### Annexure I: List of publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr no</th>
<th>Title of publication</th>
<th>Name of journal</th>
<th>Journal volume, Issue no. and Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
ANNEXURES

Academic Sciences

Antiarthritic activity of root extracts of cocculus hirsutus

S. B. BOTHARA\(^1\), BHAYNA H. MARYA\(^2\), A.K.SALUJA\(^3\)

\(^1\)Roshel Shri GM. Bilakhia College of Pharmacy, Vapi, Gujarat, India, \(^2\)C. U. Shah College of Pharmacy & Research, Wadhwan, Gujarat, India, \(^3\)A.K. College of pharmacy and Research, V.Y. Nagar, Gujarat, India, Email: bothara51@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The anti-arthritic effect of oral administration of methanolic and aqueous extracts of root (100 and 200 mg/kg, p.o. n=6) of Cocculus hirsutus was evaluated using Freund’s adjuvant arthritis model in Wistar albino rats. The acute toxicity studies were carried out according to the CPCSEA guidelines. A single oral administration of crude root extract (200 mg/kg, p.o.) to normal male albino rats did not exhibit any toxic symptoms. Various hematological parameters like total WBC count, RBC and Hb were also estimated. The results of the present study support the traditional use of this plant and it can be used as anti-arthritic drug.

Keywords: Anti-arthritic, Cocculus hirsutus, Erythro sedimentation rate, Freund’s complete adjuvant.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal and natural products of folk medicine have been used for centuries in every culture throughout the world. Scientists and medical professionals have shown increased interest in this field as they recognize the true health benefits of these remedies\(^4\). Natural products have played an important role throughout the world in treating and preventing human diseases\(^5\). Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disorder characterized by synovial proliferation, inflammation, subsequent destruction like deformity of joints or destruction of cartilage and bone\(^6\). Rheumatoid arthritis can also cause inflammation of the tissue around the joints, as well as in other organs in the body\(^7\). Various phytochemical constituents from herbal plant showed beneficial effect in rheumatoid arthritis.

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) (Menispermaceae) is growing abundantly in different parts of India. Sepals are hairy therefore it is called Cocculus hirsutus. Commonly it is known as jalam\(^7\). Earlier investigation on the plant resulted in the isolation of several bioactive alkaloids and triterpenoids\(^8\). C. hirsutus used medicinally by the Indian tribes for a wide range of ailments, including arthritis, headache, and kidney problems\(^9\). The extracts of flowers, seeds, leaves and bark of C. hirsutus have been extensively studied for many potential uses including the anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities\(^10\). The present study envisaged evaluating the roots of C. hirsutus for its anti-arthritic activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

The roots of C. hirsutus were collected from the forests of Pavagadh, Gujarat, India and authenticated at the department of bioscience, Vallabhbhai vidyamagar, Gujarat. The roots were air-dried separately for 1 month and the respective material was powdered.

Preparation of extract

The petroleum ether extract of root powder was prepared using petroleum ether (40-60°C) by soxhlet method at a temperature of 40-60°C. The methanolic extract was prepared using methanol by soxhlet method at a temperature of 40-60°C. Aqueous extract was also prepared. The extracts were concentrated under vacuum and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. The methanolic extract yielded semisolid, viscous, dark brown coloured mass while aqueous extract yielded dark brown coloured mass. A suspension of methanolic extract in 1% (w/v) gum acacia was prepared for oral administration by gastric intubation method\(^1\).

Pharmacological screening for anti-arthritic activity

Animals

For acute toxicity studies and anti-arthritic activities, Male Wistar albino rats weighing between 150 g to 200 g were selected. The animals were acclimatized to standard laboratory conditions (temperature 25 ± 2°C) and maintained on 12 h light, 12 h dark cycle. They were provided with regular rat chow (Lipton India Ltd., Mumbai, India) and drinking water ad libitum. The animal care and experimental protocol were in accordance with the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC).

Determination of Acute Drug Toxicity

The acute oral toxicity study was carried out as per the guideline set for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) received from the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA). One tenth of the median lethal dose (LD50) was taken as an effective dose. The acute toxicity of the various extracts was determined\(^11\).

Freund’s adjuvant Induced Arthritis in Rats

Freund’s adjuvant induced Arthritis model\(^12\) was used to assess the anti-arthritic activity in albino rats. Animals were randomly divided into four groups of six animals each (n=6). Group I served as control received 1% tween 80. Group II received dexamethasone (1 mg/kg, p.o.) served as reference standard. Group III and IV received the crude extracts of roots of methanolic extracts (100mg/kg, p.o, 200mg/kg, p.o), Group V and VI received the crude extracts of roots of aqueous extracts (100mg/kg, p.o, 200mg/kg, p.o), respectively. Arthritis was induced by injecting a 0.05 ml (0.5%) w/v suspension of killed Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Difco) homogenized in liquid paraffin into the left hind paw. Drug treatment was started from the initial day i.e. from the day of adjuvant injection (0 day), 30 minutes before adjuvant injection and continued till 21st day. Paw volume was measured on 5th, 12th and 21st day by using plethysmometer. The mean changes in injected paw edema with respect to initial paw volume, were calculated on respective days and % inhibition of paw edema with respect to untreated group was calculated. Percentage inhibition of paw volume was calculated by the formula,

\[
\text{\% Inhibition} = \left( \frac{\text{Paw Volume}_{\text{Control}} - \text{Paw Volume}_{\text{Extract}}} {\text{Paw Volume}_{\text{Control}}} \right) \times 100
\]

Where, \(\Delta V\) represents the mean change in paw volume.

The changes in body weight were recorded daily. At 22nd day blood was withdrawn through retro orbital vein puncture of all groups by anesthetizing the animals with diethyl ether and haematological estimation RBC and WBC count were estimated in an improved
neutrophil chamber\(^ {16} \). ESR was estimated by the method of westergren\(^ {16} \).

**Statistical analysis**

The statistical significance was assessed by using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and followed by dunnets’s comparison test. All the data are presented as mean ± SEM and p<0.05 was considered as significant.

**RESULTS**

From the acute toxicity study, the LD\(_{50}\) cut-off dose for methanolic extract and aqueous extract was found to be 3000 mg/kg body weight. Hence, the therapeutic doses were taken as 100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg body weight for methanolic extracts and aqueous extracts. Skeletal complications start with focal erosion of cartilage followed by marginal and subchondral bone loss in adva- ined arthritis model. Extended joint destruction with ankylosis and generalized bone loss are characteristic for late complications\(^ {17} \).

The methanolic extract inhibited the rat paw edema by 60.40 whereas dexamethasone produced 71.90% inhibition of rat paw edema after 21 days (Table 1). Aqueous extract showed inhibition of the rat paw edema less than methanolic extract. As shown in (Table 2) standard drug and methanolic extracts have shown the increase in Hemoglobin content compared to control. The total WBC counts were remarkably increased in adjuvant-induced rats (Table 2 Control group). However, C. hirataus root extract and standard drug treated group significantly decreased (P<0.05) the total WBC count. The ESR count, which drastically increased in arthritic control group, has been remarkably counteracted by the standard and extracts, restoring it back to normal thus justifying its significant roles in arthritic conditions. The loss of body weight observed during the arthritis condition (Table 3). The standard drug, methanolic extract and aqueous treatment significantly increased the body weight.

<p>| Table 1: Mean changes in paw volume and percentage inhibition of paw volume in Adjuvant-induced arthritis in rat |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Change in paw volume (mm(^ {3} ))</th>
<th>% inhibition of paw volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model Control</td>
<td>0.00±0.10</td>
<td>11.72±0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>6.15±0.51*</td>
<td>5.75±0.36*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg (Methanol)</td>
<td>7.06±0.33*</td>
<td>8.16±0.75*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mg (Methanol)</td>
<td>6.91±0.91**</td>
<td>5.00±0.29**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>7.35±0.26*</td>
<td>9.09±0.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>8.11±0.21*</td>
<td>10.13±0.29*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values are expressed as Mean ± SEM. *p<0.05 - Significant, **p<0.01 - more significant vs. control.

<p>| Table 2: Changes in hematological parameters in adjuvant arthritis rats (mean ± SEM) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Total WBC count (cells/cumm)</th>
<th>RBC count (million/cumm)</th>
<th>Hb (gm%)</th>
<th>ESR (mm/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model control</td>
<td>6.79 ± 0.92</td>
<td>4.67 ± 0.05</td>
<td>11.46 ±0.26</td>
<td>5.56 ± 0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>6.45 ± 0.25*</td>
<td>4.21 ± 0.13*</td>
<td>13.86 ±0.89**</td>
<td>4.02 ± 0.54*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg (methanol)</td>
<td>6.32 ± 0.25</td>
<td>4.04 ± 0.29</td>
<td>14.76 ±0.10*</td>
<td>4.16 ± 0.31*</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 mg (methanol)</td>
<td>6.42 ± 0.21**</td>
<td>4.04 ± 0.29</td>
<td>14.32 ±0.04**</td>
<td>4.22 ± 0.09**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>6.58 ± 0.47*</td>
<td>4.15 ± 0.04*</td>
<td>13.30 ±0.71*</td>
<td>4.11 ± 0.71*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>6.66 ± 0.13</td>
<td>4.15 ± 0.04*</td>
<td>14.00 ±0.65*</td>
<td>4.00 ± 0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values are expressed as Mean ± SEM. *p<0.05 - Significant vs. Control; **p<0.01 - more significant vs. control.

<p>| Table 3: Changes in body weight in adjuvant arthritis rats (mean ± SEM) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Before induction</th>
<th>On 21st day</th>
<th>Mean changes on body weight (± SEM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model control</td>
<td>167.9</td>
<td>186.6</td>
<td>18.731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>172.5</td>
<td>11.519**</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 mg (methanol)</td>
<td>155.4</td>
<td>172.9</td>
<td>17.511*</td>
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<td>200 mg (methanol)</td>
<td>153.2</td>
<td>162.5</td>
<td>9.356**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>158.7</td>
<td>166.4</td>
<td>7.734*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mg (Aqueous)</td>
<td>153.4</td>
<td>165.7</td>
<td>10.327**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values are expressed as Mean ± SEM. *p<0.05 - Significant, **p<0.01 - more significant.

**DISCUSSION**

In the present study, rats were selected to induce arthritis because animal models have played a key role in defining mechanisms and it has close similarities to human rheumatoid disease\(^ {16} \). The determination of paw swelling is apparently simple, sensitive and quick procedure for evaluating the degree of inflammation and the therapeutic effects of drugs. Acute or chronic inflammatory processes cause an accumulation of zine and copper in many organs, particularly in the inflamed areas. However, standard drug and methanolic extract significantly suppressed the swelling of the paws. In the present study, the migration of leukocytes into the inflamed area was significantly suppressed by the standard drug and methanolic extract as seen from the significant decrease in total WBC count. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is an estimate of the suspension stability of RBC’s in plasma. It is related to the number and size of the red cells and to the relative concentration of plasma proteins, especially fibrinogen and fibrinogen. Increase in the rate is an indication of active but obscure disease processes. In the studies there is an increased ESR level which is a common diagnostic feature in patient in chronic arthritis\(^ {17} \).

Changes in body weight have also been used to assess the course of the disease and the response to therapy of anti-inflammatory drugs. As the incidence and severity of arthritis increased, the changes in the body weights of the rats also occurred during the course of the experimental period. The increased body weight during treatment of standard drug and methanolic extracts may be due to the restoration of absorption capacity of intestine\(^ {16} \).
From the results observed in the current investigation, it may be concluded that the methanolic extracts of roots of *C. hirsutus* has a promising anti-arthritis activity since it was active in both the inflammation models and adjuvant. It was dose dependant and the dose of 200mg/kg was more effective than 100mg/kg bodyweight whereas methanolic extracts were more effective than aqueous extracts.

REFERENCES
Annexure – II: IAEC Letter

C. U. SHAH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & RESEARCH
Managed by : WARDHMAN BHARTI TRUST
Surendranagar-Ahmedabad Highway, Opp. IBP Petrol Pump,
Wadhwan city - 363 030. Dist. Surendranagar. (Gujarat)
Phone No.: (02752) 240591, 294003, Fax No.: (02752) 240591
E-mail : ccprvbt@yahoo.com, Website : www.ccprvbt.org


C.U. SHAH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND RESEARCH,
WADHWAN
Institutional Animal Ethics Committee

Institute CPCSEA Reg. No.:985/ac/06/CPCSEA
Student IAEC Reg. No.: CCPR/IAEC/03/2008

The Institutional Animal Ethics Committee [IAEC] of C.U. Shah College of
Pharmacy and Research as held its meeting on 28th September 2008 and
given its consent to Miss. Bhavna H. Marya to carryout animal
experimentation for her PhD Project work entitled:
“Pharmacognostical and pharmacological study of Brueca amarissima,
Cocculus hirsutus and Barleria prionitis”

Dr. J.G. Sanghvi
Chairman

Mr. Santosh Kumar Vaidya
Secretary IAEC

Dr. K.B. Patel
Dr. P.B. Deshmukh

Dr. B.R. Sainath Iyer
Dr. S.B. Bothara

Dr. R.G. Dave
Mr. Jaikantbhai Sanghvi

Members
Annexure III: Authentication Certificates of plants

(A) Authentication Certificate of *B. prionitis* and *C. hirsutus*

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Reference: NISCAIR/RHMD/Consult/-2010-11/1697/295  
March 28, 2011

Dr. H.B. Singh  
Head  
Raw Materials Herbarium & Museum (RHMD)  
Phone: 011-25841143  
E-mail: hbs@niscair.res.in; hbsbhati@yahoo.com

Dear Ms Bhavna,

Kindly refer to your letter No. nil dated nil for identification of two crude drugs sample. The sample has been identified as given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Sample Received as</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Sample Identified as</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>01</td>
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<td>Aerial Parts</td>
<td><em>Barleria prionitis</em> L.</td>
<td>O.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Cocculus hirsutus</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td><em>Cocculus hirsutus</em></td>
<td>O.K.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

( Dr. H.B. Singh)

Ms. Bhavna H. Marya  
Lecturer & Research Scholar  
C. U. Shah College Of Pharmacy & Research (CCPR)  
Sunderanagar-Ahmedabad Highway,  
Opp. IBP Petrol Pump, Kathori Road,  
Wadhwan - 363 030 (Gujarat)
Annexure-III: Authentication Certificates of plants

(B) Purchase certificate of *B. Amarissima*

![Image]

**B&K TECHNOLOGY GROUP (CHINA) CO., LTD.**

**PROFORMA INVOICE**

P/I NO.: HE091028
DATE: 28th, Oct., 2009

**EXPORTER:** B&K Technology Group China Co., Ltd.
1902, No. 20, Zhong Xiang Plaza,
East Hubin Road, Xiamen, China.
TEL: +86-592-5158095   FAX: +86-592-3761310

**BANK & A/C NUMBER:** BANK: The Bank of East Asia Ltd, Xiamen Branch
ADDRESS: G/F-1/F, Huicheng Commercial Complex,
837 Xiahe Road, Xiamen, China.
SWIFT: BEASCNHSMN
A/C: OSA120001001900400

**MESSRS:** Bhavna H Marya, 16, kasturba society,
New junction road, surendranagar. 363001

**DESCRIPTION:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESC.</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Java Brucea Fruit Extract</td>
<td>Methanol extract</td>
<td>FOB China USD51/kg</td>
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<td>USD51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Java Brucea Fruit</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>FOB China USD31</td>
<td>100gm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courier Charge</td>
<td>Door to door</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1kg-1.5kg</td>
<td>USD98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Amount</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD180</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PAYMENT TERMS:** 100% T/T IN ADVANCE.

**SHIPMENT:** WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF 100% T/T.

YOUR EARLY REPLY WILL BE VERY APPRECIATED.

Sincerely yours,

David Lin