

Phytochemical Investigation of Traditional Bangladeshi Medicinal Plants

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requirements

under the supervision of **A/Prof. Alison Ung**
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CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP

I, Bishwajit Bokshi, declare that this thesis has been submitted to fulfill the requirements for obtaining PhD in the Faculty of Science, School of MAPS, UTS, Sydney.

This thesis paper is entirely my work unless specifically referenced or acknowledged. It also ensures that all sources and literature used are revealed in the thesis.

This work has not been submitted so far for qualification at any other educational institution.

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Table of content

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
Impact of Covid-19 on research	iv
List of Abbreviations	10
Abstract	12
Chapter 1: Introduction	14
1.1 Overview of Diabetes	14
1.2 Type 2 Diabetes (T2D)	14
1.2.1 Glucose regulation	14
1.2.2 Pathophysiology of T2D	15
1.2.2.1 Insulin resistance (IR)	15
1.2.2.2 Role of β -cell in T2D	18
1.3 Current therapies for T2D	18
1.4 Management of diabetes using medicinal plants	23
1.5 Bioactive natural products with antidiabetic properties.....	26
Chapter 2: Selection of medicinal plants, rationale and objectives of the study	37
2.1 Overview of selected medicinal plants	37
2.1.1 <i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	37
2.1.1.1 Ethnobotanical Uses of <i>A. paniculata</i>	38
2.1.1.2 Phytochemicals of <i>A. paniculata</i>	39
2.1.1.3 Safety of <i>A. paniculata</i>	42
2.1.2 <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>	44
2.1.2.1 Ethnobotanical Uses of <i>C. viscosum</i>	44
2.1.2.2 Phytoconstituents isolated from <i>C. viscosum</i>	45
2.1.2.3 Safety of <i>C. viscosum</i>	48
2.2 Rationale of the study	49
2.3 Objectives of the study.....	50
Chapter 3: Results and discussion of phytochemistry	51
3.1 Results and discussion: Phytochemistry of <i>A. paniculata</i>	51
3.1.1 Preparation of <i>A. paniculata</i> crude extracts	51
3.1.2 Chlorophyll removal and acid-base fractionation of <i>A. paniculata</i> crude extract	51

3.1.3 GC-MS analysis and identification of volatile components present in acid (APFA), basic (APFB), and neutral fraction (APFN) of <i>A. paniculata</i>	52
3.1.4 Purification of the neutral fraction <i>A. paniculata</i> crude extract.....	57
3.1.5 Structure elucidation of pure compounds isolated from <i>A. paniculata</i>	60
3.1.5.1 Structure elucidation of A1	60
3.1.5.2 Structure elucidation of D1	69
3.1.5.3 Structure elucidation of D2.....	78
3.2 Result and discussion: Phytochemicals of <i>C. viscosum</i>	89
3.2.1 Preparation of <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.....	89
3.2.2 Chlorophyll removal and acid-base fractionation of <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract	89
3.2.3 GC-MS analysis and identification of volatile components present in acid (CVFA), basic (CVFB), and neutral fraction (CVFN) of <i>C. viscosum</i>	89
3.2.4 Purification of the neutral fraction <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.....	94
Chapter 4: Results and discussion of Biological study	97
4.1 Result and discussion (<i>A. paniculata</i>).....	97
4.1.1 Cell viability of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes treated with <i>A. paniculata</i> fractions and pure compounds	97
4.1.2 Cell viability of 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with <i>A. paniculata</i> fractions and pure compounds	100
4.1.3 Insulin mediated glucose uptake by <i>A. paniculata</i> fractions and pure compounds treated 3T3-L1 adipocytes	105
4.1.4 Lipid accumulation activity of three fractions of <i>A. paniculata</i> ethanol crude extract and pure compounds by Oil Red O staining.....	110
4.1.5 <i>In vitro</i> α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition of <i>A. paniculata</i> fractions and pure compounds	120
4.2 Result and discussion (<i>C. viscosum</i>).....	127
4.2.1 Cell viability of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes treated with <i>C. viscosum</i> fractions	127
4.2.2 Cell viability of 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with <i>C. viscosum</i> fractions.....	129
4.2.3 Insulin mediated glucose uptake by <i>C. viscosum</i> fractions treated.....	132
3T3-L1 adipocytes	132
4.2.4 Lipid accumulation activity of three fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> by Oil Red O staining .	134
4.2.5 <i>In vitro</i> α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition of <i>C. viscosum</i>	138
Chapter 5: Conclusion and future direction	140
Chapter 6: Experimental methods	142

6.1 Chemistry of <i>A. paniculata</i> and <i>C. viscosum</i>	142
6.1.1 General Experimental Procedures for <i>A. paniculata</i> and <i>C. viscosum</i>	142
6.1.2 Plant materials collection and crude extracts preparation from <i>A. paniculata</i> and <i>C. viscosum</i>	142
6.1.2.1 Chlorophyll removal and acid-base fractionation of <i>A. paniculata</i> crude extract.....	143
6.1.2.2 GC-MS analysis and identification of volatile components present in APFA, APFB, and APFN.....	145
6.1.2.3 Purification of the neutral crude fraction <i>A. paniculata</i> (APFN).....	145
6.1.2.4 Structure elucidation of pure compounds.....	145
6.1.2.5 Chlorophyll removal and acid-base fractionation of <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.....	147
6.1.2.6 GC-MS analysis and identification of volatile components present in CVFA, CVFB, and CVFN.....	148
6.1.2.7 Purification of the neutral fraction <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.....	148
6.2 <i>In vitro</i> study of the effect of crude fractions of <i>A. paniculata</i> , <i>C. viscosum</i> , and pure compounds.....	151
6.2.1 Cell culture and treatments.....	151
6.2.1.1 Materials.....	151
6.2.1.2 Cell culture.....	151
6.2.1.3 Cell differentiation.....	152
6.2.2 Cell viability of premature 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with crude fractions and pure compounds.....	154
6.2.3 Cell viability of Mature 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with crude fractions and pure compounds.....	154
6.2.4 Insulin mediated glucose uptake by Mature 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with crude fractions and pure compounds.....	154
6.2.5 Lipid accumulation activity of crude fractions and pure compounds by Oil Red O staining.....	155
6.2.6 <i>In vitro</i> α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition of crude fractions and pure compounds.....	156
6.2.7 Statistical analysis.....	157
References	158
Appendix	204

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Mechanism of IR	16
Figure 1.2 Pathophysiological abnormalities in T2D and treatment with available therapies.	19
Figure 1.3 Chemical structures of metformin, and pioglitazone.	20
Figure 1.4 Chemical structure of sitagliptin.	21
Figure 1.5 Chemical structure of glibenclamide.....	21
Figure 1.6 Chemical structures of acarbose, voglibose, and dapagliflozin.	22
Figure 1.7 Chemical structure of glucomannan.....	25
Figure 1.8 Chemical structures of chlorogenic acid and β -glucan.....	25
Figure 1.9 Chemical structures of quercetin and rutin.....	28
Figure 1.10 Chemical structures of naringin and hesperidin.	29
Figure 1.11 Chemical structures of polyphenols: epigallocatechin gallate, resveratrol, and curcumin.	30
Figure 1.12 Chemical structures of abscisic acid, oleanolic acid, and genipin.	31
Figure 1.13 Chemical structure of diosgenin.....	32
Figure 1.14 Chemical structures of ginsenoside compound K, and ginsenoside Rg1	33
Figure 1.15 Chemical structure of mangiferin.....	33
Figure 1.16 Chemical structures of berberine, jatrorrhizine, and tetrandrine.....	35
Figure 1.17 Chemical structures of heliotrine, echimidine, and senecionine.	35
Figure 2.1 Image of <i>A. paniculata</i>	37
Figure 2.2 Chemical structures of andrographolide, 14-deoxyandrographolide, and 14-deoxy	39
Figure 2.3 Chemical structures of andrograpanin, andropanolide, bisandrographolide A, and neoandrographolide.....	40
Figure 2.4 Chemical structures of apigenin, 7- <i>O</i> -methylwogonin, and luteolin.	41
Figure 2.5 Chemical structures of 1,2-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethoxyxanthone, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyxanthone, 3,7,8-trimethoxy-1hydroxyxanthone, and 4,8-dihydroxy-2,7-dimethoxyxanthone.....	41
Figure 2.6 Chemical structure of 3,4-dicaffeoylquinic acid.	42
Figure 2.7 Image of <i>C. viscosum</i>	44
Figure 2.8 Chemical structures of acteoside and leucoseptoside A.....	46
Figure 2.9 Chemical structures of steroids: clerodone, clerodolone, clerodol, and clerosterol.	46

Figure 2.10 Chemical structures of apigenin, apigenin 7- <i>O</i> -glucuronide, and scutellarin.	47
Figure 2.11 Chemical structure of ellagic acid.	48
Figure 3.1.1 Flow diagram consisting of the amount of extract or pure compounds obtained from <i>A. paniculata</i>	59
Figure 3.2.1 ¹ H COSY NMR spectrum of A1, showing the connectivities: H9–H11–H12 (in blue) and H14–H15 (in green).	61
Figure 3.2.2 ¹ H COSY NMR spectrum of A1, showing the connectivities: H1–H2–H3 (in blue), H5–H6–H7 (in green).	61
Figure 3.2.3 HSQC NMR spectrum of A1 (Part 1)	62
Figure 3.2.4 HSQC NMR spectrum of A1 (Part 2)	62
Figure 3.2.5 HMBC NMR of A1, showing the key correlation and linkage: H ₂ -2, H ₃ -18 and H ₂ -19 to C-4 (in red); H ₂ -2, H ₂ -6, H ₃ -20 and H-5 to C-10 (in black); H-7 and H-11 to C-8 (in blue); H-11 to C-14 (in violet); H-15 and H-12 to C-16 (in green).	63
Figure 3.2.6 (a) Numbering of A1 and (b) Selected key COSY (bold red bonds) and HMBC (blue arrows) correlations for A1.	64
Figure 3.2.7 NOESY NMR spectrum of A1, showing the key cross-peaks between H-3, and H-5, H-9 and H-18 and between H-11, H-19 and H-20.	67
Figure 3.2.8 Chemical structure of A1 with relative stereochemistry.	68
Figure 3.3.1 ¹ H COSY NMR spectrum of D1, showing the connectivities: H9–H11–H12 (in blue) and H14–H15 (in green) and.	70
Figure 3.3.2 ¹ H COSY NMR spectrum of D1, showing the connectivities: H1–H2–H3 (in blue) and H5–H6–H7 (in green).	70
Figure 3.3.3 HSQC NMR spectrum of D1 (Part 1).	71
Figure 3.3.4 HSQC NMR spectrum of D1 (Part 2)	71
Figure 3.3.5 HMBC NMR of D1, showing the correlation and linkage: H ₂ -11, H ₂ -12, H-14 and H ₂ -15 to C-13 (in blue); H ₂ -12, H-14 and H-15 to C-16 (in green).	72
Figure 3.3.6 (c) Numbering of D1 and (d) Selected key COSY (bold red bonds) and HMBC (blue arrows) correlations for D1.	72
Figure 3.3.7 NOESY NMR spectrum of D1, showing the key cross-peaks: between H-3, and H-5, H-9 and H-18; between H-11, H-19 and H-20.	76

Figure 3.3.8 Structure of D1 with relative stereochemistry.....	77
Figure 3.4.1 1H COSY NMR spectrum of D2, showing the connectivities: H9–H11–H12 (in blue) and H14–H15 (in green).....	79
Figure 3.4.2 1H COSY NMR spectrum of D2, showing the connectivities: H1–H2–H3 (in blue) and H5–H6–H7 (in green).....	79
Figure 3.4.3 HSQC NMR spectrum of D2 (Part 1)	80
Figure 3.4.4 HSQC NMR spectrum of D2 (Part 2)	80
Figure 3.4.5 HMBC NMR of D2, showing the correlation and linkage: H-11, H-12, H-14 and H2-15 to C-13 (in blue); H-14, H2-15 and H-12 to C-16 (in green).....	81
Figure 3.4.6 (e) Numbering of D2 and (f) Selected key COSY (bold red bonds) and HMBC (blue arrows) correlations for D2.....	81
Figure 3.4.7 Structure of (3 <i>R</i>),(4 <i>R</i>),(5 <i>S</i>),(9 <i>R</i>),(10 <i>R</i>)-14-deoxy-11,12-Didehydro.....	83
Figure 3.4.8 NOESY NMR spectrum of D2, showing the key cross-peaks between H-5, H-9 and H-18, as well as H-6.....	85
Figure 3.4.9 NOESY NMR spectrum of D2, showing the key cross-peaks between H-20 and H-11, H-19, H-3, H-3 and H-6, and between H-19 and H-3.	86
Figure 3.4.10 (g) Molecular model of compound D2 (Hartree–Fock 3-21G model at the AM1 level) showing the distances between H-9, H-5 and H-18 and CH ₃ -20 and H-19 and H-19 and H-3; (h) Proposed structure for D2 as (3 <i>S</i>),(4 <i>R</i>),(5 <i>S</i>),(9 <i>R</i>),(10 <i>R</i>)-14-deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide.	88
Figure 3.5.1 Flow diagram consisting of the amount of different fractions separated from CVFN of <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.	96
Figure 4.1 Effect of crude fractions of <i>A. paniculata</i> on cell viability of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes.	98
Figure 4.2 Effect of pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on cell viability of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes.	99
Figure 4.3 Effect of crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on cell viability of 3T3-L1 adipocytes.	101
Figure 4.4 Effect of pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on cell viability of 3T3-L1 adipocytes.	102
Figure 4.5 Structures of A1, D1, and D2 where only A1 possess hydroxyl group at C-14...	104

Figure 4.6 Effect of insulin-mediated glucose uptake in 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with APFA, APFB, APFN, A1, D1, and D2.....	106
Figure 4.7 Effect of crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on lipids in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.	114
Figure 4.8 Representative images of Oil Red O in 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with DMSO, crude fractions, and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> after 48 h of treatment.....	117
Figure 4.9 Structural variation of A1, D1, and D2; D1 and D2 possess the furan-2(5H)-one moiety (in blue), while A1 contains the dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (in red).	119
Figure 4.10 α -Glucosidase enzyme inhibition by acarbose at <i>p</i> NPG of 500 μ M and 1000 μ M.	120
Figure 4.11 Effect of crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on the α -glucosidase enzyme.	121
Figure 4.12 Effect of crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> on the α -glucosidase enzyme.	124
Figure 4.13 Effect of crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> on cell viability in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes.	128
Figure 4.14 Effect of fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> on cell viability in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.....	130
Figure 4.15 Effect of insulin-mediated glucose uptake in 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with CVFA, CVFB, and CVFN.....	132
Figure 4.16 Effect of crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> on lipids in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.	135
Figure 4.17 Representative microscopic images of 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with DMSO, crude fractions, and pure compounds of <i>C. viscosum</i>	136
Figure 4.18 Effect of crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> on the α -glucosidase enzyme.	139
Figure 6.1 Flow diagram of different steps for removing chlorophyll of <i>A. paniculata</i>	143
Figure 6.2 Flow diagram of Acid-Base fractionation of <i>A. paniculata</i> chlorophyll-free crude extract.....	144
Figure 6.3 Flow diagram consisting of different fractions obtained from <i>A. paniculata</i>	146
Figure 6.4 Removing chlorophyll from <i>C. viscosum</i> crude extract.	147
Figure 6.5 Flow diagram of Acid-Base fractionation of <i>C. viscosum</i> chlorophyll-free crude extract.....	148
Figure 6.6 Flow diagram consisting of different fractions obtained from <i>C. viscosum</i>	150
Figure 6.7 Images (10 x magnification) of the differentiation of 3T3-L1 cells in the respective media.....	153

List of Tables

Table 2.1 Traditional uses of <i>A. paniculata</i>	38
Table 2.2 Pharmacological potentials of crude extracts of <i>A. paniculata</i>	38
Table 2.3 Traditional uses of <i>C. viscosum</i>	44
Table 2.4 Pharmacological activities of <i>C. viscosum</i>	45
Table 3.1 GC-MS analysis of volatile components in the three crude fractions of <i>A. paniculata</i>	53
Table 3.2 Group composition of GC-MS analysis phytochemicals	54
Table 3.3 Phytochemicals identified by GC-MS the three crude fractions of <i>A. paniculata</i> and their reported bioactivities	55
Table 3.4 NMR spectra of A1	65
Table 3.5 Comparative study between experimental (A1) and reported NMR data of (3 <i>R</i>),(4 <i>R</i>),(5 <i>S</i>),(9 <i>R</i>),(10 <i>R</i>),(14 <i>R</i>)-andrographolide.....	66
Table 3.6 2D NOESY spectra of A1.....	68
Table 3.7 NMR spectra of D1	73
Table 3.8 Comparative study between D1 and reported NMR data of (3 <i>R</i>),(4 <i>R</i>),(5 <i>S</i>),(9 <i>R</i>),(10 <i>R</i>)-14-deoxyandrographolide.....	75
Table 3.9 NOESY NMR spectra of D1	77
Table 3.10 NMR spectra of D2.....	82
Table 3.11 Comparative study between NMR data of D2 and (3 <i>R</i>),(4 <i>R</i>),(5 <i>S</i>),(9 <i>R</i>),(10 <i>R</i>)-14- deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide.....	84
Table 3.12 D2 NOESY cross-peaks.....	87
Table 3.13 GC-MS analysis of volatile components in the three crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i>	90
Table 3.14 Group composition of GC-MS analysis phytochemicals	91
Table 3.15 Phytoconstituents identified by GC-MS from the three crude fractions of <i>C.</i> <i>viscosum</i> and their reported bioactivities.....	92
Table 4.1 Comparison between safe dose determined from the cell viability of both 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and adipocytes treated with crude fractions and pure compounds	103
Table 4.2 Effect of insulin-mediated glucose uptake in 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with.....	107
Table 4.3 Comparison between DMSO and crude fractions/pure compounds based on cell size, the diameter of LDs/cell, and number of LDs/cell	115

Table 4.4 Result of the α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition by acarbose and three crude fractions	122
Table 4.5 Result of the α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition by acarbose and three pure compounds	125
Table 4.6 Comparison between safe dose determined from the cell viability of both 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and adipocytes treated with crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i>	131
Table 4.7 Effect of insulin-mediated glucose uptake in 3T3-L1 adipocytes treated with CVFA, CVFB, and CVFN	133
Table 4.8 Comparison between DMSO and crude fractions based on average cell size, the average diameter of LDs/cell, and average number of LDs/cell	134
Table 6.1 Details of materials used for 3T3-L1 adipocyte cultures	151
Table 6.2 Different crude fractions and pure compounds with their concentrations	154
Table 6.3 Different crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> with their concentrations	155
Table 6.4 Different crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> with their concentrations	155
Table 6.5 Different crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> with their concentrations	156
Table 6.6 Different crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> with their concentrations	156
Table 6.7 Different crude fractions and pure compounds of <i>A. paniculata</i> with their concentrations	157
Table 6.8 Different crude fractions of <i>C. viscosum</i> with their concentrations	157

List of Abbreviations

<i>A. aspera</i>	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
<i>A. paniculata</i>	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>
ANOVA	Analysis of variance
APFA	<i>A. paniculata</i> acidic fraction
APFB	<i>A. paniculata</i> basic fraction
APFN	<i>A. paniculata</i> neutral fraction
BCS	Bovine calf serum
<i>C. viscosum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>
COSY	¹ H– ¹ H correlation spectroscopy
CVFA	<i>C. viscosum</i> acidic fraction
CVFB	<i>C. viscosum</i> basic fraction
CVFN	<i>C. viscosum</i> neutral fraction
DAG	Diacylglycerol
DPP-4	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4
EGCG	Epigallocatechin gallate
ER	Endoplasmic reticulum
FFA	Free fatty acid
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GIP	Glucose-dependent insulinotropic
GLP-1	Glucagon-like peptide-1
GLUT4	Glucose transporter type 4
<i>H. Indicum</i>	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>
HFD	High-fat diet
HMBC	Heteronuclear multiple bond correlation
HSQC	Heteronuclear single quantum correlation
IKK β	I κ B kinase- β
IPA	Isopropanol
IR	Insulin resistance
IRSs	Insulin receptor substrates
JNK1	JUN amino-terminal kinase 1
LDs	Lipid droplets
MSI	Metabolomics Standards Initiative

MTT	3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5- diphenyltetrazolium bromide
2-NBDG	2-(N-(7-Nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)Amino)-2-Deoxyglucose
NCD	Noncommunicable diseases
NF- κ B	Nuclear factor κ B
NOESY	Nuclear overhauser effect spectroscopy
NPH	Neutral protamine Hagedorn
PERK	PRKR-like ER kinase
PFA	Paraformaldehyde
PI3K	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
PKCs	Protein kinase C
<i>p</i> NPG	<i>p</i> -Nitrophenyl- α -D-glucopyranoside
PPAR	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
SGLT2	Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2
SOCS	Cytokine signalling suppressors
STZ	Streptozotocin
T2D	Type 2 Diabetes
TH1	T helper 1
TLRs	Toll-like receptors
TZDs	Thiazolidinediones
UPR	Unfolded protein response
WHO	World Health Organisation

Abstract

Plants have provided novel compounds to develop drugs against various diseases, including Type 2 Diabetes (T2D). It is characterised by hyperglycaemia due to insulin resistance and insufficient insulin release, or both of them. This project aimed to identify novel antidiabetic compound/s or novel antidiabetic activities of known compounds isolated from two medicinal plants, *Andrographis paniculata* (*A. paniculata*) and *Clerodendrum viscosum* (*C. viscosum*). *A. paniculata* crude extract was fractionated into acidic (APFA), basic (APFB), and neutral fractions (APFN). A total of three pure *ent*-labdane diterpenoids were isolated from APFN, and they are known andrographolide (A1) and 14-deoxyandrographolide (D1), and new (3*S*), (4*R*), (5*S*), (9*R*), (10*R*)-14-deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide (D2). Other sub-fractions of APFN were subjected to further separation; however, no pure compounds were isolated from sub-fractions due to lack of purity and time constrain. APFA (0.131 g) and APFB (0.2057 g) were not feasible for purification to yield sufficient pure compounds for structural elucidation and biological assays.

All the three crude fractions and three pure compounds have been subjected to insulin-mediated glucose uptake assay in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. APFA significantly enhanced the glucose uptake by approximately 82% at 25 µg/ml; however, at 2.5 µg/ml, it failed to enhance glucose uptake significantly. At 10 and 100 µg/ml, APFB significantly enhanced the glucose uptake by 51% and 82%, respectively, whereas APFN significantly enhanced glucose uptake by 29% and 78%. Of the three pure compounds, A1 at 1 µM significantly enhanced the glucose uptake by approximately 38%; however, no significant uptake found at 10 µM. Both D1 and D2 significantly enhanced glucose uptake by approximately 45% and 65% at 1 µM and 10 µM, respectively.

The lipid accumulation study by Oil Red O staining reflected that APFA, APFB, and APFN significantly increased lipids in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. APFA increased lipids by increasing the size of adipocytes (11% and 13% at 2.5 and 25 µg/ml, respectively), and APFB increased lipids by increasing the size of adipocytes by about 10% at both 10 and 100 µg/ml. APFN increased lipids by significantly increasing the size of adipocytes (9.17% at 10 µg/ml); however, it did not show any significant change at 100 µg/ml. A1 increased lipids by increasing the size of adipocytes by 9% at 10 µM without significant change at 1 µM. Increasing the number of new small adipocytes and adiponectin might increase lipid accumulation and increase glucose uptake. APFA, APFB, and APFN, and A1 might increase glucose uptake following this mechanism. At both 1 and 10 µM, D1 decreased lipids by decreasing the size of adipocytes by

about 10% and the number of LDs by about 27%. D2 decreased lipids by decreasing the size of adipocytes by about 11% and the diameter of LDs by about 39% at both 1 and 10 μ M. The decrease of lipid accumulation by D1 and D2 might increase glucose uptake by decreasing the level of free fatty acids, triglycerides, and adiponectin. None of the crude fractions of *A. paniculata* and pure compounds showed significant inhibition of the α -glucosidase enzyme. APFA, APFB, APFN, and A1 could control blood glucose levels by increasing glucose uptake and lipid accumulation. However, D1 and D2 may control blood glucose levels by increasing glucose uptake and decreasing lipid accumulation.

Three crude fractions of *C. viscosum* were fractioned into acidic (CVFA), basic (CVFB), and neutral fractions (CVFN) and subjected to insulin-mediated glucose uptake assay in 3T3-L1. CVFA was found to significantly increase glucose uptake by 30% and 46% at 10 μ g/ml and 100 μ g/ml, respectively, whereas CVFB significantly enhanced glucose uptake similar to CVFA, by 40% and 49% at 10 μ g/ml and 100 μ g/ml, respectively. The CVFN significantly improved glucose uptake by 56% and 52% at 10 μ g/ml and 100 μ g/ml, respectively.

The result of the lipid accumulation study showed that CVFB could not change the size of 3T3-L1 adipocytes, number, and diameter of LDs/cell significantly. At 10 and 100 μ g/ml, CVFA only significantly reduced LDs diameter by 38% and 49%, respectively, without significant change in the size of adipocytes and number of LDs/cell. CVFN significantly increased the number of LDs by 44.3% at 10 μ g/ml. Overall, CVFA might increase glucose uptake by decreasing lipid accumulation, which might be due to the decrease of fatty acids or triglycerides. CVFN might increase glucose uptake by increasing lipid accumulation due to increased adiponectin and small new adipocytes.

No pure compounds were separated from either of the three fractions of *C. viscosum*. The phytochemicals in the crude extract of *C. viscosum* might undergo decomposition during the preparation of the crude extract or long duration of storage in refrigeration. Therefore, these results should be considered very preliminary, which requires further investigation.

In summary, two known compounds (A1 and D1) and a new compound (D2) have been separated from *A. paniculata*. This research demonstrated controlling blood glucose levels by APFN, which could justify the ethnopharmacological use of *A. paniculata*. Moreover, A1, D1, and D2 could serve as a novel treatment against T2D by increasing glucose uptake in 3T3-L1 cells at the low dose of 1 μ M. Especially, D1 and D2 could be better therapy as they may control blood glucose levels by increasing glucose uptake and decreasing lipid accumulation.