Biochemical profiling and total flavonoids contents of leaves crude extract of endemic medicinal plant Corydyline terminalis L. Kunth

Abstract

Now a day the importance of medicinal plants has been increasing both for pharmaceutical industry and traditional users. Most of the countries either it is developing and under developing mostly rely on traditional medicines. This herbal or traditional medicine involves the use of different type organic extracts or the bioactive pure chemical constituents. This type of biochemical investigation provides the health application at minimum cost. This survey such as ethnomedicine keenly represents one of the best avenues in searching new economic plants for medicine. Keeping this view in mind, the present study is carried out in Corydyline terminalis L. Kunth leaves collected from rainforest area at Sabah state, Malaysia. This plant has several beneficial properties. The powder leaves of Corydyline terminalis L. Kunth was extracted with organic solvent such as hexane, ethyl acetate, chloroform, butanol and methanol. The total phenolic contents of the extracts was determined by Willet method with modification. The results for total flavonoids content of the extracts as caffeic acid equivalents were found to be highest in hexane extract (68.02%) followed by ethyl acetate (61.50%), methanol (39.27%), butanol (19.08%) and chloroform (15.75%). Based on these results it can be suggested that the biochemical properties of the leaves for curing various ailments.