spectrum of normal human skin. *Photochem Photobiol.* 1982; 36:187-191.
- Dotto GP, Rustgi AK. Squamous Cell Cancers: A Unified Perspective on biology and genetics. *Cancer Cell.* 2016;29:622-637.
- Rai R, Shanmuga SC. Update on photoprotection. *Indian J Dermatol.* 2012;57:335-342.
- Schaefer H, Moyal D, Fourtanier A. Recent advances in sun protection. *Semin Cutan Med Surg.* 1998;17:266-275.
- Gil EM, Kim TH. UV-induced immune suppression and sunscreen. *Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed.* 2000;16:101-110.
- Kullavanijaya P, Henry W, Lim HW. Photoprotection. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2005;52:959-961.
- Cummings SR, Tripp MK, Herrmann NB. Approaches to the prevention and control of skin cancer. *Cancer Metastasis Rev.* 1997;16: 309-327.
- Nisar B, Sultan A, Rubab SL. Comparison of medicinally important natural products versus synthetic drugs: A short commentary. *Nat Prod Chem Res.* 2017; 6:2-4.
- Heurung AR, Raju SI, Warsaw EM. Adverse reactions to sunscreen agents: Epidemiology, responsible irritants and allergens, clinical characteristics, and management. *Dermatitis.* 2014; 25(6): 289-326.
- Korac RR. Potential of herbs in skin protection from ultraviolet radiation. *Pharmaco Rev.* 2011; 5:164-173.
- Saewan N, Jimtaisong A. Natural products for photoprotection. *J Cosmetic Dermatol.* 2015;14: 47-63.
- Dweck AC. Herbal medicine for the skin-their chemistry and effects on skin and mucous membranes. *Pers Care Mag.* 2002;3:19-21.
- Thiele J, Elsner P. Oxidants and antioxidants in cutaneous biology. *Curr Probl Dermatol* (2001) 29, Basel: Karger.
- Katiyar SK, Elmetts CA. Principles and practice of photoprotection. Wang SQ, Lim HW (eds), Springer International Publishing, 2001.
- Schuch AP, Moreno NC, Schuch NJ, Menck CFM, Garcia CCM. Sunlight damage to cellular DNA: Focus on oxidatively generated lesions. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 2017;17:110-124.
- Majo DD, Guardia ML, Giammanco S, Neve LL, Giammanco M. The antioxidant capacity of red wine in relationship with its polyphenolic constituents. *Food Chem.* 2008;111:45-49.
- Rice-Evans CA. The relative antioxidant activities of plant-derived polyphenolic flavonoids. *Free Radical Res.* 1995;22:3785-3793.
- Svobodová A, Psotová J, Walterová D. Natural phenolics in the prevention of UV-induced skin damage. *Biomed Papers.* 2003;147:137-145.
- Katiyar SK, Elmetts CA. Green tea polyphenolic antioxidants and skin photoprotection. *Int J Oncol.* 2001;18(6):1307-1313.
- Hostetler G, Riedl K, Cardenas H, Diosa-Toro M, Arango D. Flavone deglycosylation increases their anti-inflammatory activity and absorption. *Mol Nutr Food Res.* 2012;56:558-569.
- Santos AL, Oliveira V, Baptista I, Henriques I, Gomes NCM. Wavelength dependence of biological damage induced by UV radiation on bacteria. *Arch Microbiol.* 2013;195:63-74.
- Filippini M, Ortellì C, Svercel M, Bagheri HC. Interspecies variation in survival and growth of filamentous heterotrophic bacteria in response to UVC radiation. *J Phytochem Photobio.* 2011;103:234-242.
- Choi S, Youn J, Kim K, Joo da H, Shin S. Apigenin inhibits UVA-induced cytotoxicity in vitro and prevents signs of skin aging in vivo. *Int J Mol Med.* 2016;38(2):627-634.
- Baliga MS, Katiyar SK. Chemoprevention of photocarcinogenesis by selected dietary botanicals. *Photochem Photobiol Sci.* 2006;5:243-253.
- Svobodová A, Psotová J, Walterová D. Natural phenolics in the prevention of UV-induced skin damage. *Biomed Papers.* 2003;147:137-245.
- Katta R, Brown DN. Diet and Skin Cancer: The potential role of dietary Antioxidants in Non-melanoma skin cancer prevention. *J Skin Cancer.* 2015; 8:93-149.
- Kris-Etherton PM, Lefevre M, Beecher GR, Gross MD, Keen CL. Bioactive compounds in nutrition and health-research methodologies for establishing biological function: The Antioxidant and Anti-inflammatory effects of flavonoids on Atherosclerosis. *Annu Rev Nutr.* 2004; 24:511-538.
- Hoffmann D. Medical herbalism: The science and practice of herbal medicine. Rochester: Inner Traditions/Bear and Company, 2011.
- Kaur CD, Saraf S. Novel approaches in herbal cosmetics. *J Cosmet Dermatol.* 2008;7:89-95.