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Phytochemistry and Biological Importance of *Solanum surattense*

¹Adila Sahar, ¹Kiran Aftab, ²Asif Hanif Chaudhry and ³Tanveer Akhtar Malik

¹Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

²Chemistry Division, GARL, GSP, Islamabad, Pakistan

³Drugs Control and Traditional Medicine Division,
National Institute of Health, Islamabad

Abstract: *S. surattense* is one of the most potent plants of *Solanaceae* family used commonly as drug in ayurveda. Its different plant parts (stem, leaves, root and fruit) have remarkable potential against Gram +ve & Gram -ve and fungal pathogenic microbes. Also its plant parts have, anthelmintic, anti-convulsant, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-malarial, anti-urolithiatic, natriuretic, anti-ulcer, wound healing, anti-asthmatic, hypoglycemic, anti-oxidant, hepatoprotective activity and cytotoxicity. Enriched evidences have been documented to show chemical constituents including alkaloids, saponins, steroids, tannins, flavonoids, glycosides, oleanolic acid, proteins, phenolic compounds and many other amino acids have been isolated and recognized. The aim of present study was to facilitate and to provide organized information on the pharmacological aspects of *S. surattense*.

Key words: *Solanaceae* • *S. surattense* • Natural Product • In-Vivo Activity • In-Vitro Activity • Phytochemical Constitution • Antimicrobial Activity • Antifungal • Updated Review

INTRODUCTION

Natural products have great importance regarding medicinal purposes. Natural products obtained from plants are key source for the formation of different derivatives which are used for medicinal purposes. Population in world still depends on herbal plants for their basic medical care. *Solanaceae* is a large family having two thousand and three hundred species which includes herbs, shrubs and small trees. This family is extensively known for the presence of natural products having immense medicinal value [1].

Solanaceae family is a highly potent family against number of diseases as immunosuppressive, cardiovascular, anti-hyperglycemic, free radical scavenging, anti-microbial, asthma, hepatoprotective, anti-tumor and as anti-depressant [2]. Therapeutically the paste of fruit of *Solanum surattense* is used externally for the cure of swelling and pimples [3]. This plant is also used in treatment of cold, worms, insomnia [4] laxative, enlargement of liver, aphrodisiac activities [5, 6]

anti-nociceptive, molluscicidal and antifungal activities [7]. The stem, fruit and flower are used for the treatment of burning reaction in the feet escorted by vesicular blemish. Anti-diabetic properties were calculated in diabetic rats [8, 9].

Warm aqueous extract of dried fruit is used for the treatment of fever, cough and heart diseases [10]. *Solanum surattense* is widely used in domestic remedies. Its paste is used to reduce swelling and pain of joints. The paste of root mixed with lemon is used against snake's bite it is also much effective to reduce fever and fats. It also acts as blood purifier [11].

Plants belonging to this family having much potential against infections, as anti-diabetic agents, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer agents. Among the plants of *Solanaceae* family nearly half of the members belongs to *Solanum* genus. One of them is *Solanum surattense* Burm f. (syn: *Solanum xanthocarpum* schrad. & wendl.) which is much useful for its medicinal properties. It is a perennial herb [12-14].



Fig. 1: *Solanum surattense* with purple flower



Fig. 2: *Solanum surattense* with white flower

Suhas *et al.* [15] reported that methanolic extract showed antibacterial activity against Gram +ve bacteria (*Streptococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*) at 50, 75 and 100µg/ml concentrations.

Menghani and Sharma [16] reported for the antimicrobial potential of *Solanum xanthocarpum* against some selected fungi and bacteria. Results showed that the methanolic extracts of *Solanum xanthocarpum* have significant potential against selected microbes. Authors used Mytosin as standard drug. Fruit is eaten by local people for digestion and anthelmintic activity and its juice is used also for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and bad throat in Orissa, India [17]. Plant (Solanaceae) has resistance against respiratory disorder, stomach disorder, sore throat [18].

Geographical Distribution: It found in Polynesia, Australia, India, North Africa, South East Asia, Pakistan (KPN, Punjab, Azad Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan), Malaya and Ceylon [19]. Mostly it is present in dry places, at roadsides and waste areas [14].

Chromosomal Study: Rao reported that *Solanum surattense* has $2n=24$ chromosomes by pachytene studies. Chromosomes are median (4), sub-median (6) and sub-terminal (2) and chromosomal length differs from 22.4µm to 41.3µm in species [20].

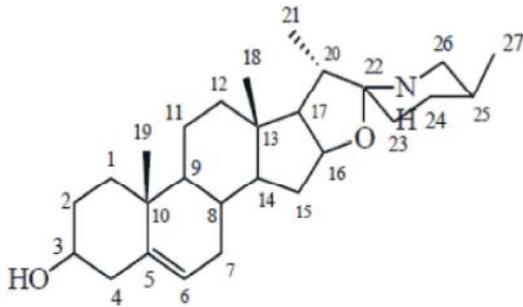
Morphology: It is a prostrate herb. Stem is cylindrical, 0.7-1.4 cm in width, greenish, prickly and much branched. Leaves are petiolate in which mid rib is much prominent. Flower colour is purple and other variety have white coloured flower which have 5 petals, 5 sepals, 5 stamens and anthers are small. Fruit colour is yellow and berry shaped that's it is called as "yellow berried night shade" [19].

Phytochemistry: The root of plant have Caffeic acid and Oleanolic acid in ethyl acetate fraction [21]. The fruit of plant has saponins which are useful for the cure of heart diseases [22]. Plant contains Stigmasterol, Diosgenin and Carpesterol which act as anti-inflammatory agent [23-25]. Lupeol in *Solanum xanthocarpum* showed therapeutic potential and also exhibit anti-inflammatory and anticancer action [26].

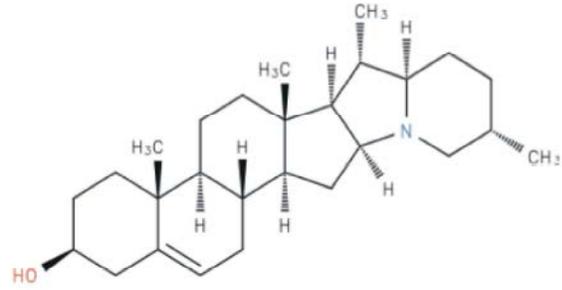
S. xanthocarpum constitutes apigenin and solamargine which showed remarkable anticancer activity [27, 28]. Leaves of plant contain Glycosides, Alkaloids, Phenolic compounds, Tannins, Flavonoids, steroids, amino acid, proteins, fats and carbohydrates [29].

Poongothai *et al.* [30] stated that leaves constitute alkaloids, saponins, steroids, amino acids and reducing sugar which showed antibacterial activity. From aqueous extract of fruit, β -sitosterol and stigmasterol obtained which showed significant immunomodulatory activity [31].

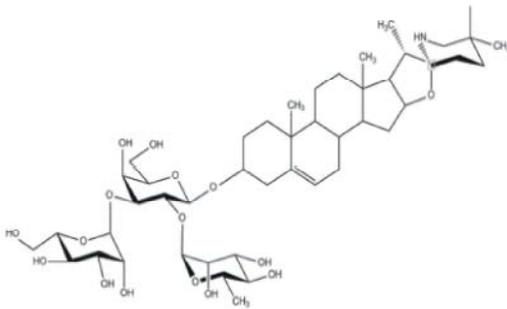
The fruit is reported to be full of many steroidal alkaloids like solanacarpidine, solasonine, solanacarpine, solamargine and solancarpine several other constituents like caffeic acid, coumarins (aesculin, campesterol, aesculetin, diosgenin, daucosterol) and triterpenes (cycloartenol and cycloartanol [32].



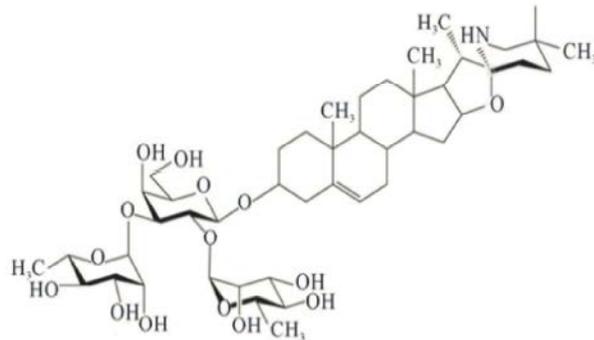
Solasodine (1)



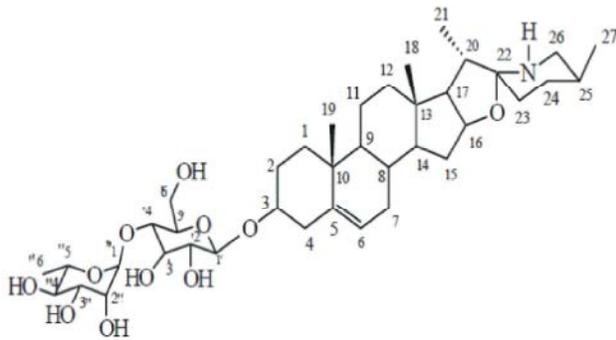
Solanidine (2)



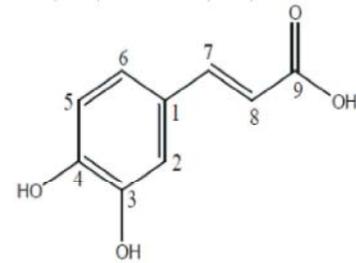
Solasonine (3)



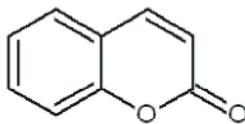
Solamargine (4)



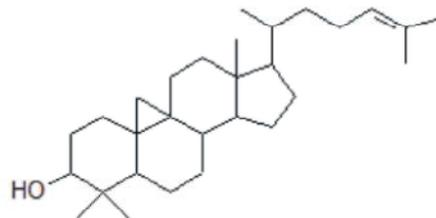
β -2 solamargine (Khasianine)(5)



Caffeic Acid (6)



Coumarins (7)



Triterpenes (8)

Antimicrobial Activity: Sheeba [33] evaluated that ethanolic leaf extract of the plant indicated antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus species*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella typhi* and *Shigella dysenteriae*.

Kajaria *et al.* [34] detected that leaf extract exhibited MIC of 12.5 mg/ml for *Escherichia coli*, 16 mg/ml for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* showed maximum zone of inhibition and 6.25 mg/ml against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Mahmood *et al.* [35] evaluated antifungal effect against the growth of *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus fumigates*. By using disc diffusion method antibacterial activity was conducted against *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus* (Gram positive) [15, 29& 35], *Escherichia coli* (Gram negative) [36], *Bacillus subtilis* [15] and *Vibrio cholera*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

Shah *et al.* [37] described in his study that non-alkaloid methanolic, non-alkaloid chloroform and non-alkaloid hexane extracts of *Solanum xanthocarpum*'s fruit showed no antibacterial activity (in vitro) against *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Shigella flexneri* while moderately exhibited activity against *Salmonella typhi*. By using ager tube dilution method Shah *et al* observed antifungal activity (in vitro) for *Aspergillus flavus* with non-alkaloidal chloroform extract.

David *et al.* [38] reported that methanolic seed's extract of *Solanum surattense* exhibited significant antifungal activity against *A. fumigates* and *Rhizopus oryzae* while the aqueous seed extracts recorded observable antifungal activity on *C. albicans* but did not show same effect on *C. krusei*, *A. fumigatus*, *C. kefyri*, *C. tropicalis*, *A. niger*, *Rhizopus oryzae* and *A. flavus*. The ethanolic seeds extract presented noticeable antifungal activity against *A. flavus*, *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis*, *A. fumigates* and *A. niger*. Though, an in-between antifungal consequence of ethanol, aqueous and methanol seed extracts indicated on *C. krusei*, *A. flavus*, *C. kefyri*, *Rhizopus oryzae* and *A. fumigates* was examined

Arunkumar *et al.* [39] evaluated that the fallouts of antimicrobial activity explored that all the plant extracts had inhibitory effect such as *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The chloroform and methanolic extracts repressed the growth of pathogenic bacteria 70 and 80%. Poongothai *et al.* [30] indicated that *S. xanthocarpum* leaf extract had great tendency against pathogenic organisms. He illustrated that methanolic and ethyl acetate leaf extract of *S. xanthocarpum* having distinct growth inhibitory activity of *S. paratyphi*, *E. coli*, *P. vulgaris*, *K. pneumoniae* and *P. aeruginosa*.

Gandhiappan *et al.* [40] revealed the antimicrobial effect of ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanolic extracts against *K. pneumonia*, *V. cholerae*, *M. luteus* and *S. aureus*.

Udayakumar *et al.* [41] illustrated in his study that antibacterial activity of petroleum ether, alcohol and acetone extracts of leaf, fruits and stem parts of *Solanum xanthocarpum* not in favor of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus cereus* were anticipated by zone of inhibition. *Solanum xanthocarpum* expressed high sensitivity to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Salmonella typhi*, modest sensitive to *Escherichia coli* and less sensitive and dead set against to *Bacillus cereus*.

Salar *et al.* [42] revealed that the antimicrobial effect of various extracts against the fungus *Aspergillus niger* and *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Gram-negative), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. epidermidis* (Gram-positive) bacteria. A sturdy inhibition of *P. aeruginosa* was rooted by the methanolic and ethanolic extracts.

Anthelmintic Activity: Bhabanis *et al.* [43] said in his present study that tribal people use *Solanum surattense* Linn against helminthic activity. Authors tried to investigate the anthelmintic activity of aqueous and ethanolic extract showed anthelmintic activity at 10 mg/ml concentration. The activity compared with standard drugs Piperazine citrate and Aldendazole. Aqueous and ethanolic extracts showed better activity than standard drugs for adult Indian earthworms *Phertima postuma*. All the data was verified statistically by ANOVA at 5% level.

Gunaselvi *et al.* [44] explained that Helminthiasis is a global and common disease in all age groups. According to the research of WHO more than two billion people were suffered from this infection. Due to the cost and development, researchers pay keen attention towards the use of medicinal plants. After the marvellous work of many scientists, the natural sources for the treatment of anthelmintic were proposed from medicinal plants. Authors prepared methanolic and aqueous extracts of fruit of *Solanum xanthocarpum* which showed anthelmintic activity of parasite.

Priya *et al.* [45] prepared hydro-ethanolic, ethanolic and aqueous extracts of different concentrations (100, 50 & 25 mg/ml in distilled water). Authors took three worms of almost same type per concentration in it. Piperazine citrate (10 mg/ ml) drug was used as standard and distilled water as control.

Anticonvulsant Activity: Birari *et al.* [46] showed that the anticonvulsant activity of whole plant of *Solanum*

surattense was done by uninterrupted hot Soxhlet extraction technique using petroleum-ether (40-60°C) and methanol solvents one-to-one and lastly with Chloroform-Water maceration and measured against MES and PTZ induced seizures in rats. The aqueous and methanolic extracts indicated noteworthy ($p < 0.01$) activity in MES induced seizures by decreasing tonic hind limb lean-to phase than pet-ether and chloroform when equate to control. Also methanolic and aqueous extracts meaningfully ($p < 0.01$) postponed the onset of clonic convulsions induced by pentylenetetrazol. The evaluations revealed that methanolic and aqueous extracts of whole plant of *Solanum surattense* have the anticonvulsant activity.

Gurunath *et al.* [47] reported that methanolic and aqueous extracts of *Solanum surattense* Burm F. exhibited remarkable activity ($P \geq 0.01$) in PTZ and MES induced seizures in rats as it is done by dropping tonic hind limb extension stage.

Anti-Hyperlipidemic Activity: Sridevi *et al.* [48] studied the effect of administration of *Solanum surattense* and glibenclamide in diabetic rats brought back the rate of increase in blood glucose and decrease in insulin level to normal. Authors also showed that in diabetic rats plasma lipoproteins were changed and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and very low density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDL-C) increased and high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) decreased on treatment with *Solanum surattense* and glibenclamide.

Antimalarial Activity: Ramanazi *et al.* [49] reported that *Solanum surattense* without any toxicity showed distinct anti-malarial activity in vitro ($IC_{50} \leq 50 \mu\text{g/ml}$) and in vivo. The strongest anti-plasmodial activity was shown by dichloromethane extract. Joseph *et al.* [13] explained in their review article that *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Schrad and Wendl) is a very potent plant against various diseases. Its leaves, root, stem and flower extracts showed remarkable antispasmodic [50], anti-asthmatic, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-hypotensive, anti-tussive, antihistamine, hypoglycemic and cytotoxic activity [51]. As compared to the fruit extract though in higher concentration, root extract of the plant showed significant activity against anopheline and other clinical species of mosquitoes [52].

Anti-Urolithiatic and Natriuretic Activity: Patel *et al.* [53] tested the methanolic extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum*

fruit for the anti-urolithiatic activity on (rats) and reported that solasodine showed significant anti-urolithiatic activity as compared to the natriuretic.

Anti-ulcer Activity: Bahuguna *et al.* [54] described different leaves extracts of *Solanum surattense* like petroleum ether, aqueous, alcohol and chloroform for antiulcer activity areas like pH, total acidity, free acidity and ulcer. Authors compared the antiulcer potential with standard drug Omeprazole. They reported that alcoholic extract showed promising antiulcer effect and fulfil other parameters.

Potential Wound Healing Activity: Dervangan *et al.* [55] recorded that ethanolic extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum* showed significant wound healing potential and remarkable decrease in the wound area.

Anti-Asthmatic Activity: This plant is very useful for cough, fever and asthma [56]. Solasodine in *Solanum xanthocarpum* is helpful for the treatment of asthma and it act as bronchodilator [57, 58]. Parmar *et al.* [59] reported that ethanolic leaf extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum* had significant anti-asthmatic activity and serve as bronchodilator. Parmar *et al.* used guinea pigs as experimental specimens

Hypoglycemic Activity: Kar *et al.* [8] evaluated that aqueous extract of fruit of *Solanum xanthocarpum*; it showed significant hypoglycaemic activity in mice and rats. Kar *et al.* recorded that aqueous extract may have direct insulin like activity which exhibited pancreatic effect due to the enhancement of utilization of glucose. Gupta *et al.* [9] stated that aqueous extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum* showed remarkable hypoglycemic effect in induced diabetic rats (normal and streptozotocin) at dose of 100 and 200 mg/kg. The noted activity of aqueous extract was compared with the standard drug glibenclamide. The experimental data told that it exhibited lowering in blood glucose in both normal and Streptozotocin induced rats. The LD50 of the extract was evaluated to be highly suitable for the safeguard form diabetes.

Antioxidant Activity: Thirumalai *et al.* [60] reported the effect of aqueous extract of *Solanum surattense* seed on the oxidative potential of cauda epididymal spermatozoa in male albino rats.

Hepatoprotective Activity: *Solanum xanthocarpum* considerably ($P < 0.05$ - < 0.001) and dose-dependently prohibited chemically induced increase levels of hepatic enzymes in serum. In addition, this plant extensively (up to $P < 0.001$) reduced the lipid peroxidation in the liver tissue [61].

Testing of liver tissue exhibited that *Solanum xanthocarpum* weakens the hepatocellular necrosis and results in diminution in provocative cells permeation. This study sturdily evaluated the protective effect of *S. xanthocarpum* against liver injury which is credited to its hepatoprotective activity [62].

Cytotoxicity: Sidamaram *et al.* [63] found that acetone leaf extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum* caused more than 50 % cytotoxicity to HEp-2 cells (at what Conc.??) and at the concentration of 625 µg/ml, it acts as an effective drug. This concentration is nontoxic to Vero cells. Shah *et al.* [37] described that methanolic crude extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum*' fruit showed slight cytotoxic effect (LD_{50} (µg/ml) = 350.8944 µg/ml) while other all fractions were having no cytotoxicity.

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