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## Bioassays and enzyme inhibitory activities of *Alysicarpus vaginalis* and *Biophytum reinwardtii*

T.D.A.D.K. Kulathunge<sup>1</sup>, J.M.N. Marikkar<sup>1</sup>, N.K.B. Adikaram<sup>1</sup>, L. Jayasinghe<sup>1\*</sup>

National Institute of Fundamental Studies, Kandy, Sri Lanka

\*lalith.ja@nifs.ac.lk

Sri Lankan traditional medicine utilizes mainly herbal preparations for the treatment of diseases. They have a broad literature on 2000 species, but only a few of these have been examined for bioactivities and chemical compositions. This research is directed towards the discovery of the bioactivities of Alysicarpus vaginalis and Biophytum reinwardtii. Whole plants of both species were selected for the study. The plants were collected from the Central province of Sri Lanka, washed, air-dried and finely powdered. Extracts obtained using n-hexane, ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and methanol (MeOH) were subjected to phytotoxic activity against Lettuce seeds, cytotoxicity against brine shrimp, antifungal activity against *Cladosporium cladosporioides*, DPPH (2,2- diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging antioxidant activity,  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity and lipase enzyme inhibitory activity. None of the crude extracts showed any significant phytotoxicity or cytotoxicity. MeOH extract of *B. reinwardtii* (BM) exhibited the highest antioxidant activity (IC<sub>50</sub> 43.7 mg 1<sup>-1</sup>) compared to ascorbic acid (IC<sub>50</sub> 2.21 mg 1<sup>-1</sup>) and other extracts also showed antioxidant activity IC<sub>50</sub> in the range of (43-665) mg 1<sup>-1</sup>. None displayed any inhibition zone against C. cladosporioides. MeOH extracts of both plants showed  $\alpha$ - amylase enzyme inhibitory activity where BM (IC50 743.43 mg  $1^{-1}$ ) and MeOH extract of A. vaginalis (AM) (IC50 1015.98 mg l<sup>-1</sup>). EtOAc extract of A. vaginalis (AE) (IC<sub>50</sub> 332 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), exhibited lipase enzyme inhibition. This study revealed that both plants contain compounds with adequate properties which can further focus on the isolation of bioactive compounds responsible for these bioactivities.

**Keywords**: a-amylase, antifungal, antioxidant, cytotoxicity, lipase, phytotoxicity