**Original Research Article**

**INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF *Tetrapleura tetraptera* FRUIT EXTRACT ON ALPHA AMYLASE AND ALPHA GLUCOSIDASE ACTIVITIES IN RATS**

**ABSTRACT**

 Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder posing a serious global health concern, necessitating the need for investigation for alternative management and treatment strategies including phytomedicine. *Tetrapleura tetraptera* (Taub) (family Fabaceae, a medicinal plant used locally in the management of diabetes was investigated for its inhibitory potential on alpha-amylase and alpha-glucosidase enzymes of rats. *Tetrapleura tetraptera* fruit extract (300 -900 mg/kg)was investigated *in vivo* for inhibitory effect on alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase enzymes using starch, sucrose and maltose as substrates, with Acarbose as standard drug. Blood glucose levels (BGL) of rats, post administration of the substrate and extract concurrently, were monitored over 3 hours as a parameter to measure the inhibitory potentials of the extract. The fruit extract significantly (p<0.05) caused dose-dependent lowering of blood glucose levels of treated rats with the various substrates used. The findings suggest that the fruit extract of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* has the potentials to cause inhibition of alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase in rats.

**Keywords:** *Tetrapleura tetraptera;* Anti-diabetic, Enzyme inhibition, Alpha-amylase, Alpha-glucosidase,

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Diabetes mellitus (DM) ranks among the major serious metabolic disorder posing a rising health challenges affecting most countries of the world economically and socially. It has been ranked as the 8th deadly diseases responsible for millions of death globally (WHO, 2016). About 700 million people are projected to be affected by the disease by 2045 (Saeedi *et al.*, 2019), necessitating urgent intervention steps aim at preventing the impending deadly situation. The heavy reliance on conventional medicines for the management of the disease has not yielded satisfactory outcome due to economic consequences and associated side effects. Therefore the search for affordable and safe alternative drugs is inevitable and has continued to be one of the areas of active research.

Of late, there has been an increase in the patronage of herbal preparations for the management of DM globally. “Some indigenous plants of Nigerian origin used locally for management of diabetes such as *Mammea africana*” (Okokon *et al.,* 2007), *Hippocratea africana* (Okokon *et* *al.,* 2010), *Anthocleista djalonensis* (Okokon *et al.*, 2012), *Newbouldia laevis* (Osigwe *et al*., 2015), *Solenostemon monostachyus* (Okokon *et al*., 2015), cornhusk of *Zea mays* (Okokon and Mandu, 2017), *Setaria megaphylla* (Okokon *et al*., 2022a) and *Solanum anomalum* (Okokon *et al.,* 2022b) were investigated by our group and found to be efficacious in the management of diabetes. However, investigation into the mechanism of antidiabetic action has only been conducted on a few of them regarding their effects on alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase activities.

*“Tetrapleura tetraptera* (Taub) (family Fabaceae) is a perennial tree naturally distributed in most part of tropical Africa, predominantly in West, Central and East Africa’s rain forest belt. The fruit which possesses a fragrant with a pungent aromatic odour is not only employed nutritionally as spice in the preparation of varieties of white soups by Efiks and Ibibios of Niger Delta region as well as the Eastern region of Nigeria, but also used in folkloric medicine for the treatment of various diseases. It is a popular condiment in the culinary practices among the Mbaise people of Imo State of Eastern region for preparation of highly spiced hot watery decoction for women during puerperium. The fruits in addition to its insect repellent potentials have been documented to possess nutritional, molluscicidal, anticonvulsant, analgesic, antiinflammatory, antidiabetic and antimalarial activities” (Adewunmi and Sofowora, 1980; Adewunmi and Marquis, 1981, 1987; Adewunmi, 1984; Adesina and Reisch, 1985; Nwaiwu and Akah, 1986; Ojewole and Adewunmi, 2004; Ojewole, 2005; Okokon *et al.*, 2007) Ekong *et al*., 2025. Other activities include *in vitro* antiplasmodial (Lekana-Douki *et al.,* 2011), Cytotoxic and antiproliferative (Ozaslan *et al.,* 2016), antioxidant and antibacterial (Koma *et al.*, 2016; Okechukwu *et al.,* 2022). The present study investigated the *in vivo* inhibitory effect of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* fruits extract on alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase enzymes of rats.

**2. Materials and Methods**

**2.1 Plants collection**

The fruits of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* were procured from Itam market, Itu LGA, Akwa Ibom State in November, 2024. Identification and authentication of the plant was done in the Department of Botany and Ecological Studies, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria by a taxonomist. Hebarium specimen was deposited at Department of Pharmacognosy and Natural Medicine Herbarium, University of Uyo

**2.2 Extraction**

The fruits were washed clean, reduced to smaller pieces and air- dried on laboratory table for 2 weeks. The dried fruits were powdered using a pestle and mortar. The powdered fruit was soaked in 70% ethanol for 72 hours. The liquid ethanol extract obtained by filtration was evaporated to dryness in a water bath at 50˚C. The extract was stored in a refrigerator at -4˚C until it was used for the experiment reported in this study.

**2.3 Animals**

Albino Wistar rats (125-142 g) (male and female) obtained from the University of Uyo animal house were used for the study. They were allowed free access to water and fed with standard animal pellets. The study was approved by the College of Health Sciences Animal Ethics committee, University of Uyo (UU/CHS/AE/24/045).

**2.4 In vivo Alpha-amylase and Glucosidase Inhibition Study**

**Alpha-Amylase Inhibitory Study**

The Wistar rats (30) used in this experiment were fasted for 18 h and randomized into 6 groups of 5 rats each depending on their weights. The fasting blood glucose concentration of the rats was measure at 0 min before administration of extract/drug. Group I, which served as the normal control, received distilled water orally (10 mL/kg). Starch (2 g/kg body weight) were orally administered with distilled water as vehicle to rats in group II rats. Rats in group III were administered starch (2 g/kg) and the standard drug (acarbose) at 100 mg/kg simultaneously. Based on previously determined LD50 (3240.37 mg/kg) and doses (Okokon *et al.*, 2007), Groups IV, V, and VI were respectively administered with *T. tetraptera* fruit extract at 300, 600 and 900 mg/kg and starch (2 g/kg) simultaneously. All treatments were done orally and blood glucose concentration was monitored at 30, 60, 90, 120 and 180 min (Gidado *et al.,* 2019,Okokon *et al.*, 2023a).

**Alpha Glucosidase Inhibitory Study**

The procedure as described above was used for this study but with sucrose and maltose used as substrates (Okokon *et al.*, 2023a; Okokon *et al.*, 2023b).

**Blood Glucose Determination**

Tail blood from the rats was dropped on strips and glucose concentration was measured using a glucometer according to manufacturer’s specifications (Accu-chek, Indiana). The glucometer works using an electrochemical detection system with the following principle; the biosensor system makes use of disposable dry reagent strip based on glucose oxidase method. Each strip has an electrode impregnated with the enzyme glucose oxidase, which react with glucose in the blood sample when dropped on the membrane covering the reagent pad (strip), to produce gluconic acid. During the reaction, in which electric current is generated, an electrochemical mediator transfers electrons to the electrode surface. This electrode sensor measures the current produced when the enzyme converts glucose to gluconic acid. The magnitude of the generated current is proportional to the amount of glucose present in the drop of blood sample, thus giving an accurate reading of the blood glucose concentration (WHO, 2011).

**2.5 Statistical Analysis**

Data obtained from this work were analysed statistically using one –way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test using Instat Graphpad software, (San Diego, USA). Differences between means were considered significant at 5% level of significance ie p≤ 0.05.

**3. RESULTS**

**3.1 In Vivo Alpha Amylase and Glucosidase Inhibition Assay**

 Treatment of fasted rats with starch (2 g/kg) elevated blood glucose concentrations of the treated animals after 30 min in various proportions. The proportions were as follows: starch (40.18%), extract-treated groups (ranging from 7.92% to 25.76 %), and acarbose-treated groups (17.97%). After 60 minutes, the blood glucose concentrations were lowered with the groups administered with dosages of the extract (300 - 900 mg/kg) having percentage increases ranging from 1.58 to 13.44%. The average blood glucose concentrations of all the groups treated with the extract were lowered to normal level after 120 minutes except that of the lowest dose (300 mg/kg) with BGL of 5.23%. The BGL of all the extract treated groups were reduced to normal at 180 min (Table 1).

Sucrose (2 g/kg) administration to fasted rats caused 51.80% elevation of blood glucose level 30 minutes post-administration of the sucrose to the control group. BGL increments of 11.87-35.06 % were also recorded in groups treated with 300,600 and 900 mg/kg of extract. At 60 min, percentage increases in BGL of groups treated with 300, 600, and 900 mg/kg of extract were 22.38, 5.32 and 0 %, respectively. No increment in BGL was recorded in the extract-treated groups from 120 -180 min except in the group treated with the low dose (300 mg/kg) of the extract (3.39 %) (Table 2).

There was a 68.32% increase in blood glucose level 30 min following maltose administration in the control group. However, 17.04 - 43.43 % increases in BGL were observed in the extract-treated groups. At 60 min, groups treated with 300, 600 and 900 mg/kg extract had percentage increments of 21.69, 7.78 and 0%, respectively, while percentage increases of 6.83 and 0.45% were recorded for 300 and 600 mg/kg treated groups at 120 min respectively. At 180 min, no increment in BGL was recorded in any of the extract treated groups (Table 3).

**Table 1.** Effect of ethanol fruit extract of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* on blood glucose level of rat after oral administration of starch load

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TREATMENT  | DOSE  | BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL mg/dL IN MIN |
|  | mg/kg | 0 min | 30 min | 60 min | 120 min | 180 min |
| Control (normal saline) | - | 76.10±5.23 | 78.33±3.42(2.93) | 78.61±4.12(3.29) | 74.45±4.38 | 73.35±3.20 |
| Starch |  | 75.10±1.34 | 105.28±5.23a(40.18) | 94.44±3.65(25.75) | 85.34±2.56(13.63) | 78.43±3.40(4.43) |
| Acarbose | 100 | 72.33±2.69 | 85.33±12.97(17.97) | 80.33±7.21(11.06) | 74.0±1.00(2.30) | 72.33±8.68(0) |
| Extract | 300 | 74.33±3.10 | 93.48±6.12(25.76) | 84.32±3.89a(13.44) | 78.22±4.52a(5.23) | 75.43±2.33a() |
|  | 600 | 75.66±2.56 | 83.48±2.36(10.33) | 80.10±1.55(5.86) | 74.30±2.45b() | 72.56.±3.68a() |
|  | 900 | 74.24±2.38 | 80.12±4.58(7.92) | 75.42±3.16(1.58) | 73.40±2.16a() | 70.22±2.45() |

Data are expressed as MEAN ± SEM, Significant at ap<0.05, bp< 0.01, compared to control (n=6).

Values in parenthesis are percentage increases in blood glucose concentrations compared to 0 min in the same group.

**Table 2.** Effect of ethanol fruit extract of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* on blood glucose level of rat after oral administration of sucrose load

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TREATMENT  | DOSE  | BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL mg/dL IN MIN |
|  | mg/kg | 0 min | 30 min | 60 min | 120 min | 180 min |
| Control (normal saline) | - | 80.20±2.26 | 82.46±3.56(2.81) | 81.49±6.33(1.60) | 82.23±3.28(2.53) | 83.43±1.20(4.02) |
| Sucrose | 2000 | 79.35±5.29 | 120.46±3.28b(51.80) | 125.13±2.33a(57.69) | 110.03±2.14(38.66) | 98.49±3.34(24.12) |
| Acarbose | 100 | 81.66±4.24 | 78.34±3.28 | 74.10±5.20 | 73.28±3.24 | 7522±2.43 |
| Extract | 300 | 78.62±5.28 | 106.19±3.10c(35.06) | 96.22±4.23(22.38) | 81.29±3.18(3.39) | 75.52±2.36 |
|  | 600 | 77.22±3.14 | 89.34±3.36b(15.69) | 81.33±6.18(5.32) | 76.33±2.16() | 70.35±3.26() |
|  | 900 | 76.28±3.34 | 85.34±3.22(11.87) | 75.45±4.13() | 70.12±4.16() | 66.50±2.66() |

Data are expressed as MEAN ± SEM. Significant at ap<0.05, bp< 0.01, compared to control (n=6). Values in parenthesis are

percentage increases in blood glucose concentrations compared to 0 min in the same group.

**Table 3.** Effect of ethanol fruit extract of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* on blood glucose level of rat after oral administration of maltose load

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TREATMENT | DOSE  | BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL mg/dL IN MIN |
|  | mg/kg | 0 min | 30 min | 60 min | 120 min | 180 min |
| Normal Control  | - | 80.23±1.38 | 78.45±2.34 | 81.34±2.30(1.38) | 79.20±5.44() | 82.46±3.16(2.77) |
| Maltose | 2000 | 76.33±5.48 | 128.48±8.26c(68.32) | 120.30±6.78a(57.60) | 110.03±5.49(44.15) | 90.12±6.33(18.06) |
| Acarbose | 100 | 74.23±3.24 | 78.24±3.28(5.40) | 76.33±4.15(2.82) | 74.56±2.45a(0.44) | 70.55±3.22() |
| Extract  | 300 | 73.33±3.56 | 105.18±3.56a(43.43) | 89.24±3.26a(21.69) | 78.34±3.23a(6.83) | 70.24±4.24a() |
|  | 600 | 76.45±5.52 | 95.15±2.54b(24.46) | 82.40±3.86a(7.78) | 76.80±2.65a(0.45) | 72.03±3.45() |
|  | 900 | 75.66±4.16 | 88.56±8.23b(17.04) | 74.34±4.26b() | 70.66±6.77b() | 68.39±4.45a() |

Data are expressed as MEAN ± SEM, Significant at ap<0.05, bp< 0.01, compared to control. (n=6).

Values in parenthesis are percentage increases in blood glucose concentrations compared to 0 min in the same group.

**4. DISCUSSION**

*“Tetrapleura tetraptera* fruits are used as spice and medicine to treat diseases such as diabetes among others. This work investigated the effect of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* fruit extract on alpha amylase and alpha glucosidase activities in rats. The extract was found to inhibit increases in blood glucose concentration following starch administration.Alpha amylases and α-glucosidase enzymes act in synergy to digest dietary polysaccharides such as starch. The polysaccharides are reduced to disaccharides by α-amylase enzyme by breaking the α-bonds of the α-linked polysaccharides. Thereby resulting in disaccharides like maltose, which are also digested by membrane bound α-glucosidase enzymes to monosaccharides” (Kalra, 2014; Alongi and Anese, 2018). “Inhibitions of these enzymes activities suppress the ingested carbohydrates digestion, with associated insignificant elevation in blood glucose concentrations following carbohydrate meals as was observed in this study. As a target for managing Type 2 diabetes mellitus, some medicinal plants have been investigated for α-amylase and α-glucosidase inhibitory potentials. Previously, we had reported on the α-amylase and α-glucosidase inhibitory potentials of some herbs and vegetables such as *Heinsia crinata, Lasianthera africana,* *Setaria megaphylla*, *Solanum anomalum”*  (Okokon et al.*,* 2021; Eweh et al., 2022; Etuk et al.*,* 2023) and *Justicia insularis* (Osigwe *et al.,* 2025) among others.

“Similarly, the fruit extract significantly inhibited blood glucose rise when co- administered with maltose and sucrose. Acarbose, the standard drug used in this study significantly suppresses blood glucose rise when co-administered with starch, maltose and sucrose. The results of this study corroborate the reported hypoglycemic activity of the fruit extract of *T. tetraptera* on blood glucose level of hyperglycemic rats” (Ojewole and Adewunmi, 2004). “The inhibitory activities of this fruit extract maybe linked to its phytochemical constituents such as polyphenols (tannins, flavonoids), saponins, phytate, triterpenoid, coumarinic (scopoletin) and phenolic (caffeic acid, cinnamic acids) compounds and a triterpene glycoside (aridanin) which have been found as the active ingredients” (Aladesanmi, 2007)

The presence of these compounds in the extract could have contributed to the observed activity in this study and therefore could represent one of the antidiabetic mechanisms of the fruit extract of *T. tetraptera*.

**5. CONCLUSION**

The findings of this research suggest that the fruit extract of *T. tetraptera* may exhibit anti-diabetic effects by inhibiting the alpha-amylase and alpha-glucosidase enzymes. This activity may be linked to the presence of phytochemical ingredients in the plant.

**Ethical Approval**

Permission and approval for animal studies were obtained from the College of Health Sciences Animal Ethics Committee, University of Uyo. All animal experiments complied with the National Institute of Health Guide for Care and Laboratory Animals (pub. No. 85-23, revised 1985).

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, manuscript.

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