Phytochemical Evaluation and Analgesic Activity of Pentas lanceolata Leaves

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Abstract
In the present study, different solvent extracts of “Pentas lanceolata” leaves (family Rubiaceae) were undertaken for phytochemical investigation and subjected to analgesic activity. The preliminary and phytochemical investigation showed presence of sterols, triterpinoids, glycosides, flavonoids, alkaloids, carbohydrates, resins. The different solvent like n-Hexane, ethyl acetate, ethanolic extracts of compounds from “Pentas lanceolata” leaves. Analgesic activity was performed by the acetic acid induced writhing method. Due to the presence of the above compounds in n-hexane and ethanolic extracts showed significant activity (P<0.01) when compared with the standard (aspirin) whereas ethyl acetate extract showed moderate to weak (P<0.05) activity.

Keywords: n-Hexane; Ethyl acetate; Ethanol; Aspirin; Analgesic activity

Introduction
Pentas lanceolata, commonly known as Egyptian Star cluster, is a species of flowering plant in the madder family, Rubiaceae that is native to much of Africa as well as Yemen. It is known for its wide use as a garden plant where it often accompanies butterfly gardens. These leaves are collected from Osmania university and authenticated (voucher no: 0166) by Prof. Prathibha Devi, Dept of botany, Osmania university, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Plant profile
Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Magnoliophyta
Class: Magnoliopsida dicotyledons
Subclass: Asteridae
Order: Rubiales
Genus: Pentas
Species: Lanceolata
Family: Rubiaceae

- It is a many-branched, somewhat sprawling plant that features 4” wide rounded clusters (corymbs) of star-shaped flowers over a long summer to frost bloom. Elliptic to lanceolata dark green leaves (to 6” long). Flowers are pink, magenta, lilac or less commonly white (Figure 1).
- It is used to anti-bacterial; anti-fungal activity had been reported and also used in beds and borders of garden, containers, and houseplant. Also may be effectively gown indoors under artificial lights [1].

Materials and Methods
Solvents used
n-Hexane, ethyl acetate, ethanol (70%) was used for soxhlation process.

Extraction
The leaves of Pentas lanceolata were subjected to fine powder and 5.0 Kg were subjected to continuous successive extraction with different solvents like n-hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol (70%) in to 15 batches of each 250 g to 280 g in soxhlet extractor. After complete extraction, the different (n-Hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol) solvents were concentrated to water bath and finally dried under reduced pressure to the dryness in flash evaporator. After drying the respective extracts were weighed and calculated percentage yield (Tables 1 and 2).

Biological Activity
Analgesic
Pain is an unpleasant feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli, such as stubbing a toe, burning a finger, putting alcohol on a cut, and bumping the “funny bone”. The International Association for the Study of Pain’s widely used definition states: “Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage [2].

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showed the presence of terpenoids, sterols, glycosides and saponins. Ethyl acetate extract showed the presence of carbohydrates, flavonoids, resins and finally ethanol extract showed the presence of alkaloids (Table 4 and Graph 1).

Acute toxicity studies

No death was observed even at the maximum administered dose 2000 mg/kg body weight [11]. However there was a dose dependent increase in the magnitudes of certain autonomic response.

Analgesic activity

Analgesic activity by using Acetic acid induced writhing method results indicated that the n-hexane, ethanol extracts of leaves of Pentas lanceolata at dose of 200 mg/kg showed significant activity (p<0.01) in reducing the pain and ethyl acetate extract of Pentas lanceolata leaves at dose of 200 mg/kg exhibited a moderate to weak activity (P<0.05), in reducing the pain, which was comparable to Aspirin (150 mg).

Thus the result revealed the analgesic effect of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol extract of Pentas lanceolata leaves seems to support the use of it as an analgesic.

Conclusion

The shade dried leaves of Pentas lanceolata was subjected to

**Table 1:** Preliminary phytochemical investigation of different extracts of the Pentas lanceolata leaves.

| Extracts       | % Yield |
|----------------|---------|
| n-Hexane       | 15 gms  |
| Ethyl acetate  | 12 gms  |
| Ethanol        | 14 gms  |

**Table 2:** The analysis of extracts of the Pentas lanceolata leaves.

Pain motivates the individual to withdraw from damaging situations, to protect a damaged body part while it heals, and to avoid similar experiences in the future. Most pain resolves promptly once the painful stimulus is removed and the body has healed, but sometimes pain persists despite removal of the stimulus and apparent healing of the body; and sometimes pain arises in the absence of any detectable stimulus, damage or disease. Here, the chemical induced writhing tests are used for the evaluation of the analgesic activity of peripherally acting drugs [3].

**Experimental Procedure**

**Acetic acid induced writhing method (Peripheral analgesic activity)**

Writhing test is a chemical method used to induce pain of peripheral origin by injection of irritant principles like phenylquinone, acetic acid in mice [4]. The animals react with characteristic stretching behavior, which is called writhing. In this method male albino mice weighing between 25-30 g body weights were selected for the study. The animals were divided into 5 groups of 6 animals each. First group of animal received acetic acid 0.6 % w/v, i.p. and served as control. Second group served as positive control and received aspirin 150 mg/kg body weight. The third, fourth and fifth groups of animals received 200 mg/kg body weight of extracts of the Pentas lanceolata leaves extracts as a suspension in 0.6% w/v sodium CMC 30 minutes prior to the administration of acetic acid injection. The writhing effect was indicated by the stretching of abdomen with simultaneous stretching of at least one hind limb. This was observed for 30 minutes and the percentage inhibition was calculated by using the formula [5-8] (Table 3).

\[
\text{Percentage inhibition} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{RT}}{\text{RC}}\right) \times 100
\]

\(\text{RT} = \text{mean reaction time in treated group}\)

\(\text{RC} = \text{mean reaction time in control group}\)

**Statistical significance**

The results were carried out to calculate Mean ± SEM for determination of significant inter groups difference which was analyzed separately and one way analysis of variance, (ANOVA) [9] was carried out followed by Dunnet’s ‘T’ for individual comparison [10].

**Results**

The shade dried leaves of Pentas lanceolata was subjected to successive solvent extraction method by using n-hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol (70%) in soxhlet extraction. All these extracts were concentrated and calculated for their percentage yield. The yields were found to be 15 g, 12 g, and 14 g respectively.

The results of phytochemical investigation of n-hexane extract showed the presence of terpenoids, sterols, glycosides Saponins. Ethyl acetate extract showed the presence of carbohydrates, flavonoids, resins and finally ethanol extract showed the presence of alkaloids (Table 4 and Graph 1).

**Table 3:** Groups and treatment.

| GROUPS | TREATMENT |
|--------|-----------|
| Group 1* | Served as control receiving 0.6% w/v of sodium CMC suspension orally |
| Group 2* | Served as a positive control and received acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) standard drug (150 mg/kg) orally, as suspension in sodium CMC (0.5 ml of 0.6% w/v Solution) |
| Group 3* | Animals were treated with (200 mg/kg b.w) of n-Hexane extract of Pentas lanceolata (0.5 ml of 0.6%w/v solution, orally) |
| Group 4* | Animals were treated with (200 mg/kg b.w) of Ethyl acetate extract of Pentas lanceolata (0.5 ml of 0.6%w/v solution, orally) |
| Group 5* | Animals were treated with (200 mg/kg b.w) of ethanol extract of Pentas lanceolata (0.5 ml of 0.6%w/v solution, orally) |

The findings are graphically represented in Graph 1:

**Graph 1:** % Inhibition of the Pentas lanceolata leaves.

| Treatment  | Dose (mg/kg) | Number of writhings | % Inhibition |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Control    | ----        | 84 ± 2.01           | ----        |
| Aspirin    | 150         | 21 ± 1.74           | 75%         |
| n-Hexane   | 200         | 32 ± 1.03           | 61.91%      |
| Ethyl acetate | 200     | 68 ± 1.08           | 19.05%      |
| Ethanol    | 200         | 43 ± 1.56           | 48.81%      |

Statistical analysis was done by ANOVA followed by Dunnet’s test. All the values are expressed as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01. When compared to control.
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Further investigation we will find the structural conformation, structural elucidation of different extracts of *Pentas lanceolata*.

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