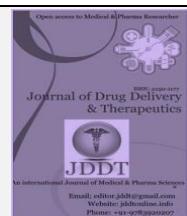


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Review Article

Pharmacognostical, Phytochemical and Pharmacological profile of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Smith

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ABSTRACT

Colebrookea oppositifolia commonly known as 'Bhaman' is distributed throughout India from the Himalayas down to Deccan. The plant is used traditionally as such as dermatitis, dysentery, fever, headache, peptic ulcer, haemostatic, wounds, as anti-fertility agent, fungicide, and the roots of the plant has been most widely used for the treatment of epilepsy. Medicinally, it has been proven to possess various pharmacological activities like treating corneal opacity or conjunctivitis, sore eyes due to its anti-inflammatory properties, cardioprotective, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antihelmintic, antifungal, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antinociceptive, cytotoxic activity, anticonvulsant, antiulcer, antimicrobial, anti-fertility, antipyretic and insecticide. Further, studies reveal the presence of various phytochemical constituents mainly flavone glycosides viz. chrysanthemum, neigletin, landenein; leaves contain 5,6,7- tri-methoxyflavone, 5,6,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone, acteoside, and quercetin in the bark; root contains stearic, palmitic, oleic acids, triacontanol, flavone glycoside echiodin, 5,6,7-trimethoxyflavone and 4',5,6,7-tetra methoxy flavone; sugars and vitamins have also been isolated from this plant. These studies reveal that *Colebrookea oppositifolia* is a source of medicinally active compounds and have various pharmacological effects; hence, this drug encourage finding its new therapeutic uses.

Keywords: *Colebrookea oppositifolia*, wound healing, anticonvulsant, Lamiaceae

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Introduction:

Colebrookea oppositifolia is a monotypic genus of Lamiaceae, first described in 1806. The family is represented by 236 genera and 6,900 to 7,200 species, out of which about 400 species are reported from India. The members of this family are well known as aromatic species, as they contain large quantities of the essential oils¹. It is commonly called as Bhaman or Dosul in local and also known as Indian Squirrel Tail in English.² The plant is evergreen, densely woolly shrubs or small tree, 1.2 to 3.6 m distributed mostly in subtropical regions of the world such as India, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, South west, China and in India widely in Northern and Southern slopes of the Himalayan range of Sikkim at elevation ranging between 3000-5000 ft and it grows wild on hills and plains throughout India mainly occupying subtropical Madhya Pradesh and Deccan Peninsula³. It has been extensively used in the traditional system of Indian medicine for the treatment of various ailments such as headache, fever, dysentery, peptic ulcer, dermatitis, wounds, hemostatic, antifungal, as anti-fertility agent, and the roots of the plant has been most widely used for the treatment of epilepsy^{4,5}. In support of potential medicinal uses in folk medicine, various parts of *C. oppositifolia* have been shown to possess pharmacological activities such as anticonvulsant⁶, antioxidant^{7,8}, antiulcer⁹,

antimicrobial⁸, cardioprotective¹⁰ and anti-fertility¹¹ activities. Furthermore, confined to the present work, various parts of the plant such as roots, leaves and stem (in the form of decoction and dry powder) are being extensively used for the treatment of epilepsy by various folk medicine practicing communities such as nomadic Gujjars, Tharu and Bhoja in sub- Himalayan regions of India, from many decades and even now¹².



Fig.1. Leaf with flower

Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Phylum:	Eudicots
Class:	Asterids
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	<i>Colebrookea</i>
Species:	<i>oppositifolia</i>

Vernacular names:⁴

English:	Indian squirrel tail
Hindi:	Binda, Kala-bansa, Pansra, Bhirmoli
Telugu:	Jolidi, Tolisi
Kannada:	Thuggigida
Marathi:	Bhaman, Bhamini, Bhamni
Tamil:	Vitupucittalai
Oriya:	Tulia
Lepcha:	Umhyemkung

Phytogeography:

The plant is distributed throughout India, Pakistan, Southwest China (Yunnan), Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Indo-China. It grows in Savanna forests, thickets in hot, dry regions up to 200-200 meters. The family is represented by 236 genera and 6,900 to 7,200 species, out of which about 400 species are reported from India. The members of this family are well known as aromatic species, as they contain large quantities of the essential oils¹.

Pharmacognosy:

The genus *Colebrookea* belongs to the family: Lamiaceae; Average height of about 1-3 m shrubs which are erect, densely lanate-tomentose. It has pale hairy stout square branches and stems are yellow-brown. Leaves are sometimes in whorls of 3, oblong-elliptic, dentate. Petiole - (0.8-2.5 cm), leaf blade - (10-15 x 3-5 cm), base - broadly cuneate to rounded, margin - crenulated-serrulate, apex - long acuminate, adaxially rugulose and puberulent, abaxially densely tomentose to lanate-tomentose. Numerous tiny white flowers occur in panicles of upright spikes - (10-15 cm long) branches - (4-7 cm); verticillasters - 10-18 flowered, globose; bracteoles - (1 mm), densely tomentose outside, glabrous inside. Flowers - (2 mm), pistillate: calyx campanulate - (1.5 mm-6 mm) in fruit, tube very short, visibly ribbed; teeth subulate, later spinescent, purple. Corolla tube puberulent, lower lip slightly longer than upper lip, with middle lobe ovate. Stamens inserted on apical part of tube, included. Style 2 x as long as corolla. In bisexual flowers: calyx minute - (0.6 mm), corolla (3 mm); upper lip ovate-oblong - (0.5 mm), straight, emarginate; lower lip elongated, spreading - (1.5 mm), middle lobe ovate-oblong, 2 x as long as ovate lateral lobes. Style erect, slightly longer than corolla. Nutlets are obovoid - (1 mm), yellow-brown in color, with a small basal white scar. Flowering period ranges from January-March, through March-April.^{2,4}

Taxonomy:**Key characters for identification of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Smith.**

The presence of flowers, ovules enclosed in carpels, crowned by style and stigma, wood consisting of true vessels, classify the plant as an Angiosperm or flowering plant.

Presence of tap root, petiolate leaves, venation of leaf reticulate, vascular bundles arranged in ring, flowers 4 to 5 merous, embryo with two cotyledons group the plant under Magnoliopsida or Dicotyledons.

Perennial and erect habit, woody or herbaceous nature, generally with several stems and with well defined crown, usually less than 5 meters tall, group the plant into shrub category. Presence of perianth in bi or multiseriate, petals united at least at base, group the plant under Sympetaliod dicot or sympetalale. Presence of stamens as many as petals or fewer, stamens alternate with petals, corolla irregular, superior ovary, ovary 4-lobed, style arising from between ovary and lobes, fruit usually nutlet, are the characters which identify the plant as belonging to the family Lamiaceae or Labiatae.

The family Lamiaceae consists of 26 genera in South India. Presence of four perfect stamens which are included, calyx 5 partite, with plumose (hairy) lobes, along with dry nutlets having small scar characterise the plant as belonging to the genus *Colebrookea* Smith. *Colebrookea* Smith is a monotypic genus represented by one species namely *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Smith and hence the plant is identified as *C. oppositifolia*.

Family characters of Lamiaceae

Herbs or undershrubs, rarely shrubs, usually with aromatic oil glands, branches opposite or verticillate, usually 4-angled. Leaves opposite or whorled, simple or rarely pinnatisect, stipules 0, blade simple, rarely palmatifid; margin usually serrate. Flowers bisexual, more or less zygomorphic, solitary or in pairs or fascicled and axillary, or in centrifugal cymes which by union in pairs form false whorls; bracts and bracteoles usually small. Calyx 4-5-lobed, often forming bi-lipped. Corolla hypogynous, tubular at base, limb 4-5-lobed or bi-lipped, imbricate in bud. Stamens inserted in corolla tube, didynamous or only 2 perfect; anther-cells connate, separate or confluent, dehiscing longitudinally. Disc prominent. Ovary deeply 4-lobed; ovules solitary, anatropous in each locule; style simple, from the center of the ovary between the lobes, slender, 2-fid, sometimes unequally. Fruit of 4 dry, 1-seeded nutlets, sometimes 1 or more suppressed, scarred at base. Seed small, erect; albumen scanty or 0; radicle inferior.^{13,14,15}

A. Genus characters of *Colebrookea* J.E. Smith

Shrubs, white-tomentose. Leaves opposite or ternate, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, crenulate. Flowers small; whorl dense-flowered, in paniculate spikes; bracteoles connate. Calyx-tube very short; teeth long, ultimately elongate, capillary and plumose. Corolla small; tube very short; lobes 4, subequal. Stamens 4, very short, included, equal, distant; anthers orbicular, cells confluent. Disc uniform. Ovary 4-partite; style 2-fid, lobes subulate. Fruit 1 or 4 obovoid dry nutlets, with hairy tips; basal scar small.^{15,16,17}

D. Species characters**(1) Nomenclature**

Family: Lamiaceae

Genus: *Colebrookea* J.E.Smith

Species: Colebrookea oppositifolia Sm., Exot. Bot.2: t. 115.1805, "Colebrookea"; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras2: 296. 1957 (repr. ed.). C. ternifolia Roxb., Pl. Cor. t. 245. 1815. ¹⁷

(2) Species description

Much branched, 1.5-3 m tall, white-tomentose shrubs; branches sub-quadrangular, grooved. Leaves 4.5-14 x 1.0-3.5 cm, crowded at ends of branchlets, elliptic-lanceolate, acute or shortly acuminate at apex, acute at base, crenulate, softly pubescent; petiole 0.5-2.1 cm long, pubescent. Flowers white, on 5-10 cm long panicle spikes; verticils 2-6 mm apart; bracts linear, caducous. Calyx up to deeply 5 partite; lobes subulate, hairy. Corolla tube short; lobes 4, subequal. Stamens 4; filaments in functional male flowers exserted; included in functional female flowers. Pistillode rudimentary in functional male flowers; anthers uniform. Ovary small, 2-loculed, seemingly 4- partite; ovule with 5 hairy subulate lobes.¹⁷

Microscopical characters

Transverse section of petiole shows a thin cuticle followed by one layer of rectangular epidermis. Trichomes of various types viz; glandular and non glandular, unicellular and multicellular are found. Next to epidermis lies 4-5 layers of collenchyma, some cells contain unknown nature of cell content. Ground tissue constitutes major part; contain druses type of calcium oxylate crystal, while some other cells

contain acicular raphides. Glandular trichomes are sessile or uni-stalked with single head; some glandular cells contain essential oil. The non-glandular trichomes are unisexual, multicellular and very long. Shorter glandular trichomes, trichome with glandular head are also found. The vascular bundle is made up of xylem and phloem. Transverse section of lamina shows single layer of upper and lower epidermis. Spongy parenchyma consists of 4-6 layers of loosely arranged cells. Transverse section through midrib shows 5-6 layers of collenchyma and many layers of parenchymatous ground tissue. Ground tissue contains rectangular calcium oxalate crystals. Stomata are anisocytic type, found on the upper epidermis².

Phytochemistry:

Major phytoconstituents of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* have been reported namely n-triacontane, Cetyl alcohol, 32-hydroxydotriacontyl ferulate, β -sitosterol, 5,6,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone; flavone glycosides viz. Chrysanthemum, Neglectein, Landenein; leaves contain 5,6,7- trimethoxy flavone, 5,6,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone, acteoside, Quercetin in the bark¹⁸⁻²¹; root contains Stearic, Palmitic, Oleic acids, Triacontanol, flavone glycoside echiodin, 5,6,7- trimethoxyflavone, and 4',5,6,7- tetramethoxyflavone^{2,22-23}; sugars and vitamins have also been reported from this plant²⁴. Structure of phytoconstituents are given in (Fig. 2)

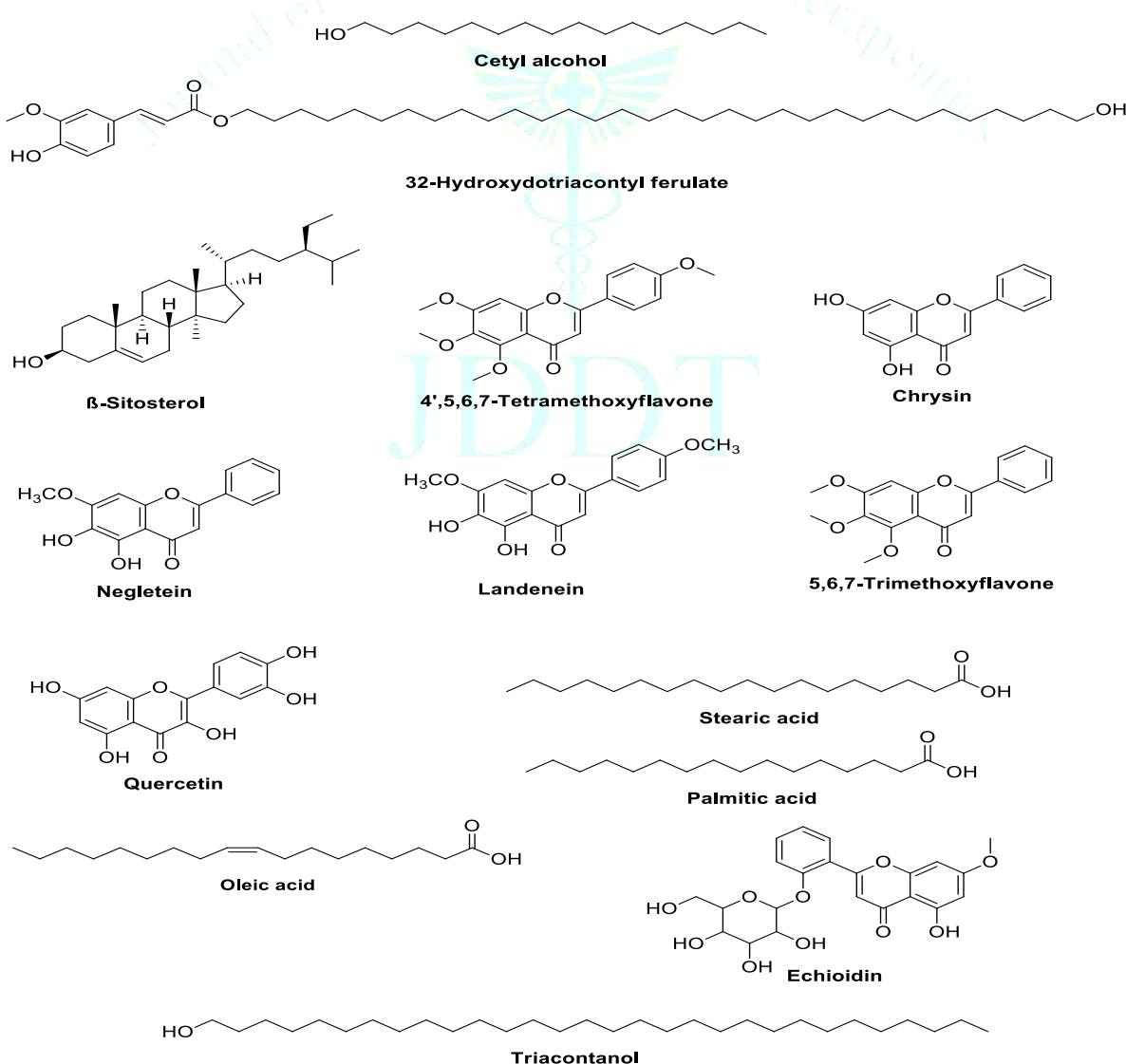


Fig.2: Structure of Phytoconstituents reported in *C. oppositifolia*

Traditional uses:

Colebrookea oppositifolia Smith, has been extensively used in the folklore medicine for the treatment of various diseases such as dermatitis, dysentery, fever, headache, peptic ulcer, haemostatic, wounds, as anti-fertility agent, fungicide, urinary problems, hepatitis, anti-microbial and the roots of the plant has been most widely used for the treatment of epilepsy. Leaves are used in the treatment of wounds, bruises and fracture. Leaves are warmed in boiling water and applied on the sprains, given to cattle to eat in anthrax. Leaves are compressed and are applied in toothache. Leaf paste is applied over the fractured bone and also in mouth and tongue sores. The juice of the young inflorescence is given to treat gastric problems and is also put in the nose for sinusitis, oil possesses fungi toxic property. The plant is lopped for fodder to cattle.^{4,25-28}

Pharmacological importance:

Anti-bacterial activity

Antibacterial activity of shoots, leaves, and roots have been examined against both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria. Root extract exhibited more antibacterial activity against *B. cereus*, *S. aureus*, *K. pneumonia*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S. flexneri* at 37°C than leaf and shoot extracts. Chloroform, methanol and water extracts of leaves of the plant have been evaluated for their *in vitro* antibacterial activity by applying dilution factor of leaf extract on microbial organisms MTCC106 *Micrococcus luteus*, MTCC1589 Pol /pHYD58 (in *E.Coli*), MTCC1772 *Neisseria mucos* and MTCC1658C *Trobacter freumddii*.

Antifungal activity

The plants have been reported antifungal activity and showing synergistic relation between amphotericin B (AmB) and acteoside exhibiting antifungal activity has also been reported where acteoside alone failed to produce any intrinsic antifungal effect, thereby proposing a new future combination therapy against fungal infections. The essential oil of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* possesses fungitoxic property.

Anti-oxidant

Methanolic extracts of leaves of plants assess the antioxidant effects in various systems; the free radical scavenging potential has been estimated by using different screening models of antioxidants with vitamin C as standard. The extract of leaves exhibited antioxidant activity in ferrous sulphate induced lipid peroxidation and superoxide scavenging models. The methanolic extract of leaves played a crucial role in the alteration of oxidative stress.^{7,8}

Antiulcer activity

Aqueous extract of roots of the plant has been shown the protective effects on peptic ulcer induced by swim stress. Extracts significantly led to the reduction in the ulcer index and a considerable increase in the mucus of the gastric wall.⁹

Anticonvulsant

Root extracts of the plants has been evaluated for anticonvulsant activity against experimental models of epilepsy.⁶

Anti-fertility:

Leaf extract of the plant has shown a notable decrease in spermatogenesis and antifertility studies with special reference to testicular cell population dynamics. Alcoholic extract of plants showed significant reduction in Seminal

vesicles and ventral prostate. Leaf extracts showed on male animals depression of spermatogenesis with special reference to testicular cell population dynamics. Oral administration of leaf extract to male rats brought about a significant loss in testis weight, which is known to be mostly related to the number of spermatids and spermatozoa present in the tissue.^{6,11}

Wound healing:

Alcohol and aqueous extracts of leaves has been evaluated by using excision and incision models. Wound contraction and period of epithelisation were assessed in excision wound whereas wound breaking strength and WBC count were determined in case of incision wounds. Both extracts exhibited significant wound healing potential.²⁹

Bioavailability enhancers:

Aqueous extract of plants co administered with amoxicillin improve the bioavailability.³⁰

Conclusion:

Lamiaceae is one of the largest family comprising 3000 species distributed over 221 genera. This family consists of mainly herbs, rarely shrubs, usually with aromatic oil glands. Twenty six genera represented are in South India. Some of the important genera are, *Anisochilus* Wall., *Ocimum* Linn., *Orthosiphon* Benth., *Platystoma* Reichb., *Geniosporum* Wall. *Coleus* Lour., *Hyptis* Jacq., *Lavendula* Linn., *Pogostemon* Desf., *Micromeria* Benth., *Brunella* Linn., *Leucas* R. Br. and *Mentha* Linn. Some of the important species are, *Anisochilus carnosus* Wall., *Ocimum americanum* Linn., *Ocimum gratissimum* Linn., *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (*Osimum sanctum*) Linn., *Geniosporum prostratum* Benth., *Hyptis suaveolens* Poit., *Coleus amboinicus* Lour. *Lavandula angustifolia* Linn., *Pogostemon patchouli*, *Pogostemon benghalensis* (Burm. f.) O. Kuntze, *Mentha piperita* Linn., *Leucas linifolia* Spreng. and *Leucas hirta* (Heyne as Roth) Spreng. Leaves, root, flowers and sometimes whole plant possess medicinal property. The chief constituents reported in this family are flavonoids, glycosides, tannins, amino acids and triterpenoids.

The part used in therapeutic uses of the species are also difference like, *Anisochilus carnosus* (whole plant) - stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic and used in dressing wounds; *Geniosporum prostratum* (whole plant)- as a febrifuge, *Hyptis suaveolens* (leaves)- externally to treat parasitic skin diseases; *Lavandula angustifolia* (oil)- possesses carminative and stimulant properties; *Ocimum americanum* (leaf)- paste is used externally for skin diseases, *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (*Osimum sanctum*) (leaves) - used in asthma, bronchitis and evaluated for wound healing activity; *Pogostemon benghalense* (leaves)- juice is reportedly used for treating colic and as a febrifuge. *Coleus amboinicus* (leaves)- asthma, chronic bronchitis; *Mentha piperita* (leaves)- to relieve local pains and headache. Species like *Leucas hirta*, *Leucas lavandaeifolia*, *Leonoits neptifolia*, *hyptis suaveolens*, *Ocimum gratissimum* and *Ocimum tenuiflorum* possess wound healing activity.

Colebrookea oppositifolia Smith belongs to the family Lamiaceae. It is one of the important medicinal plants used in wounds, cuts, bruises, treatment of fracture, traumatic injuries and rheumatoid arthritis besides having antifertility activity. In the present study, an attempt made to conclude pharmacognostical, phytochemical constituents and pharmacological activity of leaves of *C. oppositifolia*. The identification of the plant material taxonomically and pharmacognostically is important to provide pharmacognostical standards and also to avoid spurious or adulterated drugs. The detailed botanical and

pharmacognostical studies help in evolving specific diagnostic characters.

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