

PHARMACOGNOSTICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF THE PLANT
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ABSTRACT

Objective: *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Linn. is a herbaceous annual distributed throughout India from the Himalayas down to Ceylon. This study was aimed to investigate the pharmacognostical, phytochemical characteristics, and heavy metal content of the aerial parts of *L. aspera*.

Methods: The aerial parts of the plant were subjected to macroscopical and microscopical characterization, followed by physicochemical evaluations using standardized procedures. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) of the dried plant powder was done to determine the metal and mineral content. Preliminary phytochemical screening and metabolite analysis of the hydroalcoholic extract of *L. aspera* (HAELA) were also performed to analyze the various phytoconstituents.

Results: In this study, the microscopic characteristics of *L. aspera* were found to be consistent with earlier reports. The total ash value was relatively high (11.5% w/w). Alcohol soluble and water-soluble extractive values were found to be 6.5% and 9%, respectively. AAS indicated the plant to contain insignificant quantities of heavy metals and considerable amounts of copper, sodium, potassium, and iron. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, lignins, phenols, saponins, sterols, and tannins in HAELA.

Conclusion: The pharmacognosy - anatomical, physicochemical, heavy metal characteristics, and the preliminary phytochemical studies of the aerial parts of *L. aspera* have revealed the presence of phytoconstituents such as triterpenoids, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, and glycosides; insignificant quantities of heavy metals and significant content of phenolics and tannins in the plant.

Keywords: *Leucas aspera*, Ash value, Heavy metal content, Atomic absorption spectroscopy.

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INTRODUCTION

India has a great wealth of traditional knowledge and wisdom. The classical Indian texts include *Rigveda*, *Atharveda*, *Charak Samhita*, and *Sushruta Samhita* [1]. Ayurveda is one of the traditional systems of medicine practiced in India and Sri Lanka and its origin traced back to 6000 BC. Ayurvedic medicines are largely based on herbal and herbomineral preparations and have specific therapeutic principles [2]. Traditional healers used different parts of medicinal plants as medicine. Among the different plant parts, leaves were more frequently used apart from whole plant parts, fruits, stems, roots, flowers, and latex. The methods of preparation fall into four categories, namely plant parts applied as a paste (38%), juice from fresh plant parts (20%), powder from dried plant parts (20%), some fresh plant parts (6%), and decoction (12%). Both external applications (for skin diseases, snakebites and wounds) and internal consumption of the preparations were involved in the management of diseases [3].

Today, several medicinal plants and their products are in use, being employed as home remedies, over the counter drugs as well as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry and they represent a substantial proportion of the global drug market [4]. The objective of producing inexpensive, potent and safer drugs of plant origin can be met to some extent by promoting compound formulations of plant medicines in their natural or semi-processed form (powder or extracts) as used in traditional medicine for common disorders [5]. It becomes extremely important to make an effort toward standardization of the plant material being used as medicine. The process of standardization can be achieved by stepwise pharmacognostic studies. These studies help in identification and authentication of the plant material. Correct identification and quality assurance of the starting materials are an

essential prerequisite to ensure reproducible quality of herbal medicine which will contribute to its safety and efficacy. Simple pharmacognostic techniques used in the standardization of plant material include identification of its morphological, anatomical and biochemical characteristics [6].

Leucas aspera (Willd.) Linn. is a herbaceous annual distributed throughout India from the Himalayas down to Ceylon. The plant is used traditionally as an antipyretic and insecticide. Flowers are valued as stimulant, expectorant, aperient, diaphoretic, insecticide, and emmenagogue. Leaves are considered useful in chronic rheumatism, psoriasis, and other chronic skin eruptions. Bruised leaves are applied locally in conditions of snake bites [7]. *L. aspera* is widely used in countryside as foods and also for the nutritional requirement. The investigation for the phytochemistry of genus *Leucas* possibly began with Shirangi, 1947 [8] who worked on *L. aspera*. In plants of the genus *Leucas*, phenolics are found in abundance. Compounds isolated from *L. aspera* include leucolactone from the root parts, triterpenoid lactone [9], long chain compounds 1-dotriacontanol, 1-hydroxytetracontan-4-one, 32-methyltetracontane [10], aliphatic ketones [11], and long-chain compounds nonatriacontane [12]. Aliphatic ketols, namely 28-hydroxypentatriacontan-7-one, 7-hydroxy-dotriacontan-2-one, and 5-acetoxy-triacontane were isolated from the shoots of *L. aspera* [11]. Nicotine [13] alpha-farnesene, alpha-thujene, menthol and amyl propionate, isoamyl propionate from leaf and flower volatiles [14] were some among the isolated phytochemicals of *L. aspera*.

Based on the foregoing, the pharmacognostic investigation, phytochemical analysis and heavy metal quantification of the aerial parts of the plant *L. aspera* have been done with a view to provide pertinent information on its identification, chemical elaboration, and

pharmacological potential. Findings from this study would be useful as standards for the species as well as a source of reference for further scientific investigation of the species.

METHODS

Collection of plant material

The aerial parts of the plant *L. aspera* were collected from Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu, India. The plant was taxonomically identified by Dr. N. Jayaraman, Director, National Institute of Herbal Science, Plant Anatomy Research Center, Tambaram, Chennai. Voucher specimen (PARC/2007/362) has been deposited in our college herbarium for future reference.

Plant characterization

Macroscopical characterization

Shape, color, taste and odour of leaf and stem were determined and reported.

Microscopical characterization

Sectioning

The aerial parts of the plants, viz., leaves, stem, flowers, and petals were collected and trimmed. Selected samples were fixed in FAA solution containing formalin (5 ml), acetic acid (5 ml), and 70% v/v ethyl alcohol (90 ml). After 24 hrs of fixing, the specimens were dehydrated with graded series of tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA). Infiltration of the specimens was carried by gradual addition of paraffin wax (50-60°C) until TBA solution attained super saturation. The specimens were casted into paraffin blocks. The paraffin-embedded specimens were sectioned with the help of Rotary Microtome, RMT-30 (Labcon Scientific Instruments, Mumbai). The thickness of the sections was kept between 10 and 12 µm. The dewaxing of the sections was carried out as per the procedure described by Johanson, 1940 [15]. The sections were stained with phloroglucinol - hydrochloric acid (1:1) and mounted in glycerin.

Photomicrograph

Microscopic descriptions of selected tissues were supplemented with micrographs. Photographs of different magnifications were taken with Nikon Lab Phot 2 microscopic unit. For normal observations, bright field was used. For the study of crystal, starch grains and lignified cells, polarized light was employed.

Physicochemical evaluations

Physicochemical parameters of the powdered drug were determined and reported as total ash, water-soluble ash, and acid-insoluble ash values. Alcohol and water-soluble extractive values were determined to find out the amount of water and alcohol soluble components. The moisture content, crude fiber content, and pH were also determined by standard procedures [16,17].

Determination of pesticide content

Medicinal plant materials are liable to contain pesticide residues which accumulate from agricultural practices, such as spraying, treatment of soils during cultivation, and administration of fumigants during storage. Since many medicinal preparations of plant origin are taken over a long period of time, limits for pesticide residues should be established following the recommendations of the Food and

Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO), both of which have already been established for food and animal feed. Recommendations include the analytical methodology for the assessment of specific pesticide residues. Hence, the pesticide content (organochlorine) was analyzed in the crude drug using TLC.

Metal and mineral content by atomic absorption spectroscopy

Estimation of the elemental concentration in raw drugs and the formulation has gained much importance and has become mandatory for Ayurvedic/Siddha preparation. Hence, in this study, we have estimated the elemental concentration of the dried aerial parts of *L. aspera*.

Digestion and preparation of sample

The aerial parts of *L. aspera* were washed with distilled water and dried at 120°C in an electric oven till a constant weight was obtained. The dried material was grounded to powder; the powdered drug was weighed into separate flasks and treated with 5 ml HNO₃ side by side and 5 ml HNO₃ was also added into an empty flask, which served as blank. The flasks were covered with watch glasses and heated to reflux on an electric hot plate at 80°C to 100°C. After heating for 1 hr, the contents of flasks were treated with additional 5 ml of HNO₃ followed by 2 ml of 30% H₂O₂ followed by heating at gentle reflux till a clear solution was obtained. This was diluted with deionized water and filtered (Whatmann 42) into volumetric flasks and used as sample solutions.

Elemental analysis

The elemental analysis of digested samples was determined by AAS. The elements such as Fe, Cu, Mn, Ni, Zn, Co, and Pb have been analyzed. In this method, the sample in the form of a homogeneous liquid is introduced into a flame, where thermal and chemical reactions create "free" atoms capable of absorbing, emitting or fluorescing at characteristic wavelengths. The decrease in energy (absorption) is then measured. The absorption is proportional to the concentration of free atoms in the flame, as given by the Beer-Lambert's law. A graph of absorbance against concentration is plotted. The calibration can be performed in the concentration mode in which case the concentration of the sample is read off directly. Calibration of the instrument was repeated periodically during operation. A blank reading was also taken and necessary corrections made during the calculation of the concentration of various elements. The wavelength (nm), flame type, atomizer, measurement mode, lamp source, and calibration range (ppm) of different elements have been used, as listed in Table 1.

Preparation of extract

Shade dried and coarsely powdered aerial parts of *L. aspera* (1 kg) was subjected to exhaustive cold maceration in 50% ethanol for 72 hrs, 48 hrs, and 24 hrs, respectively. The solvent was filtered, distilled under vacuum and dried in a vacuum desiccator to obtain the hydroalcoholic extract of *L. aspera* (HAELA). This extract was subjected to chemical analysis which includes the preliminary phytochemical screening following standard methods [17].

Primary metabolite analysis

This involves the quantification of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids in HAEAL using standard methods.

Table 1: Instrumental conditions for elemental analysis

Parameter	Fe	Cu	Mn	Ni	Zn	Co	Pb
Wavelength (nm)	248.3	324.8	279.5	232.0	213.9	240.7	283.3
Flame composition	A-Ac	A-Ac	A-Ac	A-Ac	A-Ac	A-Ac	A-Ac
Atomizer	Standard burner head						
Measurement mode	Absorbance						
Calibration range (ppm)	0.04-2	0.025-1.3	0.016-1	0.006-0.3	0.05-3	0.18-8	
Lamp source	HCL	HCL	HCL	HCL	HCL	HCL	

A-Ac: Air-Acetylene, HCL: Hallow cathode lamp

Estimation of carbohydrate

The carbohydrate content of the extract was estimated by the method of Morris *et al.*, 1948 [18]. 1 ml of supernatant (extract hydrolyzed with 2.5 N HCl, neutralized using solid sodium carbonate, made up to 100 ml and centrifuged to remove supernatant) was pipetted out in triplicates into three test tubes. A tube with 1 ml of water serves as the blank. 4 ml of anthrone reagent was added and heated for 8 m in water bath and cooled. The green color developed was read at 630 nm. A standard graph of glucose was plotted, from which the carbohydrate content of the extract was determined.

Estimation of total protein

The protein content of the extract was estimated by the method of Lowry *et al.*, 1953 [19]. 1 ml of the reconstituted extract was pipetted out in triplicates. 4.5 ml of alkaline copper reagent was added, shaken well and allowed to stand for 10 minutes; 0.5 ml of Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was added, shaken well, and incubated at room temperature for 20 minutes. A standard solution containing BSA at a concentration of 20-100 µg and blank were treated in a similar manner. The color developed was measured at 620 nm. The protein content in the tissue homogenate was expressed as mg/g extract.

Estimation of total lipids

Lipids were estimated from the extract according to the method of Folch *et al.* 1957 [20]. A weighed amount of extract (500 mg) was homogenized with 7 ml of methanol and filtered through a Whatman No.1 filter paper into a conical flask. The residue was scraped and homogenized in 14 ml of chloroform. The residue was once again scraped from the filter paper and ground with 7 ml of chloroform-methanol mixture (2:1 v/v) and the resulting filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The weight of the flask with and without the dried lipids was recorded and the difference in weights gave the total lipid content of the extract. Total lipids were expressed as mg/g extract.

Secondary metabolite analysis

Secondary metabolites such as phenols, tannins, vitamins C and E were quantified in all the individual extracts.

Estimation of total phenols

The total phenolic content of the extract was estimated by the method of Mc Donald *et al.*, 2001 [21]. 1 ml of the extract was taken in triplicates, and the volume was made up to 1 ml with methanol. 1 ml of water serves as the blank. To this, 5 ml of Folin's phenol reagent was added followed by 4 ml of 7.5% sodium carbonate and kept at room temperature for 1.5 hrs. The intensity of blue color formed was read at 765 nm. A standard graph of gallic acid was plotted, from which the phenol content of the extract was determined.

Estimation of tannins

The tannin content of the extract was estimated by the method of Mc Donald *et al.*, 2001 [21]. 1 ml of the extract was taken in triplicates, and the volume was made up to 1 ml with distilled water. 1 ml of water serves as the blank. To this 0.5 ml of Folin's phenol reagent was added followed by 5 ml of 3.5 % sodium carbonate and kept at room temperature for 5 minutes. The intensity of blue color formed was read at 640 nm. A standard graph was plotted, from which the tannin content of the extract was determined.

Estimation of vitamin C

The vitamin C content of the extract was estimated by the method of Roe *et al.*, 1943 [22]. 2 ml of sample extracts were taken in two test tubes. The volume was made up to 3 ml with methanol: Water. 3 ml of methanol: Water serves as the blank. To this 0.2 ml DTC reagent was added and mixed well and the tubes were incubated at 37°C for 3 hrs. 1.5 ml of 85 % H₂SO₄ was added and kept at room temperature for 30 minutes. Orange red color complex was formed, the intensity of which was read

at 520 nm. A standard graph of ascorbic acid was plotted, from which the vitamin C content of the extract was determined.

Estimation of vitamin E

The vitamin E content of the extract was estimated by the method of Baker *et al.*, 1980 [23]. Three stoppered centrifuge tubes with 1.5 ml each of extracts, standard, and water (blank) were taken. To the test and blank, 1.5 ml of ethanol was added and to the standard and 1.5 ml of water was added. This is followed by 1.5 ml of xylene to all the tubes, tubes were stoppered, contents mixed well, and centrifuged. Transfer 1 ml of the bottom xylene layer into other stoppered tubes taking care not to include any ethanol or protein. Add 1 ml α, α dipyriddy reagent to each tube, stopper, and mix. Pipette out 1.5 ml of the mixture into colorimeter cuvettes and read the extinction of test and standard against the blank at 460 nm. Now, beginning with the blank, add 0.33 ml ferric chloride solution, mix, and after exactly 1.5 minutes, test and standard were read against the blank at 520 nm.

$$\text{Tocopherol (mg / L)} = \frac{(\text{Reading of unknown at 520 nm} - \text{Reading at 460 nm} \times 0.29) \times 10}{\text{Reading of standard at 520 nm}}$$

The vitamin E content of the extract was expressed as mg %.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The WHO has long recognized that traditional medicinal plants could be useful in an integrated health care delivery system of a country. Medicinal plants are starting material for any herbal preparation such as herbal medicines, herbal teas, and herbal oil. In developing countries, large numbers of the population are unable to afford pharmaceutical drugs, and they continue to use their own systems of indigenous medicine that are mainly plant based. These preparations are being used worldwide due to their therapeutic potential and as they are considered to be safe as compared to allopathic medicines. Hence, there is a great need to harness scientific and clinical research to investigate the quality, safety and efficacy of these herbal therapies [24]. These plants must not be dangerous, be effective and the preparations should not be adulterated or made harmful by parasites and microorganisms [25]. Thus for medicinal plants to be used alongside modern medicine, careful phytochemical, pharmacological and toxicological standardization of the chosen plants must be instituted so that dosage levels can be described in an informed way [26]. It was in this vein that the phytochemical, physicochemical and pharmacognostical investigations of the medicinal plant *L. aspera* were pursued.

Macroscopic evaluation of *L. aspera*

L. aspera is an annual, branched, herb which erects to a height of 15-60 cm with stout and hispid acutely quadrangular stem and branches. Leaves are subsessile or shortly petiolate, linear or linearly-lanceolate, obtuse, pubescent up to 8.0 cm long and 1.25 cm broad, with entire or crenate margin; petiole is about 2.5-6 mm long; flowers white, sessile small, in dense terminal or axillary whorls; bracts 6 mm long, linear, acute, bristle-tipped, ciliate with long slender hairs; calyx variable, tubular, 8-13 mm long; tube curved, contracted above the nutlets, the lower half usually glabrous and membranous, the upper half ribbed and hispid; mouth small, very oblique, not villous, the upper part produced forward; teeth small, triangular, bristle-tipped, ciliate, the upper tooth being the largest. Corolla was 1 cm long; tube 5 mm long and pubescent above, annulate in the middle; upper lip 3 mm long, densely white-woolly; lower lip about twice as long, the middle lobe obovate, rounded, the lateral lobes small, subacute. Fruit nutlets are 2.5 mm long, oblong, brown, smooth, inner face angular, and outer face rounded (Fig. 1).

Microscopic evaluation of *L. aspera*

Stem: Diagrammatic TS of young stem is quadrangular in outline with four distinct collenchymatous ridges, covered with hairs. It shows a narrow cortex and a ring of vascular tissue encircling the wide stele.

Detailed TS shows an epidermis covered with thick cuticle, traversed occasionally with stomata and bears simple, multicellular (three to four-celled) uniseriate lignified trichomes and sessile, glandular trichomes with multicellular head; narrow parenchymatous cortex; stellar region consisting of a ring of vascular bundles connected with inter-fascicular sclerenchymatous band; very narrow parenchymatous phloem, and radially arranged xylem tissue. In old stem, trichomes are few, phloem tissue is wide and found on either side of the wide xylem band; pith is parenchymatous, wide and embedded with acicular crystals.

Leaf: Dorsiventral, the midrib consists of thin layer of epidermis with 2-3 layers of collenchyma followed by cortex. Shape is hemispherical with radiating xylem and 1-2 seriate medullary ray surrounded by narrow phloem. Uniseriate multicellular covering trichomes (CT) with sharp end; uniseriate multicellular glandular trichome with unicellular head on both sides are also seen. The lamina consists of thin layer of epidermis with stomata on both sides and two layers of palisade cells with vascular elements in the mesophyll cortex. Plenty of CT and scarce glandular trichomes are also seen.

Root: Slender with thin layer of cork followed by 7-8 layers of cortex, narrow phloem, distinct cambium, wide secondary xylem, radiating 2-3 seriate ray cells, primary xylem is narrow with radiating xylem vessels. TS of root under polarized light shows druses scattered in the wide cortex. The microscopic characteristics of *L. aspera* has thus been described, and the characteristics were consistent with the earlier reports on this plant [27]. (Fig 2)

Heavy metal content of *L. aspera*

The presence of heavy metals in various herbal ingredients and products has been reported by several researchers [28]. These reports



Fig. 1: Macroscopic features of *Leucas aspera*

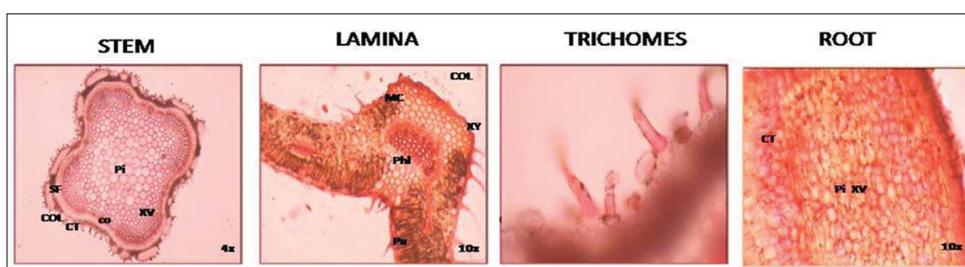


Fig. 2: Microscopical characterization of *Leucas aspera*. STEM: C.S of stem ($\times 4$) showing full stem; pockets of collenchyma as ridges interspaced by scleroid fibers. Pith region and covering trichomes are seen in the epidermal layer. LAMINA: T.S of mid rib showing closed collateral vascular bundles with covering hairy trichomes, 2-4 cell wide, few glandular trichomes; mesophyll cortex; lamina region shows a single layer of palisade cells beneath epidermal cells. Vascular elements are seen ($\times 10$). Trichomes: Enlarged covering trichomes in the collenchyma region ($\times 45$). ROOT: T.S of root showing xylem vessels, medullary rays and cortex covering trichomes followed by the cork region ($\times 10$)

throw light on the fact that medicinal plants which are considered harmless and are used as starting material for any herbal product may also contain toxic metals. WHO has laid emphasis on the need of quality assurance of these herbal preparations for heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, chromium, nickel, arsenic, and mercury. In this study, attempts have been made to study the presence of lead, cadmium, chromium, nickel, arsenic, and lead in *L. aspera*. Lead, cadmium, chromium, nickel, arsenic, and mercury are the most common toxic metals that have become a matter of concern due to the reports of their contamination in various herbal preparations and herbal ingredients.

Lead is known to cause neurological disorders, anemia, kidney damage, miscarriage, lower sperm count, and hepatotoxicity when in high concentrations. Acute or chronic exposure of cadmium causes respiratory distress, lung and breast cancers, hemorrhagic injuries, anemia, and cardiovascular disorders. Arsenic is reported to cause hypertension, peripheral arteriosclerosis, skin diseases, and neurotoxicity whereas mercury causes neurological disorders, paralysis, digestive tract inflammation, uremia, acrodynia and immunotoxicity [29,30]. Nickel has been reported to cause contact dermatitis, nasal, sinus and lung cancers, kidney disorders, chronic bronchitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and pulmonary fibrosis. Chromium is known to cause nephrotoxicity, nasal and lung ulcers, skin ulcers, hypersensitivity reactions and "chrome holes" of the skin as reported by Naithani *et al.*, 2010 [28]. This study has highlighted the fact that *L. aspera* contains insignificant quantities of heavy metals and considerable amounts of copper, sodium, potassium, and iron (Table 2).

Pesticides are single substances or mixtures (organochlorine, organophosphorus, carbamate, and tria-zinc compounds) used to eliminate undesirable vegetable and animal life in agricultural and urban ecosystems. The abusive and disordered employment of pesticides has caused a series of problems of an ecological and public health nature and hence their presence in herbal preparations should be monitored. This study confirmed the absence of pesticides and aflatoxins.

Physicochemical and phytochemical constituents of *L. aspera*

This study on physicochemical characteristics and preliminary phytochemical screening provides useful information which may help in authenticating the genuine plant along with the nature of phytoconstituents present in it [31]. There is a need to evaluate herbal treatments by clinical trials using currently accepted protocols. Results for physicochemical parameters are given in Table 3. The total ash value was relatively high (11.5% w/w) which may be due to high content of phosphates, carbonates, silicates, and silica. The ash value is an important quantitative tool used to determine the authenticity and purity of drug. Percent weight loss on drying or moisture content was found to be 8.75%. The less value of moisture content could prevent bacterial, fungal, or yeast growth. Crude fiber content of the plant material was found to be 2.5% w/w. Determination of crude fiber is useful in distinguishing between similar drugs and also in the detection

Table 2: Heavy metal analysis of *L. aspera*

S.N	Elements	Quantity
1	Calcium	18.8 ppm
2	Sodium	4.83 ppm
3	Potassium	23.4 ppm
4	Iron	2.742 ppm
5	Copper	0.449 ppm
6	Zinc	0.478 ppm
7	Chromium	1.326 ppm
8	Manganese	0.646 ppm
9	Lead	0.008 ppm
10	Arsenic	0.025 ppb
11	Cobalt	194.5 ppb
12	Mercury	201.37 ppb

L. aspera: *Leucas aspera*

Table 3: Ash analysis of aerial parts of *L. aspera*

Parameters	Values (% w/w)
Total Ash	11.5±0.9
Water-insoluble Ash	7.5±0.6
Acid-insoluble Ash	1.8±0.1
Loss on drying	10.5±1.1

Data are represented as mean±SEM, n=3, *L. aspera*: *Leucas aspera*, SEM: Standard error of mean

Table 4: Extractive values of extracts of *L. aspera*

Parameters	Values (% w/w)
Water soluble extractive	9.0±0.8
Alcohol soluble extractive	6.5±0.5
Hydro-alcoholic	9.5±0.7
Crude fibre content	2.5±0.1

Data are represented as Mean±SEM, n=3, *L. aspera*: *Leucas aspera*, SEM: Standard error of mean

of adulteration. It also helps to remove the more resistant parts of plant organs which can be used for microscopic examination. Alcohol soluble and water-soluble extractive values were found to be 6.5% and 9%, respectively. The percent yields of different extracts are given in Table 4.

The curative properties of medicinal plants are perhaps due to the presence of various secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, phenols, saponins, and sterols. The successive extracts of aerial parts of *L. aspera* have revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, lignins, phenols, saponins, sterols, and tannins (Table 5). Thus, the preliminary screening tests may be useful in the detection of the bioactive principles and subsequently may lead to the drug discovery and development. Further, these tests facilitate their quantitative estimation and qualitative separation of pharmacologically active chemical compounds [32].

The results of the phytochemical analysis of the investigated HAELA have indicated the presence of different types of active constituents inclusive of tannins (29 mg %) and phenolics (4.3 mg %) apart from carbohydrates and proteins (Table 6). Condensed tannins are polyphenolic natural products composed of flavan-3-ol sub-units linked mainly through C4-C8 (or C4-C6) bonds which are significant plant secondary metabolites. Tannins in vascular plants occur as two types, condensed or hydrolysable tannins. Tannins have received considerable attention in the fields of nutrition, health and medicine, largely due to their physiological activity such as antioxidant activity, anti-microbial effects, and anti-inflammatory properties. Tannins are powerful antioxidants often characterized by reducing power and free radical scavenging activities [33]. In addition, the astringent taste of *L. aspera* may be attributed to the high concentrations of tannins which prevent it from herbivory.

Table 5: Preliminary phytochemical screening of HAELA

S.N	Phytoconstituents	HAELA
1.	Steroids	-
2.	Phenolic compounds	++
3.	Reducing sugars	+
4.	Flavonoids	++
5.	Glycosides	+
6.	Saponins	+
7.	Triterpenoids	+
8.	Alkaloids	+
9.	Anthraquinones	-
10.	Tannins	+++
11.	Quinones	+
12.	Coumarins	-

HAELA: Hydroalcoholic extract of *L. aspera*, +: trace, ++: Moderate, +++: Significant. *L. aspera*: *Leucas aspera*

Table 6: Metabolite analysis of HAELA

Metabolites	mg % (w/w)
Total carbohydrates	12.3±0.9
Primary metabolites	
Total proteins	7±0.6
Total lipids	0.2±0.03
Phenols	4.3±0.2
Secondary metabolites	
Tannins	29±1.5
Vitamin C	5±0.3
Vitamin E	1.7±0.2

Data are represented as Mean±SEM, n=3, HAELA: Hydroalcoholic extracts of *L. aspera*. *L. aspera*: *Leucas aspera*, SEM: Standard error of mean

CONCLUSION

The pharmacognosy - anatomical, physicochemical, heavy metal characteristics, and the preliminary phytochemical studies of the aerial parts of *L. aspera* have revealed the presence of phytoconstituents such as triterpenoids, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, and glycosides; insignificant quantities of heavy metals and significant content of phenolics and tannins in the plant.

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