

EVALUATION OF ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF *SOLANUM SURATTENSE* LINN. ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS

Nayak Bhabani Shankar*, Jena Prabhat Kumar, Sahu Nigam Prasad and Ellaiah P.

Department of Pharmacognosy, Jeypore College of Pharmacy, Rondapalli, Jeypore - 764 002, Koraput, Orissa, India.

Received on : 18.08.2009

Revised : 10.11.09

Accepted : 22.12.2009

ABSTRACT

Solanum surattense Linn is found in the tribal area of Koraput district and extensively used traditionally by the tribal people as anthelmintic, diuretic, antiarrhythmic, hypotensive, expectorant and carminative. The present study is an attempt to explore the anthelmintic activity of ethanolic extract of fruits of plant *Solanum surattense*. Thin Layer Chromatography study was done to confirm whether the bioactive fraction or single constituent of plant crude extract is showing anthelmintic activity. The various doses of ethanolic extracts were evaluated for their anthelmintic activities on adult Indian earthworms, *Pheretima postuma*. All extracts were able to show anthelmintic activity at 10 mg/ml concentration. The activities are comparable with the standard drugs, Piperazine citrate and Albendazole. All the doses of ethanolic extract of *Solanum surattense* showed better anthelmintic activity than the standard drugs. When the dose of the extract was increased, a gradual increase in anthelmintic activity was observed. The data were found statistically significant by using one way ANOVA at 5 % level of significance ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: *Solanum surattense*; Solanaceae; Anthelmintic; Piperazine citrate; Albendazole.

INTRODUCTION

Solanum surattense Linn. belongs to family Solanaceae and also called as yellow berried or nightshade (English), kantakari (Sanskrit), nelamulaka (Telgu), bhejibaugana (Oriya), kandangatri (Tamil) and Kateli (Hindi)¹. It is a very prickly perennial herb somewhat with woody base. Stem branched much and younger ones clothed with dense, stellate and tomentose hairs. Prickles are compressed straight, glabrous and shining, often 1-3 cm long. Leaves are ovate or elliptic, sinuate or subpinnatifid, obtuse or subacute, stellately hairy on both sides, armed on the midrib and often on the nerves with long yellow sharp prickles. Petiole is long, stellately hairy and prickly. Flowers are in cymes or some times reduced as solitary. Calyx tube is short, globose and lobes linear-lanceolate, acute, densely hairy and prickly. Corolla purple, lobes deltoid, acute, and hairy outside. Anther filament is long, glabrous and anthers open by pores. Ovary is ovoid and glabrous. Berry yellow, green-blotched and surrounded by enlarged calyx. Seeds are glabrous². The plant is reported to contain glycoalkaloids (solasodin, diosgenin and apigenin), fatty acids, resins and mucilages³. The literature survey reveals that various parts of *Solanum surattense* have been used as a folklore medicine for curing various ailments like Asthma and cough (root and plant); rheumatism (leaf); sore throat (fruit); anthelmintic (fruit); as a carminative and in dropsy (plant), for relief in burning sensation in the feet accompanied by vesicular watery eruptions (plant)⁴. There are no reports on systematic and scientific study of anthelmintic activity of fruit extracts. In the present

study, we report the anthelmintic activity of ethanolic extracts of the fruits of *Solanum surattense*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The plant material *Solanum surattense* fruits were collected from local area of Koraput in the month of June. The plant was identified and authenticated by the Biju Pattnayak Medicinal Plants Garden and Research Centre, Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan Research Foundation, Jeypore, Koraput (Dt), Orissa (Letter no. MJ08/DBT/553, dt. 19.11.2008). The fruits were soaked in distilled water, shaken for 4 to 5 hours and filtered. The filtrate was gently heated in heating mantle at 45 °C to get a concentrated viscous solution. The viscous solution thus obtained was passed through muslin cloth. The mucilage was precipitated out by the addition of 95 % ethanol in the ratio 1:1 with continuous stirring. The coagulated mucilage which formed as a white mass floating on ethanol was transferred to an evaporating disc and treated successively with ethanol. The coagulated mass was dried in hot air oven at 40-50 °C for 2 to 3 hours. The dried product was grinded, powdered and passed through sieve (Sieve no 80) and stored in an air tight container (Yield = 27.87 % w/w).

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) study⁵.

A TLC study of ethanol extract was carried out using Silica gel GF₂₅₄ as stationary phase and chloroform: ethyl acetate (75: 25, v/v) as mobile phase. Spots were observed under UV-Visible light. Ethanolic crude extract of *Solanum surattense* was found to contain four well resolved fluorescent components. Out of four

*Correspondence : bhabani143@yahoo.co.in

ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF *SOLANUM SURATTENSE*

components, three components (Fraction I, II and III) having R_f values 0.87, 0.52, 0.69 were separated in appreciable amounts by preparative TLC using same mobile phase.

Biological study

Healthy adult Indian earthworms, *Pheretima postuma*, due to its anatomical and physiological resemblance with the intestinal roundworm parasites of human beings were used in the present study⁶⁻⁸. All earthworms were of approximately equal size. They were collected from local place, washed and kept in water.

Drugs

The ethanolic extract of *Solanum surattense* was tested in various doses in each group. Normal saline water was used as control. Piperazine citrate and Albendazole were used as the standard drugs for comparative study with ethanolic extracts.

Experimental Method

The method of Nargund⁹ was followed for the screening of anthelmintic activity. Anthelmintic activity was evaluated on adult Indian earthworm, *Pheretima postuma*. Earthworms were divided into nine groups (5 each). The first group (I) served as normal control which received saline water only. The second (II) and third (III) groups received the standard drugs is Piperazine citrate and Albendazole at a dose level of 10 mg/ml. Groups (IV) to (IX) received doses of ethanolic extracts of 10 mg/ml, 15 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, 25 mg/ml, 30 mg/ml and 35 mg/ml respectively. Observations were made for the time taken to cause paralysis and death of individual worms for two hours. Paralysis was said to occur when the worms do not revive even in normal saline water. Death was concluded when the worms lost their motility followed with fading away of their body colors.

Statistical analysis

The data on biological studies were reported as mean $\pm$ Standard deviation ($n = 5$). For determining the statistical significance, standard error mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 5 % level significance was employed. P values < 0.05 were considered significant¹⁰.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The TLC profile was developed for ethanol extract of *Solanum surattense*. The R_f values of four fractions (Fraction I, II, III and IV) are 0.87, 0.52, 0.69 and 0.91 respectively. components. Hence it is concluded that the mixtures of bioactive fraction of ethanol extract of *Solanum surattense* has exhibited the anthelmintic activity. The extracts of *Solanum surattense* produced a significant anthelmintic activity in dose dependent manner as shown in Table 1. The anthelmintic activity of the ethanolic extract was comparable with that of standard drugs. The normal saline water was used as

Nayak Bhabani Shankar et al

a control. The activity shown by ethanolic extracts is of considerable importance and has justified its use in controlling the disease causes by worms as reported by the tribal people. By employing one-way ANOVA, all data were found to be statistically significant at 5 % level of significant ($p < 0.05$). The extent of activity shown by the crude extracts was found to be better than that of the both standard drugs Piperazine citrate and Albendazole which justifies its activity as shown in Fig 1.

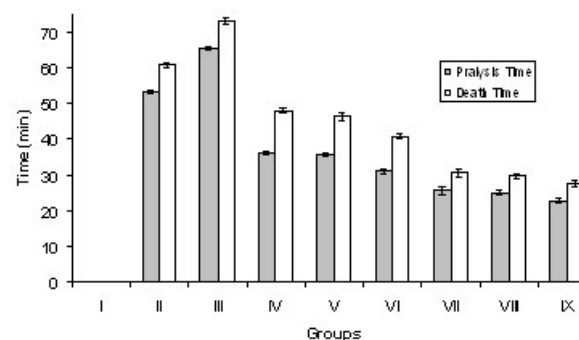


Fig 1. Anthelmintic activities of ethanolic extracts of fruits of plant *Solanum surattense* on Indian Earthworm *Pheretima postuma*.

Group I – Control (Normal saline water), group II – standard – 1 (Piperazine citrate), group III – standard – 2 (Albendazole), group IV to IX – Ethanolic extract of dose 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 mg/ml respectively.

Table 1. Anthelmintic activity of ethanolic extracts of *Solanum surattense*.

Groups	Treatments	Dose (mg/ml)	Time taken for paralysis (min) ($\bar{X} \pm S.D.$)	Time taken for death (min) ($\bar{X} \pm S.D.$)		
I	Control (Normal saline water)	-	-	-		
II	Standard - 1 (Piperazine citrate)	10	53.4 $\pm$ 0.45	60.8 $\pm$ 0.52		
III	Standard - 2 (Albendazole)	10	65.6 $\pm$ 0.31	73.4 $\pm$ 0.82		
IV	Ethanolic extract	10	36.2 $\pm$ 0.63	48.2 $\pm$ 0.63		
V	Ethanolic extract	15	35.6 $\pm$ 0.52	46.4 $\pm$ 0.89		
VI	Ethanolic extract	20	31.2 $\pm$ 0.61	40.8 $\pm$ 0.75		
VII	Ethanolic extract	25	25.8 $\pm$ 1.10	30.6 $\pm$ 0.09		
VIII	Ethanolic extract	30	25.0 $\pm$ 0.63	29.8 $\pm$ 0.66		
IX	Ethanolic extract	35	23.0 $\pm$ 0.89	27.6 $\pm$ 0.82		
ANOVA						
Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	240.25	1	240.25	0.9836003	0.0338	4.6010990
Within Groups	3419.5	14	244.255			
Total	3659.83	15				

Each values is represented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation ($n = 5$).

Standard error mean < 0.492.

Data are found to be significant by testing through one way ANOVA at 5 % level of significance ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

It could be concluded and confirmed that the ethanolic extract of fruits of plant *Solanum surattense* is having anthelmintic activity and exhibited activity when compared to the standard drugs which is a considerable important result. Further studies are required to identify the actual chemical constituents that are present in the crude extracts of this plant which are responsible for anthelmintic activity.

ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF *SOLANUM SURATTENSE*

Nayak Bhabani Shankar et al

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors wish to thank Jeypore College of Pharmacy authorities and all departments of our College for their co-operation during this research work, also to local people of Koraput and Biju Pattnayak Medicinal Plants Garden and Research Centre, Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan Research Foundation, Jeypore, Koraput (Dt), Orissa, for providing valuable information about the plant and its identification.

REFERENCES

1. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, Part I, Vol. I, Government of India Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2004, p 77.
2. Dagar M and Chagtai P, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 1991; 15: 603.
3. Gupta G and Dutt S, J. Indian Chem. Soc. 1936; 13: 613.
4. Gupta G, et al. Indian J. Med. Res. 1967; 55: 723.
5. Shah CR, et al. Indian Drugs 2006; 44(8): 632.
6. Vidyarthi RD, A Textbook of Zoology, 14th edn. New Delhi: Chand and Co. Press 1977, p 329.
7. Thorn GW, et al. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, New York: Mc Graw Hill 1977, p 1088.
8. Vigar Z, Atlas of Medical Parasitology, 2nd edn. Singapore: Publishing House 1984, p 216.
9. Nargund VLG, Indian Drugs 1999; 36(2): 137.
10. Bolton S. In Pharmaceutical Statistics-Practical and Clinical Applications. New York: Marcel Dekker 1997, p 69.