Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott : an important medicinal plant

¹Maibam Dineswori Devi and ^{2*}Asem Ibemhal Devi

¹Department of Botany, S. Kula Women's College, Nambol-795134 Bishnupur District, (India) ²Department of Botany, Shree Shree Gourgobind Girls' College, Imphal East-795110 (India) Corresponding author*: <u>ibemasem@gmail.com</u>

Abstract

Arisaema tortuosum is found wild in the valley as well as the hilly regions. It is frequently found under bamboo bushes which is common during rainy season. Arisaema tortuosum has been exploited for many reasons from its wild. It is been used in the traditional medicines for treating various diseases, stomachache, rheumatism, dog bite, liver disorders, piles and many more. Several phytochemicals are found to be present in Arisaema tortousum such as alkaloid, flavonoid, triterpenoid, saponin, luteolin, quercetin, and lectin, etc. Extract of Arisaema tortuosum was observed to have antinematodal, antihelmentic, anticancerous, antibacterial, antiviral, antihepatotoxic, antioxidant and anticancerous properties. Arisaema tortuosum lectin is reported to show in-vitro anticancer activity against OVCAR-5, SiHa, and Ht-29. It may be reported that Arisaema tortuosum contains many valuable compounds which may have great potential in pharmacology.

Key words : *Arisaema tortuosum*, pharmacology, traditional medicines, phytochemicals.

Several plants having valuable medicinal properties are being used in preventing and treatment of different diseases. Many studies are underway using different plants and plant parts to find novel ways of treatment. Around 25 percent of all prescription drugs are derived from plants, shrubs or herbs²⁴. The genus *Arisaema* having around 250 species and the species are being used in different medicinal purposes¹. *Arisaema* species are found available

in many regions of the world. Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott is delicate tall Angiospermic herb. The family of Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott is Araceae. In English, it is called Whipcord Cobra Lily. Bagh Jandhra in Hindi and Lin-chieshoo in Manipuri. Arisaema tortuosum is found in Rhododendron forests areas, it is found to be available in India, Myanmar, China, and Pakistan^{2,17}. In the state of Manipur of India, it is found in the valley as well as the hilly regions, it is found in wild and frequently under bamboo bushes which is common during rainy season and short lived.

Arisaema tortuosum is utilized in various traditional medicine. It used for piles, snake bite, digestive tract problems, rheumatism, in the fracture of bone and infections caused by parasites^{6,22,24}. Extracts from the Arisaema tortuosum tuber are reported for having aesthetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancerous, antioxidant and anti-microbial activities^{2,16}. Ethyl acetate, chloroform, and n-hexane fractions of Arisaema tortousum tubers have been studied and observed to have antibacterial and antifungal activities². Lectins from Arisaema tortousum tubers were reported to show anti-proliferative activity in in-vitro against human cancer cell lines and also showed anti-insect activity^{7,14,17}. The aim of this review paper is to present the important pharmacological and medicinal values of Arisaema tortuosum⁵.

Morphology of Arisaema tortousum :

The plant appears like a cobra with a whip-like tongue which rises up vertically up to 12 inches long and thus, its name is derived. The spadix-appendage is of green or purple color. In the month of June, the 4' tall thick fleshy petiole comes out furnished by two palmate leaves which are green in colour and arranged near the top⁵. When the leaves open, the pitcher which is on the top of the stem unfurl revealing a Jack-in-the-pulpit flower which is green color with a whip-like tongue extending upward from the mouth of the flower up to 12 inches or more⁵. Flower of *Arisaema tortousum* is up to 30 cm long and bisexual¹.

The tall stem of these plants bears the bright red berries ripen bearing seeds during autumn. And the seeds regenerated into new plants. This plant is a wonderful kind in the garden woodland⁵. The plant height is around 50 cm and even upto 2 m and grow in aggregation forming large clump.

Medicinal uses of Arisaema tortuosum :

The genus Arisaema of the Areaceae family is found in all continents except Europe, South America, and Australia¹. The genus Arisaema has more than 250 species¹. It has been used for medicinal and food purposes as well. Arisaema tortuosum is an important medicinal plant of the genus Arisaema. Arisaema tortuosum is a wild plant. It is being used as food material as well as by the traditional medicinal practitioners. Arisaema has been used for treating many diseases¹. Arisaema tortuosum dried powder form of tuber as well as the juice of Arisaema tortuosum have been utilized for stomachache and rheumatism^{10,12}, snake-bite³, dog bite as well as liver disorders¹², piles²³, indigestion, digestive tract problems, abdominal pain, constipation, dysentery^{8,16,23}, and utilized as contraceptive¹⁸. It is utilized against infections caused by nematodes and for abscess, used as antihelmentic and for healing the wound and in the treating fracture of bone and infections caused by parasites^{1,6,22,24}. Dried powder and juice of Arisaema tortuosum have been utilized and applied for snake bites as well as to kill parasites which infest cattle⁶.

Arisaema tortuosum is used in the folk medicine of India. Used in Ayurveda because of its medicinal properties, it is used in the treatment of hyperuricemia, gout, and cancer and for curing different types of diseases which are related to inflammation and stress^{1,17,20}. Tubers of *Arisaema tortuosum* exhibit antioxidant, antihepatotoxic, aesthetic, anticancerous, and antimicrobial properties¹⁶. In Manipur, rhizome decoction of *Arisaema tortousum* is utilized as antidote to snake-bite and kill worms which infested the cattle¹¹.

Phytochemistry of Arisaema tortousum :

Arisaema tortousum is found to contain several phytochemicals such as steroids, glycoside and carbohydrate²⁴. It is also reported to contain alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpenoids, saponins, and lectins¹³. The Arisaema tortuosum showed antiviral activity of Arisaema tortuosum²¹. The extracts of Arisaema tortousum was found to be active against acyclovir-resistant HSV-2 and HSV-1 and also HPLC PDA MS/MS analysis of the extract of Arisaema tortousum was observed to contain flavonoids including apigenin as well as luteolin²¹. The Arisaema tortousum leaf and tuber extract showed strong antibacterial activity⁴.

The TLC (thin layer chromatography) and HPTLC analysis of methanolic extract of the tuber of *Arisaema tortuosum* showed the presence of lectin, luteolin, quercetin, and rutin¹⁷. The methanolic extract of the tuber of *Arisaema tortuosum* was found to have higher antioxidant activity as compared with Trolox (standard) while evaluated using DPPH, ABTS, and FRAP assay, also a good amount of phenolics, 86.2 milligram per 100 gram and flavonoids, 175.5 milligram per 100 gram were obtained and showed potent anti-inflammatory activity by b-glucuronidase and diene-conjugate assays comparing with salicylic acid as standard¹⁷. Antiproliferative activity of Arisaema tortuosum tuber methanol extract was also studied and observed the in vitro inhibition of the growth of tumor on HeLa cancer cells¹⁷. A plant lectin from the tubers of Arisaema tortuosum was obtained using affinity chromatography on asialofetuin-linked amino activated silica beads. In-vitro anticancer activity of Arisaema tortuosum lectin against five human cancer cell lines was studied. The cancer cell lines were OVCAR-5 for ovary, SiHa for cervix, SNB-78 for cNS, PC-3 for prostate and HT-29 for colon and they were subjected to antiproliferative test^{7,15}. Out of this five, Arisaema tortuosum lectin showed anti-cancer activity against three cell lines, an inhibition of up to 56% inhibition was observed for OVCAR-5, 49% for SiHa and 45% for Ht-29, but for SNB-78 and PC-3, no significant antiproliferative activity was obtained⁷. Arisaema tortuosum was found to have complex specificity towards asialofetuin, a serum glycoprotein and towards LacNAc (Nacetyl-D-lactosamine) as well⁷.

A few lectins are reported for being utilized in the research and therapy of cancer⁷. Lectin isolated from *Viscum album* indicates its immune stimulating effects for the cancerimmunosuppressed lymphocytes and in some malignant cell lines, it inhibits the protein synthesis²⁵. Extracts of mistletoe are applied for treating patients with tumor⁹. *Agaricus bisporus* lectin reversibly inhibits colonic cancer cell lines proliferation without the cause cytotoxicity¹⁹.

The present article highlighted the phytochemistry and medicinal uses of Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott. Arisaema tortuosum has been exploited for many human usages from its wild. Strategies to conserve Arisaema tortuosum should be taken up. Arisaema tortuosum as a medicinal plant has many medicinal properties and are being used in traditional medicines. Extract of Arisaema tortuosum showed potential antibacterial and antiviral activity. A plant lectin isolated from Arisaema tortuosum was observed to have in-vitro anticancer activity. It may be concluded that Arisaema tortuosum is a potential medicinal plant in pharmacology. Further it is may be suggested to have many more research on valuable compounds present in Arisaema tortuosum and their biological activity.

References :

- 1. Ali, H. and U. Yaqoob, (2021). Bulletin of the National Research Centre. 45: 1-19.
- Azam, S., A. Bashir, I. Khan and I. Khan (2016). *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* 29(3): 991-997.
- Bhatt, V.P. and G.C.S. Negi (2006). *Indian* J Tradit Knowl. 5(3): 331-335.
- 4. Bibi, Y., S. Nisa, F.M. Chaudhary and M. Zia (2011). *BMC complementary and alternative medicine 11*(1): 1-7.
- Chakraborty, P., N.N. Bala and S. Das (2018). Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 17(1): 37-41.
- Choudhary, K., M. Singh and U. Pillai (2008). American-Eurasian Journal of Botany 1(2): 38-45.

- Dhuna, V., J.S. Bains, S.S. Kamboj, J. Singh and A.K. Saxena (2005). *BMB Reports* 38(5): 526-532.
- Gangwar, K. K., G. R. Deepali and R. S. Gangwar (2010). *Nat Sci.* 8(5): 66-78.
- Hajto, T., K. Hostanska and R. Saller (1999). Forschende Komplementarmedizin 6(4): 186-194.
- 10. Hussain, F., L. Badshah and G. Dastagir (2006). *Pak. J. Pl. Sci.* 12(1): 27-39.
- 11. https://medicinalplants.co.in/lin-chieshoo/
- Jain, A., S.S. Katewa and P.K. Galav (2005). *Indian J Tradit Knowl.* 4(3): 291-297.
- Kamble, S.Y., S. R. Patil, P.S. Sawant, S. Sawant, S.G. Pawar and E. A. Singh (2010). *Indian J Trad Knowledge 9*: 591-598.
- Kaur, M., K. Singh, P.J. Rup, S.S. Kamboj, A.K. Saxena, M. Sharma, and J. Singh (2006). *BMB Reports* 39(4): 432-440.
- Monks, A., D. Scudiero, P. Skehan, R. Shoemaker, K. Paull, D. Vistica, ... and M. Boyd (1991). JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute 83(11): 757-766.
- 16. Murty, P.P. and Rao, G.N. (2010). *Journal* of *Phytology* 2(4).
- 17. Nile, S.H., and S.W. Park, (2014). *Pharmaceutical Biology* 52(2): 221-227.
- Paulsamy, S., K.K. Vijayakumar, M. Murugesan, S. Padmavathy and P. Senthilkumar (2007). *Nat Prod Radiance*. 6(1): 55-61.
- 19. Parslew, R., K.T. Jones, J. M. Rhodes and G. R. Sharpe (1999). *British Journal* of Dermatology 140(1): 56-60.
- 20. Pragada, P.M., D.S. Rao and M. Venkaiah

(2012). Int J Biosci. 2(1): 18-24.

- Rittà, M., A. Marengo, A. Civra, D. Lembo, C. Cagliero, K. Kant, ... and M. Donalisio (2020). *Planta Medica 86*(04): 267-275.
- 22. Sharma, P.P. and A.M. Mujumdar, (2003). *Indian J Tradit Know.* 2: 292-296.
- 23. Suresh, S., G. Pradheesh, R. Manickavasakam and V.A. Ramani (2017). *World J Pharm Pharm Sci.* 6(7):

1334.

- 24. Verma, H., V. Lal, K. Pant and N. Soni (2012). *Int J Adv Pharm Biol Chem.* 1(2): 176-179.
- Zarkovic, N., T. Vukovic, I. Loncaric, M. Miletic, K. Zarkovic, S. Borovic, ... and S. Mang (2001). *Cancer Biotherapy* and Radiopharmaceuticals. 16(1): 55-62.