Full Length Research Paper

Phytochemical Profiling of the Hexane fraction of *Crassocephalum crepidioides* Benth S. Moore leaves by GC-MS

Opeyemi O. Ayodele¹, Funmilayo D. Onajobi¹ and Omolaja R. Osoniyi¹,²

¹Department of Biochemistry, College of Health and Medical Sciences, Benjamin Carson (Snr.) School of Medicine, Babcock University, Ilishan, Nigeria.
²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

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*Crassocephalum crepidioides* is an edible plant which is also used in the ethnomedical treatment of stomach ulcer, indigestion, wounds, boils and burns in Africa and some other parts of the world. This study aims at identifying and characterizing the bioactive compounds present in *C. crepidioides* hexane fraction which may be responsible for the ethnomedical uses and reported activities of the plant. The crude extract from the powdered leaves of *C. crepidioides* was obtained with 70% methanol, followed by solvent partitioning with hexane to give the hexane fraction which was subjected to phytochemical profiling using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Spectrum interpretation was obtained from the library search of the database of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), while biological activities of compounds identified were predicted based on Dr. Duke's Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Databases. The results revealed the presence of several bioactive compounds with various biological activities including Hexadecanoic methyl ester and α-Linolenic acid with reported hypocholesterolemic properties; Benzofuranone and Benzofuran with anticancer and antiviral activities; phenolic compounds and flavonoids with reported antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antifungal activities among others. The study showed that *C. crepidioides* contains compounds with important biological activities which provide scientific support for some medicinal uses of the plant.

Key words: Phytochemicals, *Crassocephalum crepidioides*, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), ethnomedical.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants have been found to be rich sources of secondary metabolites with important biological activities. Many of the active substances found in plants are secondary metabolites called phytochemicals, including phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, steroidal esters, glycosides, tannins and terpenoids. These bioactive compounds are relevant sources of novel therapeutic agents. Therefore, phytochemical analysis of plants has become increasingly important procedure in phyto medicine and drug discovery. Furthermore,

*Corresponding author. E-mail: opeige@yahoo.com. Tel: +234 806 6200 610.*

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identification and knowledge of the chemical constituents of plants are vital for scientific explanation and rationalization of their ethnomedicinal uses.

*Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore (Henderson, 1973; Lemmens, 2003), commonly called fireweed ragleaf, is an annual edible plant that is widespread in tropical and sub-tropical regions (Rajesh, 2011). It is an erect, sparingly branched herb about 40-100 cm tall. The stem is rather stout, soft, ribbed and apical with short thick hairs (Kostermans et al., 1987), the leaves are lamina elliptic to ovate in outline, and the seeds consist of floating balls of many silky white hairs that can be wind dispersed.

The plant is recognized as a highly invasive weed which have become distributed eastward out of Africa into East Indies, India, East Asia and Philippines (Kiew, 2009; Randall, 2012). It is eaten by humans in many countries of Africa, where the succulent leaves and stems are used as vegetables in soup and stews (Burkill, 1985; Sakpere et al., 2013). The various local names of the plant include: *Ebolo* by Yoruba Southwest, Nigeria (Adams, 1963); *mikpafit* byEfik, Akwa Ibom; and *obuinenawa* by Edo people, South- south, Nigeria (Omotayo et al., 2015); *gboro* in Benin republic (Adjatin et al., 2013); *ye tong hao* by the Chinese, Eyukula by the Portuguese, and *benibanaborogiku* by the Japanese (Tomimori et al., 2012). *C. crepidioides* is traditionally used in the treatment of wounds, boils, burns, indigestion, stomach ulcer, nose bleeding, fever, inflammation and edema (Aijbesin, 2012; Aniya et al., 2005; Oyelakin and Ayodele, 2013; Chaitanya et al., 2013; Sakpere et al., 2013).

Scientific investigations have shown *C. crepidioides* to be a useful source of protein in both human and animal diet (Dairo and Adanlawo, 2007). The plant has also been reported to be a good source of vitamins and minerals (Smith and Eyzaguirre, 2007), therefore making it a good source of nutraceuticals in prevention and management of diseases (Adjatin et al., 2013).

Further review of Ethnopharmacological reports on *C. crepidioides* showed that the plant possesses anti-helminth, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, and acetyl cholinesterase inhibitory properties (Bahar et al., 2017; Bogning et al., 2016; Chaitanya et al., 2013; Joshi, 2014; Owokomoto et al., 2012; Tomimori et al., 2012). The antioxidant, cytoprotective (Odukoya et al., 2007; Wijaya et al., 2011), cancer chemoprotective and anti-tumor activities (Chia-chung et al., 2007; Chaitanya et al., 2013) of the plant have also been demonstrated. The *in vitro* anticoagulant activity of the plant leaf methanol extract and fractions was recently reported (Ayodele et al., 2019). Therefore, with such great medicinal value being suggested, a detailed analysis to identify and characterize the phytochemical compounds in the plant is very much needed. However, few reports are available on the bioactive compounds present in the plant. Reports on preliminary phytochemical screening of *C. crepidioides* methanol extract have revealed the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, flavonoids, phenols, saponins and ascorbic acid (Arawande, 2013; Bahar et al., 2017). The essential oils of *C. crepidioides* from south western Nigeria and western Ghats region of India were found to mainly consist of α-caryophyllene, thymol, α-farnesene, β-cubebene and 4-cyclohexybutyramidie, thus concluding that *C. crepidioides* may be a natural source of thymol, with established the antimicrobial activity (Owokomoto et al., 2012; Rajesh, 2011).

Over the years, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) has become an established technique for secondary metabolite profiling in plants. Therefore, the present study aims at identifying and characterizing the volatile bioactive compounds present in *C. crepidioides* hexane fraction which may be responsible for some of the reported activities, using Gas Chromatography- Mass Spectrometry analysis.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Plant collection and preparation**

*C. crepidioides* was obtained from farms in Ilisan-remo, Ogun State, South Western Nigeria, and identified at the IFE herbarium, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria where a voucher specimen with the voucher specimen registration No: IFE 17634, was deposited. The plant leaves were oven-dried at 40°C and ground into powder using an electric blender and stored in the refrigerator at 4°C until use.

The crude methanol extract was obtained by soaking the powdered leaves in 70% methanol (1:8, w/v) for 48 h at room temperature accompanied by intermittent shaking (Handa et al., 2008). This was followed by sequential filtering through a fine muslin cloth and Whatman No 1 filter paper. The crude extract was then evaporated under reduced pressure at 40°C using a rotary evaporator, and further dried to completion in a hot air-oven at 40°C. The dried methanol extract was reconstituted in distilled water, (2:1, w/v) and subjected to solvent partitioning ratio in 1:1 (v/v) with Hexane (Otsuka, 2006).

**GC-MS analysis**

Phytochemical characterization of the plant hexane fraction was carried out by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) using Agilent® 19091J-413; 3324.57048 with HP-5MS capillary column (30 m length × 0.25 µm diameter × 0.25 µm film thickness). The carrier gas was helium at constant flow rate of 1.573 ml/min and average velocity of 45.933 cm/s at a pressure of 2.84psi. The initial oven temperature was 60°C held for 1 min, then increased at 4°C/min to 110°C for 3 min, and then at 8°C/min to 260°C for 5 min. The temperature was further increased at 10°C/min to 300°C and held isothermally for 12 min. The sample was reconstituted in hexane (5% w/v), and 1 µl was injected in the splitless mode.

**Identification of compounds**

The total chromatogram was auto integrated by ChemStation and spectrum interpretation was done using the database of National Institute Standard and Technology (NIST). The spectrum of the
unknown components was compared with the spectrum of the known components stored in the NIST library. The systemic names, molecular formulae and structures of the identified components were obtained. The biological activities of compounds were largely predicted on the basis of Duke’s Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Databases (Duke, 2013, 2016).

RESULTS

GC-MS analysis of the hexane fraction of C. crepidioides leaves led to tentative identification of the components as shown in Table 1, while the chromatogram is shown in Figure 1. The results revealed 64 bioactive compounds, including n-hexadecanoic acid and its methyl ester (S/N 49 and 50) which are known to possess hypocholesterolemic properties; coumarin-related compound Benzofuranone (coumarin-3-one; S/N 22) which has anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities; α-Linolenic acid (9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid; S/N 55) which possesses antiaggregant, anti-hypertensive, immunostimulant, anti-leukotriene, and cancer-preventive activities among others. Phenol (S/N 15) and Phenolic compounds including Eugenol (S/N 16) with anticoagulant and antiaggregant activities, Vanillin (S/N 24), Citronellol (S/N 28), Orcinol (S/N 42), Thumbergol (S/N 48) and Catechol (S/N 62) which possess antifungal, antiseptic, antibacterial, keratolytic and insecticidal activities; Thujone (S/N 14) with antiplatelet activity; Flavonoids and other compounds with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiviral, anesthetic, anti-psychotic, antinociceptive and antimicrobial properties were tentatively identified. Compounds that can be used as food flavour enhancer, in cosmetics and 1,9-octadecadiene (S/N 27) with no reported activity were identified. Most of the activities associated with the identified compounds were obtained from Duke’s phytochemical and Ethnobotanical databases (Duke, 2013, 2016) unless otherwise stated in the Table 1 and Figure 1.

DISCUSSION

Medicinal plants have become vital to major populations of the world for treatment and management of diseases. Identification and isolation of phytochemical constituents of plant and testing them for biological activities will provide a great insight to the nature of these components, their pharmacological action and potency. The GC-MS characterization of the hexane fraction of C. crepidioides leaf indicated the presence of several bioactive compounds with various biological activities. These include n-Hexadecanoic acid, Hexadecanoic methyl ester (palmitic acid) and α-Linolenic acid (ALA) with reported hypocholesterolemic and other lipid-lowering properties. Salisu et al. (2019) similarly reported high quality match palmitic, oleic and linoleic acids as major components out of eight compounds identified from GC-MS analysis of n-hexane extract of C. crepidioides leaf. However, this present study identified 64 compounds of phytochemical importance in C. crepidioides leaf hexane fraction obtained from the methanol (crude) extract.

Compounds with antioxidant properties identified include Benzene acetaldehyde, Erythritol, Phyto1, N-hydroxyamine, Aromadendrene oxide and Hydroquinone. These buttress the report of Bahar et al. (2016) on in vitro antioxidant activity of C. crepidioides in which preliminary phytochemical screening of the plant methanol extract indicated the presence of alkaloids and flavonoids. Bioactive compounds identified with anti-inflammatory properties include Indole, phyto1, phenol, Ledol and Benzofuran. These tentatively identified compounds may be responsible for the plant local use in the treatment of stomach ulcer, swollen lips and edema. Karmakar et al. (2018) reported the presence of phenolic compounds, among others, implicated in anti-inflammatory activity of C. crepidioides methanol extract.

Identification of Benzofuranone, Benzofuran, Semicarbazone, 2-benzothiozolamine, and Glutaric acid with anticancer, and antiviral activities may corroborate the cancer chemopreventive and antitumor action of C. crepidioides essential oils reported by Thakur et al. (2018) and Tomimori et al. (2012). Eugenol, other phenolic compounds and flavonoids commonly possessing antimicrobial, antifungal activities were also tentatively identified. Bahar et al. (2017) and Arawande et al. (2013) reported that preliminary qualitative phytochemical screening of the methanol extract of C. crepidioides revealed the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, saponins and ascorbic acid; while Owokomo et al. (2012) reported α-caryophyllene and β-cubebene as the most abundant constituents identified from GC-MS analysis of the leaf essential oils of C. crepidioides.

The reported activities of the phenols and flavonoids identified in the plant may be the rationale for its local use in treatment of wounds and boils. Alpha-linolenic acid has been reported to act as an antiaggregant, Eugenol was reported as an antiaggregant agent in Cinnamomum cassia (Kim et al., 2010), while thujone and flavonoids have also been reported to inhibit platelet aggregation (Formica and Regelson, 1995; Cordier and Steekamp, 2011). Ayodele et al. (2019) similarly reported Thujone, Eugenol, α-linolenic acid, and coumarin-related compounds; Benzofuran, Benzofuranone and Benzene acetaldehyde as possible antiaggregant agents in C. crepidioides leaf methanol extract and fractions.

The heterogenous compounds identified from the present study may therefore be responsible for the ethnomedicinal uses of the plant. Thus, the GC-MS phytochemical characterization of C. crepidioides has revealed the presence of various bioactive compounds with different chemical structures which can be utilized in
Table 1. GC – MS Identified Phytochemical components of the Hexane fraction of C. crepidioides leaf extract.

| S/N | Retention time (mins) | Name of compound (Library ID) | Molecular formula | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Peak area (%) | Reported biological activity |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | 3.586                 | Butyrolactone               | C₄H₆O₂            | 86.09                    | 0.98         | Antimicrobial. Central nervous system depressant (CNS) and hypnotic. Anaesthetic. |
| 2   | 5.449                 | Benzene acetaldehyde        | C₆H₈O          | 120.15                   | 1.11         | Antioxidant Antibacterial, Anaesthetic. |
| 3   | 5.568                 | 1-methyl, 2-Pyrolidinone    | C₃H₅NO          | 99.13                    | 2.69         | Surfactant, Antifungal Antioxidant, Antibacterial |
| 4   | 6.161                 | Erythritol                  | C₄H₈O₄          | 122.12                   | 1.01         | Anticancer, Anticonvulsant (Hosseinzadeh et al., 2017). |
| 5   | 6.678                 | di-Threitol                 | C₂H₁₀O₄        | 122.12                   | 0.50         | Osmoprotectant Antioxidant Insecticidal (Scanga et al., 2018) |
| 6   | 7.046                 | Glycin                      | C₂H₃O₃          | 92.09                    | 0.61         | Antifungal, Antiparasitic. |
| 7   | 7.188                 | Phenylethyl Alcohol         | C₆H₁₀O          | 122.16                   | 2.00         | Antibacterial |
| 8   | 9.319                 | Phthalic acid               | C₄H₄O₂(COOH)₂   | 166.14                   | 0.84         | Pesticidal |
| 9   | 10.286                | Benzofurane                 | C₆H₈O          | 118.10                   | 1.43         | Antidepressant, Anticancer, antiviral, antifungal, antioxidant, anti-psychotic, anti-inflammatory. (Asif, 2016) |
| 10  | 12.215                | Indole                      | C₆H₇N           | 117.15                   | 0.76         | Anti-inflammatory, Anti-tumor, Antimicrobial, Antineoplastic. |
| 11  | 12.761                | N-hydroxylamine             | C₆H₈NO₂        | 33.03                    | 0.49         | Antioxidant |
| 12  | 12.910                | Glutaric acid               | C₅H₈O₄          | 132.12                   | 1.72         | Virucidal (Khurst et al., 1984) |
| 13  | 13.497                | Mequinol                    | C₇H₁₂O₂         | 124.14                   | 0.46         | Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial |
| 14  | 13.640                | Thujone                     | C₁₀H₁₆O        | 152.23                   | 0.56         | Antibacterial, Antifungal, Antinociceptive, Insecticidal, Anthelmintic Antioxidant (Duke, 2013), Antiplatelet (Cordier and Steekamp, 2011). |
| 15  | 13.640                | Phytol                      | C₃H₈O          | 128.17                   | 0.56         | Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, Antinociceptive (Santos et al., 2013) |
| 16  | 14.055                | Phenol                      | C₆H₈O          | 94.11                    | 0.41         | Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial |
| 17  | 14.180                | Eugenol                     | C₁₀H₁₆O₂        | 164.20                   | 4.43         | Anti-inflammatory, Antiseptic (Bendre et al., 2016), Anticoagulant, Antigreggant (Kim e. al., 2010). |
| 18  | 15.569                | 1,7-Nonadiene,4,8-dimethyl- | C₁₀H₁₆O        | 152.28                   | 2.76         | Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cancer, |
| 19  | 17.249                | Isocyclocitral              | C₁₀H₁₆O        | 304.50                   | 1.40         | Deodorant |
| 20  | 18.406                | 2,4 Dimethylanisole         | C₈H₁₂O₂         | 136.19                   | 0.56         | Food flavoring agent |
| 21  | 18.821                | 2,4,6-Trimehtyl-2-(4-methyl-pent-3-enyl) 2H-pyran | C₁₃H₂₂O        | 206.32                   | 0.83         | Fragrance in cosmetics |
| 22  | 19.273                | 2-Tridecanone               | C₁₀H₂₀O        | 198.35                   | 2.44         | Food flavoring agent |
| 23  | 19.795                | Benzofuranone               | C₆H₈O          | 134.13                   | 2.99         | Antioxidant, Anticancer |
| 24  | 21.205                | Dodecanoic acid             | C₁₀H₂₀O₂       | 200.32                   | 1.41         | Antifungal, Antibacterial, Antiviral, Soap and cosmetics production |
| 25  | 21.385                | Vanillin/ Propyl ester      | C₆H₁₀O₃        | 152.15                   | 1.47         | Antifungal, antimicrobial, flavour (Fitzgerald et al., 2005) |
| 26  | 21.692                | 3-Cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde | C₁₀H₁₀O        | 110.15                   | 0.73         | Allergenic |
| 27  | 21.712                | Butyrophenone               | C₁₀H₁₂O        | 148.20                   | 1.06         | Antiemetics |
| 28  | 22.151                | 1,9 octadecadiene          | C₁₈H₃₄          | 250.46                   | 0.78         | Not stated |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 22.276 | Citronellol | C_{10}H_{15}O | 156.27 | 0.60 | antibacterial, antidepressant, antiseptic, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, deodorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge, fungicidal, insect repellant, anthelmintic |
| 29 | 22.501 | Aromadendrene oxide Longipinocarveol | C_{10}H_{16}O | 220.35 | 1.89 | Antioxidant activity |
| 30 | 22.626 | N-acetyl-d-Serine | C_{10}H_{14}NO_{2} | 147.13 | 0.70 | Antifungal, nutrient additive |
| 31 | 22.851 | 2-Aminoresorcinol | C_{8}H_{6}NO | 125.13 | 2.28 | Intestinal-alpha-glucosidase inhibitor. |
| 32 | 22.958 | Alpha-Guaiene | C_{10}H_{8} | 204.35 | 0.92 | Antimicrobial, insecticidal |
| 33 | 23.086 | Caryophyllene | C_{10}H_{14}O | 204.36 | 0.68 | Aldose-reductase inhibitor, Allergenic, Analgesic, Anti-asthmatic. |
| 34 | 23.178 | 3-Buten-2-one, 4-hydroxy trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo-heptyl- | C_{11}H_{12}O_{3} | 224.30 | 1.84 | Antioxidant |
| 35 | 23.427 | 1-Acetyl-3methylurea | C_{11}H_{12}NO_{2} | 116.12 | 0.64 | Antioxidant and antimicrobial |
| 36 | 23.718 | Ledol/Cedevanoxide | C_{12}H_{16}O | 222.36 | 0.71 | anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities |
| 37 | 23.961 | 2-Benzothiazolamine | C_{12}H_{14}N_{2}S | 224.30 | 1.86 | Antitumor |
| 38 | 24.145 | 2,5-octadiene-tetramethyl- | C_{12}H_{16} | 166.30 | 0.99 | Natural antioxidant, antihyperuricemic and anti-inflammatory |
| 39 | 24.329 | Spiro[2.3]hexan-4-one, 5,5-dichloro | C_{12}H_{18}O_{2} | 193.07 | 0.48 | Antimicrobial |
| 40 | 24.531 | Cyclodecanone | C_{12}H_{16}O | 154.25 | 0.98 | Antifungal |
| 41 | 24.644 | Semicarbazone | C_{12}H_{14}N_{2}O | 141.17 | 0.58 | Antiviral, anticancer |
| 42 | 24.816 | Orcinol | C_{7}H_{6}O_{2} | 124.13 | 3.14 | antifungal, antimicrobial, and keratolytic (Vanderpas, 2003). |
| 43 | 25.154 | 2-(1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-furan | C_{11}H_{14}O_{2} | 166.22 | 0.90 | Antimicrobial |
| 44 | 25.386 | Paradine | C_{12}H_{16}NO | 151.21 | 0.58 | Analgesic Stimulates the sympathetic nervous system |
| 45 | 25.540 | Alloaromadendrene oxide | C_{12}H_{16}O | 220.35 | 0.49 | Antioxidant, anticancer |
| 46 | 25.677 | 1,1,4,7-Tetramethyldecahydro-1H-cycloprop[a]jazulene-4,7-diol | C_{13}H_{21}NO | 238.37 | 2.42 | Antioxidant, cosmetic fragrance |
| 47 | 25.884 | 2-Acetylbenzonic acid | C_{11}H_{16}O_{2} | 164.16 | 0.74 | Hair dye, Pharmaceutical intermediate |
| 48 | 26.241 | Thumbergol | C_{12}H_{16}O | 290.48 | 0.41 | Antifungal |
| 49 | 26.704 | Hexadecanoic acid, methyl ester | C_{12}H_{26}O_{2} | 270.45 | 1.48 | Antioxidant, Hypocholesterolemic, Nematicide,Pesticide, Antiaromatoprogen, Flavor, Hemolytic, 5-alpha reductaseinhibitor |
| 50 | 27.250 | n-Hexadecanoic acid | C_{12}H_{26}O_{2} | 256.42 | 1.19 | Antioxidant, anti-inflammation Hypocholesterolemic, Nematicide Pesticide, Flavour, Hemolytic, 5-alpha reductase inhibitor |
| 51 | 27.635 | Metanephrine | C_{10}H_{17}NO_{3} | 197.23 | 0.72 | Metabolite |
| 52 | 27.997 | Methoxamine | C_{11}H_{15}NO_{3} | 211.26 | 0.63 | α1-adrenergic receptor agonist, Sympathomimetic agent |
| 53 | 28.816 | 7,10,13-Hexadecatrienionic acid, methyl ester | C_{12}H_{26}O_{3} | 264.40 | 5.74 | Antibacterial, antifungal |
| 54 | 28.965 | 2-furanmethanol, tetrahydro-acetate | C_{12}H_{24}O_{2} | 144.17 | 2.91 | Anticancer |
| 55 | 29.404 | 9,12,15-Octadecatrienionic acid (α-linolenic acid) | C_{14}H_{26}O_{2} | 278.40 | 4.52 | Anti-Inflammatory, Hypolipidemic, Antiaggregant, Anti-leukotriene, Antiprostatic, Immunostimulant, Vasodilator, 5-alpha reductase inhibitor |
| 56 | 29.511 | Ethyl 9,12-hexadecadionate | C_{12}H_{23}O_{2} | 280.40 | 0.56 | Antibacterial |
| 57 | 30.449 | Bicyclo heptane, 7,7-dimethyl 1-2-methylene | C_{11}H_{16} | 136.23 | 0.47 | Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitors |
| 58 | 31.286 | Doconexent/ Methyl parinarate | C_{12}H_{24}O_{2} | 328.49 | 0.81 | anti-inflammatory |
| 59 | 31.648 | 9-Octadecenamide | C_{12}H_{25}NO | 281.48 | 0.90 | Antioxidants; food preservatives; food coloring agents; flavoring agents; anti-infective agents; excipients |
| 60 | 33.031 | Tocainide | C_{12}H_{16}N_{2}O | 192.26 | 0.13 | Antiarrhythmic agent |
Table 1. Contd.

| No | MW | Compound                | Molecular Formula | Retention Time | Viscosity | Activity                                      |
|----|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| 61 | 132.24 | Hydroquinone           | C₆H₄(OH)₂         | 110.11         | 0.60     | Antioxidant (Vanderpas, 2003)                |
| 62 | 100.91 | Catechol               | C₆H₄O₂            | 110.11         | 0.24     | Antibacterial, Antifungal                   |
| 63 | 111.106 | Glucopyranuronamide   | C₆H₄NO₂           | 193.15         | 0.11     | Antimicrobial                                |
| 64 | 16.38  | Phentylephrine/Adrenaline | C₉H₁₃NO₂         | 167.21         | 0.06     | Decongestant, hemorrhoidal, Vasoconstriction |

*Main Activity Sources: Duke (2013, 2016).*

Figure 1. Chromatogram of GC-MS Phytochemical Characterization of *C. crepidioides* leaf Hexane fraction.
in vivo studies, ultimately leading to the discovery and development of new natural therapeutic agents and novel drugs.

Conclusion
This study revealed that *C. crepidioides* contains several bioactive compounds with various biological activities. The compounds identified from the GC-MS analysis of the hexane fraction of *C. crepidioides* provided clear justification for the plant medicinal use and ethnopharmacological activities. However, isolation of individual phytochemical constituents and further in vivo studies to validate their biological activities are required for novel drug development.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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