

# Screening of Phytochemical Compounds and Toxic Proteinaceous Protease Inhibitor in Some Lesser-Known Food Based Plants and Their Effects and Potential Applications in Food

Ali Aberoumand

Department of Fisheries, Natural Resources College, Behbahan Technology University, Iran

**Abstract** Compounds or substances which act to reduce nutrient intake, digestion, absorption and utilization and may produce other adverse effects are referred to as anti-nutrients or anti-nutritional factors. Plant sources contain in their raw state wide varieties of anti-nutrients which are potentially toxic. This study was conducted to phytochemical investigation on fruits and plants from India and Iran. Eight plant species were used. A qualitative phytochemical analysis was performed for the presence of polyphenols, saponins, alkaloids, phytic acid, trypsin inhibitor and saponins. The results obtained of the investigated plants showed that the all eight samples were found to be polyphenols but *Solanum indicum* contains highest value (7.02mg/g). All samples showed the presence of alkaloids, and showed presence of saponins except *Alocasia* and *Asparagus* and showed presence of steroids except *Chlorophytum* and *Asparagus*. *Portulaca* with (16.9 TIU/g) and *Asparagus* with (0.8 TIU/g) contain highest and lowest values of trypsin inhibitor respectively. The phytochemical screening revealed moderate phytate contents except *Solanum* and *Portulaca*. The plants are rich sources of polyphenols appear to have protective effects for human health. Trypsin inhibitor and phytic acid may play a role as an antioxidant in plants and may be beneficial to health when it is consumed.

**Keywords** Phytochemical screening, Saponins, Steroids, Alkaloids, Anti-nutrients

## 1. Introduction

All edible plants in this study, occurs in the southern part of Iran and India. It seems this plant contains high contents of anti-nutrients and phytochemicals. Antinutrients or anti-nutritional factors may be defined as those substances generated in natural feedstuffs by the normal metabolism of species and by different mechanisms (for example inactivation of some nutrients, diminution of the digestive process or metabolic utilization of feed) which exerts effect contrary to optimum nutrition. Being an anti-nutritional factor is not an intrinsic characteristic of a compound but depends upon the digestive process of the ingesting animal. Trypsin inhibitors, which are anti-nutritional factors for monogastric animals, do not exert adverse effects in ruminants because they are degraded in the rumen [1]. Many plant components have potential to precipitate adverse effects on the productivity of farm livestock. These compounds are present in the foliage and seeds of virtually every plant that is used in practical

feeding [2].

Plants are an essential component of the universe. Human beings have used plants as medicine from the very beginning of time. After various observations and experimentations medicinal plants were identified as a source of important medicine, therefore, treatment through these medicinal plants, began in the early stages of human civilization. In Islam diseases are cured in two ways, first the cure of soul through prayers and second the cure of ailments through medicines. Several phytochemical surveys have been published, including the random sampling approach which involved some plant accessions collected from all parts of the world. The major chemical substances of interest in these surveys have been the polyphenols and tannins, however, other diverse groups of naturally occurring phytochemicals such as alkaloids and saponins have also been reported. The natural active compounds classes or secondary metabolites as alkaloids, saponins, tannins and others have attracted researchers to investigate their chemical, toxicological and pharmacological features. The alkaloids represent a group of natural products that has had a major impact throughout history on the economic, medical, political and social affairs of humans. They are a diverse group of low molecular weight nitrogen-containing compounds derived mostly from

\* Corresponding author:

aaberoomand@yahoo.com (Ali Aberoumand)

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amino acids. These secondary metabolites are found in about 20 % of plant species and they classified as true alkaloids. A wide range of biological activities of alkaloids have been reported: emetic, anti-cholinergic, antitumor, diuretic, sympathomimetic, antiviral, antihypertensive, hypnoanalgesic, antidepressant, miorelaxant, antitussigen, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory. However, the alkaloids and other natural compounds have complex activities and it is necessary to analyze pharmacological activities in the general tissues, linking the structure with the activity presented. It is common to find pharmacological results where a single experimental model generalizes a biological answer, but these can't be accepted because all the pathologies in question are also complex and it is necessary to investigate specific experimental models[3-12]. This study sets out to investigate of some phytochemical screening of eight Food Plants.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Collection of Plant Samples

Five wild edible plants were also collected from India viz *Asparagus officinalis*, *Chlorophytum comosum*, *Codia myxa*, *Portulaca oleracea* and *Solanum indicum* were collected from Iran in October 2006 and April 2007. Remain plants viz *Eulophia Ochreatea*, *Momordica dioicia* and *Alocacia indica* were purchased from were collected from various localities of Maharashtra(India)(Table1). Efforts made to collect these plants in flowering and fruiting conditions for the correct botanical identification. Healthy and disease free edible plant part/s selected each variety of fruit and vegetables were collected for phytochemical screening.

### 2.2. Samples Preparation

Fresh plants were cleaned with water and external moisture wiped out with a dry cloth. The edible portion of the individual fruits was separated, dried in a hot air oven at 50°C for 1 hr. The dried samples were then powdered in blander for further study. Some of the plants dried under shade so as to prevent the decomposition of chemical compounds present in them. The Plant foods analysis was carried out in lab of Food Chemistry, Isfahan Technology University, Iran.

### 2.3. Determination of the Phytochemical Composition

The other portion was oven-dried, to a constant weight and ground into powders, which was then packed into dark polythene bags and stored in a desiccator for subsequent uses in the phytochemical analysis. The phytochemical screening of the samples such as alkaloids, steroids and saponins were carried out as described by Sofowora and Harbone[15].

### 2.4. Determination of Trypsin Inhibitor

According to AOCS 2005, used solutions contain sodium hydroxide, trypsin, acetic acid and BAPA, by method colorimetric in absorption at 410 nm.

### 2.5. Determination of Phytic Acid

Phytate was determined by the methods of Early and DeTurk (1944) by method colorimetric in absorption at 420 nm. used solution contain a solution containing 1.2% HCl and 10% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.6% HCl containing 5% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 3 ml of sulfuric and 3 ml of nitric acid.

### 2.6. Chemical Analysis Total Phenolic Compounds

The total phenolic contents were determined using Folin–Ciocalteu method according to the literature[23]. Briefly, diluted sample (0.50 ml) was added to 1:10 diluted Folin–Ciocalteu reagent (2.5 ml). After 4 min, saturated sodium carbonate solution (about 75 g/L, 2 ml) was added. After 2 h of incubation at room temperature, the absorbance of the reaction mixture was measured at 760 nm. Gallic acid was used as a reference standard, and the results were expressed as milligram gallic acid equivalent (mg GAE)/g dry weight of plant material.

## 3. Results and Discussion

The phytochemical screening revealed that *Chlorophytum comosum* root tubers is very rich in steroids, and phytates (Table 2). All these have potential health promoting effects, at least under some circumstances (Dillard, and German, 2000). Also same table shows some of the anti-nutrients present in *Chlorophytum comosum* root tubers. We found low polyphenols content in this plant. It is lower than those reported by Apori et al,[3]. *Chlorophytum comosum* has moderate phytate content. It is lower than those reported by (Elegbede, 1998). Phytic acid binds calcium, iron, zinc and other minerals, thereby reducing their availability in the body FAO[12], It also inhibits protein digestion by forming complexes with them. However, the phytate content can further be lowered by processing[13]. The knowledge of the phytate level in foods is necessary because high concentration can cause adverse effects on the digestibility. Phytate forms stable complexes with Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Saponins reduce the uptake of certain nutrients including glucose and cholesterol at the gut through intra-luminal physicochemical interaction. Hence, it has been reported to have hypocholesterolemic effects[14], and thus they may aid in lessening the metabolic burden that would have been placed on the liver. Phytic acid has been considered as an anti-nutritional component in cereals, seeds and beans. Research has traditionally focused on its structure that gives it the ability to bind minerals, proteins and starch, and the resulting lower absorption of these elements. However, recent research have shown that phytic acid has many health benefits. Phytic acid has antioxidant, anticancer, hypocholesterolemic and hypolipidemic effects. In fruits and vegetables, phytic acid helps to prevent oxidative browning by inhibiting polyphenol oxidase. Phytic acid may be used as a safe preservative and antioxidant in food products. Phytic acid is an antioxidant and chelating agent. It suppresses oxidative reactions catalyzed by iron[15].

**Table 1.** Species, habitat and consumption of plants in Iran and India

Botanical name	Family	part(s) used	Habitat	Typical consumption
<i>Alocasia indica</i> Sch.	Araceae	Stem	Roadside weed	During famine
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> DC	Liliaceae	Stem	Garden	Regularly
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> Linn.	Liliaceae	Root Tubers	Garden	During famine
<i>Cordia myxa</i> Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Fruits	Disturbed	Regularly
<i>Eulophia ocherata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Tubers	Disturbed	Regularly
<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits	Disturbed	Regularly
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	Portulacaceae	Stem and leaves	Garden	Regularly
<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.	Solanaceae	Fruits	Disturbed	Regularly

**Table 2.** Phytochemical constituents of plants species

species	Persian/Indian names	English name	<sup>a</sup> phe mg/g	<sup>b</sup> alk	<sup>c</sup> sap	<sup>d</sup> phy (mg/100g)	<sup>e</sup> Try in (tiu/g)	<sup>f</sup> ste
<i>Alocasia Indica</i> sch	mankanda	Polly dwarf	0.87		+3	312.4	7.9	
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> dc	marchubeh	Asparagus root	3.17		+4	340.8	0.8	+4
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> linn	parpin	Moss rose	5.86			823.6	16.9	
<i>Momordica dioica</i> roxb	kaksa	Wild balsam apple	3.69			284.2	9.3	
<i>Eulophia ochreata</i> lindl	Salab panja	Wild coco	2.43			255.6	3.1	
<i>Solanum indicum</i> linn	angirak	Egg plant	7.02			695.8	10.6	
<i>cordial myxa</i> roxb	sepestan	Large sebesten	4.02			248.0	1.39	
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> linn	segafi	Spider plant	1.36			468.8	4.7	+4

Values are Means  $\pm$  SD of triplicate determinations

<sup>a</sup>Phe.=Total phenols, <sup>b</sup>Alk.= Alkaloids, <sup>c</sup>Sap.= Saponins, <sup>d</sup>Phy.= Phytic acid, <sup>e</sup>Try.= Trypsin inhibitors, <sup>f</sup>Ste.=Steroids

**Table 3.** Total phenolics of eight edible plants obtained from India and Iran

Plants	<i>A. indica</i>	<i>A. officinalis</i>	<i>P. oleracea</i>	<i>M. dioica</i>	<i>E. ocherata</i>	<i>S. indicum</i>	<i>C. myxa</i>	<i>C. comosum</i>
Total phenols (mg/g)	0.87 $\pm$ 2.1	3.17 $\pm$ 2.1	5.86 $\pm$ 2.1	3.69 $\pm$ 2.1	2.43 $\pm$ 2.1	7.02 $\pm$ 2.1	4.02 $\pm$ 2.1	1.36 $\pm$ 2.1

Data are displayed from mean values with three repeat  $\pm$  SD  
Bold values indicate good sources of antioxidant compounds.

Protease inhibitors are widely distributed within the plant kingdom, including the seeds of most cultivated legumes. Protease inhibitors have the ability to inhibit the activity of proteolytic enzymes within the gastrointestinal tract of animals[13]. Trypsin inhibitor and chymotrypsin inhibitor are protease inhibitors occurring in raw legume seeds. Protease inhibitors are the most commonly encountered class of anti-nutritional factors of plant origin. These inhibitor have been reported to be partly responsible for the growth-retarding property of raw legumes. The retardation has been attributed to inhibition of protein digestion but there is evidence that pancreatic hyper-activity, resulting in increased production of trypsin and chymotrypsin with consequent loss of cystine and methionine is also involved[16]. Trypsin inhibitors have been implicated in reducing protein digestibility and in pancreatic hypertrophy[17]. Trypsin inhibitors are polypeptides that form well characterized stable complexes with trypsin on a one-to-one molar ratio, obstructing the enzymatic action. Protease inhibitors are inactivated by heat especially moist heat, because of even distribution of heat[18].

The values of bioactive substances present in *Portulaca oleracea* such as polyphenols were closely related to those earlier reported by Abulude[1] on plants such as *mangifera indica*, *Techtona garandis* and *Cola nitida*. It has been reported that the presence of bioactive substances in plants

play a role in preventing colorectal carcinoma, hypercholesterolemia and renal calculi[19]. It is documented the absence of saponins is negative point because it control human cardiovascular disease and reduce cholesterol. Polyphenols have been shown to have antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antiviral and antineoplastic activity[20].

Phenolic compounds could be a major determinant of antioxidant potentials of food plants and could therefore be a natural source of antioxidants and because phenolic compounds have been associated with the health benefits derived from consuming high levels of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, *Solanum indicum* Linn. has high preservation capacity and nutritional values, because total phenolic compounds prevent from damage of nutrients contain double bonds such fatty acids, flavor compounds even proteins and amino acids and other compounds[21].

The amount of total phenolics varied in different plant foods and ranged from 0.87 to 7.02 mg GAE/g of dry material. The highest total phenolic levels were detected in "*Solanum indicum*" and the lowest in "*Alocasia indica*" (Table 3). The amount of total phenolic compounds in all tested plant foods was higher than the other Lamiaceous plants reported such as *Thymus vulgaris*[22], *Mentha piperita*, *Melissa officinalis* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Lister and Wilson, 2001). Some selected phenolics of these plant foods, have previously been separated and identified by

comparison with authentic standards using reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and rosmarinic acid was the predominant phenolic acid in these plant foods[23]. The ranking order of eight plant species from point of view of antioxidant(phenolic compounds) amounts was as follows: *S. indicum* > *P. oleracea* > *C. myxa* > *M. dioica* > *A. officinalis* > *E. ocherata* > *C. comocum* > *A. indica*. Many factors could contribute to this variation, such as the plant variety, growing condition, maturity, season, geographic location, soil type, storage conditions and amount of sunlight received. Other contributing factor for this difference may be also due to sample preparation and analytical procedures[24]. More than 4000 phenol compounds (flavonoids monophenols and polyphenols) are found in vascular plants. Phenolic compounds, such as quercetin, rutin, narigin, catechine, caffeic acid, gallic acid and chlorogenic acid are very important plant constituents. The type of phenolic compounds is an important factor since following consumption of fruits, phenolics are usually present in plasma at concentration not exceeding 10µM. There are several factors involves in determining the ratio of free to conjugated phenolics in plasma. Among these factors are the type of polyphenol, the fruit stage of maturity, the state of health of the fruit, method of harvesting and storage[25]. Yet, current data in the literature on the relationship between the polyphenol content of plants and their antioxidant activity are sometimes contradictory. While some authors have observed such a high correlation between the two others found no such correlation exists or only a very weak one[26].

## 4. Conclusions

In conclusion, our results show that presence of anti-nutrients in plant protein sources for livestock feeding is a major constraint that reduces their full utilization. To be able to justify the overall nutritional potential or value of any plant protein source, proper assessment of the type, nature and concentration of the anti-nutrients present in the protein source and also the bioavailability of nutrients to the ingesting animal is necessary.

The *Eulophia ochreata* and *Cordia myxa* plants present the lowest values of total phytic acid and *Cordia myxa* and *Asparagus officinalis* have very low concentrations of trypsin inhibitor. Even if all plants have a safe concentration of total phytic acid and trypsin inhibitor, the gap between storage and the processing could imply passage of time and the amount of these compounds could increase. *Alocasia indica* and *Eulophia ochreata* and *Chlorophytum comosum* often have high values of trypsin inhibitor; for these reasons, it is better to employ them in low temperature processes such as minimally processed foods and stir-fry foods, because they have high concentrations of trypsin inhibitor that could increase during the storage period. 2nd Group: *Asparagus officinalis*, *Cordia myxa*, *Solanum indicum* These cultivars should not be used in high temperature processes and should be cooked without the peel. We suggest their use for do-

mestic purposes and home cooking. There are significant differences in proteinase inhibition and antioxidant activity. If these differences are confirmed in the subsequent studies, it should be possible to make application research focused on development of new functional food and nutraceuticals or new secondary metabolites as bioactive compounds. Its addition to foods inhibits lipid peroxidation and concomitant oxidative spoilage, such as discoloration, putrefaction, and syneresis. A multitude of other industrial applications are based on the antioxidant function of phytic acid.

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