

## PHARMACOGNOSTIC, PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE ROOT OF CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM LINN ROOT

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### ABSTRACT

India has a great wealth of various naturally occurring plant drugs which have great potential pharmacological activities. The root of *clerodendron infortunatum* Linn is used in south India as a remedy for various diseases. The study comprising taxonomy of the species, macro and microscopical characters, phytochemical and UV analysis of the root powder. Besides chromatographic details of root extract helps in the identification of the plant constituents also contribute towards establishing pharmacopoeial standards. HPTLC studies help to identify the species in drug form and to establish the biomarker compound.

**Keywords:** *Clerodendron infortunatum* root, Pharmacognosy, HPTLC.

### INTRODUCTION

*Clerodendron infortunatum* Linn, (Family: Verbenaceae)<sup>1</sup> is a species found in India, it is reported as folk remedy for tumours, leprosy, fever, infection, inflammation. The roots have been reported to possess laxative, diuretic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumour and antibacterial activities<sup>1</sup>. In the present study the root portions of *Clerodendron infortunatum* Linn comprising taxonomy of the species, macro and microscopical characters, phytochemical and UV analysis. The root was extracted with ethanol, chloroform by cold extraction. The vacuum dried extracts were screened various phytoconstituent and TLC, HPTLC analysis.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

The plant *C. infortunatum* was collected from Pathanamthitta district of Kerala and identified by Thomas Mathew, HOD of Botany, Marthoma College Tiruvalla, Kerala. Voucher no. VSCI-13 was deposited in the

Pharmacognosy department, Pushpagiri College of pharmacy, Tiruvalla.

### PREPARATION OF EXTRACT

The root portion of the plant was washed with running water to remove soil and other matter and dried in shade for 20 days, powdered, extracted 500gm with ethanol (EECI) by cold extraction to yield the extract. The extract were reduced to molten mass by rotary vacuum evaporator and the yield was 21%

### Phytochemical screening

Preliminary phytochemical screening was performed as per standard procedure and various phytochemical constituents were identified<sup>6,7</sup>.

### TAXONOMICAL CHARACTERS

Taxonomical characters such as *Clerodendron infortunatum* Linn, Kingdom Plantae, Family- Verbenaceae Genus- *Clerodendron*, Species- *infortunatum*.

Species	infortunaum
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### Synonyms

In Tamil Parugilai, Malayalam Vattaperivalm, English Glory tree.

### MACROSCOPICAL, MICROSCOPICAL, POWDER CHARACTERS

Macroscopic characters involves annular rings, wrinkles, striations. Microscopic characters involves stratified cork, phelloderm, stonecell layer, cambium, large lignified vessels, xylem fibre etc. Powder characters involves stratified cork, parenchyma cell with starch grains, lignified phloem fibers. Measurement of specimens like starch grain, phloem fibres by micrometric method were also determined.

### PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING

The root portion of the plant was washed with running water to remove soil and other matter and dried in shade for 20 days, powdered, extracted 500gm with ethanol by cold extraction to yield the extract. The extract were reduced to molten mass by rotary vacuum evaporator and the yield was 18%.

Preliminary phytochemical screening was performed as per standard procedure and various phytochemical constituents were identified<sup>6,7</sup> such as carbohydrates, starch, mucilage, saponins, flavanoids, tannins, phenolic compounds in the different extract.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Macroscopic characters involves annular rings, wrinkles, striations. Microscopic characters involves stratified cork, phelloderm, stonecell layer, cambium, large lignified vessels, xylem fibre etc. Powder characters involves stratified cork, parenchyma cell with starch grains, lignified phloem fibers. Measurement of specimens like starch grain, phloem fibres by micrometric method were also determined.<sup>4,5</sup>

Preliminary phytochemical screening was performed as per standard procedure and various phytochemical constituents were identified<sup>6,7</sup> such as carbohydrates, starch, mucilage, saponins, flavanoids, tannins, phenolic compounds in the different extract. The vacuum dried extracts were screened various phytoconstituent by TLC, HPTLC analysis.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Table 1: Taxonomical characters**

Kingdom	Plantae
Family	Verbenacea
Genus	Clerodendron

**Table 1a: Synonyms**

Tamil	Parugilai
Malayalam	Vattaperivalam
English	Glory tree

**Table 2: Phytochemical screening**

Active constituent	Alcohol extract
Carbohydrate	+
Protein	+
Mucilage	—
Alkaloid	—
Glycoside	—
Vol. oil	
Flavanoid	
Phenolics	
Saponin	

**Table 3: TLC, HPTLC of root**

M/P	1	EA: Benzene (9:1)
		S/P Silica gel G coated plate
		S/R Vanillin HCl
		Colour of spot : Pink, RfCi (0.179, 0.309, 0.561)
M/P	2.	nBAW (4:1:5)
		S/P Silica gel G Coated Plate
		S/R fumes with ammonia
		Colour of spot : Bright yellow, RfCi (0; 179, 0.309, 0.561)

### CONCLUSION

From the present work helps to find out pharmacognostical, phytochemical investigations of the root which help to identify the crude drug is not available in the literature and also helps to identify the marker compound.

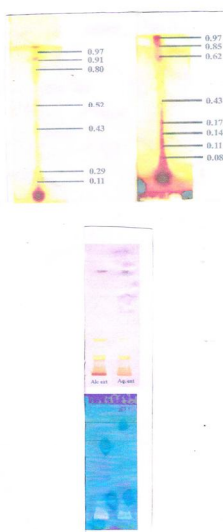
### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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### REFERENCES

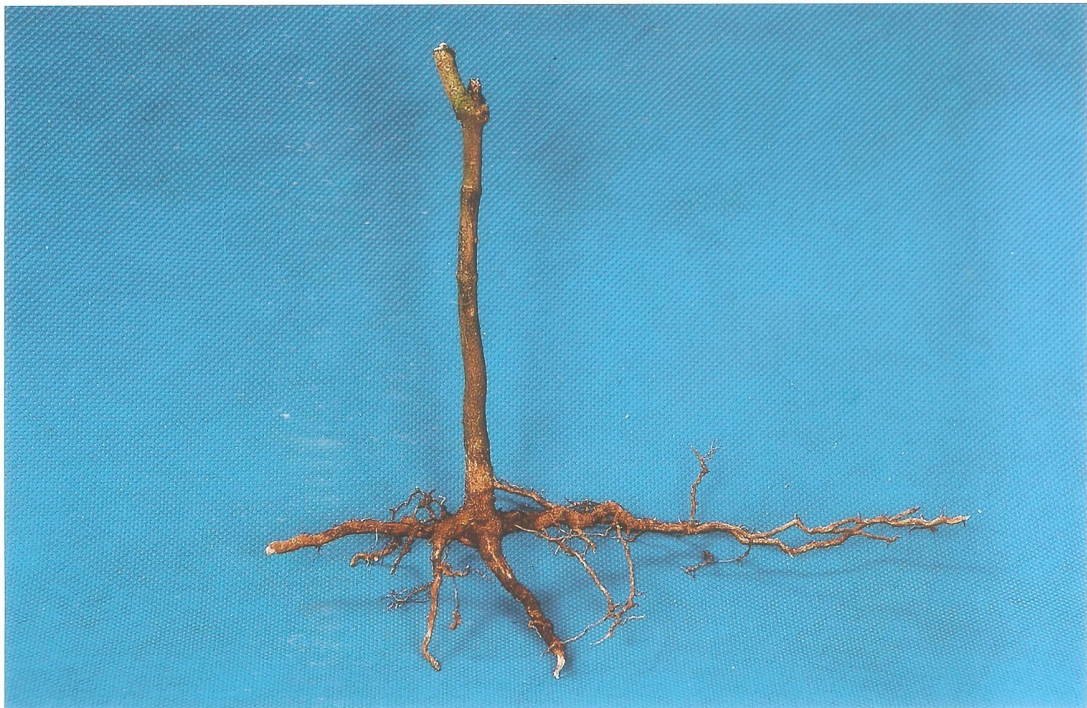
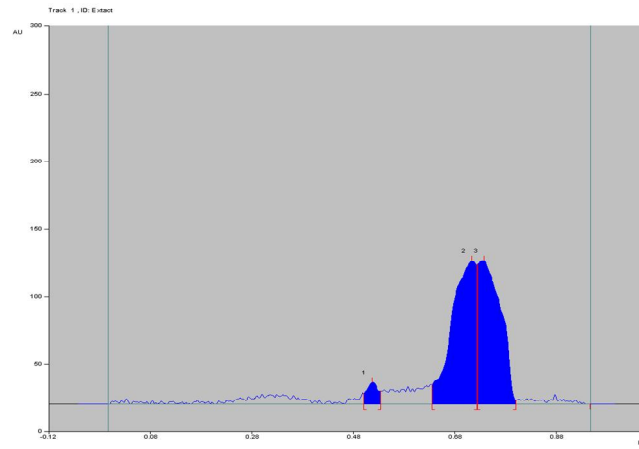
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HPTLC Data at 254 nm

Peak	Start position	Start height	Max position	Max %	End position	Area
1	0.50	27.7	0.52	22.00	0.55	1363.99
2	0.65	12.0	0.74	53.8	0.81	9946.1
3	0.87	14.2	0.88	12.94	0.88	401.5



### Microscopic characters of *Ci* Root

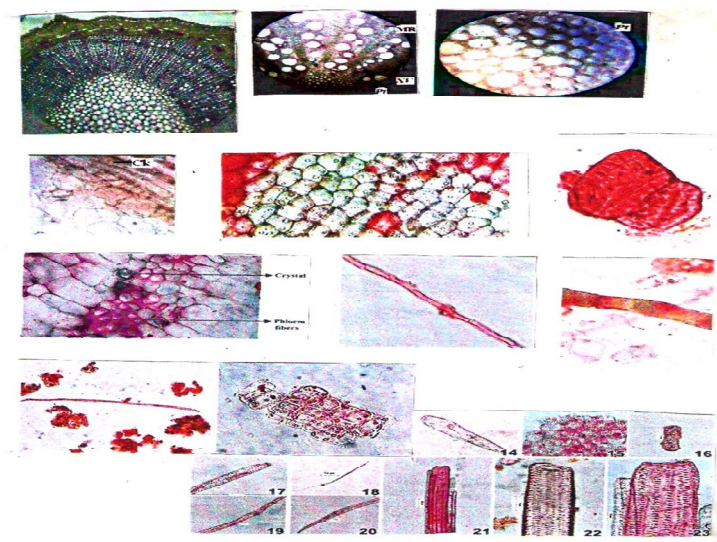


Fig. 2: Morphological, Microscopical, Powder characters of *Ci* root