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Pilot research on the physicochemical properties of the root of Aristolochia albida plant – Yahaya Mobmi, Federal Polytechnic

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The foundation of Aristolochia albida plant is accepted to have great therapeutic qualities. Different societies accepted that it has some otherworldly powers. The foundation of Aristolochia albida were acquired, dried and pounded. It was utilized for the physicochemical examination of the segments present. The hexane, watery and methanolic extricates were phytochemically screened to decide the optional metabolites present. Additionally, the root test was utilized for proximate and spectrophotometric examination. The outcomes indicated that both the fluid and methanol concentrates of the foundation of Aristolochia albida plant contain phytochemicals like alkanol, tannin, flavonoid, heart glycoside and Terpenoids though the concentrate of n-hexane contain alkanol, tannin, flavonoid, cardiovascular glycoside, saponin and Terpenoids. Also, the proximate analysis of the extracts showed that the root of Aristolochia albida had ash content of 11.83(mg/100g), Carbohydrates of 45.37(mg/100g), Crude protein of 19.36 (mg/100g), Fat of 10.21(mg/100g), Crude fibre of 9.38(mg/100g) and Moisture content of 3.75(mg/100g). The mineral contents of the plant showed that K was 24.93(mg/100g), Na was 33.54 (mg/100g), Ca was 33.38(mg/100g), Mg was 39.53 (mg/100g) and Zn 47.83(mg/100g). More studies should be carried out to determine its mystical powers and the component responsible for that.

There are around 500 species in the family Aristolochia and most of these species are conveyed in the tropical district, with certain exemptions range as north as Canada, Scandinavia, and Northern Japan. They may develop as climbing plants, as short crawling spices and a couple are bush like (Hutchinson, 1973, Watson and Dallwitz, 1992, Gonzalez, 1999). Aristolochia species are herbaceous perennials, undershrubs or bushes, regularly scandent, scrambling, twining, once in a while lianas, for the most part with prostrate or tuberous rhizomes or rootstocks, and substitute, pinnate, polymorphic or lobed leaves bearing fundamental oils. Types of Aristolochia were broadly disseminated in tropical, subtropical and calm areas of the world.

In the period somewhere in the range of 2004 and 2011 more than eighteen types of Aristolochia have been examined for synthetic constituents around the globe, and different constituents have been portrayed. The optional metabolites from Aristolochia species cover 16 significant gatherings arranged by their synthetic structures, including aristolochic acids and esters, aristolactams, aporphines, protoberberines, isoquinolines, benzylisoquinolines, amides, flavonoids, lignans, biphenyl ethers, coumarins, tetralones, terpenoids, benzenoids, steroids, and others. The aristolochic acids were host of phenanthrene inferred metabolites in which the aristolactams additionally had the comparative skeleton. The recognized terpenoids can additionally be partitioned into three subgroups: mono-, sesqui-, and diterpenoids.

Aristolochia albida is a lasting climbing plant, as a rule with herbaceous stems however some of the time getting more woody, particularly close to the base, and persisting

The unsavory smelling stems, which twine around different plants for help, are normally under 3 meters in length yet can be up to 10 meters. The root and leaves are gathered from wild plants for neighborhood restorative use. The root is sold in neighborhood markets

The horrendous tasting root is used as a tonic and stomachic, and besides as a treatment for Guinea worms

The ground rootstock is a fixing in an answer for colds

The root, mixed in with lime-juice, is given in occurrences of snake-eat, scorpion-stings, and so on

To discard guinea-worm, the leaf may be applied isolated, or a poultice made out of the powdered root with the seeds of cress (Lepidium sativum), garlic (Allium sativum) and nearby natron. An implantation of a comparable mix is flushed at the same time

An implantation of the dried leaves, on occasion with dried root added, is used as an anthelmintic

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