ANTHYPERGLYCEMIC ACTIVITIES OF LEAVES OF THREE EDIBLE FRUIT PLANTS
(AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, FICUS HISPIDA AND SYZYGIUM SAMARANGENSE) OF
BANGLADESH

Shejuty Shahreen, Joyanta Banik, Abdul Hafiz, Shahnaz Rahman, Anahita Tanzia Zaman, Md.
Abu Shoyeb, Majeedul H. Chowdhury*, Mohammed Rahmatullah**

Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, University of Development Alternative,
Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1205, Bangladesh *Present address: New York City College of Technology
The City University of New York 300 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201, USA.

*Email: rahamatm@hotmail.com

Abstract

Averrhoa carambola L. (Oxalidaceae), Ficus hispida L.f. (Moraceae), and Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. &
L.M. Perry (Myrtaceae) are three common plants in Bangladesh, the fruits of which are edible. The leaves and fruits of A.
carambola and F. hispida are used by folk medicinal practitioners for treatment of diabetes, while the leaves of S. samarangense
are used for treatment of cold, itches, and waist pain. Since scientific studies are absent on the antihyperglycemic effects of
the leaves of the three plants, it was the objective of the present study to evaluate the antihyperglycemic potential of methanolic
extract of leaves of the plants in oral glucose tolerance tests carried out with glucose-loaded mice. The extracts at different doses
were administered one hour prior to glucose administration and blood glucose level was measured after two hours of glucose
administration (p.o.) using glucose oxidase method. Significant or al hypoglycemic activity was found with the extracts of leaves
of all three plants tested. The fall in serum glucose levels were dose-dependent for every individual plant, being highest at the
highest dose tested of 400 mg extract per kg body weight. At this dose, the extracts of A. carambola, F. hispida, and S.
samarangense caused, respectively, 34.1, 22.7, and 59.3% reductions in serum glucose levels when compared to control animals.
The standard antihyperglycemic drug, glibenclamide, caused a 57.3% reduction in serum glucose levels versus control. Among
the three plants evaluated, the methanolic extract of leaves of S. samarangense proved to be the most potent in demonstrating
antihyperglycemic effects. The result validates the folk medicinal uses of A. carambola and F. hispida in the treatment of
diabetes, and indicates that the leaves of S. samarangense can also possibly be used for amelioration of diabetes-induced
hyperglycemia.

Key words: Averrhoa carambola, Ficus hispida, Syzygium samarangense, antihyperglycemic

Introduction

The fruits of Averrhoa carambola L. (Oxalidaceae, local name: dumur, English name: hairy fig), Ficus hispida L.f.
(Moraceae, local name; koromcha, English name; star fruit), and Syzygium samarangense [(Blume) Merr. & L.M. Perry
(Myrtaceae, local name: jamrul, English name: Java apple] are edible and enjoy high consumer demand in Bangladesh. All three
plants are also used in the folk medicinal system of Bangladesh; the leaves and fruits of A. carambola are used for treatment of
diabetes, colic and fever, while the leaves and fruits of F. hispida are used for the treatment of diabetes. The leaves of S.
samarangense are used to treat colds, itches, and waist pain. The roots of F. hispida are also used by folk medicinal practitioners
(Kavirajes) for treatment of diseases of the gall bladder (Rahmatullah et al., 2009a). The leaves of the same plant are further used
by the Kavirajes for treatment of jaundice and dermatitis, while fruits are used as carminative (Rahmatullah et al., 2009b;
Rahmatullah et al., 2010).

The antioxidant properties of fruits of A. carambola and S. samarangense have been reported (Soubir, 2007). Hypotensive
effects have been reported for aqueous extract of leaves of A. carambola in rats (Soncini et al., 2010). Methanol
extract of F. hispida reportedly demonstrated significant inhibitory activity against castor oil-induced diarrhea in rats (Mandal and
Kumar, 2002). The phenantroindolizidine alkaloid, O-methyllyrhopinidinio, isolated from leaves and twigs of the plant
reportedly showed potent cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines (Peraza-Sánchez et al., 2002). The protective effect of
methanol extract of leaves has also been shown against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in rats (Mandal et al., 2000). From the
leaves of S. samarangense, two antihyperglycemic flavonoids have been reported, namely, 2′,4′-dihydroxy-3′,5′-dimethyl-6′-
methoxychalcone, and its isomeric flavone, 5-O-methyl-4′-desmethoxyattecinol (Resurreccion-Magno et al., 2005).
Immunomodulatory effects have also been described for a number of flavonoids isolated from the acetone extract of leaves of the
plant, as demonstrated through their inhibitory potency on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells proliferation activated by

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phytohemagglutinin (Kuo et al., 2004). Four flavonoids isolated from hexane extract of the plant showed spasmyolytic and calcium antagonist activities, validating the anti-diarrheal use of the plant in folk medicine (Ghayur et al., 2006).

The objective of the present study was to investigate the antihyperglycemic activity of methanol extracts of leaves of the three plants, *A. carambola*, *F. hispida*, and *S. samarangense*. The leaves of the first two plants are in use in the folk medicinal system of Bangladesh for treatment of diabetes, but scientific studies are yet to be carried out. The third plant reportedly contains antihyperglycemic flavonoids in its leaves, and we decided to include the leaves of this plant also in the present antihyperglycemic study. The earlier study on antihyperglycemic activity was carried out with plants growing in the Philippines. It was of interest to see whether such antihyperglycemic activity also exists in plants growing in Bangladesh.

**Materials and Methods**

**Collection of plant material**

The leaves of *A. carambola*, *F. hispida*, and *S. samarangense* were collected, respectively, during May 2010 from Dhaka district, Bangladesh, December 2009 from Brahmanbaria district, Bangladesh and July 2010 from Dhaka district, Bangladesh. The leaves were identified by the Bangladesh National Herbarium, Mirpur, Dhaka (Accession Nos. 34,972, 34,490 and 35,070) and sample specimens have been kept over there.

**Preparation of the test samples**

The leaves of the plants were separately air-dried in the shade and pulverized into a fine powder and were mixed with methanol at a ratio of 1:3 (w/v). After 24 hours, the mixtures were filtered; the filtrate was collected and the residue was again mixed with methanol at a ratio of 1:2 (w/v) for 24 hours. After filtration, filtrates were combined and evaporated to dryness (approximate yields 10.4, 2.2 and 5.8% for *A. carambola*, *F. hispida*, and *S. samarangense*, respectively) using rotary evaporator. Extracts were suspended in 1% Tween 80 in water prior to administration.

**Animals**

Swiss albino mice (male), weighing 15-20 g bred in the animal house of ICDDR,B (International Centre for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh) were used for the present experiments. All the animals were acclimatized one week prior to the experiments. The animals were housed under standard laboratory conditions (relative humidity 55-65%, room temperature 25.0 ± 2°C, and 12 hrs light-dark cycles). The animals were fed with standard diet from ICDDR,B and had free access to water. The study was approved by the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee of the University of Development Alternative, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

**Anti-hyperglycemic activity test**

Antihyperglycemic activities of the extracts were studied through the glucose tolerance test method. Glucose tolerance test was performed following the procedure as described by Joy and Kuttan (1999) with slight modifications (Rahman et al., 2011; Ahmed et al., 2011). In brief, fasted mice were divided into fourteen groups. Each group received a particular treatment: group-I served as control and received vehicle (1% Tween 80 in water, 10 ml.kg⁻¹ body weight), while group-II received standard drug (glibenclamide, 10 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight). Groups III-VI received leaf extract of *A. carambola* at four different doses of 50, 100, 200 and 400 mg extract.kg⁻¹ body weight, respectively. Groups VII-X was administered the leaf extract of *F. hispida* at doses of 50, 100, 200 and 400 mg extract.kg⁻¹ body weight, respectively. Groups XI-XIV was administered the leaf extract of *S. samarangense* at doses of 50, 100, 200 and 400 mg extract.kg⁻¹ body weight, respectively. Each mouse was weighed properly and the doses of the test samples, standard drug, and control materials were adjusted accordingly. Test samples, control, and glibenclamide were given orally. After one hour, all mice were orally treated with 2 g.kg⁻¹ of glucose. Blood samples were collected two hours after glucose administration. Serum was separated and blood glucose levels were measured immediately by glucose oxidase method (Venkatesh et al., 2004).

**Statistical analysis for anti-hyperglycemic activity**

Experimental values are expressed as mean ± SEM. Independent Sample t-test was carried out for statistical comparison. Statistical significance was considered to be indicated by a p value < 0.05 in all cases.

**Acute toxicity study**

The study was carried out as previously described (Ganapathy et al., 2002) with minor modifications. For each plant leaf extract, selected animals were divided into nine groups of six animals each. The control group received 1% Tween 80 in normal saline (2 ml.kg⁻¹ body weight). The other groups received respectively, 100, 200, 300, 600, 800, 1500, and 3000 mg leaf methanolic extract.kg⁻¹ body weight. Animals were monitored closely after dosing for the next 8 hrs for any behavioral changes and were kept under observation up to 14 days to find out if there is any mortality.

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Table 1: Effects of methanol extract of *A. carambola*, *F. hispida*, and *S. samarangense* (leaf) on serum glucose level in hyperglycemic mice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Serum glucose level (mg.dl⁻¹)</th>
<th>% inhibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group I (Control, vehicle)</td>
<td>1% Tween 80 in water (10 ml.kg⁻¹ body weight)</td>
<td>162.3 ± 6.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group II (glibenclamide)</td>
<td>10 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>69.3 ± 4.2*</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group III (<em>A. carambola</em>)</td>
<td>50 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>118.8 ± 12.4*</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group IV (<em>A. carambola</em>)</td>
<td>100 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>113.6 ± 9.8*</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group V (<em>A. carambola</em>)</td>
<td>200 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>110.5 ± 10.4*</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group VI (<em>A. carambola</em>)</td>
<td>400 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>107.0 ± 7.2*</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group VII (<em>F. hispida</em>)</td>
<td>50 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>146.5 ± 8.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group VIII (<em>F. hispida</em>)</td>
<td>100 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>140.8 ± 7.8*</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group IX (<em>F. hispida</em>)</td>
<td>200 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>125.9 ± 4.2*</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group X (<em>F. hispida</em>)</td>
<td>400 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>125.4 ± 5.2*</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group XI (<em>S. samarangense</em>)</td>
<td>50 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>106.5 ± 3.8*</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group XII (<em>S. samarangense</em>)</td>
<td>100 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>85.8 ± 6.5*</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group XIII (<em>S. samarangense</em>)</td>
<td>200 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>85.4 ± 4.7*</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group XIV (<em>S. samarangense</em>)</td>
<td>400 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight</td>
<td>66.0 ± 2.2*</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extracts and drug were given orally one hour before glucose administration and serum glucose level was measured two hours after glucose administration. Values are given as Mean ± S.E.M. from six mice in each group (Groups I-X) and seven mice in Groups XI-XIV. *P < 0.05 is significant compared to hyperglycemic control animals.
Results and Discussion

Any mortality of mice was not observed in any of the extracts at tested doses till the end of 14 days of observation.

The results obtained from this study indicate that the methanol extract of the leaves of A. carambola, F. hispida, and S. samarangense lowered serum glucose levels significantly when compared to control (group-1) at nearly all doses examined in a dose-dependent manner. The only exception, where there was not a significant reduction of serum glucose levels compared to control animals, was in the case of F. hispida at a dose of 50 mg.kg⁻¹ body weight. The anti-hyperglycemic activity was more pronounced with methanolic leaf extract of S. samarangense than the other two plants. Maximum hypoglycemic activity of methanol extract of S. samarangense leaves in glucose-induced hyperglycemic mice was observed with a 400 mg.kg⁻¹ dose (59.3% inhibition), while the standard drug, glibenclamide produced 57.3% inhibitory activity at 10 mg.kg⁻¹ dose (Table 1) under the experimental conditions of the present study. A comparative analysis of the results obtained with the three plants indicated that methanol extract of leaves of S. samarangense produced the highest antihyperglycemic effect, followed respectively, by A. carambola and F. hispida. It is to be noted that leaves of S. samarangense contain two antihyperglycemic flavonoids (Resurreccion-Magno et al., 2005), which could account for the antihyperglycemic effects obtained with the leaves of this plant in the present study. While antihyperglycemic constituents are yet to be reported in the leaves of the other two plants studied, nevertheless, the results indicate the presence of such constituents.

Reduction of serum glucose levels by a plant extract can stem from several factors. The extract may influence in a positive manner the pancreatic secretion of insulin, or the extract may increase the glucose uptake (Nyunai et al., 2009; Farjou et al., 1987). It is also possible that the extract may inhibit glucose absorption in gut, thus reducing the presence of glucose in serum (Bhowmik et al., 2009). The exact mechanisms through which the extracts lowered serum glucose levels in hyperglycemic mice are currently under investigation in our laboratory.

References


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