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Gas chromatography and mass spectroscopy studies in stem bark of *Ficus hispida* L.

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Abstract
The GC- MS Analysis determined the presence of 15 different phytochemical compounds in acetone and ethanol stem extract of *F. hispida*. The phytoconstituents compounds were found in the mass spectra matched with the CIL/ SAIF Panjab University Chandigarh Library. The major phytoconstituents in ethanot extract of stem bark observed the presence of cyclopentasiloxane, (3.94%) decamethyl benzoic acid (3.94%)a – 3 – Dodecene Cyclohexasalioxane (7.2 %), 8- Hepadecene (1.63%), Tetradecamethyloctasiloxane (4.83%), 1.1 dimethylethyl (0.67%) 5- methoxyindane (6.31%), 1 – tert Buty 1-3 (4.13%), Naphtalene (28.52%). a – iso butyl 2 (6.27%), phenol, 4- Naphtalene (47.32%) This may be the first report of documentation of active constituents from stem bank of *F. hispida*. The results of the present study revealed that the stem bark of *F. hispida* having effective potential bioactive Compounds, which may be leads to the formulation of new drags to treat various skin diseases.

Keywords: *Ficus hispida*, phytoconstituents, Secondary metabolites, GC–MS, Skin atiments.

1. Introduction
Plants have formed the basis of sophisticated traditional medicine systems that have been in existence for thousands of years and continue to provide mankind with new remedies [5]. Still today medicinal plants remain significant as natural alternatives to synthetic drugs with about 80% of the world population depending upon plants for their primary health care. According to WHO estimation [2, 11] Plant products have been part of phytomedicines since time immemorial. These can be derived from any part of the plant like bark, leaves, flowers, roots, fruits, seeds etc.,[1] i.e. any part of the plant may contain active components. Herbal medicines have become more popular in the treatment of many diseases due to popular belief that green medicine is safe, easily available and with less side effects. Many plants are cheaper and more accessible to most people especially in the developing countries than orthodox medicine, and there is lower incidence of adverse effects after use. These reasons might account for their worldwide attention and use [17]. The medicinal properties of some plants have been documented by some researchers [3, 4, 7]. Medicinal plants constitute the main source of new pharmaceuticals and healthcare products [9]. Extraction and characterization of several active phytocompounds from these green factories have given birth to some high activity profile drugs [12]. Indeed, the market and public demand has been so great that there is a great risk that many medicinal plants today, face either extinction or loss of genetic diversity.[13] Knowledge of the chemical constituents of plants is desirable because such information will be value for the synthesis of complex chemical substances. Such phytochemical screening of various plants is reported by many researchers [14- 16]. A growing body of evidence indicates that secondary plant metabolites play critical roles in human health and may be nutritionally important [8]. It is believed that crude extract from medicinal plants are more biologically active than isolated compounds due to their synergistic effects.[10] Phytochemical screening of plants has revealed the presence of numerous chemicals including alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, steroids,glycosides and saponins. Secondary metabolites from plant serve as defense mechanisms against predation by many microorganisms, insects and herbivores [6]. Gas chromatography and mass spectroscopy technique is compatible in many ways. GC can separate the compounds of volatile and semi volatile nature with great efficiency but cannot identify them.

On the other hand MS can identify the compounds with the great efficiency but cannot separate them. This technology provides its application in identification as well as quantification of organic compound which are volatile and semi volatile in nature present in complex biological mixture. It can determine the molecular weights of compounds and elemental composition of unknown organic compounds. It can also elucidate the structure of unknown organic compounds in mixture by matching their spectra with reference spectra. Combination of these powerful separation and detection techniques like gas chromatography and mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) provides the non-biased, large scale analysis of known and unknown metabolites present in the complex mixtures.

Ficus hispida Linn f. is a shrub or small tree without aerial roots; all parts hispid-pubescent. Leaves opposite, ovate, abovate, elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, subcordate or cuneate, serratetoothed or crenate in upper part, hispid-pubescent on both surfaces. Receptacles paired, pedunculate, globose, 1.2 - 2.5 cm in diameter, scabrous hispid, yellow when ripe, generally borne on elongate branches near the base of main stem. Bark is emetic, laxative and applied as poultice to buboes. The fruits are refrigerant, astringent, anti-dysenteric, antiinflammatory, depurative, vulnerary, haemostatic and galactagogue. They are useful in ulcers, leucoderma, psoriasis, anaemia, haemorrhoids, jaundice, epistaxis, inflammations and intermittent fever. Leaves are useful in cough and asthma and root in intrinsic haemorrhages. Decoction or powder of fruits is used in constipation, ascites, piles and jaundice. Ripe fruit is used as a haemostatic agent. It is used as a tonic, aphrodisiac and galactogogue. Root and fruit are useful in dermatoses. The plant has chief action on vitiligo. Bark powder - 2 to 5 gms. (for detoxification), as a tonic 1 to 2 gms. Despite of these applications as there are no reports on phytoconstituents of this plant, the present study aims at the identification of phytoconstituents from stem bark.

Materials and Method

Collection of Plant Material

The stem bark of *Ficus hispida* were collected from forest of Yavatmal district, Maharashtra, India. The collected plant were carefully examined for infected parts and were removed accordingly. Only fresh parts were taken for the analysis. These plant parts were dried in the shade till all its moisture gets evaporated. These dried stem bark then pulverized to the powder form for further analysis.

Extraction

20 gram of stem bark powder was extracted using Soxlet's apparatus for 24 hours in ethnol and acetone solvents separately. These extract then evaporated to dryness. At the time of analysis dried extract was dissolved in same solvent and these samples taken for GC – MS analysis.

GC – MS Analysis

The analysis was carried out using gas chromatography – high resolution mass spectrophotometer. Dried extract were dissolved in the 5 ml of acetone solvent. 0.4 ml of this solution is employed for GC – MS analysis. The GC-MS analysis was carried out using Trace GC Ultra (Thermo Scientific) with column (HP-5) of 30 meter length, 0.25 mm diameter and 0.25 film. Helium gas is used as carrier gas at constant flow rate of 1ml/ minute. Injector temperature was set at 250 ^{0}C. The oven temperature were programmed from 80 ^{0}C to 280 ^{0}C. 80 ^{0}C 1 minute hold up to 200 ^{0}C at 8 ^{0}C/ minutes, 7 minutes hold up to 280 ^{0}C at the rate of 10 ^{0}C/minutes. The sample was injected in split mode as 20:1. Identification of the compounds was done by comparing the spectral data of sample compound with the compound spectra present in spectral libraries CIL/SAIF Panjab University Chandigarh.

Results

The stem bank extracted in ethanol and acetone show the presence of fifteen phytoconstituents in each extract. Figure 1 represents the chromatogram of ethanol extract And table 1 represents the phytoconshituents indentified in the ethanol extract with retention times (RT) relative percentage, and molecular formula of metabolites. Figure 2 displays the Chromatogram of acetone extract and table 2 demonstrate the identified metabolites in acetone extract with their retention times, relative percentage, and molecular formula of metabolites. Table 3 represent the activity of important phytoconstituents identified in the ethanol and acetone stem bark extract of *Ficus hispida* L.

Table 1: Phytocompounds identified in ethanol extract of *F. hispida* L. Stem bark

SR No	Rt	Name of Compound	Rel %	MF
1	8.54	Cyclopentasiloxane	3.94	C10 H30O5 si 5
2	9.18	3 Dodeceme	1.62	C12 H24
3	11.2	Cyclohexasalioxane	7.20	C12 H36 I O6 Si6
4	11.98	8 – Hepadecene	1.63	C17 H34
5	13.26	Telradecamentyoctasiloxane	4.83	C18 H52 O7 Si7
6	13.64	Phenol	0.67	C14 H22 O
7	13.95	Hepasiloxane	1.11	C14 H44 O06 Si7
8	14.08	Trimethylsilyl ester	0.62	C11 H29 05 PSi3
9	14.47	1 - Hsexadecanol	0.75	C21 H42

Table 2: Phytocompounds identified in acetone extract of *F. hispida* L. Stem bank

SR No	Rt	Name of Compound	Rel %	MF
1	9.40	5- Methoxyindane	6.31	C10 H12 O
2	19.58	1 – Tert – Butyl 3	7.46	C 16 H 22O
3	20.07	1 – Methyl	4.13	C17 H 24
4	28.88	Naphthalene	28.52	C15 H22
5	21.55	A – isobutyl – 2,4-5- trimethyl	6.27	C14 H 22O
6	21.71	Phenol	47.32	C18 H24O

Table 3: Activity of important phytocomponents identified in the ethanol and acetone stem bark extract of *ficus hispida* L.

SR No	Name of Compound	Conpond nature	Achuvuty
1	Cyclopentasiloxane	Triterpene	Hairy Scalp bald Patches Tinea capitis
2	3 – Dodeceme	Triterpene	Alopecia areata Folliculitis
3	8 –Hepadecene	Triterpene	Decalvans Anagen effluvium
4	TetradecaMethyloctasilaxane	Steroid	Telogen efftuvium Psoriasis, Eczema
5	Phenol	Alcoholic Compound	Allergic Contact Dermatitis
6	Trimethylsilylester	Steroid	Head lice Dandruff
7	5 – Methoxyindane	Steroid	Tumours Naevus sebaceous
8	1– Tert butul 3	Steroid	Pilar cyst
9	a – isobutul -2, 4 trimethyl	Steroid	Keloidscars Acne Keloid Muchalis

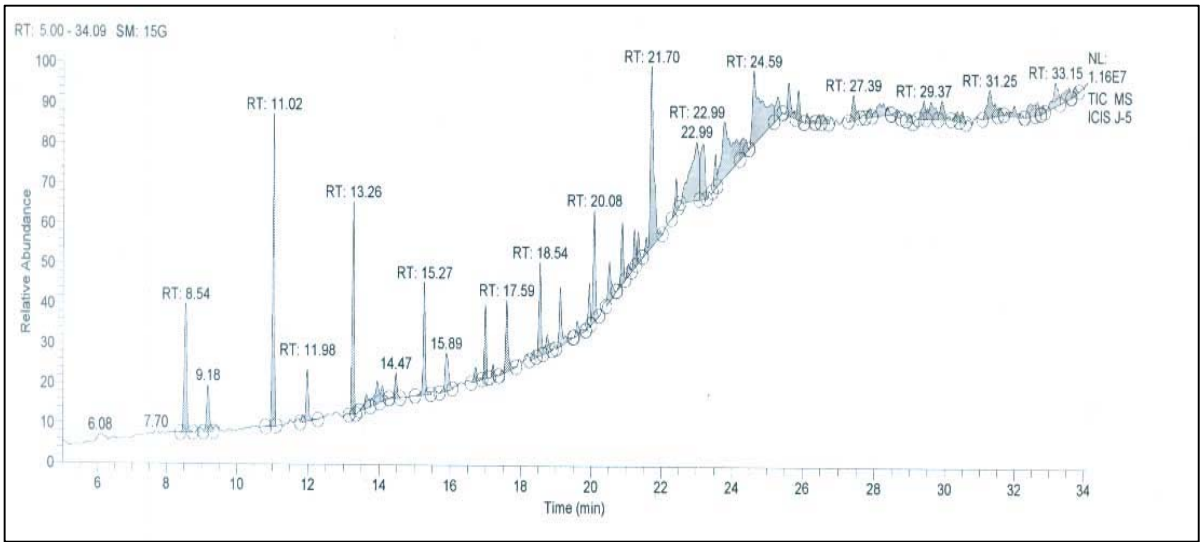

Fig 1: The total ion chromatogram of ethanol extract of *F.hispida* stem bark peaks with retention times.

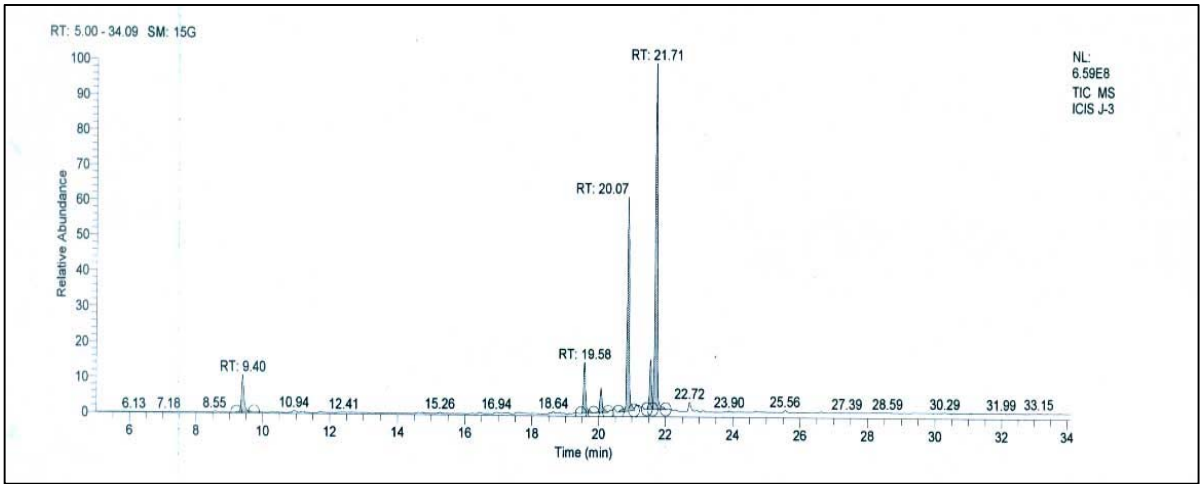

Fig 2: The total ion chromatogram of acetone extract of *F.hispida* stem bark peaks with retention times.

Discussion

In the present investigation stem bark of *Ficus hispida* were extracted using ethanol and acetone solvent followed by the GC – MS analysis which authenticates the fifteen compounds in each respective sample. Ethanol & acetone extract of stem bark observed the presence of Cyclopentasiloxane (3.94 %),3 Dodeceme (1.62%), Cyclohexasalioxane (7.20%), 8 – Hepadecene (1.63%), Telradecamentyoctasiloxane (4.83%), Phenol (0.67%), Hepasiloxane (1.11%), Trimethylsilyl ester (0.62%), 1 – Hsexadecanol (0.75%), 5- Methoxyindane (6.31%), 1 – Tert – Butyl 3(7.46%), 1 – Methyl (4.13%), Naphthalene (28.52%),

a – isobutyl – 2 (6.27%), 4-5- trimethyl, Phenol (47.32%).

Using Dr. Duke's phytochemical and ethanobotanical database (online), the biological Activity of the identified phytocomponents was ascertained. The various important Phytochemicals which contributes to the medicinal activity of the plant given in Table: 3.

Biological activities listed are based on Dr**.** Duke's Phytochemical the results indicated the important phytoconstituents are Cyclopentasiloxane (3.94 %),3 Dodeceme (1.62%), Cyclohexasalioxane (7.20%), 8 –

Hepadecene (1.63%), Telradecamentyoctasiloxane (4.83%), Phenol (0.67%), Hepasiloxane (1.11%), Trimethylsilyl ester (0.62%), 1 – Hsexadecanol (0.75%), 5- Methoxyindane (6.31%),
1 – Tert – Butyl 3(7.46%), 1 – Methyl (4.13%), Naphthalene (28.52%),
a – isobutyl – 2 (6.27%), 4-5- trimethyl, Phenol(47.32%).
These phytoconstituents shows activity as antibacterial, Pilar cyst, Hairy Scalp, bald Patches, Tinea capitis, Head lice, Dandruff, Tinea capitis, Alopecia areata, Folliculitis, Decalvans, Anagen effluvium, Telogen efftuvium, Psoriasis, Eczema, Tumours, Naevus sebaceous, Keloidscars, Acne, Keloid, Muchalis

Conclusion

This may be the first report of documentation of active constituents from stem bark of *F. hispida* L. The results of the present study reveal that the stem bark of *F. hispida L.* having effective potential bioactive compounds, which may be leads to the formulation of new drugs to treat various skin diseases.

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