Identification of Standard Parameter of Mindi Leaves (Melia azedarach L.) based on Indonesian Herbal Pharmacopeia for Anti-cancer Herbal

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Abstract: Mindi (Melia azedarach L.) has a potency to be developed as anti-anticancer agent. The raw material is affected by many factors such as cultivation, post harvest and processing. Standard parameters were used to ensure safety, efficacy and quality of the product. This study identified some of standard parameters based on Indonesian Herbal Pharmacopeia that may be useful as guidelines to choose mindi leaves for anti-cancer herbal.

1 INTRODUCTION

Mindi (Melia azedarach L.) is a plant species belonging to the family Meliaceae, a Mahogany family (Sapindales order). It is native to Asia but is now found in parts of Northern Australia, Africa, North America, tropical South America and Southern Europe. In South America is commonly known as paraíso or paradise, and in the US as Indian lilac or white cedar. The leaves, fruits, bark and root are use in traditional and medicine. The leaves are used for in the traditional medical systems of India (Ayurvedic, Unani-Tibb), China, Japan and Taiwan as well. Leaves have been used as a natural insecticide to keep with stored food, but highly poisonous if eaten. It’s used traditionally as an anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, vermifuge, piles, as astringent, in hysteria, leprosy, and in scrofula. in Japan, have been used for vermicide, anodyne, and skin disease, while in Traditional Chinese Medicine, it is used as an antiparasitic and antifungal agent. It has been shown to various pharmacological activities like antifungal, anti-malarial, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, anti-oxidant, anti-fertility, anthelmintic, antipyretic and cytotoxic activities (Sultana, et al., 2014). Therefore, it is necessary to standardization which method that have been established by Ministry of Health through Indonesia Herbal Pharmacopeia. It is a guarantee for safety, effectiveness, and especially quality of plant material obtained, raw material that will developed into phytopharmacal preparation

2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Plant Material

In this research, the raw material were obtained from Materia Medica Batu, East Java and taken already in dried raw material.

Fig.1. Mindi Leaves (Melia azedarach L.)
2.2. Determination Specific and Non-specific Parameters of Dried Raw Material

Determination standart parameter was done using Ministry of Health Guidelines through Indonesian Herbal Pharmacopeia. Specific parameter of raw material and extract among others macroscopic test, microscopic test, organoleptic, water soluble extractive, ethanol soluble extractive, and β-sitosterol assay in raw material as well while non-specific parameter encompass loss on drying, total ash content, water content, and acid-insoluble ash content.

2.3. Determination of β-Sitosterol Content in Raw Material by TLC Densitometri

Used eluent Hexane-Ethyl acetate = 7:3, with anisaldehyde spray and λ 520 nm.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Microscopic Study

There was eight identifier fragments in each mindi. Stomata with anomocytic type was identified that represented by fig. A. Another fragment was discovered that was mesophyll of leaves and oxalic crystal by fig. B. The other fragment called trachoma which found in leaves by fig. C. The other fragment called xylem has two type of thickening, dot and ladder type by fig. D.

3.2. Physicochemical Identification

All the result of physicochemical identification were showed in the table 1.

3.3. Determination of β- Sitosterol Content in Raw Material
Figure 2. TLC Densitometry: Eluent Hexane Ethyl acetate = 7:3, with anisaldehyde spray and λ 520 nm.

Table 1: Result of phytochemical identification of raw material (dried herbs) Mindi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phytochemical parameters</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sample form</th>
<th>Mean ± SD (n=3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Water content (%)</td>
<td>Batu</td>
<td>dried leaves</td>
<td>12.28 ± 0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Total ash (%)</td>
<td>Batu</td>
<td>dried leaves</td>
<td>3.12 ± 0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Acid insoluble ash (%)</td>
<td>Batu</td>
<td>dried leaves</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Loss on drying (%)</td>
<td>Batu</td>
<td>dried leaves</td>
<td>8.66 ± 0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ethanol soluble</td>
<td>Batu</td>
<td>dried leaves</td>
<td>9.98 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Water soluble extractive (%)</td>
<td>Batu dried leaves</td>
<td>17.41 ± 0.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 B-Sitosterol content (%)</td>
<td>Batu dried leaves</td>
<td>2.25 ± 0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


