

Study on *in-vitro* antidiabetic potential of stem part of *Musa paradisiaca* Linn

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Abstract

The study proposed to evaluate the Phytochemical and *in-vitro* antidiabetic potential of the stem part of *Musa paradisiaca* Linn. *Musa paradisiaca* is commonly known as banana. Its fruit is generally used as dietary source. Various pharmacological activities have been investigated in leaves, fruits, and fruit pulp of this plant. But very few activities and researches have been done on stem part of the plant. Generally stem of the plant considered to be the waste part. So we have used the same to investigate its phytochemical constituents and *in vitro* anti-diabetic potential by using alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase inhibition method. Results found that various phytochemical constituents are present in the hydro-alcoholic and methanolic extracts in different percentages like starch (4.31%, 3.79%), sugar (0.61%, 0.57%), flavanoids (0.45%, 0.35%), tannins (1.33%, 1.29%), phenolic compounds (5.4%, 4.5%), proanthocyanidine (7.4%, 7.0%), and flavonols (0.72%, 0.64%) respectively.

Keywords: *Musa paradisiaca*, alpha amylase, alpha glucosidase, Phytochemical, Proanthocyanidine.

Introduction

Natural products are used to cure disease and illness with therapeutic properties from ancient time as human civilization and, for a long time. Mineral, plant and animal products were the main sources of drugs.⁽¹⁾ *Musa paradisiaca* (linn.), a member of family Musaceae is well known as Plantain or banana. *Musa paradisiaca* is a monoherbaceous plant, belonging to family Musaceae, commonly known as plantain. Plantain refers in India to a coarse banana. The plants having two genera and 42 different species, 35 species are belongs to *Musa* species.⁽²⁾ It is up to 9 m long with a robust tree like pseudostem, large elongated oval deep-green leaves (up to 365 cm in length and 61 cm in width), with a prominent midrib, every plant produces a single inflorescence like drooping spike and large bracts opening in succession, ovate, 15-20 cm long, concave, dark red color and in somewhat fleshy. Fruits are oblong, fleshy, 5-7cm long in wild form and longer in the cultivated varieties.⁽³⁾ The plant is widely distributed in the parts of West and East Africa, Nigeria, Malaysia, Camroon and southern parts of United States.⁽⁴⁾ Detailed studies in pharmacological investigations revealed that banana fruits, stem juice and flowers are screened for analgesics activity,⁽⁵⁾ it also shows hair growth promoting activity,⁽⁶⁾ some articles shows it possess anticonvulsant activity,⁽⁷⁾ and antimicrobial activity. Shoots - The juices of *Musa balbisiana* have been reported for dissolving pre-formed stones and in preventing the formation of stones in the urinary bladder of rats.⁽⁸⁾ Flower consists of tannins, saponins, reducing and non-reducing sugars, sterols and triterpenes. The structure of new tetracyclic triterpine isolated from the flowers of *Musa paradisiaca* Linn was determined as (24R)-4 α -14 α , 24-trimethyl-5-cholesta-8, 25 (27)-dien-3 β -ol.⁽⁹⁾ Banana flowers were investigated as a potential source of

natural colorant.⁽¹⁰⁾ Fruit consists of carbohydrates, amino acids, sugar and starch. Foremost components of this starch are amylose and amylopectin, present in a ratio of around 1:5. About 1.3% of sugars are present in total dry matter in unripe plantains, but studies shows this raises to around 17% in the ripe. The skin of the fruit is rich in cellulose (10%), hemicelluloses (7%). The pulp protein was rich in arginine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, methionine and tryptophan.⁽¹¹⁾ Sucrose synthetase is present in the highest concentration in root stock and fruit pulp considerable variations exist in the content of glucose, fructose, sucrose, starch and protein.⁽¹²⁾ Sucrose phosphate synthetase in the pseudo stem. Acid invertase is present in leaves, leaf sheath and fruit pulp and root stock. The maximum activity of ATP/D-phosphoglucose pyrophosphorylase is found in root stock. Hexokinase is most active in root stock. Acid phosphatase and alkaline phosphatase activity is highest in fruit pulp and pseudo stem. Glucose phosphate isomerase is most active in the root stock and lowest in the leaves.⁽¹³⁾

Material and Methods

Plant material: *Musa paradisiaca* stem were collected from Gudrich Vikasnagar, Uttarakhand, India and authenticated by Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun Uttarakhand, India.

Preparation of extract: The stem was cut horizontally circular pieces and then dried in shade. And then grind into powdered form and finally sieved to get uniform powdered drug. The powdered plant material (15g) was subjected to maceration using ethanol for 4 days, then filtered with muslin cloth and evaporated to dryness. Extract was kept in desiccator.

Scientific studies: Pharmacognostical and Phytochemical evaluations were carried out from shade dried plant part powder. Estimation of total Sugar and

total starch of plant material was carried out with according to Mont Gomery, 1957 [Spectrophotometric method] taking dextrose and starch (soluble), respectively as a standard solution. Total tannins were determined by using Tannic acid as standard and Gallic acid for the determination of total phenolics. For the determination of total flavanoids and total flavonols Rutin was taken as a standard. Proanthocyanidines were estimated by using Catechin as a standard.

Antidiabetic Activity

Inhibition of alpha-amylase enzyme: A starch solution (0.1% w/v) was obtained by stirring 0.1g of potato starch in 100 ml of 16 mM of sodium acetate buffer. The enzyme solution was prepared by mixing 27.5 mg of alpha-amylase in 100 ml of distilled water. The colorimetric reagent is prepared by mixing sodium potassium tartarate solution and 3,5-dinitro salicylic acid solution 96 mM. Both control (Acarbose std. drug) and synthesized compound(s) were added with starch solution and left to react with alpha- amylase solution under alkaline conditions at 25°C. The reaction was measured over 3 minutes. The generation of maltose

was quantified by the reduction of 3,5-dinitro salicylic acid to 3- amino- 5- nitro salicylic acid. This reaction is detectable at 540 nm.

Inhibition of alpha-glucosidase enzyme: The inhibitory activity was determined by incubating a solution of starch substrate (2% w/v maltose or sucrose) 1 ml with 0.2 M Tris buffer pH 8.0 and various concentration of control (Acarbose std. drug) and the synthesized compound(s) for 5 min at 37°C. The reaction was initiated by adding 1 ml of alpha glucosidase enzyme (1U/ml) to it followed by incubation for 40 min at 35°C. Then the reaction was terminated by the addition of 2 ml of 6N HCl. Then the intensity of the colour was measured at 540nm.

Calculation of 50% Inhibitory Concentration (IC 50): The concentration of the synthesized compounds required to scavenge 50% of the radicals (IC50) was calculated by using the percentage scavenging activities at five different concentrations of the extract. Percentage inhibition (I %) was calculated by $I \% = (Ac-As)/Ac \times 100$. Here Ac = absorbance of the control and As = absorbance of the sample.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Phytochemical screening of successive fraction from soxhlet, (+) shows presence, and (-) shows absence of content of stem

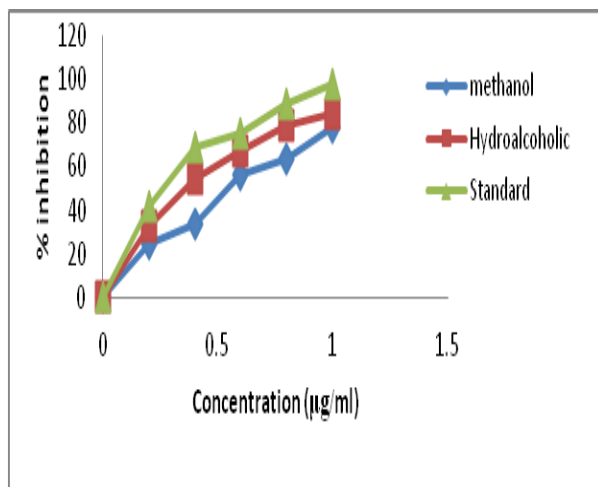
S. No.	Compound	Test	Pet. ether	n-hexane	Chloroform	Ethyl acetate	Methanol	Water
1.	Carbohydrates	Molish' test	-	+	-	+	-	+
		Fehling's test	-	+	-	+	-	+
		Benedict's test	-	-	+	+	-	+
2.	Protein	Biuret tet	+	+	+	+	-	+
		Millon test	-	+	-	+		+
3.	Amino acids	Ninhydrin test	+	+	+	+	-	+
4.	Fats and oils	Solubility test with chloroform	+	+	+	+	+	-
5.	Flavonoids	Alkaline test	-	+	-	-	++	++
		Zinc hydrochloride test	-	-	+	-	++	++
6.	Glycosides (saponin)	General test	-	+	-	+	-	+
		Froth test	-	+	-	+	-	+
7.	Alkaloids	Dragendorff's	+	-	+	+	-	+
		Mayer's	+	-	+	+	-	+
		Wagner's	+0	-	+	+	-	+
		Hager's	+	-	+	+	-	+
		Tannic acid	-	-	+	+	-	+
8.	Phenolic compound (tannins)	Chlorgenic acid	++	+	+	+	++	+

Table 2: Percent of different components in methanol and hydro-alcoholic extract of stem of *Musa paradisiaca*

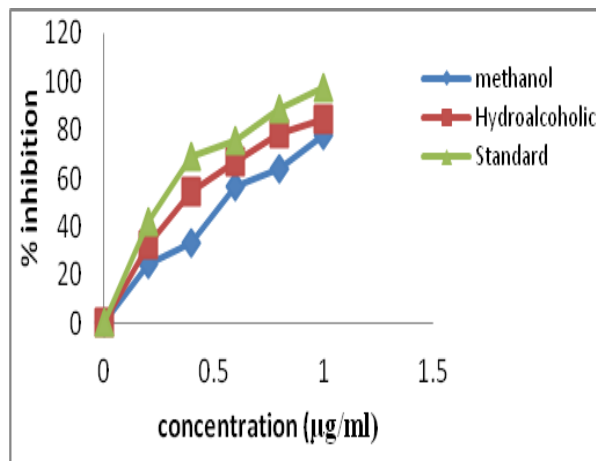
Content sample	% content Hydro-alcoholic	% content Methanol
Sugar	0.61	0.57
Starch	4.31	3.79
Tannin	1.33	1.29
Phenolic compound	5.4	4.5
Flavanoids	0.45	0.35
Flavonols	0.72	0.64
Proanthocyanidine	7.4	7.0

Antidiabetic Activity***In Vitro* – Alpha Amylase Inhibition Method****Table 3: Shows % inhibition of alpha-amylase enzyme**

	Extracts	% inhibition concentration of sample ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)				
		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
1	Methanol	20.05	36.18	51.15	71.21	74.62
2	Hydro-alcoholic	28.34	48.16	63.19	82.62	84.53
3	Standard	40.83	68.45	72.66	88.67	96.34

**Fig. 1: *In-vitro* alpha-amylase inhibition activity*****In Vitro* Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibition Method****Table 4: shows % inhibition of alpha glucosidase enzyme**

S. No.	Extracts	% Inhibition concentration of sample ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)				
		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
1	Methanol	24.30	33.43	56.26	63.81	78.17
2	Hydro-alcoholic	32.84	54.43	66.26	78.81	84.17
3	Standard	41.77	69.35	75.33	88.89	97.96

**Fig. 2: *In vitro* alpha-glucosidase inhibition****Conclusion**

The present study attempts to investigate the phytochemical estimation and *in-vitro* antidiabetic activity of methanol and hydro-alcoholic extract taken from stem of *Musa paradisiaca*. Results revealed that mostly phenolic and flavanoidal compounds are present in stem part of the plant. The present findings divulge that the extracts efficiently inhibit both alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase enzymes *in vitro* in a dose dependent manner. Data disclose that the extracts have significant inhibitory activity, but comparatively hydroalcoholic extract found to be most active against the enzymes.

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