

Comparisons of Chemical and Biological Studies of Essential Oils of Stem, Leaves and Seeds of *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb growing wild in the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan

Muhammad Irshad^{1*}, Shahid Aziz², Habib-ur-Rehman², Muhammad Naeem Ahmed³, Ghulam Asghar⁴, Muhammad Akram⁵ and Muhammad Shahid⁶

¹Department of Chemistry, University of Kotli Azad Jammu & Kashmir (UoKAJK), 11100 AJK Pakistan

²Department of Chemistry, Mirpur University of Science and Technology (MUST), Mirpur-10250(AJK), Pakistan

³Department of Chemistry, University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Muzaffarabad (UAJK) Pakistan

⁴Department of Physics, University of Poonch, Rawalakot, 12350, AJK Pakistan

⁵Department of Eastern Medicine, Directorate of Medical Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

⁶Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-38040, Pakistan

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Abstract: The fresh plant material of stem, leaves and seeds of *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb (Rutaceae) collected at high altitude of District Kotli, the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and subjected to Clevenger type hydro distillation for the extraction of essential oils. The essential oils were characterized by using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) technique. Twenty five components have been identified from the stem yielded about 95.8% of the total essential oils, the major constituents were Terpinen-4-ol (30.47%), β -Terpenene (16.16%), eighteen components identified from the leaves which yields about 89.08% of the oil, Tridecanone (25%), Isohexane (21.4%), Eucalyptol (8.5%) and Linalool (7.21%) were the major constituents. From the seeds of *Z. alatum* twenty components have been identified which yielded about 98.5 % of the oil; major components were Linalool (45%), Isohexane (38%), Methyl-10-octadecanoate (6.25%). The essential oils show significant antioxidant, antimicrobial activities. The essential oils of *Z. alatum* are expected to be used as traditional herbal system of medicine.

Keywords: *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb; essential oil; antioxidant and antimicrobial. © 2018 ACG Publications. All rights reserved.

1. Plant Source

Zanthoxylum alatum has been collected from form District Kotli at High altitude of the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in July-September, 2009. The plant was identified and authenticated by Dr. Tariq Habib Assistant Professor, the plant taxonomist at the Department of Botany, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad. A voucher specimen (AJKBOT-425) has been deposited at the Laboratory of Botany, Department of Botany, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Muzaffarabad.

* Corresponding author: E Mail: chemist_q2005@yahoo.com

2. Previous Studies

The genus *Zanthoxylum* L. (Rutaceae) consists of more than 200 trees and shrubs which included in the tribe Zanthoxyleae of the Rutaceae. *Zanthoxylum* species are mainly pan-tropical in distribution. *Zanthoxylum alatum* is a curative shrub, locally known as “Timber” and is distributed in moist and hilly regions of Pakistan [1]. The powdered material of the seed of *Z. alatum* has been used as spice and also be used as aromatic tonic, dyspepsia, stomachic, cholera and also for fever [2]. The fruits, thorns and branches are considered to be stomachic, carminative and are also used as a tonic for toothache. In India the bark and fruit of *Z. alatum* is used to treat the skin related diseases, anorexia, abdominal pain, ataxia and warm infestation in Ayurveda practice [3] identified 56 constituents, representing 99.5% of the oil. Linalool (71%), limonene (8.2%), phellandrene (5.7%) and (Z)-methylcinnamate (4.9%) were the main constituents. It was also suggested that the seeds of *Z. alatum* could be used as a commercial source for the isolation of linalool.

It has also been reported that linalool (56.10%) and methyl cinnamate (19.73%) are major constituents of the essential oils of *Z. alatum* that completely inhibited the growth of a toxigenic strain of *A. flavus* as well as aflatoxin B(1) secretion at various concentrations[4].

The review of literature suggests that the essential oil of *Zanthoxylum armantum* has good antimicrobial potential [5].

Ethanol extract of *Z. alatum* showed excellent antioxidant activity against two pro-oxidants in tissues. However, it was more effective against sodium nitroprusside (SNP) induced inhibition as compared to Fe²⁺ induced thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) in liver brain and kidney. Rats which are overloaded with iron exhibited toxic effects such as cardiomyopathy, hepatocellular hypertrophy, splenic white pulp atrophy, pancreatic atrophy and hemosiderosis in the liver, heart, pancreas and endocrine glands. *Z. alatum* extract offered protection on tissues such as liver brain and kidney confirmed the antioxidant activity of extract which indicated its use in accidental intoxications resulted from the overload with single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) [6].

3. Present Study

Zanthoxylum alatum was collected from the Kotli hills of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The seeds were collected at the end of August when they were fully ripened and the stem and leaves were collected in July. Plant samples were dried in shade for three to five days. Detail of experimental procedures reported here in are given in supporting information file.

Present study on *Z. alatum* is to compare the results of the essential oils of stem, leaves and seeds of *Z. alatum*. The essential oil of stem, leaves and seeds was subjected for their GC-MS analysis which revealed the presence of 25 components from the stem of this plant which yields about 94% of the total essential oils, the major constituents were terpinen-4-ol (30.47%), *p*-mentha-1 (7%), 3-diene (16.16%), β -thujene (8.78%) and methyl-10-octadecanoate (6.7%), 18 components have been identified from the leaves of this plant yields about 87% of the oil, tridecanone (25%), isohexane (21.4%), eucalyptol (8.5%) and linalool (7.21%) were the major constituents and 20 components have been identified from the seeds of which yields about 98.4% of the oil, major components were linalool (45%), isohexane (38%), methyl-10-octadecanoate (6.25%) and n-hexadecanoic acid (6.0%). The constituents are shown in Table-1. It has been investigated that sixteen component from leaves and seventeen components from seeds of this plant were common to stem essential oil. Among the total essential oils thirteen were common to stem, leaves and seeds of *Z. alatum*. Previous results on this plant revealed that there is no work has been carried out so far to compare the essential oils composition of stem, leaves and seeds material. In our investigation on this plant also revealed that isohexane is the major component in the seeds and leaves also seems to be appearing first time from *Z. alatum* stem, leaves and seeds.

Table 1. Composition % of the essential oil of stem, leaves and seeds of *Zanthoxylum alatum*

^a Components	^b RI	^c RI	Ref.	Composition %			^d Identification
				stem	leaves	seeds	
Isohexane	570	568	[7]	4.72	21.4	38.27	RI, MS
Methyl cyclopentane	635	623	[7]	1.20	1.03	2.74	RI, MS
Cyclohexane	662	665	[8]	0.70	0.89	1.47	RI, MS
Heptane	700	700	[9]	1.03	1.17	2.04	RI, MS
α -Thujene	930	928	[10]	0.30	-	0.1	RI, MS
α -Pinene	939	936	[10]	0.29	0.5	0.2	RI, MS
β -Thujene	972	966	[11]	8.78	0.32	-	RI, MS
β -Myrcene	986	990	[9]	2.22	-	-	RI, MS
β -Pinene	988	975	[11]	0.35	3.20	0.1	RI, MS
4-Carene	1009	1012	[10]	0.394	-	-	RI, MS
<i>m</i> -Cymene	1017	1012	[12]	2.07	-	t	RI, MS
α -Terpinene	1018	1016	[11]	0.60	1.2	0.1	RI, MS
Eucalyptol	1031	1033	[13]	-	8.50	0.8	RI, MS
β -Terpenene	1049	1056	[15]	16.16	-	-	RI, MS
γ -Terpinene	1060	1058	[9]	1.43	1.2	0.5	RI, MS
α -Terpinolene	1090	1086	[12]	0.62	2.3	-	RI, MS
Linalool	1097	1098	[9]	1.47	7.21	30.6	RI, MS
Cis- β -Terpineol	1142	1143	[12]	6.06	4.20	-	RI, MS
Terpinen-4-ol	1177	1174	[11]	30.47	1.01	1.04	RI, MS
Cryptone	1180	1183	[12]	0.64	-	0.4	RI, MS
α -Terpineol	1189	1194	[9]	1.55	5.3	0.1	RI, MS
<i>Cis</i> -Piperitol	1211	1205	[14]	1.39	-	-	RI, MS
Caryophyllene	1400	1419	[12]	0.60	-	-	RI, MS
β -Caryophyllene	1455	1418	[10]	3.2	2.3	4.0	RI,MS
Caryophyllene oxide	1578	1581	[11]	3.6	-	2.50	RI, MS
Tridecanone	1905	1905	[12]	-	25	4.0	RI, MS
n-Hexadecanoic acid	1971	1971	[10]	-	-	6.0	RI, MS
Methyl-10-octadecanoate	2139	2130	[16]	6.7	2.35	6.25	RI, MS
Monoterpene hydrocarbons				31.1	8.72	1	
Oxygenated monoterpenes				41.58	26.22	33.0	
Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons				3.8	2.3	4.0	
Oxygenated Sesquiterpene				5.67	-	2.50	
Others				13.65	51.84	58.0	
Total				95.8	89.08	98.5	

^aComponents listed in order of elution from HP-5 MS column

^bRI: Calculated retention index

^cRI: Reported Retention Index

MS: Mass spectrometry

The antioxidant activity of the essential oils of *Z. alatum* was assessed by using DPPH radical scavenging method is shown in Table 2. Free radical scavenging capacity of the essential oils was noted to be increased in a concentration dependent manner. The extracts of stem, leaves and seeds of *Z. alatum* exhibited DPPH free radical scavenging activity with IC₅₀ 50.08 ± 0.12, 39.09 ± 0.06, 48.67 ± 0.05 respectively. Essential oils of leaves exhibited maximum percentage inhibition while essential oil of stem showed minimum percentage inhibition of DPPH, IC₅₀ (µg/mL). The essential oil extracts of stem, leaves and seeds show DPPH inhibition percentage of oils higher as compared to synthetic BHT (18.5 ± 0.1%).

Z. alatum extracts of essential oils of stem, leaves and seeds exhibited inhibition percent of linoleic acid 48.05 ± 0.29 , 94.49 ± 0.05 , 44.8 ± 0.4 respectively. Essential oils of leaves exhibited the highest percentage inhibition (94.49) while the seeds extract exhibited comparatively lower value of percentage inhibition of linoleic acid system as compared to synthetic BHT ($77.00 \pm 3.2\%$).

The essential oil extracts of stem of *Z. alatum* exhibited excellent antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *P. multocida* while the essential oils of seeds exhibited excellent activity against *B. subtilis* and leaves showed excellent activities against *B. subtilis*, *P. multocida*, *S. aureus*. Among the three extracts stem, seeds and leaves of *Z. alatum*, essential oils from the leaves showed relatively high activities against all of the tested bacterial strain. The antibacterial activities of essential oils have been shown in Table 3.

The essential oils of stem of *Z. alatum* showed maximum antifungal activity against *G. lucidum* and minimum against *R. solani* while the essential oil extract of seeds exhibited maximum activity against *G. lucidum*, *R. solani* and minimum against *A. flavus* and essential oils of leaves showed maximum activity against *R. solani*, *G. lucidum*, and minimum activity against, *A. niger*, *A. flavus*. The antifungal activities of these extracts have been shown in Table 3. From the results of antimicrobial activities it is concluded that the essential oils from the leaves of *Z. alatum* exhibited relatively strong antimicrobial activities as compared to the essential oils of stem and seeds.

Table 2. Antioxidant activities of essential oil of stem, seeds and leaves of *Zanthoxylum alatum* by DPPH radical scavenging and linoleic acid inhibition assay.

Antioxidant assay	Stem	Leaves	Seeds	BHT
DPPH, IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	50.08 ± 0.12	39.09 ± 0.06	48.67 ± 0.05	18.5 ± 0.1
β-carotene-Linoleic Acid (%)	48.05 ± 0.29	94.49 ± 0.05	44.8 ± 0.04	77.00 ± 3.2

Table 3. Antimicrobial activity in terms of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of essential oils of *Zanthoxylum alatum* stems, leaves and seeds (µg/mL).

	Stem	Leaves	Seeds	Amoxillin	Fluconazole
<i>B. subtilis</i>	59.3 ± 2.7	3.83 ± 0.03	3.6 ± 0.01	25.03 ± 0.25	
<i>S. aureus</i>	31.4 ± 2.2	72.93 ± 7.0	5.76 ± 0.05	12.51 ± 0.10	
<i>E. coli</i>	49.5 ± 2.0	23.15 ± 2.3	5.4 ± 0.05	37.96 ± 0.37	
<i>P. multocida</i>	10.2 ± 1.1	5.75 ± 0.05	43.59 ± 4.3	25.03 ± 0.25	
<i>A. niger</i>	56.5 ± 0.00	62.01 ± 0.03	41.7 ± 0.01		92.3 ± 0.00
<i>A. flavus</i>	42.0 ± 0.5	54.0 ± 0.05	32.5 ± 0.3		58.5 ± 1.2
<i>G. lucidum</i>	23.45 ± 0.4	4.7 ± 0.01	5.5 ± 0.05		76.4 ± 0.8
<i>R. solani</i>	80.7 ± 0.9	5.00 ± 0.07	7.2 ± 0.05		64.2 ± 5.0

Values are mean \pm standard deviation of three different samples of essential oil of *Zanthoxylum alatum*, stem, leaves and seeds

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Supporting Information

Supporting Information accompanies this paper on <http://www.acgpubs.org/RNP>

ORCID

Muhammad Irshad: [0000-0001-9657-7688](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9657-7688)

Shahid Aziz: [0000-0003-2744-6697](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2744-6697)

Habib-ur-Rehman: [0000-0001-8534-4563](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8534-4563)

Muhammad Naeem Ahmed: [0000-0002-5559-1763](tel:0000-0002-5559-1763)

Ghulam Asghar: [0000-0002-7723-2833](tel:0000-0002-7723-2833)

Muhammad Akram: [0000-0001-7863-8803](tel:0000-0001-7863-8803)

Muhammad Shahid: [0000-0001-7484-1281](tel:0000-0001-7484-1281)

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