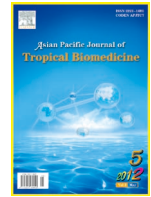




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Pharmacognostic studies of the leaves and stem of *Careya arborea* Roxb.Prakash Chandra Gupta^{1*}, Nisha Sharma¹, Ch V Rao²¹University Institute of Pharmacy, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, India²Pharmacognosy and Ethnopharmacology Division, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, India

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To study detailed pharmacognostic profile of leaves and stem of *Careya arborea* (*C. arborea*) Roxb. (Lecthyidaceae), an important medicinal plant in the Indian system of medicine. **Methods:** Leaf and stem samples of *C. arborea* were studied by macroscopical, microscopical, physicochemical, phytochemical, fluorescence analysis of powder of the plant and other methods for standardization recommended by WHO. **Results:** Macroscopically, the leaves are simple, broadly obovate in shape, acuminate apex with crenate, dentate margin, petioles (0.1–1.8 cm) long. Microscopically, the leaf showed the presence of median large size vascular bundle covered with fibrous bundle sheath, arrangement of xylem in cup shape and presence of cortical vascular bundle, patches of sclerenchyma, phloem fibers in groups and brown pigment containing cells in stem are some of the diagnostic features noted from anatomical study. Powder microscopy of leaf revealed the presence of parenchyma cells, xylem with pitted vessels and epidermis with anisocytic stomata. The investigations also included leaf surface data; quantitative leaf microscopy and fluorescence analysis. Physicochemical parameters such as loss on drying, swelling index, extractive values and ash values were also determined and results showed that total ash of the stem bark was about two times higher than leaf and water soluble extractive value of leaf and stem bark was two times higher than alcohol soluble extractive value. Preliminary phytochemical screening showed the presence of triterpenoids, saponins, tannins and flavonoids. **Conclusions:** The results of the study can serve as a valuable source of information and provide suitable standards for identification of this plant material in future investigations and applications.

1. Introduction

Careya arborea (*C. arborea*) Roxb. (Lecthyidaceae) is commonly known as Wild Guava in English and Kumbhi in Hindi. It is a medium sized deciduous tree and widely available in India, Sri Lanka, Malay and Peninsula. The plant can be identified by its thick dark grey bark, large showy flowers and the leaves which turn red in winter. It flowers during March–April. Stem bark of *C. arborea* is traditionally used in the treatment of tumours, bronchitis, skin disease, epileptic fits, astringents, antidote to snake-venom, abscesses, boil and ulcer[1]. Fruits are used as decoction to promote digestion. Leaves and flowers are used in the form of paste to cure several skin diseases. It

is also used as remedy for diarrhea, dysentery with bloody stools and ear pain. Leaf paste and pulp used as poultice rapidly heals ulcers and root is used for the treatment of tuberculosis and skeletal fractures[2,3]. *C. arborea* is reported to possess in vitro cytotoxic activity[4], antitumor effect[5,6], N-nitrosodiethylamine induced hepatocarcinogenesis[7], CNS depressant[8], anticoagulant[9] and antioxidant activity[10]. Leaf extract is used as an indicator in acid base titration[11]. Qualitative chemical tests revealed the presence of terpenoids, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins and tannins in the stem bark of *C. arborea* Roxb[12]. However, available literature revealed that no pharmacognostic study has been carried out on the plant except on stem bark; hence the present investigation was under taken. The object of present study is to evaluate various pharmacognostical parameters such as macroscopic, microscopy, physicochemical, fluorescence and phytochemical studies of the plant.

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2. Materials and methods

2.1. Plant material

C. arborea plant was collected from the Bauli jungle, Rewa district, India in the month of March. The plant was identified by Dr. Tarique Hussain, Taxonomist, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, India and voucher specimen of the plant (No. UIOP/M–1103) was deposited at the herbarium section of departmental museum for future reference.

2.2. Pharmacognostic study

Fresh leaves and stem were taken for morphological and histological studies. Coarse powder (60 #) was used to study microscopical characters, physicochemical parameters and phytochemical investigation. For the microscopical studies, transverse sections of leaves and stem were prepared and stained as per standard procedure^[13–15]. The powder microscopy was performed according to the method of Khandelwal^[15].

2.3. Physicochemical and phytochemical analysis

Physicochemical values such as percentage of ash values and extractive values were determined according to the well established official method and procedure^[16,17]. Preliminary screening was carried out using the standard procedure described by Khandelwal^[15].

2.4. Florescence analysis

Powdered leaf and bark material were treated with various chemical reagents and exposed to visible, ultraviolet light (Short UV) to study their fluorescence behavior^[18,19].

3. Results

3.1. Macroscopic characteristics

Macroscopically, the fresh leaf of *C. arborea* is 15 to 22 cm long, 7 to 12 cm wide and petiole 0.1 to 1.8 cm in length, simple, glabrous, broadly obovate in shape, acuminate apex with crenate, dentate margin and green in color (Figure 1). Flower yellowish white, ill smelling, sessile; fruits large, round, green and fleshy; seed embedded in the fleshy pulp of the fruit. Bark dark grey exfoliating in thin strips.

3.2. Microscopic characteristics

3.2.1. Leaf microscopy

TS of leaf passing through midrib region shows slight upper notch and large notch at lower surface (Figure 2). Upper and lower surface of the leaf consists of rectangular

thin walled epidermis, covered with thick cuticle followed by collenchymatous ground tissue; palisade cells reached up to the upper notched region. Palisade cell is single layered; midrib region show one median large size vascular bundle and two lateral vascular bundle. Vascular bundles are covered with fibrous bundle sheath which is very broad on lower side and 1 to 2 layers broad towards upper side. One group of sclerenchyma is present at upper notched side above the median vascular bundle. Xylem is arranged in cup shaped and surrounded by phloem facing toward the lower side. Xylem consists of vessels, tracheids, fibers and xylem parenchyma; inside the cup; cells are parenchymatous. Lateral vascular bundle also shows sclerenchymatous bundle sheath which encircles the vascular bundle. Sclerenchymatous bundle sheath is broad on both surfaces and only 1 or 2 layered on lateral side. TS passing through lamina region showed single layered palisade cells followed by several layers of spongy mesophyll embedded with lateral vascular bundles. *C. arborea* leaf surface shows the anisocytic stomata (Figure 3a) which is characteristic of Family Lecthyidaceae. Leaf surface also shows the presence of veins, vein islets, vein terminations (Figure 3b) and palisade cells (Figure 3c). Leaf constants such as stomatal number, stomatal index, palisade ratio, vein–islet number and veinlet terminations number were measured. The results are shown in Table 1.

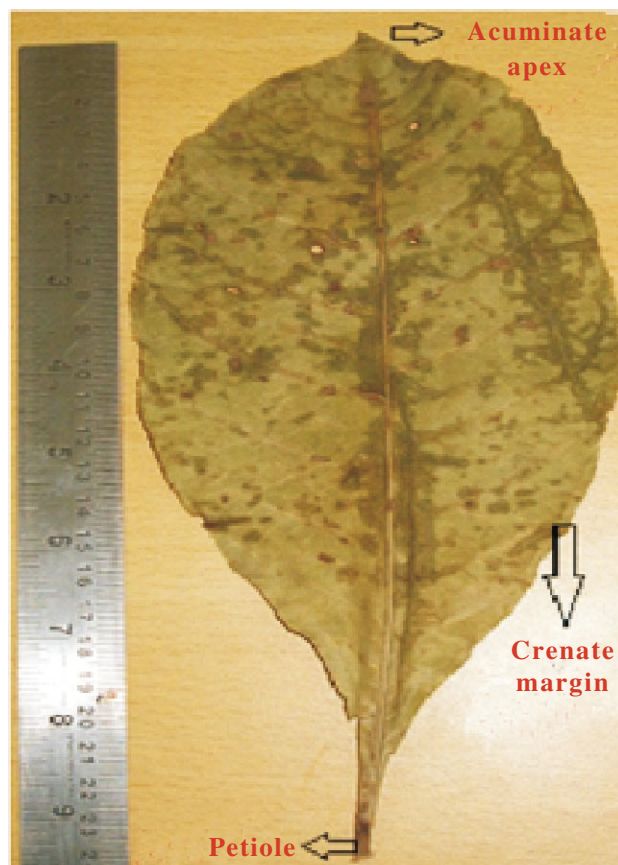


Figure 1. Macroscopic characteristics of *C. arborea* Roxb.

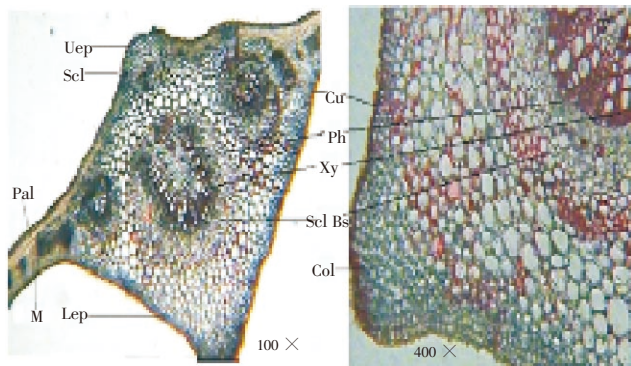


Figure 2. T.S. of *C. arborea* leaf.

Uep: Upper epidermis; Lep: Lower epidermis; Cu: Cuticle; Pal: Palisade cell; Scl: Sclerenchyma; Col: Collenchyma; M: Mesophyll; Scl BS: Sclerenchymatous bundle sheath; Ph: Phloem; Xy: Xylem.

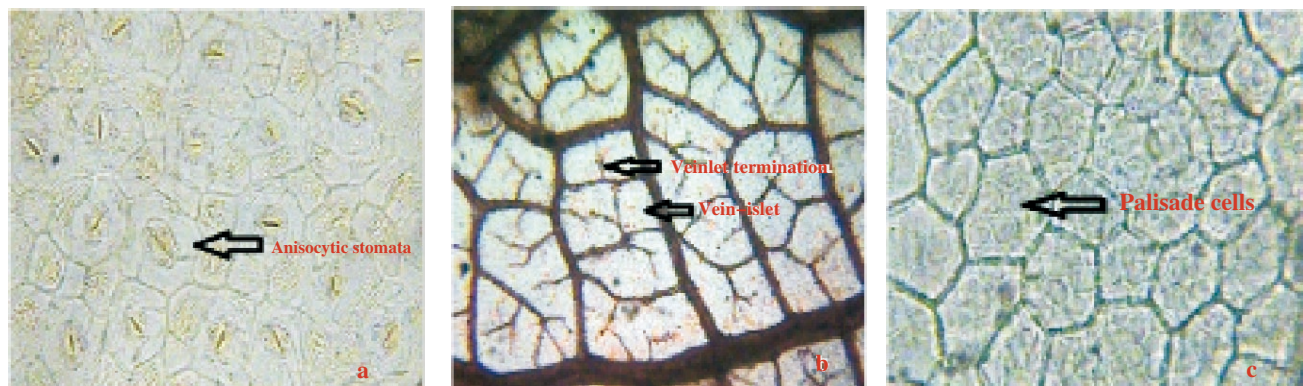


Figure 3. Leaf surface of *C. arborea*.

a: Stomata; b: Vein-islet and veinlet termination; c: Palisade cells.

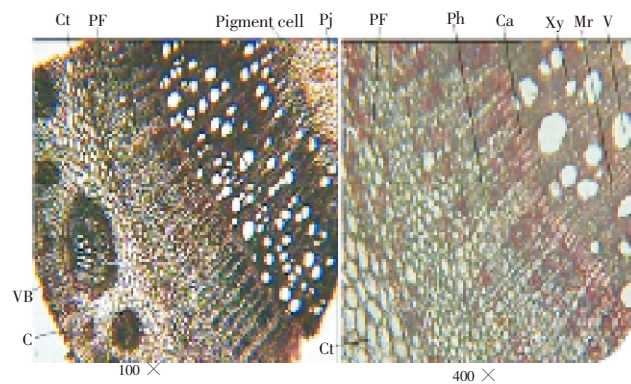


Figure 4. T.S. of *C. arborea* stem.

C: Cork; Ct: Cortex; VB: Vascular bundle; PF: Pericyclic fiber; Ph: Phloem; Ca: Cambium; Xy: Xylem; Mr: Medullary rays; V: Vessels; Pi: Pith.

3.2.2. Stem microscopy

TS of stem shows 3 to 4 layered outer most cork; cork cambium is 1 to 2 layered but not continuous; cortex collencymatous is embedded with cortical vascular bundles (Figure 4). Cortical vascular bundles of various shape and size are present and surrounded by sclerenchymatous bundle sheath. Amphicribal vascular bundles are present. Most of cortical cells are pitted; endodermis is not distinct; pericycle is present in patches of sclerenchyma. Phloem is very broad, consisting of phloem fibers in groups and in concentric bands, sieve tubes, companion cells and phloem parenchyma followed by vascular cambium 4 to 5 layered

Table 1

Leaf constants (at 100X).

S. No.	Parameters	Value (in 1 mm ² area)
1	Stomata number, upper surface	28.00
2	Stomata number, lower surface	188.00
3	Stomatal index, upper surface	8.26
4	Stomatal index, lower surface	31.18
5	Vein-islet number	6.00–8.00
6	Veinlet termination number	7.00–9.00
7	Palisade ratio	6.00–8.00 (per cell)

and 4 to 5 cells broad in continuous layers. Xylem is present in form of continuous ring and consists of vessels, tracheids, fibers and xylem parenchyma; medullary rays 1 to 2 cells broad and radiating; vessels are mostly solitary towards the centre and in group of 2 to 4 towards the periphery. Central portion is occupied by collenchymatous pith; most of the pith cells are pitted, some cells are filled with brown content.

Table 2

Physico-chemical parameters.

Physico-chemical constant	Leaf	Stem bark
Foreign matter (% w/w)	0.20	0.85
Loss on drying (% w/w)	3.20	6.20
Total ash (% w/w)	6.00	11.2
Water soluble ash (% w/w)	2.20	1.80
Acid insoluble ash (% w/w)	1.40	0.80
Water soluble (% w/w)	18.40	14.8
Alcohol soluble (% w/w)	8.20	7.40
Swelling index (mL)	4.70	3.73

3.3. Powder microscopic characteristics

3.3.1. Leaf

The powder plant material is greenish in color, showing fragments of parenchyma, palisade cells, fragments of epidermal cells along with stomata (Figure 5a), lignified

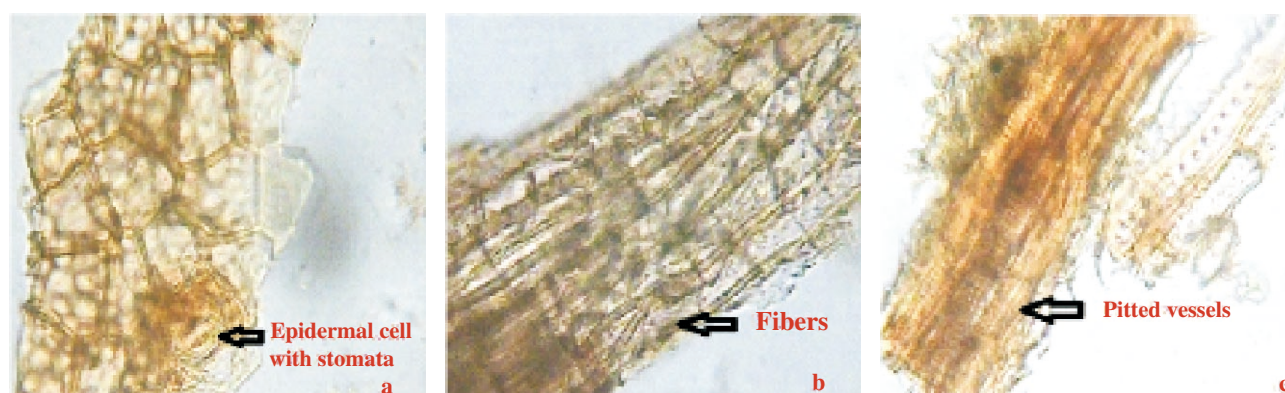


Figure 5. Powder characteristics of *C. arborea* leaf.

Table 3

Fluorescence analysis of leaf and stem bark powder of *C. arborea*.

Treatment	Day light		UV light (Short, 254 nm)	
	Leaf	Stem bark	Leaf	Stem bark
Powder (P) as such	Pale green	Buff	Green	Grayish green
P + 1N NaOH in Methanol	Citrine green	Buff	Green	Herbage green
P + 1N HCl	Pale green	Brown	Jelly green	Green
P + 1N NaOH in water	Honey	Rust	Green	Herbage green
P + HNO ₃ (1:1)	Yellowish brown	Green	Brown	Fluorescent green
P + H ₂ SO ₄ (1:1)	Green	Green	Brown	Fluorescent green

fibers (Figure 5b) and vessels having simple pits (Figure 5c).

3.3.2. Stem

The stem shows fragments of cork cells, fibers, and parenchymatous cells.

3.4. Preliminary phytochemical screening

Preliminary phytochemical screening of leaf mainly revealed the presence of triterpenoids, saponins, tannins and flavonoids.

3.5. Physicochemical parameter

Physicochemical analysis of leaf and stem bark powder *viz.* foreign matter, loss on drying, swelling index, ash value and extractive value are presented in Table 2. The fluorescence analysis of *C. arborea* leaf and stem bark under day light and UV (Short, 254 nm) light is recorded in Table 3.

4. Discussion

Ethnomedicinally, the leaves and stem bark of this plant were used by local people in the treatment of various disease conditions without standardization. The standardization of a crude drug is an integral part for establishing its correct identity. Before any crude drug can be included in an herbal pharmacopoeia, pharmacognostic parameters and standards must be established. Microscopic method is one of the simplest and cheapest methods to start with for

establishing the correct identity of the source materials^[20–24]. The pharmacognostic standards for leaves and stem of *C. arborea* are carried out for the first time in this study. The macroscopical characters of the leaf and stem can serve as diagnostic parameters. Microscopical studies indicated the presence of median large size vascular bundle and cup shaped xylem in leaf. Presence of cortical vascular bundle, patches of pericyclic fibers and brown pigment containing cells are the characteristics of the plant. Ash values and extractive values can be used as reliable aid for detecting adulteration. These studies help in the identification of the plant materials^[25]. Percentage extractives and ash analysis were carried out and results showed that total ash of stem bark is about two times higher than leaf and water soluble extractive value of leaf and stem bark was two times higher than alcohol soluble extractive value. Ash values of drug give an idea of earthy matter or the inorganic composition and other impurities present along with drug. Extractive values are primarily useful for the determination of exhausted and adulterated drugs. Extractive values are also useful to evaluate the chemical constituents present in the crude drug and also help in estimation of specific constituents soluble in particular solvents^[26,27]. The fluorescent analysis under day light and UV light by treatment with different chemical reagents showed different color. Results of fluorescent analysis of the leaves and stem bark showed pale green color for leaf and buff color for stem bark powder as such in day light, green color for leaf and grayish green color for stem bark powder as such in UV light, green color for leaf and herbage green color for stem bark powder mounted in 1 N NaOH in methanol, as such in UV light while citrine

green color for leaf and buff color for stem bark as such in day light. This analysis suggests that, leaves and stem bark extract of *C. arborea* probably contain active agent(s) and this provides the basis for their folkloric use as a cure for some human ailments.

In conclusion, these parameters which are being reported for the first time, could be useful in setting some diagnostic indices for the identification and preparation of a monograph of the *C. arborea* plant.

Conflict of interest statement

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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