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## **SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

- 1. Name of the Healer/Informant/Practitioner:
- 2. Sex (Male/Female):
- 3. Tribe:
- 4. Years of Experience:
- 5. Occupation:
- 6. Locality:

| Scientific Name                        |  |
|--|--|
| Local Name                             |  |
| Source (Wild/Cultivated/Both)          |  |
| Plant part used                        |  |
| Diseases                               |  |
| Mode of preparation and administration |  |
| Tribe used                             |  |

Signature/Thumb Impression of the healer:

**Collected by:** 

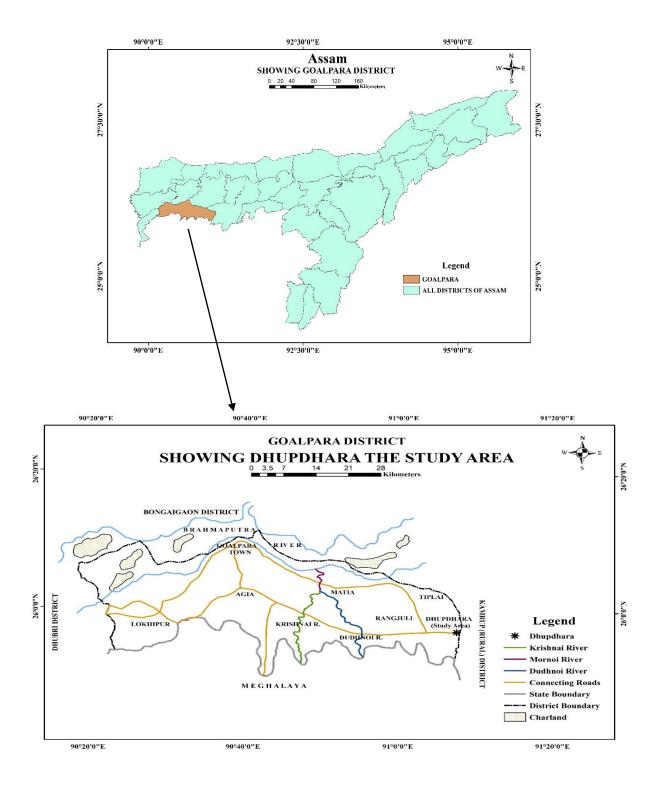


Plate 3.1: Map of Goalpara showing study area



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Phytochemical profiles of leaf extracts of Rotheca serrata (L.) Steane & Mabb: a medicinal herb of Assam

### Seema Khakhalary and Silistina Narzari<sup>\*</sup>

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Abstract The herb Rotheca serrata (L.) Steane & Mabb (R. serrata) locally known as Nangal Bhanga is a medicinal herb of Assam, India. It is broadly used in traditional medicine systems of Assam for curing various ailments including hepatitis, ulcer, diabetes and cancer. Through the present work it was intended to investigate the phytochemical constituents antioxidant potential and bioactive compounds of R. serrata leaves. Crude extracts were obtained through Soxhlet extraction, using solvents of increasing polarity, i.e., hexane, chloroform and methanol. Antioxidant activities including 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picryl hydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging and H2O2 assays were performed using UV-Vis Spectrophotometer. Total phenolics, tannins and flavonoid content were estimated following standard protocols for quantitative phytochemical analysis. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) was used to identify bioactive compounds that would account for the above recorded activities. Preliminary screening of phytochemicals indicated the existence of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, tannins. Higher concentrations of antioxidants, phenolics, tannins and flavonoids were extracted in methanol solvents compared to the other two solvents. The GC-MS analysis led to identification of 20 potential bioactive compounds of which 7 bioactive compounds were detected in methanol, 7 in hexane and 6 in chloroform extract. Bioactive compounds identified from leaves of R. serrata are reported for biological activities like antioxidant, anticancer, anti-tumor and chemo-preventive properties. Findings of this study indicate that methanol extract is a potent solvent for phytochemical extraction and analysis. Further, our study also suggests that isolation and elucidation of these bioactive compounds may play a vital role to find a new drug in near future.

ml: Millilitre

TPC: Total Phenolic Content

Keywords: Antioxidant, Bioactive, Extract, Medicinal, Phytochemicals

#### Abbreviations

GC-MS: Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectroscopy H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: Hydrogen Peroxide R. serratum: Rotheca serratum UV-Vis: Ultra Violet- Visible GUBH: Gauhati University Botanical Herbarium g: Gram

#### Introduction

Use of plants as a source of medicine is practised and is passed on through generations among many populations around the globe. So it forms an important component of the health care system. Assam is enriched with plant diversity and several plants have been used traditionally by Assamese people for therapeutic potentials. Plants used in traditional

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TFC: Total Flavonoid Content AlCl<sub>3</sub>: Aluminium chloride NaOH: Sodium Hydroxide SD: Standard Deviation SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences **OD: Optical Density** Ic50: Inhibitory Concentration

medicines usually contain a wide range of bioactive compounds that can be used to treat various infectious and chronic diseases (Duraipandiyan et al. 2006). Bioactive compounds can be detected through preliminary phytochemical screening tests. The result phytochemical from preliminary acquired screening may aid in discovering novel drugs that come from natural sources.

R. serrata called Nangol bhanga in Assamese is an important medicinal plant belonging to family Lamiaceae. Rotheca serrata (L.) scientifically classified as

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Clerodendrum serratum earlier was placed Phylogenetic under familv Verbanaceae. analysis of its mitochondrial DNA shifted it to the Lamiaceae family (Steane et al. 1997). Traditionally, this plant finds its wide applicability in ethnomedicines of Assam. Keshava (1994) reported the use of R. serrata roots in medicinal preparations for treating numerous disorders like asthma, bodyache, bronchitis, cholera, dropsy, eye disorder, fever, inflammations, malaria, ophthalmic, rheumatism, snakebite, tuberculosis, ulcers and wounds. Owing to its biological activities like anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities, the use of R. serratum has been reported for treating diseases as typhoid, cancer, jaundice and hypertension (Mukesh et al. 2012). Saha et al. (2012) and Kar et al. (2014) informed about the analgesic and anti-diabetic potentials of its leaves.

Other scientific report published on and formulations revealed extracts antiasthmatic, mast cell stabilization and antiallergic effects in roots of R. serrata. Studies on pharmacological activities also include hepatoprotective, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer potential (Acharya et al. 2014). Various phytochemicals including Apigenin-7glucoside. (7-(β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-5hydroxy2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one have been previously isolated from the root of R. serrata (L) Moon (Bhujpal et al. 2010) and D-mannitol, stigmasterol, oleanolic acid, ferulic acid, lupeol, and ursolic acid (Kumar and Niteshwar 2013).

The study was undertaken to screen phytochemicals, evaluate in-vitro antioxidant activities and identify and characterize bioactive compounds in *R. serrata* extracts. This study will provide scientific validation for the therapeutic practice of using *R. serrata* leaves in traditional medicine systems of Assam. Identification of bioactive compounds in *R. serrata* essentially may lead to further dissemination of knowledge on its biological and pharmacological studies.

#### Materials and methods

#### Chemicals

All chemicals and solvents used were of

analytical grade and were purchased from Merck (Germany).

#### **Collection of Plant material**

Fresh leaves were collected in the month of January 2021 during the morning hours. The collected plant material was authenticated by the Gauhati University Botanical Herbarium (GUBH), Gauhati University, Assam. A voucher specimen of *Rotheca serrata* (L.) Steane & Mabb bearing accession number 18926 was then submitted to GUBH.

#### **Preparation of Plant extract**

Fresh leaves were collected, cleaned, washed and dried under shade for three weeks. The air dried leaves were crushed and pulverized using a clean and sterile electric grinder. 20g of powdered leaves were extracted successively in 200ml of hexane, chloroform and methanol solvent at room temperature for about 24 hours using Soxhlet apparatus. The solvents were evaporated in a rotary vacuum evaporator (Model no.#EV11) to obtain crude extracts. Finally, the yield percent of crude extract was

Finally, the yield percent of crude extract was calculated by the standard formula of Alebiosu and Yusuf (2015).

Yield Percent (%) =  $a/b \times 100$ Where, a = dry weight of extract obtained b = initial weight of powdered material

#### Phytochemical Screening

The plant extracts were subjected to phytochemical screening tests by following standard protocols of Evans (2009), Harborne (1998) to confirm the presence of phytochemicals.

#### **Determination of Total Phenolic Content**

To evaluate total phenolic content (TPC) in *R.* serrata crude extracts the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent method of Shukla *et al.* (2014) was followed. For the analysis, 0.2 mL of extract (1mg/ml) was added to 2.5mL of 10% Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and then neutralized using 2ml of 7.5% sodium carbonate. The reaction mixture was then incubated in dark at normal room temperature for 30mins. Absorbance value was measured at 765nm wavelength using a double beam UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV Analyst-CT8200). The total phenolic content as mean SD (n=3) were calculated from the linear regression equation of gallic acid standard plot. The results are expressed as mg/g gallic acid equivalent (GAE) of dry extract.

## **Determination of Total Flavonoid Content**

Total flavonoid content in R. serrata extracts was determined by the procedure described by Alhakmani et al. (2013). Calibration curve was constructed using quercetin as standard. 0.2mL of plant extract (1mg/ml) was diluted with 5ml of distilled water. To it 0.5ml of 5% sodium nitrite solution was added. After 5 mins, 0.6ml of 10% AlCl solution was added. After another 6 mins, 2ml of 1M NaOH solution was added and final volume was adjusted to 3ml with distilled water. The solutions were thoroughly mixed and incubated for 15minutes. Absorbance value of the reaction mixture was measured at with double **UV-Vis** 510nm beam spectrophotometer (UV Analyst-CT8200) against blank. All the tests were performed in triplicates. Total flavonoid was calculated from the quercetin calibration curve. Results are expressed as mg quercetin equivalent per gram dry weight.

# **Determination of Total Tannin Content**

The tannins were determined using the Folin-Ciocalteu method of CI and Indira (2016). To 0.1ml of plant extract (1mg/ml), 1ml of distilled water was added. To it 0.5 ml Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was added and mixed thoroughly. The mixture was alkalinized by adding 1ml of 15% (w/v) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and kept in dark for 30 minutes at room temperature. The absorbance of the tannic acid standard solutions as well as sample was measured after colour development at 700nm using the UV-VIS spectrophotometer (UV Analyst-CT8200). Results calculated using the calibration curve were expressed as mg/g equivalent of tannic acid.

# **Determination of Antioxidant Activity**

The antioxidant activities of the plant extract

vary with the solvent used for extraction. It is thus important to use different solvent extract for evaluating the effectiveness of the antioxidant. The antioxidant activity of all three solvent extract i.e. hexane, chloroform and methanol extract was determined using 2, 2-Diphenyl-1-Picryl-Hydrazyl Assay (DPPH) and Hydrogen Peroxide Assay  $(H_2O_2)$ .

# 2, 2-Diphenyl-1-Picryl-Hydrazyl Assay (DPPH Method)

Free radical scavenging activity of the crude extracts were evaluated by using DPPH radical scavenging activity method of Alhakmani et al. (2013). Ascorbic acid was taken as the standard. Crude extracts and standard ascorbic 1mg/ml acid solution of of varving concentrations ranging from 50 to 250µg/mL were taken in separate test tubes. 2ml of 0.1mM DPPH prepared in methanol was added to each test tube. The solution was mixed and kept in dark at 37°C for 30mins. The decrease in absorbance of each solution was measured at 517nm using UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV Analyst-CT8200). The solution used for the blank is methanol. Radical scavenging activity expressed as percentage inhibition of the extract and ascorbic acid were calculated using the standard formula:

% Inhibition = OD control - OD test / OD control  $\times$  100

The concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% of DPPH free radical (IC50) was calculated from the curve of percent inhibitions plotted against their respective concentrations.

# Hydrogen Peroxide Scavenging Activity (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

The ability of leaf extracts to scavenge  $H_2O_2$ was studied by the method of Nabavi *et al.* (2008). Different concentrations ranging from 50-250 µg/mL of crude extracts and standard ascorbic acid solution were taken in test tubes. To each test tubes, 0.6mL of  $H_2O_2$  (40mmol/L) and 2ml of phosphate buffer (50mmol/L) (pH 7.4) was added. After 10 minutes, absorbance was measured at 230nm against a blank solution containing phosphate buffer. The percentage of  $H_2O_2$  scavenged was calculated using following formula:

 $H_2O_2$  scavenge (%) = OD control - OD test/ OD control  $\times$  100

# Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS)

GC separation of compounds was performed in Clarus 680 GC from Perkin Elmer. USA and MS study in Clarus 600C MS from Perkin Elmer, USA. For compound separation in GC, 2µl of extract was taken and injected into GC system through autosampler with a split ratio of 10:1 in splitmode. The GC system was fitted with 60m length capillary column of 0.25mm diameter and film thickness of 0.25µm. The column composition was 5% of diphenyl, 95% of dimethylpolysiloxane with a mass range around 50-600amu. Mass Spectra of the compounds were constructed at 70eV in Electron Impact positive (EI+) mode. The programming of column oven temperature was fixed between 60°C to 300°C and was held for 10mins. The temperature for the injector was kept at 280°C. The carrier gas used was Helium of 99.99% purity and the flow rate was fixed at 1ml/min<sup>-1</sup>. The total run time for the whole GC-MS run was 51.83 minutes (Hema et al. 2010).

# **Identification of Compounds**

Interpretation on Mass-Spectrum GC-MS was conducted using the database of National

Institute Standard and Technology (NIST 2014). The spectrum of components obtained from our study was compared with the spectrum of known components already stored in the NIST library. Through this comparison name, molecular weight and structure of the unknown components in *R. serrata* extracts were thus ascertained (Hema *et al.* 2010).

# **Statistical Analyses**

All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS 26.0 version software. Experimental measurements were carried out in triplicates and are expressed as average of three analysis  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD).

# Results

# Yield % of the crude extract

The yield % for hexane, chloroform and methanol extract of *R. serrata* were 2%, 2.8% and 3.5% respectively in 25g of powdered material used.

# **Preliminary Phytochemicals Screening**

Results of the preliminary phytochemical screening disclosed the presence of various phytochemicals. It showed the presence of major classes of secondary metabolites such as tannins, flavonoids, phenolics, steroids, phytosterols etc. in all the extracts (Table-1). However, saponins, oils and fats were absent in chloroform and hexane extracts but present in

Table-1: Phytochemical components of solvent extracts of *R. serrata* based on preliminary screening.

| Phytochemical constituents | Test                          | Methanol<br>Extract | Chloroform<br>Extract | Hexane extract |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Alkaloids                  | Mayer's test                  | +                   | -                     | +              |
| Tannins                    | Ferric chloride test          | +                   | +                     | +              |
| Saponins                   | Foam test                     | +                   | -                     | -              |
| Phenolics                  | Ferric chloride test          | +                   | +                     | +              |
| Flavonoids                 | Alkalinereagent<br>test       | +                   | +                     | +              |
| Phytosterols               | Liebermaan<br>Burchard's test | +                   | +                     | +              |
| Steroids                   | Salkowski's test              | +                   | +                     | +              |
| Terpenoids                 | Salkowski's test              | -                   | +                     | +              |
| Oils and fats              | Spot test                     | +                   | -                     | -              |

(+)=Detected; (-)=Not detected.

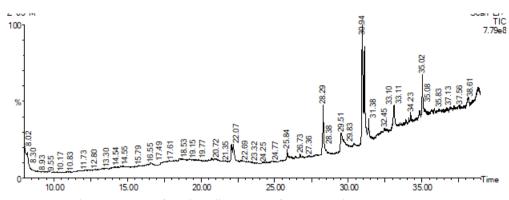


Figure 1: L GCMS chromatogram of methanolic extract of *R. serrata* leaves.

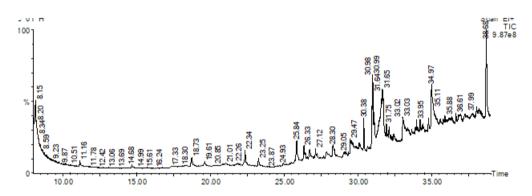


Figure 2: L GCMS chromatogram of hexane extract of *R. serrata* leaves.

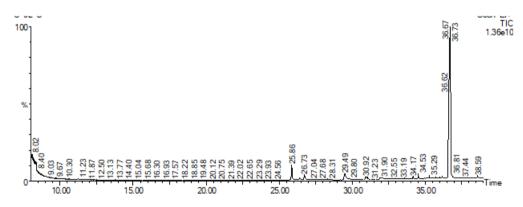


Figure 3: L GCMS chromatogram of choloroform extract of *R. serrata* leaves.

methanol extract.

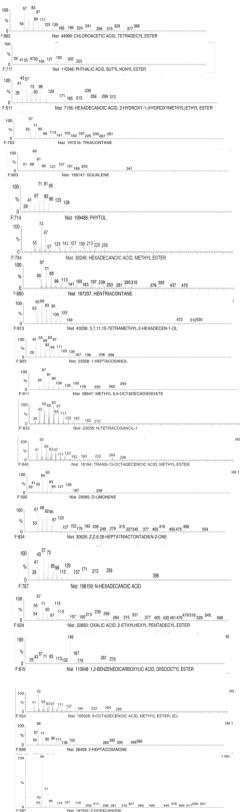
### **Quantitative Phytochemical Screening**

### **Total Phenolic Content (TPC)**

The Total Phenolic Content (TPC) of leaf extracts is expressed in terms of GAE. The linear regression equation obtained from the standard plot of gallic acid was y = 0.004x + 0.059,  $R^2 = 0.984$  where y is absorbance and x is the amount of gallic acid in µg. The TPCs were calculated from the standard plot (Table-2).

## **Total Flavonoid Content (TFC)**

The Total Flavonoid Content (TFC) of R.



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serrata leaf extracts is expressed in terms of Equivalent Ouercetin (OE). The linear regression equation v = 0.004x + 0.714,  $R^2 =$ 0.917 where y is absorbance and x is the amount of quercetin in ug was obtained from standard plot of quercetin. The TFC was calculated from the standard plot and is presented in Table-2.

# **Total Tannin Content (TTC)**

The Total Tannin Content (TTC) of leaf extracts is expressed in terms of Tannic Acid Equivalent (TAE). The linear regression equation y = 0.074x - 0.517,  $R^2 = 0.901$  where y is absorbance and x is the amount of tannic acid in ug were obtained from the standard plot of tannic acid. The TTCs were calculated from the standard plot and is shown in Table-2

Among the three extracts, maximum amount of phytochemicals tested i.e phenolic, flavonoid and tannin were found in methanol extract followed by chloroform and hexane extracts. **Antioxidant Activity** 

The antioxidant activity of three crude extracts of R. serrata leaves was studied by commonly used radical scavenging methods such as DPPH and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The scavenging effect of leaf extracts on the DPPH and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> free radicals calculated from their absorbance. were Inhibitory concentrations (i.e. IC50 value) of each extracts were calculated from the calibration curve of their percentage inhibition and results were compared with the standard ascorbic acid. The highest antioxidant activity expresses the lowest IC50 (Table-3).

Methanol extract showed lowest IC50 value in DPPH radical scavenging activity compared to hexane and chloroform extracts. But, the  $H_2O_2$  scavenging activity of extracts were found in the following order of chloroform>methanol> hexane>. Both the assavs have lower antioxidant capacity compared to ascorbic acid (Standard).

# GCMS Analysis of the Plant Extract

chromatography spectroscopy Gas mass analysis was carried out to identify bioactive

Figure 4: Mass spectrum of bioactive compounds present in R. serrata leaves extract

| Crude<br>Extract | Total phenolic<br>content (mg of<br>GAE/g dry extract) | Total flavonoid<br>content (mg of QE/g<br>dry extract) | Total tannin<br>content (mg of<br>TAE/g dry extract) |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Hexane           | 30.35±2.24   | 16.10±0.145  | 7.50±0.015   |
| Chloroform       | 56.76±1.75   | 21.43±0.098  | 7.71±0.02  |
| Methanol         | 73.41±1.66   | 27.41±0.635  | 12.68±0.032  |

**Table-2.** Total phenolic, flavonoid and tannin content of the crude extracts of *R. serrata*.

Mean values  $\pm$  standard deviations of triplicate determinations are reported.

**Table-3:** IC50 value (in  $\mu$ g/ml) of R. serrata extracts from DPPH and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> scavenging assay

| Assays   | Hexane       | Chloroform   | Methanol     | Ascorbic Acid<br>(Standard) |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| DPPH     | 226.95±0.997 | 220.96±2.096 | 156.37±0.910 | 115.30±1.35                 |
| $H_2O_2$ | 288.64±4.976 | 202.36±2.835 | 224.58±1.123 | 161.13±1.84                 |

compounds in R. serrata leaf extracts. A total of 20 bioactive compounds were identified from the GC-MS analysis. Out of which, 7 compounds were detected in hexane extract, 6 in chloroform and 7 in methanol extract. The GC-MS chromatogram and Mass Spectrum of bioactive compounds obtained from methanol. hexane and chloroform extract are presented in (Figures. 1, 2, 3 and 4) respectively while the chemical constituents along with their retention molecular time (RT), molecular formula, weight (MW), and peak are a percentage and Pub Chem ID are presented in Table-4. The mass spectrum profile of GC-MS confirmed the presence of bioactive compounds with retention time ranging between 22.34 minutes - 35.02 minutes.

# **Discussion and conclusion**

Crude extracts obtained from R. serrata leaves were observed for colour formation. The colour of hexane extract was yellow where as both chloroform and methanol extract appeared dark green. The dry weight and final weight of R. serrata extracts were significantly affected by solvent polarity used for extraction. The yield percentage of the extracts so calculated divulged that methanol extract had high extraction value as compared to chloroform and hexane. When the extracts were screened for phytochemicals, methanol extract contained higher amount of phytochemicals. So, methanol was found to be more potent for extracting phytochemicals compared to hexane and

chloroform. It indicates that the leaf extract contained more polar than non-polar compounds. The study revealed that differences arise in the composition of phytochemicals due to variations in solvent polarities used for sample extraction.

Based on the results of phytochemical screening, the total phenolic, flavonoid and the total tannin content were estimated. The quantitative tests results revealed that there are wide variations in the phytochemical contents of the extracts (Table-2). Quantitative data obtained from standard calibration curve and calculated by linear regression equation expressed that methanolic extract contained significant quantity of phenol, flavonoid and tannin (i.e. 73.4mg of GAE/g extract, 27.41mg of QE/g extract, and 12.68mg of TAE/g extract) in comparison to hexane and chloroform extracts. Our study, ascertained that methanol is a superior solvent for isolating polyphenolic compounds compared to hexane and chloroform. Plant phenolics constitute one of the major groups of compound acting as primarv antioxidants and free radical terminators.

The total antioxidant activity of the plant extracts were also evaluated using DPPH and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> scavenging assay. Ascorbic acid was used as positive control for both the assays. IC50 value was calculated to evaluate the total antioxidant activity from the linear regression equation. A lower IC50 value corresponds to higher effectiveness of the antioxidant. In the present study, methanol extract showed maximum ability in DPPH radical scavenging activity compared to other solvent extract which was measured by the lowest IC50 value, but it has lower antioxidant capacity compared to ascorbic acid (Standard). The IC50 value in (µg/ml) of the extracts were found in the order of Methanol>Chloroform>Hexane (Table-3). But in  $H_2O_2$  assay, the chloroform extract exhibited the highest antioxidant activity followed by methanol and hexane extract. These variances result from the point that each method is established on the production and use of various radicals and species that are actively involved in oxidative process by different mechanisms. The variation might be

|                       | Retention<br>time<br>(min) | Compound Name   | Molecular<br>formula                              | Molecular<br>Weight | Peak<br>Area<br>(%) | 2D Structure of compounds                           | Pub Chem<br>ID |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
|                       | 22.34                      | Triacontane   | C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>62</sub>                   | 422                 | 1.179               | ^^^   | 12535          |
| Hexane                | 25.84                      | Phytol  | C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O                 | 296                 | 2.296               | ночн  | 5280435        |
| extract               | 30.98                      | Phthalicacid,butylnony lester                                       | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>4</sub>    | 348                 | 6.099               | ~~~~.t.   | 6423814        |
|                       | 31.64                      | Hentriacontane  | C <sub>31</sub> H <sub>64</sub>                   | 436                 | 11.974              |   | 12410          |
|                       | 33.03                      | Hexadecanoicacid,2-<br>hydroxy-1-<br>(hydroxylmethyl)ethyl<br>ester | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>    | 330                 | 2.902               | Juli  | 341733478      |
|                       | 34.98                      | Chloroaceticacid,tetra<br>decylester                                | C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>31</sub> O <sub>2</sub> Cl | 290                 | 8.220               |   | 519540         |
|                       | 38.68                      | Squalene  | C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>50</sub>                   | 410                 | 6.320               |   | 638072         |
| Chloroform            | 26.72                      | Z,z-6,28-<br>heptatriactontadien-2-<br>one                          | C <sub>37</sub> H <sub>70</sub> O                 | 530                 | 1.443               | ······································              | 5365964        |
|                       | 29.49                      | N-hexadecanoicacid  | C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 256                 | 4.186               | H O H H   | 16213579       |
|                       | 30.92                      | 1-heptacosanol  | C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>56</sub> O                 | 396                 | 0.766               | HO  | 74822          |
|                       | 31.90                      | Methyl6,9-<br>octadecadienoate                                      | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 294                 | 0.891               |   | 549027         |
|                       | 34.52                      | Oxalicacid,2-<br>ethylhexylpentadecyle<br>ster                      | C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>4</sub>    | 412                 | 0.637               | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~              | 6420799        |
|                       | 36.69                      | 1,2-<br>Benzenedicarboxylica<br>cid,diisooctylester                 | C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>    | 390                 | 69.89               |   | 33934          |
| Methanolic<br>extract | 22.07                      | 2-Dodecanone  | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O                 | 184                 | 1.914               |   | 22556          |
|                       | 25.84                      | 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-<br>2-hexadecen-1-ol                          | C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O                 | 296                 | 3.553               | " • • • •   | 5366244        |
|                       | 28.29                      | Hexadecanoicacid,met<br>hylester                                    | C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 270                 | 1.983               | ·   | 8181           |
|                       | 29.51                      | N-tetracosanol-1  | C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O                 | 354                 | 7.883               | H <sup>0</sup> //////////////////////////////////// | 10472          |
|                       | 30.94                      | 9-<br>octadecenoicacid,meth<br>ylester                              | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 296                 | 3.372               | ·/····/   | 5280590        |
|                       | 31.38                      | Trans-13-<br>octadecenoicacid,meth<br>ylester                       | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>2</sub>    | 296                 | 15.453              | ·/····  | 5364506        |
|                       | 33.10                      | D-limonene  | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>                   | 136                 | 1.681               | $\langle \rangle$                                   | 440917         |

the due to the complex nature of phytochemicals present in the extracts or the solvent used for extraction, etc (Rakholiya et al. 2011). It is thus important to perform several analytical methods for evaluating the effectiveness of antioxidants present in the plant. Phytoconstituents like flavonoids and phenolic compounds, commonly found in plants have been reported for its multiple biological effects, one of which is the antioxidant property (Tungmunnithum et al. 2018). Hence, in our study, the observed antioxidant activity might have ascended from the presence of phenolics and flavonoid contents in the extract of R. serrata. Tannins have also been reported to be associated in traditional treatment of ulcerated tissue and for its remarkable activity in cancer prevention (Batista et al. 2012). The optimum yield of tannin content of R. serrata leaves corroborates its traditional usage in treatment of cancer. Phytoconstituents having which include biological activities antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antibacterial. antidiabetic, hypercholesterolemia antitumor. activities have been identified in the present study. The presence of these bioactive compounds stakes the reported utilization of R. serrata for various ailments. Based on abundance, the top three compounds present in the hexane extract were Hentriacontane (11.97%), Chloroacetic acid, tetradecyl ester (8.22%) and Squalene (6.32%). 1, 2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, diisooctyl ester (69.89%) followed by N-hexadecanoic acid (4.18%) and Z, z-6,28-heptatriactontadien-2-one (1.443%) were the major compounds found in chloroform extract. Trans-13-octadecenoic acid methyl ester (15.453%), N-tetracosanol-1 (7.883%) and 3, 7, 11, 15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol (3.553%) were the top major bioactive compounds found in the methanol extract.

Most of the compounds identified in *R.* serrata leaves through GCMS analysis are biologically active compounds. Hentriacontane, the top compound obtained in the hexane extract is reported for its various pharmacological effects including antitumor activity (Kim *et al.* 2011). Chloroacetic acid, tetradecyl ester found in hexane extract (8.220%) is known for its antioxidant properties (Shyam and Suresh 2013). Triacontane is reported for its antibacterial, antidiabetic and antitumor activities (Mallick and Dighe 2014). The compound Squalene has antioxidant, chemopreventive, anti-tumour and hypercholesterolemia activities (Gunes 2013). N-hexadecanoic acid have several biological activities like antioxidant, 5 alpha reductase inhibitor, anti-fibrinolytic, antimicrobial activity. hypercholeseromic nematicide. pesticide. antiandrogenic flavor, and haemolytic property (Starlin et al. 2019). 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2hexadecen-1-ol is a diterpene associated with biological activities like antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, anticancer and diuretic activities (Hamidi et al. 2016). Al-Abd et al. (2015) reported 1-heptacosanol to have antimicrobial & antioxidant property. Z. z-6. 28heptatriactontadien-2-one vasodilatorv has property (Mallikadevi et al. 2012). 1, 2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, diisooctyl ester the top major bioactive compound obtained in the study has antioxidant property (Li et al. 2012). Phytol was reported to exhibit antioxidant and antinociceptive effects (Santos et al. 2013). Phytol has been reported with cytotoxic activities against breast cancer cell lines (MCF7) (Pejin et al. 2014). Hexadecanoic acid, methyl ester possesses anti-bacterial and antifungal properties (Chandrasekaran et al. 2011). Phthalic acid, butyl nonyl ester is not known for any biological activities yet. acid. 2-hydroxy-1-Hexadecanoic (hydroxymethyl) ethyl ester has antioxidant activity (Arora and Kumar 2018). The minor bioactive compound detected in chloroform extract namely Oxalic acid, 2-ethylhexyl pentadecyl ester (0.637%) has not been informed for any biological activities. Methyl 6, 9 octadecadienoate has anti-oxidant activity (Berdeaux et al. 1998). 2-Dodecanone detected in methanol extract has insecticidal and repellent activity (Wang et al. 2019). Ntetracosanol-1, an alcoholic compound present in methanolic extract is known for its antioxidant properties (Lakshmi and Nair 2017). Trans-13-octadecenoic acid, methyl ester has anti-inflammatory, antiandrogenic, anticancerous, dermatitigenic, hypocholesterolemic, anemiagenic and insectifuge properties (Krishnamurthy and Subramaniam 2014). 9-octadecenoic acid, methyl ester has anticancer activity (Asghar et

*al.* 2011). Anandkumar *et al.* (2020) informed about the cardioprotective, hepatoprotective and anti-carcinogenic activities of D-limonene.

The above mentioned bioactive compounds from extracts of *R. serrata* leaves hold the reported biological activities. Triacontane in hexane extract justifies the reported antidiabetic activity of the leaves. The reported anticancer activity of the Hexadecanoic acid, methyl ester, Phytol, 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2hexadecen-1-ol and Squalene as informed by various authors supports the reported use of *R. serrata* in cancer treatment.

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that R. serrata is a good source of phytochemicals with potent pharmacological properties. It is also evident that methanol extract have superior antioxidant capacity compared to other solvent extract used in this study. 20 bioactive compounds identified in R. serrata leaves can contribute effective biological activities like antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, chemopreventive, anti-tumour, hypercholesterolemia activities, 5 alpha reductase inhibitor, anti-fibrinolytic activity if utilised properly. Biological activities of bioactive compounds in R. serrata leaf extract support the reported use of this plant in treating various ailments. Identification of bioactive compound in R. serrata can serve as the basis for determining possible health benefits of this plant. This study exposes new for further biological horizons and pharmacological research for better exploration of bioactive compounds from plants and their establishment for proper utilization in healthcare systems.

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Ethnomedicinal plants are rich traditional resources of Northeast India. Most of these plants are edible and are used as food by the tribal population of Northeast India. Quantitative nutritional analyses of three ethnomedicinal wild edible plant from Northeast India namely: *Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum* Edgew, *Rotheca serrata* (L.) Steane and Mabb. and *Blumea lanceolaria* (Roxb.) Druce were carried out to identify the occurrence and abundance of nutrients, minerals and amino acids.

**Methods:** Proximate nutrients were estimated by standard AOAC methods. ICP-OES mineral analyzer was used to screen and quantify individual mineral elements. By performing UPLC analysis the presence and abundance of amino acids were investigated. **Result:** Proximate analysis revealed that the plant species contains adequate amounts of protein, fibre and ash. From nutritional perspectives, low fat and carbohydrate in these species specifies that they are desirable diet for human nutrition. In regard to mineral content, the plant species were rich in macro minerals K, Ca, Na and Mg. Heavy metals were found within the recommended dietary permissible limits for humans. All the essential and non essential amino acids excluding cysteine, methionine and histidine were present in reasonable quantities. The plant species may be exploited to provide quality diets to mitigate nutrient deficiency. Adding together its nutritional and medicinal properties it may potentially be utilized in therapeutics. The further scope of the research involves ascertaining their potentiality in food-based strategies to perk up nutritional health.

Key words: Dietary, Medicinal, Nutritional, Therapeutics, Traditional, Wild edible.

## INTRODUCTION

According to FAO at least two billion people, on earth, have been estimated to suffer from micronutrient deficiencies making them more susceptible to disease. Currently attention is focused on wild and natural food resources which if exploited can likely be a sustainable solution to mitigate nutrient deficiency. A large variety of natural resources are already present in North East India. Wild edible plants form an important part of the food culture in this region. Most importantly they contribute to the food and medicine baskets as well as livelihoods of tribal communities of Northeast India.

Among these, Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum Edgew a wild shrub indigenous to Northeast India is widely utilized as food and ethnomedicine in Northeast India. Tribal people in this region use the young leaves of this plant as vegetable. Tonics are prepared from the aqueous extracts of young *Z. oxyphyllum* leaves to treat a variety of diseases. According to Buragohain *et al.* (2011), *Z. oxyphyllum* leaves have blood purifying properties, can reduce the risk of leucoderma and help in solving stomach issues. The bark is used to treat leg pain, varicose veins, ulcers, rheumatism, hypotension, fevers and inflammatory conditions (Arun and Paridhavi, 2012).

Another plant, *Rotheca serrata* (L.) Steane and Mabb. of Assam belongs to the family Lamiaceae. Locally, it is called as 'Nangal Bhanga' in Assamese. The use of *R. serrata* leaves has also been reported for the treatment of various diseases such as typhoid, cancer, jaundice and hypertension (Singh *et al.*, 2012). The leaves are also

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informed to have analgesic and anti-diabetic activity (Saha et al., 2012; Kar et al., 2014).

The third plant species discussed here is *Blumea lanceolaria* (Roxb.) Druce. Locally known as "Jwglaori" in Assam is a tropical perennial herb belonging to the family Asteraceae. It is found in different parts of North-East India. In North East India, tribal people use this plant's young leaves as a vegetable. Traditionally, the leaves of the plant have also been used in the treatment of cough (Saikia *et al.*, 2017). In Mizoram of North East India, a decoction of the leaves is taken orally for the treatment of stomach ulcers, dysentery and wounds (Rai and Lalramnghinglova, 2010). The utility of *B. lanceolaria* in the treatment of ulcer and

cancer has also been mentioned by Sawmliana (2003) and Chawngkunga (2005).

Wild edible plants including Alternanthera sessilis, Amaranthus species, Enhydra fluctuans, Houttuynia cordata, Centella asiatica, Ipomoea aquatic and B. lanceolaria are used as food and in ethnomedicine in Northeast India (Bhattacharya et al., 2001; Khakhalary et al., 2022). These plant species are harvested from their native environments and sold in the markets of North East India.

It is postulated that plants contain nearly all of the nutritionally desirable micro and macronutrients including amino acids (Indrayan *et al.*, 2000). Onwordi *et al.* (2009) summarized that herbaceous vegetables contain good amounts of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. The search for new natural therapeutic compounds which are less or non-toxic to humans, animals and the environment is a current research priority for scientists and it essentially begins with an emphasis on traditional, medical and veterinary procedures (Yeap *et al.*, 2010).

Vegetables are preferably consumed due to hunger, medicinal requirements and perceived nutrient benefits (Shumsky *et al.*, 2014). The tribal people in Northeast India claim that leaves of selected plant species holds medicinal properties as well as essential nutrients for human consumption. Therefore, this report provides a more comprehensive summary of the proximate, minerals and amino acid composition of an edible shrub of ethnomedical importance found in Northeast India. Studying their nutritional profiles will help in generating information about their potential nutritional benefits along with their medicinal properties.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### **Collection of plant materials**

Representative samples of *Z. oxyphyllum* Edgew, *R. serrata* (L.) Steane and Mabb and *B. lanceolaria* (Roxb.) Druce leaves were collected from Goalpara district of Assam, Northeast India. Herbarium of the collected samples were prepared and submitted to Gauhati University Botanical Herbarium (GUBH).

#### Sample preparation

Once in the laboratory the samples were cleaned and moisture content determined. The rest of the samples were shade dried, pulverized and stored in an airtight container for further analysis.

#### Estimation of proximate composition

Proximate composition analysis was performed in the Department of Biotechnology, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar in the year 2022. Moisture content was determined by oven-drying method, crude fat by extraction in Soxhlet apparatus, crude protein by micro Kjeldahl method, ash content by incineration in a muffle furnace, crude fibre content was estimated by treating the fat and moisture free sample with dilute acid and alkali and igniting the residue and carbohydrate content was calculated by subtracting the sum of the percentages of moisture, fat, protein and ash from 100 (AOAC, 2005). Total solid was calculated using the method of James (1995). The energy content of plant sample was calculated by the method of FAO (2003).

#### **Estimation of minerals**

For mineral analysis 0.2 g of pulverized sample was digested with a mixture of 5 ml of 65% HNO<sub>3</sub> and 2 ml of 37% HCL. The sample was completely dissolved after the mixture was vortexed and boiled in a water bath (Ang and Lee, 2005). After filtering, the mixture was examined for the presence of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Mn, Zn, Fe, Cu, Ni and Cr using an ICP-OES mineral analyzer (Model No. Thermo Scientific TM iCAPTM 7600). Mineral estimation was carried out in the Sophisticated Analytical Instrumentation Facility (SAIF), NEHU, Shillong in the year 2022.

#### Determination of amino acid

Amino acid composition was determined by WATERS Acquity (make) Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography. 1 mg of sample was taken in a clean glass tube to which 3 ml of 6N HCL was added and covered with paraffin. The tube was placed in the dry bath at 60°C under N<sub>2</sub> gas for 15 mins to maintain inertness. Then the temperature was increased at 110°C and incubated overnight. Derivatization was accomplished by combining 70  $\mu$ l of Borate buffer and 20  $\mu$ l of Accq Tag ultra-reagent to the sample and incubated for 10 mins at 55°C. After incubation 5  $\mu$ l was loaded on to the instrument. Identification of amino acids was done by comparison to amino acid standard. Peaks were observed using 260 nm photodiode array detectors. Amino acid composition analysis was determined in Sandor Speciality Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad in the year 2022.

#### Statistical analysis

Mean values and standard deviations were calculated using SPSS statistical software version 26.0 and the data were expressed as mean±standard deviation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Proximate composition

Results of proximate analysis of the three plant species are shown in Table 1. An attempt was made to compare the nutritional content of three most commonly consumed wild species. Findings showed that *B. lanceolaria* had the highest moisture ( $59.4\pm0.50$  g/100 g) and fat ( $4\pm0.10$  g/ 100 g) content among the samples analyzed. While analyzing the protein content of selected plants, it showed that *Z. oxyphyllum* had the highest protein content ( $24.30\pm0.34$ g/100 g) followed by *R. serrata* ( $15.73\pm0.05$  g/100 g) and *B. lanceolaria* ( $10.75\pm0.11$  g/100 g). Among the proximate composition analyzed, *R. serrata* had the maximum amount of ash ( $12.02\pm0.06$  g/100 g), fibre ( $17.43\pm0.05$  g/100 g), carbohydrate ( $23.22\pm0.45$  g/100 g), energy ( $189.1\pm1.04$  kcal/ 100 g) as compared to *Z. oxyphyllum* and *B. lanceolaria*.

It has been reported by Ogie et al. (2001) that high moisture content promotes microorganism growth and

enzyme activity. Data shows that the moisture content was moderate and nearly identical in all the studied plant species (the values ranged from 44.97 g/100 g to 59.4 g/100 g). Thus, the presence of moderate moisture indicates its reasonable shelf life. Proteins are necessary for the formation of body tissues and regulating of compounds like hormones and enzymes (Akindahunsi and Salawu, 2005). Among the wild plants, the highest value of crude protein was found in Z. oxyphyllum (24.30 g/100 g). The protein content found in the samples exceeded the protein value reported by Tharmabalan (2021) in wild edible plants. The recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for protein for adult male and female set by ICMR-NIN (Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Nutrition) (2020) is 54 g/d and 46 g/d respectively. The protein content in the studied sample can fulfill around 44% and 52% of daily requirement of protein in adult male and female at the maximum. Fats in foods are regarded as the primary source of energy but total fats also contains saturated and trans fatty acids which are undesirable for nutrition. Low fat foods are therefore preferred for human consumption. Fat content in the investigated samples is lower than that of other wild edible plants studied by Ullah et al. (2017). Z. oxyphyllum leaves has fat content of 2 g/100 g on dry weight because of which it can be marked as a low fat food and recommended to over weight or obese people as health food (Brahma et al., 2014). According to Tuncturk and Ozgokce (2015), a plant's ash level is a good predictor of its overall mineral richness. Total ash content observed in this study corresponds to the findings of Aletan and Kwazo (2019) for wild edible plants. The data represented in Table 1 shows high amounts of ash indicating the the presence of rich minerals desirable to our diet. In its 2002 report, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) set the recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for dietary fibre for adult to 25 gm per day. The recommended dietary allowances (RDA) set by ICMR-NIN (2020) for dietary fibre for adult male and female are 30 g/d and 25 g/d respectively. Fibre contents of all studied samples were high as compared to the report of Aletan and Kwazo (2019) and Tharmabalan (2021). The presence of high fibre lowers cholesterol level in the blood, reduces the risk of various cancers, bowel disease and improves general health and well being (Haub and Lattimer, 2010). Crude fibre content (14.43 g/100 g) in Z. oxyphyllum can fulfill around half of the daily requirements for dietary fibre if consumed with other foods. The carbohydrate detected in all the samples was below the RDA values established by IOM (Institute of Medicines, 2002) in its reports. Food with low carbohydrate content is considered ideal for diabetic and hypertensive patients requiring lowsugar diets (Singha and Hassan, 2017). Results of the current study revealed that the selected plant species *Z. oxyphyllum, R. serrata* and *B. lanceolaria* could be used for nutritional purpose of human being due to their good nutritional qualities and adequate protection may be obtained against diseases arising from malnutrition. It also highlights the significance of wild vegetable species as cheap sources of nutrient for rural tribals.

#### **Mineral composition**

The plant species were analyzed for nine minerals of which one is heavy metals. Table 2, 3 and 4 represent the results of mineral composition of Z. oxyphyllum, R. serrata and B. lanceolaria (mg/100 g) dry matter. A comparison of mineral content in plants and their (%) fulfillment of recommended intake for particular nutrient as per the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) set by ICMR-NIN (2020) and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi is also shown in Table 2, 3 and 4. Results showed that selected plant species contain minerals like Na, K, Mg, Ca, Mn, Zn, Cu and Ni in varying amount. The plant species under investigation contained high amount of K and Ca with highest value recorded in Z. oxyphyllum and B. lanceolaria respectively. Na content was found equally in all the samples. Mg, Mn and Fe were of higher range in R. serrata, higher amount of Zn was detected in Z. oxyphyllum and Cu and Ni were highest in B. lanceolaria.

Macro minerals in *Z. oxyphyllum* including K, Ca, Na and Mg can fulfill about 0.12% to 4.13% of the RDA requirement in both human male and female (Table 2). On the contrary, micro nutrients such as Mn, Zn, Fe and Cu can mitigate nearly about 0.15% to 53.05% in male and 0.17% to 68.33% in female of the daily RDA. Heavy metals such as Ni can fulfil the RDA of 5% in both human male and female (Table 2). In *R. serrata*, macro minerals including K, Ca, Na and Mg can fulfill about 0.14% to 6.27% of the RDA in both human male and female. On the other hand, micro nutrients such as Mn, Zn, Fe and Cu can meet RDA of around

Table 1: Proximate composition of three ethnomedicinal plants (g/100 g) dry weight.

|                     |               | <i>c, , , c</i> |                |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Parameters          | Z. oxyphyllum | R. serrata      | B. lanceolaria |
| Moisture            | 50.94±1.59    | 44.97±0.06      | 59.4±0.50      |
| Total solid content | 47.62±0.57    | 47.60±0.01      | 43.33±2.08     |
| Protein             | 24.30±0.34    | 15.73±0.05      | 10.75±0.11     |
| Fat                 | 2.00±0.10     | 3.3±0.26        | 4±0.10         |
| Ash                 | 10.37±0.41    | 12.02±0.06      | 10.43±0.40     |
| Fibre               | 14.43±0.52    | 17.43±0.05      | 15.46±0.35     |
| Carbohydrate        | 10.98±0.12    | 23.22±0.45      | 15.61±0.32     |
| Energy (kcal/100 g) | 160.01±0.09   | 189.1±1.04      | 140.33±1.15    |

Note: Values are in triplicate mean±SD.

0.37% to 18.05% in male and 0.44% to 16.66% in female (Table 3). In *B. lanceolaria*, macro minerals including K, Ca, Na and Mg can fulfill about 0.14% to 6.63% of the RDA in both male and female. Among micro nutrients Mn, Zn, Fe and Cu can meet RDA of around 0.32% to 78.50% in male and 0.38% to 78.50% in female. Heavy metals such as Ni

can fulfil the RDA requirement of 47% in both male and female (Table 4).

Looking to the permissible levels set by the ICMR-NIN, 2020, the data obtained in the present study were within the specified limits demonstrating that a positive contribution of the mineral elements to the diet of consumers is provided

| Table 2: Mineral profile of Z. | oxyphyllum and | recommended | intake of | essential | minerals pe | er day | compared w | /ith Z. | oxyphyllum. |  |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------|---------|-------------|--|
| - ,                            |                |             |           | 11 /      |             |        | o/ c (c)   | ~       |             |  |

| Minerals | Z. oxyphyllum | Intake recommended for | or adults (mg per day) | % fulfilment of re | commended intake |
|----------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|          | (mg/100 g)    | Male                   | Female                 | Male               | Female           |
| Na       | 2.57±0.02     | 2000                   | 2000                   | 0.12               | 0.12             |
| К        | 104.7±0.20    | 3500                   | 3500                   | 2.99               | 2.99             |
| Mg       | 4.39±0.09     | 400                    | 310                    | 1.09               | 1.41             |
| Са       | 41.38±0.01    | 1000                   | 1000                   | 4.13               | 4.13             |
| Mn       | 0.66±0.01     | 440                    | 370                    | 0.15               | 0.17             |
| Zn       | 9.02±0.02     | 17                     | 13.2                   | 53.05              | 68.33            |
| Fe       | 3.08±0.02     | 19                     | 29                     | 16.21              | 10.62            |
| Cu       | 0.06±0.02     | 2                      | 2                      | 3                  | 3                |
| Ni       | 0.05±0.03     | 1.0                    | 1.0                    | 5                  | 5                |

Note: Values are in triplicate mean±SD. The data for recommended dietary allowances and estimated average requirements for Indians are as provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

| Table 3: Mineral profile of R. serrat | and recommended intake of essential mine | erals per day compared with R. serrata. |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|---------------------------------------|--|---|

| Minerals | R. serrata | Intake recommended | for adults (mg per day) | % fulfilment of reco | ommended intake |
|----------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|          | (mg/100 g) | Male               | Female                  | Male                 | Female          |
| Na       | 2.90±0.1   | 2000               | 2000                    | 0.14                 | 0.14            |
| к        | 47.76±0.04 | 3500               | 3500                    | 1.36                 | 1.36            |
| Mg       | 6.53±0.32  | 400                | 310                     | 1.63                 | 2.10            |
| Са       | 62.73±0.20 | 1000               | 1000                    | 6.27                 | 6.27            |
| Mn       | 1.65±0.05  | 440                | 370                     | 0.37                 | 0.44            |
| Zn       | 2.20±0.02  | 17                 | 13.2                    | 12.94                | 16.66           |
| Fe       | 3.43±0.40  | 19                 | 29                      | 18.05                | 11.82           |
| Cu       | 0.09±0.01  | 2                  | 2                       | 4.5                  | 4.5             |
| Ni       | 0.01±0.02  | 1.0                | 1.0                     | 1                    | 1               |

Note: Values are in triplicate mean±SD. The data for recommended dietary allowances and estimated average requirements for Indians are as provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

| Table 4: Mineral profile of B. lanceolaria and recommended intake | of essential minerals per day compared with B. lanceolaria. |
|---|---|
|---|---|

| Minerals | B. lanceolaria | Intake recommended | for adults (mg per day) | % fulfilment of rec | ommended intake |
|----------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|          | (mg/100 g)     | Male               | Female                  | Male                | Female          |
| Na       | 2.92±0.05      | 2000               | 2000                    | 0.14                | 0.14            |
| К        | 44.80±0.18     | 3500               | 3500                    | 1.28                | 1.28            |
| Mg       | 5.30±0.04      | 400                | 310                     | 1.32                | 1.70            |
| Са       | 66.37±0.06     | 1000               | 1000                    | 6.63                | 6.63            |
| Mn       | 1.43±0.04      | 440                | 370                     | 0.32                | 0.38            |
| Zn       | 5.17±0.03      | 17                 | 13.2                    | 30.41               | 39.16           |
| Fe       | 1.39±0.02      | 19                 | 29                      | 7.31                | 4.79            |
| Cu       | 1.57±0.05      | 2                  | 2                       | 78.50               | 78.50           |
| Ni       | 0.47±0.03      | 1.0                | 1.0                     | 47                  | 47              |

Note: Values are in triplicate mean±SD. The data for recommended dietary allowances and estimated average requirements for Indians are as provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

by these ethno medicinally important plants. Na and K are two essential macro minerals required by the body to maintain cellular homeostasis, metabolism and many other functions. The Na/K ratio in our body is very important to control high blood pressure and the ratio should be less than one (Akubugwo et al., 2007). In the present study, all the samples have the Na/K ratio less than one that indicate the consumption of these vegetables are helpful for human and might be able to control the high blood pressure of our body. Low Na and high K intake also aid in the prevention of hypertension and atherosclerosis (Saupi et al., 2009). Na and K of Clerodendrum colebrookianum recorded by Payum, (2020) is lower as compared to this study. The role of Mg and Ca in maintenance of heart function has been well pointed out by Insel et al. (2010). Mg content detected in the samples is high than Payum, (2020) in Clerodendrum colebrookianum. An analysis showed the percentage fulfillment of Ca is found high among macro minerals in all samples with the highest value recorded in B. lanceolaria. Ca content recorded by Njoku et al. (2021) from Urena lobata stems is comparable to the Ca content of R. serrata and B. lanceolaria. The data indicates that these wild vegetables could be a good source of Ca to our diet and provide health benefits by lowering the risk of such diseases. Through analysis, Mn and Zn content found in all the samples is lower than the recommended limit. Mn and Zn content studied by Payum (2020) in Clerodendrum colebrookianum is lower than the present study. Similarly, Zn content detected by Islary et al. (2016) in Grewia sapida fruit is also low. Demirezen and Ahmet (2006) analyzed various vegetables and reported that the Zn concentrations in vegetables are within the recommended international standards. All analyzed samples possess an adequate amount of Fe and is higher than the study conducted by Payum, (2020) in Clerodendrum colebrookianum. Fe content of Z. oxyphyllum and R. serrata is comparable to Njoku et al. (2021) detected in Urena lobata stems. The percentage of RDA for Fe recorded shows that R. serrata has the highest percent fulfilment in comparison to Z. oxyphyllum and B. lanceolaria in both male and female. Cu an essential trace element in human body has an important role in oxidation reduction reactions and in scavenging of free radicals (Linder and Azam, 1996). When its concentration exceeds the safe limit, it can be toxic in some cases (Ogwok et al., 2014). Among the analyzed samples, the per cent fulfillment of recommended intake for Cu was found high in B. lanceolaria. A trace quantity of Ni may promote healthy skin, iron metabolism and optimal growth in humans, but it can be toxic when its concentration exceeds the safe limit (Satter et al., 2016). The percentage of RDA recorded for Ni was found high in B. lanceolaria.

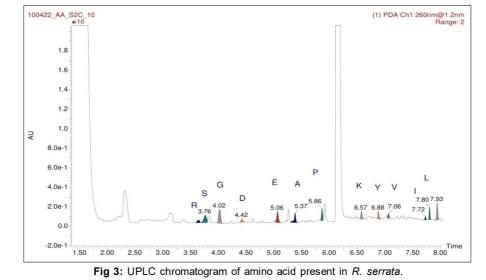
#### Amino acid composition

Amino acid composition of the plant species and its percent fulfillment of the RDA requirement in adults as given by ICMR-NIN (2020) are presented in Table 5. UPLC chromatograms of standard and samples are shown in Fig 1, 2, 3 and 4. Both essential and non essential amino acids were found in the samples in varying quantities. Cysteine, among the nonessential amino acid was not detected in any of the plants. Among essential amino acids, histidine was not found in both *Z. oxyphyllum* and *R. serrata*. In *R. serrata*, methionine was not detected. Of the essential

Table 5: Amino acid composition of studied plants (mg/100 g) dry weight.

| Amino acid           | Z. oxyphyllum | R. serrata | B. lanceolaria | RDA (mg/100 g) |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Essential amino acid | 1             |            |                |                |
| Thr                  | 2.90±0.02     | ND         | 0.64±0.01      | 1.5            |
| Val                  | 2.57±0.02     | 0.19±0.01  | 0.66±0.02      | 2.6            |
| Met                  | 0.59±0.01     | ND         | 0.70±0.01      | 1              |
| lle                  | 1.28±0.005    | 0.17±0.005 | 0.47±0.02      | 2              |
| Leu                  | 4.51±0.03     | 0.84±0.001 | 1.12±0.02      | 3.9            |
| Phe                  | 7.08±0.02     | 1.76±0.03  | 5.77±0.03      | NL             |
| His                  | ND            | ND         | 0.28±0.005     | 1              |
| Lys                  | 3.92±0.06     | 0.39±0.02  | 0.90±0.01      | 3              |
| Arg                  | 7.47±0.03     | 0.30±0.01  | 1.21±0.02      | NL             |
| Non-essential amino  | acid          |            |                |                |
| Asp                  | 2.37±0.02     | 0.28±0.01  | 2.21±0.03      | NL             |
| Ser                  | 3.02±0.01     | 0.83±0.02  | 0.28±0.005     | NL             |
| Glu                  | 1.07±0.01     | 1.50±0.01  | 1.83±0.02      | NL             |
| Pro                  | 6.63±0.02     | 0.91±0.01  | 0.70±0.01      | NL             |
| Gly                  | 5.37±0.03     | 1.09±0.01  | 0.68±0.02      | NL             |
| Cys                  | ND            | ND         | ND             | 4              |
| Ala                  | 3.28±0.02     | 0.53±0.05  | 0.89±0.01      | NL             |
| Tyr                  | 4.49±0.01     | 0.64±0.02  | 1.85±0.03      | NL             |

Note: Values are in triplicate mean±SD. Recommended dietary allowances and estimated average requirements for Indians-2020 for age group of more than 24 months (2 years). "NL" indicates "not listed".



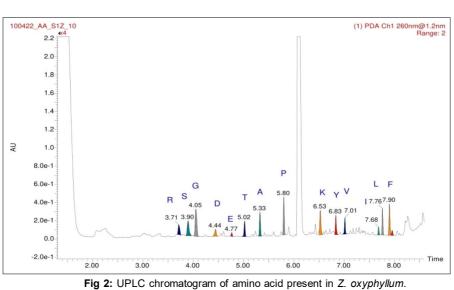
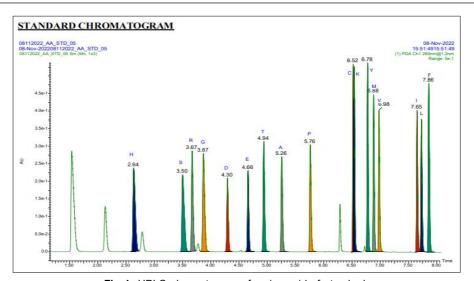


Fig 1: UPLC chromatogram of amino acid of standard.



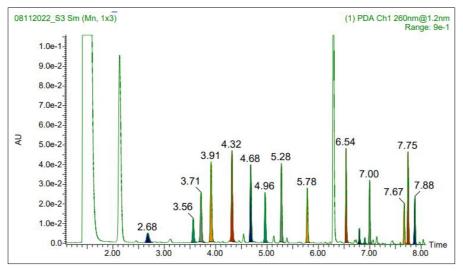


Fig 4: UPLC chromatogram of amino acid present in B. lanceolaria.

amino acid, leucine, threonine and lysine were detected slightly higher than RDA value. The UL (Upper limit) sets the experimentally determined safe upper limits for the highest average daily nutrient intake level that is likely to pose no risk of adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population as mentioned by National Academy of Medicine (2005). Elango (2023) reported that in some situations, amino acids above normal consumption amounts are considered beneficial such as exercise performance, recovery from injury, etc. The UL for the current adult leucine intake recommendations kept RDA of 2.9 g/d (Elango, 2023). RDA recommendations are "minimum" dietary intakes to prevent deficiency and considered adequate to meet 50% and 97.5% of the needs, respectively in a population. With nutrients being consumed in excess of the body's needs, there is a possibility of reaching intake levels where adverse effects can occur. Amino acids are precursors for the synthesis of secondary metabolites that have physiological beneficial effects in our bodies. They are essential components for healing processes and a lack of these components impedes recovery. Aside the structural functions, amino acids could also serve as valuable sources of energy especially in the absence of carbohydrate and fats in the body (Olusanya, 2008). Amino acids composition reveals information about the quality of food proteins. Collectively the present findings have clearly shown the presence of most essential and non essential amino acids indicating the studied plants can potentially contribute in mitigating protein deficiency. It also implicates the possibility of incorporating the studied plant material into the modern health care system through providing useful information for further application of these plants.

## CONCLUSION

Findings of the current study provide an overview of nutrient composition of three wild edible ethnomedicinal plants of Northeast India. It contains significant proportions of proximate nutrients, minerals and amino acids required for human nutrition and health in addition to its medicinal properties. Both essential and non-essential amino acids were found. Result availed from this study may be incorporated into the National Food Composition Database of India to enhance its food value.

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#### **Conflict of interest**

All authors declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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