

Evaluation Of Skeletal Muscle Relaxant Activity Of Ethanol Extract Of *Chromoleana Odorata*

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Abstract:- Skeletal muscle relaxants are the agents that are used to treat both muscle spasm and spasticity, acting both as antispasmodic and antispasticity agents. *Chromoleana odorata* (*C.Odorata*) is traditionally used for various diseases because of its medicinal properties. The aim was to evaluate the skeletal muscle relaxant activity of the Ethanol extract of leaves of *Chromoleana odorata* in comparison with diazepam. The ethanol extract was given in Swiss Albino Mice at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight and 100 mg/kg body weight. Skeletal muscle relaxant activity was assessed by using Rota-rod apparatus. The results are promising for further investigation of efficient skeletal muscle relaxant activity. The study may help in the development of cheap, effective and safe skeletal muscle relaxant drugs.

KEYWORDS: Rota- rod apparatus, *Chromoleana odorata*, Albino mice, Antispasticity,

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern days antispasmodic agents like cyclobenzaparin are used to treat musculoskeletal conditions. Antispasticity agents like dantrolene are used to relieve muscle hypertonicity. The side effects of antispasmodic agents and antispasticity agents cause them to be used with caution [1]. Previous reports have shown that 10-20% of adults suffer from insomnia [2]. The present study was conducted to evaluate the skeletal muscle relaxant activity of this plant. *Chromolaena odorata* (*C.Odorata*) is a species of flowering shrub in the sunflower family Asteraceae. It is native of North America, from Florida and Texas to Mexico and the Caribbean [1] and has been introduced to tropical Asia, West Africa, and parts of Australia. Their vernacular names- English: Siam weed, Hindi: French: French weed: Kannada: Kammunist pacha. The plant is rapidly growing perennial herb. It is a multi-stemmed shrub to 2.5 m (100 inches) tall in open areas. It has soft stem but the base of the shrub is woody. It can become up to 10 m tall. The plant is hairy and glandular the leaves give off a pungent, aromatic odour when crushed. The leaves are opposite, triangular to elliptical with serrated edges. Leaves are 4-10 cm long by 1-5 cm wide. The white to pale pink tubular flowers are in penicles of 10 to 35 flowers that form at the ends of branches. The seeds are achenes and are somewhat hairy. *Chromolaena odorata* (*C.Odorata*) is distributed in tropical and subtropical areas extending from west, central and southern Africa to India, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Bangladesh, India (Western Ghats- in dry zones of South, Central and south Maharashtra Sahyadris), Myanmar and Sri Lanka [3]. Traditionally, *Chromolaena odorata* is used to treat azoospermia, diuretic, ophthalmopathy, constipation [4] anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic [5]. The plant is also known to treat aphrodisiac, elephantiasis, eye infection, habitual abortion, sterility and laxative [6] and it is used for the treatment of cough, cold and fever [7,8]. The plant is also used to make toys due to its soft, light and flexible woods. A plant's medicinal value is due to the presence of some chemical substance that produces a physiological action on the Human body and therefore researchers always try to isolate these chemical substances from plants. *C.Odorata* is acknowledged for its medicinal properties so it's important to reveal other medicinal and phytochemical elements. The phytochemical compound contains polar and non-polar functional groups and therefore their solubility varies in different solvents. Many researchers have already carried out the preliminary phytochemical study of solubility of phytochemicals in their estimation process. In the present investigation, skeletal muscle relaxant activity was carried out.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Collection of Plant material

Healthy leaves of *Chromoleana Odorata* were collected from the road side of Ampar village, Kundapur 'taluka' Udipi 'district', Karnataka, India.. The plant was authenticated (Voucher specimen:

108/C.odorata) by taxonomist Dr P.M Shivkumar, department of botany DRM Science college, Kuvempu University, Davanagere, India, Dried leaves were powdered to get a coarse powder.

Preparation of leaf extract

Leaves were dried for one week at room temperature (in shade). Dried leaves were grinded in a blender to fine particles.

Hot Extraction method

Crude leaf extract was prepared by Soxhlet extraction method. Range Three polar to non-polar solvents was selected for the extraction, namely Ethanol, chloroform, petroleum ether, The 85 gm of dried finely grinded powder was uniformly packed into thimble and phytochemicals were extracted with 750 ml of three mentioned solvents separately. The extraction was carried out for 12 hours. Later extract was concentrated by keeping it on water bath for 50° to 60°c and stored at 0°C for further study.

Phytochemical screening

Phytochemical investigation on leaf extracts of *Chromoleana Odorata* was carried out for the presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, glycosides, steroids, flavonoids, coumarins, saponins, fatty acids, tannins, protein, amino acids, gum, mucilage, terpenoids, anthroquinones and phenols were estimated [10-19].

Isolation of active constituents

Isolation of pure components involved the following steps:Chromatographic separation using silica gel (100 – 200 mesh). The extract (10 g) was chromatographed over silica gel (100 – 200)mesh on column 55 cm length and 6 cm diameter. Elution was carried out with solvent mixture of increasing polarities. Fractions were collected in 100 ml portions and monitored by TLC (silica gel ‘G’ as adsorbent) and the fraction showing similar spots are pooled together. Elution with ethyl acetate: ethanol(EA:Et-OH :(40:60) gave brown crystalline solid (450 mg) and named as C.Odorata1. Similarly,elution with EA:Et-OH (50:50) yielded shiny brown coloured gel(100 mg) and was designed as C.Odorata2.

Experimental Animals

Swiss Albino Mice of either sex were used for the study. The animals were kept at 27°±2°C, Relative humidity 44-56% and light and dark cycles of 10 and 14 hr, respectively, for 1 week before and during the experiments. Animals were provided with water *ad.libitum* and standard diet and the food was withdrawn 18-24 hr before the start of the experiment.

Acute Toxicity Study

Acute toxicity study was performed on Swiss Albino Mice and the animal were kept fasting for overnight providing water and libitum, after which the extracts were administered orally and observed the mortality of animals.The activity was performed as per CPCSEA guide lines.

Skeletal muscle relaxant property

Rota rod apparatus

Rota rod is a horizontal metal rod coated with rubber, 3cm in diameter, put at a rotation of 25 rpm. The metal rod is about 50 cm above the surface to prevent the animal from jumping off the roller. The mice were placed on the revolving rod. The initial basal reading of the number of rotations covered by each animal before falling from the rota rod was recorded. The test and standard compound was administered 1hr before placing the rats on the rota rod. The number of animals falling from the rota rod during this period was counted. The animals falling from the rota rod within the test period was calculated for every test and standard drug concentrations and compared [20].

Mice were divided into 4 groups consisting of 6 animals each.

Group I (Control): Received normal saline (1 ml/kg body weight).

Group II (Standard): Received diazepam (4mg/kg body weight).

Group III Received Ethanol extract of *C.Odorata* (50 mg/kg body weight).

Group IV Received Ethanol extract of *C.Odorata* (100 mg/kg body weight).

Statistical Significance: The results of the study were expressed as mean ± SEM, n = 6. ANOVA) followed by Tukey-Kramer Multiple Comparisons.

III. RESULTS

Preliminary phytochemical screening revealed the presence of proteins, carbohydrates, saponins, glycosides, steroids, triterpenes, flavonoids, tannins and phenolic compounds.

Table (1) showing phytochemical constituents of EEDR Extracts

SL.No	Extract	Consistence	Yield(gm)	Constituent
1.	Petroleum ether	Solid	10	Saponin glycosides, fixed oil, fat
2.	Chloroform	gel	7	protein, amino acids, fatty acids
3.	Ethanol	gel	20	Phenol, tanins, Phenols, flavonides, Alkolodes

Acute Toxicity Study

During acute toxicity studies, EECO (1000 mg/kg body weight) neither produced any abnormal effect - nor moribund stages no death was observed.

Skeletal muscle relaxant activity

Rota rod apparatus

Skeletal muscle relaxant activity In the case of rota rod, it was observed that the (EECO) at a dose of 50 and 100 (mg/kg body weight) showed good Skeletal muscle relaxant activity when compared to control.

Table (2) showing the activity of EECO Extract on Skeletal muscle relaxant property by using Rota rod Apparatus

SL.No	Treatment Groups	Fall of Time in seconds		Difference	Percentage (%)
		Before	After		
1	Control	254.166 ±11.577	—	—	—
2	Standard diazepam (4mg/kg., i.p)	254.166 ±11.577	28.833 ±0.8333	225.333 ±10.743	88.65%
3	50 mg	254.166 ±11.577	85.833 ±6.822	168.333 ±4.757	66.22%
4	100 mg	256.166 ±10.904	73.833 ±5.480	182.333 ±5.422	71.17%

Data was analysed using one way ANOVA followed by pairwise comparison. Values are expressed as mean ± S.E.M. n=6, ***P < 0.001 HS

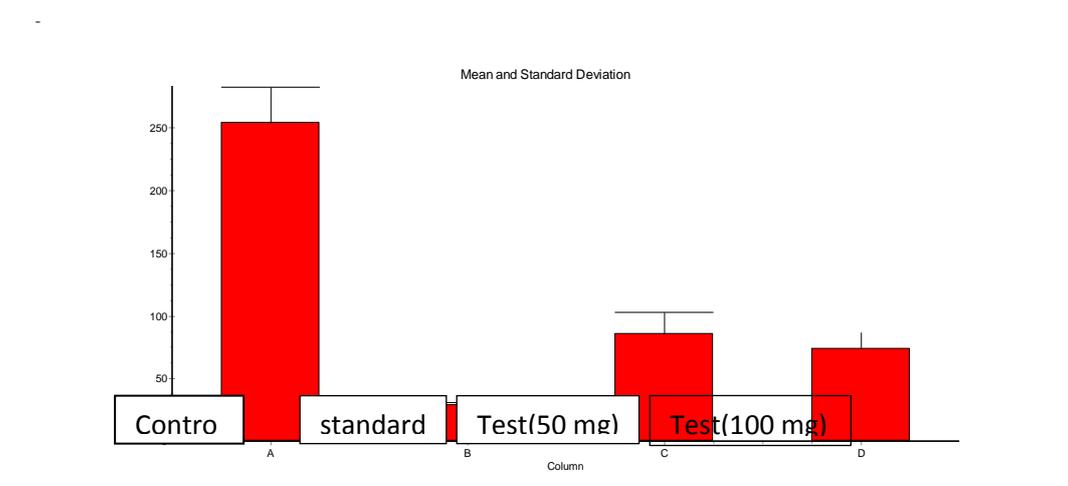


Figure:showing the activity of EECO Extract on Skeletal muscle relaxant property by using Rota rod Apparatus

IV. DISCUSSION

In the present study the test samples of leaf extract of *Chromoleana odorata* belongs to the family Asteraceae were tested for skeletal muscle relaxant activity. Several reports are available on many plant species belonging to the same family exhibit skeletal muscle relaxant activity so the plant is presently studied [21, 22]. In this study, fall off time and muscle grip were taken as a measure of skeletal muscle relaxant activity. Diazepam showed significant neuromuscular blocking action. In the present study test samples exhibited significant (P < 0.001) skeletal muscle relaxant activity at a dose of 50mg/kg body weight and 100 mg/kg body weight. Among these test samples Ethanol leaf extract at dose of 100 mg/kg body weight exhibited more neuromuscular blocking action. It may be due to the presence of alkaloids, Phenols, Mucilage, carbohydrates, glycosides, saponins and flavonides.

V. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the study that the skeletal muscle relaxant activity of the ethanol extract of *Chromoleana odorata* may be via non-specific mechanisms. However, extensive studies are needed to evaluate the precise mechanism(s), active principles and the safety profile of the plant as a medicinal remedy for musculoskeletal disorders.

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