

Article

## Anti-Oxidant, Anti-Aging, and Anti-Melanogenic Properties of the Essential Oils from Two Varieties of *Alpinia zerumbet*

Pham Thi Be Tu <sup>1</sup> and Shinkichi Tawata <sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology, The United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Kagoshima University, Korimoto 1-21-24, Kagoshima 890-0065, Japan; E-Mail: ptbetu@yahoo.com

<sup>2</sup> Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus, Senbaru 1, Nishihara-cho, Okinawa 903-0129, Japan

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: b986097@agr.u-ryukyu.ac.jp; Tel.: +81-98-895-8803; Fax: +81-98-895-8734.

Academic Editor: Luca Forti

Received: 13 August 2015 / Accepted: 10 September 2015 / Published: 14 September 2015

---

**Abstract:** Here, we investigated the anti-oxidant and anti-aging effects of essential oils (EOs) from the leaves of *Alpinia zerumbet* (*tairin* and *shima*) *in vitro* and anti-melanogenic effects in B16F10 melanoma cells. The anti-oxidant activities were performed with 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH); 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS); nitric oxide; singlet oxygen; hydroxyl radical scavenging; and xanthine oxidase. The inhibitory activities against collagenase, elastase, hyaluronidase, and tyrosinase were employed for anti-aging. The anti-melanogenic was assessed in B16F10 melanoma cells by melanin synthesis and intracellular tyrosinase inhibitory activity. The volatile chemical composition of the essential oil was analyzed with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS). The EO was a complex mixture mainly consisting of monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes. The results revealed that *tairin* and *shima* EOs showed strong anti-oxidant activities against DPPH and nitric oxide, hydroxyl radical scavenging activity, and xanthine oxidase inhibition. Compared to *shima* EO; *tairin* EO exhibited strong anti-aging activity by inhibiting collagenase, tyrosinase, hyaluronidase, and elastase ( $IC_{50} = 11 \pm 0.1$ ;  $25 \pm 1.2$ ;  $83 \pm 1.6$ ; and  $213 \pm 2 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , respectively). Both EOs inhibited intracellular tyrosinase activity; thus, reducing melanin synthesis. These results suggest that *tairin* EO has better anti-oxidant/anti-aging activity than *shima* EO, but both are equally anti-melanogenic.

**Keywords:** *Alpinia zerumbet*; essential oil; anti-aging; anti-oxidant; anti-melanogenic

---

## 1. Introduction

Melanin, the major skin pigment, plays a crucial role in protecting human skin against ultraviolet (UV) radiation. However, overproduction and accumulation of melanin can result in pigmented patches and skin discolorations such as melasma, freckles, post-inflammatory melanoderma, and solar lentigo [1]. Melanin biosynthesis is regulated by melanogenesis enzymes, such as tyrosinase, which catalyzes two different reactions. In the initial step of melanin synthesis, L-tyrosine is hydroxylated to L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA, *O*-diphenol product). L-DOPA is oxidized further to the corresponding *O*-quinone. Thus, tyrosinase is an important regulator and the rate-limiting enzyme for melanogenesis [2]. Tyrosinase also regulates the browning of vegetables and foods. Therefore, melanin synthesis and tyrosinase inhibitors are used commonly in food processing and in cosmetics for melanin hyperpigmentation and skin whitening. Moreover, skin disorders are associated with increased dermal enzymatic activity, including collagenase, hyaluronidase, elastase, and tyrosinase [3–6]. Thus, inhibitors of these enzymes are increasingly important ingredients in cosmetics and medications to protect the skin against hyperpigmentation and skin aging.

UV radiation exposure induces formation of excess reactive oxygen species (ROS), which can interact with proteins, lipids, and DNA, and alter cellular functions, thus causing aging-related disorders or melanogenesis [7,8]. Recently, melanogenesis has been reported to produce hydrogen peroxide and other ROS in melanocytes [9]. This observation has increased interest in identifying natural antioxidants that inhibit skin aging and melanogenesis.

*Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) Burt & Smith (alpinia), a member of the *Zingiberaceae* family, is a perennial plant that is distributed widely in subtropical and tropical regions and is used in folk medicine. In Okinawa, there are two varieties of alpinia, *tairin* (*Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B. L. Burtt & R. M. Sm. var. *excelsa* Funak & T. Y. Ito) and *shima* (*Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B. L. Burtt & R. M. Sm.). *Tairin* is a taller plant with long stems, whereas *shima* is shorter with a bushy structure. The leaves of both plants are used in the preparation of a traditional food, *mu-chi*, and are thought to prevent common cold [10].

We previously demonstrated that alpinia leaves have anti-oxidant and anti-microbial activities [11,12]. We also reported that alpinia can inhibit advanced glycation end products, HIV-1 integrase, and neuraminidase (NA) [13,14]. Essential oils (EO) from alpinia also have been reported to have various biological activities such as a myorelaxant and anti-spasmodic agent in the rat ileum [15], anti-nociceptive in mice [16], and anti-hypertensive and cardiovascular disease preventative in rats [17]. In addition, alpinia EOs are associated with anti-microbial and larvicidal activity [18,19].

In this study, we examined the anti-oxidant and anti-aging activity of EOs isolated from the leaves of two varieties of alpinia. Furthermore, we evaluated the inhibitory activity of these samples against melanin biosynthesis in B16F10 melanoma cells.

## 2. Results and Discussion

### 2.1. Chemical Compositions of Tairin and Shima EOs

The major compounds in the *tairin* EO were  $\gamma$ -terpinene (14.5%), cineole (13.8%), *p*-cymene (13.5%), sabinene (12.5%), terpinen-4-ol (11.9%), caryophyllene oxide (4.96%), methyl cinnamate (4.24%), caryophyllene (2.4%), and  $\gamma$ -terpineol (1.28%). Whereas *shima* EO contained the main components of cineole (37.8%),  $\beta$ -linalool (17.1%), caryophyllene oxide (10.4%), methyl cinnamate (6.34%), benzylacetone (4.21%), and  $\alpha$ -terpineol (3.36%). The chemical components of the essential oil from two varieties of alpinia leaf were presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Chemical components of the EO from two varieties of alpinia leaf.

No.	Compound	Retention Index	Peak Area (%)	
			<i>Tairin</i>	<i>Shima</i>
1	<i>m</i> -Cumamol	917	0.16	0.15
2	$\alpha$ -Thujene	929	4.12	-
3	$\alpha$ -Pinene	934	2.02	-
4	Norbornadiene	943	0.08	-
5	Camphene	947	0.22	-
6	Benzaldehyde	963	-	1.59
7	Sabinene	974	12.5	-
8	$\beta$ -Pinene	976	3.15	-
9	Myrcene	989	0.69	-
10	$\alpha$ -Phellandrene	1002	0.31	-
11	<i>p</i> -Cymene	1024	13.5	-
12	1,8-Cineole	1031	13.8	37.8
13	$\gamma$ -Terpinene	1059	14.5	-
14	cis- $\beta$ -Terpineol	1068	0.55	-
15	$\beta$ -Linalool	1100	0.50	17.1
16	2,5-Norbornadiene	1111	-	0.71
17	cis- <i>p</i> -Menth-2-en-1-ol	1121	0.59	-
18	Borneol	1154	0.31	0.11
19	Terpinen-4-ol	1173	11.9	-
20	$\gamma$ -Terpineol	1193	1.28	3.36
21	<i>trans-p</i> -Menth-1-en-3-ol	1206	0.42	-
22	Methyl cinnamate	1233	4.24	6.32
23	Benzylacetone	1237	0.06	4.21
24	Piperitone	1248	0.03	0.1
25	Bornyl acetate	1280	0.37	-
26	Cumic alcohol	1287	0.18	-
27	2- <i>tert</i> -Butylphenyl pivalate	1299	-	1.23
28	Ethyl-3-hydroxy-3-methylbutanoate	1302	-	0.09
29	Isopiperitenon	1306	-	0.18
30	Thymol	1317	0.05	-
31	2-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethylcyclopent-2-en-1-one	1319	-	0.13
32	<i>p</i> -Menth-1,4-dien-7-ol	1324	0.07	-

Table 1. Cont.

No.	Compound	Retention Index	Peak Area (%)	
			Tairin	Shima
33	Cymen-8-ol	1354	0.26	0.29
34	Carvacrol	1379	1.61	1.89
35	Caryophyllene	1411	2.40	-
36	2,6-Diethylnitrosobenzene	1426	-	0.69
37	$\alpha$ -trans-Bergamoene	1428	0.09	-
38	Aristole-9-ene	1434	0.15	-
39	$\alpha$ -Humulene	1446	0.38	-
40	<i>p</i> -Cymen-7-ol	1447	1.66	1.77
41	$\gamma$ -Cadinene	1505	0.42	-
42	$\alpha$ -Bulnesene	1514	0.25	-
43	Nerolidol	1559	0.38	-
44	Caryophyllene oxide	1680	4.96	10.4
45	$\alpha$ -Zingiberene	1701	0.02	-
	Total		98.18	88.12

## 2.2. Anti-Oxidant Activities

### 2.2.1. DPPH and ABTS Radical Scavenging Activities

The scavenging activity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs was determined using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radicals (Table 2). The results indicate that *tairin* EO exhibited higher antioxidant activity ( $IC_{50} = 5.7 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) than *shima* EO ( $IC_{50} = 126 \pm 1.1 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ). The DPPH radical scavenging activity of *tairin* EO was also higher than that of the positive control, tert-butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT) ( $IC_{50} = 29 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ).

The scavenging capacity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs was also assessed using the 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS) radical cation. The data indicate that the ABTS scavenging activity differed considerably between the EOs. The ABTS radical scavenging activity of *tairin* EO ( $IC_{50} = 260 \pm 1.8 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) was greater than that of *shima* EO ( $IC_{50} = 337 \pm 2.1 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) (Table 2).

Table 2. Antioxidant activity of *tairin* and *shima* essential oils (EOs).

Sample	Anti-Oxidant Activities ( $IC_{50}$ , $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )				
	DPPH	ABTS	Nitric Oxide	Singlet Oxygen	Hydroxyl Radical Scavenging
<i>Tairin</i>	$5.7 \pm 0.6^a$	$260.5 \pm 1.8^b$	$66.3 \pm 1.6^b$	$2145 \pm 2.8^c$	$69.2 \pm 2.1^a$
<i>Shima</i>	$126.3 \pm 1.1^c$	$337.1 \pm 2.1^c$	$704.2 \pm 1.4^c$	$503 \pm 1.7^b$	$74.0 \pm 1.2^b$
BHT	$29.1 \pm 0.6^b$	$45.7 \pm 1.7^a$	-	-	-
Ascorbic acid	-	-	$14.4 \pm 0.8^a$	-	$72.3 \pm 1.2^b$
Rutin	-	-	-	$54.0 \pm 0.2^a$	-

The values represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error ( $n = 3$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significant different ( $p < 0.05$ ) to each other. IC, inhibitory concentration; DPPH, 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl; ABTS, 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt; BHT, tert-butyl hydroxytoluene. (-): not detected.

### 2.2.2. Singlet Oxygen Scavenging ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) Activity

$^1\text{O}_2$  is a high-energy state molecular oxygen species. It is one of the most active intermediates involved in chemical and biochemical reactions. The singlet oxygen scavenging activity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs was compared with that of rutin (Table 2). *Shima* EO showed significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher  $^1\text{O}_2$  scavenging activity ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 503 \pm 1.7 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) than *tairin* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 2145 \pm 2.8 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ).

### 2.2.3. Hydroxyl and Nitric Oxide Radical Scavenging Activities

The hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs was determined as the percent inhibition of hydroxyl radical formation in the Fenton reaction. The scavenging activity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs was compared with that of ascorbic acid. *Tairin* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 69 \pm 2.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) had significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) hydroxyl radical scavenging activity and was more potent than ascorbic acid ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 72 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ), whereas *shima* EO had an  $\text{IC}_{50} = 74 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{g/mL}$  (Table 2).

Nitric oxide, generated from sodium nitroprusside in aqueous solutions, interacts with oxygen to produce nitrite ions, which can be measured by the Griess reaction. The EOs from *tairin* and *shima* showed scavenging activity between 66 and 704  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . The percent inhibition increased with increasing concentrations of EO. *Tairin* EO inhibited nitric oxide formation better ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 66 \pm 1.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) than *shima* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 704 \pm 1.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) (Table 2). However, ascorbic acid inhibited nitric oxide better than both EOs, with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of  $14 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{g/mL}$ .

## 2.3. Anti-Aging Activities

### 2.3.1. Collagenase and Elastase Assay

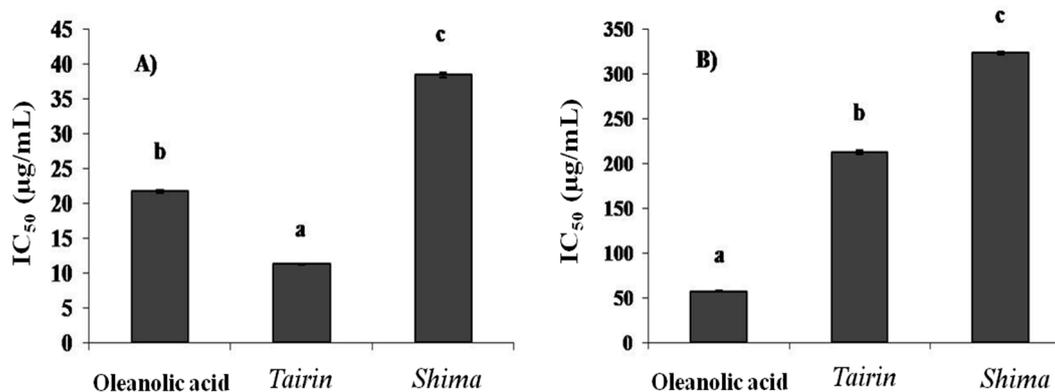
As shown in Figure 1A,B, the EOs from *shima* and *tairin* inhibited collagenase and elastase activities. Both *tairin* and *shima* EOs showed strong collagenase inhibitory activities ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 11 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $38 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , respectively). Further, *tairin* EO inhibited collagenase better than the positive control, oleanolic acid ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 21 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ). A similar profile was observed when evaluating elastase activity. *Tairin* EO showed higher inhibitory activity ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 212 \pm 2.1 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) than *shima* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 322 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ).

### 2.3.2. Tyrosinase and Hyaluronidase Inhibition Assay

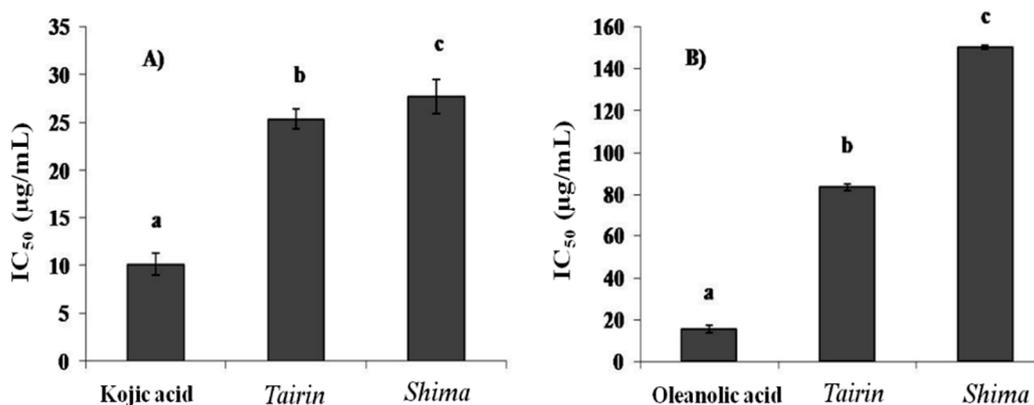
Tyrosinase is a multifunctional, glycosylated, copper-containing oxidase that catalyzes the first two steps of mammalian melanogenesis and is responsible for enzymatic browning reactions in damaged fruits during post-harvest handling and processing. In this study, we evaluated ability of EOs from *tairin* and *shima* to inhibit tyrosinase. *Tairin* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 25 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) inhibited tyrosinase better than *shima* EO ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 28 \pm 1.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ). However, kojic acid inhibited tyrosinase better than both EOs ( $\text{IC}_{50} = 10 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) (Figure 2A).

The hyaluronidases are a group of enzymes distributed throughout the animal kingdom. In recent years, hyaluronidase has received attention owing to its ability to regulate hyaluronan metabolism. Hyaluronidase inhibitors are potent regulators that maintain hyaluronidase homeostasis and may serve

as anti-inflammatory agents. Our results indicate that *tairin* EO is a stronger inhibitor ( $IC_{50} = 83 \pm 1.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) of hyaluronidase than *shima* EO ( $IC_{50} = 150 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) (Figure 2B).



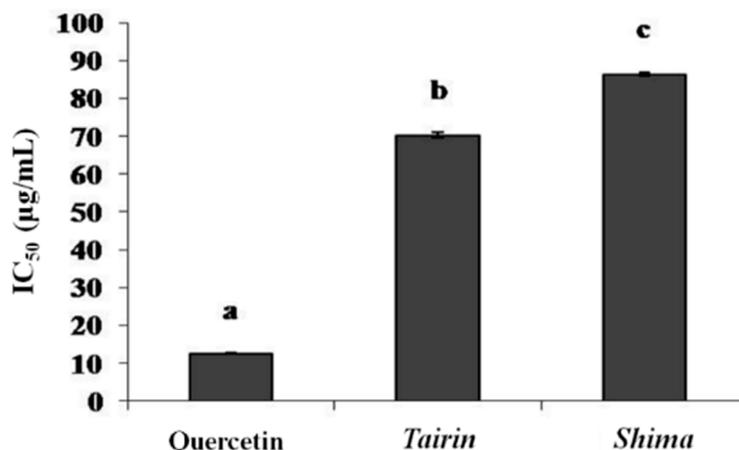
**Figure 1.** *Tairin* and *shima* essential oil (EO)-mediated collagenase (A) and elastase (B) inhibition. Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error from three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other. IC, inhibitory concentration.



**Figure 2.** *Tairin* and *shima* essential oil (EO)-mediated tyrosinase (A) and hyaluronidase (B) inhibition. Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error from three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other. IC, inhibitory concentration.

### 2.3.3. Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition Assay

Xanthine oxidase is a flavoprotein that catalyzes the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and generates superoxide and uric acid. Xanthine oxidase inhibitors may be useful for the treatment of skin aging and gout, which is caused by the generation of uric acid and the superoxide anion radical. Our results indicate that *tairin* EO significantly inhibits xanthine oxidase ( $IC_{50} = 70 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) and is a stronger inhibitor than *shima* EO ( $IC_{50} = 86 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) (Figure 3).

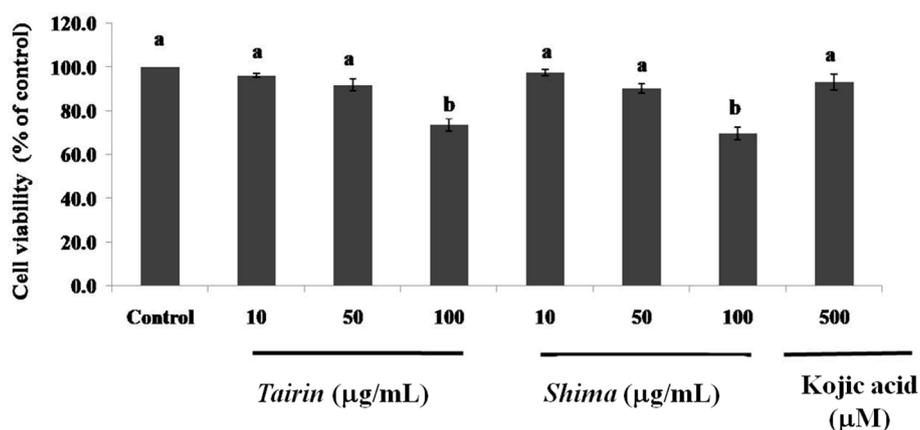


**Figure 3.** Inhibition of xanthine oxidase activity by *tairin* and *shima* essential oils (EOs). Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error from three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significant different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other. IC, inhibitory concentration.

#### 2.4. Anti-Melanogenic Effects of *Tairin* and *Shima* EOs

##### 2.4.1. Cell Viability

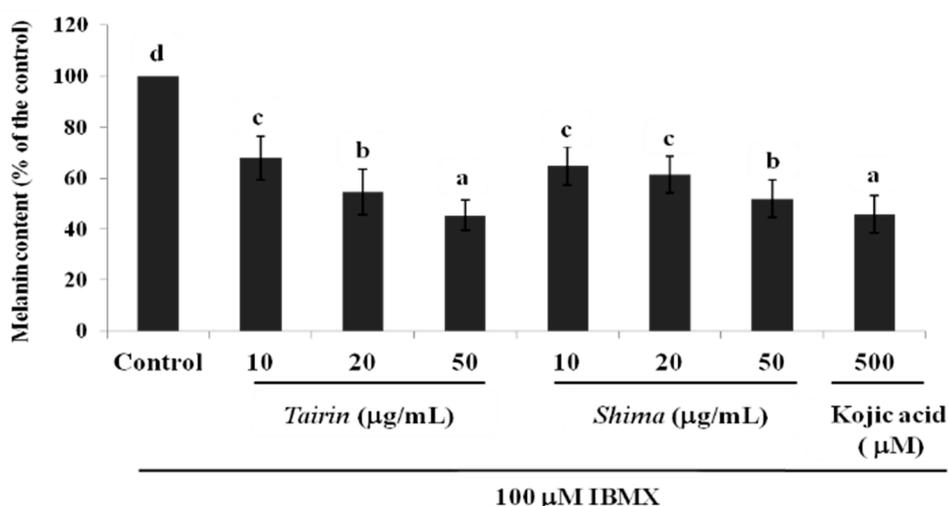
To analyze the effects of *tairin* and *shima* EOs on cell viability, B16F10 melanoma cells were treated with varying concentrations of EO for 48 h. As shown in Figure 4, the *tairin* and *shima* EOs did not affect the cell viability up to 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ; however, treatment with 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  caused a 26%  $\pm$  3% and 30%  $\pm$  3% decrease in cell viability, respectively. Thus, the *tairin* and *shima* EOs were used at concentrations up to 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  to evaluate their effects on melanin content and intracellular tyrosinase activity.



**Figure 4.** Effect of *tairin* and *shima* essential oils (EOs) on B16F10 melanoma cell viability. B16F10 cells were treated with various concentrations of EO and incubated for 48 h. Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error for three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other.

#### 2.4.2. Effects of *Tairin* and *Shima* EOs on Melanin Content

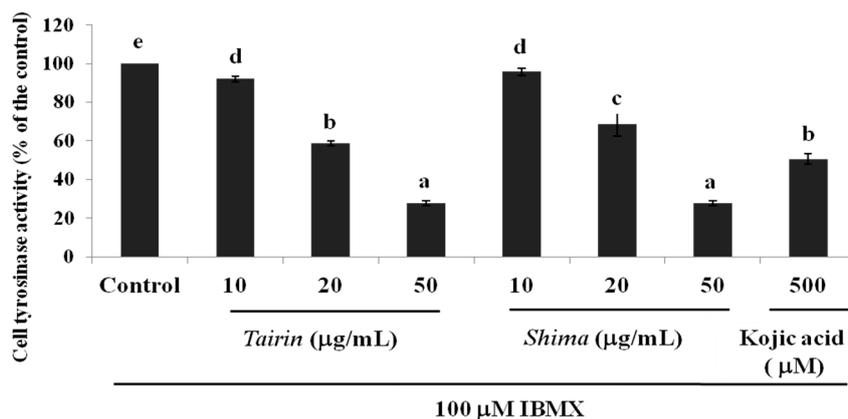
To determine the anti-melanogenic activity of *tairin* and *shima* EOs, their effect on melanin content was evaluated in B16F10 melanoma cells. The B16F10 melanoma cells were treated with varying concentrations of *tairin* and *shima* EOs and then stimulated with IBMX for 48 h. As shown in Figure 5, *tairin* and *shima* EOs dose-dependently inhibited melanin content. At 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , melanin synthesis was inhibited  $55\% \pm 6\%$  and  $48\% \pm 7\%$ , respectively. Kojic acid, the positive control, inhibited melanin content  $54\% \pm 7\%$ . These results demonstrated that both *tairin* and *shima* EOs decreased the melanin content without any effect on the cell viability.



**Figure 5.** Effect of *tairin* and *shima* essential oils (EOs) on melanin production in B16F10 melanoma cells. B16F10 cells were treated with various concentrations of EO and incubated for 48 h. The melanin content of B16F10 melanoma cells was measured with a microplate reader at 490 nm. Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error for three independent experiments. A one-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significant different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other.

#### 2.4.3. Inhibition of the Intracellular Tyrosinase Activity by *Tairin* and *Shima* EOs

To evaluate whether *tairin* and *shima* EOs inhibit the intracellular tyrosinase activity, the B16F10 melanoma cells were treated with varying concentrations of the EOs for 48 h, followed by incubation with L-DOPA. Our data indicate that, following treatment with 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  *tairin* and *shima* EOs, tyrosinase activity was inhibited by  $41\% \pm 1\%$  and  $31\% \pm 6\%$ , respectively. At a concentration of 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , both *tairin* EO ( $72\% \pm 1\%$ ) and *shima* EO ( $71\% \pm 1\%$ ) inhibited tyrosinase activity more potently than that by the positive control kojic acid ( $49\% \pm 3\%$ ) (Figure 6). These results indicate that *tairin* and *shima* EOs could be applicable in cosmetics as skin-whitening agents for the treatment of pigmentation disturbances.



**Figure 6.** Effect of *tairin* and *shima* essential oils (EOs) on intracellular tyrosinase activity in B16F10 melanoma cells. B16F10 cells were treated with various concentrations of EO and incubated for 48 h. The intracellular tyrosinase activity of B16F10 melanoma cells was measured with a microplate reader at 490 nm. Values shown represent the mean  $\pm$  standard error for three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA was used for the comparison of multiple group means, followed by the Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Letters with different superscripts indicate samples that are significant different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from each other.

## 2.5. Discussion

The safety of natural products used in drugs, health foods, and cosmetic ingredients is a major concern. Several studies have explored the use of extracts from the leaves of *Aesculus hippocastanum* and Bunge [20,21], the gel of *Aloe vera* [22], the oil of *Camellia japonica* L. [23], and the rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale* L. [24] to prevent skin abnormalities and hyperpigmentation. In this study, we first determined the free radical scavenging activities of *tairin* and *shima* EOs. Our study demonstrated that *tairin* had stronger anti-oxidant activity than *shima*, with the exception of singlet oxygen scavenging activity. The GC/MS analysis showed *tairin* and *shima* EOs contain the major components of monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes. Previous studies have been reported that monoterpenes, such as terpinen-4-ol, 1,8-cineol, and  $\gamma$ -terpinene, showed anti-oxidant activities [11,12,25,26]. The strong anti-oxidant activity from *tairin* and *shima* EOs may be attributed from these components. It is known that UV radiation induces free radical formation in the skin, which is linked directly to the onset of skin photodamage and biological damage. Thus, our results suggest that *tairin* and *shima* EOs may be useful anti-oxidant sources to prevent UV-induced damage.

Next, we highlighted the anti-aging activity of EOs from *tairin* and *shima* through collagenase, elastase, hyaluronidase, and tyrosinase enzyme inhibition assays, and compared these results with those of oleanolic acid, which is a skin-protective pentacyclic triterpene. UV light stimulates collagenase expression, which causes matrix protein degradation and, subsequently, skin photoaging [27]. Elastase and hyaluronidase are proteolytic enzymes in the dermis that are responsible for the degradation of elastin and hyaluronan, respectively, in the extracellular matrix. Loss of elastin is a major part of what cause visible signs of aging (wrinkles, sagging) in the skin. Additionally, in human melanocytes, melanin synthesis is regulated by tyrosinase, leading to skin diseases. Our results indicate that *tairin* EO was a stronger tyrosinase, elastase, and hyaluronidase inhibitor than *shima* EO.

To our knowledge, the inhibitory effect of *tairin* and *shima* EOs on melanogenesis is reported here for the first time. IBMX is a well-known stimulator of melanogenesis, leading to tyrosinase synthesis and increased melanin levels [28]. We found that the EOs decreased melanin content in melanoma cells more effectively than the commercial melanin synthesis inhibitor (kojic acid). In order to understand better the potential use of *tairin* and *shima* EOs to reduce melanogenesis, we also evaluated the inhibition of intracellular tyrosinase activity. The present study indicated that *tairin* and *shima* EOs strongly inhibited intracellular tyrosinase activity. Thus, these EOs may be good candidates for use in skin-whitening materials.

In addition, we previously found a few RAC/CDC42-activated kinase 1 (PAK1)-blocking compounds in extracts of alpinia [29] and recently have revealed that PAK1 is essential for melanogenesis as well as the aging process and oncogenesis [30,31]. Thus, it is most likely that the anti-aging and anti-melanogenic effects of alpinia EOs could be partly attributed to their PAK1-blocking activity.

### 3. Experimental Section

#### 3.1. General

2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), tert-butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT), kojic acid, 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS), quercetin, L-tyrosine, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochloride, histidine, ion (III) chloride, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, hydrochloric acid, potassium hydroxide, Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), fetal bovine serum (FBS), Triton-X, and bovine serum albumin (BSA) were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). *N*-suc-(Ala)3-nitroanilide (SANA), *N*-[3-(2-furyl) acryloyl]-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala (FALGPA), collagenase, elastase, hyaluronidase, tyrosinase, hyaluronic acid, oleanolic acid, sodium nitroprusside (SNP), *N,N*-dimethyl-4-nitrosoaniline (RNO), sulfanilic acid, trichloroacetic acid, thiobarbituric acid, ascorbic acid, 2-deoxy-2 ribose, L-tyrosine, L-DOPA, 3-(4,5-dimetylyhiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and *N*-(1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride (NED) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. (St. Louis, MO, USA). Xanthine was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. (Tokyo, Japan). Xanthine oxidase was purchased from Toyobo Co., Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) was obtained from Kanto Chemical Co, Inc. (Tokyo, Japan). B16F10 melanoma cells were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD, USA).

#### 3.2. Extraction of EO from Alpinia Leaf

The EOs from fresh *tairin* and *shima* leaves (500 g) were isolated by steam distillation for 4 h. The distillate was extracted with diethyl ether, and the solvent was removed carefully under vacuum at 35 °C. The obtained EOs were dissolved in methanol and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and kept under refrigeration until use.

#### 3.3. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis

The compounds of EO were identified using DB-5MS fused silica capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 µm; Agilent Technologies, J & W Scientific Products, Folsom, CA, USA). The carrier gas was helium and the GC oven temperature program was as follows: 80 °C hold for 1 min, increase 10 °C/min to 220 °C, followed by increase to 330 °C at 20 °C/min and hold for 6 min. The injector and detector

temperatures were set at 250 °C and 280 °C, respectively, and the injection volume was 1.0 µL in the splitless mode. Mass spectra were scanned from  $m/z$  50–600 amu and the electron impact ionization energy was 70 eV. Quantitative determinations of EO components were done based on the peak area measurements. Retention indices were determined relative to the retention times of a series of *n*-alkane standards (C7 to C31, Restek Corporation, PA, USA), and compared with published values [11,12].

### 3.4. Anti-Oxidant Activity

#### 3.4.1. DPPH Radical Scavenging Assay

The DPPH radical scavenging assay was performed according to Boskou *et al.* [32]. DPPH (40 µL) and sodium acetate buffer (80 µL, 0.1 M, pH 5.5) were added to samples (80 µL) containing a range of EO concentrations (10, 100, and 250 µg/mL). The mixture was incubated at room temperature in the dark for 30 min. The absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a microplate spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). BHT was used as positive control.

#### 3.4.2. ABTS Radical Scavenging Assay

The ABTS radical scavenging assay was carried out using a method previously described by Re *et al.* [33]. The working solution was prepared by mixing 7 mM ABTS and 2 mM K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in equal quantities and allowing them to react in the dark overnight (more than 16 h) at room temperature. The solution was diluted with water to obtain an absorbance of  $0.70 \pm 0.03$  units at 734 nm. The working ABTS solution (200 µL) was mixed with 20 µL of the samples containing varying EO concentrations (10, 100, and 250 µg/mL), and the absorbance was measured at 734 nm after 6 min of incubation at room temperature. BHT was used as a positive control.

#### 3.4.3. Hydroxyl Radical Scavenging (<sup>•</sup>OH) Assay

The hydroxyl radical scavenging assay was performed as described by Ozyurek *et al.* [34]. The reaction mixture for the deoxyribose assay contained the following reagents in a final volume of 1 mL: 200 µL of KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-KOH (100 mM), 200 µL of deoxyribose (15 mM), 200 µL of FeCl<sub>3</sub> (500 µM), 100 µL of EDTA (1 mM), 100 µL of ascorbic acid (1 mM), 100 µL of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (10 mM), and 100 µL of sample. The reaction mixtures were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. At the end of the incubation period, 1 mL of 2.8% (*w/v*) trichloroacetic acid (TCA) was added to each mixture, followed by the addition of 1 mL of 1% (*w/v*) thiobarbituric acid (TBA). The solutions were heated in a water bath at 90 °C for 15 min until a pink color developed, and the absorbance of the resulting solution was measured at 532 nm. Ascorbic acid was used as a positive control.

#### 3.4.4. Singlet Oxygen Scavenging (<sup>1</sup>O<sub>2</sub>) Assay

The production of singlet oxygen was determined by monitoring *p*-nitrosodimethylaniline (RNO) bleaching using a spectrophotometric method previously reported by Chakraborty and Tripathy [35]. Singlet oxygen was generated by reacting NaOCl and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and the bleaching of RNO was measured. The reaction mixture contained 45 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.1), 50 mM NaOCl, 50 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,

50 mM histidine, 10  $\mu$ M RNO, and the test sample in a final volume of 2 mL. The reaction was incubated at 30 °C for 40 min, and the decrease in RNO absorbance was measured at 440 nm. Rutin was used as a positive control.

#### 3.4.5. Nitric Oxide Scavenging Assay

Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity was estimated using the Griess Illosvoy reaction [36]. The reaction mixture (300  $\mu$ L), containing 10 mM SNP (200  $\mu$ L), phosphate-buffered saline (50  $\mu$ L), and the test sample (50  $\mu$ L), was incubated at 25 °C for 150 min. After incubation, 50  $\mu$ L of the reaction mixture was mixed with 100  $\mu$ L of sulfanilic acid reagent (0.33% in 20% glacial acetic acid) and allowed to stand for 5 min for complete diazotization. NED (100  $\mu$ L) was added, and the mixture was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min, until a pink chromophore could be observed in diffused light. The absorbances of these solutions were measured at 540 nm against the corresponding blank solutions. Ascorbic acid was used as the positive control, while methanol was used as the control for calculation.

The % scavenging capacities of DPPH, ABTS, hydroxyl radical, singlet oxygen, and nitric oxide were calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ scavenging capacity} = [(A_{\text{control}} - A_{\text{sample}})/A_{\text{control}}] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where  $A_{\text{control}}$  is the absorbance of the control without the test sample, and  $A_{\text{sample}}$  is the absorbance of the sample.

All experiments were carried out in triplicate. The % radical scavenging activity was plotted against the corresponding extract concentration to obtain the  $IC_{50}$  value.

### 3.5. Enzymatic Activities

#### 3.5.1. Collagenase Inhibition Assay

The collagenase inhibition assay was performed by measuring FALGPA hydrolysis using a previously described method [37]. The assay was performed in 50 mM tricine buffer, containing 400 mM NaCl and 10 mM  $CaCl_2$  (pH 7.5). *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase (ChC) and the synthetic substrate, *N*-(3-[2-Furyl]acryloyl)-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala (FALGPA) were dissolved in the tricine buffer for use at initial concentrations of 0.8 U/mL and 2 mM, respectively. The EOs was incubated with the enzyme in the buffer for 15 min before adding the substrate to start the reaction. The final reaction mixture (150  $\mu$ L total volume) contained tricine buffer, 0.8 mM FALGPA, 0.1 U ChC, and 25  $\mu$ g EO samples. Water and methanol were used as negative controls, while oleanolic acid was used as a positive control. After incubating with the substrate for 20 min, collagenase activity was measured at 340 nm.

#### 3.5.2. Elastase Inhibition Assay

Elastase inhibition was assayed using the method of Kransoe *et al.* [38] with slight modifications. Inhibition was determined by measuring the intensity of the solution color following elastase-mediated SANA cleavage. Briefly, 1 mM SANA was prepared in 0.1 M Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0). The solution (200  $\mu$ L) was added to a stock sample solution (20  $\mu$ L). The solutions were vortexed and preincubated for 10 min at 25 °C, and then 20  $\mu$ L of elastase from porcine pancreas (0.03 U/mL) was added. After

vortexing, each solution was placed in a water bath at 25 °C for 10 min. The absorbance was measured at 410 nm. Negative controls were performed with water and methanol, while oleanolic acid was used as a positive control.

### 3.5.3. Hyaluronidase Inhibition Assay

Inhibition of hyaluronidase was determined as previously described [39]. A 5 µL test sample was pre-incubated with bovine hyaluronidase (1.50 U) in 100 µL of solution containing 20 mM (pH 7.0) sodium phosphate buffer, 77 mM sodium chloride, and 0.01% bovine serum albumin (BSA) for 10 min at 37 °C. The assay was initiated by adding 100 µL of hyaluronic acid sodium salt from rooster comb (0.03% in 300 mM sodium phosphate, pH 5.35) to the incubation mixture, followed by incubation for 45 min at 37 °C. Undigested hyaluronic acid was precipitated with acid albumin solution (1 mL), composed of 0.1% BSA in 24 mM sodium acetate and 79 mM acetic acid (pH 3.75). The solution was allowed to stand at room temperature for 10 min, and the absorbance was measured at 600 nm. Oleanolic acid was used as the positive control.

The percent collagenase, elastase, and hyaluronidase inhibition were calculated by:

$$\text{Enzyme inhibition activity (\%)} = (1 - B/A) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where A is the enzyme activity without sample, and B is the activity in the presence of the sample.

### 3.5.4. Tyrosinase Inhibition Assay

Tyrosinase inhibition was determined by measuring DOPA chrome formation as previously described [40]. In brief, EO samples were dissolved in solvent to varying concentrations (10, 100, and 250 µg/mL). Samples were prepared in a 96-well plate, and the components were added as follows: phosphate buffer (120 µL, 20 mM, pH 6.8), 20 µL sample, and 20 µL mushroom tyrosinase (500 U/mL in 20 mM phosphate buffer). After incubation at 25 °C for 15 min, the reaction was initiated by adding 20 µL L-tyrosine solution (0.85 mM) to each well and incubating at room temperature for 10 min. The enzyme activity was determined by measuring the absorbance at 470 nm. Kojic acid was used as the positive control. The percent tyrosinase inhibition was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Tyrosinase inhibition (\%)} = [(A - B) - (C - D)] / (A - B) \times 100 \quad (3)$$

where A is the absorbance of the control with the enzyme, B is the absorbance of the control without the enzyme, C is the absorbance of the test sample with the enzyme, and D is the absorbance of the test sample without the enzyme.

### 3.5.5. Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition Assay

Xanthine oxidase activity was determined by measuring the formation of uric acid from xanthine [41]. Phosphate buffer (300 µL, 50 mM, pH 7.4) was used in this assay. Varying concentrations of EO (100 µL) were mixed with a solution containing xanthine oxidase (100 µL, 0.2 U/mL) and water (100 µL). Samples were then incubated at 37 °C for 15 min. Xanthine (200 µL, 0.15 mM) was then added to each sample and further incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. The reaction was stopped by adding HCl (200 µL, 0.5 M).

The production of uric acid was determined by measuring the absorbance at 295 nm. The buffer was used as a blank, and the control was a solution containing xanthine and xanthine oxidase.

The percent xanthine oxidase inhibition was calculated by:

$$\text{Enzyme inhibition activity (\%)} = (1 - B/A) \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where A is the enzyme activity without sample, and B is the activity in the presence of the sample.

### 3.6. Effects of *Tairin* and *Shima* EO on Melanin Biosynthesis in B16F10 Melanoma Cells

#### 3.6.1. Cell Culture

B16F10 melanoma cells were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (10,000 U/mL and 100 µg/mL) at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### 3.6.2. Cell Viability

Cell viability was determined after EO treatment using an MTT assay, as described by Campos *et al.* [42]. Briefly, B16F10 cells were plated at a density of  $7 \times 10^3$  cells/well in a 96-well plate. After 48 h of culture, cells were exposed to varying concentrations of *tairin* and *shima* EOs (10, 50, and 100 µg/mL) or 500 µM kojic acid and incubated for an additional 48 h at 37 °C. Following incubation, the medium was removed, and the cells were washed twice with phosphate buffer and incubated with MTT solution (0.5 mg/mL) for 3 h at 37 °C. The medium was discarded, and 200 µL of ethanol was added. The absorbance of each well was measured at 570 nm using a microplate spectrophotometer (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

#### 3.6.3. Measurement of Melanin Content

Melanin content was determined as described by Yoon *et al.* [43]. In brief, B16F10 cells were plated at a density of  $7 \times 10^3$  cells/well in a 96-well plate. After 48 h of culture, cells were exposed to varying concentrations of *tairin* and *shima* EO (10, 20, and 50 µg/mL) or 500 µM kojic acid. After 1 h, 100 µM isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) was added, and cells were incubated for an additional 48 h at 37 °C. The cells were washed twice with phosphate buffer, and then dissolved in 100 µL NaOH (1 N) containing 10% DMSO. Samples were incubated at 80 °C for 1 h and mixed to solubilize the melanin. The optical density of the mixed homogenate was measured at 490 nm. To measure the amount of melanin in each experiment, the total amount of melanin (100%) produced during the experimental period was considered as the control group, and the rate of inhibition in the treatment groups was calculated in proportion to this standard.

#### 3.6.4. Intracellular Tyrosinase Activity

Tyrosinase activity was determined as described by Li *et al.* [44] with slight modifications. B16F10 cells were plated at a density of  $7 \times 10^3$  cells/well in a 96-well plate. After 48 h of culture, cells were exposed to varying concentrations of *tairin* and *shima* EO (10, 20, and 50 µg/mL) or 500 µM kojic acid. After 1 h, 100 µM isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) was added, and the cells were incubated for an

additional 48 h at 37 °C. The cells then were washed with ice-cold phosphate buffer and lysed with phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) containing 1% Triton-X (90 µL/well). The plates were frozen at −80 °C for 30 min. After thawing and mixing, 10 µL of 1% L-DOPA was added to each well. Following incubation at 37 °C for 2 h, the absorbance was measured at 490 nm.

### 3.7. Statistical Analysis

Each experiment was performed in triplicate. All data are presented as the mean ± SE. Statistical analysis was done by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) complemented by the Duncan test. Differences were considered significant when the *p* value was less than 0.05.

## 4. Conclusions

This report is the first to demonstrate the anti-aging, anti-oxidant, and anti-melanogenesis activities of EOs from *tairin* and *shima* in cell culture. The present study reveals that EOs from *tairin* and *shima* have strong anti-oxidant activities against DPPH, ABTS, nitric oxide, singlet oxygen, and the hydroxyl radical, and inhibit xanthine oxidase. *Tairin* EO is a stronger inhibitor against a series of aging enzymes, such as collagenase, tyrosinase, hyaluronidase, and elastase, than *shima* EO. Moreover, both *tairin* and *shima* EOs are anti-melanogenic.

## Acknowledgments

We express sincere thanks to Hiroshi Maruta at the PAK Research Center, Okinawa, Japan, for his useful comments and suggestions. We also thank Oshiro Hana and all lab members for sample collection.

## Author Contributions

Shinkichi Tawata provided the initial idea for research. Pham Thi Be Tu and Shinkichi Tawata designed the research. Pham Thi Be Tu conducted the experimental work and drafted the manuscript. Shinkichi Tawata edited the paper. All authors discussed and approved the final manuscript.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

1. Kim, H.E.; Ishihara, A.; Lee, S.G. The effects of Caffeoylserotonin on inhibition of melanogenesis through the downregulation of MITF via the reduction of intracellular cAMP and acceleration of ERK activation in B16 murine melanoma cells. *BMB Rep.* **2012**, *45*, 724–729.
2. Jimenez-Cervantes, C.; Garcia-Borron, J.C.; Vanverde, P.; Solano, F.; Lozano, J.A. Tyrosinase isoenzymes in mammalian melanocytes. 1. Biochemical characterization of two melanosomal on tyrosinase from B16 mouse melanoma. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **1993**, *217*, 549–556.
3. Losso, J.N.; Munene, C.N.; Bansode, R.R.; Bawadi, H.A. Inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase-1 activity by the soybean Bowman-Birk inhibitor. *Biotechnol. Lett.* **2004**, *26*, 901–905.

4. Azmi, N.; Hashim, P.; Hashim, D.; Halimoon, N.; Muhamad, N.; Majid, N. Anti-elastase, anti-tyrosinase and matrix metalloproteinase-1 inhibitory activity of earthworm extracts as potential new anti-aging agent. *Asian Pac. J. Trop. Biomed.* **2014**, *4*, S348–S352.
5. Thring, T.S.A.; Hili, P.; Naughton, D.P. Anti-collagenase, anti-elastase and anti-oxidant activities of extracts from 21 plants. *BMC Complement. Altern. Med.* **2009**, *9*, 27, doi:10.1186/1472-6882-9-27.
6. Barla, F.; Higashijima, H.; Funai, S.; Sugimoto, K.; Harada, N.; Yamaji, R.; Fujita, T.; Nakano, Y.; Inui, H. Inhibitive effects of alkyl gallates on hyaluronidase and collagenase. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* **2009**, *73*, 2335–2337.
7. Wang, G.; Chen, K.; Chen, L.; Hu, C.; Zhang, D.; Liu, Y. The involvement of the antioxidant system in protection of desert cyanobacterium *Nostoc* sp. against UV-B radiation and the effects of exogenous antioxidants. *Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf.* **2008**, *69*, 150–157.
8. Huang, H.C.; Lien, H.M.; Ke, H.J.; Chang, L.L.; Chen, C.C.; Chang, T.M. Antioxidative characteristics of *Anisomeles indica* extract and inhibitory effect of Ovatodiolode on melanogenesis. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2012**, *13*, 6220–6235.
9. Yamakoshi, J.; Otsuka, F.; Sano, A.; Tokutake, S.; Saito, M.; Kikuchi, M.; Kubota, Y. Lightening effect on ultraviolet-induced pigmentation of guinea pig skin by oral administration of a proanthocyanidin-rich extract from grape seeds. *Pigment Cells Res.* **2003**, *16*, 629–638.
10. Tawata, S.; Fukuta, M.; Xuan, T.D.; Deba, F. Total utilization of tropical plants *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Alpinia zerumbet*. *J. Pestic. Sci.* **2008**, *33*, 40–43.
11. Elzaawely, A.A.; Xuan, T.D.; Koyama, H.; Tawata, S. Antioxidant activity and contents of essential oil and phenolic compounds in flowers and seeds of *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt. & R.M. Sm. *Food Chem.* **2007**, *104*, 1648–1653.
12. Elzaawely, A.A.; Xuan, T.D.; Tawata, S. Essential oils, kava pyrones and phenolic compounds from leaves of *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt. & R.M. Sm. and their antioxidant activity. *Food Chem.* **2007**, *103*, 486–494.
13. Chompoo, J.; Upadhyay, A.; Kishimoto, W.; Makise, T.; Tawata, S. Advanced glycation end products inhibitors from *Alpinia zerumbet* rhizomes. *Food Chem.* **2011**, *129*, 709–715.
14. Upadhyay, A.; Chompoo, J.; Kishimoto, W.; Makise, T.; Tawata, S. HIV-1 integrase and neuraminidase inhibitors from *Alpinia zerumbet*. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2011**, *59*, 2857–2862.
15. Bezerra, M.B.C.; Leal-Cardoso, J.H.; Coelho-de-Souza, A.N.; Criddle, D.N.; Fonteles, M.C. Myorelaxant and antispasmodic effects of the essential oil of *Alpinia speciosa* on rat ileum. *Phytother. Res.* **2000**, *14*, 549–551.
16. De Araújo, P.V.S.; Coelho-de-Souza, A.N.; Morais, S.M.; Ferreira, S.C.; Leal-Cardoso, J.H. Antinociceptive effects of the essential oil of *Alpinia zerumbet* on mice. *Phytomedicine* **2005**, *12*, 482–486.
17. Lahlou, S.; Interaminense, L.F.L.; Leal-Cardoso, J.H.; Duarte, G.P. Antihypertensive effects of the essential oil of *Alpinia zerumbet* and its main constituent, terpinen-4-ol, in DOCA-salt hypertensive conscious rats. *Fundam. Clin. Pharmacol.* **2003**, *17*, 323–330.
18. Victorio, C.P.; Alviano, D.S.; Alviano, C.S.; Lage, C.L.S. Chemical composition of the fractions of leaf oil of *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt & R.M. Sm. and antimicrobial activity. *J. Pharmacol.* **2009**, *19*, 697–701.

19. Cavalcanti, E.S.B.; de Morai, S.M.; Lima, M.A.A.; Sanata, E.W.P. Larvicidal activity of essential oils from Brazilian plants against *Aedes aegypti* L. *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz* **2004**, *99*, 541–544.
20. Fujimura, T.; Tsukahara, K.; Moriwaki, S.; Hotta, M.; Kitahara, T.; Takema, Y. A horse chestnut extract, which induces contraction forces in fibroblasts, is a potent anti-aging ingredient. *J. Cosmet. Sci.* **2006**, *57*, 369–376.
21. Hsu, M.F.; Chiang, B.H. Stimulating effects of *Bacillus subtilis* natto-fermented Radix astragali on hyaluronic acid production in human skin cells. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* **2009**, *125*, 474–481.
22. Jones, K.; Hughes, J.; Hong, M.; Jia, Q.; Orndorff, S. Modulation of melanogenesis by aloesin: A competitive inhibitor of tyrosinase. *Pigment Cell Res.* **2002**, *15*, 335–340.
23. Jung, E.; Lee, J.; Baek, J.; Jung, K.; Lee, J.; Huh, S.; Kim, S.; Koh, J.; Park, D. Effect of *Camellia japonica* oil on human type I procollagen production and skin barrier function. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* **2007**, *112*, 127–131.
24. Tsukahara, K.; Nagakawa, H.; Moriwaki, S.; Takema, Y.; Fujimura, T.; Imokawa, G. Inhibition of ultraviolet B-induced wrinkle formation by an elastase inhibiting herbal extract: Implication for the mechanism underlying elastase-associated wrinkles. *Int. J. Dermatol.* **2006**, *45*, 460–468.
25. Grassmann, J. Terpenoids as plant antioxidants. *Vitam. Horm.* **2005**, *72*, 505–535.
26. Juergens, U.R.; Racke, K.; Tuleta, I.; Skowasch, D.; Stober, M.; Gillissen, A.; Nickenig, G. Antioxidative effects of monoterpenes (1,8-Cineol) compared with budesonide (BUD) on superoxide ( $O_2^-$ ) production in human monocytes: New evidence for co-medication in COPD and sinusitis. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* **2009**, *179*, A4584, doi:10.1164/ajrccm-conference.2009.179.1\_Meeting.
27. Lee, Y.R.; Noh, M.; Kwon, K.B.; Lee, Y.S.; Chu, J.P.; Kim, E.J.; Park, Y.S.; Kim, B.S.; Kim, J.S. Radix clematidis extract inhibits UVB-induced MMP expression by suppressing the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway in human dermal fibroblasts. *Int. J. Mol. Med.* **2009**, *23*, 679–684.
28. Lee, J.; Jung, E.; Park, J.; Jung, K.; Park, E.; Kim, J.; Hong, S.; Park, J.; Park, S.; Lee, S.; *et al.* Glycyrrhizin induces melanogenesis by elevating a cAMP level in B16 melanoma cells. *J. Investig. Dermatol.* **2005**, *124*, 405–411.
29. Nguyen, B.C.; Taira, N.; Tawata, S. Several herbal compounds in Okinawa plants directly inhibit the oncogenic/aging kinase PAK1. *Drug Discov. Ther.* **2014**, *8*, 238–244.
30. Maruta, H. Herbal therapeutics that block the oncogenic kinase PAK1: A practical approach towards PAK1-dependent diseases and longevity. *Phytother. Res.* **2014**, *28*, 656–672.
31. Be Tu, P.T.; Nguyen, B.C.Q.; Tawata, S.; Yun, C.Y.; Kim, E.G.; Maruta, H. PAK1, p21 (RAC/CDC42)-activated kinase 1, essential for melanogenesis in skin. *J. Dermatol. Sci.* **2015**, in press.
32. Boskou, G.; Salta, F.N.; Chrysotomou, S.; Mylona, A.; Chiou, A.; Andrikopoulos, N.K. Antioxidant capacity and phenolic profile of table olives from the Greek market. *J. Food Chem.* **2006**, *94*, 558–564.
33. Re, R.; Pellegrini, N.; Proteggente, A.; Pannala, A.; Yang, M.; Rice-Evans, C. Antioxidant activity applying an improved ABTS radical cation decolonization assay. *J. Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **1999**, *26*, 1231–1237.
34. Ozyurek, M.; Bektasoglu, B.; Guclu, K.; Apak, R. Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay of phenolics and flavonoids with a modified cupric reducing antioxidant capacity (CUPRAC) method using catalase for hydrogen peroxide degradation. *Anal. Chim. Acta* **2008**, *616*, 196–206.

35. Chakraborty, N.; Tripathy, B.C. Involvement of singlet oxygen in 5-aminolevulinic acid-induced photodynamic damage of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) chloroplasts. *Plant Physiol.* **1992**, *98*, 7–11.
36. Govindarajan, R.; Vijayakumar, M.; Rao, C.V.; Shirwaikar, A.; Rawat, A.K.S.; Mehrotra, S.; Pushpangadan, P. Antioxidant potential of *Anogeissus latifolia*. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* **2004**, *27*, 1266–1269.
37. Van Wart, H.E.; Steinbrink D.R. A continuous spectrophotometric assay for *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase. *Anal. Biochem.* **1981**, *113*, 356–365.
38. Kraunsoe, J.A.E.; Claridge, T.D.W.; Lowe, G. Inhibition of human leukocyte and porcine pancreatic elastase by homologues of bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor. *Biochemistry* **1996**, *35*, 9090–9096.
39. Kim, J.H.; Byun, J.C.; Bandi, A.K.R.; Hyun, C.G.; Lee, N.H. Compounds with elastase inhibition and free radical scavenging activities from *Callistemon lanceolatus*. *J. Med. Plant Res.* **2009**, *3*, 914–920.
40. Tadtong, S.; Viriyaroj, A.; Vorarat, S.; Nimkulrat, S.; Suksamrarn, S. Antityrosinase and antibacterial activities of mangosteen pericarp extract. *J. Health Res.* **2009**, *23*, 99–102
41. Sahgal, G.; Ramanathan, S.; Sasidharan, S.; Mordi, M.N.; Ismail, S.; Mansor, S.M. *In vitro* antioxidant and xanthine oxidase inhibitory activities of methanolic *Swietenia mahagoni* seed extracts. *Molecules* **2009**, *14*, 4476–4485.
42. Campos, P.M.; da Silva Horinouchi, C.D.; da Silveira Prudente, A.; Cechinel-Filho, V.; de Almeida Cabrini, D.; Otuki, M.F. Effect of a *Garcinia gardneriana* (Planchon and Triana) Zappi hydroalcoholic extract on melanogenesis in B16F10 melanoma cells. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* **2013**, *148*, 199–204.
43. Yoon, N.Y.; Eom, T.K.; Kim, M.M.; Kim, S.K. Inhibitory effect of Phlorotannins isolated from *Ecklonia cava* on mushroom tyrosinase activity and melanin formation in mouse B16F10 melanoma cells. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2009**, *57*, 4124–4129.
44. Li, X.; Guo, L.; Sun, Y.; Zhou, J.; Gu, Y.; Li, Y. Baicalein inhibits melanogenesis through activation of the ERK signaling pathway. *Int. J. Mol. Med.* **2010**, *25*, 923–927.

*Sample Availability:* Samples of *tairin* and *shima* EOs are available from the authors.

© 2015 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).