# GC MS analysis of phytoconstituents from leaves of *Rhynchoglossum notonianum* (Wall.) B.L. Burtt

**Abstract**

*Rhynchoglossum notonianum* belongs to gesneriaceae family. It include medium sized plants which comes under the order lamiales, which grows in moisture and shade areas near waterfalls. Leaves of the plant are used to cure diabetes, wounds, inflammation, asthma, fever, ulcer. Glycosides, tannins, flavonoids, saponins, and terpenoids are various phytochemicals reported in *R.notonianum*. Compounds obtained from leaves of the plants are used for treating number of diseases. In this study ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanol extract of leaves of the plant was studied phytochemically using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry. GC-MS result of ethyl acetate extract of leaves showed presence of E-15-Heptadecenal, nonadecane, neophytadiene, eicosane, tetratetracontane. Chloroform extract showed Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl, Tetradecane, 2,4-Ditert-Butylphenol, Eicosane, Neophytadiene, Cyclotetracosane, methanol extract of leaves showed Squalene, Tetratetracontane, Gamma-sitosterol.

**Keywords**: *Rhynchoglossum notonianum,* GCMS, Eicosane, 1-Heneicosanol, Docosane.-

**1.Introduction**

*Rhynchoglossum notonianum* belongs to gesneriaceae family. Many species of Gesneriaceae are grown as ornamentals while a few are medicinally important plants. The plants are usually small with showy flowers. Many compounds isolated from plants directly used as drugs. *R.notonianum* are succulent annual herbs found in both low and high altitudes. Their leaf blades oblique and asymmetrical between two sides. Leaf shapes varies ovate to oblong and inflorescence is terminal or axillary receme. They need abundant water content for their growth. They exhibit massive growth in banks of streams and water falls. In *R.notonianum* the calyx lobes are winged and one wing is larger than others. The epithet Rhynchoglossum comes from the Greek Rhynchos meaning beak and glossa meaning tongue. The second part of the name mention tongue like lower lip of the corolla (Weber,2004). Different works conducted on the chemical characters of the family Gesneriaceae. Harborne (1967) and Lowry (1972) studies revealed anthocyanins-a flavonoid found the whole family. Harborne also reported the presence of flavonoids like chalcones and aurones in Gesneriaceae. *R.notonianum* reduce blood pressure. Phytochemical studies revealed the plant consist of anti oxidants and alkaloids. Many phytochemicals such as glycosides, steroids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and terpenoids, were found in different extracts (Farzeen *et al.,* 2022). A phylogenetic analysis of Rhynchoglossum using DNA sequence data has been conducted together with other members of the tribe epithemateae (Mayer *et al.,* 2003).

**2. Materials and Methods**

**2.1 Collection and extraction of plant materials**

Fresh leaves of *R.notonianum* were collected from Kodaikanal and Wayanadu. The leaves of the sample were washed under running tap water to remove soil particles and adhered debris. The samples were chopped in to pieces, dried under shade at room temperature. The dried samples were grind in to powder and the powdered material is weighed and used for Soxhlet extraction using ethyl acetate, chloroform and methanol. After Soxhlet it was filtered and the filtrate concentrated using the rotary evaporator.

**3.GC-MS analysis**

Chemica**l** composition was determined by GC-MS (Shimadzu QP-2010 plus with Thermal Desorption System TD 20, fitted with a 60 m x 2025 mm x 0.25 m WCOT column coated with diethylene glycol (AB-Innowax 7031428, Japan). Helium was used as a carrier gas at a flow rate of 1.21 mL/min at a column pressure of 77.6 kPa. Both injector and detector temperatures were maintained at 260 0C. Samples (6 µL) were injected in to the column with a split ratio of 10:0. Component separation was achieved following a linear temperature program of 70- 260 0C at 30C/min and then held at 2600C for 6 min, with a total run time of 44.98 min. The MS parameters used were : electron ionization (EI) voltage 70 eV, peak width 2 s, mass range 40-850 *m/z*and detector voltage 1.5 V. The constituents were identified by comparison of their linear retention indices. The MS fragmentation pattern was checked with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) mass spectra libraries and with those in the literature (Adams, 2001).

**4.Results & Discussion**

**4.1GC - MS analysis**

Table.1 Metabolite profile of ethyl acetate extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Peaks | RT | Area % | Name of compound | Biological activity |
| 1 | 7.458 | 1.01 | 5-Ethyl-2-Methylloctane | -­­ |
| 2 | 13.268 | 1.59 | Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- | antibacterial activity, susceptibility to shoot fly, attractants and/ or oviposition stimulants for the sorghum shoot fly (Rahbare*etal*.,2012) |
| 3 | 19.395 | 1.96 | 2,4-Ditert-Butylphenol | induces oxidative stress through the generation of reactive oxygen species ( Chuah *et al*) |
| 4 | 193831 | 1.19 | Nonadecane | Antimicrobial activity, cytotoxic (Sunita *et al*.,2017) |
| 5 | 21.277 | 18.36 | Heneicosane,1(1-Ethylpropyl)- | Microbicide activities (Vanitha *et al*.,2020) |
| 6 | 25.488 | 2.92 | E-15-Heptadecenal | Antibacterial activity( Kumar*et al*.,2011) |
| 7 | 25.611 | 2.79 | Iron,Tricarbonyl[N-(Phenyl-2-Pyridinylmethylene)Benzenamine-N,N’] | Derivative of aniline Fungicidal activity (Sharmila *et al*.,2017) |
| 8 | 26.435 | 18.72 | Phytol,acetate | Antimicrobial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory and diuretic activity. contraction of vascular smooth muscle cells, used in treatment of such dermatitis (Padmini *et al*.,2010) |
| 9 | 27.311 | 6.21 | Neophytadiene | Antioxidants, antibacterial activity (Sharmila *et al*.,2017) |
| 10 | 29.123 | 1.20 | Dibutyl phthalate | Urinary infection, Antioxidants Silane, trichlorooctadecyl Antimicrobial, Antifouling( Arancibia *et al*.,2016) |
| 11 | 29.468 | 3.11 | Heneicosyl alcohol | antifungal and antibacterial activities. |
| 12 | 31.527 | 0.97 | 2-Methylanthraquinone | Carcinogenic to humans Gori *et al*.,2009) |
| 13 | 32.107 | 13.20 | 9,10-Anthracenedione,2-Methyl- | Antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, immune suppressive, diuretic, cathartic, laxative, antimicrobial, vasorelaxant, and phyto estrogen ( Yao*et al.*,2020) |
| 15 | 32.817 | 0.99 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,Dinonyl ester | Acidifier, endocrine disruptors( Kumar*et al*.,2020) |
| 16 | 33.107 | 2.36 | 1-Tricosene | Anti-tumorcompound ( Sunita *et al*.,2017) |
| 17 | 33.196 | 2.40 | Eicosane | Antibacterial, antimicrobial and cyto toxicactivity ( Sharif *et al*.,2009) |
| 18 | 36.472 | 1.19 | 1-Heneicosanol | antifungal and antibacterial activities ( Arancibia *et al* .,2016) |
| 19 | 36.543 | 2.95 | Docosane | Antibacterial activity(Gumgumjee *et al*.,2015) |
| 23 | 39.033 | 1.13 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid | inhibits MG-63 cells proliferation via Akt-p53-cyclin pathway( Tomar *et al.,*2017) |
| 25 | 40.594 | 1.85 | Bis-(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl)phthalate | Anti malarial activities( Imam *et al*.,2017) |
| 26 | 41.099 | 3.89 | Tetratetracontane | Anti cancer, anti microbial (Asnaashari *et al*.,2019) |
| 27 | 43.172 | 100.00 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,Diisodecyl ester | Antiviral compound( Madhavan *et al.,*2021) |

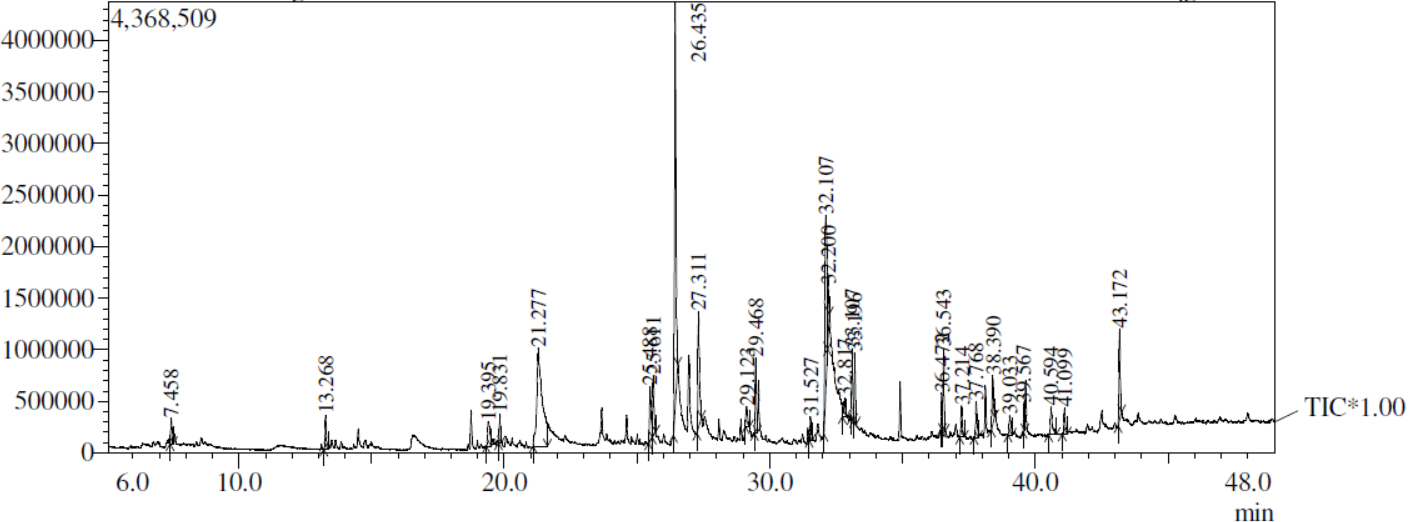


Fig.1 GC-MS chromatogram of ethyl acetate extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

Table.2 Metabolite profile of chloroform extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Peaks | RT | Area % | Name of compound | Biological activity |
| 1 | 11.290 | 1.90 | Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- | Antibacterial activity( Momodu *et al*.,2022) |
| 2 | 12.478 | 1.31 | Tetradecane | Antifungal, antibacterial(Ibrahim *et al.,*2017) |
| 3 | 16.707 | 3.14 | nonadecane | Anti tuberculosis, anticancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial( Rukachaisirikul,2004) |
| 4 | 17.362 | 1.14 | 2,4-Ditert-Butylphenol | Antioxidant, anticancer, anti fumgal( Choi *et al*.,2009) |
| 5 | 17.783 | 3.24 | Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- | Antibacterial activity, antifungal antitumor, larvicidal ( Rahbar *et al.,*2012) |
| 6 | 22.553 | 3.41 | Eicosane | Antioxidant  Antitumor activity( Sharif *et al.*,2009) |
| 7 | 22.946 | 1.19 | Docosane | Antibacterial activity( Gumgumjee *et al*.,2015) |
| 8 | 23.441 | 1.71 | 1-Decanol,2-hexyl- | Antimicrobial( Krishnamoorthy *et al*.,2014) |
| 9 | 23.567 | 0.80 | Heptadecane | Antimicrobial, antioxidant activity ( Vinay Kumar *et al*.,2011) |
| 10 | 24.382 | 1.55 | Neophytadiene | Antioxidants, antibacterial activity( Gonzalez *et al*.,2023) |
| 11 | 25.259 | 0.88 | 3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol | Provide oligosaccharide[39] |
| 12 | 26.030 | 2.25 | Hexadecane,2,6,11,15-tetramethyl- | Antibacterial activity,antifungal,antitumor,antilarvicidal( Sunita *et al*.,2011) |
| 14 | 27.110 | 5.53 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,butyl octyl ester | Anticancer activity( Rajesh *et al*.,2017) |
| 15 | 27.300 | 1.32 | Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- | Antibacterial activity, antifungal antitumor, larvicidal( Kumar *et al*.,2011) |
| 16 | 27.587 | 2.48 | E-15-Heptadecane | Antibacterial( Kumar *et al.,*2011) |
| 17 | 27.716 | 0.63 | Heptadecane | Antioxidant activity( Kumar *et al*.,2011) |
| 18 | 30.472 | 1.09 | Tetracosane | Cytotoxic towards  gastric cancer cells by  induction of apoptosis ( Uddin *et al*.,2012) |
| 19 | 31.480 | 50.44 | Beta-Methylanthraquinone | Antifungal, anti insect activities ( Thulasidas *et al*.,2006) |
| 20 | 33.668 | 2.15 | Cyclotetracosane | Antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer activities ( Mongalo *et al.,*2019) |
| 21 | 33.834 | 2.40 | Heneicosane | Anti asthmatics, urine acidifiers and antimicrobial ( Arancibia *et al.,*2019) |
| 23 | 38.860 | 1.24 | Cyclooctacosane | Antifungal activity( |
| 24 | 38.967 | 57.10 | Octacosane | Antibacterial, antitumor activity( Figueiredo *et al*.,2014) |
| 25 | 42.853 | 1.39 | Celidoniol,Deoxy- | Anti bacterial,anti-inflammatory ( Kose *et al*.,211) |
| 26 | 44.559 | 100.00 | Tetratetracontane | Antioxidant activity( Asnaashari.,2019) |

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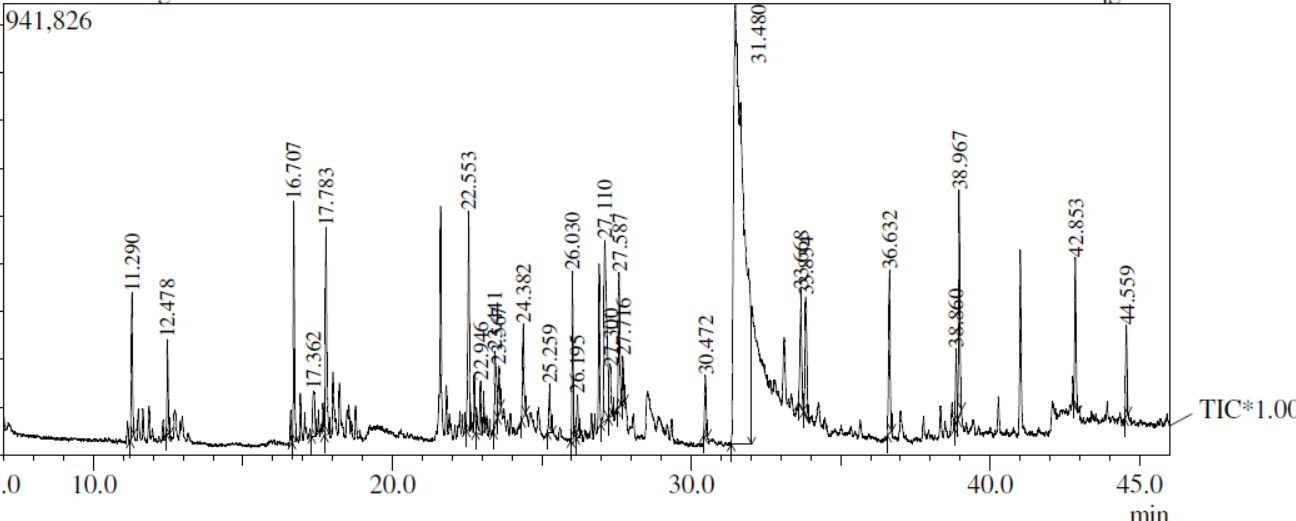


Fig.2 GC-MS chromatogram of chloroform extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

Table.3 Metabolite profile of methanol extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Peaks | RT | Area % | Name of compound | Biological activity |
| 1 | 16.503 | 2.85 | Neophytadiene | neuropharmacological activity- anxiolytic-like and anticonvulsant actions ( Gonzalez *et al.,*2023) |
| 2 | 17.157 | 0.96 | (E)-Phytol | precursor for the manufacture of synthetic forms of vitamin E and vitamin K1( Byju *et al*.,2013)  antinociceptive, anxiolytic, cytotoxic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immune-modulating, autophagy- and apoptosis-inducing, and antimicrobial ( Islam *et al*.,2015) |
| 3 | 19.193 | 0.41 | Phosphonic Acid,Dioctadecyl Ester | - |
| 4 | 22.671 | 29.78 | 9,10-Anthracenedione,2-Methyl- | Antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, immune suppressive, diuretic, cathartic, laxative, antimicrobial, vasorelaxant, and phytoestrogen( Guang *et al*.,2020) |
| 5 | 34.768 | 5.18 | Squalene | anti-cancer properties, cholesterol-lowering property, protect human skin ( Smith *et al*.,2000) |
| 6 | 35.173 | 1.08 | Tetratetracontane | Antioxidant activity( Mallick *et al*.,2014) |
| 7 | 38.043 | 7.98 | Ergost-5-En—3-ol | Reduce cholesterol level,inhibit growth of cancer cells ( Francis *et al*.,2021) |
| 8 | 38.910 | 29.24 | Stigmasta-5,22-Dien-3ol | Antioxidant,antibacterial activity,  anti-inflammatory,antiarthritic antiasthma,diuretic ( Bakrim *et al.,*2022) |
| 9 | 40.584 | 15.30 | Gamma-sitosterol | Anti inflammatory activity ( Naikwadi *et al.,*2022) |

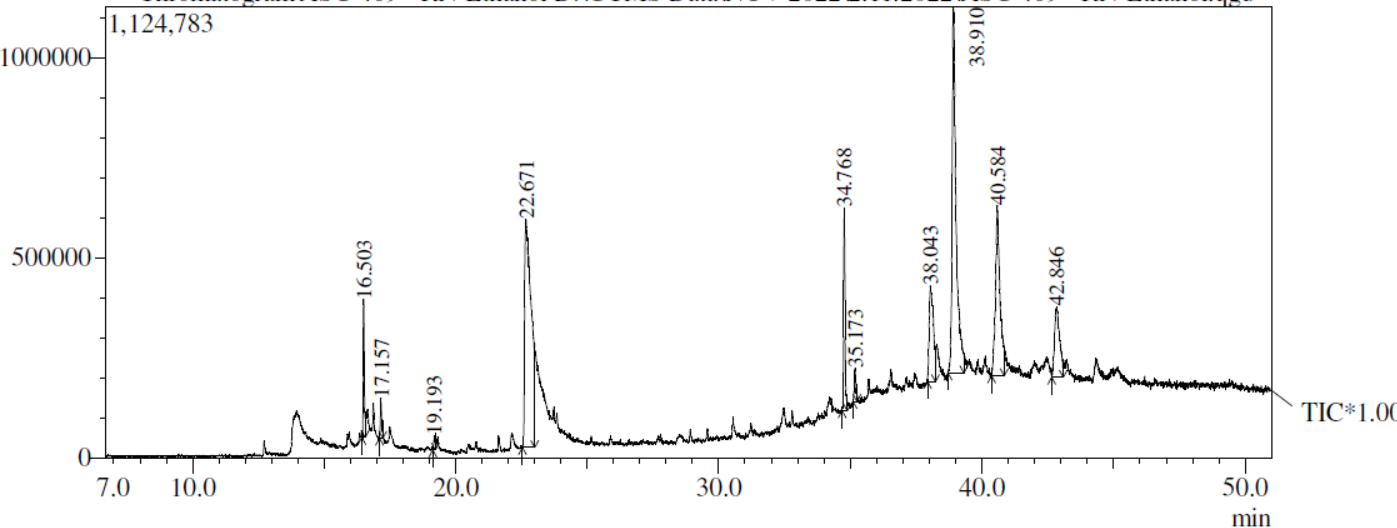
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Fig.3 GC-MS chromatogram of ethyl methanol extract of leaves of *R.notonianum*

GC MS analysis of ethyl acetate extract of leaves of *R.notonianum* were shown table.1. It revealed 27 compounds,Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- shows Antimicrobial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory and diuretic activity. contraction of vascular smooth muscle cells, used in treatment of such dermatitis. Neophytadiene possess antioxidants, antibacterial activities. Heneicosyl alcohol acts as antifungal and antibacterial activities. 9,10-Anthracenedione,2-Methyl- possess Antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, immune suppressive, diuretic, cathartic, laxative, antimicrobial, vasorelaxant, and phytoestrogen. 1-Tricosene acts as Anti-tumorcompound. Eicosane shows biologically important properties like antibacterial, antimicrobial and cytotoxicactivity. 1-Heneicosanol very important in antifungal and antibacterial activities. Bis-(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl)phthalate has antimalarial activities, Tetratetracontane has Anti cancer,antimicrobial activities. 26 bioactive compounds have been identified in the chloroform root extract of *R.notonianum*. The major bioactive compounds include Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl- it shows antibacterial activity. Nonadecane has antituberculosis, anticancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial activity. 2,4-Ditert-Butylphenol has Antioxidant,anticancer,antifumgal activity, Dodecane,2,6,11-trimethyl has Antibacterial activity,antifungalantitumor,larvicidal activity, Eicosane has anti oxidant ,anti tumor activity, Docosane has anti bacterial activity, E-15-Heptadecane shows anti bacterial activity, Cyclotetracosane has antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer activities, heneicosane shows anti asthmatics, urine acidifiers and antimicrobial activities, tetratetracontane shows anti oxidant activity, 9 bioactive compounds have been identified in the methanol root extract of *R.notonianum.* The major bioactive compounds include neophytadiene shows neuropharmacological activity- anxiolytic-like and anticonvulsant actions, 9,10-Anthracenedione,2-Methyl has Antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, immune suppressive, diuretic, cathartic, laxative, antimicrobial, vasorelaxant, and phytoestrogen activities. Squalene shows anti-cancer properties, cholesterol-lowering property,protect human skin, tetratetracontane has anti oxidant activity, Gamma-sitosterol shows anti inflammatory activity.

**5.Conclusion**

Secondary metabolites produced by plants have wide range of applications. Isolation and characterization of pharmacologically active compounds from medicinal plants is better cure for various health disoeders. GC MS is the analysis of thermally stable volatile compounds. *R.notonianum* shown to a rich source of many medicinally significant phytochemicals. Isolation and identification of medicinally important compounds is next investigation of this method.

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