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RESEARCH ARTICLE

EVALUATION OF ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF BISCHOFIA JAVANICA BLUME BARK BY ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC MODEL

***Sirajudheen Majeed, P.P.**

Pharmacist, Srinivasa College of Pharmacy, Mangalore, Karnataka, Healthcare, Abu Dhabi- UAE

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The present study is designed to evaluate the antidiabetic activity of the ethanolic extract of the bark of Bischofia javanica (BJ) Blume (Euphorbiaceae). The study was conducted by using invivo alloxan induced diabetic model in wistar albino rats. The parameters that were used for the assessment of antidiabetic activity are liver glycogen and blood glucose levels. ***Materials and Methods: (Preparation of the Plant Extract):*** The leaves of the BJ were collected from Wayanadu, Kerala, India during October 2010 and was authenticated by Mr. Krishnan, Lecturer in Botany, Kannur University, Kerala. The collected barks were air dried. After that the barks were powdered in an electric grinder. The powdered plant bark was soaked in ethanol and kept aside for 7 days with occasional stirring. After 7 days, the ethanolic layer was filtered. The solvent from the total extract was distilled off and the concentrate was evaporated on a water bath to a syrupy consistency and then evaporated to dryness10. The yield obtained was approximately 9.5% (95g). The dried extract was then stored in a desiccator for further use. ***Expperimental Animals:*** Healthy adult Wistar albino rats, weighing about 180-220g between 2 and 3 months of age obtained from SCOP, Valachil, Mangalore were used for the study. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee for animal experimentation SCOP (Ref: SCP/CPCSEA/ P09/F150/2009-10), Valachil, Mangalore. ***Results and Conclusions:*** The study performed preliminary phytochemical analysis for testing different chemical constituents preent in ethanolic extract of the bark of BJ Blume and thereby the observations showed the presence of triterpinoids, saponins, and tannins. Furthermore, the results of the research indicate that the ethanolic extract of the bark reduces the blood glucose level in diabetic rats. Further studies are needed to isolate and characterize the active principles and to find out the mechanism responsible for its antidiabetic activity.

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INTRODUCTION

Bischofia javanica Blume species, belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae, is found widely in Vietnam, India, China, Indonesia, and Philippine. In folk medicinal remedies, B. javanica was used for treatment of various diseases such as cancer, inflammation, tuberculosis, diarrhea, sore throat, burns and different allergic conditions. The barks, leaves, roots, and fruits of this plant are used to treat diphtheria, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, different skin diseases, and nervous disorders. Antileukemic activity of the leaves extract of B. javanica was evaluated on human leukemic cell lines by Lingadurai *et al*. The methanol extract of this plant showed significant cytotoxicity against HL-60 cell line with an IC50 value as low as 3.5 µg/ml. In addition, methanol extract B. javanica (10 µg/ml) was demonstrated to induce apoptosis of HL-60 cancer cells which was strongly supported for the ethno-medicinal use of B. javanica leaves in the treatment of cancer. Several triterpenoids and phenolics such as betulinic acid, ursonic acid, β-amyrine, chrysoeriol, quercetin have been isolated from the leaves of B. javanica. Euphorbiaceae ranks the fourth among the five largest families of woody vascular plants in the Indo-Malesia. Based on research, it was found that there are about 148 species of vascular plants that belong to Euphorbiaceae family, which exhibit potentiality as traditional herbal medicine (Djarwaningsih, 2011). Several studies have reported that particular plant species of Euphorbiaceae were already

****Corresponding author:*** **Sirajudheen Majeed, P.P.,**
Pharmacist, Srinivasa College OF Pharmacy, Mangalore, Karnataka, Healthcare, Abu Dhabi- UAE.

used as an expectorant, asthma, laxative, kidney ailments, and as a diuretic medicine; and the essential oils extracted from the flowers of Acalypha hispida plant (also belonging to this family) were capable of antioxidant actions (Onocha, Oloyede, and Afolabi, 2011). Pharmacological studies have been conducted on several plant species of Euphorbiaceae; and the results showed their empirical antioxidant effect. Those species included Acalypha indica, Aleurites moluccana, Euphorbia antiquorum, Phyllanthus niruri and Sauropus androgynus. Diabetes mellitus has been considered as one of the major health concerns all around the world today. Experimental animal models are one of the best strategies for the understanding of pathophysiology of any disease in order to design and develop the drugs for its treatment. Numerous animal models have been developed for the past few decades for studying diabetes mellitus and testing anti-diabetic agents that include chemical, surgical and genetic manipulations. One of the most potent methods to induce experimental diabetes mellitus is chemical induction by Alloxan. It is a well- known diabetogenic agent that is used to induce Type I diabetes in experimental animals. Alloxan is a urea derivative which causes selective necrosis of the βcells of pancreatic islets. In addition, it has been widely used to produce experimental diabetes in animals such as rabbits, rats, mice and dogs with different grades of disease severity by varying the dose of alloxan used. As it has been widely accepted that alloxan selectively destroys the insulin-producing beta-cells found in the pancreas, hence it is used to induce diabetes in laboratory animals. The toxic action of alloxan on pancreatic beta cells involve oxidation of essential sulphydryl (-SH groups), inhibition of glucokinase enzyme, generation of free radicals and disturbances in intracellular calcium homeostasis

Chemical: In spite of the fact that an extensive number of restorative plants have been now tried for their antidiabetic impacts, these impacts stay to be explored in a few other Indian therapeutic plants. Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark is a little tree with a much extended head. Leaves are deciduous three foliolate; petioles 3.8– 7.6 cm long; flyers 5– 15 applaud, lanceolate or obovate, intense or sharpen, lessen at the base, whole, glabrous on the two surfaces, pale underneath, and reticulately veined. It is generally developed in the region of sanctuaries in Central India, Bengal, and Assam. Its bark is hot, tasting severe at first and after that sharp sweet, simple to process, stomachic, purgative, antilithic, anthelmintic, expectorant, and antipyretic (Abou Zeid, 2005). Looks into have demonstrated that its bark contains saponins which are particularly helpful in urinary grievances, for example, kidney and bladder stones. To our best learning, no logical information with respect to the antidiabetic impact of Bischofia Javanica Blume Barkare accessible aside from in the treatise of Ayurvedic drug. Subsequently, the present investigation was attempted to assess the antidiabetic impact of Bischofia Javanica Blume Barkin alloxan-instigated diabetic rodents. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic issue portrayed by loss of glucose homeostasis happening because of imperfections in insulin emission or insulin activity coming about because of disabled digestion of glucose, lipids and other vitality yielding energizes, for example, lipids and protein. It is a noteworthy endocrine issue influencing about 10 % populace everywhere throughout the world. Comprehensively diabetes has shadowed the spread of present day way of life and it tends to be connected to an expansion in overweight and inactive populace. In spite of the extraordinary steps that have been made in the comprehension and the executives of diabetes, the sickness and its related difficulties are expanding at a disturbing rate. Patients with diabetes have dyslipidemia and an expanded danger of stroke, coronary illness, myocardial dead tissue and fringe vascular ailment. Hyperglycemia, the essential clinical signs of diabetes is thought to add to diabetic complexities by modifying vascular cell digestion, vascular network particles and circling lipoproteins. There are likewise numerous anomalies of lipoprotein digestion in low thickness lipoprotein (VLDL), low thickness lipoprotein (LDL) and high thickness lipoprotein (HDL) in diabetes (Abou Zeid, 2005). It is presently settled that hyperlipidemia speaks to a noteworthy hazard factor for the untimely advancement of atherosclerosis and its cardiovascular intricacies. The American Heart Association (AHA) has distinguished the essential hazard factor related with movement of atherosclerotic sores as hoisted dimensions of aggregate cholesterol (TC) and triglycerides (TG) in serum. Along these lines, diabetes is a multifactorial infections prompting a few difficulties require a different remedial methodology. Numerous examinations proposed that the restorative plants and dietary enhancements enhances diabetic conditions by bringing down lipid and glucose levels and are helpful in the administration of diabetic confusions particularly its related cardiovascular dangers.

The most economically accessible antidiabetic operators are costly and have bothersome reactions, for example, potential for enlistment of hypoglycemia, weight increase, gastrointestinal unsettling influences and liver poisonous quality. As of late, integral meds are picking up prevalence overall on account of their regular source and less reactions. Throughout the years, different restorative plants have been accounted for to be powerful in the administration of diabetes mellitus. The hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic impacts of some therapeutic plants have been assessed and affirmed in human and creature models and notwithstanding, many stayed to be experimentally settled. (Tiliaceae) is a fascinating shrubbery plant, known for its palatable ready organic product which are expended new. The plant is local to the Indian subcontinent and now broadly developed on a business scale in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines and other tropical nations. Generally, the plant Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark generally utilized for its antidiabetic, cell reinforcement, antipyretic, pain relieving, antibacterial properties (Sharma *et al*., 2009). The plant answered to contain glycoside, flavonoids, nutrients An and C, minerals and dietary fiber. Prior examinations have demonstrated the free radical searching action and radio protective viability of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark natural product separate in cerebrum, liver and blood. Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark leaves has been appeared to have hypoglycemic movement in diabetic rodents. examined the relative enemy of hyperglycemic impacts of unrefined ethanolic concentrates of the natural product, stem bark and leaves of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark and their divisions in alloxan-prompted hyperglycemic rabbits after intense treatment. Along these lines, we have assessed the antidiabetic, hypolipidemic and cell reinforcement impacts of ethanol concentrate of stem bark from Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark in alloxan initiated diabetic rodents following 15 days of oral organization. tar strain (150– 200 g) of either sex were secured from Government Veterinary College, Bangalore, and were housed in the creature place of K L E S College of Pharmacy, Ankola, with 12 h light and 12 h dull cycles. Standard pellets acquired from Goldmohar rodent feed, Mumbai, were utilized as a basal eating regimen amid the test time frame. The control and exploratory creatures were given nourishment and drinking water not indispensable (Sisodia *et al*., 2008).

Chemicals: The synthetic compounds utilized in the investigation were: alloxan monohydrate (Spectrochem Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai), glibenclamide (Aventis Pharma Ltd, Verna, Goa), dextrose (Emkay Labs, Mumbai), Tween 80 (S.D. Fine-chem Ltd, Mumbai), and analgesic ether (Ozone International, Mumbai). Accu-chek® dynamic glucometer (Roche Diagnostic Corporation, Mannheim, Germany), blood and glucostrips (Roche Diagnostic Pvt Ltd, Mumbai) were utilized. Every single other compound and reagents utilized were of logical review.

Animals: Diabetes can be induced by pharmacologic, surgical or genetic manipulations in several animal species. Most experiments in diabetes are carried out on rodents, although some studies are still performed in larger animals. The classical model employed by Banting and Best was pancreatectomy in dogs (Bliss, 2000). It is also described prone strains to diabetes mellitus that have been employed in several researches (Chen and Wang, 2005; Rees and Alcolado, 2005; Masiello, 2006). Currently, the murine model is one of the most used due to the availability of over 200 well-characterized inbred strains and the ability to delete or over-express specific genes through knockout and transgenic technologies (Rees and Alcolado, 2005; Masiello, 2006). Healthy adult Wistar albino rats, weighing about 180-220g between 2 and 3 months of age obtained from SCOP, Valachil, Mangalore were used for the study. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee for animal experimentation SCOP (Ref: SCP/CPCSEA/P09/F150/2009-10), Valachil, Mangalore. Rats were housed individually in polypropylene cages, maintained under standard conditions (12 hrs light and 12 hrs dark cycle; 250 C and 45-55% relative humidity).They had been given Standard pellet diet supplied by Pranav agro industries Ltd., sangli and water ad libitum throughout the course of the study.

Plant material: The plant material was collected from Wayanadu, Kerala, India during October 2010 and was authenticated by Mr. Krishnan, Lecturer in Botany, Kannur University, Kerala. The collected barks were air dried. After that the barks were powdered in an electric grinder. The powdered plant bark was soaked in ethanol and kept aside for 7 days with occasional stirring. After 7 days, the ethanolic layer was filtered. The solvent from the total extract was distilled off and the concentrate was evaporated on a water bath to a syrupy consistency and then evaporated to dryness. The yield obtained was approximately 9.5% (95g). The dried extract was then stored in a desiccator for further use.

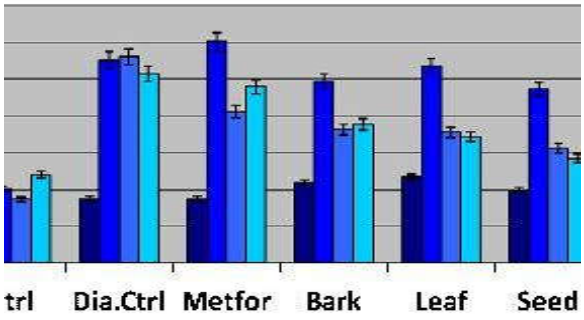
Preparation of plant extract: Precisely 2.5 kg of the natural air-dried, fueled rough medication of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark was separated with oil ether (60– 80°C), chloroform, 95% ethanol, and chloroform water I. P. by receiving basic maceration system at room temperature for 7 days in a cone shaped flagon with periodic shaking and blending. The concentrate was separated and aggregated to dryness at room temperature to stay away from the deterioration of the regular metabolites. The yield of the concentrates was 1.46, 3.62, 10.65, and 20.45% w/w for oil ether, chloroform, ethanol, and water, separately. Every one of the concentrates were saved in a cooler till further use. Starter phytochemical investigation was done in all the four concentrates by various techniques for phytochemical examination (Kameswararao *et al*., 2003). The preliminary phytochemical studies were performed for testing different chemical groups present in ethanolic extract such as alkaloid, glycoside, tannins, saponins, flavanoid, steroids, triterpenoid etc.

Acute oral toxicity studies: Whenever an investigator administers a chemical substance to a biological system, different types of interactions can occur and a series of dose-related responses result. In most cases these responses are desired and useful, but there are a number of other effects which are not advantageous. These may or may not be harmful to the patients. The types of toxicity tests which are routinely performed by pharmaceutical manufactures in the investigation of a new drug involve acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity. Acute toxicity is involved in estimation of LD_{50} (the dose which has proved to be lethal (causing death) to 50% of the tested group of animals). Determination of acute oral toxicity is usually an initial screening step in the assessment and evaluation of the toxic characteristics of all compounds. This article reviews the methods so far utilized for the determination of median lethal dose (LD_{50}) and the new changes which could be made. This has to go through the entire process of validation with different categories of substances before its final acceptance by regulatory bodies. Acute toxicity study was conducted to determine the median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of the ethanolic extract of plant Bischofia javanica Blume. The toxicity studies were carried out according to OECD guidelines. The ethanolic extract of the plant Bischofia javanica Blume was found to be safe upto 2000mg/kg body weight by oral route. After 24 hours animals were found well tolerated. There was no mortality and no signs of toxicity and extract. So three dose levels i.e. 100mg/kg, 200mg/kg and 400mg/kg body weight were selected for the present study.

DISCUSSION

Experimental models: Oral glucose resistance test (OGTT) Fasted rodents were isolated into six gatherings of six rodents each. Gathering I filled in as typical control (NC) and got refined water with Tween 80. Gatherings II got standard medication glibenclamide as a watery suspension at a portion of 600 µg/kg b. wt. Gatherings III– VI got distinctive concentrates at a portion of 500 mg/kg b. wt. as a fine Tween 80 suspension. After 30 min of concentrate organization, the rodents of all gatherings were orally treated with 2 g/kg of glucose. Blood tests were gathered from the rodent tail vein only preceding glucose organization and at 30, 60, and 90 min after glucose stacking (Satyanarayana *et al*., 2006). Blood glucose levels were estimated promptly with the glucometer. Alloxan-prompted diabetic model Alloxan monohydrate was first weighed separately for every creature as indicated by their weight and after that solubilized with 0.2 ml saline only before infusion. Diabetes was initiated by infusing it at a portion of 150 mg/kg b. wt. intraperitonially. After 1 h of alloxan organization, the creatures were given feed not obligatory, and 5% dextrose arrangement was likewise given in a sustaining bottle for multi day to defeat the early hypoglycemic stage. The creatures were held under perception and after 48 h blood glucose was estimated by glucometer. The diabetic rodents (glucose level >300 mg/dl) were isolated and separated into six distinct gatherings for exploratory investigation, with each gathering containing six creatures (Eidi *et al*., 2006).

Research of plant extracts: The gathered stem barks were washed, hacked into little pieces and air dried for a few days.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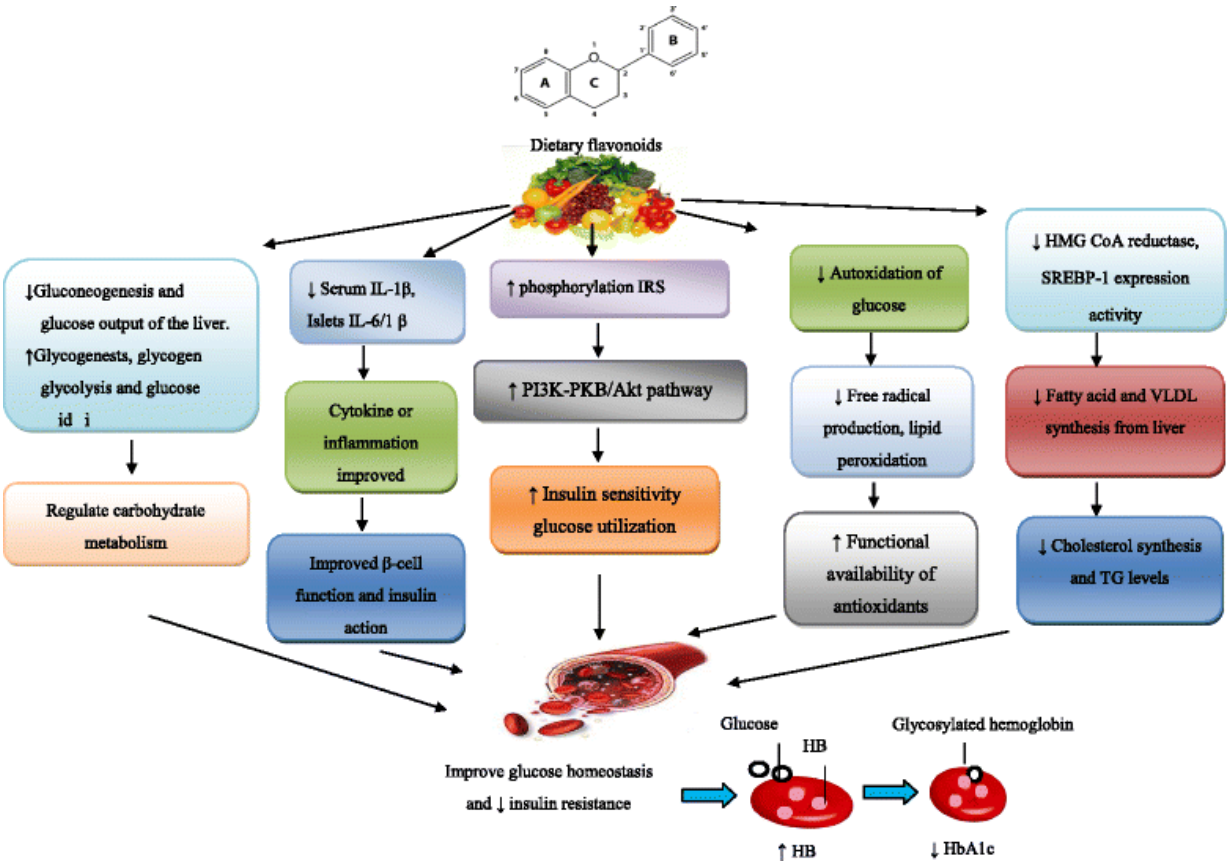
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Improved β-cell function and insulin action
↑ phosphorylation IRS
↑ PI3K-PKB/Akt pathway
↑ Insulin sensitivity glucose utilization
↓ Autoxidation of glucose
↓ Free radical production, lipid peroxidation
↑ Functional availability of antioxidants
↓ HMG CoA reductase, SREBP-1 expression activity
↓ Fatty acid and VLDL synthesis from liver
↓ Cholesterol synthesis and TG levels
Improve glucose homeostasis and ↓ insulin resistance
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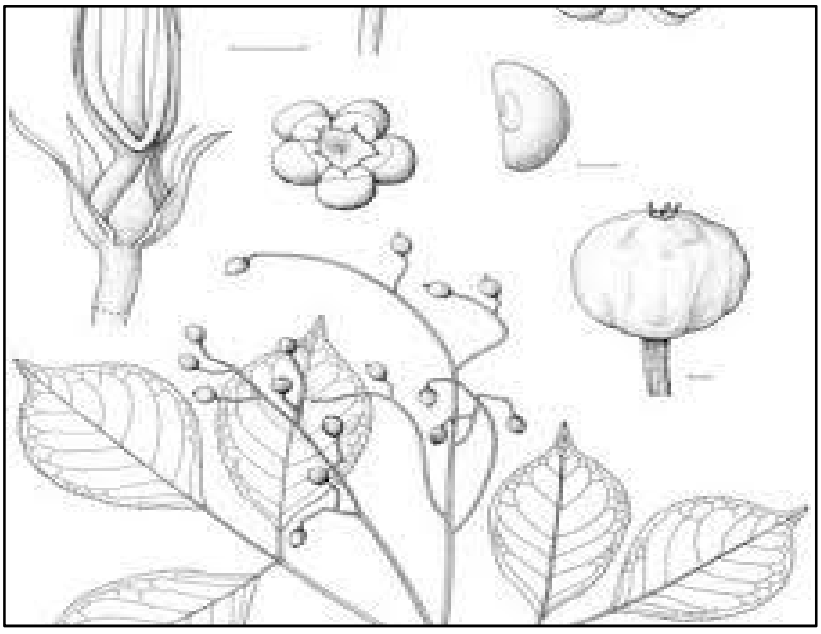

The dried stem bark granulated to coarse powder in the wake of drying in an electric grinder. The powdered plant materials were doused with 3 L of corrected soul (96 % ethanol) for 7–10 days with infrequent shaking and mixing). The filtrate was defatted with oil ether for a few times. The defatted alcohol was concentrated utilizing a revolving evaporator at 40– 45 °C under diminished weight lastly, the concentrate kept into a desiccator to get a strong mass (yield 30.0 g; 3.0 %). Diabetes is multifactorial ailment that has a huge unfriendly effect on wellbeing and mortality especially from cardiovascular ailments. Presently, multi day, home grown medications are picking up ubiquity in the treatment of diabetes and its related difficulties. The present investigation was intended to evaluate the hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic and cancer prevention agent exercises of ethanolic concentrate of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark in alloxaninduced diabetic rodents for 15 days. Alloxan is a hydrophilic and synthetically shaky pyrimidine subsidiary which can produce free radicals that are lethal to pancreatic β-cells causing quick arrival of insulin at first and afterward sharp decrease because of abundance freedom of put away insulin and in this investigation, the diabetogenic impact of alloxan was as per past examinations. Next to insulin, the most generally utilized hypoglycemic operators are sulfonylureas and biguanides. Notwithstanding, we pick metformin-a biguanides as a standard medication which hinder gluconeogenesis in the liver, expands proclivity to insulin receptors and in this way, enhance insulin obstruction (Punitha *et al*., 2006).

The present study demonstrated that 15 days of oral organization of GAE enhanced survival rate and huge decrease in blood glucose, lipids, SGOT, CKMB levels and reestablished liver glycogen in diabetic rodents. After decrease in blood glucose, lipids, SGOT, CKMB levels and reestablished liver glycogen in diabetic rodents. Following 15 days diabetic rodents demonstrated a noteworthy enhancement in glucose resistance and the impacts of GAE on glucose levels and biochemical modifications were portion subordinate. Amazingly, the rodents treated with GAE indicated gentle to direct enhancement in cell engineering as seen by the rebuilding of typical cell populace size of islets. We exhibited that GAE at the dosages of 200 and 400 mg/kg decreased raised glucose level in alloxaninduced diabetic rodents. Our outcomes were as per results. demonstrated antihyperglycemic movement of various parts of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark in alloxan-instigated rabbits. Various therapeutic plants have been accounted for to have an antihyperglycemic movement and a stimulatory impact on insulin discharge. The noteworthy decline in the fasting blood glucose levels by GAE in alloxan diabetic rodents might be because of the incitement of the leftover pancreatic system and presumably by expanding fringe usage of glucose or glycogen blend in liver and diminished gluconeogenesis.

Acceptance of diabetes with alloxan is related with trademark loss of body and organ weight, which is because of increment muscle squandering and loss of tissue proteins (Kirtikar, 2005). Diabetic rodents treated with GAE demonstrated an expansion in body weight and organ weight which might be because of defensive impact of GAE on tissue basic constituent. Hyperglycemia is went with the expansion in TC, TG, LDL and decline in HDL which is inferable from abundance activation of fat from the fat due to under fringe usage of glucose. The information uncovered that TC, TG, LDL, VLDL levels were fundamentally diminished and HDL level expanded in diabetic rodents treated with GAE. The Group GAE400 showed more prominent enhancement in lipid profile among the treatment gatherings. Oral organization of GAE may have enhanced use of glucose and concealment of lipid preparations in charge of the relapse of diabetic state. Further, the impacts might be because of the low movement of cholesterol biosynthesis compounds as well as low dimension of lipolysis which is under the control of insulin. It is apparent that triglycerides are autonomous dangers elements of coronary heart maladies and the vast majority of the lipid bringing down medication does not diminish TG levels. In any case, GAE brought down TG levels fundamentally and this impact may be because of an expansion in endothelium bound lipoprotein lipase which controls the transfer of lipids fills in the body (Sellamuthu *et al*., 2009).

The SGOT and CK-MB are delicate markers of organ harm. The dimensions of SGOT and CK-MB were anomalous expanded alloxan prompted diabetic rodents. The expansion in SGOT levels may be because of hepatotoxicity and be that as it may, the reason for abnormal states CK-MB stayed to be clarified. Oral ingestion of GAE fundamentally decreased SGOT and CK-MB levels among the treatment bunches suggestive of enhancement in liver capacity and morphology in diabetic rodents. In our examination, enlistment of diabetes with alloxan was related with a checked decrease in liver glycogen stores which could be ascribed to a decline in the accessibility of the dynamic type of protein glycogen synthetase most likely on account of low dimension of insulin. Oral organization of GAE reestablished the liver glycogen content conceivably because of an expansion dimension of insulin, which was apparent by the conservation of pancreatic morphology and recovery of β-cells. Vinca rosea removes andEpicatechin have been appeared to initiate β-cell recovery in alloxan-incited diabetic rodents. In our investigations, the harmed pancreatic β-cells were seen in diabetic rodents. In any case, oral ingestion of GAE reestablished typical populace size of islets by the recovery of β-cells (Sellamuthu *et al*., 2009). The cancer prevention agent action of the plant concentrate may assume a huge job in the early recuperation of harmed pancreas in diabetic rodents which thusly might be because of the nearness of flavonoid and phenolic mixes in Bischofia Javanica Blume Barkm. The advancement of more secure meds for diabetes is as yet a test for analysts working around there. The trial information on home grown medicine can offer new utilitarian prompts diminish lethality, time and cash are the three principle jumps in medication improvement. It is accurately expressed that 'research facilities to centers' moves toward becoming 'centers to labs' is a genuine switch pharmacology approach. 24 The advancement of current treatment strategies requires creature models that impersonate the scope of pathophysiological changes envisioned in diabetic people. Streptozotocin is ordinarily utilizing synthetic to instigate diabetes in rodents than the other concoction prompting operators like alloxan, gold thioglucose and so on account of its less poisonous quality and explicitness. Streptozotocin (2-deoxy-2-(3-(methyl-3-nitrosoureido)- D-glucopyranose) is acquired from Streptomycetes achromogenesand is utilized to incite both sort 1 and type-2 diabetes.STZ is taken up by pancreatic β-cells by means of glucose transporter GLUT2. STZ alkylates the DNA prompts the β-cell passing. STZ is a nitric oxide (NO) benefactor and this NO demolishes the pancreatic islet cells (Kannur *et al*., 2006). The two portions of CSAE and CSEE essentially diminished the glucose level when contrasted with the diabetic

control rodents. This impact might be expected the decline in glucose retention from the digestive organs or acceptance of glycogenic process alongside decline in glyconeogenesis and glycogenolysis. BJBB is a most normal intricacy seen in synthetic prompted diabetes and presents a genuine danger of vascular illness. In the present investigation, bring up in TC and TG levels were seen in diabetic control rats. In diabetes the unusual elevated amounts of lipids are because of, an expansion in the activation of free unsaturated fats from fat stores because of the less use of glucose.3 Hypertriglyceridemia is amost regular irregularity in diabetes. The serum lipid levels are commonly high in diabetes; mapping a noteworthy hazard factor for coronary heart disease.6 Overabundance dimensions of TC and LDL are significant coronary hazard factors (Nagappa *et al*., 2003).

The C. swietenia leaf extract reduced the TC, TG and LDL levels, where as it expanded the cardio protective lipid HDL levels altogether. It has been demonstrated that bring up in HDL levels is related with a decrease in coronary risk.28In the present examination, it has been seen that the C. swietenia leaf separate alleviated the raised TC and LDL levels in diabetic rodents. Further, it has been shown that TG itself is autonomously connected to coronary heart disease and in the present investigation, the plant removes brought down TG levels in diabetic rodents. The atherogenic record and the coronary hazard list were high in the diabetic rats.28Standard medication and plant extricates altogether decreased the simulated intelligence, CRI with regards to the typical rodents. % security was expanded with the portion, BJBB has indicated more insurance than the CSAE (Alam, 2006). Diabetes is one of the basic reasons for a liver infection which incorporates irregular liver chemicals, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma and intense liver disappointment. The AST, ALT, Snow capped mountain, TB, and DB levels were brought up in switch damage. These compounds are considered as asensitive marker of liver damage. Chloroxylonswietenia leaf extricates lessened the AST level, it demonstrates the defensive impact on the liver (Bhaskar *et al*., 2009). The ascent in Snowcapped mountain levels, demonstrates bone infection, bile tract hindrance or liver sickness. Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark brought down the High mountain levels, proposing its defensive impact on liver capacity (Hwang *et al*., 2005).

Data Analysis: Utilizing a subjective methodology, we broke down the relationship that the occupants had with the therapeutic plants happening in their home patio nurseries. The maladies referred to were assembled as per the Worldwide Grouping of Infections, tenth update (World Wellbeing Association, 2008). Notwithstanding medical issues perceived by present day prescription, we considered purported "Social ills", including the impacts of the "hostile stare" and different sorts of condemnations or spells, we utilized a quantitative way to deal with assessing the pertinence of the restorative plants in the home patio nurseries visited (Vinson, 2005). To decide the assortment and dispersion of employments, we determined Aggregate Species Decent variety (SDtot) and Aggregate Species Impartiality (SEtot). To measure the overall significance of a given animal varieties in connection to its utilization, we additionally determined Use Esteem (UVs), and Significance Esteem (IVs) (Khumukcham *et al*., 2016). By ascertaining the Witness Accord Reality, endeavored to distinguish the subcategories of sicknesses that demonstrated the best assention among the interviewees regarding the plant species showed for their treatment. For the plants distinguished to the species level, we looked through the bibliographic databases Science Direct (Silva, 2009), PUBMED and LILACS to check whether they had been focuses of past phytochemical and pharmacological examinations. Pharmacological investigations were utilized for correlation and conceivable affirmation of society signs.

Conclusion

In spite of the worldwide use of herbs and medicinal plants, the effective treatment of diabetes with phytochemicals has not been validated with scientific criteria which may support their substitution for the current therapy. Although some studies have been published with raw natural products they have neither shed light on the mechanisms of action of these products nor have they shown a potential to be employed as new therapeutic drugs. This implies that several models are necessary to called for, in addition to the demonstration that a putative natural product exerts antihyperglycemic activity. Thus, by focusing on other targets of pancreatic islet cell dysfunction, new models may help to elucidate effects of medicinal plants employed in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. We presumed that ethanol concentrate of Bischofia Javanica Blume Bark has antidiabetic and lipid bringing down viability in alloxan-instigated diabetic rodents. Wood bark extracts originating from four out of eleven plant species that belonged to Euphorbiaceae family, i.e. Acalypha hispida Blume, Bischofia javanica Blume, Glochidion arboreum Blume, and Sapium baccatum Roxb., exhibited their potential sources. Results, phytochemical screening strongly suggested the presence of triterpenoids, saponins and tannins in wood bark. Acute toxicity studies of ethanolic extract of the bark, Bischofia javanica blume conducted in female wistar albino rats did not show any toxic symptoms or death at the maximum administered dose of 2000 mg/kg. Thus the extract can be regarded as non-toxic. Furthermore, the results of present research indicate that the ethanolic extract of the bark, Bischofia javanica Blume reduces the blood glucose level in diabetic rats. In glucose loaded rats the results obtained were statistically significant when compared with that of the control group. From this we can conclude that the ethanolic extract of the bark, Bischofia javanica Blume is having a potential glucose reducing action. From the daily treatment studies of extract, at doses of 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg of extract for 21 days in case of induced diabetic model indicates that at a dose of 400 mg/ kg of extract FBG reduces to nearly normal range in severe diabetic animals and increased glycogen storage by liver were observed. The dose 400 mg/ kg of extract is comparable to the standard drug Glibenclamide (0.6 mg/kg). Further studies are needed to isolate and characterize the active principles and to find out the mechanism responsible for its antidiabetic activity.

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