
Marine Organisms as Biomedical Resources Enrich Quality of Life

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Abstract: The Ocean, called the ‘mother of origin of life’, is a rich source of biological and chemical diversity. Marine floras include microflora (bacteria, actinobacteria, cyanobacteria and fungi), microalgae, macroalgae (seaweeds), and flowering plants (mangroves and other halophytes). Marine organisms have unique properties as they are exposed to extreme marine environmental conditions. This vast marine floral resource offer a great way for discovery of new drugs which can fight deadly diseases like cancer, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), arthritis, etc. Sea has got plenty of metabolites and other resources in living or dead form. Thermo-stable proteases, lipases, esterases, and starch and xylan degrading enzymes have been actively sought from bacterial and archaeal hyperthermophilic marine microorganisms. Marine cyanobacteria appear to be potential sources for production of vitamins such as B complex group and vitamin-E. The carotenoids and phycobiliprotein pigments of cyanobacteria have commercial value as natural food colouring agents, as feed additives, as enhancers of the color of egg yolks, to improve the health and fertility of cattle, as drugs and in the cosmetic industries. Some anti-HIV activity has been observed with the compounds extracted from *Lyngbya lagerhaimanii* and *Phormidium tenue*. Thus an attempt to review few marine derived biomedical resources was done emphasizing that with the advent of modern technologies it is anticipated that the marine environment will become an invaluable source of novel compounds in the future.

Keywords: Marine Floras, Hyperthermophilic, Marine Cyanobacteria, *Lyngbya Lagerhaimanii*

1. Introduction

Although more than 30 000 diseases have been clinically described, less than one-third of these can be treated symptomatically and only a few can be cured. New therapeutic agents are urgently needed to treat medical needs that are currently unmet. Natural products once played a major role in drug discovery [1, 2]. The marine environment covers more than 70% of the world’s surface.

1.1. Ocean Habitats

In Ocean Habitats, there are two major marine provinces: the benthic (bottom) and the pelagic (water column). The benthic environment is divided by depth into the: Intertidal zone, Sublittoral zone, Bathyal zone, Abyssal zone, and the Hadal zone. The pelagic environment is divided into the Neritic Zone and the Oceanic Zone.

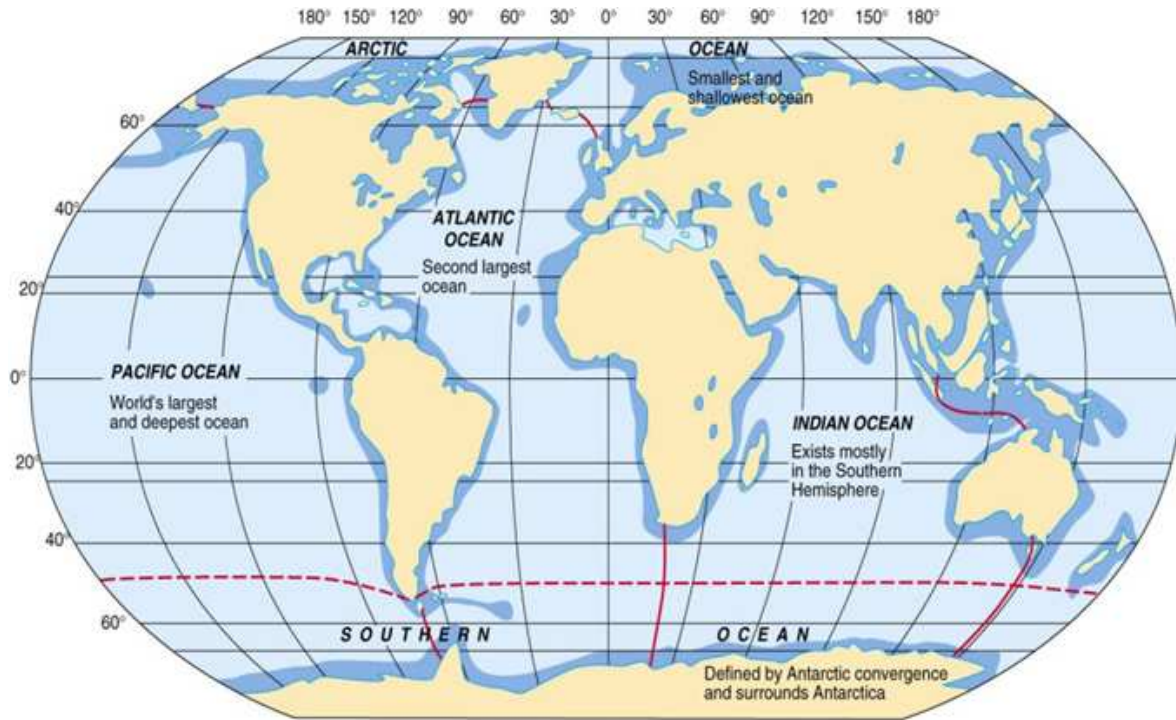
The five major kingdoms in the ocean are: Monera,

Protista, Fungi, Metaphyta and Metazoa (Animalia). Monera are the bacteria and blue-green algae. Protista are single-celled organisms with a nucleus. Fungi are abundant in the intertidal zone and are important in decomposition. Metaphyta are the plants that grow attached to the sea floor. Metazoa include all multicellular animals in the ocean.

1.2. Marine Organisms as Biomedical Resources

Since the beginning of mankind nature has been contributing considerably to drug discovery for human beings by providing remedial treatments. One of nature's treasures is the marine biotope, which occupies almost three quarters of the earth's surface. Marine natural products play an increasingly important role in biomedical research and drug development [1]. Marine derived bioactive compounds help in the treatment of many diseases such as cancer, AIDS, inflammatory conditions, and a large variety of viral, bacterial and fungal diseases. Majority of the marine natural products have been isolated from sponges, coelenterates, tunicates,

opisthobranch molluscs, echinoderms, bryozoans and a wide variety of marine microorganisms in their tissues [2].



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Figure 1. Geography of Earth's Oceans.

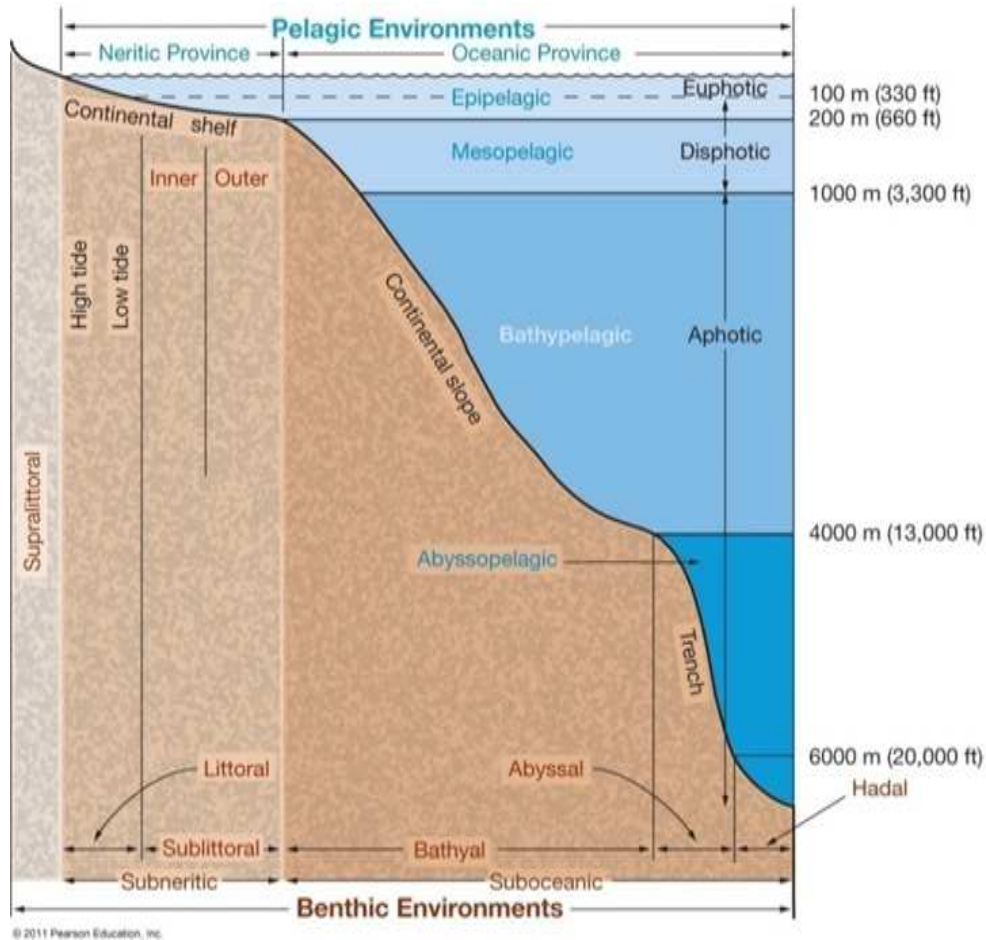


Figure 2. Divisions of the Marine Environment, Pelagic Environment and Benthic Environments.

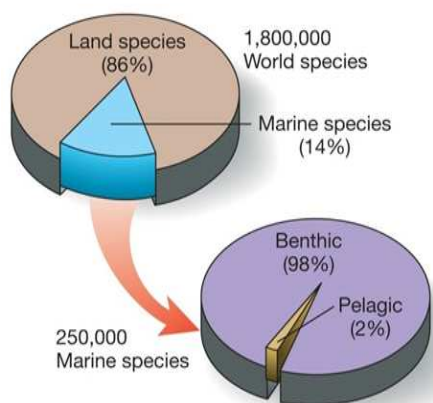


Figure 3. Classification of Marine Organisms.

1.2.1. Marine Algae

Microalgae, the most primary and simply-organized members of marine plant life, are rich sources of food ingredients, such as β -carotene, Vitamins C, A, E, H, B1, B2, B6 and B12, astaxanthin, polysaccharides and polyunsaturated fatty acids [3]. Toxins from dinoflagellates are useful tools to investigate the structure and function of ion channels on cell membranes or to elucidate the mechanism of tumor promotion based on their specific inhibitory action against protein phosphatases.

1.2.2. Marine Invertebrates

Marine Sponges, the most primitive multicellular invertebrates, considered as a gold mine for isolation of promising bioactive compounds for human welfare. Interestingly, cytarabine (Cytostar-U) also known as Ara-C, a compound isolated from the Caribbean sponge *Cryptotheca crypta* currently being used with other anticancer drugs in the treatment of acute myelocytic leukaemia (AML) [4]. In addition to potential anticancer applications, the bioactive compounds of sponges have a myriad of activities ranging from antibiotic activity including anticoagulant, antithrombin, anti-inflammatory HIV-protease inhibitory, HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitory, as well as immunomodulatory activities [5].

1.2.3. Molluscs, Echinoderms and Crustaceans

Bioactive peptides obtained from the fermented blue mussel and oyster sauces significantly decrease hypertension whilst ground abalone and its shells are used for treating eye diseases [6]. The Pacific oyster contains a substance which may help diabetics by promoting the secretion of insulin.

1.2.4. Marine Fish

The nutritional benefits of fish consumption are due to the presence of proteins, unsaturated essential fatty acids, minerals (for example, calcium, iron, selenium and zinc), and vitamins, namely Vitamin A, B3, B6, B12, E and D. Research has also shown that peptides derived from

fermented fish following enzymatic treatment may be useful therapeutics for the treatment of many common acute and chronic diseases such as viral infections, hypertension, cancer and Alzheimer's disease [7]. Fish collagen may also be used in bone treatment as an alternative to mammalian collagen which is known to be immunogenic [8].

2. Methodology

2.1. Technology in Extracting Marine Bioactive Compounds

Sample collection is the first and important step which is much more difficult in the marine environment than if working with terrestrial organisms. Selective extractions, separations, and purification procedures are followed. If the pure compound shows really interesting activity, further pharmacological assays (in vitro, in vivo, toxicity, tolerated dose, and so on) and chemical work (structure modification, preparation of analog, structure-activity relationship, total synthesis, cultivation, etc.) should be carried out in order to enter the development step. After biomass extraction with an adequate solvent system, the first step in the isolation of a natural compound from the main extract or broth usually consists of a sequential gradient partition with solvents. Next the fractions of low or medium polarity contain lipophilic organic compounds that can usually be separated by standard normal or reverse phase column chromatography (CC) and/or MPLC and finally HPLC to get the individual components. The high-polarity fractions are chromatographed on Sephadex, and the individual components of the active fraction are further separated by countercurrent chromatography (i.e., DCCC) and/or HPLC on the appropriate column packing (C18, amino, cyano, etc.). Once the individual components are isolated in a pure form, efforts should be focused on the disclosure of their structure. This is carried out by spectroscopic methods, mainly MS and NMR (1D and 2D). Potent therapeutic agents are isolated from marine organisms using a conventional culturing method. Examples include AraC (the drug name of which is cytarabine) a clinically useful anticancer agent and bryostatin.

2.2. Metagenomics

Metagenomics affords an efficient and inexpensive method to capture this chemical diversity. Metagenomics is providing renewed insights into what chemical diversity means and how it originates in the ocean.

3. Results

3.1. Bioactive Compounds Derived from Marine Organisms

Bioactive compounds derived from marine organisms has been reviewed in results. Anti-cancer agents have been isolated from algae, sponges, jellyfish, corals, shark cartilage and shellfish which are also summarised at one point. Commercially available marine by products have also been searched from the literature.

Table 1. Marine derived bioactive compounds [9, 10, 11, 12].

Category	Bioactive molecule	Major marine source	Health perspectives
Protein and Peptides	Collagen	Fish (albacore tuna, silver-line grunt, brown-backed toadfish, hake, trout, lingcod, catfish, rainbow trout, yellow sea bream and common horse mackerel <i>etc.</i>).	Anti-oxidant, anti-hypertensive and anti-skin-aging activities.
	Albumin	Molluscs, crustaceans, low-fat fish	Anticoagulant and antioxidant properties
	Fucans and fucanoids	Cell walls of brown algae, sea urchin eggs, sea cucumbers	Anticoagulant, antiviral, antithrombotic, proliferative and anti-inflammatory
Poly Saccharides	Chitin, chitosan, and derivatives	Shrimp, crab, lobster, prawn and krill	Increase dietary fiber, reduce lipid absorption, antitumor, bactericidal and fungicidal activities
	Carrageenan	Macroalgae e.g., <i>K. alvarezii</i> , <i>E. denticulatum</i> and <i>B. gelatinum</i>	Anti-HIV activity and anticoagulant properties
Fatty acids	Omega-3 fatty acids	Almost all marine sources	Numerous health benefits (e.g., visual and neurodevelopment, reduce risk of cardiovascular problems, ameliorate diseases such as arthritis and hypertension)
pigments	Carotenoids:β-carotene, and lutein	<i>Dunaliella salina</i> , <i>Sarcina maxima</i> , <i>Chlorella protothecoides</i> , <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> and <i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>	Vitamin A precursors, antioxidants, anti-carcinogenic and anti-inflammatory
	Phlorotannins	The most abundant polyphenols found in the marine brown algae	Antioxidant activity
	Chlorophylls	<i>S. platensis</i> and <i>A. flos-aquae</i>	Anticancer activity, natural source of pigmentation
	Lipases	Atlantic cod, seal, salmon, sardine, Indian mackerel and red sea bream	Numerous uses in the fats and oils industry
Marine enzymes	Gastric proteases; pepsins, gastricsins and chymosins	Various fish body viscera like atlantic cod, carp, harp seals, and tuna <i>etc.</i>	Cold renneting milk and fish feed digestion aid
	Serine and cysteine Proteases	Crustaceans, mollusks and short-finned squid	Preventing unwanted color changes in food products, meat tenderizing, curing of Herring, squid fermentation
	Fat and water soluble vitamins, iron, iodine, manganese and zinc	Almost all marine sources. Seaweeds are rich sources of vitamins and minerals	Vitamins and minerals perform many essential functions in the body, for example, they provide transport inside cells and also serve as cofactors during metabolic processes

Table 2. Antitumor agents from marine sources [13].

Organism	Metabolite	Location	Discoverer	Current status
Bryozoan: <i>Bugula neritina</i>	Bryostatin I	Gulf of California	Pettit, Arizona State Univ.	In Phase I/II clinical trials in US/Europe; NCI sponsored trials.
Sea hare: <i>Dolabella auricularia</i>	Dolastatin 10	Indian Ocean	Pettit, Arizona State Univ.	In Phase I/II clinical trials in US; NCI sponsored trials.
Tunicate: <i>Ecteinascidia turbinata</i>	Ecteinascidin 743	Caribbean	Rinehart, Univ. Illinois	Licensed to Pharma Mar S. A. In Phase II clinical trials in Europe and in US.
Tunicate: <i>Aplidium albicans</i>	Dehydro-didemnin B [Aplidine]	Mediterranean	Rinehart, Univ. Illinois	Licensed to Pharma Mar S. A.
Gastropod: <i>Elysia rubefescens</i>	Kahalalide F	Hawaii	Scheuer, Univ. Hawaii	Licensed to Pharma Mar S. A.
Sponge: <i>Discodermia dissoluta</i>	Discodermolide	Caribbean	Gunasekera & Longley, HBOI	Licensed to Novartis.
Sponge: <i>Lissodendoryx sp.</i>	Isohomo-halichondrin B	New Zealand	Munro & Blunt; Univ. Canterbury, NZ	Licensed to Pharma Mar S. A.
Actinomycete: <i>Micromonospora marina</i>	Thiocoraline	Mozambique Strait	Canedo, Spain	Licensed to Pharma Mar S. A.
Tunicate: <i>Didemnum granulatum</i>	Isogranulatimide	Atlantic [Brazil]	Andersen & Bjerinck, Univ. British Columbia & Brazil	Licensed to Kinetik, Canada.
Sponge: <i>Jaspis sp</i>	Bengamide	Fiji	Crews et al. Univ. California, Santa Cruz	Synthetic derivative licensed to Novartis.
Sponge: <i>Cymbastella sp.</i>	Hemiasterelins A & B	Papua New Guinea	Andersen, Univ. British Columbia	Licensed to Wyeth-Ayerst.

Table 3. Commercially available marine by products.

Product	Application	Original source	Method of production
Ara-A	Antiviral drug	Marine sponge, <i>Cryptotethya cryta</i>	microbial fermentation of analog
Ara-C	Anticancer drug	Marine sponge, <i>Cryptotethya cryta</i>	Chemical synthesis of analog
Okadaic acid	Molecular probe: phosphatase inhibitor	Dinoflagellate	Cell culture
Manoalide	Molecular probe: phospholipase A2	Marine sponge, <i>Luffariella variabilis</i>	Wild harvest of sponge

Product	Application	Original source	Method of production
Ara-A	Antiviral drug	Marine sponge, <i>Cryptotethya carya</i>	microbial fermentation of analog
Vent® DNA polymerase	Polymerase chain reaction enzyme	Deep sea hydrothermal vent bacterium	Recombinant protein
Formulaid® (Martek Biosciences, Columbia, MD)	Fatty acids used as additive in infant formula nutritional supplement	Marine microalga	Cell culture
Aequorin	Bioluminescent calcium indicator	Bioluminescent jellyfish, <i>Aequora victoria</i>	Recombinant protein
Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP)	Reporter gene	Bioluminescent jellyfish, <i>Aequora victoria</i>	Recombinant protein

3.2. Adaptations of Marine Organisms

Marine organisms show more adaptations compared to human (Figure 4). Important adaptations include

1. Camouflage through color patterns
2. Countershading – dark on top, light on bottom
3. Disruptive coloration – large bold patterns, contrasting

4. High surface area to volume ratio and unusual appendages are important adaptations of marine organisms. Viscosity and Streamlining Adaptations offers less resistance to fluid flow. These adaptations help the marine organism to adapt to narrow range of temperature in oceans (Figure 5).

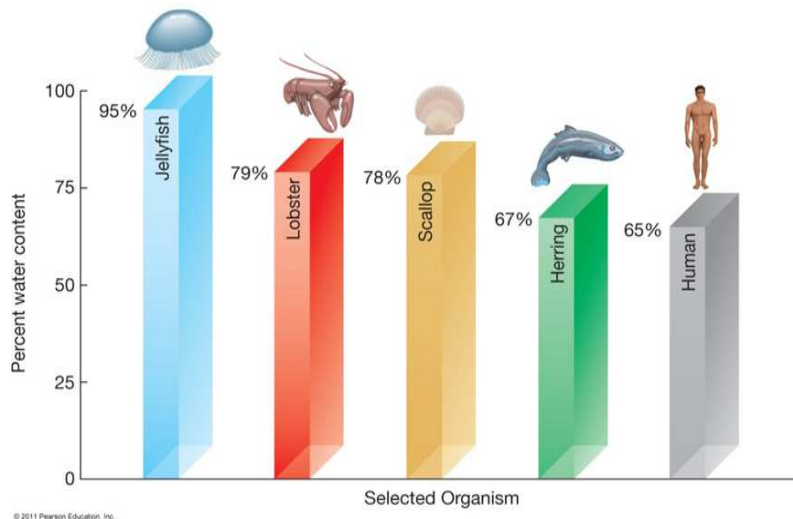


Figure 4. Adaptations of Marine Organisms.

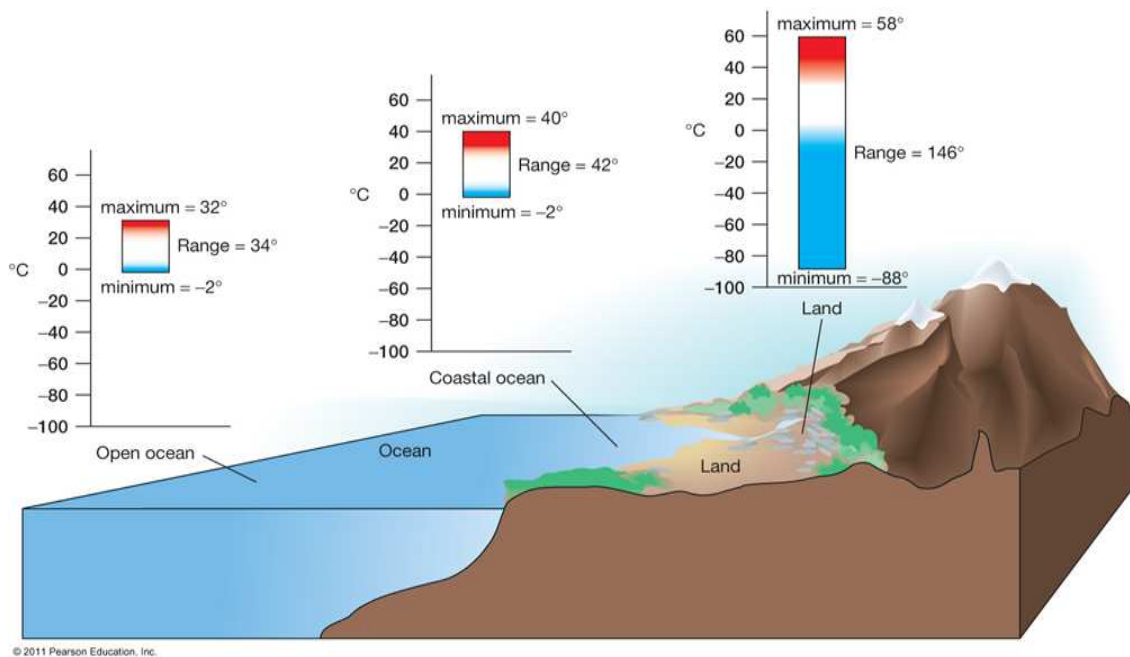


Figure 5. Narrow range of temperature in oceans.

3.3. Drugs from the Sea

Drugs from marine animals was compared with other terrestrial animals, terrestrial plants, marine plants and micro organisms and it found to be comparatively very high. Brown algae proved a rich biomedical resource. Chemical diversity clearly shows varied applications in medical field.

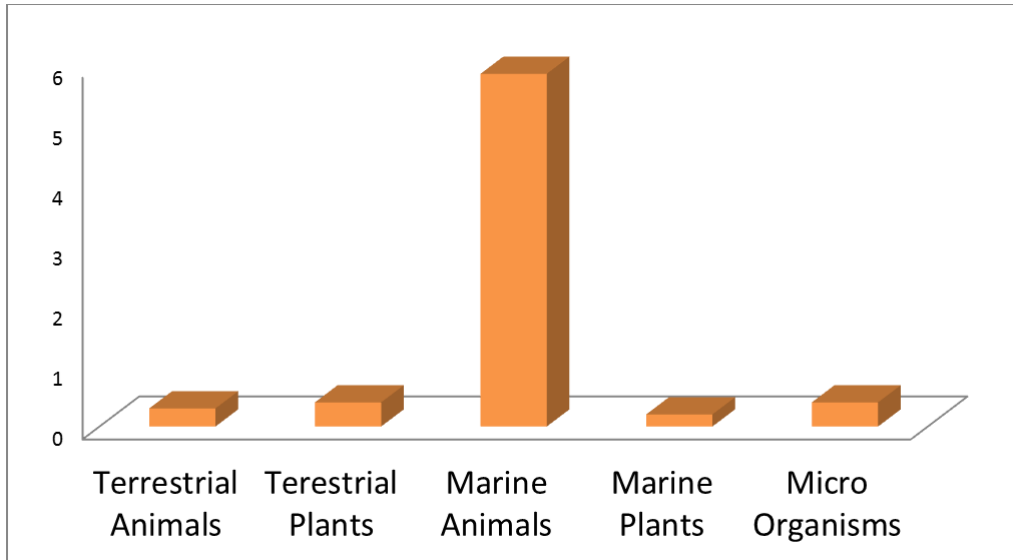


Figure 6. Percent Compounds Tested by NCI with Significant Cytotoxicity.

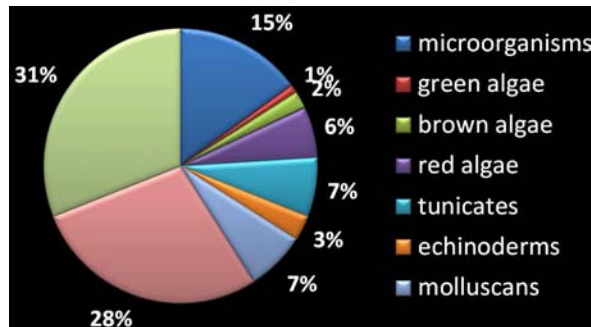

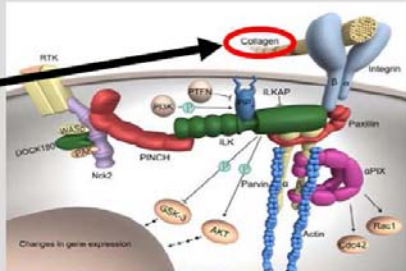


Figure 7. Vast Majority of Drugs from Marine Invertebrates.


Research on the use of collagen from marine invertebrates in wound healing and product development



Marine collagen is improving wound healing



Urheber: Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie / Fassler



The Maritime Economy: Concepts for Europe from the German North, Brussels, 7th of March 2007




Figure 8. Marine invertebrates as biomedical resource.

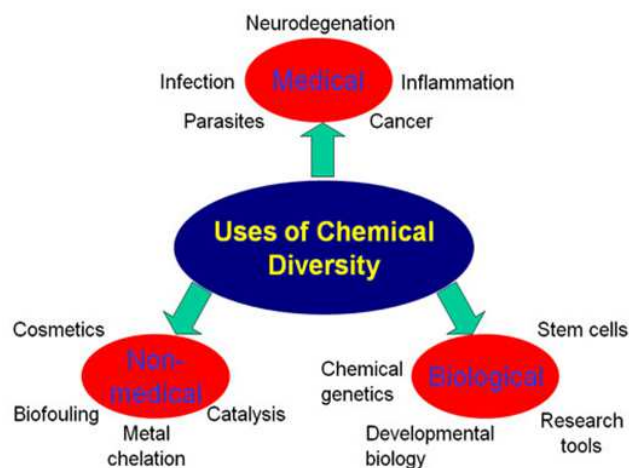


Figure 9. Uses of chemical diversity.

4. Discussion

Marine life constitutes almost 80% of the world biota with thousands of bioactive compounds and secondary metabolites derived from marine invertebrates such as tunicates, sponges, molluscs, bryozoans, sea slugs and many other marine organisms. These bioactive molecules and secondary metabolites possess antibiotic, antiparasitic, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antifibrotic and anticancer activities. They are also inhibitors or activators of critical enzymes and transcription factors, competitors of transporters and sequestrants that modulate various physiological pathways. The sources of new leads for treatment of many diseases such as cancer, AIDS, inflammatory conditions, and a large variety of viral, bacterial and fungal diseases. Metagenomics affords an efficient and inexpensive method to capture this chemical diversity.

Bioremediation speeds the natural degradation process. It is being used to clean up sewage, sludge, seafood wastes, and toxins in marine areas. By using genetically modified marine organisms, scientists are able to clean up or contain oil spills. For example, this approach achieved great success after the oil spill from the Exxon Valdez in Alaska. Research done on the Eastern Oyster has also produced the discovery of Polyaspartic Acid, which helps plants take in more nutrients from the soil without using as much fertilizer. This is helping to stimulate agriculture even further.

5. Conclusion

The marine environment provides a broad range of diverse habitats from which novel sources of natural products can be derived. Studies from around the world have shown that marine organisms produce a diverse array of metabolites with pharmaceutical properties used in the treatment of many diseases such as cancer, AIDS, inflammatory conditions, and a large variety of viral, bacterial and fungal diseases. Still there is a lot to unravel regarding the richness of marine environment. Thus an attempt to review few marine derived

biomedical resources was done emphasizing that with the advent of modern technologies it is anticipated that the marine environment will become an invaluable source of novel compounds in the future. Still there is a lot to unravel regarding the richness of marine environment.

Need methods of recognizing species. Morphology has limited use.

Genetic markers (e.g., DNA sequences, length fragment polymorphisms in mitochondrial DNA) allow identification of populations

With the advent of modern technologies it is anticipated that the marine environment will become an invaluable source of novel compounds in the future.

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