Quantitative and qualitative analysis for standardization of *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl

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**Abstract**

*Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl very promising plant belongs to Family Euphorbiaceae. The present study was carried out on the *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl to standardize its components. Qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis showed variable phytochemical groups. Examination of Successive Extraction showed that there are different color, constancy, phytochemical groups and yield in each extract. The highest percentage was found in ethanol (10.7 ± 1.01) and the lowest one in ether (1.66 ± 0.31). Analysis of primary and secondary metabolites of *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl revealed that the primary metabolites percent (carbohydrate, lipid and protein 6.25 ± 1.11, 5.12 ± 1.40, 7.15 ± 1.31 W/w respectively) were lower than secondary metabolites (flavonoids, phenolic and tannins 11.26 ± 1.02, 9.15 ± 1.21 and 5.23 ± 1.29 W/w respectively). The Pharmacopoeia Constants were determined. Amino acids analysis of the aerial parts reported the presence of 15 amino acids with different percentage in different types. Total, free and protein hydrolysate.) Arginine represented the highest concentration (20.86).

1. Introduction

One of the largest plant families present is Euphorbiaceae which contains 321 genera and 7950 species) their distribution mainly tropics but extending into the temperate region both northern and southern hemisphere. Two major areas of distribution are America and Africa (Andréa et al., 2014).

Most of the Euphorbiaceae species contain a milky or colored latex. The latex is poisonous in some species and many species contain irritant and pesticidal substances (Rahman Akter, 2013). The largest genus of this family is Euphorbia. It comprises 700 species of trees, shrubs or herbs with acrid milky juice (Rahman Akter, 2013).

This genus is of great importance due to its various phytochemical constituents as phenolic compounds (Al-Jaber et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2012; Moreira et al., 2013), terpenoids (Banibrata et al., 2015; Milan and Nenad, 2014) tannins (Liu et al., 2002; Andrea and Judit, 2014). This genus is also well known due to its important medicinal uses (Julius and Patrick, 2011; Awaad et al., 2013) for example acetyl choline-like action with muscarinic and nicotinic activities on isolated ileum of rabbit (Ayatollahi et al., 2010), spasmolytic (Pounikar et al., 2013), diuretic (Milan and Nenad, 2014), increase capillary strength (Pounikar et al., 2013), antileukemic (Amir, 2006), anti-inflammatory (Sener, 2013; Sun and Liu, 2011), analgesic and decrease the release of prostaglandin. Other researches...
noticed irritant and pro-inflammatory effect (Ursula and Jack, 2006; Takuo and Hideyuki, 2011).

The plant under study is *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl growing in Desert of Saudi Arabia near red sea coast. In the course of searching for a natural curing agents, the authors did not find reported data about percentage constituents of this species, so the present work was carried out to standardize its components in order to help with its common use as medicinal plant.

### 2. Material & methods

#### 2.1. Plant materials

The aerial parts of *Euphorbia cuneata*, Vahl (Euphorbiaceae) were collected during flowering stage in 2010, from Desert of Saudi Arabia. The sample was identified by Dr. Jacob T. Pandalayil (Assistant Professor of Plant Taxonomy, Botany and Microbiology Department, Faculty of Science, King Saud University) and comparison with the published plant description (Migahid, 1996). A voucher specimen (KSU. NO. 6113) was deposited in the herbarium of Chemistry Department, Faculty of Sciences, King Saud University. The plant material was air-dried in the shade, reduced to fine powder, packed in tightly closed containers and stored for phytochemical and biological studies.

**2.1.1. Phytochemical standardization analysis**

**2.1.1.1. Qualitative phytochemical analysis.** The air dried powders of the plant under investigation (*Euphorbia cuneata*, Vahl.) was subjected to phytochemical screening for its different constituents according to the standard methods by Khan et al. (2011). The results of phytochemical screening are recorded in Table 1.

**2.1.1.2. Quantitative phytochemical analysis.**

**2.1.1.2.1. Successive Extraction and percentage yield of extractives.**

Air dried powdered sample (100 g) was successively extracted by petroleum ether (60–80 °C) anhydrous ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, ethanol (95%) and 50% ethanol using continuous extraction apparatus (soxhlet). Each extract was evaporated under reduced pressure at temperature not exceeding 35 °C. The percentage yield was calculated on respect to dry weight. The different successive extractives were subjected to physical and chemical examinations.

**2.1.1.2.2. Determination of certain pharmacopeial constants.** The determination of moisture, total ash, acid insoluble ash and water soluble ash was carried out on the air dried plant powder according to Published (Alfy et al. (2012)).

**2.1.1.2.3. Estimation of primary and secondary metabolites percentage.**

**3.2. Quantitative phytochemical analysis**

Quantitative examination of successive Extracts showed differences in concentrations (Table 2), the highest percentage was represented in ethanol (10.7 ± 1.01) and the lowest one in ether (1.66 ± 0.31).

**Analysis of primary and secondary metabolites of *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl (Table 3) revealed that the primary metabolites percent (carbohydrate, lipid and protein 6.25 ± 1.11, 5.12 ± 1.40, 7.15 ± 1.31 W/w respectively) were lower than secondary metabolites (flavonoids, phenolic and tannins 11.26 ± 1.02, 9.15 ± 1.21 and 5.23 ± 1.29 W/w respectively). The presence of high

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**Table 1** Qualitative phytochemical analysis of *Euphorbia cuneata* Vahl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Petroleum ether</th>
<th>ether</th>
<th>chloroform</th>
<th>Ethyl acetate</th>
<th>Butanol</th>
<th>95 % ethanol</th>
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<tr>
<td>ii. phytochemical screening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Sterols and/or triterpenes</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cardiolides</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carbohydrates and/or glycosides</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Flavonoids</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Tannins</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Saponins</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Anthraquinones</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Alkaloids and/or nitrogenous bases</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Protein and/or amino acids</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
<td>s.s &amp;d.b.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(–) absent (b) brown (d.b.) dark brown (g) green (+) present (s.s) semi-solid (s) solid.

percentage of secondary metabolites indicate that the plant has potential to act as a source of useful drugs and act as good medicinal plant (Akineye et al., 2014).

The Pharmacopoeia Constants determination (Table 4) showed that the moisture contents of the plant was not very high (4.87 ± 2.09) and this is accepted with the desert condition which the plant grow in while water soluble ash (6.28 ± 1.2) which mean that the moisture contents of the plant was not very high that the active principles in the plant are high.

Upon analysis of amino acids contents in the Arial part of Euphorbia cuneata Vahl. 15 amino acids were detected with different percentage of amino acids contents in deferent types (Total, free and protein hydrolysate). Arginine represented the highest concentration (20.86).

4. Conclusion

Euphorbia cuneata Vahl one of the best genus of family Euphorbiaceae because it’s of great importance as medicinal plant which attributed to its contents of various phytochemical constituents with high concentration. It also can be of great important for animal and human in time of famine due to its high protein contents.

Acknowledgment

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References


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