Studies on Chemotaxonomic Properties of Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum LINN.)

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ABSTRACT: This research investigated the chemotaxonomic properties of Solanum lycopersicum Linn belonging to Solanaceae. The annual herbaceous free branching cultivated crop grows up to 60 cm or more in height. It has simple uniseriate trichomes densely dispersed all over the plant with adaxial and abaxial foliar trichome indices of 27.19% and 19.44% respectively. The compound leaves measure up to 6±3 cm long and 4±2 cm wide with serrated margin. The inflorescence has a cyme of 3 to 5 flowers or more. The petals are yellowish, up to 2±1 cm long and 1.5±0.7 cm wide with greenish sepal up to 1.5±0.7 cm long and 0.7±0.3 cm wide. Flowers are axile, hexa-pentamorous up to 1 cm in diameter with bicellular 2 celled ovary. The berry fruit is greenish when unripe and reddish when ripe, up to 5 cm in diameter with seed measuring up to 0.3 cm in diameter. The epidermal studies revealed anisocytic stomata with adaxial and abaxial stomatal indices of 19.30% and 19.64% respectively. The anatomy of mid-ribs and petioles showed bicollateral vasculature. The node is unilacunar. The stem anatomical section is made of 5 to 6 vascular bundles, with petioles associated with 2 rib traces at primary growth phase while at secondary growth phase, the mid-rib and petiole revealed vascular arcs and the stem, rings of open vascular system. Alkaloids, saponins, tannins, phlobatannins, flavonoids and combined anthraquinones were present while free anthraquinones and cardiac glycosides were absent.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area: The study area was Choba, Obio-Akpor Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria.

Sample Collection: The geographic location of the parent plant studied was 040521344111N and 006°54′878″E at 18m altitude and was obtained from domesticated garden.

Epidermal Study: Fresh leaves and stem collected for this study were peeled and bleached using sodium hypochlorite for about 2 minutes following the method of Cutler (1978). The clear epidermal layers obtained were stained with Alcian blue or Safranin and temporarily mounted in aqueous glycerol solution. Photomicrographs were taken from good preparations. The method of Arnold (1973) was adopted for ascertaining stomatal length and width. The stomatal index \( S \) was obtained using the formula:

\[
S = \frac{x \times 100}{E + S}
\]

where \( S \) and \( E \) are mean numbers of stomata and epidermal cells respectively within the particular area under investigation. Likewise trichome index \( T.I. \) was calculated as:

\[
T.I. = \frac{T \times 100}{E + T}
\]

Where \( T \) and \( E \) are trichomes and epidermal cells respectively within the study area.

Anatomical Study: Seeds of the plant were plated in Petri dishes containing wetted 110mm Whatman filter paper. After three to five days, harvest was made for primary anatomical study and two weeks to one month, for the secondary anatomy. The harvested stems, leaves, petioles, flowers, fruits and roots were fixed in FAA in the ratio of 1:1:18 of 40% formaldehyde, acetic acid and 70% alcohol for at least 48 hours following the method of Johanson, (1978). The free hand sectioning using a systematic arrangement of 5 razor blades, as described by Wahua et al. (2013) was also adopted. Microphotographs were taken from good preparations using Sony camera of 7.2 Mega pixels having 2.4\(^{+1}\) LCD monitor and High sensitivity ISO 1250.

Phytochemical Study: Leaves of Solanum lycopersicum Linn studied were sun dried for 72 hours (3 days) and weighed. Fifty grams (50g) of the dried leaves were macerated in 96% ethanol using a pestle and a mortar. The extract was there after filtered and evaporated to dryness (constant weight) using a rotary evaporator set at 45°C. Residue yields were noted and a portion was used for the phytochemical screening.

Phytochemical screening for saponin: Frothing tests was done following the method described by Wall et al. (1952). The ability of saponins to produce frothing in aqueous solution and to haemolyse red blood cells was used as screening test for these compounds. 0.5g of the plant extract was shaken with water in a test tube. Frothing which persisted on warming was taken as preliminary evidence for the presence of saponins. The disc was then washed in ether, dried and placed on a 7 percent blood nutrient agar. Complete haemolysis of red blood cells around the disc after 6 hours was taken as further evidence for the presence of saponins.

Test for alkaloids: 0.5g of the plant extract was stirred with 5ml of 1 percent aqueous hydrochloric acid on a steam bath; 1ml of the filtrate was treated with a few drops of Mayer’s reagent and a second 1ml portion was treated similarly with Dragendorff’s reagent. Turbidity or precipitation with either of these reagents was taken as preliminary evidence for the presence of alkaloids in the extract being evaluated (Harborne, 1973 and Trease et al., 1989). A modified form of the thin-layer chromatography (TLC) method as described by Farnsworth et al. (1962) was used. One gram (1g) of the extract was treated with 40 percent calcium hydroxide solution until the extract was distinctly alkaline to litmus paper, and then extracted twice with 10ml portions of chloroform. The extracts were combined and concentrated in vacuo to 5ml. The chloroform extract was then spotted on thin-layer plates. Four different solvent systems were used to develop each plant extract. The presence of alkaloids in the developed chromatograms was detected by spraying the chromatograms with freshly prepared Dragendorff’s spray reagent. A positive reaction on the chromatograms (indicated by an orange or darker colored spot against a pale yellow background) was confirmatory evidence that the plant extract contained alkaloid.

Test for tannins: Five grams (5g) of each portion of plant extract was stirred with 10ml of distilled water, filtered, and 5% ferric chloride reagent added to the filtrate. A blue-black, green, or blue-green precipitate was taken as evidence for the presence of tannins (Shoppee, 1964).

Test for anthraquinones: Borntrager’s test was used. Five grams (5g) of each plant extract was shaken with 10ml benzene, filtered and 5ml of 10 per cent ammonia solution added to the filtrate. The mixture was shaken and the presence of a pink, red, or violet
color in the ammonia (lower) phase indicated the presence of free hydroxyanthraquinones.

Test for combined anthraquinones: Five grams (5g) of each plant extract was boiled with 10ml aqueous sulphuric acid and filtered while hot. The filtrate was shaken with 5ml of benzene, the benzene layer separated and half its own volume of 10 per cent ammonia solution added. A pink, red or violet coloration in the ammonia phase (lower layer) indicated the presence of anthraquinone derivatives in the extract (Trease and Evans, 1989).

Test for phlobatannins: Deposition of a red precipitate when an aqueous extract of the plant part was boiled with 1 percent aqueous hydrochloric acid was taken as evidence for the presence of phlobatannins (Trease and Evans, 1989).

Test for cardiac glycosides: Lieberman’s test was used in which 0.5g of the extract was dissolved in 2ml of acetic anhydride and cooled in ice. One milliliter (1ml) of Sulphuric acid was carefully added in drops until a color change from violet to blue to green indicated the presence of a steroidal aglycone portion of the cardiac glycoside (Shoppee, 1964).

Statistical Analysis: The mean ± standard deviation for trichome and stomatal characteristics of Solanaceae studied was done.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Morphological Characteristics: The plant grew up to 60cm to be in height. (Plate 1a).

![Plate 1a: Solanum lycopersicum Linn.](image)

The leaves are compound with ovate leaflets, densely pubescent up to 7 ± 3cm long and 4 ± 2cm wide with a rough or serrated margin. Petiole measured up to 1cm in length. The inflorescence has a cyme of 3 to 5 flowers together. The corolla is yellowish and up to 2 ± 1cm in length and 1.5 ± 0.7cm wide with a greenish calyx and up to 1.5 ± 0.7cm long and 0.7 ± 0.3cm wide. Flower is penta-hexamemorous and up to 1cm in diameter. (Plate 1b). Stigma is bilobed. (Plate 1c). Ovary hypogynous and superior. (Plate 1d). The fruit is a berry. Plate 1e. The brownish seed is almost spherical up to 0.3cm in length. (Plate 1f).

![Plate 1b: S. lycopersicum flowers; c: Bilobed stigma, indicated by arrow in c; d: Hypogynous ovary, arrow revealed ovary in d; e: Half fruit; and f: The seed](image)

Epidermal Study: The foliar epidermal investigation showed the presence of anisocytic stomata for both adaxial (upper) and abaxial (lower) epidermis. (Plates 2 and 3). The study revealed stomatal index of 19.30% for adaxial layer and 19.64% stomatal index for the abaxial surface. The trichomes were simple uniseriate forms which showed trichome index of 27.19% for the adaxial surface and trichome index of 19.44% for the abaxial layer. The stem epidermal layer also revealed anisocytic stomata and uniseriate trichomes. (Plate 4).

![Plate 2: Adaxial epidermal layer. Plate 3: Abaxial epidermal layer. Plate 4: Stem epidermal layer. Arrow showcased contiguous cells in Solanum lycopersicum Linn. adaxial epidermis. Stem epidermal cells nucleated.](image)

Anatomical Study: The mid-ribs and petioles anatomical sections showed Bicollateral vascular system. There were 3 vascular traces and the petioles were associated with 2 rib traces at primary growth.
while the secondary phase revealed vascular arcs. (Plate 5). The mid-rib showed a roll of epidermal cells. Collenchymatous cells occupied the region of the hypodermis, the general cortex was predominated by parenchymatous cells. Three vascular traces with no rib bundle wings were revealed in the primary growth phase. The endodermoid layer is made of a layer of barrel-shaped cells. The pericycle is multilayered. The pith region is made of large parenchymatous cells. (Plate 6). The stem had rings of open vascular system. (Plate 7). The node is unilacunar. (Plate 8).

The root anatomy revealed a layer of piliferous cells below which is the multilayered general cortex surrounding the xylary cells and a central pith occupied with parenchymatous cells. The vascular bundles were radially symmetrical. (Plate 9). The ovary anatomy revealed the placentation as axile type. Ovary was trilocular and 3-celled. (Plate 10).

Phytochemical Studies: Qualitative analyses carried out revealed the presence of the following phytochemical constituents: Alkaloids, saponins, tannins, phlobatannins, flavonoids and combined anthraquinones as present while free anthraquinones and cardiac glycosides were absent.

Conclusion: Solanum lycopersicum Linn is a fruity vegetable and is domesticated for its medicinal and commercial purposes. Researches in the morphological, anatomical, cytological and phytochemical properties have in one way or the other improved up on the existing knowledge on Solanum lycopersicum Linn. Areas of future interest are: Palynology, proximate analysis and quantitative aspect of phytochemistry.

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