



BJP

Bangladesh Journal of Pharmacology

Research Article

In vitro neutralization of *Eachis carinatus* and *Naja naja* venom by *Canthium parviflorum* and its GC-MS analysis

In vitro neutralization of *Eachis carinatus* and *Naja naja* venom by *Canthium parviflorum* and its GC-MS analysis

Vineetha M. Shrikanth¹, Bhavya Janardhan¹ and Sunil S. More²

¹Department of Biochemistry, Center for Postgraduate Studies, Jain University, Bangalore, India; ²School of Basic and Applied Sciences, Dayananda Sagara University, Bangalore, India.

Article Info

Received: 11 May 2016
Accepted: 16 July 2016
Available Online: 10 December 2016
DOI: 10.3329/bjp.v11i4.27704

Cite this article:

Shrikanth VM, Janardhan B, More SS. In vitro neutralization of *Eachis carinatus* and *Naja naja* venom by *Canthium parviflorum* and its GC-MS analysis. Bangladesh J Pharmacol. 2016; 11: 920-27.

Abstract

Canthium parviflorum is used in the traditional therapy to treat snakebite victims. In the present study, partially purified methanol root extract of *C. parviflorum* was used for the neutralization of *Eachis carinatus* and *Naja naja* venom. The extract inhibited *in vitro* phosphomonoesterase, phosphodiesterase, acetylcholinesterase, hyaluronidase, protease, phospholipase A₂ and 5' nucleotidase activities of both venoms. One of the promising band exhibited neutralization of all the *in vitro* enzyme activities and was further subjected to GC-MS analysis which revealed the presence of eight active phytochemicals. These phytochemicals might be responsible for *in vitro* enzyme neutralization. Methanol extract possesses potent active phytochemicals against the site specific toxins and hydrolytic enzymes analyzed.

Introduction

World Health Organization highlights snakebite as a "Neglected disease". It is a medical emergency particularly in the South East Asian Region including India (WHO, 2007; Banerjee, 1978). There were 52 poisonous snakes reported in India of which four species (*Naja naja*, *Bungarus caeruleus*, *Daboia russelii* and *Echis carinatus*) are responsible for mortality and maximum deaths (Bawaskar 2004). Neurotoxic nature of *N. naja* (Indian cobra) possesses a dangerous public health problem. *E. carinatus* (saw scaled viper) bite kills more people than those of any other genus (Warrell et al., 1977).

The most effective and accepted therapy for snakebite patient is the immediate administration of polyvalent anti-venom after the envenomation which is associated with several drawbacks. Antivenom binds and neutralizes the venom, further preventing the adverse effects due to venom. However, it cannot reverse the damages already caused by the venom (Gomes et al., 2010).

Several medicinal plants have been used in folk medicinal system but there is no scientific validation. *Canthium parviflorum* belonging to the family Rubiaceae is used in the traditional medicine system to treat the snakebite. However, there is no scientific validation for its application. Ethnomedicinal reports and personal survey on antivenom plant from Karnataka reveal that the plant can be used for snakebite treatment (Hiremath and Taranath 2010; Mahishi et al., 2005).

The present study focuses on the antivenom potential of thin layer chromatography (TLC) separated methanol extract of plant against *E. carinatus* and *N. naja* venom. Partially purified band was subjected to GC-MS analysis.

Materials and Methods

The lyophilized venoms of *E. carinatus* and *N. naja* were procured from Irula Snake Catcher's Co-operative Society, Kancheepuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.



The venom was dissolved in the physiological saline and was used for further studies. Di-sodium-p-nitrophenol phosphate (DNPP), L-leucine, diarsidine hydrochloride, horseradish peroxidase, 5,5-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB), acetylthiocholine iodide, hyaluronic acid, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide and lecithin were purchased from Himedia Laboratories and casein from Sigma-Aldrich laboratories, USA. All the other reagents were analytical grade.

Collection of plant material

The roots of *C. parviflorum* were collected in the month of October from Kalasa, from Kudremukh, Karnataka. The plant was identified and authenticated at National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute, Bangalore, Karnataka, India (RRCBI-MUS/03).

Preparation of extracts

C. parviflorum roots were shade dried powdered and extracted by using Soxhlet extractor using ethyl acetate and methanol extracts sequentially. The extracts were concentrated by rotary vacuum evaporator and the residue was dried and used for further studies.

Thin layer chromatography

The methanol extract was partially purified using TLC on analytical plates over silica gel (TLC grade-Merck India). The solvent system used for separation was ethyl acetate and methanol (8:2 v/v). Each band was scrapped, separated and dissolved in methanol. Methanol was evaporated and individual band (100 µg/mL) was studied for enzyme inhibitory activities.

In vitro enzyme inhibition studies using TLC separated bands

Neutralization of phosphomonoesterase activity

Phosphomonoesterase activity was determined using DNPP with slight modifications (Bessey et al., 1946). Reaction mixture consists of 1.0 mL Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1.0 mL DNPP and 0.5 mL 0.25% crude venom (w/v) and incubated at 37°C for 3 hours. The absorbance was measured at 425 nm. Inhibition studies were carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* and *N. naja* venom with TLC separated bands for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted in triplicates.

Neutralization of phosphodiesterase activity

Phosphodiesterase activity was determined using disodium-p-nitrophenol phosphate as substrate (Lo et al., 1966). Reaction mixture containing 0.5 mL of 0.25% venom solution/fraction was added to an assay mixture containing 0.5 mL 0.0025 M sodium-p-nitrophenyl phosphate, 0.3 mL 0.01 M MgSO₄, 0.5 mL 0.17 M Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0). The absorbance was measured at 400 nm. Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC

separated bands for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

Neutralization of acetylcholinesterase activity

Acetylcholinesterase was determined using acetylthiocholine iodide as the substrate (Ellman et al., 1961). 50 µL of 0.1% crude venom was incubated with 3 mL phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) at room temperature for 5 min. 10 µL of DTNB (5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) and 20 µL substrate acetylthiocholine iodide were added. The increase in absorbance was measured at 412 nm. Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC separated extract for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

Neutralization of hyaluronidase activity

Hyaluronidase assay of crude venom was determined turbidometrically using hyaluronic acid as a substrate (Pukrittayakamee et al., 1988). The assay mixture contained buffer of Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 50 mg hyaluronic acid (0.5 mg/mL in buffer) and enzyme volume was made up to 1.0 mL. The mixture was, then, incubated for 15 min at 37°C and the reaction was stopped by the addition of 2 mL 2.5% (w/v) cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (cTAB) in 2% (w/v) NaOH. The absorbance was read at 400 nm (within 10 min) against a blank containing 1 mL of the Tris buffer and 2 mL of 2.5% (w/v) cTAB in 2% (w/v) NaOH. Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC separated bands for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

Neutralization of protease activity

Protease assay of crude venom was determined using casein as a substrate (Greenberg, 1955). The reaction mixture consists of 0.5% casein, 1.0 mL of Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.5 mL 0.25% of crude venom was added and the reaction mixture incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. At the end of 4 hours the reaction was terminated by adding trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and then filtered. 1.0 mL of filtrate was used for protein estimation was carried out using L-tyrosine as a standard (Lowry et al., 1951). Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating venom with plant extract for 45 min. Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC separated extract for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

Neutralization of phospholipase A₂ assay

Phospholipase A₂ assay was determined according to the acidimetric method with little modification (Tan and Tan, 1988). Briefly, egg yolk suspension was prepared by mixing 1% lecithin, 18 mM calcium chloride and 8.1 mM sodium deoxycholate. The pH of the suspension was adjusted to 8.0 with 0.1 M of sodium hydroxide and stirred for 10 min to ensure

homogenous mixing. 0.1 mL of 0.1% of venom solution was added to 15 mL of egg yolk suspension to initiate the hydrolysis. The initial decrease in pH was measured by a pH meter. Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC separated bands for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

Neutralization of 5'-nucleotidase activity

5'-Nucleotidase inhibition was carried out using 5' AMP as a substrate (Rowe et al., 1980). The substrate solution contained 1 mL of Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1 mL of 0.1 M MgCl₂ and 0.8 mL of 0.15% 5' AMP, 0.25 mL of 0.1% crude venom was added to the substrate solution and incubated at 37°C for 15 min. At the end of 15th min the reaction was stopped by adding trichloroacetic acid and filtered. The filtrate was assayed for inorganic phosphate at 625 nm using potassium dihydrogen phosphate as standard (Fiskie and Subbarow, 1925). Inhibition study was carried out by pre-incubating *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom with TLC separated extract for 30 min at 37°C. All tests were conducted triplicates.

GC-MS analysis of TLC separated band

TLC separated bands from methanol extracts of the plant were subjected to GC-MS analysis on the instruments Thermo GC-trace ultra ver: 5.0, Thermo MS DSQ II equipped with column DB - 5MS capillary standard non-polar (length 30 m x inner diameter 0.25 mm film thickness 0.25 µm) was used for analysis. Initially oven temperature was maintained at 70°C and raised to 260°C at 60 min. 1.0 µL of sample was injected for analysis. Helium gas used as a carrier gas and flow rate was 1.0 mL/min. The m/z ratio was plotted on graph which is the finger print of the molecule.

Identification of the compound

Interpretation on mass spectrum GC-MS analyses was conducted using the database of National Institute Standard and Technology (NIST) having more than 62,000 patterns. The spectrum of the unknown component was stored in the NSIT library. Unknown compared with relative retention time and mass spectra of the known components stored in the NIST library.

Results

Methanol extract was subjected to TLC using ethyl acetate and methanol (8:2 v/v) as solvent system (Figure 1). 100 µg/mL of TLC separated methanol extract was used for enzyme inhibition studies. Phosphomonoesterase activity, phosphodiesterase activity, acetylcholinesterase, hyaluronidase, protease, phospholipase A₂ enzymes from *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom neutralized by TLC separated methanol extracts

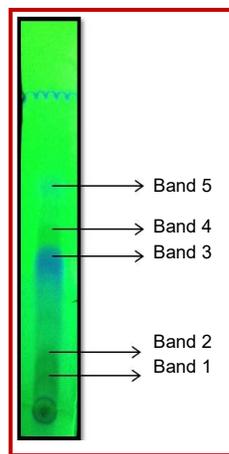


Figure 1: TLC separation of methanol extract of *C. parviflorum*. Ethyl acetate and methanol extract used as solvent system (8:2 v/v)

and exhibited various percentage of inhibition on the enzyme activities (Figure 2-3). Of all the bands analyzed, band number 5 showed maximum inhibitory response.

GC-MS analysis of TLC separated band 5 of methanol extract of *C. parviflorum* revealed the presence probable active phytochemicals (Figure 4, Table I). The spectrum of the TLC separated band 5 of methanol root extract was compared with the spectrum of known compound present in NSIT library. GC-MS chromatogram showed 9 prominent peaks with retention time (RT) 6.67-35.42 min (Figure 4). The peak at retention time 6.7 min showed the presence of 1,1-(Methylthio)canthin-6-one, 1-methyl-2,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate, 9.1 min was cyclohexasiloxanedodecamethyl, 11.9 min showed tetradecamethylcycloheptasiloxane. The peak at retention time 15.3 min revealed the presence of cyclooctasiloxane, heptadecamethyl, at 18.5 min the compound was cyclooctasiloxaneoctadecamethyl, 21.5 min the compound was 1-(benzyloxy)-2-fluoro-2-phenyl-3-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy)propane, 25.4 min probable compound octadecanoic acid, methyl ester. Peak at retention time 30.5 min was 13-docosenoic acid, methyl ester, (Z)-(CAS), at 35.4 min compound identified as 2R,3S)-3-allyloxy-2-[3-{iv-allyloxypropoxymethyl}tetrahydropyran, N-formyl-calycinine, N-[2-bromo-6-(4-chlorophenyl)benzamide.

Discussion

C. parviflorum was well-studied for various pharmacological properties. Ethanolic leaf extract was neutralized *in vitro* and *in vivo* anti-cancer activity on DLA and HeLa cell lines (Prabhu et al., 2011). *C. parviflorum* possesses anti-oxidant activity in alloxan-induced diabetic rats (Sathishkumar et al., 2008). *Canthium coromadelicum* leaves possess antimicrobial and anti-HIV activity (Chinnaiyan et al., 2013).

In the present study, partial purification was carried out

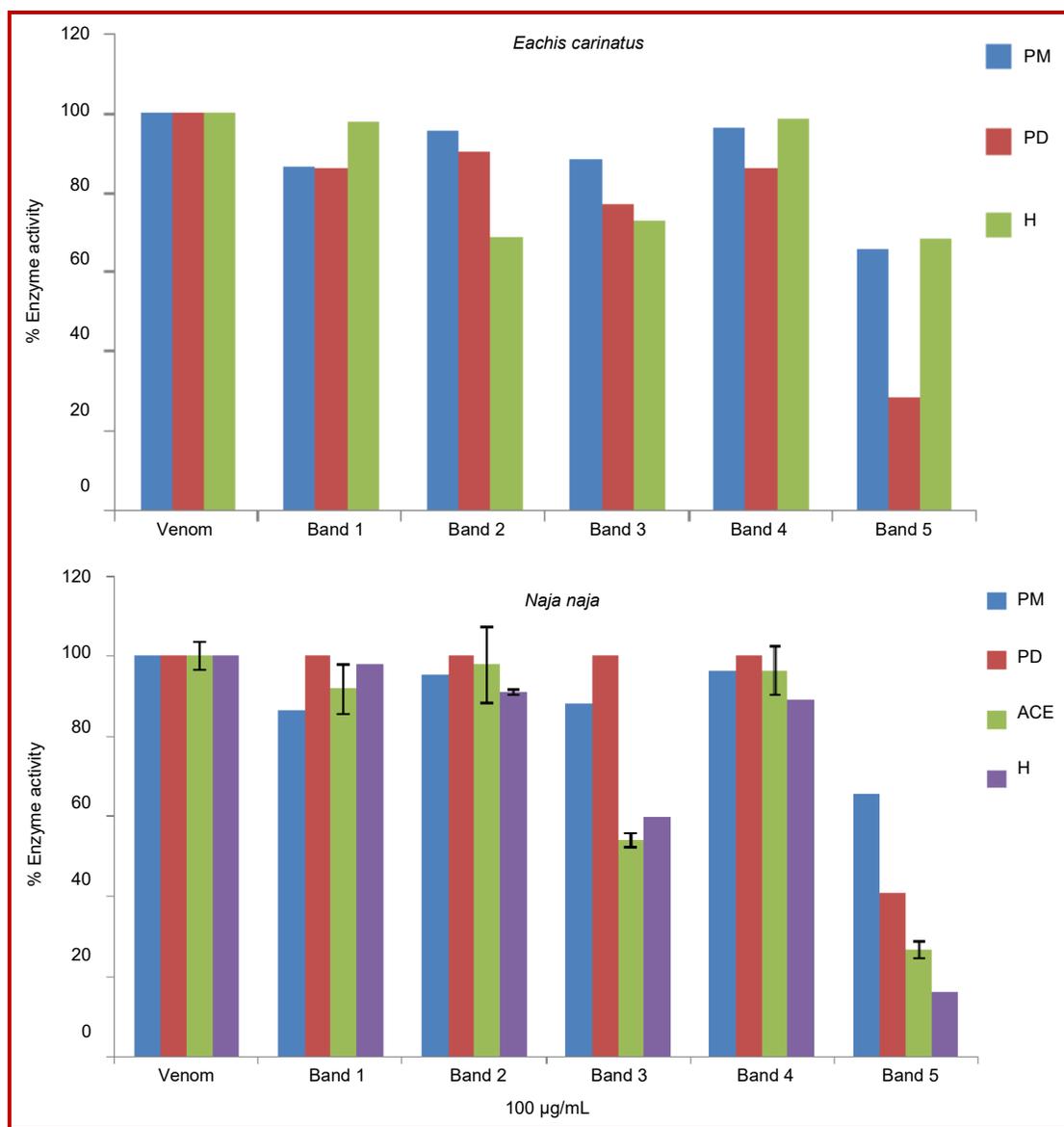


Figure 2: Neutralization of phosphomonoesterase (PM), phosphodiesterase (PD), acetylcholinesterase (ACE), hyaluronidase (H) activities of *E. carinatus* or *Naja naja* venom by TLC separated methanol extracts. Results were expressed mean \pm SEM

using TLC to identify the bioactive compound against the *E. carinatus* or *N. naja* venom. TLC separated band 5 showed maximum %inhibition compared to other bands and inhibited all the enzyme activity.

Snake venom is a complex mixture of hydrolytic enzymes and some site specific enzymes. Phospholipase A₂, metalloprotenase, 5' nucleotidase are major hydrolytic and hyaluronidase is a site specific enzymes responsible for earlier reaction of envenomation (Ushanandini et al., 2006). Hyaluronidase known as spreading factor results in membrane degradation of hyaluron lead to easy spreading of other toxic enzymes. The degradation of extracellular matrix is a continuous process and anti-venom fails to neutralize the local tissue damages (Homma and Tu, 1970; Girish et al., 2004). Lethal

toxicity and pharmacological activity is combined action of all these toxic enzymes. Various plants have been studied for inhibition of these toxic enzymes effects by *in vitro* using various solvent extracts. *In vitro* inhibitory activity of *Carissa spinarum* leaf extracts against Krait and Viper russellitoxic snake venom enzymes was studied (Janardhan et al., 2014). *Tabernaemontana alternifolia* inhibits *in vitro* *N. naja* and *E. carinatus* venom enzyme activities (Vineetha et al., 2014).

Numerous plants species have been scientifically investigated for quest new phytoconstitute responsible for snake bite. Aristolochia species has been studied against *Trimeresurus flavoviridis* and *Viper russellii* venom effects (Vishwanath et al., 1987). Aristolochic

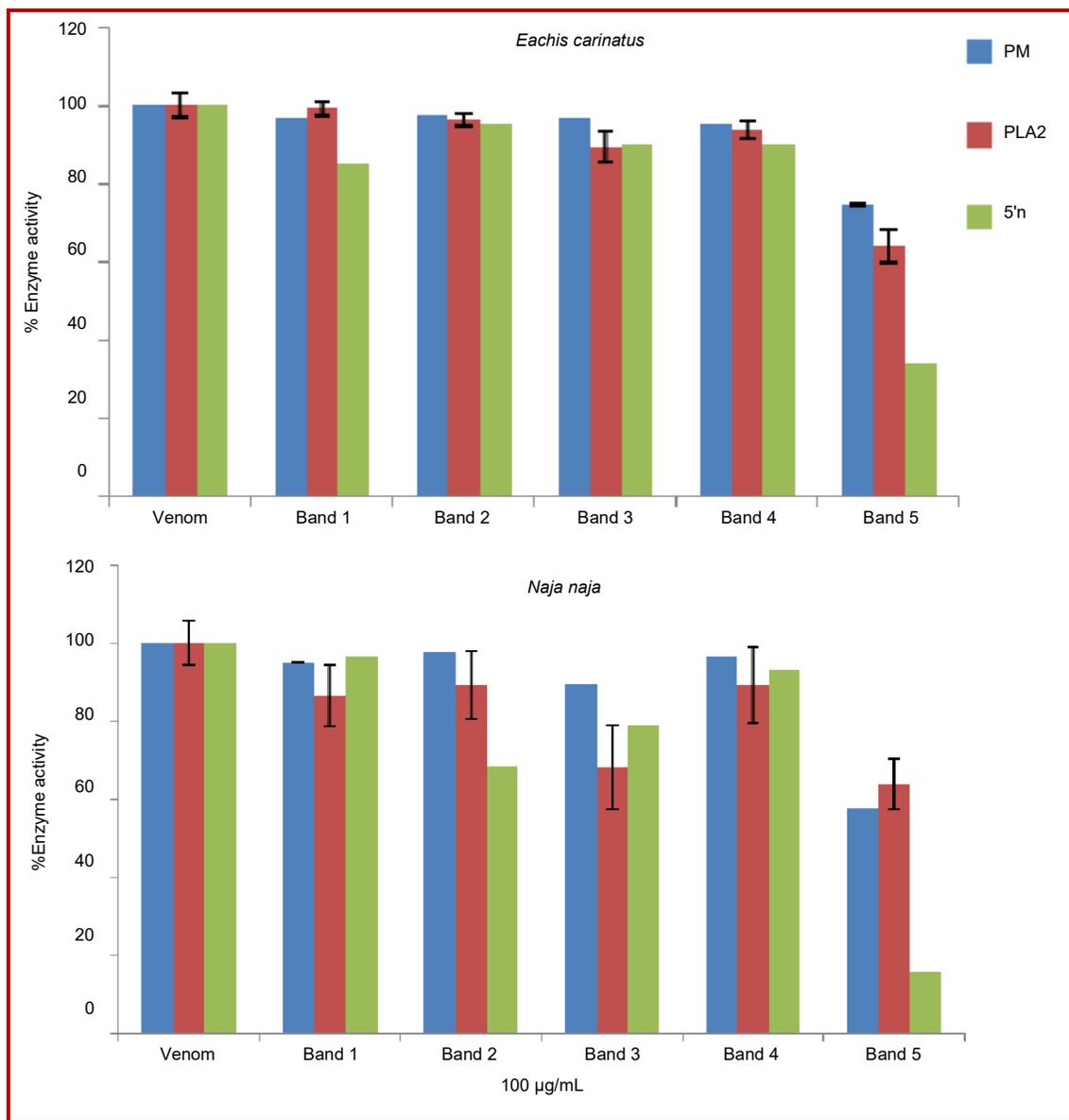


Figure 3: Neutralization of Protease (P), Phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂), 5' nucleotidase (5'n) activities of *E. carinatus* or *Naja naja* venom by TLC separated methanol extracts. Results were expressed mean ± SEM

acid, a bioactive phytochemical from *Aristolochia*, inhibited phospholipase which is responsible for edema formation and other pharmacological activities (Vishwanath et al., 1987). 2-OH-4-methoxy benzoic acid and lupeol acetate was isolated from *Hemidesmus indicus* which possesses potent inhibition activity against *N. naja* venom (Alam and Gomes, 1998; Chatterjee et al., 2006). A multifunctional glycoprotein isolated from *Mucuna pruriens* seeds neutralized *E. carinatus* venom effects (Guerranti et al., 2004).

The sequential ethyl acetate extract of *C. parviflorum* exhibited enzyme activities (unpublished data). In the present study TLC separated bands of methanol root extract of *C. parviflorum* neutralized all the enzyme

activities from both the venoms. The chromatogram of TLC separated *C. parviflorum* methanol root extract shows 9 prominent peak in retention time range between 6.7-35.4 min. In the previous studies, *C. parviflorum* ethanol leaf extract was reported 22 constituents present in the leaves and D-mannitol and squalene responsible for anti-cancer properties (Prabhu et al., 2013). GC-MS reveals presence of some active phytoconstituents which has various biological activities. Octadecanoic acid methyl ester, 13-docosenoic acid, methyl ester, (Z)-(CAS) have various biological activities present in the TLC separated methanol root extract. Presence of hexadecadecanoic acid ethyl ester compound in leaves were reported in ethanolic extract

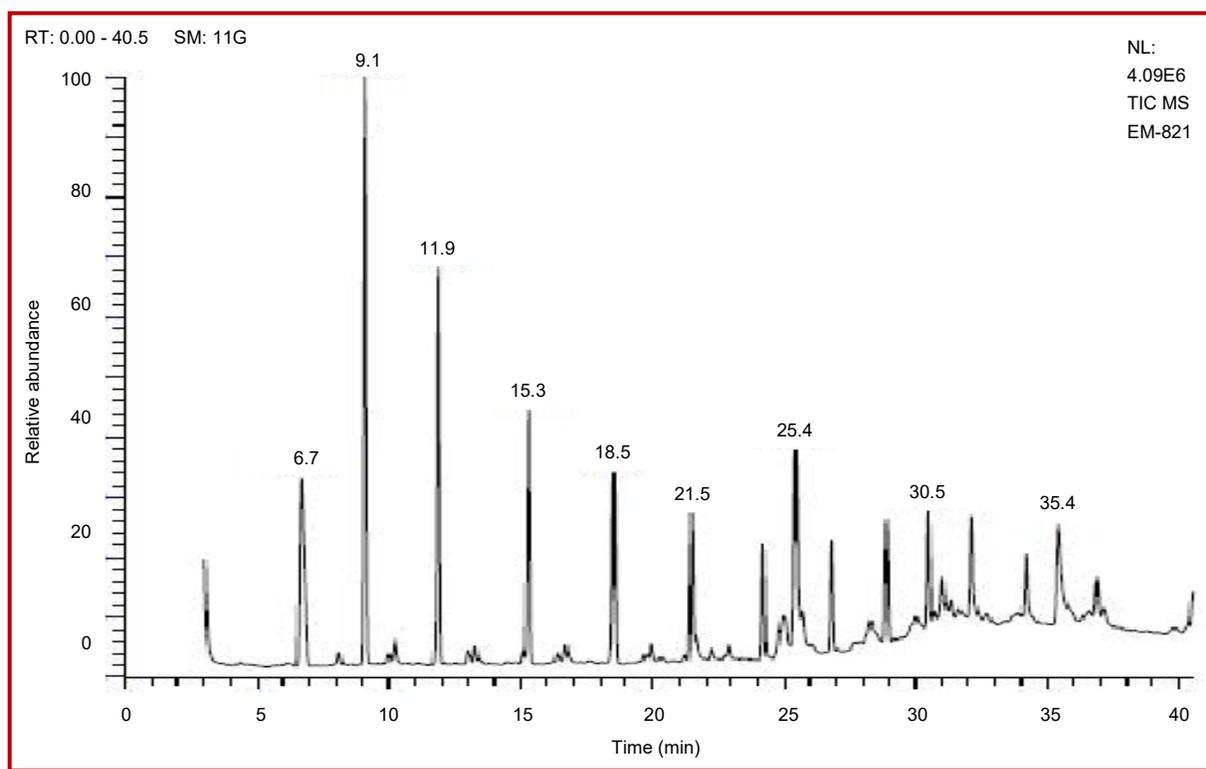


Figure 4: GC-MS chromatogram of TLC separated band 5 of methanol extract of *C. parviflorum*

Table I

Chemical profile identified by GC-MS analysis of methanol root extract of TLC separated band 5

RT (min)	%Area	Molecular formula	Compound	MW
6.7	9.7	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅ S	11(Methylthio)canthin -6-one	266
	9.7	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₄	1-Methyl-2,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropane-carboxylate	326
9.0	16.5	C ₁₂ H ₃₆ O ₆ Si ₆	Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl	444
11.9	11.9	C ₁₄ H ₄₂ O ₇ Si ₇	Tetradecamethylcycloheptasiloxane	518
15.3	6.9	C ₁₆ H ₄₈ O ₈ Si ₈	Cyclooctasiloxane, hectadecamethyl	592
18.5	5.1	C ₁₈ H ₅₄ O ₉ Si ₉	Cyclooctasiloxaneoctadecamethyl	666
21.5	0.3	C ₂₃ H ₂₃ FO ₄ S	1-(Benzyloxy)-2-fluoro-2-phenyl-3-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy) propane	414
25.4	7.2	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Octadecanoic acid, methyl ester	298
30.5	1.5	C ₂₃ H ₄₄ O ₂	13-Docosenoic acid, methyl ester, (Z)-(CAS)	352
35.4	4.4	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ O ₆	(2R,3S)-3-Allyloxy-2-[3-(iv-allyloxypropoxymethyl)tetrahydropyran	398
	4.4	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₅	N-Formyl-calycinine	339
	4.4	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ BrClNO	N-[2-Bromo-6-(4-chlorophenyl)benzamide	399

of *C. parviflorum* leaves (Prabhu et al., 2013). An oleic ester derivative 9-octadecanoic acid (z)-phenylmethyl ester was reported in *Sauropus bacciformis* stem (Jenečius et al., 2012). 11(Methylthio)canthin-6-one is an alkaloid, the probable compound in 6.7 RT is not reported in Rubiaceae family to best of our knowledge. Two canthin-6-one alkaloids isolated from *Eurycoma*

longifolia from Simaroubaceae family have anti-cancer effects in HT-1080 human sarcoma cell-lines (Miyake et al., 2010). Quinolinealkaloid is reported in Rubiaceae family which also the probable compound at RT 4.3 min but area % is 0.1. In the presence of siloxane compound might be due to interference of silica which was used during TLC separation.

Conclusion

Partially purified *C. parviflorum* methanol root extract inhibited phosphomonoesterase, phosphodiesterase, acetylcholinesterase, hyaluronidase, protease, phospholipase A₂, 5' nucleotidase activities of *E. carinatus* and *N. naja* venom. TLC separated band 5 was promising when compare to other bands. The GC-MS analysis revealed presence of bioactive phytochemicals which might be responsible for neutralization of toxic enzymes. As per our knowledge and scientific literature survey, *C. parviflorum* was not studied for antivenom properties. Therefore, the present study adds on for an additional scientific validation to the society.

Financial Support

Jain University, Bangalore

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflicts of interest

Acknowledgement

We thank Ms. Lynette Lincoln and Ms. Sayeeda Mussavira for video recording and editing process.

References

- Alam, MI, Gomes A. Adjuvant effect and antiserum action potentiation by a (herbal) compound 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzoic acid isolated from the root extract of the Indian medicinal plant 'Sarsaparilla' (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.). *Toxicon* 1998; 36: 1423-31.
- Banerjee RN. Poisonous snakes and their venoms, symptomatology and treatment. In: Progress in clinical medicine. Ahuja MMS (ed). Second series. India, Heinemann, 1978, pp 136-79.
- Bawaskar HS. Snake venoms and antivenom: Critical supply issues. *J Assoc Physicians*. 2004; 52: 11-13.
- Bessey OA, Lowry OH, Brock MJ. A method for the rapid determination of alkaline phosphates with five cubic millimeters of serum. *J Biol Chem*. 1946; 164: 321-29.
- Cannon R, Ruha AM, Kashani J. Acute hypersensitivity reactions associated with administration of crotalidae polyvalent immune Fab antivenom. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2008; 51: 407-11.
- Chatterjee I, Chakravarthy AK and Gomes A. *Daboia russelli* and *Naja kaouthia* venom neutralization by lupeol acetate isolated from the root extract of Indian sarsaparilla *Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2006; 106: 38-43.
- Chinnaiyan SK, Subramanian MR, Kumar SV, Chandu AN, Deivasigamani K. Antimicrobial and anti-HIV activity of extracts of *Canthium coromandelicum* (Burm. f.) Alston leaves. *J Phar Res*. 2013; 7: 25-31.
- Ellman GL, Courtney KD, Andres VJ, Featherstone RM. A new and rapid colorimetric determination of acetylcholinesterase activity. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 1961; 7: 88-95.
- Fiske CH, Subbarow Y. The colorimetric determination of phosphorus. *J Biol Chem*. 1925; 66: 375-400.
- Girish KS, Shashidharamurthy R, Nagaraju S, Gowda TV, Kemparaju K. Isolation and characterization of hyaluronidase a 'Spreading factor' from Indian cobra (*Naja naja*) venom. *Biochimie* 2004; 86: 193-202.
- Gomes A, Das R, Sarkhel S, Mishra R, Mukherjee S, Bhattacharya S. Herbs and herbal constituent active against snake bite. *Indian J Exp Biol*. 2010; 48: 865-78.
- Greenberg DM. Plant proteolytic enzymes. In: Methods in enzymology. Colowick SP, Kalpan NO (eds). New York, Academic Press Inc., 1955, pp 54-64.
- Guerranti R, Aguiyi JC, Ogueli IG, Onorati G, Neri S, Rosati F, Del Buono F, Lampariello R, Pagani R, Marinello E. Protection of *Mucuna pruriens* seed against *Echis carinatus* venom is exerted through a multiform glycoprotein whose oligosaccharide chains are functional in this role. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2004; 323: 484-90.
- Hiremath VT, Taranath. Traditional phytotherapy for snake bites by tribes of Chitradurga District, Karnataka, India. *Ethnobot Leaflets*. 2010; 14: 120-25.
- Homma M, Tu AT. Antivenin for the treatment of local tissue damage due to the Southeast Asian snakes: Ineffectiveness in the prevention of local tissue damage in mice after envenomation. *Am J Tr Med Hg*. 1970; 19: 880.
- Janardhan B, Shrikanth VM, Mirajkar KK, More SS. *In vitro* screening and evaluation of antivenom phytochemicals from *Azima tetracantha* Lam. leaves against *Bungarus caeruleus* and *Vipera russelli*. *J Venom Anim Toxins Incl Trop Dis*. 2014; 20: 12.
- Jenecius A, Uthayakumaria F, Mohan VR. GC-MS determination of bioactive components of *Sauropus bacciformis* blume (Euphorbiaceae). *J Curr Chem Pharm S*. 2012; 2: 347-58.
- Lo TB, Chen YH, Lee CY. Chemical studies of Formosan cobra (*Naja naja atra*) venom. Part 1. Chromatographic separation of crude venom on CM-Sephadex and preliminary protection by *Mikania laevigata* (guaco) extract against the toxicity of *Philodryas olfersii* snake venom characterization of its components. *J Chinese Chem Soc*. 1966; 13: 165-77.
- Lowry OH, Rosebrough NJ, Farr AL, Randall RJ. Protein measurement with the Folin phenol reagent. *J Biol Chem*. 1951; 193: 265-75.
- Miyake K, Tezuka Y, Awale S, Li F, Kadota S. Canthin-6-one alkaloids and a tirucallanoid from *Eurycomalongifolia* and their cytotoxic activity against a human HT-1080 fibrosarcoma cell line. *Nat Prod Commun*. 2010; 5: 17-22.
- Parinitha M, Srinivasa BH, Shivana MB. Medicinal plant wealth of local communities in some villages in Shimoga District of Karnataka. *Indian J Ethnopharmacol*. 2005; 98: 307-12.
- Pukrittayakamee S, Warrell DA, Desakorn V, McMichael AJ, White NJ, Bunnag D. The hyaluronidase activities of some

- Southeast Asian snake venoms. *Toxicon* 1988; 26: 629-30.
- Prabhu PT, Panneerselvam P, Selvakumari S, Sivaraman D. *In vitro* and *in vivo* anti-cancer activity of ethanolic extract of *C. Parviflorum* Lam on DLA and HeLa cell lines. *Int J Drug Dev Res.* 2011; 3: 280-85.
- Prabhu PT, Panneerselvam P, Suresh P, Clement R, Atlee W, Balasubramanian S. GC-MS analysis of ethanolic extract of *C. parviflorum* Lamk leaf. *J Appl Pharm Sci.* 2013; 3: 166-68.
- Rowe M, de Gast GC, Platts-Mills TA, Asherson GL, Webster AD, Johnson SM. Lymphocyte 5'-nucleotidase in primary hypogammaglobulinaemia and cord blood. *Clin Exp Immunol.* 1980; 39: 337-43.
- Sathish Kumar T, Shanmugam S, Palvannan, Bharathikumar VM. Evaluation of anti-oxidant properties of *C. parviflorum* Lam. leaves. *Nat Prod Rad.* 2008; 7: 122-26.
- Tan NH, Tan CS. Acidimetric assay of phospholipase A₂ using egg yolk suspension as substrate. *Anal Biochem.* 1988; 170: 282-88.
- Ushanandini SS, Nagaraju K, Harish Kumar, Vedavathi M, Machiah DK, Kemparaju K, Vishwanath BS, Gowda TV, Girish KS. The anti-snake venom properties of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosae) seed extract. *Phytother Res.* 2006; 20: 851-58.
- Vineetha MS, Bhavya J, Mirjakar KM, More SS. *In vitro* evaluation of active phytochemicals from *Tabernaemontana alternifolia* (Roxb) root against the *Naja naja* and *Echis carinatus* Indian snake venom. *J Biol Active Prod Nature.* 2014; 4: 286-94.
- Vishwanath BS, Kini RM, Gowda TV. Characterization of three edema inducing phospholipase A₂ enzymes from Habu (*Trimeresurus flavoviridis*) venom and their interaction with the alkaloid aristolochic acid. *Toxicon* 1987; 25: 501-15.
- Warrell DA, Davidson NM, Greenwood BM. Poisoning by bites of Saw-scaled viper or carpet viper (*Echis carinatus*) in Nigeria. *Q J Med.* 1977; 181: 33-62.
- World Health Organisation. Rabies and envenomings: A neglected public health issue. Geneva, 2007.
-

Author Info

Sunil S. More (Principal contact)
e-mail: sunilacr@yahoo.co.in