Research Article

**In Vitro Phytochemical Screening and Antioxidant Activity of Jamun (Eugenia jambolana Linn) Plants Parts Collected from Lahore, Pakistan**

Nureen Zahra¹*, Momna Nadir¹, Arif Malik¹, Ayesha Shaukat², Asia Parveen¹, Muhammad Tariq³

**Affiliation:**
¹Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Lahore, Pakistan
²University Institute of Radiology Sciences and Medical Imaging technology, Pakistan
³Faculty of pharmacy and alternative medicine, The Isaniya University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

**Corresponding author:** Nureen Zahra, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Lahore, Pakistan, Tel: +92 (0)42 111-865-865, E-mail: nureenzahra@ymail.com

**Citation:** Zahra N, Nadir M, Malik A, Shaukat A, Parveen A, et al. *In Vitro* phytochemical screening and antioxidant activity of jamun (Eugenia jambolana Linn) plants parts collected from Lahore, Pakistan (2019) Biochem Modern Appli 2: 20-23

**Received:** Oct 10, 2018
**Accepted:** Jan 29, 2019
**Published:** Feb 04, 2019

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**Abstract**

Our research work based on the qualitative and quantitative phytochemical studies including the antioxidant activity of extracts (ethanolic and aqueous) obtained from leaf, stem and seed of *Eugenia jambolana* plant. Qualitatively phytochemical analysis was done by biochemical testing, quantitative estimation was taken spectrophotometrically and antioxidant activity of extracts was tested by DPPH radical scavenging. Qualitative and quantitative outcomes of our study explain that ethanol is applicable solvent system that comprises high quantity of bioactive compounds than water solvent system. Antioxidant activity revealed that ethanolic leaf, seed and stem extracts removed free radicals 68%, 98% and 33% respectively in contrast with water extracts of leaf, seed and stem 5.09%, 1.25% and 7.26% respectively. Ascorbic acid was taken as standard that kills 97% free radical species. Extracts in ethanol solvent system displayed protruding antioxidant activity and also contains high amount of phytochemicals.

**Keywords:** Antioxidant, Eugenia jambolana, Phytochemicals, Statistical analysis.

**Introduction**

*Eugenia jambolana* (family Myrtaceae) has venerable curative properties for treatment of various disease. It is one of the broadly utilized therapeutic plants all through the world for the treatment of the numerous infections mainly diabetes mellitus. The characteristic parts of *E. jambolana* plant included leaves, seed, stem and fruit have excessive remedial worth [1].

*E. jambolana* habitually grows in the rain forest [2]. It is most frequently cultivated in Indian subcontinent, and also in many others adjoins regions of South Asia such as India, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines and Africa [1]. In 1911 it was introduce in Florida, United State. And also found in, Australia, and New Caledonia, Malagasy and southwestern region of the Pacific Islands, Hawaii and New Zealand [3].

It grips countless beneficial compounds that divulge numerous health benefits. A number of primary and secondary phytochemical bioactive compounds like phenol, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, terpenoids and steroids, which are valuable for spawning drugs for action numeral of illness covering with diabetes [1]. They give away various pharma-logical actions such as diabetes mellitus, stomach disorders, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, anti-viral, anti-cancer, anti-HIV, antifungal, antidiarrheal and antifertility [4]. *Eugenia jambolana* is highly rich in compounds covering alkaloid and glycoside is an effective for diabetes controlling and healing stomach disorders or inflammation bronchitis dysentery and controlling blood pressure.

The biochemical formation and antioxidant action of *E. jambolana* fruits have intended that tannins take out from *E. jambolana* fruit appear as better DPPH radical scavenging activity [5,6]. *E. jambolana* comprehends substances that have capability to keeps against oxidation damage and lessen swelling. *E. jambolana* plays vital role in liver protection, anti-hyperglycemic, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and antioxidant [7].

**Research Aim**

The aim of this research was to carry out detailed qualitative and quantitative phytochemical studies and antioxidant activities of the leaf, stem and seed of *E. jambolana* using ethanolic and aqueous extracts.
Materials and Methods

Collection of Plant Material
The natural and aseptic plant parts Leaf, Stems and Seeds of Eugenia jambolana were collected carefully in November 18, 2016 from Lahore, Pakistan. The plant materials leaf, stems and seeds were properly cleaned and kept in room temperature.

Preparation of extracts
Table 1 and Table 2

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Fractions (95% ethanol)</td>
<td>Dry Extracts</td>
<td>Water Fractions</td>
<td>Dry Extracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ.L.E</td>
<td>40g</td>
<td>1.2g</td>
<td>60g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ.L.W</td>
<td>40g</td>
<td>2.3g</td>
<td>40g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ.S.E</td>
<td>20g</td>
<td>1.06g</td>
<td>30g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Six collected crude extracts.

Qualitative phytochemical analysis
Qualitative phytochemical analysis was investigated by biochemical testing with the extracts of leaf, stem and seeds of Eugenia jambolana to detect the presence or absence of numerous primary and secondary metabolites with the help of standard protocols [8-11].

Quantitative Phytochemical Analysis
Quantitative phytochemical screening done by spectrophotometer method of ethanolic and aqueous extracts of E. jambolana to measure the total flavonoids, total alkaloids, total carbohydrate, total steroid, total phenol, total tannins and total carotenoids with the help of standard protocols [9].

DPPH scavenging antioxidant assay
1ml of ethanolic and water extract of each sample was taken and 1ml of DPPH was pipetted in all the samples very carefully. The reaction mixture was kept in dark for 24h. After incubation period, absorbance was measured at 517nm. Standard curve was drawn by taking ascorbic acid as standard.

Result
Qualitative phytochemical analysis
To check the qualitative phytochemical analysis of E. jambolana leaves, stem and seeds having the solvent water and ethanol. Current study showed the presence of primary and secondary phytoconstituents in ethanolic and aqueous extracts of E. jambolana. Some of the active ingredients present in each plant part under different extraction method were carbohydrate, saponins (Table 3).

Quantitative phytochemical analysis
Current study exposed that ethanolic leaf and seed extracts contain highest quantity of bioactive compounds as compared to water solvent system as shown in Table 4. These bioactive compounds have great medicinal importance as it attributed high anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-bacterial, anti-HIV, and anti-fungal (Table 4) (Figures 1-6).

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Table 3: Qualitative phytochemical constituents of Eugenia jambolana leaves, stems and seeds extracts in the water and ethanol solvent system.

Table 4: Phytochemical characterization of Eugenia jambolana.

Table 5: DPPH free radical scavenging activity of Eugenia jambolana (%).

Figure 5: Quantification of Steroids.

Figure 6: Quantification of Carotenoids.

Figure 7: DPPH scavenging activity of Eugenia jambolana in ethanol and water solvent.

Result of Antioxidant activity

DPPH radical scavenging activity assay make known the significant antioxidant activity of Eugenia jambolana ethanolic seed and leaves extract than other extracts as shown in Table 5 and Figure 7.
Discussion

Qualitative analysis of phytochemical compounds of Eugenia jambolana in methanolic extract and reveals the presence of amino acid, flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, tannins, steroids and triterpenoids. Recent results indicates that some phytochemicals components are present in both solvents, some presents only in ethanolic solvent and others are present in water solvent system [11]. A higher content of both total phenolics and flavonoids were found in the methanolic extract compared with other extracts [9]. Our current study of spectrophotometric analysis to quantified phytochemicals revealed that phenols, tannins, alkaloids, flavonoids, carotenoids and steroids present in high amount in ethanolic extracts as comparison with water extracts.

Antioxidant activity of all extracts of Eugenia jambolana were examined by using two methods, namely DPPH and FRAP. In both methods, the methanol extract exhibited a higher antioxidant activity than methylene chloride and essential oil extracts [9]. Our present results demonstrate that ethanolic extracts contained maximum antioxidant activity than water extracts. The series of distribution of antioxidant activity was ethanolic seed extract>ethanolic leave extract>methanolic stem extract>water stem extract>water leave extract>water seed extract.

Conclusion

The purpose of present research work was to determine the phytoconstituents present in different parts of Eugenia jambolana qualitatively and quantitatively phytochemical screening, and to investigate the antioxidant activity E. jambolana leaves, seeds and stem in ethanolic extracts exhibits great amount of primary and secondary metabolites than the extracts of water solvent system. Quantification results of ethanolic and water extracts presented that it contains secondary metabolites while ethanolic leaves and seed contains maximum secondary phytoconstituents. Quantified result moreover demonstrated that some bioactive components are also extant in extracts of Eugenia jambolana in average amount but they were not identified by qualitative phytochemical screening. Eugenia jambolana shows noticeable antioxidant activity in ethanolic solvent system as compared to water solvent system while ethanolic seeds and leaves keeps high antioxidant activity because it contains rich amount of phytochemicals.

References
