



Antinociceptive activity of some Bangladeshi medicinal plant extracts

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SUMMARY

The extracts of some Bangladeshi medicinal plants, Possur (*Xylocarpus mekongensis*), Dhundul (*Xylocarpus granatum*), Gab (*Diospyros peregrina*), Kadom (*Anthocephalus chinensis*) and Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*), were assessed for their possible antinociceptive activity using acetic acid induced writhing model in mice. Most of these plants have been used in traditional medicine in Bangladesh as well as in other countries for the treatment of various ailments ranging from common cold to cancer. All these extracts significantly inhibited the acetic acid induced writhing in mice at the oral dose of 500 mg/kg body weight. The extract of *Anthocephalus chinensis* bark showed the most potent writhing inhibition (69.47%, $P < 0.001$) and that of *Diospyros peregrina* bark had the least (33.54%, $P < 0.02$).

Key words: Meliaceae; Ebenaceae; Rubiaceae; Sterculiaceae; Antinociceptive activity

INTRODUCTION

Xylocarpus (X.) mekongensis (Lamk.) M. Roem. (Syn: *X. moluccensis*, *Carapa moluccensis*) (Meliaceae), commonly known as 'Possur', is a glabrous, medium-sized tree found in littoral forests of Bengal, Burma, the Andaman's, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Australia, Fiji and Africa. In Bangladesh, this species grows in the north tract, remote from the sea, chiefly in low lying swampy locality, of the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world (Kiritkar and Basu, 1999; GRIN database, 2005). *Xylocarpus (X.) granatum* J. König (Meliaceae), known as 'dhundul', both *X. granatum* and *X. mekongensis* are also well

distributed in a number of other countries of south-east Asia, Australia and east Africa (Tomlinson, 1986). *Diospyros (D.) peregrina* Gurke (Ebenaceae), Bengali name 'gab', is a medium-sized evergreen tree indigenous to Bangladesh and India, and also found in many other countries of Asia and America (Ghani, 1998; GRIN database, 2005). *Anthocephalus (A.) chinensis* (Lamk.) Rich. Ex Walp. (Rubiaceae), commonly known as 'kadam', is a medium-sized deciduous tree that grows in the sub-Himalayan tract at latitudes from 9° S to 27° N, from Nepal eastward to Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea (Whitmore, 1984; Kiritkar and Basu, 1999; ARCBC database, 2004; GRIN database, 2005). The Sundarbans, the largest single tract of mangrove forests in the world and the habitat for the tree species, *Heritiera (H.) fomes* Buch.-Ham. (Sterculiaceae), common name 'sundari' (Rahman, 2000).

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The traditional medicinal and non-medicinal uses of *X. mekongensis* include its use as an astringent and febrifuge, for the treatment of dysentery and diarrhoea, and in boat-building and furniture (Ghani, 1998). *X. granatum* has been used traditionally to treat diarrhoea, cholera and fever, and as an astringent and emolient (ARCBC databases, 2004; Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical databases, 2005). It is also used in boat-building, and as furniture wood and fuel-wood. The barks of this plant are used for tanning and for the preparation of dyes of umber colour. The aqueous extract of different parts of this plant was also reported to have significant antifilarial activity (Wan Omar *et al.*, 1997; Zaridah *et al.*, 2001). *D. peregrina* has traditionally been used as an aphthae, aphrodisiac, astringent, bactericide and tonic, and for the treatment of many ailments, e.g. diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, fever, malaria, menorrhagia and sore throat (Singh *et al.*, 1988; Kirtikar and Basu, 1999; Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical databases, 2005). It has also been used to treat snake-bites (Kirtikar and Basu, 1933). The water extract of the 'gab' fruits is used as a dye for fishing nets and boats. Singh *et al.* (1988) reported the anti-stress activity of an EtOAc extract of the whole plant of *D. peregrina*, which was similar to *Panax ginseng*. The alcoholic extract of stem barks of this plant has been reported to have hypoglycemic, diuretic and anti-cancer properties (Ghani, 1998). The ethnobotanical and traditional medicinal uses of *A. chinensis* include its use as a remedy for fever, chest congestion and stomatitis, and as an astringent and tonic (Yusuf *et al.*, 1994; ARCBC database, 2004; Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Databases, 2005). It is also used in snakebites. However, its major economical importance lies in its application as a source of wood for matchstick boxes, tea boxes, bobbins, veneer, plywood, crates and furniture (Grijpma, 1967). The logs are used for dugout canoes, roof structure and light construction. While there is no proven recorded for any medicinal use value of *H. fomes*. It

is used extensively as cottage poles, pillars, piles and fuel woods.

A number of limonoids (Connolly *et al.*, 1976; Taylor, 1983; Khisal *et al.*, 1991; Kokpol *et al.*, 1996; Wu *et al.*, 2003, 2004) and sterols (Hogg and Gillian, 1984) were reported from *X. granatum* and *X. mekongensis*. An aliphatic ketol, onadecan-7-ol-2-one and triterpenes were isolated from the stem, fruits and seeds of *D. peregrina* (Misra *et al.*, 1971; Chauhan and Kumari, 1980; Jain and Yadav, 1994). The fruits and roots of this plant were also found to produce flavonoids (Chauhan *et al.*, 1982; Jain and Yadava, 1997). Secoiridoid glucosides and phenolic glycosides (Kitagawa *et al.*, 1996) and quinoline alkaloids (Handa *et al.*, 1983, 1984) were isolated from the bark of *A. chinensis*.

As part of our on-going pharmacological screening of random selected Bangladeshi medicinal plants (Shilpi *et al.*, 2004; Uddin *et al.*, 2004, 2005), we now report on the investigation whether *X. mekongensis*, *X. granatum*, *D. peregrina*, *A. chinensis*, and *H. fomes* have any effect on the nociceptive response in mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material and extraction

Plant parts of *X. mekongensis*, *X. granatum*, *D. peregrina*, *A. chinensis*, and *H. fomes* were collected from the tidal forest in the coastal Sundarbans (a swamp region in the Ganges delta) or other places in the district of Khulna (Table 1), and identified by experts of the Bangladesh National Herbarium, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Voucher specimens (Table 1) representing these collections have been deposited in the Bangladesh National Herbarium, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Extraction

Shade-dried and ground plant parts (100 - 250 g) (Table 1) were extracted by maceration over 24 - 72 h using methanol (MeOH) and ethanol (EtOH) (Table 1) at room temperature. The extracts were

Table 1. Collection details and % of writhing inhibition of *X. mekongensis*, *X. granatum*, *D. peregrina*, *A. chinensis*, and *H. fomes*

Botanical names (Family)	Common Bengali names	Collection details				Extract used	Yields (%)	% Of writhing inhibition (<i>P</i> value)
		Plant parts Used (code)	Place	Date	Voucher Number			
<i>X. mekongensis</i> (Meliaceae)	Possur	Bark (MPB)	The Sundarbans, Khulna, Bangladesh	August 2003	DACB 30320	MeOH	32.0%	58.69 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		Pneumatophore (MPR)				MeOH	18.46%	44.92 (<i>P</i> < 0.01)
<i>X. granatum</i> (Meliaceae)	Dhundul	Bark (MDB)	The Sundarbans, Khulna, Bangladesh	August 2003	DACB 12789	MeOH	20%	52.70 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
<i>D. peregrina</i> (Ebenaceae)	Gab	Bark (MGB)	South Khalish- pur, Khulna, Bangladesh	July 2003	DACB 30323	MeOH	12.0%	33.54 (<i>P</i> < 0.02)
<i>A. chinensis</i> (Rubiaceae)	Kadam	Leaves (MKL)	Shaikpara, Khulna, Bang- ladesh	October 2003	DACB 30321	MeOH	8.0%	50.90 (<i>P</i> < 0.01)
		Bark (MKB)				MeOH	10.71%	69.47 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
<i>H. fomes</i> (Sterculiaceae)	Sundari	Bark (ESB)	The Sundar- bans, Khulna, Bangladesh	August 2003	DACB 30324	EtOH	20%	59.89 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)

filtered and dried using a rotary evaporator at a temperature not exceeding 55°C and the yields are mentioned in the Table 1.

Animals

Swiss albino mice of either sex (20 - 25 g) were obtained from the Animal house, Pharmacy Discipline, Khulna University, Khulna. The animals were housed under standard laboratory conditions (relative humidity 55 - 65%, room temperature 23.0 ± 2.0°C and 12 h light: dark cycle). The animals were fed with standard diet and water *ad libitum*.

Antinociceptive activity study using acetic acid induced writhing assay

The method of Koster *et al.* (1959) was adopted with minor modification. The animals were orally fed with the extracts, vehicles (for control groups) at the specified doses (500 mg/kg body weight). Thirty minutes after administration of the extract and the vehicle, each animal was given 0.7% (v/v) solution of acetic acid (0.1 ml/10 g body weight)

interperitoneally (i.p.) to induce abdominal contractions or writhing. Five minutes after the administration of acetic acid, the number of writhing for each animal was counted for 15 min. The number of writhings in the control was taken as 100% and percent inhibition was calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition of writhing} = 100 - (\text{treated mean} / \text{control mean}) \times 100$$

For comparison, the same experiment was carried out with a positive control group treated orally with Paracetamol (Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bangladesh) at the dose of 50-mg/kg body weights.

RESULTS

In the acetic acid induced writhing test all the extracts significantly suppressed the frequency of acetic acid induced writhing in mice (% of writhing inhibition values range within 33.54% to 69.47%) (Fig. 1). Among the extracts, the ethanolic extract

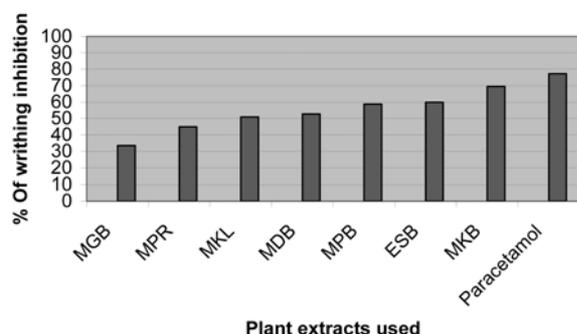


Fig. 1. Comparative % of writhing inhibition of the extracts in acetic acid induced writhing in mice.

of *A. chinensis* bark showed the most potent antinociceptive activity (69.47% writhing inhibition, $P < 0.001$) whereas the methanolic extract of *D. peregrina* bark showed the least (33.54% writhing inhibition, $P < 0.02$) (Table 2). Paracetamol, used as the positive control exhibited a writhing inhibition of 77.25% as compared to control and the result was statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION

An analgesic selectively relieves pain by acting on the central nervous system (CNS) or on peripheral pain mechanism, without significantly altering consciousness. Acetic acid is a pain stimulus and

interperitoneal (i.p.) administration of acetic acid (0.7%) causes localized inflammation, which causes contraction of the body in mice and referred to as 'writhing'. Such pain stimulus causes the release of free arachidonic acid from tissue phospholipid by the action of phospholipase A₂ and other acyl hydrolases.

There are three major pathways in the synthesis of the eicosanoids from arachidonic acid. All the eicosanoids with ring structures that is the prostaglandins, thromboxanes and prostacyclins are synthesized via the cyclooxygenase pathway. The leucotrienes, HETEs (hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids), and HPETEs (hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acids) are hydroxylated derivatives of straight-chain fatty acid and are synthesized via the lipoxygenase pathway (Mary *et al.*, 1997).

The prostaglandins, mainly prostacyclin (PGI₂) and prostaglandin-E have been reported to be responsible for pain sensation by exciting the A-fibres. Activity in the A-fibres cause a sensation of sharp well localized pain (Rang, 1993). Any agent that lowers the number of writhing will demonstrate analgesia preferably by inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, a peripheral mechanism of pain inhibition.

These extracts possess free radical scavenging activity (Uddin *et al.*, 2004), and it is now well

Table 2. Effect of *X. mekongensis*, *X. granatum*, *D. peregrina*, *A. chinensis*, and *H. fomes* extracts on acetic acid induced writhing in mice

Treatment	Dose ^a (mg/kg,p.o.)	Writhings ^b	Inhibition (%)
Control (1% Tween 80, 10 ml/kg,p.o.)	-	33.40 ± 1.04	-
Paracetamol	50	7.6 ± 0.57 ^{***}	77.25
<i>X. mekongensis</i>	Bark	13.8 ± 1.56 ^{***}	58.69
	pneumatophore	18.4 ± 2.93 ^{**}	44.92
<i>X. granatum</i>	bark	15.8 ± 1.64 ^{***}	52.7
<i>D. peregrina</i>	bark	22.2 ± 3.25 [*]	33.54
<i>A. chinensis</i>	bark	10.2 ± 0.96 ^{***}	69.47
	leaf	16.4 ± 3.29 ^{**}	50.90
<i>H. fomes</i>	bark	13.4 ± 1.44 ^{***}	59.89

^aAdministered 45 min before 0.7% acetic acid administration (ml/kg,i.p.). ^bCounted for 15 min, starting 5 min after acetic acid administration; values are mean ± S.E. ^{*} $P < 0.02$; ^{**} $P < 0.01$. ^{***} $P < 0.001$ vs. control, Student's *t*-test; n = 5.

established that free radicals (superoxide, hydroxyl radical, nitric oxide) and other reactive species (hydrogen peroxide, single oxygen, perxynitrite, hypochlorous acid) contribute to the pathology of many disorders including atherogenesis, neurodegeneration, chronic inflammation, and function of the immune system (Hemani and Panihar, 1998). Recent studies suggest that the inflammatory tissue damage is due to the liberation of reactive oxygen species from phagocytes invading the inflammation sites (Winrow *et al*, 1993; Conner and Grisham, 1996; Parke and Sapota, 1996). Many natural and synthetic antioxidants are in use to prevent the lipid peroxidation. Search for new antioxidant remains a highly research area because the antioxidants play a very important role in reducing the risk of various chronic disorder. So it can be assumed that their antioxidant activity may reduce the production of free arachidonic acid from phospholipid or may inhibit the enzyme system, which is responsible for the synthesis of prostaglandins, and ultimately relieve pain-sensation.

CONCLUSION

From the reference of our previous antioxidant study of these extracts and the results obtained in the present study, it can be postulated that the antinociceptive activity of the extracts may be linked to their free radical scavenging activity. However, further study could be carried out to find the actual mechanism of their antinociceptive activity and to isolate the active principle(s) responsible for such activity.

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