



BOTANICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LEAVES OF *CARYOTA MITIS* LOUR. FAMILY ARECACEAE CULTIVATED IN EGYPT

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*The macromorphological description of stem, leaves, inflorescences, flowers and fruits in addition to micromorphological study of leaves and primary axis of *Caryota mitis* Lour. Family Arecaceae cultivated in Egypt were carried out for the identification of the plant in both entire and powdered forms. Evaluation of the LD₅₀ and pharmacological activities of the dried powdered leaves extracts revealed analgesic, antipyretic in addition to antiinflammatory activities.*

INTRODUCTION

The family Arecaceae includes about 181 genera with around 2600 species restricted to tropical and subtropical regions¹; members of this family are monocot shrubs or palm trees. General features of genus *Caryota* include that the leaves are bipinnate, very large and primary rachis terminates in a pair of leaflets but individual 2ry axes each terminating in an undivided leaflet². Leaflets are more or less triangular with fish tail appearance and usually with several prominent divergent minor ribs instead of single midrib². The stem is 4-10 meters in length tufted and more slender in shape and usually present as clusters of stems so called clustering fish tail palm. The fruits of *Caryota mitis* Lour. are not edible and highly irritant when come in contact with skin due to the presence of acicular crystals of calcium oxalates³. Phytochemical screening of genus *Caryota* revealed that triterpenoids, steroids, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins and fatty acids are the chemical constituents present in the plant⁴.

In Folk medicine, it was reported that *Caryota mitis* is used to stop vomiting and stomach ache⁵, in addition to treatment of constipation, haemorrhoids, loss of virility and rheumatoid arthritis⁶.

Habitat

Caryota mitis Lour. (Fig. 1) is native to the Southeast Asia, Singapore, India, Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam, Largely found in tropical and subtropical environments.



Fig. 1: Photo of *Caryota mitis* palm. (X= 1/80).



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Plant Materials

Fresh samples of *C. mitis* were collected during the flowering stage on June 2013 from El-Orman Botanical Garden, Giza, Egypt. The plants were kindly identified by Mrs. Traes Labib, general manager and head of specialist for plant taxonomy in El-Orman Botanical Garden, Giza, Egypt. Fresh materials of the separate organs (leaves, primary axis) of *C. mitis* were preserved in mixture of alcohol (70%): glycerin : water (1:1:1) were used. Each organ was separately air-dried and reduced to a powder of suitable particle size for microscopical examination.

Material for pharmacological screening

1- Plant extract

The air-dried powdered leaves (0.5 Kg) were extracted with 70% ethanol till exhaustion. The ethanolic extract was concentrated under reduced pressure to give 60 g residue which was digested in a least amount of distilled water, transferred to a separating funnel and partitioned with successive portions of *n*-hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and *n*-butanol. These extracts and the aqueous layer left after *n*-butanol were concentrated separately under reduced pressure to yield solvent free residue. Specific weights of the residual extracts were dissolved in 3% tween 80 in saline solution.

2- Drugs and chemicals

Tween 80% (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, USA), normal saline 0.9% (El-Nasr pharmaceutical and chemical Co., Egypt), indomethacin as standard antipyretic and anti-inflammatory drug (El-Nile Co., Egypt), 0.7% v/v acetic acid as pain inducer, 20% (w/v) aqueous suspension of yeast as hyperthermia inducer and carrageenan as a factor inducing edema.

3- Experimental animals

- Adult male albino rats of 100-120 g body weight.
- Adult male albino mice of 25-35 g body weight.

I. Macromorphology of *Caryota mitis* Lour

1) The stem

Caryota mitis palm (Fig. 2) reaches about 4-10 meters height. The plant is typically multi-stemmed clusters (Fig. 3) in which the stems are erect, cylindrical up to 10 meters height and 5-15 cm in diameter. The stem is light green at the upper part, while the lower part is greyish or pale brown. Each slender stem is topped with several bipinnate leaves that are born on a primary rachis from which many secondary rachises are formed bearing numerous leaflets. The fibrous leaf bases eventually falling to leave a smooth trunk with distinct internodes. Each trunk produces inflorescences for several seasons, starting from the top of the trunk and moving downwards, but then dies after its final seeding.

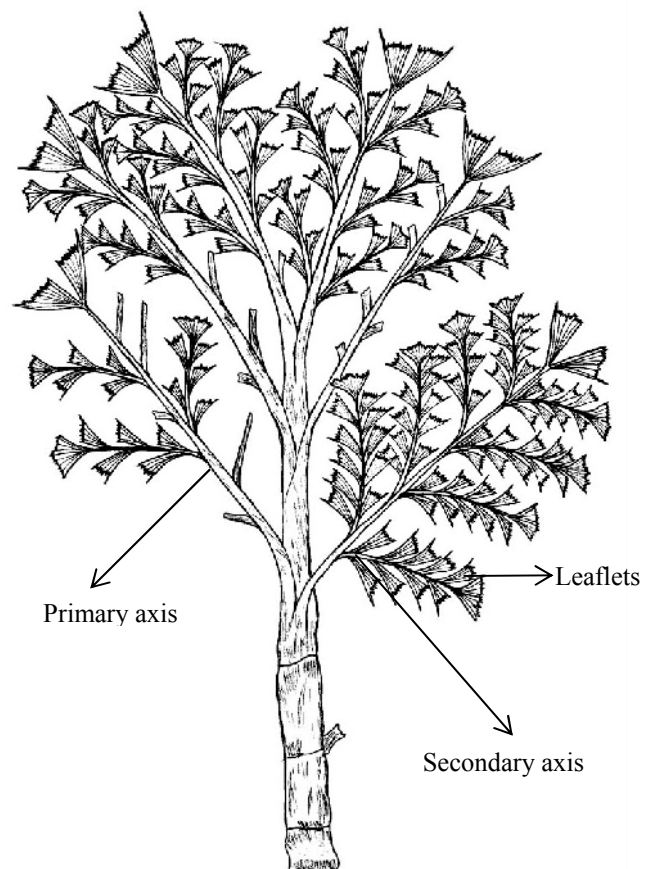


Fig. 2: Macromorphology of the plant. (X= 1/40).



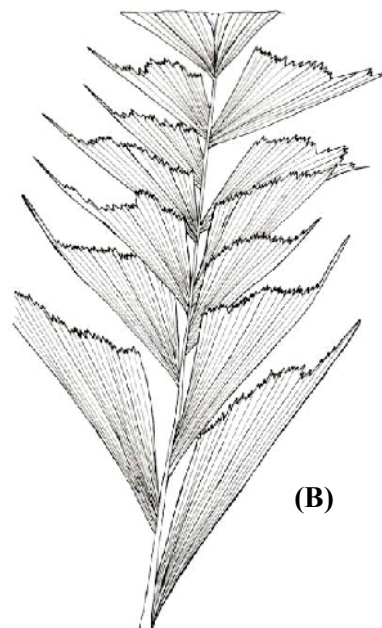
Fig. 3: Photo of clustered stems of *C. mitis*.
(X= 1/25).

2) The leaf (Fig. 4)

The leaves are bipinnate and very large that are borne on a primary rachis or leaf blade up to 3 meters from which secondary axes with 0.4-1.15 meters length originated (Fig. 2). They are green in color, odorless with slightly bitter taste. The primary rachis terminating in a pair of leaflets, but the individual secondary axes each terminating with an undivided leaflet². Leaflets are about 15-35 cm length and 3-20 cm width, wedge-shaped, like eroded fish tail, with no distinct midrib, but several prominent ribs and the tips broadly toothed. The upper surface is slightly darker than the lower one.



(A)



(B)

Figs. 4: (A) Photo of the Leaf of *Caryotamitis*, (B) Macromorphology of the leaf. (X= 0.2).

3) The inflorescence (Fig. 5A)

The plant is monoecious, with basipetal succession in which the flowering proceeds from top of stem to downward. The inflorescence are usually branched that are borne either among or below the leaves, up to 85 cm length and covered with many persistent bracts. The rachillae are numerous 20-60 units, long 25-65 cm and pendulous carrying both male and female flowers⁷ (Fig. 5B & 5C).

4) The flower (Fig. 5D)

Both male and female flowers are borne on the rachillae of the inflorescence. The flowers are found in threes, two lateral male flowers surrounding one central female flower (Fig. 5C). The flowers are green to yellowish green before expansion, once expanded they become yellowish, purple to maroon in color. The male flowers are 10 mm in length, having sepals of 3 mm long, petals of 1-1.5 cm and about 12-24 stamens. The female flowers are 5 mm in length, having sepals of 3 mm length and petals of 4-5 mm⁷.

5) The fruits (Fig. 5E)

The fruits are spherical, drupe up to 2 cm in diameter. The mature fruits are purple to dark red in color containing 1-2 seeds⁷. The fruits of *C. mitis* are not edible and highly irritant even topically due to its contents of numerous acicular calcium oxalates.

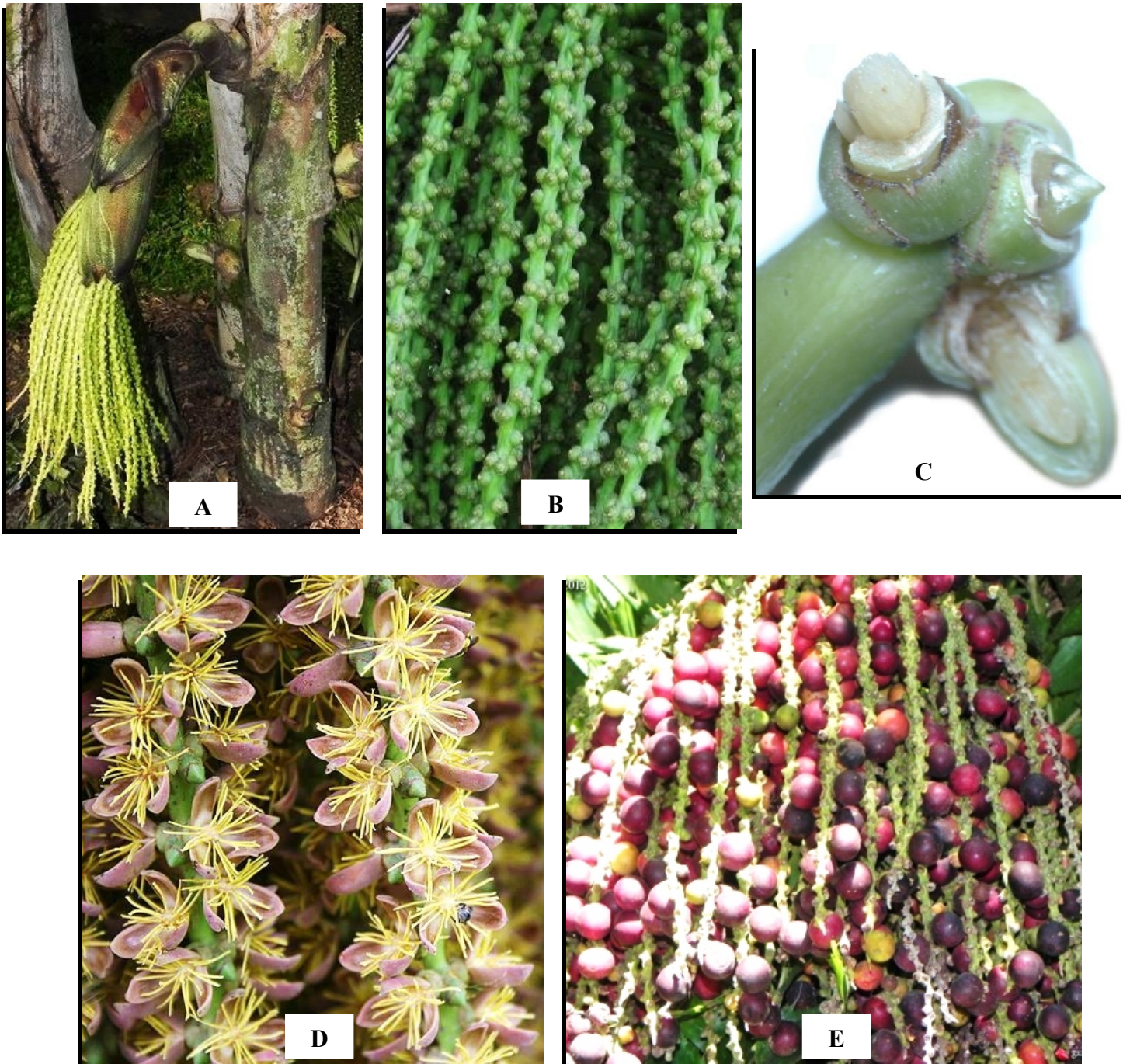


Fig. 5: A- photo of the inflorescence of *C. mitis*.
B- Photo of the unexpanded flowers arranged on the rachillae.
C- Photo of two lateral male flower surrounding female flower in-between.
D- Photo of the expanded flowers.
E- Photo of the ripe fruits.

(X= 1/15)
(X= 0.25)
(X= 8)
(X= 0.33)
(X= 0.125)

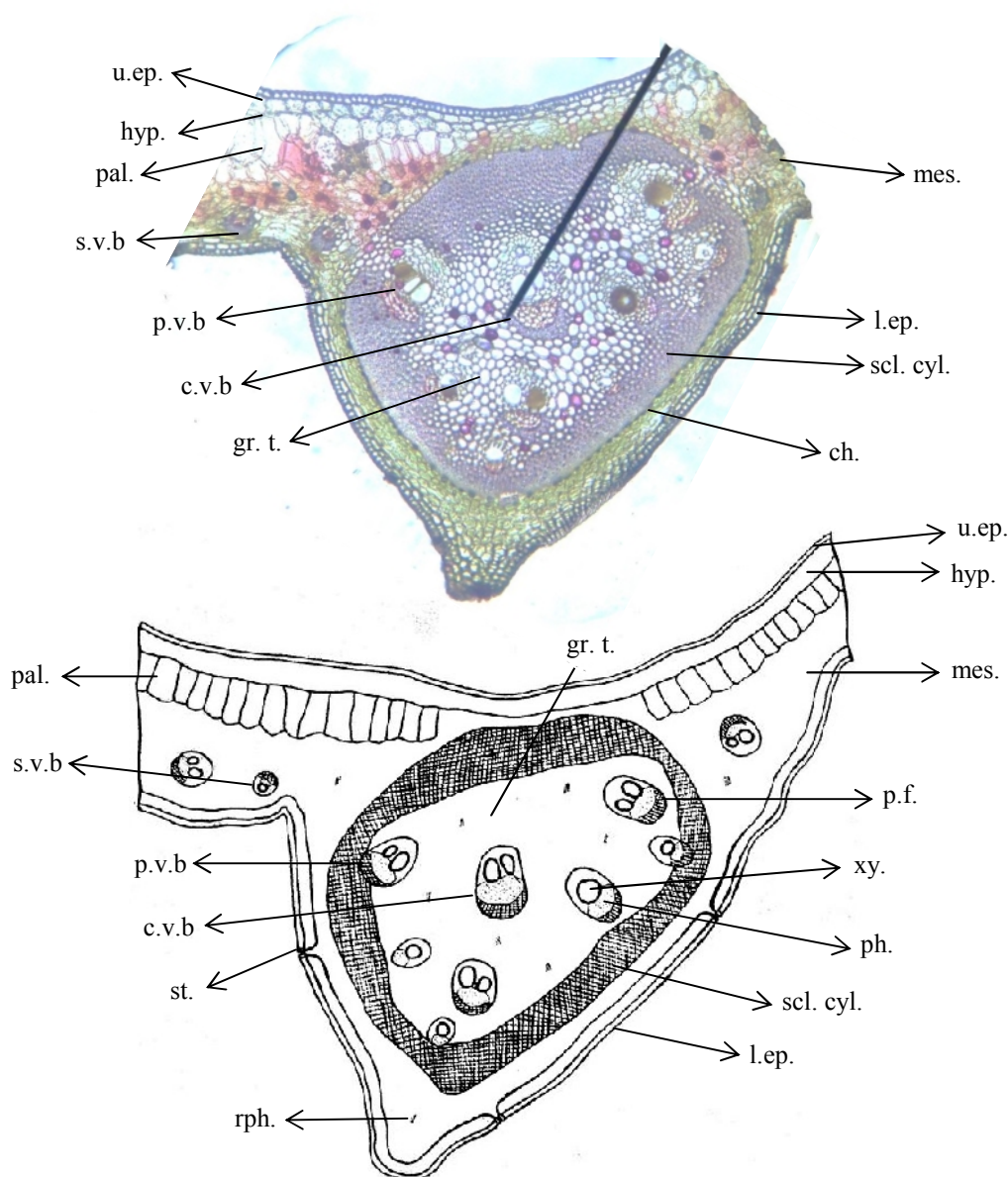
II- Micromorphology of *Caryota mitis* Lour.

1) The leaf (Table 1)

a) The lamina

Transverse section in the lamina (Figs. 6&7) showed several small ribs and one large rib which is more prominent in the lower surface. The leaflet is dorsiventral, with one row of columnar palisade cells of variable sizes underlying the upper epidermis containing chloroplasts. Palisade cells are interrupted in the main rib region with a small layer of chlorenchyma followed by a massive sclerotic layer. Mesophyll is parenchymatous, with irregular shaped cells usually polyhedral containing chloroplasts and small closed vascular bundles. Hairs are not observed.

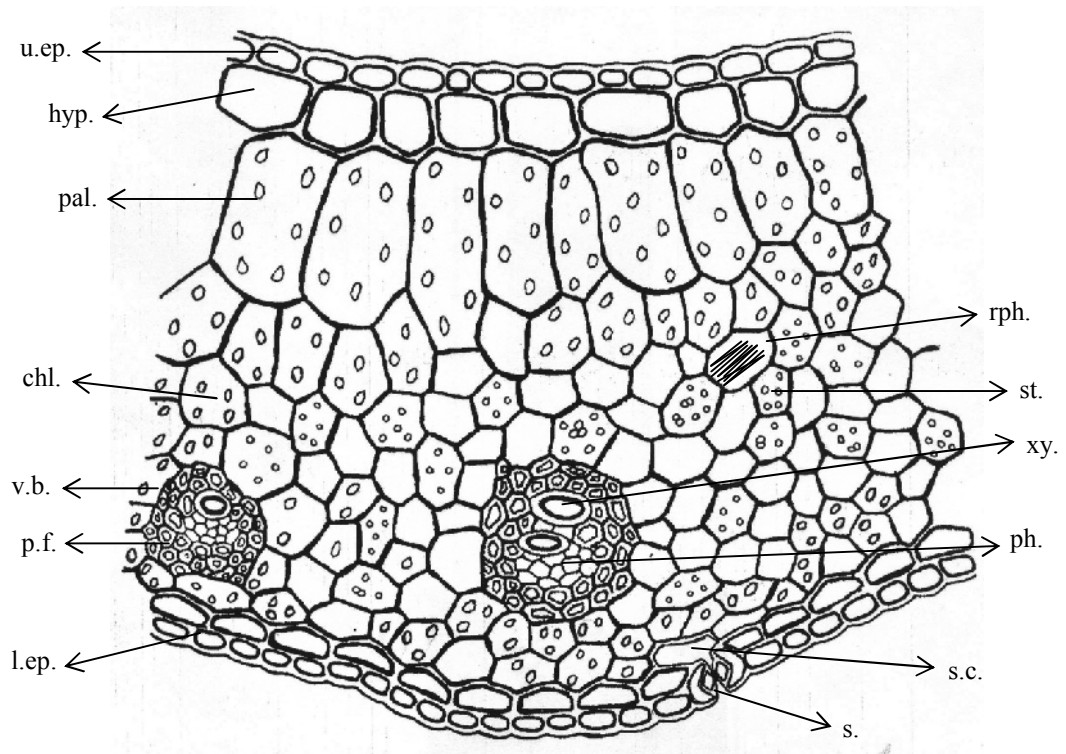
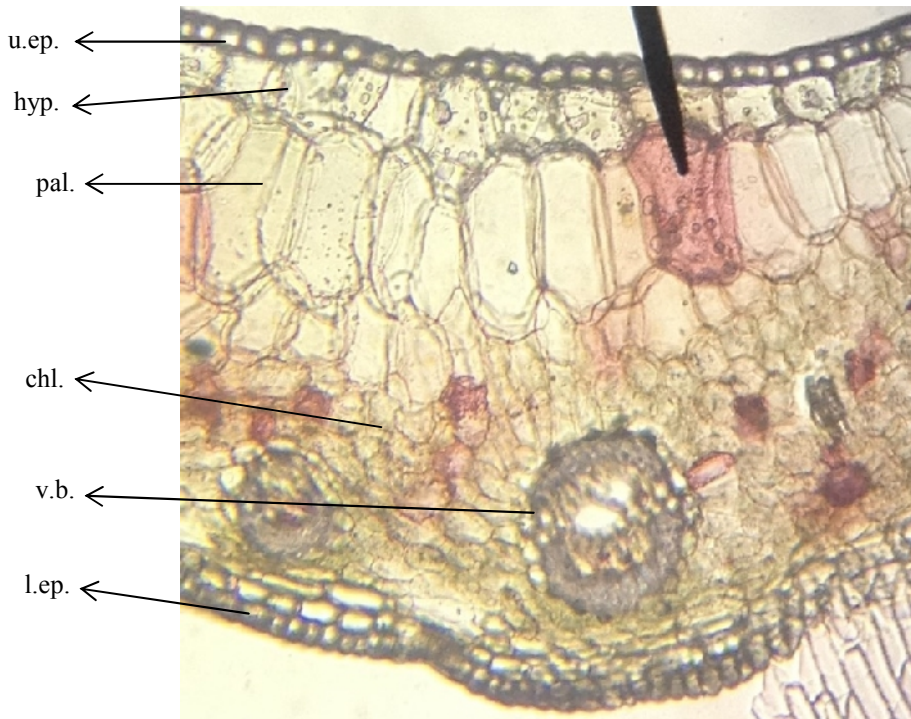
Dumbbell shape stomata are restricted to the lower epidermis, absent in the upper one. The main rib region showed peripheral and central closed vascular bundles, the peripheral ones have massive fibrous sheathes that fused together to form a sclerotic cylinder surrounding the central vascularized parenchyma. The central vascular bundles are scattered each with a fibrous sheath adjacent to phloem only, while xylem sheath is mostly parenchymatous. The ground tissue is parenchymatous, rounded, some cells containing raphides of calcium oxalates, rounded starch granules identified by dilute iodine and some of these cells are pitted.



Figs. 6: A- Photo of T.S. in the leaflet. (X= 40)

B- Diagrammatic T.S. in the leaflet. (X= 40)

c.v.b, central vascular bundle; gr. t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; l.ep., lower epidermis; mes., mesophyll; pal., palisade; ph., phloem; p.f., pericyclic fiber sheath; p.v.b, peripheral vascular bundle; rph., raphides of calcium oxalates; scl. cyl., sclerotic cylinder; s.v.b., small vascular bundle; u.ep., upper epidermis; xy., xylem vessel.



Figs. 7: A- Photo of detailed T.S. in the lamina of leaflet.

(X= 100)

B- Detailed T.S. in the lamina of the leaflet.

(X= 100)

chl., chlorenchyma; hyp., hypodermis; l.ep., lower epidermis; pal., palisade; ph., phloem; p.f., pericyclic fiber; rph., raphides calcium oxalates; s., stomata; s.c., substomatal chamber; st., starch; u.ep., upper epidermis; v.b., vascular bundle; xy., xylem vessel.

The upper epidermis

The upper epidermis (Fig. 7A&7B) consists of one row of square to subrectangular cells as seen in transverse section, while in surface view (Fig. 8); they appear rhombohedral or spindle shape beaded cells, covered with moderately thick smooth cuticle. Stomata are not observed or completely absent.



Fig. 8: The upper epidermal cells in surface view.
(X= 200)

The lower epidermis

The lower epidermis (Fig. 7A&7B) consists of one row of square to cubical cells in transverse section, while in surface view (Fig. 9) they appear rhombohedral, less spindle more regular shape cells, covered with smooth thin cuticle and numerous dumbbell shape stomata are present.

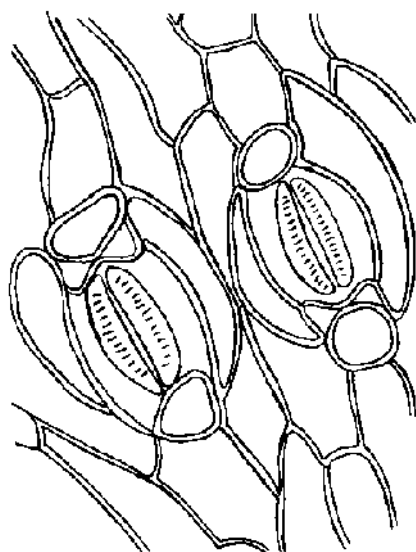


Fig. 9: The lower epidermal cells in surface view.
(X= 200)

The Hypodermis

The hypodermis (Figs. 9,10&11) is formed of one layer beneath each surface. The upper cells are transversely extended, polygonal in outline. The lower cells are smaller and less regular in shape, without constant arrangement around substomatal chambers².

The mesophyll (Fig. 7)

The leaflet is dorsiventral showing one layer of palisade underlying the upper epidermis, which is followed by ground tissue with irregular chlorenchyma cells containing chloroplasts. The palisade is formed of one row of cylindrical columnar cells containing chloroplasts. They are interrupted in the central region by a small zone of chlorenchyma cells.

The ground tissue

The ground tissue of the central region (Figs. 10&11) consists of oval to rounded parenchyma cells that are surrounded by massive sclerotic zone. Some of these cells are pitted, and some contain raphides of calcium oxalates and rounded starch granules.

Vascular system

The transverse sector (Figs. 7&11) showed that the vascular system is of atactostele type with scattered closed vascular bundles. Small vascular bundles are present within the mesophyll. In the main rib region (Fig. 6), peripheral vascular bundles have massive fibrous sheaths that are fused together to form a sclerotic cylinder surrounding the central vascularized parenchyma. Central vascular bundles are scattered each with a fibrous sheath adjacent to phloem only, while xylem sheath is mostly parenchymatous. The xylem consists of one, two or three wide lignified xylem vessels, tracheids and wood parenchyma. The xylem vessels (Figs. 15&16) showed spiral, scleriform and pitted thickening. The wood parenchyma (Figs. 15&16) is rectangular to subrectangular cells with thickened lignified walls and numerous pits. The phloem (Figs. 11&14) is undivided, consists of sieve tubes with compound sieve plates.

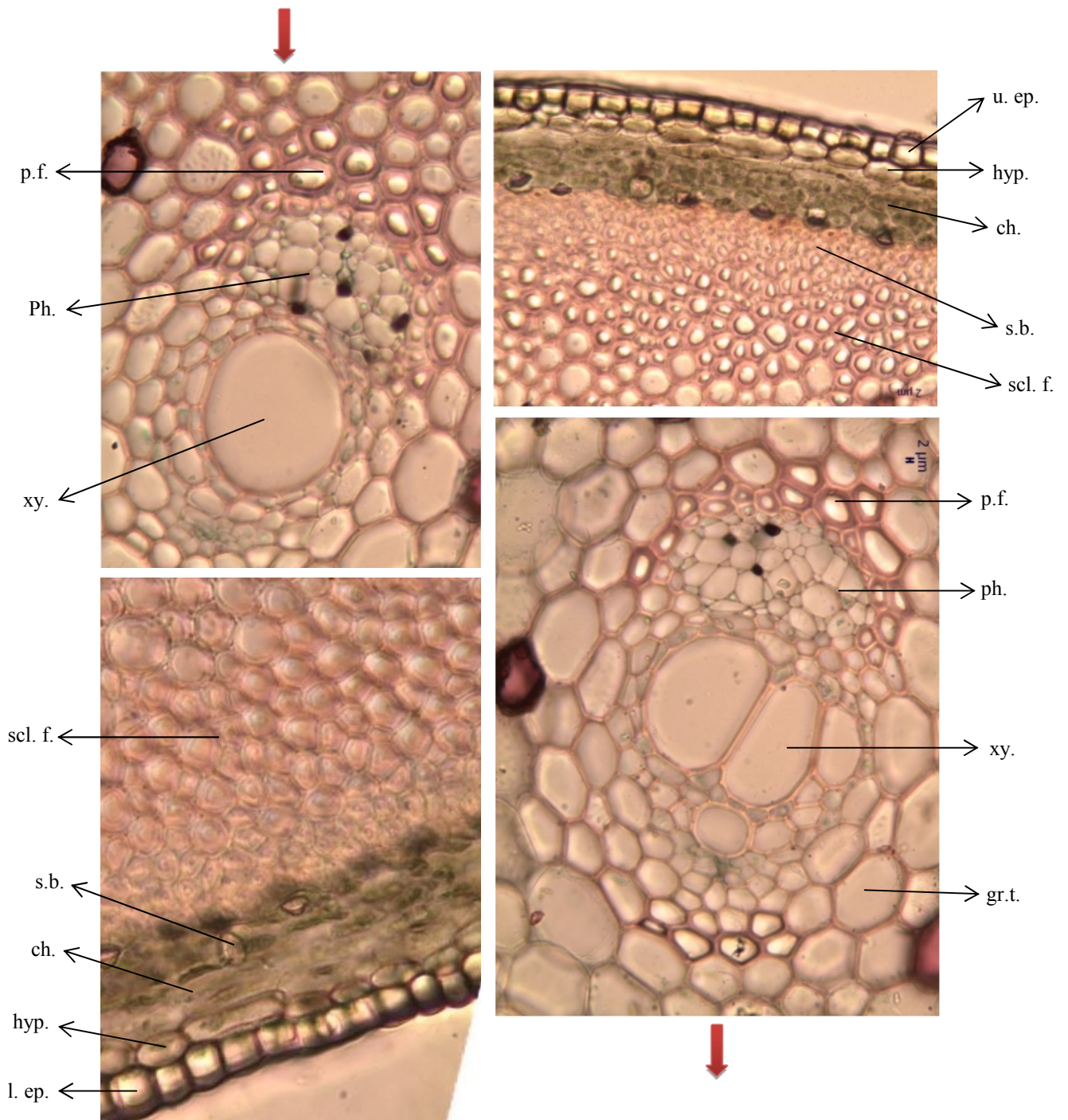


Fig. 10: Photo of detailed T.S. in the main rib of the leaflet.

(X= 400)

ch., chlorenchyma; gr.t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; l.ep., lower epidermis; ph., phloem; p.f., pericyclic fibers; s.b., hat shape silica bodies; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fiber; u.ep., upper epidermis; xy., xylem vessel.

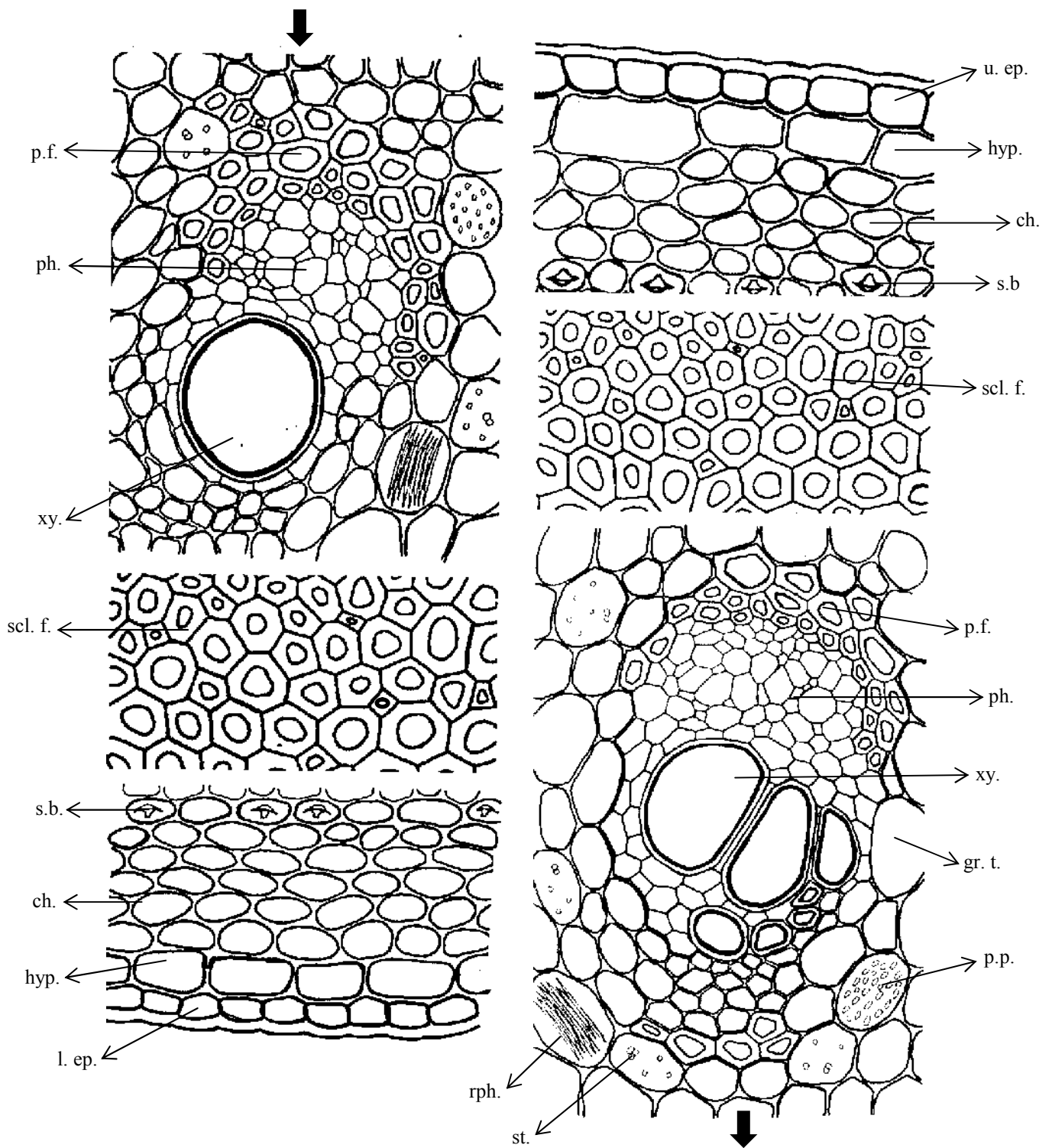


Fig. 11: Detailed T.S. in the main rib of the leaflet.

(X= 400)

ch., chlorenchyma; gr.t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; l.ep., lower epidermis; ph., phloem; p.f., pericyclic fibers; p.p., pitted parenchyma; rph., raphides calcium oxalates; s.b., hat shape silica bodies; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fiber; st., starch; u.ep., upper epidermis; xy., xylem vessel.

b) The secondary axis

The transverse sector in the secondary axis showed that there are two different shapes (Figs. 12&13) according to position of cutting either on the top or base of the secondary axis.

The first shape (near the top of axis) is triangular, very similar to the main rib region of the leaflet (Fig. 12A&12B) in which the epidermal cells are isodiametric without sinuous walls and showing stomata. Hypodermis is one layer usually surrounding continuous narrow layer of chlorenchyma which usually contains numerous raphides of calcium oxalates. Peripheral vascular bundles are with massive sheaths of sclerenchymatous

fibers that are fused together to form a continuous sclerotic zone. Central vascular bundles are scattered, each with fibrous sheath adjacent to phloem only while the xylem sheath is mostly parenchymatous.

The second one (base of axis) (Figs. 13&14) is somewhat similar to the first shape but no sclerotic cylinder is formed, but massive sclerenchymatous sheaths surrounding the scattered vascular bundles distributed in the ground parenchymatous tissue. Scattered raphides of calcium oxalates and rounded starch granules are distributed within the ground parenchyma.

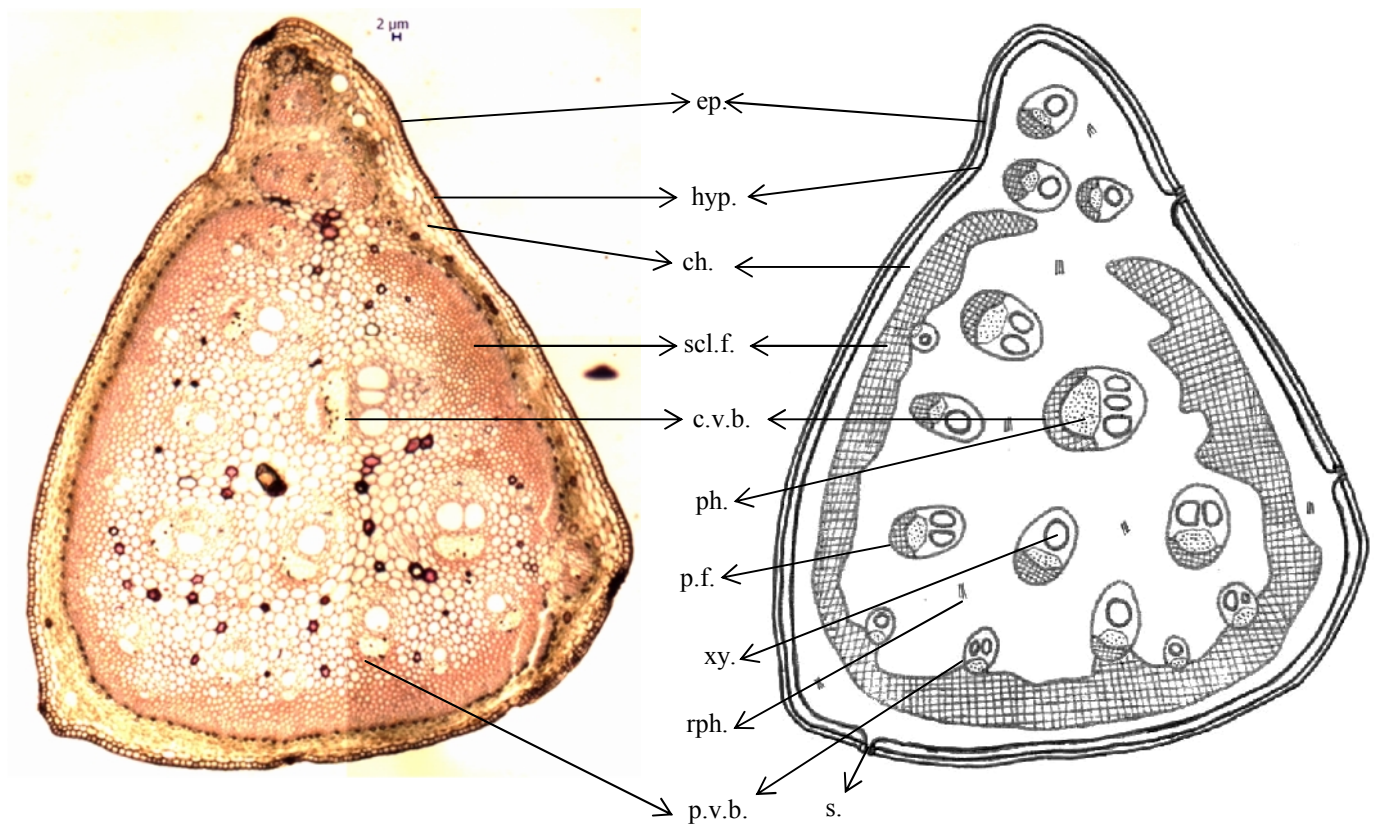


Fig. 12: A- Photo of T.S. diagram in the 2ry axis near the top.

(X= 200)

B- T.S. diagram in the 2ry axis near the top.

(X= 200)

ch., chlorenchyma; c.v.b., central vascular bundle; ep., epidermis; hyp., hypodermis; ph., phloem; p.f., pericyclic fiber; p.v.b., peripheral vascular bundles; rph., raphides of Ca.Ox.; s., stomata; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fibers; st., starch; xy., xylem vessel.

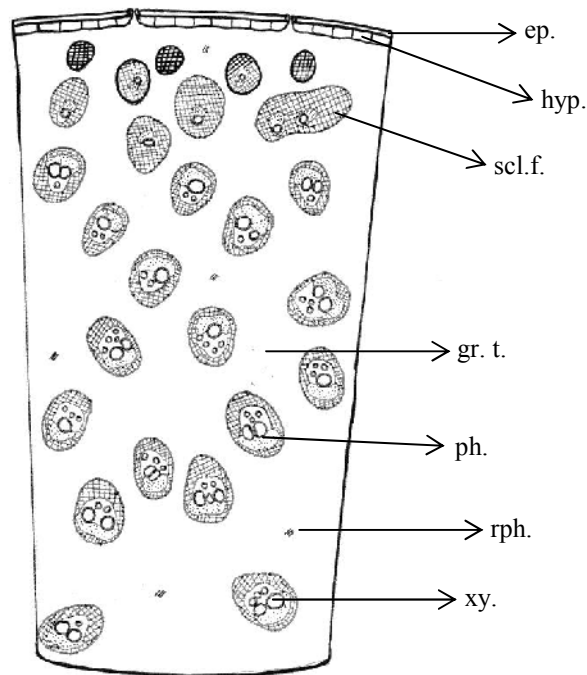
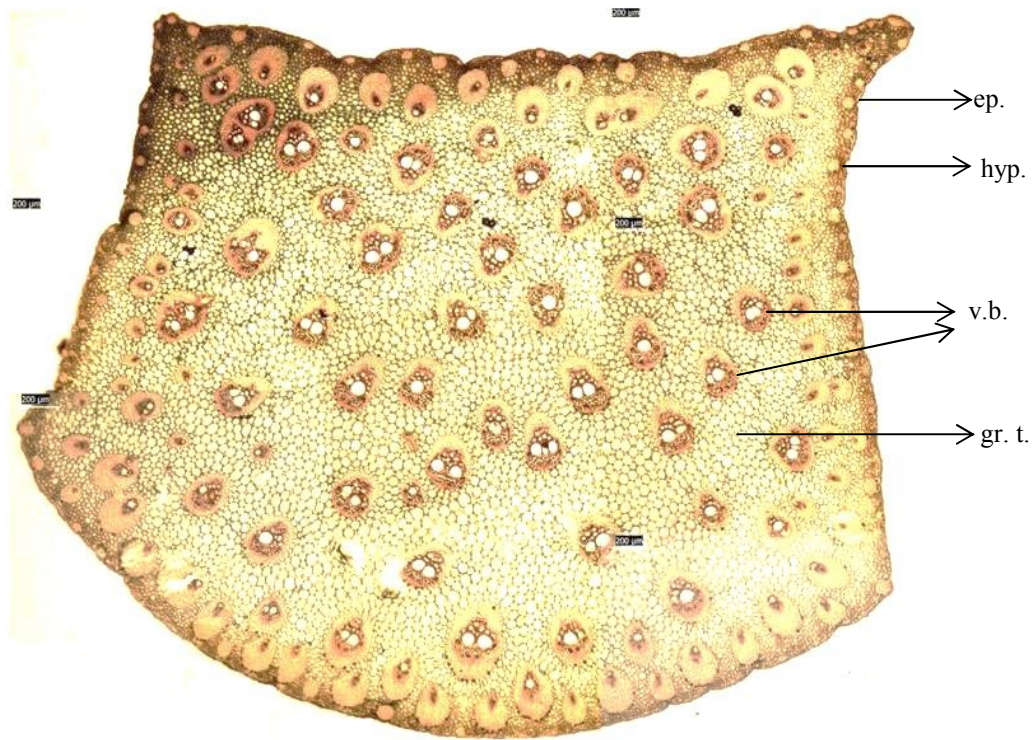


Fig. 13: A- Photo of T.S. diagram in the 2ry axis near the base.

(X= 40)

B- T.S. diagram in the 2ry axis near the base.

(X= 40)

ep., epidermis; gr. t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; ph., phloem; rph., raphides of Ca.Ox.; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fibers; xy., xylem vessel.

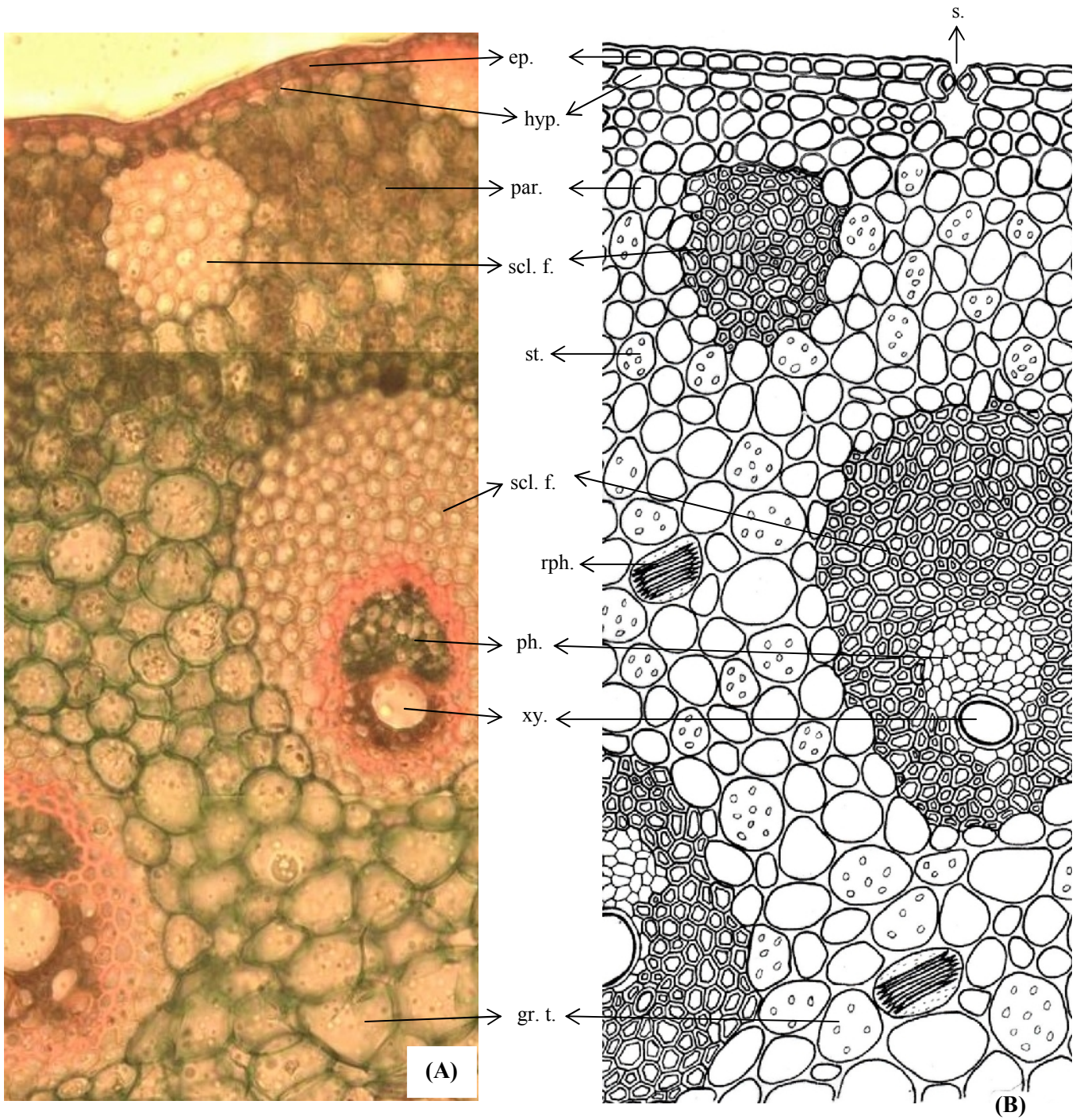


Fig. 14: A- Photo of detailed T.S. in the 2ry axis near the base.

(X= 200)

B- Detailed T.S. in the 2ry axis near the base.

(X= 200)

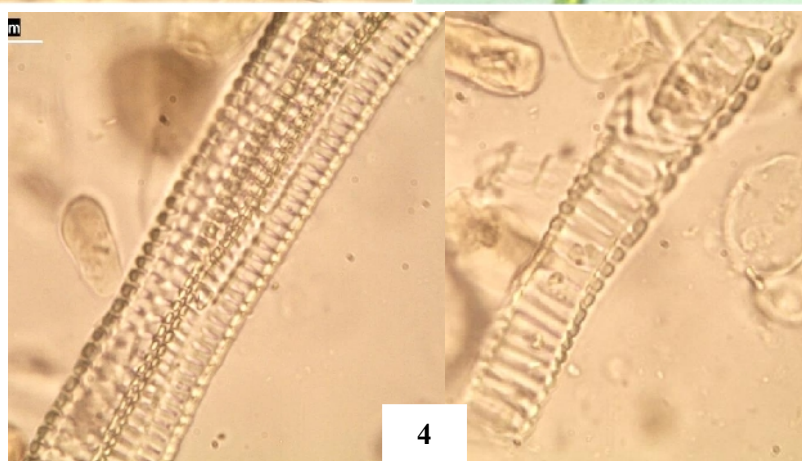
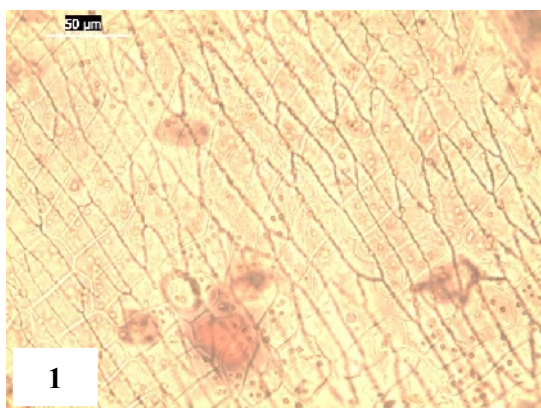
ep., epidermis; gr. t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; par., parenchyma; ph., phloem; rph., raphides of CaOx.; s., stomata; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fibers; st., starch granules; xy., xylem vessel.

Powder

Physical properties

The powdered leaf is pale green in color, with fibrous touch, faint odor and slightly bitter taste. Microscopical examination of *C. mitis* powder showed the following fragments (Figs. 15&16):

- 1- Fragments of the upper epidermis showing rhombohedral or even spindle shaped cells, longitudinally elongated, the cells have thick beaded walls covered with thick smooth cuticle. Stomata and hairs are completely absent.
- 2- Fragments of the lower epidermal cells that are less spindle and more regular in shape, showing numerous dumbbell-shaped stomata, no hairs are observed.
- 3- Fragments of needle crystals of Ca.ox either free or usually in bundles forming raphides sacs.
- 4- Fragments of lignified xylem vessels having simple pitted, spiral and scalariform thickening.
- 5- Fragments of tracheids, having wide lumen with thick lignified and simple pitted walls.
- 6- Fragments of tracheidal fibers that have one broad end and other tapering one, with thick lignified walls and moderately wide lumen and numerous pits.
- 7- Fragments of wood parenchyma of variable sizes, usually subrectangular cells with thick lignified walls, having moderately wide lumen and numerous pits.
- 8- Fragments of spindle shape pericyclic fibers with narrow lumen and moderately thick lignified walls and tapering acute apex.
- 9- Fragments of mesophyll tissue with green columnar palisade cells and parenchyma cells containing starch granules and chloroplasts.



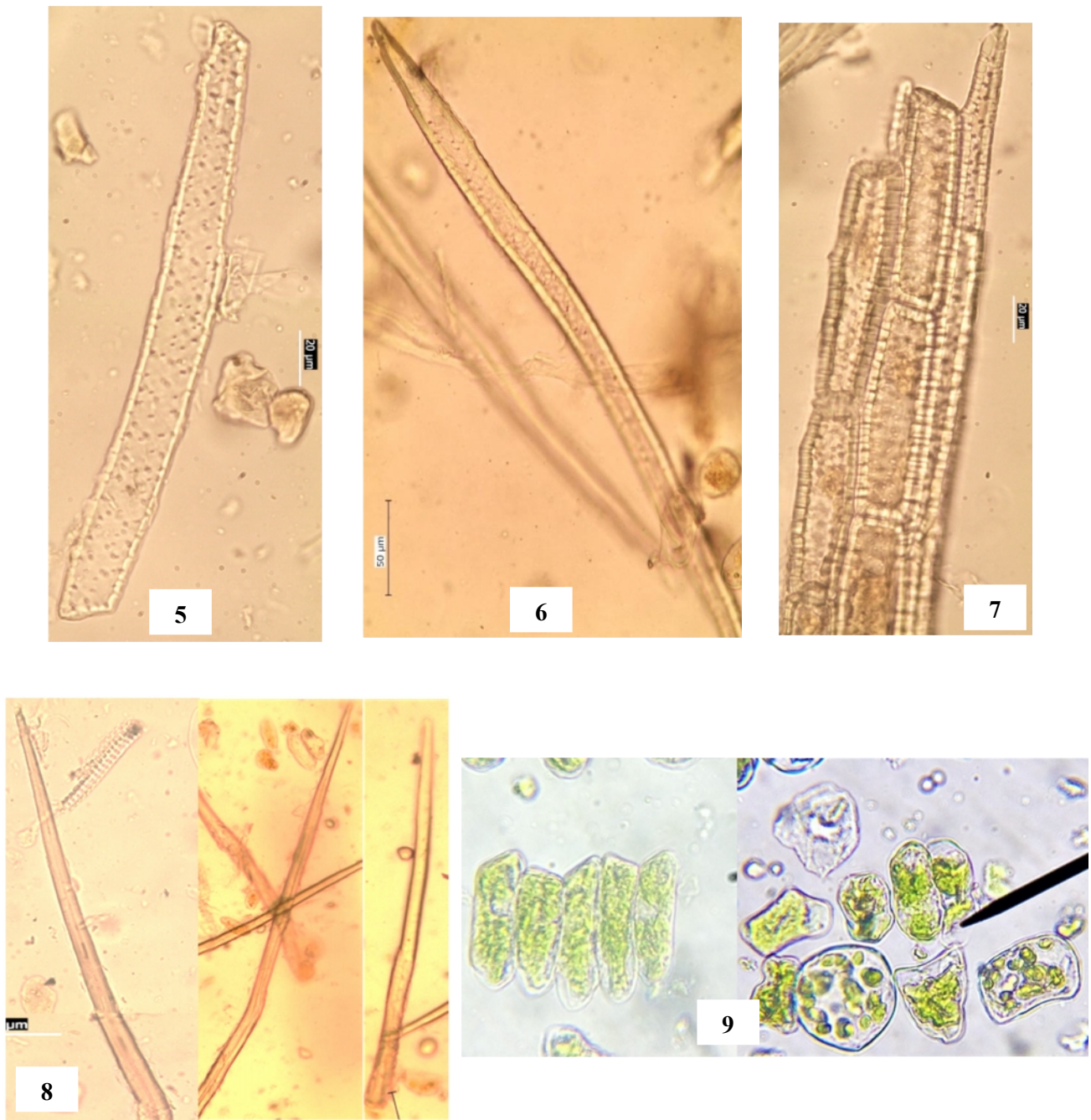


Fig. 15: Photos of the powder and isolated elements of leaf.

(X= 200)

1, upper epidermis; 2, lower epidermis; 3, raphides of Ca.Ox; 4, xylem vessels; 5, tracheid; 6, tracheidal fiber; 7, wood parenchyma; 8, pericyclic fibers (x= 400); 9, palisade cells & parenchyma cells containing starch and chloroplasts.

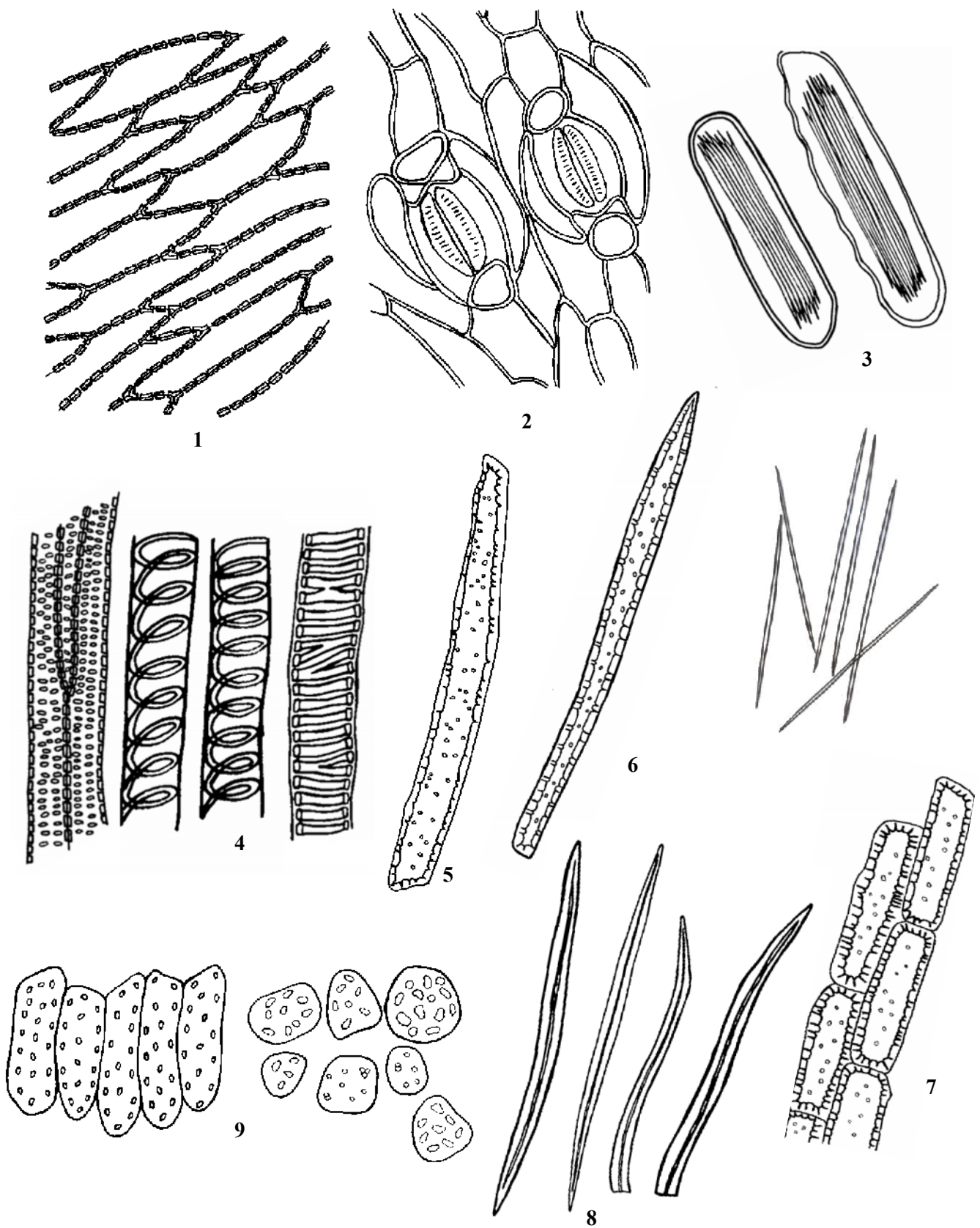


Fig. 16: Powder and isolated elements of leaf.

(X= 200)

1, upper epidermis; 2, lower epidermis; 3, raphides of CaOx; 4, xylem vessels; 5, tracheid; 6, tracheidal fiber; 7, wood parenchyma; 8, pericyclic fibers; 9, palisade cells & parenchyma containing starch.

Table 1: Microscopical measurements of the leaf of *C. mitis* Lour. (in microns).

Item	Length	Width	Diameter	Height
Leaf				
Upper epidermis	59.6-79.2-90.7	11.2-16.6-21.8		10.2-15.2- 20.3
Lower epidermis	33.8-81.3-99.6	11-16.1-23.6		13.1-17.8-22.1
Hypodermis			24.3-39.7-55.9	13.81-16.7-21.1
Neural epidermis	14.5-29.1-39	11.8-16.9-20.6		
Stomata	28.2-34.5-41.3	44.5-51.3-57.7		
Palisade cells	55-90-114	29-43-59		
Parenchyma			22.5-31.1-44.7	
Chlorenchyma			6.3-9.6-13.2	
Acicular Ca Ox.	173-190-223			
Pericyclic fibres	324-632-854	11.2-14.9-22.6	10.9-18.4-20.6	
Xylem vessels			19.2-40-55	
Xylem parenchyma	31.4-90.3-116	17.4-26.2-37.2		
Tracheids	126-209-236	13.5-20.4-26.7		
Fibrotacheids	116-275-452	6.8-18.8-31.7		
Starch granules	Range from 3.5-10.7 micrometers			

2) The primary axis (Primary rachis)

A transverse section in the primary rachis is nearly triangular in outline (Fig. 17A&B). It shows single row of an outer epidermal cells. The ground tissues are composed of parenchymatous hypodermis, interrupted with several hypodermal strands of lignified sclerenchymatous fibers, followed by several layers of thin walled parenchymatous cells. The endodermis and the pericyclic are not distinct. The stele is of atactostele type in which many closed vascular bundles are irregularly scattered in the ground tissue.

The epidermis

In transverse section (Fig. 18A&B) it is composed of one row of square to subrectangular cells and covered with thin smooth cuticle, hairs are absent.

The ground tissue

The detailed sector (Fig. 18) shows an outer parenchymatous hypodermis almost one layer followed by wide cortex interrupted with numerous strands of sclerenchymatous fibers in the upper part. The remaining ground tissue consists of several rows of oval to rounded thin walled parenchymatous cells showing wide intercellular spaces and contains starch granules, raphides of Ca Ox. and many closed vascular bundles scattered in the ground with nearly rounded shape.

The vascular bundles (Figs. 17&18)

The vascular bundles are of atactostele type, scattered in the ground parenchyma, the peripheral ones are with small xylem vessels and phloem but with massive sheath of

sclerenchymatous fibers surrounding it, while the inner bundles are wide with usually two wide xylem vessels and phloem tissues consisting of sieve tubes and companion cells.

Powder (Figs. 19&20) & (Table 2)

- 1- Fragments of the epidermal cells in surface view that are similar to that of lower epidermis of leaf but with more rectangular to sub rectangular shape with numerous dumbbell shape stomata.
- 2- Fragments of needle crystals of Ca.ox either free or usually in bundles to form raphides sacs.
- 3- Fragments of tracheids that are adjacent to fibrotacheids, both are lignified, with thick walls and wide lumen, containing numerous small pits, but the fibrotacheids have one tapering end.
- 4- Fragments of fibrotacheids that have one broad end and other tapering one, with thick lignified walls and moderately wide lumen containing numerous pits.
- 5- Fragments of tracheids with thick lignified walls and wide lumen containing numerous small pits.
- 6- Fragments of spindle shape pericyclic fibers with narrow lumen and moderately thick lignified walls and tapering acute apex.
- 7- Fragments of lignified xylem vessels having simple pitted, spiral or scalariform thickening.
- 8- Fragments of wood parenchyma having rectangular to subrectangular shapes, with thick lignified walls, having usually moderately wide Lumina and numerous pits.

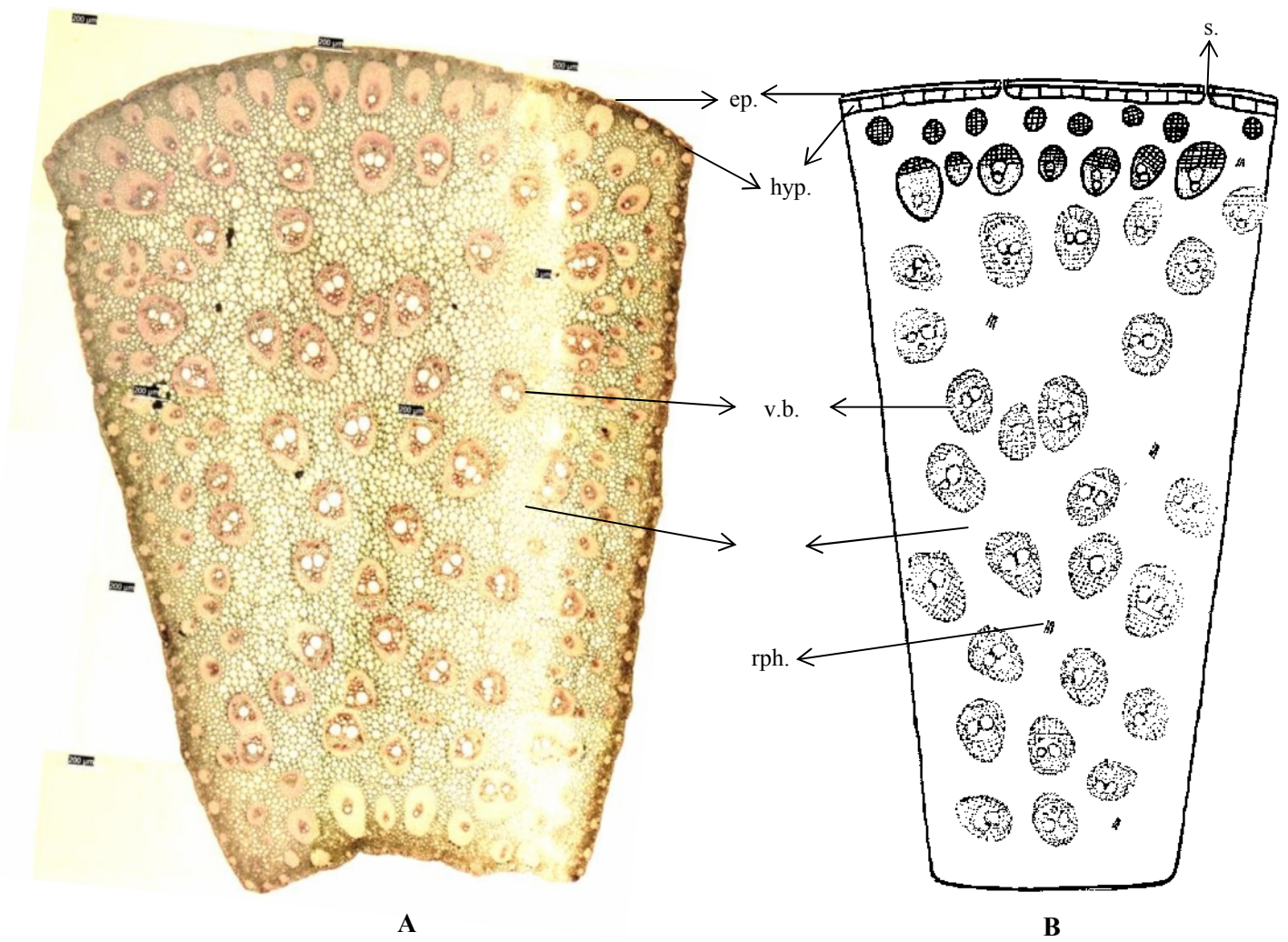


Fig. 17: A- Photo of T.S. diagram in the primary axis.

B- Diagramatic T.S. in the primary axis.

(X= 40)

(X= 40)

ep., epidermis; gr. t., ground tissue; hyp., hypodermis; rph., raphides of Ca.Ox.; s., stomata; v.b., vascular bundle.

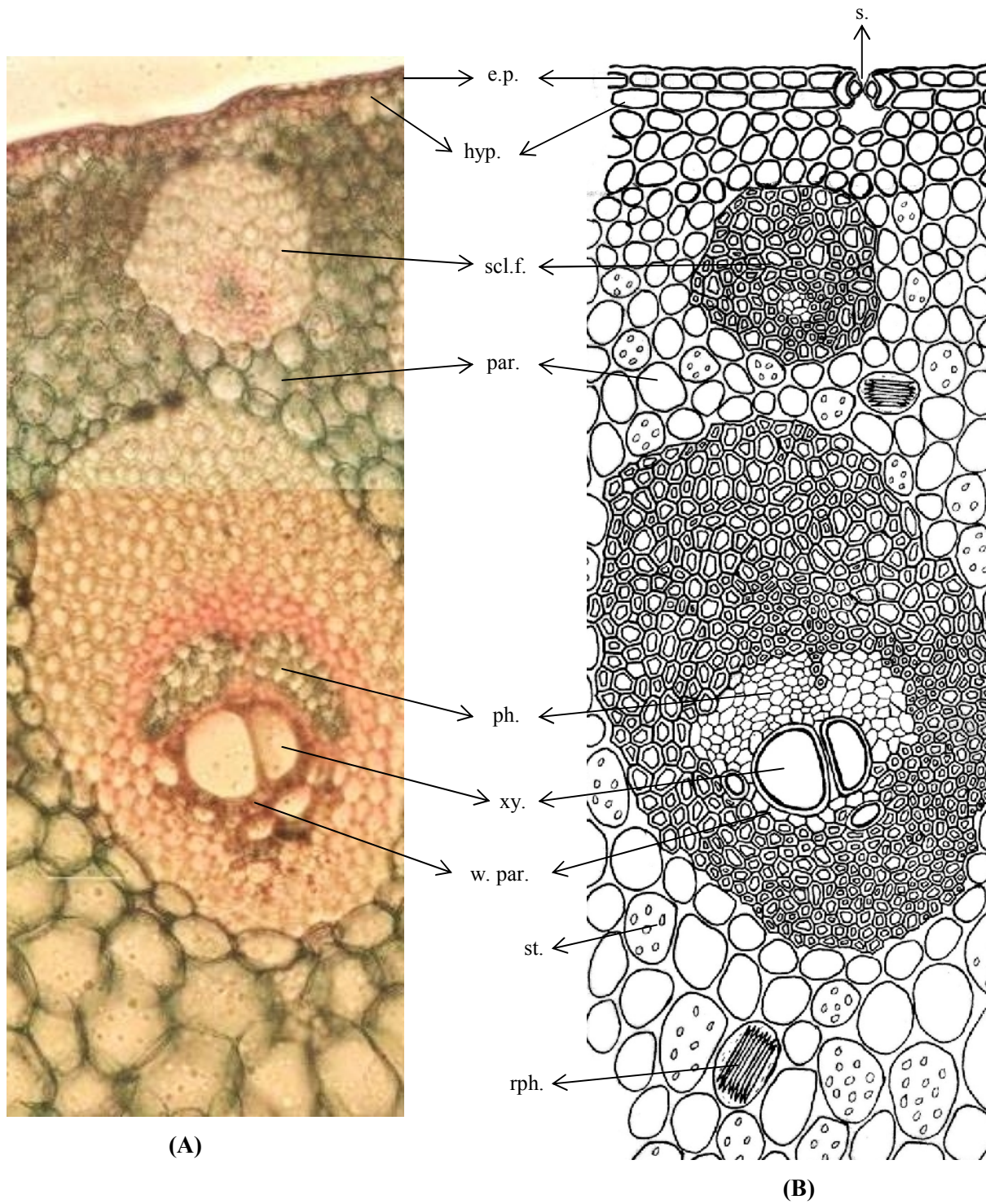


Fig. 18: A- Photo of T.S. detailed in the primary axis.
 B- T.S. detailed in the primary axis.

(X= 200)
 (X= 200)

ep., epidermis; hyp., hypodermis; par., parenchyma; ph., phloem; rph., raphides of Ca.Ox.; s., stomata; scl. f., sclerenchymatous fibers; st., starch granules; w. par., wood parenchyma; xy., xylem vessel.

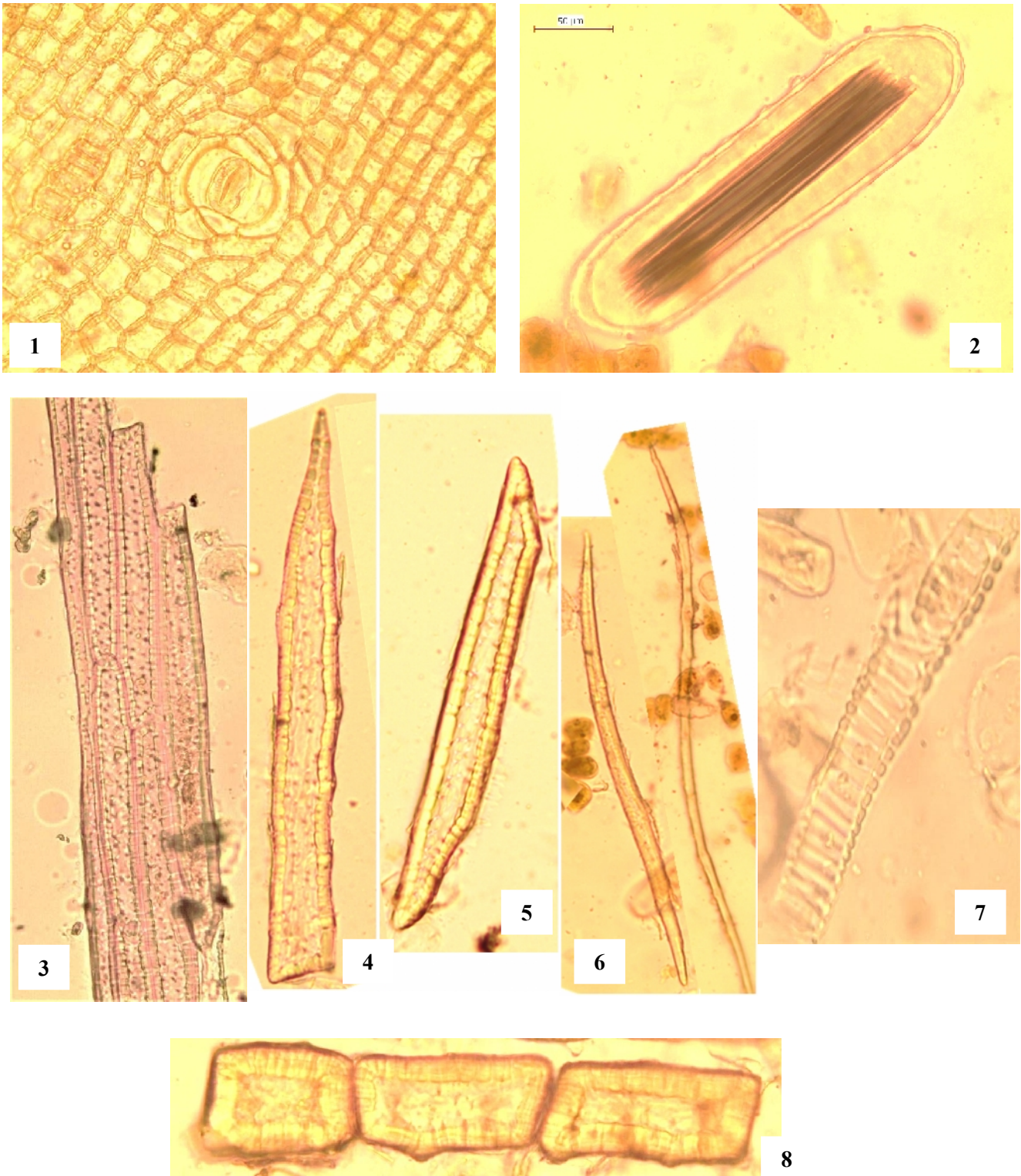


Fig. 19: Powder and isolated elements of primary axis.

(X= 200)

1, epidermal cells; 2, raphides of Ca.Ox; 3, fibrotracheids adjacent to tracheids; 4, tracheidal fiber; 5, tracheid; 6, pericyclic fiber; 7, xylem vessels; 8, wood parenchyma.

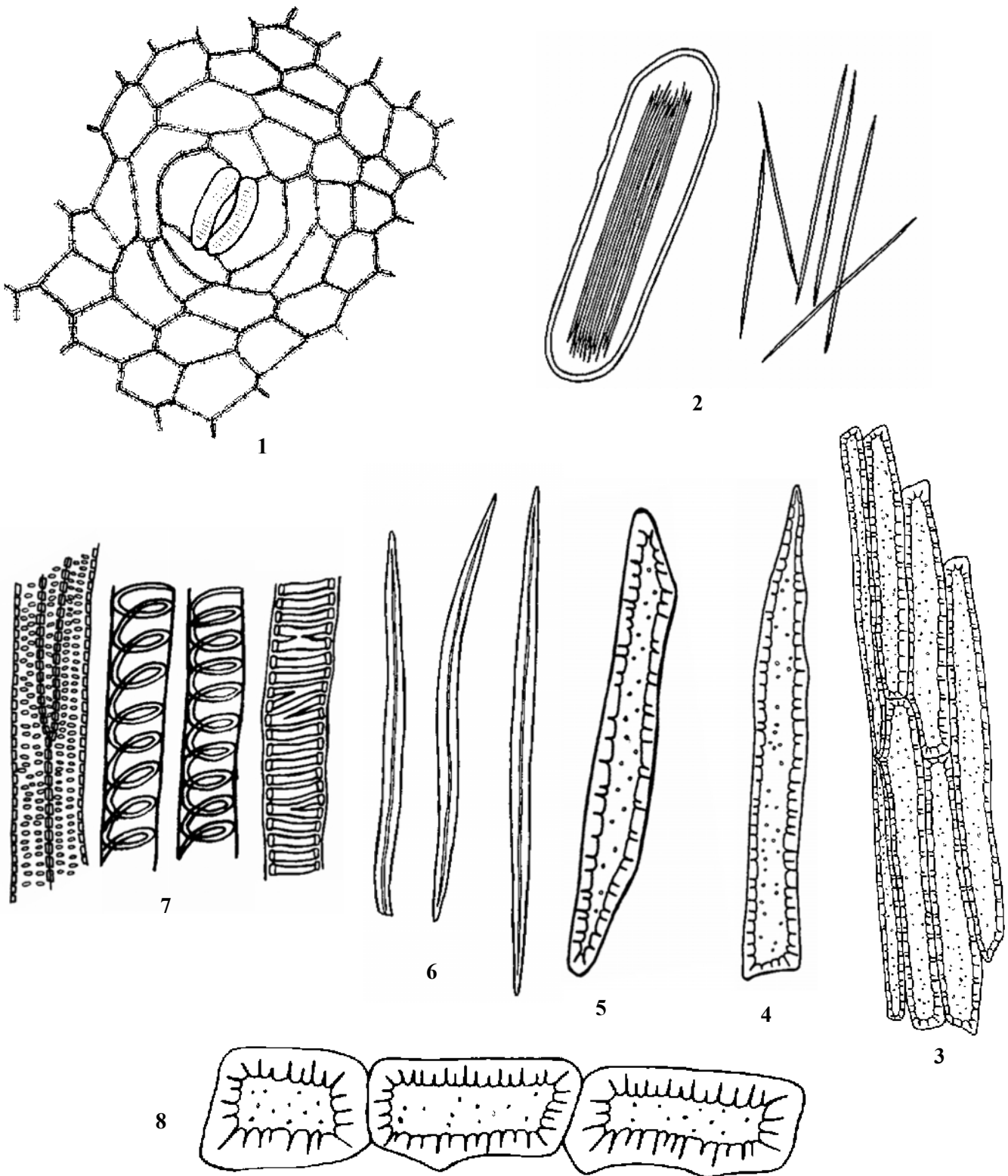


Fig. 20: Powder and isolated elements of primary axis.

(X= 200)

1, epidermal cells; 2, raphides of Ca.Ox; 3, fibrotracheids adjacent to tracheids; 4, tracheidal fiber; 5, tracheid; 6, pericyclic fiber; 7, xylem vessels; 8, wood parenchyma.

Table 2: Microscopical measurements of the primary axis of *C. mitis* Lour. (in microns).

Item	Length	Width	Diameter	Height
Primary axis				
Neural epidermis	9.6-19.7-33	11.86-16.78-21		
Hypodermis			17.6-29.2-43.4	9.51-14.9-22.7
Stomata	26.6-31.3-43.8	42.2-56.1-61.7		
Parenchyma			25.6-38.4-50.8	
Chlorenchyma			6.9-11.3-15.5	
Acicular Ca Ox.	180-194-221			
Pericyclic fibres	353-594-893	10.7-13.6-20.4		
Xylem vessels			14.8-41.6-59	
Xylem parenchyma	26.3-81.9-124	20.4-31.2-43.5		
Tracheids	136-227-251	15.7-23.5-27.9		
Fibrotracheids	133-291-439	7.3-21.4-33.1		

III- Biological activities

a) Determination of LD₅₀

Specific weights of the different extracts of the leaves were suspended in saline solution by the aid of tween 80 (3% v/v) and the volume was completed to 20 ml with saline solution.

Different dose levels (100-5000 mg/kg) of each extract of *Caryota mitis* were intraperitoneally injected in different groups of mice according to the reported method⁸. For each extract, we used 18 albino mice which are classified into six homogenous groups, each composed of three animals. Each group was held in a separate cage. The animals received gradual increasing doses of the tested extracts in a saline solution by intraperitoneal injection. With each test, a parallel control group was given the saline by intraperitoneal injection in the same volume as the tested groups. All animals were kept under a constant observation for six hours for the appearance of the signs of toxicity or any change in the general behavior or other physiological activities. Mortality in each group was recorded 24 hours after fraction administration.

b) Evaluation of the anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic activities

Anti-inflammatory assay

Carrageenin-induced rat hind paw oedema model described by Winter *et al.*⁹ was performed. The pedal inflammation was induced in rat paws of eight groups (6 rats/group) by injection of 0.1 ml, 1% carrageenan suspension in 0.9% NaCl solution into the sub-plantar tissue of the right hand paw. At the beginning of the experiment, the paws

thickness was measured in mm using vernier caliper. The first group was kept as a negative control, injected intraperitoneally by 2% tween 80 in normal saline while the second group injected by indomethacin (8 mg/Kg) as a positive control. The other groups were separately intraperitoneally injected with the different fractions of the leaves at a dose of 400 mg/kg of the body weight. After 30 minutes from administration, the inflammation was induced by injection of the carrageenan suspension in the right paw while the left one was injected by an equal volume of saline solution. The difference between the thicknesses of the two paws was taken as a measure of edema. The anti-inflammatory efficacy of the tested fractions was estimated by comparing the magnitude of paw swelling in the pretreated animals with those induced by in control animals receiving saline. The measurements were carried out at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hrs after injection of the inflammatory agent. The percentage of inhibition was calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ variation (edema)} = \frac{(\text{right paw thickness} - \text{left paw thickness})}{\text{left paw thickness}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \frac{(V_o - V_t) \times 100}{V_o}$$

V_o = The average paw thickness of the control group.
V_t = The average paw thickness of the treated group.

The results of the measurements of the paw thickness and percentage anti-inflammatory activity are listed in tables 3&4, respectively.

Table 3: Effect of different extracts of *C. mitis* leaves on the right hind paw thickness in carrageenin induced hind paw oedema model in rats.

Group	Dose (mg / kg)	Time after phlogistic agent administration (hour)					
		0.5	1	2	3	4	5
		Thickness of the right hind paw (mm)					
Negative control		7.82±0.173	7.78±0.283	7.78±0.199	7.71±0.325	7.68±0.310	7.68±0.295
Indomethacin	8	5.72±0.054	4.94 ±0.118	4.34±0.185	4.2±0.076	4.5±0.129	4.95±0.133
Total Extract	400	6.2±0.234	5.09±0.161	4.63±0.277	6.17±0.118	6.34±0.233	7.19±0.131
<i>n</i> -Hexane fr.	400	6.88±0.073	5.24±0.171	4.57±0.223	5.24±0.069	6.9±0.179	7.31±0.323
Chloroform fr.	400	6.16±0.135	5.65±0.059	5.29±0.149	5.53±0.228	6.79±0.108	7.22±0.192
Ethyl acetate fr.	400	6.51±0.327	6.03±0.161	5.46±0.098	5.98±0.085	6.58±0.175	7.12±0.187
<i>n</i> -butanol fr.	400	6.95±0.111	6.11±0.252	6.45±0.259	6.47±0.345	7.62±0.246	7.64±0.314
Aqueous fr.	400	5.67±0.244	4.58±0.165	4.46±0.331	5.53±0.127	5.63±0.248	5.78±0.165

Data are expressed as mean ±S.E, n= 6.

Table 4: Percentage anti-inflammatory activity of the different extracts of *C. mitis* leaves on carrageenin-induced hind paw edema model in rats.

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Time after phlogistic agent administration (hours)					
		0.5	1	2	3	4	5
		% inhibition of inflammation					
Indomethacin	8	26.85	36.75	44.21	45.52	41.4	35.54
Total EtOH extract	400	20.71	34.57	40.48	19.97	17.44	6.38
<i>n</i> -Hexane fr.	400	12.02	32.64	41.25	32.03	10.15	4.81
Chloroform fr.	400	21.22	27.37	32	28.27	11.58	5.98
Ethyl acetate fr.		16.75	22.49	29.82	22.43	14.32	7.29
<i>n</i> -Butanol fr.	400	11.12	21.46	17.09	16.08	0.76	0.52
Aqueous fr.	400	27.49	41.13	42.67	28.27	26.29	24.73

Antipyretic activity assay

Yeast induced hyperthermia in rats described by Hernández-Pérez *et al.*¹⁰ was performed. Eight groups of (6 rats/group) were used and the rectal temperature was recorded with a thermometer. Hyperthermia was induced at first by subcutaneous injection 20% (w/v) aqueous suspension of yeast in a volume of 10 ml/kg. The first group was kept as a negative control injected intraperitoneally by 2% tween

80 in 0.9 normal saline. While the second group injected by indomethacine (8 mg/kg) as a positive control. The other groups were separately injected intraperitoneally with the different fractions at doses of 400 mg/kg body weight. Rectal temperatures were taken after 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hrs from administration of tested fractions. The results of the measurements of rectal temperatures are listed in table 5.

Table 5: Effect of different extracts of *C. mitis* L. leaves on yeast induced fever in rats.

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Time (hour)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Negative control		39.76±0.051	39.67±0.322	39.63±0.103	39.50±0.206	39.3±0.136
Indomethacin	8	37.06±0.136	36.4±0.179	36.23±0.372	36.57±0.338	36.87±0.136
Total Extract	400	37.81±0.192	37.67±0.206	37.33±0.115	38.76±0.273	39.10±0.225
n-Hexane fr.	400	37.70±0.268	37.45±0.134	37.14±0.178	37.97±0.186	38.90±0.178
Chloroform fr.	400	38.03±0.136	37.42±0.125	37.40±0.205	38.40±0.261	39.13±0.128
Ethyl acetate fr.	400	37.67±0.361	37.27±0.287	38.20±0.357	38.67±0.225	38.93±0.225
n-Butanol fr.	400	37.87±0.225	37.12±0.240	37.50±0.301	38.71±0.281	39.13±0.403
Aqueous fr.	400	37.60±0.089	37.30±0.089	37.17±0.186	37.20±0.089	37.53±0.136

Data are expressed as mean ±S.E, n=6

Table 6: The results of analgesic activities of the different extracts of the leaves of *C. mitis* by acetic acid-induced writhing in rats:

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Mean No. of writhes ± SEM	% inhibition
Negative control		77±5.03	-----
Ketoprofen	10	6.75±1.25	91.23
Total extract	400	3±0.82	96.1
n-Hexane fr.	400	20±2.82	74.02
Chloroform fr.	400	12±1.63	84.41
Ethyl acetate fr.	400	5.5±4.43	92.85
Ethanol fr.	400	27.5±4.43	64.28
Aqueous fr.	400	37±3.82	51.94

Data are expressed as mean ±S.E, n=6

Analgesic activity

The analgesic activity was evaluated by the acetic acid-induced writhing in mice¹¹. Different groups of 4 rats each received IP normal saline solution (10 ml/kg) (control), ketoprofen (10 mg/kg), or total ethanolic extract, n-hexane, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and aqueous fractions at a dose of 400 mg/kg. Thirty minutes later, 0.7% acetic acid (10 ml/kg) solution was injected intraperitoneally to the all animals in the different groups. The number of writhes (abdominal constrictions) occurring between 5 and 20 min after acetic acid injection was

counted. A significant reduction of number of writhes in the control group was considered as an analgesic effect. The percentage of inhibition is calculated using the following ratio:

% inhibition =

$$\frac{\text{Mean No. of writhes (control)} - \text{Mean No. of writhes (test)}}{\text{Mean No. of writhes (control)}} \times 100$$

The results of central analgesic activities of the different extracts of the leaves of *C. mitis* leaves on acetic acid-induced writhing in mice are listed in table 6.

DISCUSSION

From the data above, it is clear that no mice were died in all doses of *C. mitis* extracts during the LD₅₀ experiment up to 5000 mg/kg, and this indicates the safety of all fractions of the plant. The anti-inflammatory effect of the different extract (Tables 3&4) begins within the first hour becoming highly significant in the 2nd and 3rd hours and continue till the 5th hour. The aqueous fraction showed the highest percentage of anti-inflammatory activity while the n-butanol fraction showed the least percentage of anti-inflammatory activity. Also, by analysis of the obtained results (Table 4), n-hexane and aqueous fractions exhibited significant antipyretic activity against yeast-induced hyperthermia. The effect reached its maximum at the 3rd hour and continued till the 5th hour. Finally, results from table 5 indicate that all the tested extract showed varying significant analgesic activity. The total ethanolic extract and ethyl acetate fractions showed the higher percentage of inhibition than the other fractions.

Conclusion

Caryota mitis Lour. is an ornamental palm belongs to family Arecaceae. Its leaflets are characterized morphologically by the characteristic fish tail appearance while micromorphologically by the presence of scattered closed vascular bundles that are surrounded by sclerotic cylinder of sclerenchymatous fibers. Numerous raphides of calcium oxalate are the main feature of the plant in powdered form. The biological study revealed that the plant leaves are safe exhibiting strong antioxidant and antimicrobial activity specially against gram positive bacteria, in addition to considerable antiinflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic activities.

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نشرة العلوم الصيدلانية جامعة أسيوط



دراسة نباتية وبيولوجية لأوراق نخيل ذيل السمكة المنتمي للعائلة الفوفلية والمنزوع في مصر

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ينتمي نخيل ذيل السمكة الى العائلة الفوفلية ويؤزرع في الحدائق كنبات للزينة، ولقد تم استخدام النبات للحد من القيء وآلام المعدة، بالإضافة الى استخدامه لعلاج الامساك والبواسير وإلتهابات المفاصل. ونظرا لأنه لا توجد دراسة عقاقيرية أو بيولوجية على النبات لذا تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على هذا النبات سواء في صورة كاملة او في صورة مسحوق، بالإضافة الى التعرف على بعض تأثيراته البيولوجية المختلفة.