



Biological Investigation of *Actinodephne angustifolia*

Shakera Islam Keya¹, Nura Ahmed², Mahbuba Mohoshina Runa³, Monika Nasrin⁴, Amina Ferdous Proma⁵, Rafiqul Hasan Khan⁶

¹⁻⁶ Department of Pharmacy, BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract

Actinodephne angustifolia plant extract used to assess its different biological activity. Extract was made by soaking the dried plant powder in methanol. After comparing with the standard we found that Methanol extract of the sample gave the activity against all the experimented microbes of ZI (zone of inhibition) against *E. coli* and *B.subtillis*. After performing the antioxidant, thrombolytic, antidiarrheal, hypoglycemic and cytotoxic activity assay of methanol extract of sample plant we saw that it has a good biological activity that can be used as a potential traditional medicine.

Keywords: *Actinodephne angustifolia*, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antidiarrheal, hypoglycemic, thrombolytic activity

Introduction

From the prurient time, nature had been known as stockyard of medicinal agents as herbal products are extensively perceived as safe due to having less or no side effects. Medicinal plants contain large number of secondary metabolites with potential therapeutic properties which can be employed for treating human diseases [1]. Different parts of the plants like leaves, bark, seeds and roots possess medicinal value which can be used as astringent, antiseptic, diuretic, purgative, expectorant, anti-analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, thrombolytic, hypoglycemic etc [3]. Medicinal plants are used to cure different types of diseases by almost more than 70% of global populations now-a-days². Day by day, the interest on demand for more medicinal plants derived drugs are increasing because they are considered as safe when compare to synthetic drug is increasing [4]. Over the past two decades, herbal medicine is used tremendously though there is still a significant lack of research data. For this reason, from 1999, World Health Organizations (WHO) has published three volumes of the WHO monographs on selected medicinal plants [5]. It has been found that plants drug constitutes as much as 25% of the total drugs in developed countries like United States where as the contribution of medicinal plant is as much as 80% in developing countries such as China and India [6]. *Actinodephne* belongs to the family "Lauraceae" and they have approximately 100 species of evergreen trees and shrubs that is widely distributed in Malaysia, Indonesia [7] It can be tall up- to 10m long and has smooth bark. Its leaves are simple alternate, spiral sub verticillate; petiole to 2.5 cm long [1]. The leaves of *Actinodephne angustifolia* are mainly used in kidney trouble due to stone [7]. This genus has been reported to produce many chemical constituents' such as isoquinoline alkaloids (aporphines, ox aporphines), lactones, lignans and phenolic amides. The oil that is found from the leaves and seeds of actinodephne species are most pharmacologically important [8]. The alkaloids are the most important constituent for pharmacologist as antitumor, antibacterial and antifungal [9]. The main purpose of this study is to do the phytochemical screening and analysis of the collected plant materials for observing the different

activity such as antioxidant, thrombolytic, cytotoxic, antidiabetic, antimicrobial and hypoglycemic activity.

Methods and Materials

Collection of plant Matetials

The leaf part of *Actinodephne angustifolia* plant was collected in May, 2017 from Chittagong hill tract. After collection, the National Herbarium Bangladesh (NHB), Mirpur, and Dhaka authenticated the plant material and provided a plant identification number, which were 45998.

Preparation of the extract

At first, the leaves part was washed with fresh water to remove the unwanted dust particles and plant scrap. After that, the cleaned leaves were dried under the sun for a day. Then the leaves were again dried for 1 hour at 30-40°C in hot air oven. By using a high capacity grinding machine, the dry and crusty leaves were ground. After that, at a normal ambient temperature (22-25°C) around 900 g of ground powder was soaked in 2.5 L of methanol for a period of 2 days with occasional stirring. With the help of cotton filter (pore size: 110mm) filtration was done and rotary evaporator was used at 100 rpm at 30°C to evaporate the maximum amount of solvent. For vaporizing the solvent completely from the extract, the leaf extract was kept under laminar airflow cabinet. Moreover, it was used to avoid any possibility of microbial growth in the extract while drying. Finally, 22.4 g of plant leaf extract was obtained and kept in dry and cool place and proper labeling was done. After that, this extract was used to conduct antioxidant, brine shrimp lethality assay, thrombolytic, antidiabetic, antimicrobial and hypoglycemic studies.

Chemicals

The chemicals were gallic acid [Sigma-Aldrich, USA], sodium chloride [Sigma-Aldrich, USA], Folin-Ciocalteu reagent [Sigma-Aldrich, USA], vincristine sulphate [Sigma-Aldrich, USA], 2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) [Sigma-Aldrich, USA], sodium carbonate [Merck, India] and ascorbic acid (ASA) [Merck, India], dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) [Fisher Scientific, UK]. Castor oil (WELL's Heath

Care, Spain), 0.9% sodium chloride solution (normal saline) (Orion Infusions Ltd., Bangladesh), charcoal meal (10% activated charcoal in 5% gum acacia), and loperamide (Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bangladesh) were used for anti-diarrheal activity test, and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) and sodium chloride (Sigma) were used for cytotoxic activity test. All the chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade.

Anti-oxidant activity

Total phenolic content (TPC)

The phenols were oxidized by Folin-Ciocalteu in ionic phenolic solution. When the solution became yellow to dark blue, it is understood that the oxidation has been completed. After that, this color changed mixture measured in 760 nm in UV spectrophotometer. Finally, the value of the absorbance plotted in gallic acid calibration curve and data was evaluated as gallic acid equivalents (GAE).

Total Flavonoid content

Aluminum chloride was used to determine the total amount of flavonoids. Firstly, 0.5 ml of plant extract was made up to 1 ml of final volume with reaction medium (MeOH/H₂O/CH₃COOH=14:5:1) which was then mixed with Aluminum chloride reagent (4 ml, 133 mg of AlCl₃ × 6 H₂O and 400 mg of CH₃COONa dissolved in 100 ml H₂O). After 5 minutes, the absorbance was measured at 430 nm. Based on the calibration curve, total flavonoid content was calculated and it was expressed as gram equivalents.

DPPH free radical scavenging assay

The antioxidant activity of *Actinodephne angustifolia* was determined by performing DPPH free radical scavenging assay. To run this assay, different concentrations of plant extracts were mixed with 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) solution. In methanol or aqueous solution, free radicals were generated due to delocalization of the free electrons and a deep purple colored solution is produced. Then absorbance of different concentration solutions was measured at 517 nm in UV spectrophotometer. The decreasing value of DPPH at 517 nm is directly proportional to the radical scavenging activity.

Percentage of inhibition of DPPH free radical (1%) was calculated by using the following equation:

$$(1\%) = (\text{Absorbance of blank} - \text{Absorbance of sample}) / \text{Absorbance of blank} \times 100$$

50% of inhibition of the extract concentration was calculated from the graph and the percentage of inhibition was plotted against extract concentration.

Cytotoxic activity

Brine shrimp lethality assay

In this assay, *Artemia salina* shrimp was used. Its offspring was hatched in replicated seawater to cultivate nauplii. Here, calculated amount of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was added with sample and desired concentration of sample was prepared by dilution. The counted nauplii were placed in vials that contained approximately 5 mL simulated seawater with visual inspection. With the help of micropipette, various concentrations of samples were added to tubes. Here, vincristine sulfate was used as standard. The sample containing tubes were then placed in a dry place for 24 hours at room temperature. At the last, after 24 hours, the survived nauplii were counted. Percentage (%) of mortality

was calculated by using the following equation:

$$\text{Percentage of mortality} = (\text{Number of nauplii taken} - \text{Number of nauplii alive}) / \text{Number of nauplii taken} \times 100$$

50% of lethal concentration of extract concentration was calculated from the graph plotted percentage of mortality against concentration.

Thrombolytic activity

The normal blood flow to the cells and tissues can be hampered due to thrombus as it blocks the blood vessel which can lead to lack of blood and oxygen. There are some thrombolytic medications like utokinase, clopifogrel, and streptokinase remove this thrombus and cells and tissues are remained in normal conditions. For this assay, fresh human blood was collected. Then, they were taken in three different pre-weighed sterile microbes and incubated for 45 minutes at 37°C. The upper fluid was entirely dispensed from all micro-tube lines when the clot was appeared. As a standard streptokinase was used and as a negative control distilled, water was used. 100 microliter of plant extract was taken in each tube and incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C. Next, liquid that was released from the clot was removed and the tubes were weighted again to observe the weight difference when the clot disruption occurred.

Percentage of clot lysis was calculated by following equation:

$$(\%) \text{ of clot lysis} = (\text{released clot weighted}) / (\text{clot weight after clot disruption}) \times 100$$

Antimicrobial assay

Disc Diffusion Assay Method

In recent years, different studies are developing as antimicrobial agents to fight antibiotics resistance from different sources and highest concentration has given to screen and evaluate the antimicrobial activity. By using disc diffusion assay method, antimicrobial activity of *Actinodephne angustifolia* was evaluated. *E. coli* bacteria (gram negative) and *Bacillus Subtilis* bacteria (gram positive) were used in this study. Mular Hinton Agar (MHA) was used as media in this assay. Firstly, every petri dish was autoclaved for sterilization and 20 ml of MHA was poured in every petri dish. After that, the plates were kept for a time being to be settled. With the help of cotton swab, the nutrient broth of bacterial strains was incubated in MHA. Small disc of filter paper was made by using paper punch machine and then different concentrations of plant extract (200 mg/mL and 400 mg/mL) were used to swallow that filter paper. When the discs become dry, they were transferred to the petri dishes and kept in incubator for 24 hours at 37°C. After 24 hours the zone of inhibition was calculated and for keeping the contamination limited, whole experiment was done under laminar flow.

Hypoglycemia activity

The hypoglycemic activity of the plant leaves was evaluated with glucose tolerance test. The test was done in two different ways like orally and intraperitoneally.

Oral glucose tolerance test

In Oral glucose tolerance test, 24 healthy mice were fasted for 18 hrs. Then they were divided into four groups that contained six mice in each group. Here, 0.9% (w/v) normal saline was given to group I. Group II was received Glibenclamide (250 mg/kg). In addition, group IV and V

was received methanol plant extract of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg respectively. After 30 minutes, glucose (3g/kg) was fed. After that at 0, 30, 90, and 120 minutes of glucose administration blood sample were taken from retro-orbital sinus and glucose level was estimated by glucose oxidase-peroxidase method.

Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test

Initially 24 mice were fasted for 18 hours and then they were divided into four groups that contain six rats each. The group of negative control received only 0.9percentage (w/v) normal saline and standard group received Glibenclamide (250 mg/kg) while the samples were administered the plant extract (200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg respectively). After 30 minutes, glucose solution (3g/kg) was injected intraperitoneally. At different time after giving glucose solution like t=0, t=30 minutes, t=90 minutes and t=120 minutes, blood sampling was taken and glucose level was determined by using glucose oxidase peroxidase method.

Antidiarrheal activity

Two different tests were conducted to evaluate the antidiarrheal activity of the experimented plant.

Castor Oil-Induced Diarrhea in Rats

Normal healthy 24 rats were fasted for 18 hours. The rates were divided into 4 groups (n=6). Group I was given normal saline (0.9% w/v) orally and Group II received Loperamide (5 mg/kg) as standard group. Groups III-IV received plant extract (200 and 400 mg/kg b. wt. respectively). After 1 hour, all groups received castor oil 1 mL each orally. Next, all the rats were placed in cages with adsorbent papers and observed for 4 hours for the presence of characteristic diarrheal droppings. 100% was considered as the total number of feces of control group. The activity was expressed as % of inhibition of diarrhea. The % of inhibition was measured by using following formula:

Percent (%) inhibition of defecation = $[(A-B) / A] \times 100$
 where A is mean number of defecation time caused by castor oil and B is mean number of defecation time caused by drug or extract.

Magnesium sulfate induced diarrhea

In the similar protocol as for castor oil induced diarrhea was followed for magnesium sulfate induced diarrhea. Initially, 24 healthy rats were fasted for 18 hours. The rats were divided into four groups that contained 6 rats each group. Normal saline (0.9% w/v) was given to group I. Loperamide (5 mg/kg) was given to group II and methanol plant extract (200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg) was given to group III and IV respectively. After 60 minutes, 1 mL of magnesium sulfate solution was administrated orally and placed in cages lined with adsorbent papers and observed for 4 hours to see the presence of characteristic diarrheal dropping. 100% was considered as total number of feces of control group and % of inhibition was calculated.

Result and discussion

Antioxidant activity

Total phenolic content (TPC)

in total phenolic content test, Gallic acid was used ad standard and methanol extract of leaves which was used as a sample. The absorbance of the sample plotted in Gallic acid calibration curve. The absorbance of the plant extract was

found 0.491 and TPC value was 60.70 GAE/g against that absorbance which indicates that the plant has antioxidant activity.

Total Flavonoid content

The content of total flavonoid of the plant extracts was measured spectrophotometrically by using the aluminum chloride colorimetric assay. The flavonoid content of the extracts was expressed as mg quercetin equivalent per gram of the extract and it is 209.35 QE/g against the absorbance of 0.401 that indicates the present of flavonoid content.

DPPH free radical scavenging assay

It is known that DPPH free radical scavenging activity is increasing along with increasing concentration of the methanol extract. As the reference standard, ascorbic acid was used in this experiment for which IC₅₀ value was 75.688 µg/ml. on the other hand, the IC₅₀ value of the methanol extract of the sample plant was 501.62 µg/ml. this result indicates the presence of antioxidant activity which is less significant.

Table 1: Evaluation of DPPH free radical scavenging activity of methanol extract of *Actinodaphne angustifolia*.

	R ² value	IC ₅₀
Standard	0.6277	75.688
Sample (methanol extract)	0.5094	501.62

Cytotoxic activity

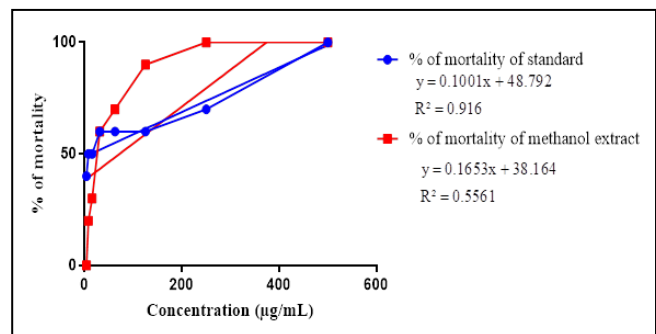


Fig 1: Percentage (%) of mortality and predicted regression line of vincristine sulfate.

This brine shrimp lethality assay was used to assess the cytotoxic property of methanol extract of plant material. Here, different concentrations standard and sample were plotted that provided different percentages of mortality. Percentage of mortality was found to increase along with the increasing concentrations of standard and methanol extract. This study indicates the methanol extract of plant material has cytotoxic activity.

Thrombolytic activity

Table 2: Evaluation and results of the thrombolytic activity.

Name of the sample	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	% of clot lysis
Plant extract	0.735	1.571	1.379	0.644	0.192	29.81
Standard	0.831	1.549	1.273	0.442	0.276	62.44
Blank	0.803	1.91	1.786	0.983	0.125	12.72

Here, W1 = Micro-tube weight, W2 = Clot with micro-tube weight, W3 = Clot with micro-tube weight after clot

disruption, W4 = Clot weight after clot disruption, W5 = Released clot weight.

Plasminogen enzyme is usually activated by thrombolytic agents and it also removes fibrin bonds in blood, as a result, the clot becomes soluble and blood flow is restored. Here, methanol extract showed much lower level of thrombolytic activity than standard. Standard gave 62.44% clot lysis,

distilled water was used as a negative control, which provided 12.72% clot lysis and methanol extract of plant leaves showed 29.81% clot lysis. After comparing the clots lysis value of plant extract with the positive control value, it was observed that plant material revealed thrombolytic activity but less than standard.

Antimicrobial assay

Table 3: Antimicrobial activity of the leaves of *Actinodephne angustifolia*.

Group	Inhibition zone (mm)	
	Gram (-ve) bacteria (<i>E. coli</i>)	Gram (+ve) bacteria (<i>B. subtilis</i>)
Control	0	0
Standard	17.33333 ± 1.527525	22 ± 1
Plant extract (200mg/mL)	0	0
Plant extract (400mg/mL)	11.66667 ± 1.154701	16.66667 ± 1.154701

he *L. alba* EO showed antimicrobial activity at all concentrations tested with a broad spectrum of activity, inhibiting the growth of both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria

The plant extract showed antimicrobial activity at all concentrations tested with a broad spectrum of activity, inhibiting against the growth of both Gram positive and

Gram-negative bacteria. The antimicrobial potential was especially showed against *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*, when exposed to 400 mg/mL of methanol extract of plant and made it impossible when exposed to 200 mg/mL of methanol extract of dried leaves as shown in the table. These results indicate that the antimicrobial activity of the plant extract is not as significant as standard.

Hypoglycemia activity

Table 4: Oral glucose tolerance test in rats as a part of hypoglycemic activity of leaves of *Actinodephne angustifolia*.

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)			
		Initial (mmol/L)	30 mins (mmol/L)	90 mins (mmol/L)	120 mins (mmol/L)
Control		4.8±0.853229	18.53333±4.899252	11.06667±4.053969	5.466666667±1.3063945
Standard		4.766667±0.84538	18.35±3.366155	5.333333±1.833758	2.43333333±0.5240865
MEAA (200mg)	200	4.533333±0.909212	18.33333±3.305551	12.18333±2.888194	5.15±1.1708971
MEAA (400mg)	400	4.433333±0.915787	19.63333±3.216623	8.8±2.070749	3.483333333±.5845226

After administration of glucose (3 g/kg) orally, the blood glucose level was calculated at different interval like

initially, 30 minutes, 90 minutes and 120 minutes and recorded in table 3.

Table 5: Intra peritoneal glucose tolerance test in rats as a part of hypoglycemic activity of the leaves of *Actinodephne angustifolia*.

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (IPGTT)			
		Initial (mmol/L)	30 mins (mmol/L)	90 mins (mmol/L)	120 mins (mmol/L)
Control		21.36667±2.907691	15.41667±3.3054	10.08333±1.453845	5.866666667±1.25963
Standard		20.333333±3.074844	11.633333±3.153199	4.95±1.291124	2.883333333±0.825631
MBF 200	200	20.15±2.143595	14.25±3.451811	7.266667±1.158735	4.35±0.789303
MBF 400	400	22.13333±2.340655	15.86667±1.806285	7.033333±1.55392	4.2±0.509902

From the Table 3 and 4 we can say that our sample plant has the ability to act as a potential hypoglycemic medicine. Here MEAA denotes methanol extract of *Actinodephny angustifolia*. In both the cases which means in oral and intraperitoneal we saw that the administered glucose level

go low as the time increases. If we compare them the intraperitoneal administration of glucose got a high blood glucose level at a short time and it went to low level at a short period of time.

Antidiarrheal activity

Table 6: anti-diarrheal activity (castor oil induced diarrhea and MgSO₄ induced diarrhea) methanol extract of the leaves of *Actinodephne angustifolia*.

Group	Total number of feces in 4 hours (Castor oil induced diarrhea)	% of Inhibition (Castor oil induced diarrhea)	Total number of feces in 4 hours (magnesium sulfate induced diarrhea)	% of Inhibition (magnesium sulfate induced diarrhea)
Control (group I)	15.5± 5.0497525	21.5± 2.8106939	
Standard (group II)	6.3333333± 1.5055453	59.1419	6.8333333±1.1690452	68.22
Sample 200mg/kg (group III)	11.8333333± 2.6394444	23.66	15.5± 4.50555521	27.9
Sample 400mg/kg (group IV)	4.6666667±2.3380904	69.89	6.5±2.1679483	69.76

A significant reduction in the number of defecation instances was observed with all the test doses of the extract compared with the control group and standard group. There was graded reduction in intestinal fluid volume in graded MEAA extracts. MEAA (400 mg/kg) showed the reduction in the intestinal fluid volume with significant difference as compared with control group and standard group and % inhibition was 59.1419% and 68.22% for castor oil induced diarrhea and magnesium sulfate induced diarrhea.

Conclusion

The methanol extract of the *Actinodaphne angustifolia* leaf was investigated to evaluate the therapeutic properties. In this study, it was clearly observed that this plant has various therapeutic potentials. The findings of the present study provide convincing evidence that methanol extract of *Actinodaphne angustifolia* leaves possesses remarkable antidiarrheal activity, cytotoxic effect, antioxidant activity, thrombolytic activity, antimicrobial activity, hypoglycemic activity. However, further chemical and pharmacological studies are required to isolate the bioactive compounds and elucidate the precise mechanisms responsible for the observed pharmacological activities of this plant.

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