Overview on Plant Cassia Sophera Linn

Shivakant Shukla*, Anoop Singh

ABSTRACT

Medicinal herbs are moving from fringe to mainstream use, with a more significant number of people seeking remedies and health approaches free from side effects caused by synthetic chemicals Cassia sophera Linn. (Caesalpinaceae), an important drug in Unani medicine, act as a blood purifier, carminative, purgative, digestive, and diaphoretic. Many compounds have been reported from plants belonging to genus Cassia. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the phytochemical and pharmacological aspects of Cassia sophera. It is obtained from deciduous and mixed-monsoon forests throughout greater parts of India, ascending to 1300 m in outer Himalaya. It is widely used in the traditional medicinal system of India has been reported to possess analgesic, anticonvulsant, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and antasthmatic activity, etc. India officially recognizes over 3000 plants for their medicinal value. It is generally estimated that over 6000 plants in India are in use in traditional, folk, and herbal medicine.

Keywords: Cassia sophera, hepatoprotective, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, carminative, purgative

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Introduction

Plants have great potential uses, especially as traditional medicine and pharmacopoelal drugs. A large proportion of the world's population depends on traditional medicine because of the scarcity and high costs of orthodox medicine. Medicinal plants have provided modern medicine with numerous plant-derived therapeutic agents. Many plants contain a variety of phytopharmaceuticals, which have very important applications in the fields of agriculture, human and veterinary medicine. Natural products play a dominant role in the development of novel drugs leads for the treatment and prevention of diseases. The need to screen plants for pharmaceuticals is particularly urgent in the light of rapid deforestation and the concurrent loss of biodiversity throughout the world. It is very important to have sufficient knowledge regarding herbs not only because of their widespread use but also because they have the potentials to cause reactions or interact with other drugs. For example, senna (Cassia acutifolia) and germander (Teucrium polium) can induce hepatotoxicity.

Although in traditional medicine, Cassia species have been well known for their laxative and purgative properties and the treatment of skin diseases, there is now an increasing body of scientific evidence demonstrating that the plants possess many other beneficial properties. Cassia sophera Linn. (Caesalpinaceae) known as ‘Kasondi’ is an important drug of the Islamic System of Medicine (Unani Medicine). The plant is found throughout India and in most tropical countries. It is commonly used in wastelands, on roadsides, and in the forests. Root bark is used for the preparation of the medicine. Ancient Indian physicians have used it for its efficacy in respiratory disorders.

According to the physicians of Unani medicine, three plants viz., Cassia occidentalis Linn., Cassia sophera Linn. and Cassia sophera, Linn. Var. purpurea, Roxb. are varieties of ‘Kasondi’ and are invariably used in similar pathological conditions. ‘Kasondi’ is described in Unani literature to be repulsive of morbid humor, resolvent, blood purifier, carminative, purgative, digestive, diaphoretic and reported to be useful in epilepsy, ascites, dyscrasia of liver, skin disorders, piles, jaundice, fever, articular pain, and palpitation. In ethnobotanical literature, it is mentioned to be effective in the treatment of pityriasis, psoriasis, asthma, acute bronchitis, cough, diabetes and convulsions of children. The chemical analysis of seed of Cassia sophera, Linn. revealed the presence of ascorbic acid, dehydroascorbic acid, and β-sitosterol. Still, no scientific study is reported on the varietal level of the plant.

Botanical Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Characters</th>
<th>Plant Type</th>
<th>Plant height</th>
<th>Plant utilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Habitat</em></td>
<td>Hill Plant, Plainland</td>
<td>Very small (0-5 meters)</td>
<td>Industrial/commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plant type</em></td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Foliage</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roots</em></td>
<td>Deep roots, Taproots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Type of stem</em></td>
<td>Soft wooded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leaf type</em></td>
<td>Lanceolate, Oblong, Pinnate compound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leaf arrangement</em></td>
<td>Alternate distichous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leaf color</em></td>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leaf surface</em></td>
<td>Glabrous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plant height</em></td>
<td>Very small (0-5 meters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plant utilities</em></td>
<td></td>
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The fruits (pod) and the flowers of Cassia sophera Linn. are shown in Figures 1 and 2.
Overview on Plant Cassia Sophera Linn

Phytochemistry
A new anthraquinone diglycoside has been isolated from Cassia sophera root bark and characterized as 1,8-dihydroxy-2-methyl anthraquinone 3-neohesperidoside along with sitosterol, chrysophanol and physcion.[10] From the heartwood of Cassia sophera two new isomeric anthraquinones, 1,2,7-trihydroxy-6,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl and 1,2,8-trihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-3.[11] Two new anthraquinones have been isolated from the root bark of Cassia sophera and characterized as 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethoxy-2-methyl-7-vinylanthraquinone and 1,3-dihydroxy-5,7,8-trimethoxy-2-methylantraquinone.[12]

Pharmacological Activities

Analgesic Activity
The central analgesic[13] action of the seeds of Cassia sophera studied by Eddy’s and Leimbach using hot plate and method of Davis using Analgesiometer showed strong analgesic effect most probably of opioid type as the positive effect against the thermal nociceptive stimuli are indicative of opioid type of analgesic effect.[13]

Anticonvulsant Activity
Anticonvulsant action of the ethanolic extract of the seeds of Cassia sophera studied by Maximum electroshock-induced seizures model and Pentylentetrazol induced seizure test. In maximum electroshock-induced seizures test, the mean duration of the extensor phase of the test group was reduced to a significant level as compared to the control group. In Pentylentetrazole induced seizure test, the onset of myoclonic spasm and clonic convulsion was delayed in the test animals as compared to controlled thereby showing antiepileptic effect. The death rate was 100% in both the test and control groups, while, in a test, group the test group animals survived up to 45 minutes pentylenetetrazole injection. This demonstrates very striking and potent antiepileptic activity in the test drug that may be useful in both types of epileptic conditions viz., grand mal and petit mal epilepsy.

Antioxidant Activity
The hydroalcoholic extract of Cassia sophera was screened for antioxidant activity using DPPH free radical scavenging model where it shows excellent antioxidant potential as compared to standard Ascorbic acid.

Anti-Inflammatory Activity
Cassia sophera has both peripheral and central analgesic properties. Its peripheral analgesic activity was deduced from its inhibitory effects on chemical-induced nociceptive stimuli. The acetic acid-induced abdominal contractions elucidate peripheral activity while the formalin test investigates both. Acetic acid causes increase in prostaglandins such as PGE2 and PGF2, serotonin, and histamine in the peritoneal fluid, which brings about characteristic writhing in mice. Drugs that primarily act on the central nervous system inhibit both phases equally while peripherally acting drugs inhibit the last phase.[16] The formalin test is a very useful method for not only assessing antinociceptive[17] drugs but also helping in the elucidation of the action mechanism. The neurogenic phase is probably a direct result of stimulation in the paw and reflects centrally mediated pain with the release of substance P while the late phase is due to the release of histamine, serotonin, bradykinin, and prostaglandins. Ethanolic extract of leaves of Cassia sophera blocks both the phases of formalin response but effect was more prominent in second phase.[18]

Hepatoprotective Activity
The ethanolic extract of leaves of Cassia sophera could effectively control the AST, ALT, ALP, and total bilirubin levels and increase the protein levels in the protective studies. The histopathological studies substantiated the activity of the drug.[19] This scientifically supports the usage of this plant in traditional medicine for the treatment of liver disorders and as a tonic.[20]

Antiasthmatic Activity
Cassia sophera leaves possess significant antiasthmatic activity which can be attributed due to its bronchodilating, antihistaminic, anti allergic, adaptogenic and anti-inflammatory activity suggestive of its potential in prophylaxis and management of asthma.[21]

Hypoglycemic Activity
The antidiabetic principles present in ethanolic extract (90%) of the leaves of Cassia sophera exhibits significant hypoglycemic activity by increasing peripheral glucose. The antidiabetic activity may be due to β-cell restoration of pancreas against streptozocin induce damage.[22] It also has an antilipemic activity. The investigation validates the use of Cassia sophera as a herbal drug for antidiabetic and antilipemic activity.[23]

Conclusion
Cassia sophera leaves possess antiasthmatic activity, hepatoprotective activity, anti-inflammatory activity, antidiabetic, and antioxidant activity. Seeds of Cassia sophera possess anticonvulsant and analgesic activity, and the mucilage obtained from the seeds is used as a binder in tablet formulations. In a nutshell, Cassia sophera Linn. is a miracle herb with so many pharmacological potentials. More studies are still needed on every part of the drug so that exact mechanisms of action can be framed on the basis of more accurate findings.

References
9. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India. 1:13