In vitro antibacterial and synergistic effect of phlorotannins isolated from edible brown seaweed Eisenia bicyclis against acne-related bacteria

Jeong-Ha Lee¹, Sung-Hwan Eom², Eun-Hye Lee², Yeoun-Joong Jung², Hyo-Jung Kim², Mi-Ra Jo³, Kwang-Tae Son³, Hee-Jung Lee³, Ji Hoe Kim³, Myung-Suk Lee¹ and Young-Mog Kim²*

¹Department of Microbiology, Pukyong National University, Busan 608-737, Korea
²Department of Food Science and Technology, Pukyong National University, Busan 608-737, Korea
³Food Safety Research Division, National Fisheries Research & Development Institute, Busan 619-705, Korea

To develop effective and safe acne vulgaris therapies with a continuing demand for new solutions, we investigated unique efficacy of an antibacterial agent from marine brown alga Eisenia bicyclis in treating acne vulgaris. The methanolic extract of E. bicyclis exhibited potential antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria. The ethyl acetate fraction showed the strongest antibacterial activity against the bacteria among solvent fractions. Six compounds (1-6), previously isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of E. bicyclis, were evaluated for antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria. Among them, compound 2 (fucofuroeckol-A [FF]) exhibited the highest antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) ranging from 32 to 128 μg mL⁻¹. Furthermore, FF clearly reversed the high-level erythromycin and lincomycin resistance of Propionibacterium acnes. The MIC values of erythromycin against P. acnes were dramatically reduced from 2,048 to 1.0 μg mL⁻¹ in combination with MIC of FF (64 μg mL⁻¹). The fractional inhibitory concentration indices of erythromycin and lincomycin were measured from 0.500 to 0.751 in combination with 32 or 64 μg mL⁻¹ of FF against all tested P. acnes strains, suggesting that FF-erythromycin and FF-lincomycin combinations exert a weak synergistic effect against P. acnes. The results of this study suggest that the compounds derived from E. bicyclis can be a potential source of natural antibacterial agents and a pharmaceutical component against acne-related bacteria.

Key Words: acne-related bacteria; antimicrobial activity; Eisenia bicyclis; phlorotannins; synergistic effect

INTRODUCTION

Acne vulgaris is a common skin disease affecting children and adolescents. The pathogenesis of acne is multifactorial and complex. There are four important factors that cause acne in humans, such as an increase in sebum secretion, keratinization of the follicle, bacteria, and inflammation (Farrar and Ingham 2004). Propionibacterium acnes, Staphylococcus epidermidis, S. aureus, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa are often involved in the development of abnormal follicular keratinization and inflammation (Yamaguchi et al. 2009). P. acnes and S. epidermidis have
been recognized as pus-forming organisms that trigger inflammation in acne. Especially, *P. acnes*, one of the commonly isolated skin organisms, induces an inflammation of the sebaceous glands in human face, neck, chest or back (Park et al. 2004). The currently available therapeutic option for acne (antibiotic treatment) is usually used to treat acne vulgaris to inhibit inflammation or kill the bacteria. In the case of antibiotic therapy, triclosan, benzoyl peroxide, azelaic acid, retinoid, tetracycline, erythromycin, macrolide, and clindamycin are the most commonly prescribed (Gollnick et al. 2003, Ravenscroft 2005, Han et al. 2010). However, these antibiotics are often associated with several side effects, such as the emergence of resistant bacteria, organ damage, and immune hypersensitivity if these medicines are used for a long period (Kim et al. 2008). Therefore, many researchers have tried to develop targeted therapeutic agents with no side effects and high antibacterial activity.

To overcome the problem of side effects, medicinal plants and marine organisms have been investigated for the treatment of acne. Therefore, we investigated the possibility that they may be effective acne treatments based on the previously known anti-methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* effects of phlorotannin isolated from brown alga *Eisenia bicyclis*. *E. bicyclis* is a common perennial phaeophyceae (brown alga) and generally inhabits the region of Ulleung Island in the East sea of Korea. This seaweed has been added to appetizers, casseroles, muffins, pilafs, and soups (Maegawa 1990, Yoon et al. 2011). The antioxidant activity of *E. bicyclis* phlorotannins, such as eckol (a trimer), phlorofucofuroeckol A (a pentamer), dieckol and 8,8'-bieckol (hexamers) have been previously described (Okada et al. 2004). This brown alga has also been reported to exhibit several medicinal functions, such as anti-tumor (Ermarkova et al. 2013), anti-Alzheimer’s disease (Ahn et al. 2012), anti-atherosclerosis (Kang et al. 2006), anti-inflammatory (Jung et al. 2013), anti-coagulant activities (Jeong et al. 2009), anti-allergic disease and anti-cancer activities (Shibata et al. 2003, Yoon et al. 2013). In addition, phlorotannins have been known to show potent antimicrobial activity against several microorganisms (Eom et al. 2013).

However, there is no obvious report on the antibacterial activity of phlorotannins from brown alga against acne-related bacteria. Therefore, we demonstrated that phlorotannins isolated from *E. bicyclis* have high antibacterial effects against acne-related bacteria and may act as alternative and therapeutic agents for acne in this study.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Raw materials and extraction**

In late September 2010, *E. bicyclis* was purchased from Ulleung Trading Co. (Ulleung-gun, Korea). A voucher specimen has been deposited in the author’s laboratory. Dried *E. bicyclis* was finely ground and powdered with a food mixer (HMF-1000A; Hanil Electronics, Seoul, Korea). The dried powder was vacuum-packed and kept at -20°C until use. The dried *E. bicyclis* powder (1.0 kg) was extracted with methanol (MeOH; 10 L × 3) at 70°C for 3 h (3 times) and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo with a rotary evaporator (N-1001S-W; Eyela, Tokyo, Japan). The crude MeOH extract of *E. bicyclis* was suspended in 10% MeOH (1.0 L) and then partitioned in turn with n-hexane (Hexane), dichloromethane (DCM), ethyl acetate (EtOAc), and n-butanol (BuOH) in sequence. The concentration of each extract was adjusted to 200 mg mL⁻¹ by dissolving in dimethyl sulfoxide under sterile conditions and stored at -70°C until used.

**Microorganism and culture**

The following bacterial strains obtained from the Korean Collection for Type Cultures (KCTC; Daejeon, Korea) were used as indicator microorganisms in the study: *P. acnes* (KCTC 3314), *S. aureus* (KCTC 1927), *S. epidermidis* (KCTC 1370), *P. aeruginosa* (KCTC 1637), which were used for evaluation of anti-acne-related bacterial effect. Two strains of *P. acnes* clinical isolates were provided by the Gyeongsang National University Hospital (Jinju, Korea), a member of the National Biobank of Korea. *P. acnes* strains were anaerobically cultivated in brain heart infusion broth (BHI; Difco Inc., Detroit, MI, USA) supplemented with 1.0% glucose, and incubated at 37°C for 24 h in a CO₂ incubator (NAPCO 5400; General Laboratory Supply, Pasadena, TX, USA), in a 10% CO₂ humidified atmosphere. As for determining the growth curves of bacterial cells under optimal growth conditions, cultures of *P. acnes* were diluted and plated on BHI-agar. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 h in a 10% CO₂ incubator and the number of colony-forming units (CFU) was determined. *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, and *P. aeruginosa* were grown aerobically at 37°C in tryptic soy broth (TSB; Difco Inc.). The disk diffusion assay was prepared in Mueller-Hinton agar (MHA; Difco Inc.) and the broth dilution method was carried out in Mueller-Hinton broth (MHB; Difco Inc.) according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines (formerly
Synergistic effects of fucofuroeckol-A (FF) with tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin against Propionibacterium acnes

The interaction between FF and antibiotics including tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) against P. acnes was tested by the checkerboard method (Weig and Müller 2001, Perea et al. 2002). The synergistic effect was evaluated as a fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) index. With the checkerboard test, the FIC was calculated as the MIC values of an antibiotic or FF in combination divided by the MIC of the antibiotic or FF alone. The FIC was then summed to derive the FIC index, which indicated synergy when index values were determined using the following formulae:

\[
FIC_A = \frac{MIC_A}{MIC_A^\text{in combination}},
\]

\[
FIC_B = \frac{MIC_B}{MIC_B^\text{in combination}},
\]

\[
FIC \text{ index} = FIC_A + FIC_B.
\]

The interaction was defined as synergistic if the FIC index was <1, additive if the FIC index was 1.0, subadditive if the FIC index was between 1.0 and 2.0, indifferent if the FIC index was 2, and antagonistic if the FIC index >2. Synergy was further subclassified as marked (FIC index, ≤ 0.50) and weak (FIC index, between 0.50 and 1.0).

Statistical analysis

In all cases analyses were performed in triplicate and data were averaged over the three measurements. The standard deviation (SD) was also calculated. Significance of differences between average MICs for each individual microorganism were determined by Student’s t test at the 95% significance level using SPSS version 12.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

Anti-acne related bacteria activity of Eisenia bicyclis extracts

The antibacterial activity of methanol extract and its solvent fractions are presented in Table 1. The MeOH extract of E. bicyclis exhibited an antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria, suggesting that the extract contains antibacterial substances against acne-related bacteria. For P. acnes, the clear zones of treatment with
the EtOAc-soluble fraction had a diameter of 9.0 mm with a concentration of 1 mg per disc and 12.0-19.0 mm with concentrations of 5 mg per disc. For *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis*, the antibacterial activity of the EtOAc-soluble fraction were noted as 1.0 mg per disc (clear zone, 10.0 mm) and 5.0 mg per disc (clear zone, 16.0 and 20.0 mm, respectively). However, the antimicrobial effects on gram-negative *P. aeruginosa* were less effective than those on gram-positive bacteria in all the tested extract and fractions. Regardless of solvent fractionation, the water-soluble fraction of the MeOH extract did not exhibit the antibacterial activity against all of the bacteria tested.

Measurement of MIC and MBC values of *Eisenia bicyclis* extract

The MIC values of solvent fractions against acne-related bacteria varied depending on the polarity of the solvent. Among solvent-soluble fractions, the EtOAc-soluble fraction showed the lowest MIC values against acne-related bacteria. The EtOAc-soluble extract could completely inhibit the growth of *P. acnes* strains at 128 and 256 μg mL⁻¹ concentration. The antibacterial activity of the EtOAc-soluble extract against acne-related bacteria was higher than those of other-soluble fractions. Eom et al. (2011) reported that the EtOAc-soluble extract of *E. bicyclis* exhibited the highest antibacterial activity against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and food-pathogen bacteria. The MBC values of EtOAc-soluble fraction against *P. acnes* strains were determined from 128 to 512 μg mL⁻¹ (Table 2). However, no antibacterial activities of *E. bicyclis* extracts against *P. aeruginosa* were observed. It was also observed that the gram-negative bacteria *P. aeruginosa* showed higher MIC values for all extracts compared to other gram-positive bacteria.

MIC value of isolated phlorotannins from *Eisenia bicyclis*

According to above results, the EtOAc-soluble fraction of *E. bicyclis* showed the strongest antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria. In order to identify an anti-acne substance from the EtOAc-soluble fractions of *E. bicyclis*, we screened the antibacterial activity of previously isolated phlorotannins against acne-related bacteria. It is reported that marine-derived polyphenols (phlorotannins) are believed as the active components of *E. bicyclis* (Eom et al. 2013). Recently, we have reported that successive column chromatographic purification of the EtOAc-soluble extract led to the isolation and characterization of six phloroglucinol derivatives: eckol (1), FF (2), 7-phloroeckol (3), dioxinodehydroeckol (4), phlorofucofuroeckol-A (PFF) (5), and dieckol (6) (Eom et al. 2013). In this report, we demonstrate the antimicrobial activities of these compounds against acne-related bacteria. The MIC values of these phlorotannins were in the

### Table 1. Disk diffusion assay of methanol extract and its solvent-soluble fractions from *Eisenia bicyclis* against skin-pathogenic microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strains</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Zone of inhibition (mm)³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MeOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus (KCTC 1927)</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>7.0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus epidermidis (KCTC 1370)</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas aeruginosa (KCTC1637)</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propionibacterium acnes (KCTC 3314)</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2875</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2876</td>
<td>1 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg disk⁻¹</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MeOH, methanolic extract; Hexane, n-hexane-soluble extract; DCM, dichloromethane-soluble extract; EtOAc, ethyl acetate-soluble extract; BuOH, n-butanol-soluble extract; H₂O, water-soluble extract.**

³Methanol extract and its fraction from *E. bicyclis* were loaded onto a disk (6 mm in diameter).

⁴Data are the averages of duplicate experiments.

⁵No detected antibacterial activity.
range of 32 to 64 μg mL⁻¹ and were at least two-folds less than those of tetracycline, erythromycin and lincomycin against *P. acnes* (Table 3). Among the isolated compounds, compound 2 (FF) had the highest antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria (32 to 128 μg mL⁻¹) (Table 3). Other compounds had also similar antibacterial activities with a MIC values from 64 to 256 μg mL⁻¹. *P. acnes* strains were considered to be highly resistant to antibiotics (tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin) in this study. In particular, *P. acnes* strains with high-level resistance to erythromycin and lincomycin were detected with the MIC values of 2,048 and 1,024 μg mL⁻¹, respectively. The MIC values of FF against *P. acnes* (32 to 64 μg mL⁻¹) were equal or lower than that of tetracycline against *P. acnes* (32 μg mL⁻¹). *S. epidermidis* and *S. aureus* were found to be sensitive for tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin (0.125 to 8 μg mL⁻¹).

### Synergic effects between FF and antibiotics against *Propionibacterium acnes*

As an alternative way, natural materials such as plant-derived or marine-derived compounds in combination with traditional medicines against drug-resistant bacteria may be used as an effective approach for restoration of antibiotic activity (Eom et al. 2013). Taylor et al. (2005) reported that green tea components may display synergy with conventional antibiotics against gram-negative bacteria. In addition, the catechin fraction of green tea acted synergistically with ciprofloxacin in a chronic

### Table 2. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBC) of methanol extract and its solvent-soluble fractions from *Eisenia bicyclis* against skin-pathogenic microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strains</th>
<th>MeOH</th>
<th>Hexane</th>
<th>DCM</th>
<th>EtOAc</th>
<th>BuOH</th>
<th>H₂O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>MBC</td>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>MBC</td>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>MBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Propionibacterium acnes</em> (KCTC 3314)</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2875</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1,024 &gt;1,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2876</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512 &gt;1,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> (KCTC 1637)</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024 &gt;1,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> (KCTC 1927)</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staphylococcus epidermidis</em> (KCTC 1370)</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>&gt;1,024</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MeOH, methanolic extract; Hexane, n-hexane-soluble extract; DCM, dichloromethane-soluble extract; EtOAc, ethyl acetate-soluble extract; BuOH, n-butanol-soluble extract; H₂O, water-soluble extract.

aMIC and MBC values for methanol extract and its solvent-soluble fractions from *E. bicyclis* are express as μg mL⁻¹.

bNo detected antibacterial activity.

### Table 3. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of phlorotannins isolated from *Eisenia bicyclis* and antibiotics (tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin) against skin-pathogenic microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Propionibacterium acnes</em> (KCTC 3314)</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.048</td>
<td>1.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2875</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.048</td>
<td>1.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2876</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.048</td>
<td>1.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> (KCTC 1927)</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.048</td>
<td>1.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staphylococcus epidermidis</em> (KCTC 1370)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EK, eckol; FF, fucofuroeckol-A; 7P, 7-phloroeckol; DD, dioxinodehydroeckol; PFF, phlorofucofuroeckol-A; DE, dieckol.
bacterial prostatitis model in the rat (Lee et al. 2005). Based on these reports, the synergistic effect of marine-derived polyphenol on *P. acnes* was assessed in combination with commercial antibiotics to treat acne. As shown in Table 4, the MIC values of tetracycline against *P. acnes* were reduced from 16 to 8 µg mL⁻¹ when administered in combination with 64 µg mL⁻¹ of FF. The MIC values of erythromycin and lincomycin against *P. acnes* were also dramatically reduced when administered in combination with FF. The FIC indices of antibiotics were in a range from 0.500 to 0.750 in combination with the concentration of FF (64 µg mL⁻¹) against *P. acnes* strains, thereby indicating the marked or weak synergy effect of FF-antibiotics (tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin) combination, suggesting that FF-tetracycline, FF-erythromycin, and FF-lincomycin synergistically inhibited the growth of *P. acnes*.

**DISCUSSION**

Tetracycline, erythromycin, and lincomycin have been used for decades to treat acne. However, these antibiotics can cause undesirable side effects, including vomiting, diarrhea, sore mouth, and skin redness. In addition, antibiotic-resistant *P. acnes* is a growing problem in many countries due to the overuse of antibiotics (Davies and Davies 2010). Therefore, there is a need to develop new medicines or alternative therapies for acne.

In an effort to decrease usage of antibiotics and discover an alternative therapeutic agent for treating acne infection, we have screened MeOH extract and its soluble extract from a brown alga *E. bicyclis* to find out anti-acne agents. The relative susceptibility of acne-related bacteria to the potential antimicrobial agent was measured by a clear zone of growth inhibition around the disc. A previous study reported the antimicrobial activities of MeOH extract and its solvent-soluble extract from *E. bicyclis* against MRSA and food-pathogen bacteria (Eom et al. 2011). The EtOAc-soluble extract showed the highest antibacterial activity against MRSA and *S. aureus* in disc diffusion (15-24 mm) with the highest total polyphenolic contents (Eom et al. 2011). Choi et al. (2011) reported that the MeOH extracts of brown algae *Ecklonia cava*, *E. kurome*, and *I. sinicola* exhibited antibacterial activity against *P. acnes*, with 5.3, 5.7, and 6.3 mm at 5 mg per disc, respectively. Thus, *E. bicyclis* has a similar antibacterial activity against *P. acnes* when compared with other brown seaweeds.

The present study showed significant correlations between anti-MRSA activity and anti-acne-inducing bacterial activity. In general, gram-negative bacteria are more resistant than gram-positive bacteria to treatment with natural anti-bacterial extracts (Afolayan 2003). The higher resistance of gram-negative bacteria than gram-positive bacteria against different antibacterial compounds is generally attributed to differences in their cell wall and outer membrane (Nikaido 1996, McDonnell and Russell 1999). In this study, the EtOAc-soluble extract of *E. bicyclis* exhibited a similar antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria in comparison to those from *E. cava*, *E. kurome*, and *I. sinicola*. Therefore, the MIC values indicated that the anti-acne-related bacteria activity of *E. bicyclis* was almost equal to the anti-MRSA activity of *E. bicyclis*.

According to Eom et al. (2011), the antibacterial activities of brown algae are related to their total phenolic contents. Marine-derived polyphenols (phlorotannins) are the predominant EtOAc-soluble compound in brown algae (Choi et al. 2010). Among EtOAc-soluble compound, the polyphenol polymers (eckol, PFF, dieckol, [Table 4](#table4). Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) indices of fucofuroeckol-A in combination with antibiotics used in the treatment of acne

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strains</th>
<th>Tetracycline</th>
<th>Erythromycin</th>
<th>Lincomycin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIC (µg mL⁻¹)</td>
<td>FIC index</td>
<td>MIC (µg mL⁻¹)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propionibacterium</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acnes (KCTC 3314)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2875</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acnes</em> isolate 2876</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A, without fucofuroeckol-A; B to C and b to c, fucofuroeckol-A at 32.0 and 64.0 µg mL⁻¹, respectively.

*The FIC index indicated synergistic effect: <0.5, marked synergy; 0.5 to <1.0, weak synergy; 1.0, additive; >1.0 to <2.0, subadditive; 2.0, indifferent; >2.0, antagonistic.*

http://dx.doi.org/10.4490/algae.2014.29.1.047

52
and 8,8′-bieckol) exhibited potent antibacterial activities (Nagayama et al. 2002, Isanansetyo and Kamei 2009). We also reported the isolation of six phloroglucinol derivatives from EtOAc-soluble extract of *E. bicyclis* with successive column chromatographic purification: eckol (1), FF (2), 7-phloreoekol (3), dioxinodehydroeckol (4), PFF (5), and dieckol (6) (Eom et al. 2013).

Eckol (1), PFF (5), and dieckol (6) have previously been reported to exhibit potential antibacterial activity against MRSA (Lee et al. 2008, Choi et al. 2010, Eom et al. 2013). These results are in accordance with those of our study, which found that eckol-type phlorotannins might possess potential anti-bacterial activities. Although several anti-*P. acnes* agents such as xanthonoid (α-mangostin, MIC = 1.95 μg mL⁻¹), tannins (terchebulin, MIC = 250 μg mL⁻¹); ellagic acid, MIC = 125 μg mL⁻¹; flavogallonic acid dilactone, MIC = 250 μg mL⁻¹), flavonoid (kaempferol and quercitin, MIC = 32-64 μg mL⁻¹), and terpenoids (rosthornins, MIC = 3.17-25 μg mL⁻¹) (Kubo et al. 2004, Lim et al. 2007, Pothitirat et al. 2010, Muddathir and Mitsunaga 2013) from natural sources have been identified, there has been no scientific report on anti-*P. acnes* activity of phlorotannins.

From our results, it appears that *P. acnes* is resistant against antibiotics. Because of its resistance to many commonly used antibiotics, there is a need for searching more effective anti-acne agents. As an alternative method, the FIC test for the combination of isolated phlorotannins and antibiotics, a commonly ineffective antibiotic to *P. acnes* due to resistance, was assessed using the checkerboard test. It has been previously reported that dieckol from *E. stolonifera* and PFF from *E. bicyclis* exhibited the synergistic effect in combination with β-lactam antibiotics against MRSA (Lee et al. 2008, Eom et al. 2013). The results of the checkerboard assay revealed the restoration of antibacterial activity of antibiotics used in this study against the antibiotic-resistant *P. acnes* in combination with FF. FF (MIC = 64 μg mL⁻¹) can remarkably reduce the MIC values of the antibiotics against *P. acnes*, suggesting that FF may have potential for use as an adjunct in the treatment of antibiotic-resistant *P. acnes*. Several studies have previously reported synergistic effects between catechin and β-lactam antibiotics occurred at the cell wall (Zhao et al. 2001, Taylor et al. 2005). Therefore, further investigations are needed to fully elucidate the underlying antimicrobial mechanisms of FF against *P. acnes*.

In conclusion, the antibacterial activity of the phlorotannins from edible marine brown alga *E. bicyclis* against anti-acne-related bacteria was evaluated. Since the ethyl acetate fraction showed the strongest antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria among solvent fractions, antibacterial activity of *E. bicyclis* extracts against acne-related bacteria may also correlate with their phlorotannins or marine-derived polyphenolic contents. Therefore, previously isolated phlorotannins such as eckol, FF, 7-phloreoekol, dioxinodehydroeckol, PFF, and dieckol were evaluated for antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria. Among them, FF exhibited the highest antibacterial activity against acne-related bacteria. In addition, FF in combination with other antibiotics is expected to have a therapeutic effect for relieving symptoms against *P. acnes* with synergy effects. Collectively, phlorotannins can be used as natural antibiotic agents and food supplement as functional ingredients. The results of the present investigation are expected to contribute to the development of an alternative phytotherapeutic agent against antibiotic-resistant *P. acnes*.

To our knowledge, this is the first report on the antibacterial activity of phlorotannins against acne-related bacteria. The results of the present investigation are expected to contribute to the development of an alternative phytotherapeutic ingredient without any adverse side effects to human body.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was financially supported by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (RP-2014-FS-003). Also, this research was supported by the special fund of Pukyong National University donated by the SKS Trading Co. in Lynnwood, WA, USA in memory of the late Mr. Young Hwan Kang, who had a deep concern for and inspiration in fishery science. We are grateful to the Gyeongsang National University Hospital (Jinju, Korea), a member of the National Biobank of Korea.

**REFERENCES**


**Ecklonia cava** against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella* spp. Foodborne Pathog. Dis. 7:435-441.


