

MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE AND BIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS OF BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA L.: AN UPDATED REVIEW

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Abstract: Bauhinia tomentosa L. is a small tree belongs to the Fabaceae family. It is distributed in Asia, Africa, North America, and Oceania. The Bauhinia tomentosa is commonly known as Yellow Bauhinia, Yellow Orchid tree and Yellow Bell Orchid tree. The plant is reported to contain proteins, amino acids, minerals, alkaloids, flavonoids, phytosterols, saponins, tannins, phenolic compounds, fixed oils and fats. Pharmacological studies proved its anti-oxidant, anti-bacterial, anti-lipidemic, anti-ulcer, immunomodulatory, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-microbial and anti-diabetic activities.

Key words: Bauhinia tomentosa, pharmacology, phytochemistry, Anti-ulcer

INTRODUCTION

Genus Bauhinia hasplayed a significant humancivilization since ancient times. Genus Bauhinia iscomprised of trees and shrubs which grow in warm climate. About 300 species of Bauhinia arefound in tropical regions with 5-7 m tall tree in deciduous forests.(Fatima et al., 2021). Bauhinia tomentosa L. commonly known as Yellow bell orchid tree is one of the best, versatile, used household remedy for many manifestations. The generic name commemorates the Bauhin brothers Jean and Gaspard, the swiss botanists; the two lobes of the leaf exemplify the two brothers. Tomentosa derived from tomentose, meaning with dense, interwoven hairs (Manodeep et al., 2011). It is usually a scrambling, many stemmed shrub or small tree reaching 4m (max.8) in height, the branches often drooping, with many slender twigs (Swarnalatha et al., 2010). Leaves are deeply divided for almost half their length, with a small apical appendage between the lobes; each lobe is oval to almost elliptic, most often small about 2.5 x 2.5 cm, but may be up to 8cm, the colour of the leaf is pale fresh green. The apex of each lobe is broadly tapered. The base of the whole leaf is shallowly lobed and the length of the leaf stalk is usually around 10-30 mm long (Manodeep et al., 2011).



Taxonomy classification (Grace et al., 2014)

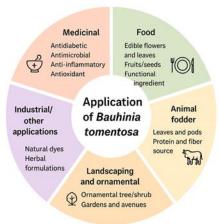
| Kingdom | Plantae |
|----------|---------------|
| phylum | Tracheophyta |
| Class | Magnoliopsida |
| Subclass | Rosidae |
| Order: | Fabales |
| Family | Fabaceae |
| Genus | Bauhinia |
| Species | tomentosa |

Vernacular name (Grace et al., 2014)

| , ((| |
|----------|-----------------|
| English | Butterfly Tree |
| Tamil | Kanjana |
| Sanskrit | Phagulu |
| Hindi | Kachnar |
| Urdu | Kachnar/Kachnal |

Ethanopharmacognosy (Manodeep et al., 2011)

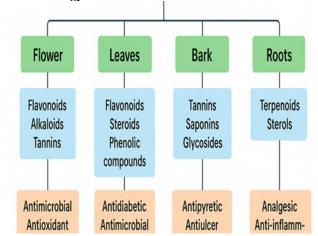
| Parts | Uses |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Seed | Tonic and aphrodisiac, anti diabetic |
| Fruit | Diuretic |
| Leaf | Abscesses |
| Root | Abdominal troubles, anthelmintic |
| Bark | Wounds, tumours |
| Plant | Snake bite, scorpion sting |
| flowers | Dysentery |



| Parts | Phytoconstituents |
|------------------------------|--|
| Roots | Carbohydrates, reducing sugars, fixed oil/ fats, gums, mucilage, steroid and flavonoids (Manodeep <i>et al.</i> , 2011), tannins, saponins, glycosides, alkaloids(Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023). |
| Leaves (ethanolic) | Rutin, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, saponins, steroids, carbohydrates (Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023), kaempferol-7-0-rhamnoside, kaempferol-3-0-glucoside, quercitin-3-0-glucoside and quercitin-3-0-rutinoside (Gautam <i>et al.</i> , 2012) |
| Flower (aqueous, methanolic) | Carbohydrates, glycosides, alkaloids, phytosteroids, flavanoids, saponins, tannins, phenolic compounds, fixed oils and fats, 1-(2'- |

| | hydroxy-4'-methoxyphenyl)-3-(4"- | |
|-------------|---|--|
| | methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropane- | |
| | 1,3-dione,5-hydroxyflavone3,5,7,3',4'- | |
| | pentahydroxyflavone,3,5,7,2',4'- | |
| | pentahydroxyflavone,5,7,3',4'- | |
| | tetrahydroxyflavone-3-O-rhamnoside | |
| | (Manodeep et al., 2011) | |
| Seeds(8% | Ebony oil, protein, pentosan | |
| ethanolic | ,mucilage and saponins (Grace et al., | |
| H_2SO_4 , | 2014), crude protein, lipids, flavonoids | |
| ethanolic | (Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023). | |
| extract) | - | |
| Fruits | Carbohydrates, proteins, tannins, | |
| | alkaloids, flavonoids (Shanthini & | |
| | Sameemabegum, 2023). | |
| Whole plant | Alkaloids, steroids, flavonoids, tannins, | |
| | phenolic compounds (Shanthini & | |
| | Sameemabegum, 2023). | |

Pharmacology:



| Parts | Extracts | Bioactivity |
|--------|---|---|
| | Aqeous, chloroform, methanol, ethanol, petroleum ether, ethyl acetate Petroleum ether, | Antibacterial (Mythreyi <i>et al.</i> , 2005) Anthelmintic, |
| | chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol | (Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023) |
| Leaves | Ethanol | Antihistaminic, Anti- inflammatory, Antigoitrogenic (Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023) |
| | Aqueous, ethanol | Anticonvulsant (Risa et al., 2004) |
| | Ethanol | Anti-anxiety, Anticatatonic, Antidepressant (Sathya <i>et al.</i> , 2011) |

| | 1 | |
|--------|---|--|
| | Aqueous | Antidiabetic (Devaki et al., 2011) |
| | Methanol | Anti-ulcerative colitis (Kannan and Guruvayoorappan, 2013) |
| | | Nephroprotective (Kannan <i>et al.</i> , 2016) |
| | | Anticancer (Shanthini & Sameemabegum, 2023) |
| Roots | Ethyl acetate, hexane, methanol | Antibacterial (Dugasani et al., 2010) |
| | Aqueous, ethanol, ethyl acetate, hexane, methanol | Antifungal (Dugasani et al., 2010) |
| | Ethanol, aqueous | Antihelminthic (Aditya et al., 2013) |
| | Aqueous, methanol ethanol | Analgesic (Tiwari and Singh, 2013) Anticancer (Shanthiniand |
| | Petroleum ether | Sameemabegum, 2023) Antidiabetic (Kaur <i>et</i> |
| | Methanol | al., 2011) Antinociceptive |
| Flower | | Antipyretic (Tiwari and Singh, 2015) |
| Flower | Aqueous | Antioxidant (Banerjee and De, 2014) |
| | Ethanol | Antidiabetic, Antihyper-lipidemic (Mannangatti <i>et al.</i> , 2010a) |
| | | Antioxidant (Mannangatti <i>et al.</i> , 2010b) Wound healing |
| | | (Shanthiniand Sameemabegum, 2023) |
| Stem | Methanol | Antinociceptive, Antipyretic (Tiwari and Singh, 2015) |
| | Aqueous, ethanol | Antidiabetic (Tiwari and Singh, 2014) |
| | Ethanolic | Nephroprotective (Shanthiniand Sameemabegum, 2023) |
| | Aqueous and alcoholic | Antiulcer (Shanthini and Sameemabegum, 2023) |

| | Ethanol | Hepatoprotective (Shanthini and Sameemabegum, |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Whole plant | Ethanolic | Antiarthritic Shanthiniand Sameemabegum, 2023) |

CONCLUSIONS

This review revealed that *Bauhinia tomentosa* L. possesses a wide range of ethnomedicinal uses, with scientific evidence supporting some of these traditional applications. Hence, further bioactivities and phytochemical studies should be conducted to produce more scientific evidence to confirm the ethnomedicinal uses for standardization, safety, and efficacy purposes. Isolation and characterization of the bioactive compounds from this plant may provide promising lead molecules for future research on diseases such as cancer. Once identified, these compounds could be synthesized in the laboratory to enable large-scale production.

Conflict of interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest

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