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HISTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT ORGANCE OF TWO MEDICINAL PLANTS IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract: The histochemical studies of leaves and wood of *Mimusops elengi* Linn and *Syzygium cumini* Linn. are medicinally important plants in Maharashtra. For histochemical studies the free hand sections of leaves and wood were taken and treated with the respective reagent in localize components, viz. starch, protein, tannin, saponin, fat, glucosides and alkaloids in the tissues.

Keywords: Histochemistry, starch, protein, tannin, saponin, fat, glucosides and alkaloids



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INTRODUCTION

Among ancient civilizations, India has been known to be rich repository of medicinal plants. The forest in India is the principal repository of large number of medicinal and aromatic plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for manufacture of drugs and perfumery products. The knowledge about the use of medicinal plants has been acquired through centuries and such plants are still valued even today. Medico scientist practicing allopathy and research minded vaidyas, Hakims have contributed valuable knowledge regarding efficacy of reputed medicinal plants indigenous to India. Establishment of herbal forms in well selected localities will exercise scientific control over the cultivation of medicinal herbs (Kritikar and Basu 1975).

Histochemistry is the branch of histology dealing with the identification of chemical components of cells and tissues. Starch deposition occurs widely in the plant body, but the particularly common places of its accumulation are seeds, the parenchyma of the secondary vascular tissues in the stem and root, tubers, rhizomes and corn (Kadam, 1999). Starch and proteins are the principal ergastic substances of the protoplast (Kuster, 1956). Tannin is the heterogeneous group of phenol derivatives, usually related to glucosides. Tannins are particularly abundant in the leaves (xylem) of many plants (Kadam et.al., 1996). Saponins are the rare occurrence. Fats are widely distributed in the plant body and

they probably occurs in small amount in every plant cell (Seifriz, 1936). Fats are common reserve material in seeds, spores and embryos in meristematic cells. Glucosides are the degradation product of the carbohydrates. Alkaloids are the degradation product of protein.

Many woody plants contain medicinally important secondary product (Dhar et.al., 1968). Therefore, we have attempted to histochemical investigations of different plant parts of *Mimusops elengi* Linn and *Syzygium cumini* Linn. Two medicinal plants in Maharashtra.

Materials and Methods:

Temporary and permanent mounts of sections were employed for the test of histochemical studies. For study of isolated different tissues, small pieces of material were macerated in Jeffery's fluid (Johansen, 1940). For the histochemical studies free hand sections of the organs to be studied, were taken and treated the respective reagent to localize component, viz. starch, protein, tannin, saponin, fat, glucosides and alkaloids in the tissues (Johansen, 1940).

1) Starch - 0.3 g of iodine and 1.5 g of potassium iodide were dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water. A drop of the solution was added on the section, washed with water and observed under microscope.

2) Protein - a) Saturated aqueous solution of picric acid is an excellent precipitating

agent for protein, staining them an intense yellow. It was allowed to react with the reagent for 24 hours. b) Dilute eosin, stains protein red. c) To localize protein, reagent was prepared by mixing 0.1 g potassium Ferro cyanide dissolved in 20 ml water and 100 ml glacial acid. Section was kept in for an hour. They section were washed with 60% alcohol and few drop of aqueous FeCl_3 were added. Blue color indicates the presence of proteins.

3) Tannin - Sections were treated with dilute acidic FeCl_3 solution (0.5% to 1 % of ferric chloride in 0.1 N HCL); mounted in clove oil and observed under microscope for the presence of tannins. 10% aqueous FeCl_3 plus little Na_2CO_3 ; blue green colour is given by tannin.

4) Saponins - Sections were placed directly in one drop of concentration H_2SO_4 on a slide, which gives a characteristic sequence of colour reactions, beginning immediately with yellow, changing to red within 30 minutes and finally becoming violet or blue green in a short time. To determine localization of the saponin, sections were put in saturation barium hydroxide solution for about 24 hours. Sections were washed with calcium chloride, the placed in potassium dichromate. Yellow colour indicated the presence of saponins.

5) Fat - 0.5 g of dye, Sudan III or Sudan IV was dissolved in 100ml of 70% alcohol. Sections were kept in the stain for 20 minutes, rinsed quickly with 50% alcohol and mounted in glycerin for observations.

Blue, red, pink, precipitate indicated the presence of fat.

6) Glucoside (Goignard's test) - Section were immersed in 1% of aqueous picric acid for 30 minutes, washed with water and placed in a drop of 10% aqueous sodium carbonate. A red colour of the section with hydrochloric acid reveals the of glucosides. For the localization, section were placed in solution composed of 20 parts of 20% aqueous KOH and 80 parts of 90% alcohol for few minutes. In a small watch glass, mixture of 2.5% aqueous FeSO_4 and 20% aqueous FeCl_3 solution taken in equal proportion was heated to boiling and then the sections were transferred to a slide holding a drop of 20% hydrochloric acid. A deep blue precipitates indicates indicated the presence of glucosides.

7) Test for Alkaloids - Transverse sections of the different plants were treated with the following with the following alkaloid reagent.

a) Mayer's Reagent

Potassium mercuric iodide solution; 13.55g of HgCl_2 and 50 g of KI, were dissolved in one liter of distilled water. Presence of grey colour in the section reveals the presence of alkaloids.

b) Wagner's Reagent

1gm iodine and 2g potassium iodide were dissolving in 50ml of distilled water.

Presence of golden yellow colour reveals the presence of alkaloids.

Results and Discussion:

Histochemistry -

Histochemical localization in different organs of the taxa under study was made, using methods described elsewhere. The initial presentation gives details about the occurrence of ergastic content or secondary metabolites, viz Starch, Protein, Fat, Tannin, Saponin, Glucoside and Alkaloids in leaves and stem.

Starch:

Starch is the principal ergastic substance of the protoplast. Starch is composed of long chain molecules, whose basic units are anhydrous glucose residues of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Starch has an ordinary arrangement of molecule and, therefore, shows optical anisotropy and double refraction. In starch granules the molecule is radially arranged, therefore, in polarized light a cross pattern is seen. The morphometric variation of starch grain is so extensive that they may be used taxonomically and pharmacognostically up to a limited extent (Kuster, 1956).

Starch deposition occur widely in the plant body, but the particularly common places of its accumulation are seeds, the parenchyma of the secondary vascular tissue in stem and roots, tuber, rhizome and corms.

In the present work, for the taxa under study, starch was present in leaves and stem of the taxa of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2)

Protein:

Proteins are the major constituents of the living protoplast, but they also occur as temporarily inactive erastic substance. Erastic protein is known as a storage material and is found deposited in amorphous and / or crystalline forms. Like starch and cellulose, crystalline protein combine crystalline and colloidal properties, therefore, the individual units of this material are spoken of as crystalloids (meaning crystal like) rather than as crystals.

This is also present in all the taxa under investigation. Protein were observed in the upper and lower epidermis, scattered cells of mesophyll of leaves, pith parenchyma and cortical parenchyma in the stem of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2).

Tannin:

Tannin is a heterogeneous group of phenol derivatives, usually related to glucosides. Tannins are particularly abundant in the leaves of much plant; in the xylem, in the testa of seeds and in pathological growth like galls (Kuster, 1956; Spelich, 1939). No tissue, however, appears to lack tannins entirely. They may be found in meristematic

cells too. Sometimes tannins containing cells are conspicuously associated with a vascular tissue terminates beneath storage tissue or secretory cells of nectarines. The monocotyledons are notably poor in tannins (Sperlich, 1939).

Tannins also shows distributions, occurring mostly in epidermis, mesophyll, cortical as well as parenchymatous tissue, associated with conductive tissue. Tannins were observed in the leaves of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2).

Saponin:

The saponin are of rare occurrence and wherever present, they apparently remain to one or two organs. Saponin were observed in the mid-rib parenchyma of leaves and cortex and pith parenchyma of stem *Butea monosperma* (Table 1) Lam-*Madhuca indica* Gmel (Table 2), *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 3) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 4)

Saponins were observed in the cells of mesophyll and xylem parenchyma of stem of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2).

Fat:

Fat are widely distributed in the plant body, and they probably occur in small amounts in every plant cell. The term fat may be used to describe not only the fats proper (that is, ester of fatty acids with glycerol), but

also related substances grouped under the name of lipids (Seifriz, 1936)

As protoplast inclusion, fats are common reserve material in seeds, spores and embryos in meristematic cells and occasionally in differentiated tissue of the vegetable body (Sharp, 1934). They occur as solid bodies or, more frequently, as fluid droplets of various size either dispersed in the cytoplasm or aggregated in large masses fatty substance are thought to be elaborated directly by the cytoplasm and also by elaioplast.

In taxa under study, fat was found in cells of mesophyll and phloem parenchyma (leaves and stem) of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2).

Glucoside:

Glucosides are the degradation product of carbohydrates glucosides were observed in the epidermis, pith parenchyma of leaves vascular bundles and scattered cells of medullary ray of stem of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2).

Alkaloids:

Alkaloids are degradation of protein they were investigated by using two methods, namely; Mayer's reagent and Wagner's reagent. In Mayer's reagent alkaloids were observed in the scattered cells of mesophyll of leaves and pith parenchyma of stem. In Wagner's reagent, alkaloids were found in

the cells of mesophyll and cells of cortex parenchyma and pith parenchyma of stem

of *Mimusops elengi* Linn (Table 1) and *Syzygium cumini* Linn (Table 2) .

Table 1

Histochemical test for fresh section of leaves and stem of *Mimusops elengi* Linn

Sr. no	Ergastic content	Reaction		Localization	
		Leaves	Stem	Leaves	Stem
1	Starch	+ve	+ve	Cell of mesophyll, Xylem and Phloem parenchyma, Pith	Hypodermis, Endodermis medullary ray and Pith
2	Protein	-	-	Epidermis, cortex cell, Pith of parenchyma	Scattered cell of cortical cells, Medullary ray, Pith, Xylem and Phloem
3	Tannin	-	-	---	Hypodermis, and Pith
4	Saponin	-	-	Mesophyll cell and Pith region	Scattered cells of Cortex, Pith region
5	Fat	-	-	Cell of mesophyll, Xylem and Phloem parenchyma and Pith	Epidermis, Hypodermis, Cortical parenchyma, Xylem and Phloem
6	Glucoside	-ve	-ve	----	-----
7	Alkaloids				
	a) Mayer's reagent	-	-	Epidermis and Mesophyll cells ,Mid rib	Cell of cortex and Hypodermis and Medullary rays

b) Wagner's reagent - do- - do- Epidermis, Scattered cell of mesophyll, Pith parenchyma Epidermis, Cortical parenchyma

Table 2-
Histochemical test for fresh section of leaves and stem of *Syzigium cumini*

Sr. no	Ergastic content	Reaction		Localization	
		Leaves	wood	Leaves	Stem
1	Starch	+ve	+ve	Upper and lower epidermis , Mesophyll cell, Cortical cells, Pith parenchyma	Madullary rays, Cortical parenchyma
2	Protein	-do-	-do-	Scattered cells of cortex, Mesophyll cells and Pith	Epidermis ,Cortical parenchyma, Pith parenchyma
3	Tannin	-do-	-do-	Scattered cells of mesophyll, Mid-rib pith parenchyma.	Vascular bundle and Scattered cells of medullary ray.
4	Saponin	-do-	-do-	Upper and lower epidermis and Mid-rib pith	Scattered cells of cortex and Medullary rays, and Pith parenchyma
5	Fat	-ve	-do-	----	Scattered cells of pith ,Cortex, and Medullary rays
6	Glucoside	-ve	-ve	-----	----
7	Alkaloids	-do-	-do-		
	a) Mayers reagent	-do-	-do-	Upper epidermis Scattered cells of mesophyll, Mid rib pith parenchyma	Scattered cells of cortex, and Vascular bundle

b)Wagners
reagent

-do-

-do-

Upper and lower cells of
epidermis ,Pith parenchyma

Scattered cells of
cortex,Medullary rays,
Vascular bundle

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