ABSTRACT

Objective: Borassus flabellifer is a dumb palm tree, different parts of it have been using as food and in traditional medicine. The root parts (rhizomes) are used for phytochemical analysis and evaluation of hepatoprotective and anti-tuberculosis activities.

Materials: Hepatoprotective activity of Borassus flabellifer root extracts were studied on paracetamol induced liver toxicity in rats and antituberculosis activity on Mycobacterium tuberculosis [H37 Rv strain] quantitative determination using Microplate Alamar Blue assay (MABA) method.

Results: The phytochemical analysis of different extracts B. flabellifer roots showed the presence of sterols, terpenoids, glycosides, carbohydrates, proteins, flavonoids, alkaloids, phenols, tannins, saponins and oils. The methanolic extract showed more phenolic and alkaloid contents on their quantification. Ethyl Acetate, Chloroform and Methanol extracts of B. flabellifer showed the dose-dependent percentage protection of on paracetamol-induced liver toxicity. The methanol extract showed more activity and is comparable with standard drug Liv 52 on altered liver biomarker enzymes AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), ALP, total bilirubin and total protein levels with percentage protection 70.58%, 68.91%, 69.30% 71.18% and 70.73%. The ethyl acetate extract showed more anti-tuberculosis activity than methanol extract with MIC 6.25μg/ml but the extracts showed lower activity compared to standard drugs ciprofloxacin, Streptomycin and pyrazinamide of the MIC values are 6.25, 3.125, 3.125 μg/ml.

Conclusion: B. flabellifer roots possess different phytochemical constituents and those extracts possess hepatoprotective and anti-tuberculosis activities.

Keywords: Borassus flabellifer, Roots, Paracetamol, Liver, Tuberculosis

INTRODUCTION

The liver is a vital organ in the human body, take part in ample metabolisms like carbohydrates, proteins, lipids metabolisms and mainly detoxification [1-2]. As of these functions, it is awful essential to maintain the liver healthy. But, different diseases (natural or drug-induced), causing the liver failure finally leads to death [3-5]. Drug-induced liver diseases (DILDs) are more common compared to natural liver diseases around the world [6-7]. The DILDs are cirrhosis, cancers, alcoholic liver diseases and non-alcoholic liver diseases are main causes for the liver failure [8-10]. Modern medical science developed many medicines for the treatment of liver diseases [11-12], and because of its regeneration capacity, the critical was liver transplantation [13]. But, all these treatments require drugs therapy. These treatments are not satisfactory and the long-term use of drugs may cause different side effects [14]. So, inadequate treatment of liver diseases and significant side effects of drugs, identification of new therapeutic agents are urgently needed. Herbal medicines provide significant formulations for treating various diseases including liver diseases with more efficient and minimize side effects [15-16]. In recent times, many researchers recognizing new drugs from different medicinal plants and those drugs are also precursors for synthesis new bioactive molecules for treating various diseases including liver diseases [17-18]. However, there was numerous medicinal flora were remained on the world without identification their medicinal uses.

Borassus flabellifer is a dumb palm tree belongs to the family resident to Indian sub-continent and Africa belongs to the family Arecaceae. Different parts of B. flabellifer have been using as medicine for diverse illnesses in traditional medicine [19]. Different phytochemical constituents like steroids, glycosides, vitamins etc were reported from B. flabellifer [20]. Different biological activities like cytotoxicity, antiarthritic activity, antibacterial activity, analgesic activity, antipyretic activity and hypoglycemic activity were reported by many researchers through their studies [21-24]. But, there were no scientific reports on the antioxidant activity of rhizome parts of B. flabellifer. In this regards, the present work carried out to evaluate the antioxidant activity of B. flabellifer rhizome (roots) part.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and drugs

The chemicals and solvents used in the current study were analytical grade. Diagnostic kits were purchased from span diagnostics Ltd, Gujarat, India. Silymarin was purchased from sigma chemicals, USA. Paracetamol tablets were purchased from the local medical shop.

Preparation of extracts

The B. flabellifer root pats were collected at near Bhemili region, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and authenticated by the taxonomist Rtd. Prof. M. Venkaih, Depart of Botany, Andhra University (AUCP/DP and P/BGR/BF-82). Freshly collected materials were dried under shade and then were milled to obtain a powder. The powdered material was separately extracted with different solvents ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanol successively using a Soxhlet apparatus. Finally, collected solutions were concentrated to dryness under vacuum by using Rotavapor to get the dry extract and were stored in desicators for further use.

Phytochemical analysis

The phytochemical analysis was carried out to B. flabellifer extracts using standard test procedures for identification of their chemical constituents [25].

Total phenolic content

Total phenolic content was determined using the folin-ciocalteau reagent. Briefly, folin-ciocalteau colorimetry is based on a chemical reduction of the reagent, a mixture of tungsten and molybdenum oxides. The products of the metal oxide reduction have a blue
Phytochemical constituents

| Phytochemicals          | B. flabellifer | EAE | CE | ME |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----|----|----|
| Phytosterols            | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Terpenoids              | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Glycosides              | ++            | +   | ++ | +  |
| Saponins                | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Flavonoids              | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Tannins                 | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Carbohydrates           | -             | ++  | +  | +  |
| Alkaloids               | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Amino acids             | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Ols                     | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Phenols                 | ++            | +   | +  | +  |

+, ++ = Present, – = Absent

*EAE = Ethyl acetate extract; CE = Chloroform extract; ME = Methanolic extract

Histopathological studies

Histopathological studies of the liver were performed by cutting 5 mm sections of the tissues by using a microtome and fixing in 10% formalin solution and staining with haematoxylin and eosin [30].

Statistical analysis

All the data were expressed as mean±SEM. Results were analysed by using Two-way ANOVA followed by Dunnet's multiple comparison test. All groups were compared with Liv 52 groups. ***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; ns= Non significance.

Anti-tuberculosis activity

The anti-tubercular activity of ethyl acetate and methanol extracts of B. flabellifer were assessed against M. tuberculosis [H37 RV strain: ATCC No-27294] using microplate Alamar Blue assay (MABA) [31]. Control wells without the tested extracts and sterility controls were assayed simultaneously. Briefly, 100μl of prepared extracts were mixed 100μl M. tuberculosis reference strain H37RV and Middlebrook 7H9 broth was added to test (Drug/Control wells) in the first row wells. Then two-fold dilution was done with a micropipette to next wells and each concentration was tested as triplicates. Finally, each well was covered with paraffin and incubated at 37 °C for 5-7 days. After incubation, 25μl of 0.02% w/v resazurin was added to each well and incubated again at the same conditions for color development. The growth of organisms was observed by visual using the alamar blue oxidation-reduction dye.

The dye generally indicated the cellular growth, in this non-fluorescent blue color oxidized and become fluorescent pink color. On reduction, visual pink color indicates the presence of mycobacterial growth. The confirmation of the activity, the extracts were screened to know the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) at 100 to 0.2μg/ml.

Table 1: Nature of phytoconstituents in different extracts of B. flabellifer

| Phytochemicals          | B. flabellifer | EAE | CE | ME |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----|----|----|
| Phytosterols            | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Terpenoids              | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Glycosides              | ++            | +   | ++ | +  |
| Saponins                | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Flavonoids              | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Tannins                 | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Carbohydrates           | -             | ++  | +  | +  |
| Alkaloids               | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Amino acids             | ++            | +   | +  | +  |
| Ols                     | +             | +   | +  | +  |
| Phenols                 | ++            | +   | +  | +  |

+, ++ = Present, – = Absent

*EAE = Ethyl acetate extract; CE = Chloroform extract; ME = Methanolic extract
Table 2: Total phenolic and alkaloid contents (mg/gm) of B. flabellifer extracts

| Name of the extract | TPC (mg/gm)# | TAC (mg/gm)# |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ethyl acetate       | 06.23±1.54   | 03.28±2.18   |
| Chloroform          | 10.46±0.32   | 08.11±1.02   |
| Methanol            | 16.08±0.49   | 13.75±1.45   |

* TPC= Total Phenolic content; TAC= Total alkaloidal content, # Values are in mean±SEM

RESULTS

Phytochemical analysis

B. flabellifer extracts exposed the presence of different phytochemical constituents on phytochemical analysis. The extracts revealed the presence of different phytochemical constituents like sterols, terpenoids, glycosides, carbohydrates, proteins, flavanoids, alkaloids, phenols, tannins, saponins and oils. The extracts gave different results for different phytochemical tests (table 1). The quantitative estimation of phenolic and alkaloid contents in three different extracts was varied, methanolic extract showed more content compared to chloroform and ethyl acetate extracts (table 2).

Acute toxicity studies

The extracts of B. flabellifer roots were tested for the toxicity at a dose of 2000 mg/kg and observed they are safe because there was no sign of mortality and no behavioural changes in the extracts administered group rats.

Hepatoprotective activity

Ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanol extracts of B. flabellifer were assessed at doses of 125 mg/kg b. w, 250 mg/kg b. w and 500 mg/kg b. w on Paracetamol-induced liver toxicity in rats for their hepatoprotective activity. The percentage protection produced by the standard (Liv 52) and extracts of B. flabellifer was calculated based on SGOT, SGPT, ALP, Total serum bilirubin and total protein levels in end of the experiment in each case (table 3).

Group I was treated with vehicle showed no significant changes, group II was treated paracetamol there is a significant changes (Negative). The animals of group III was induced with paracetamol and was treated Liv 52 (Positive) showed the significant restoration with percentage protection 94.79%, 92.97%, 96.49% and 90.24% in levels of biomarker enzymes of liver (AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), ALP, Total serum bilirubin and total protein) levels.

The percentage protection produced by ethyl acetate extract (BFEE) on AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), ALP, total bilirubin and total protein levels at 125 mg/kg, 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg b. w were 11.66%, 10.16%, 9.62% 11.28% and 13.41%, 28.12%, 30.31%, 28.34%, 31.25% and 29.27%, 51.3%, 50.96% 48.61% and 53.66% respectively (fig. 1).

The percentage protection produced by the chloroform extract (BFCF) on AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), ALP, total bilirubin and total protein levels were 21.26%, 19.84%, 19.20% 20.83% and 21.95%, 34.09%, 39.06%, 37.39% 41.67% and 42.68%, 58.85%, 58.91%, 62.27% 65.97% and 62.80% respectively (fig. 2).

The percentage protection produced by the methanol extract (BFME) on AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), ALP, total bilirubin and total protein levels were 27.23%, 28.28%, 20.20% 29.51% and 28.05%, 45.34%, 49.06%, 47.69% 48.61% and 47.56%, 62.27% 65.97% and 62.80% respectively (fig. 3).
The paracetamol intoxicated liver (group II), shows evidence of the necrosis (fig. 4 (A)), haemorrhage and inflammation. These pathological changes were reduced in the retreated groups of animals treated with *B. flabellifer* extracts (fig. 4 (D and E)) at different doses. The high dose of extracts i.e. 500 mg/kg b.w. showed more restoration of the damaged liver due to the paracetamol.

**Table 3: Enzymes of levels of groups I to XII animals due to the effect of different extracts of *B. flabellifer***

| Name of the drug | Name of enzymes | AST* (U/l) | ALT* (U/l) | ALP* (U/l) | T. bil* (mg/dl) | T. ptn* (gm/dl) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Control         |                 | 891.17±1.11 | 52.3±1.13  | 183.5±0.85 | 0.25±0.01      | 6.93±0.06      |
| Paracetamol     |                 | 332.17±2.18 | 173.5±2.22 | 496.5±1.67 | 2.17±0.06      | 4.20±0.04      |
| Liv 52 mg/kg b.w.|                 | 101.83±1.72 | 59.83±1.11 | 195.67±1.56 | 0.29±0.01      | 6.67±0.08      |
| BFCE 125 mg/kg b.w. |             | 303.83±1.45 | 148.17±1.08 | 463.3±2.91 | 1.77±0.06      | 4.80±0.05      |
| BFCE 500 mg/kg b.w. |              | 263.83±2.24 | 126.67±1.74 | 431.67±1.38 | 1.57±0.03      | 5.00±0.05      |
| BFME 125 mg/kg b.w. |              | 280.50±1.91 | 148.17±1.08 | 400.3±3.12 | 1.37±0.06      | 5.37±0.06      |
| BFME 500 mg/kg b.w. |              | 249.33±2.29 | 117.33±1.52 | 460.33±3.12 | 1.23±0.06      | 4.97±0.08      |
| BFME 125 mg/kg b.w. |              | 222.00±1.26 | 106.67±1.33 | 432.1±2.91 | 1.00±0.05      | 5.50±0.07      |
| BFME 500 mg/kg b.w. |              | 189.17±3.00 | 96.17±1.74  | 342.1±3.52 | 1.23±0.06      | 5.92±0.07      |

*Values are in mean±SD (N=6)

**Anti-tubercular activity**

The ethyl acetate and methanol extracts were evaluated for antitubercular activity because of less availability of chloroform extract. The result of *in vitro* antitubercular activity of extracts revealed that those extracts inhibited the growth of *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv at various at concentrations of 0.8-100µg/ml (table 4 and fig. 5). The ethyl acetate extracts have more active compared to methanol extracts with MIC values 6.25 and 25µg/ml and their results were comparable with standard drug ciprofloxacin.

**Fig. 4: Histopathological studies of liver tissue in different groups’ animals in paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity treated with different extracts of *B. flabellifer*, [A] control (Group I), [B] toxic group tissue without treatment (Group II), [C] Toxic group treated with Liv 52 (Group III), [D] toxic treated with BFCE at 500 mg/kg b.w. (group VI), [E] toxic treated with BFME at 500 mg/kg b.w. (group IX), [F] Toxic treated with BFME at 500 mg/kg b.w. (group XII), * NC-necrosis; R-regeneration**

**Table 4: Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of anti-tubercular activity of ethyl acetate and methanolic extracts of *B. flabellifer***

| Sample name | Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv strain MIC (µg/ml) |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| BFCE        | 12.5                                           |
| BFME        | 25                                            |
| Pyrazinamide| 3.125                                          |
| Streptomycin| 3.125                                          |
| Ciprofloxacin| 6.25                                         |

BFCEA– *B. flabellifer* ethyl acetate extract; BFME– *B. flabellifer* methanol extract
DISCUSSION

In recent years, the study of ethno botanical and floristic characteristics of medicinal plants has been enhanced because of new diseases evolution, diseases causing microorganisms getting resistance to currently using drugs and cause of side effects in long-term use of modern medicines [32]. However, there was little known about the medicinal plants, which have been using traditional medicine and some of these medicinal plants were having scientific evidence [33]. In this point of view, the present work carried out on one of the medicinal plant (B. flabellifer) and different parts of it was used as food and in the treatment of diseases. But, there were very little works reported scientifically on root parts of B. flabellifer. The phytochemical analysis of different extracts B. flabellifer showed the presence of different phytochemical constituents like steroids, phenols, alkaloids, carbohydrates etc., in other parts' phytochemical analysis reported in fruits [34-35] and the phytochemical analysis of ethanolic extract of roots [36]. However, the results of present study mild differences were observed in the phytochemical analysis of ethanol, ethyl acetate and chloroform extracts, this may be due to regional variation of the B. flabellifer. There were some earlier reports about variation in the presence of different phytochemical constituents depends plants' growing region [37-39]. The methanolic extract showed the more phenolic and alkaloid contents compared to other extracts.

The extracts were tested for their safety before going to evaluate their hepatoprotective activity on animals, they were no mortality was found and at the maximum dose i.e. at 2000 mg/kg b.w. The current research, hepatoprotective activity of B. flabellifer root parts was an initial report on paracetamol-induced liver intoxication in rats. Ethyl acetate, Chloroform and Methanol extracts of B. flabellifer were showed dose-dependent hepatoprotective activity in the preventive treatment of liver intoxication with paracetamol. The extracts showed maximum protection at higher dose i.e. 500 mg/kg b.w. They have restored the liver biomarker enzymes (SGOT, SGPT, ALP, total bilirubin and total protein) levels compared to liver toxicity groups without any treatment (group II) and their protective effect was comparable with standard drug Liv 52. The protective effect of tested extract was supported by liver histopathological studies on different group animals (fig. 4). Normal group animals were possesses normally appear liver tissue with the good architecture of size, hepatic cells, but toxic group without treatment showed the inflammation, oversized, cirrhosis, haemorrhage and necrotic liver tissue with abnormal sinusoids and portal region. The other group's animals treated with ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanol extracts prevent the liver from above pathological conditions of the liver when paracetamol induction for liver toxicity and showed almost normal liver structure as a control group.

In our previous studies, these extracts showed antibacterial activity on different bacterial strains [40]. So, studies continued on anti-tuberculosis activity using M. tuberculosis (H37 RV strain). The results of the present study showed good anti-tubercular activity and the results are comparable with the standard drugs ciprofloxacin and streptomycin. Interestingly, the ethyl acetate extract showed more anti-tubercular activity compared to hepatoprotective and antibacterial activity.

There have been different new drugs introducing for treating diseases and quick attaining of resistance towards them forcing researchers to identify new drugs from different with efficient activity and cost-effective [41]. The plants possess wide diversity of chemical constituents including steroids, alkaloids, phenols, glycosides and etc. Therefore, medicinal plants are still the main source for new therapeutic agents with less side effects, low cost, easy acceptance of patients and plants are cultivable without environmental pollution [42]. The results of the present study and previous studies by us demonstrating that B. flabellifer roots possess different bioactive compounds with different biological activities like antioxidant, antibacterial, hepatoprotective and like us, Titas Debnath et al. (2013) claimed that hypoglycemic activity of B. flabellifer roots [43]. It was may be assumed that extracts possesses antioxidant [44-46] and hepatoprotective activities against drugs induced hepatotoxicity. Furthermore, the B. flabellifer roots extracts showed anti-tuberculosis activity. However, the results obtained in the present study are warranted for further studies on different medicinal plants used as food and traditional medicine.

CONCLUSION

The present research reveals that B. flabellifer roots possess different phytochemical constituents and those extracts possesses hepatoprotective and anti-tuberculosis activities and in our previous studies, these extracts reported about their antibacterial and antioxidant activities. The further work is needed to isolate and characterize the responsible bioactive molecules from these extracts as well as from different medicinal plants for development of effective and safe medicines.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

1. Mallikarjuna Rao Talluri-correlated the results of experimental work and helped preparation of the manuscript.
2. Veda Priya and Keethana Diyya–designed the experimental work and performed lab work
3. B. Ganga Rao-guided how to plan the experimental design and monitored the lab work correlated the experimental findings with results of other workers and corrected the manuscript.
CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
The authors report no conflicts of interest

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