

# Gas Chromatography Mass Spectroscopic Study of *Rhyncosia minima*

# Satheesh Kumar C<sup>1</sup>, Prabhu K<sup>2\*</sup>, S Kalaivani<sup>3</sup>, A Franklin<sup>4</sup>, MRK Rao<sup>5</sup>, CS Janaki<sup>6</sup>, Shruti Dinakaran<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anatomy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Melmaruvathur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu,

India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Anatomy, Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>3</sup>Department of Anatomy, Vel's Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>4</sup>Department of Microbiology, Anna Medical College, University of Technology, Mauritius, Port Louis

<sup>5</sup>Department of Anatomy, Amritha University, Thiruporur, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>6</sup>Department of Anatomy, Ayurvedic Medical Practioneer, Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala, Kerala, India

# ABSTRACT

The present work undertook the gas chromatography mass spectroscopic analysis of one herbal plant Rhycosia minima, which is reported to have medicinal properties such as anthelmintic and antioxidant, anti-nociceptive, anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory. The plant was collected from the water logged area of Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India and the ethyl acetate extract of the whole plant was obtained. The extract was subjected to gas chromatography mass spectroscopy after due processing. The results indicated some molecules such as 3,4-di-o-methyl-L-arabinopyranose, thiocyanic acid, ethyl ester, 2-isopropenyl-4a,8-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7-octahydronaphthalene, 4-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-enyl)but-3-en-2-one, n-hexadecanoic acid, methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoate, tert-butyldimethylsilyl ether, 7-methyl-z-tetradecen-1-ol acetate, gamma tocopherol, cholesterol, pregna-5,8(9),16-triene-3 beta-ol-20-one benzoate, stigmasterol, beta-sitosterol, beta-amyrin, betulin, dl-alpha-tocopherol, hexadecanoic acid, 1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,2-ethanediyl ester, hexadecanoic acid, 1-(hydroxymethyl) etc. Which have medicinal properties supportive of the plants role as an important herbal medicine?

**Key words:** Gas chromatography mass spectroscopy, Herbal, *Rhyncosia minima*, Gamma tocopherol, Cholesterol, Betaamyrin, Betulin

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Corresponding author: Dr. Prabhu K

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## INTRODUCTION

The modern medicine is based mostly on plants. Most of the medicine molecules have been isolated, purified and tested for their medicinal roles. At a later stage these medicine molecules are synthesized chemically to protect the plants form being over exploited. Many more plants are there whose medicinal potentials have not been explored except for ethno botanical use as native medicines. It is high time to record all these unexplored data to develop better, safer and affordable medicines. One such method is to subject the plant material to gas chromatography mass spectroscopic analysis to find the type of biomolecules present in it. Quite a few articles in this regard are available and much more need be done [1-14]. The gas chromatography mass spectroscopic analysis report of analysis of one herbal plant, Rhyncosia minima is presented in this article. The phytochemical composition and biological activities of *Rhyncosia minima* essential oil was reported by Gundidza, et al. [15]. Rhyncosia has been listed in the plants known to be abort efficient by Kumar, et al. [16]. The anthelmintic and antioxidant role of Rhyncosia minima was reported by Yellasubbaiah, et al. [17]. Jiaaet, et al. has studied the immune function of polysaccharide PRM3 from root extract of Rhycosia minima [18]. Pradeep and Sudhakar have studied the anti-diabetic role of ethanol extracts of a related species, *Rhyncosia beddomei* [19]. Kumar, et al. has demonstrated the antioxidant, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities of this plant [20].

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Shade dried leaves of *Rhyncosia minima* were extracted with ethyl acetate and the dried extract was used for gas chromatography mass spectroscopic analysis by standard protocols.

#### RESULTS

Table 1 and Figure 1 depict the results of gas chromatography mass spectroscopic analysis of *Rhyncosia minima*. The biomolecules were identified by NIST spectral library from data base national agriculture library, USA and others as shown in Table 1.

#### **Qualitative Compound Report**

Data File Sample Type	220620097.D		Sample Name Position Acquired Time		Rhyncosla miinima 110			
cq Method GC Screening Method.M omment		g Method.M			04-07-2020 AM 12:20:34			
User Chromato	gram							
×10 9 +EI TIC	C Scan 22062	0097.d						
1.2-1						23.	.610	1
1.								
0.8								
0.6					19.71	1		
0.4 0.2 4.6	12 6.950	10.613	13.287	16.127		21.924	25.102	28.126

Figure 1: Indicates the GC MS profile of *Rhyncosia minima*.

Table 1: Indicates the retentions values, types of possible compound, their molecular formulae, molecular mass, peak area and their medicinal roles of each compound as shown in the GC MS profile of *Rhyncosia minima*.

Sl.No	R T	Name	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	Peak area (%)	Possible medical role
1	4.61	3,4-Di-O-methyl-L- arabinopyranose	$C_7H_{14}O_5$	178.1	1.24	Catechol-O-methyl- transferase inhibitor, methyl donor, antidote, coronary dilator, digestive, diuretic, Diaphoretic
2	6.95	Thiocyanic acid, ethyl ester	$C_3H_5NS$	87	0.79	Acidifier
3	9.28	2-Isopropenyl-4a, 8- dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a, 5,6,7- Octahydronaphthalene	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.2	0.55	5 alpha reductase inhibitor, beta inhibitor
4	9.67	(-)-alpha-panasinsen	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.2	0.55	Not known
5	10.61	Guaiol	$C_{15}H_{24}$	204.2	0.55	Not known
6	12.29	4-(2,4- Dimethylcyclohex-3- enyl)but-3-en-2-one	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	178.1	0.72	Decrease endothelial platelet adhesion, decrease endothelial leukocyte adhesion, endorphinogenic, endorrine protective, endothelium derived relaxing factor promoter, ergotamine enhancer, enteromotility enhancer
7	13.29	3,7,11,15- Tetramethyl-2- hexadecen-1-ol	$C_{20}H_{40}O$	296.3	1.67	Provides pligosaccharide
8	14.56	n-hexadecanoic acid	C1 <sub>6</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	256.2	5.35	Acidifier, arachidonic acid inhibitor, increase aromatic amino acid decarboxylase activity, anaphylactic, antitumor, aryl amine- n-acetyltransferase- inhibitor, decrease norepinephrine production, down regulates nuclear and cytosol androgen reuptake, GABA- nergic, Increase N K cell activity, Inhibit Production of TNF, Myoneuro stimulant

9	18.5	Methyl 4,7,10,13,16- docosapentaenoate	$C_{23}H_{36}O_2$	344.3	0.65	Catechol-O-methyl- transferase inhibitor
11	19.03	Butyl 4,7,10,13,16,19- docosahexaenoate	$C_{26}H_{40}O_2$	384.3	5.1	Not known
12	20.32	Butyl 9,12,15- octadecatrienoate	$C_{22}H_{38}O_2$	334.3	0.84	Not known
13	20.55	tert-hexadecanethiol	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>34</sub> S	258.2	2.45	Not known
14	21.56	Methyl 2-hydroxy-4- methoxybenzoate, tert-butyldimethylsilyl Ether	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Si	296.1	1.24	Catechol-O-methyl- transferase inhibitor, 17-beta- hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase Inhibitor, aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase inhibitor, testosterone hydroxylase inducer
15	21.92	7-Methyl-Z- tetradecen-1-ol acetate	$C_{17}H_{32}O_2$	268.2	3.13	Catechol-O-methyl- transferase inhibitor, provide zinc, oligosaccharide, increase zinc bioavailability
16	22.78	gamma-tocopherol	$C_{28}H_{48}O_2$	416.4	0.98	Tocopherol synergist, PPARgamma antagonist
17	23.05	Cholesterol	$C_{27}H_{46}O$	386.4	0.6	Precursor for steroid synthesis
18	23.61	Pregna-5,8(9),16- triene-3beta-ol-20- one benzoate	$C_{28}H_{32}O_3$	416.2	21.13	Oligosaccharide provider, 17-beta- hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase inhibitor, beta-blocker
19	23.74	Camp sterol	$C_{28}H_{48}O$	400.4	1.39	Plant steroid use as food additive and has cholesterol lowering role
20	23.96	Stigma sterol	$C_{29}H_{48}O$	412.4	4.04	Precursor of steroid hormones, Anti- osteoarthritic, anti- hypercholesterolemia,
21	24.3	beta-sitosterol	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O	414.4	5.45	Beta blocker
22	24.42	beta-amyrin	$C_{30}H_{50}O$	426.4	3.35	Anti-TGF beta, beta blocker
23	24.5	Phytonadione	$C_{31}H_{46}O_2$	450.4	0.85	Not known
24	24.68	Betulin	$C_{30}H_{50}O_2$	442.4	3.43	It has antiviral, analgesic, anti- inflammatory and antineoplastic activities
26	25.1	dl-alpha-Tocopherol	$C_{29}H_{50}O_2$	430.4	7.08	Tocopherol synergist, alpha reductase inhibitor
26	28.13	Hexadecanoic acid, 1- (hydroxymethyl)-1,2- ethanediyl ester	C <sub>35</sub> H <sub>68</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	568.5	0.99	Acidifier

# DISCUSSION

The GC MS profile of *Rhyncosia minima* indicated the presence of some important biomolecules such as 3,4-dio-methyl-L-arabinopyranose, thiocyanic acid, ethyl ester,

2-isopropenyl-4a, 8-dimethyl-1, 2, 3, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7 octahydronaphthalene, 4-(2, 4-dimethylcyclohex-3 enyl)but-3-en-2-one, n-hexadecanoic acid, methyl2hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoate, tert-butyldimethylsilyl ether, 7-methyl-z-tetradecen-1-ol acetate, gammatocopherol, cholesterol, Pregna-5,8(9),16-triene-3betaol-20-one benzoate, stigmasterol, beta-sitosterol, betaamyrin, betulin, dl-alpha-tocopherol, hexadecanoic acid, 1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,2-ethanediyl ester, hexadecanoic acid, 1-(hydroxymethyl) etc. which have far reaching medicinal roles as shown in Table 1. These roles of the molecules could support the plant's which is used as

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anthelmintic and antioxidant, anti-nociceptive, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory.

#### CONCLUSION

The results and discussion indicate the positive effect of the molecules towards curing diseases for which this plant is used.

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