RESEARCH ARTICLE

KANCNAR (BAUHINIA VARIEGATA) AS A MEDICINAL HERB: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.

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Abstract

Bauhinia variegata (Kachnar), a medicinal tree native to temperate and tropical Indian subcontinent is well practiced in Indian indigenous health science; Ayurveda. Kachnar bark is used in disorders like Gandamala (Lymphadenopathy), Galaganda (Goitre), Arbuda (Tumor), Ashthila (BPH) and Kapha-Pitta dosha disorders while flowers have Pittaghna (Pacify pitta dosha), Rakta Pradaraghna (Cures Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding), Kaasghna (Curing cough) and Kshyaghna (Anti tubercular) properties. In some parts of country (Himachal Pradesh, Northeast States), its buds and flowers are used as vegetable and various dishes like chutney and pickles. Accounting above said benefits, authors decided to review systematically the published researches on Kanchnar. A “Pubmed” search using key word “Bauhinia variegata” results a total of 72 citations. Results were dispersed, ranging from animal studies for medicinal properties to its use as a potential bio-resource for stable, reproducible nanoparticle. Studies demonstrated antidiabetic, anti-oxidant, analgesic, anti-dyslipidemia, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, cytotoxic and many more properties of B. variegata other than its conventional use. Studies supported, demonstrated and opens a way for further evaluation of medicinal properties of B. variegata as an herbal medicine.

Background:-

B. variegata is native to temperate and tropical Indian Sub-continent (i.e. India, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan), South-eastern Asia (i.e. Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand) and China. It is a deciduous tree, up to 15 m tall with dark brownish bark, nearly smooth; branches grey puberulent when young, later glabrous. Petiole 2.5-3.5 cm; leaf blade suborbicular or broadly ovate, 5-9 × 7-11 cm. Apex bifid to 1/3, lobes rounded at apex. Flower buds fusiform, smooth, subsessile. Petals white, or with pink or purplish spots, obovate or oblanecolate, 4-5 cm, clawed. Kanchnar is well described in ancient Indian science of life known as Ayurveda and its Stem bark & flowers are used as medicine in various formulations. Kachnar bark is used in disorders like Gandamala (Lymphadenopathy), Galaganda (Goitre), Arbuda (Tumor), Ashthila (BPH) and Kapha-Pitta dosha disorders while flowers have Pittaghna (Pacify pitta dosha), Rakta Pradaraghna (Cures Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding), Kaasghna (Curing cough) and Kshyaghna (Anti tubercular) properties. However, it is also practiced in treatment of various carcinoma. Kachnar (Bauhinia variegata) is well known tree species to the people of Himachal Pradesh. In the month of March and

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April, buds of Kachnar are cooked and eaten as a delicious food called “Karalen Ki Sabji”. People practice to eat Kachnar buds (locally called Karalen) seasonally when available with the celebration and happiness. Eating Kachnar buds as Vegetable is also practiced in Northeastern part of the country. A systematic review on medicinal use of Kanchnar was missing despite of its wide use in Ayurveda and cultural importance. So, this article was formulated.

**Methods:-**
Search engine “PubMed” database of references and abstracts on life sciences and biomedical topics was used using the key word “Bauhinia variegata” identified a total of 72 citations including in-vivo, in-vitro and survey studies. Citations between 1975 to Apr-2017 were included in review. These citations were examined and studies demonstrating new emerging aspects of medicinal properties of Bauhinia variegata were included in present review.

**Review Results:-**

**Anti-Diabetic Activity:-**
Aqueous Extract of B. Variegates leaves in animal models of T-I & T-II Diabetes Mellitus on oral administration for the duration of 28 days shown significant reduction in Plasma Glucose levels. It also reduces cholesterol, Triglycerides, Sr. Creatinine, Blood Urea in both types. Histopathological, Aqueous Extract decrease necrotic changes in pancreatic tissue. Study by Mohamed A. Farag demonstrated α-Glucosidase inhibitory effect of leaf extract.

The crude ethanolic extract of leaves of B. variegata L. var. Candida Void and its major metabolite (6 S,7 E,9 R)-9-hydroxymeggastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9- beta-glycopyraroside (roseoside) were shown to increase insulin secretion from insulin-secreting cell line INS-1 in a dose-dependant manner.

**Anti-Microbial Activity:-**
The antibacterial activities of the extracts derived from leaves of B. variegata against four Gram-negative pathogenic bacteria, namely, *K. pneumoniae*, *Proteus* spp., *E. coli*, and *Pseudomonas* spp. exhibited total resistance to nonpolar extracts [PE (petroleum ether), BZ (benzene), CH (chloroform), and EA (ethyl acetate) extracts] at test concentration. However, low to moderate inhibitory efficacy was recorded in polar fractions [AC (acetone), ET (ethyl alcohol), and AQ (water) extracts] against previously mentioned bacteria. PE and CH extracts derived from leaves exhibited activity against *K. pneumoniae*.

In *Staphylococcus aureus* induced Mastitis in Goats, B. variegata bark powder administration shows antibacterial, bio enhancing and anti-inflammatory properties. Animals also exhibited marked reduction in polymorphonuclear cells and fibrous tissue indicating antifibrotic property of B. variegata L.

Lectins are carbohydrate-binding proteins that specifically and reversibly interact with different types of carbohydrates and glycoproteins. B. variegata Lectin significantly reduced early adhesion of *Step. mutans* and *Strep. Sanguis* to a saliva-coated surface.

**Chelation Action:-**
Dose dependent effect was observed in metal ion chelating ability of the extracts of different concentrations. Polar extracts of *B. variegata* showed better activity as compared with nonpolar extracts. The decreasing order of chelating activity of extracts was AC, AQ, ET, BZ, CH, PE, and EA.


**Cytotoxic Activity:-**
Cytotoxic effect of *B. variegata* leaf extracts against cancer cell lines using SRB (Sulforhodamine B Dye) assay. AQ fraction of B. variegata was found to be the most active exhibiting % growth inhibition of DU-145 (prostate = 99% inhibition), HOP-62 (lung = 87% inhibition), IGR-OV-1 (ovary = 99% inhibition), MCF-7 (breast = 93% inhibition), and THP-1 (leukemia = 94% inhibition) cancer cell lines, at 100 μg/mL concentration of extract.

Study by Agarwal & Pandey demonstrated anticarcinogenic activity of 50% methanolic extract of Kachanar leaves using two stage protocol in skin papilloma model in Swiss albino mice and melanoma model in C57 Bl tumour.
bearing mice. Significant prevention of papilloma development, delay in the first appearance of papilloma and reduction in cumulative no. of papilloma was observed in the DMBA + Kachnar + Croton treated group of male swiss Albino mice. In melanoma model in C57 Bl tumour bearing mice experiment, Kachnar leaves 50% methanolic extract shown increase in life span of animals and significant reduction in tumour size. The tumour volume was significantly reduced (in dose dependent manner). Single application of Bauhinia extract 24 hours prior the intra-peritoneal administration of Cyclophosphamide has significantly prevented the micrconucleus formations and chromosomal aberrations in dose dependent manner in bone marrow cells of mice, which demonstrated antimutagenic activity of Bauhinia Variegata.

**Antioxidant** Activity:-
Ethanolic and aqueous extracts of the stem bark and root of B. variegata Linn. were assessed for in vitro antioxidant activity by various methods namely total reducing power, scavenging of various free radicals such as 1,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), super oxide, nitric oxide, and hydrogen peroxide; significant antioxidant activity was observed in all the methods.

**Neural Activity:**-
Acetylcholinesterase inhibition activity was analyzed through Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC). Enzyme inhibition was observed mainly in flowers. However, inhibition found in lower intensity on branches and leaves showed no inhibition at all.

**Nephroprotective** Activity:-
In vivo cisplatin-induced nephropathy in rats when administered whole stem ethanol extract of BV for the duration of 14 days, attenuated the biochemical and histological signs of nephrotoxicity of cisplatin in a dose-dependent fashion. Decrease in Serum level of creatinine & urea and Increase in urine output & body weight was observed.

**Anti-inflammatory & Analgesic Activity:-**
New Triterpene Saponin (Compound 9) from Bauhinia variegata leaves reduces edema accompanied by significant reduction in PGE₂ (Prostaglandin E₂) level in serum, liver homogenate and granuloma. Reduction in hepatic and pulmonary granuloma diameter was observed after treatment with compound 9 was suggested may be due to its anti-inflammatory activity. Furthermore, compound 9 shown Analgesic effects both in visceral and central nociceptive mouse models.

**Hypolipidaemic** Activity:-
Ethanolic and aqueous extracts of the stem bark and root of B. variegata Linn. effectively decreases plasma cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL, and VLDL and increases plasma HDL levels in Triton WR-1339 (iso-octyl polyoxyethylene phenol) induced hyperlipidemic albino rat.

**Other** Activity:-
A study proves that B. variegata is a potential bio-resource for stable, reproducible nanoparticle synthesis and may be proposed as an efficient mosquito control agent.

**Discussion:**-
In Ayurveda, Kachnar conventionally practiced in Arbuda, Galaganda, Ashthila and Kapha-Meda dominant diseases or disorders. A close resemblance of galaganda with goiter and ashthila with BPH has lead wide spread use of Kachnar in above said conditions. Apart from conventional medicinal use of B. variegata L., we see scientist and researchers throughout the world exploring new medical aspect of B. variegata L. Present time is a transition phase where trend of medicine is shifting from artificial chemicals to natural origin. As a result of it we see various studies exploring new medicinal properties of B.V. Studies demonstrates that BV have anti-diabetic, anti-dyslipidemia and nephroprotective properties. Ideally above said properties make BV beneficial in condition of Diabetic Nephropathy or diabetics with dyslipidemia.

In era where various pathogens are resistant or attaining resistance to antibiotics. BV can be used as an adjunct or alternate medicine against various bacterial pathogens.
Chelating property for ferrous ions should be studied in animal models. This property could be beneficial in conditions of iron overload like hemochromatosis. It also opens door for possibilities of chelating activity for various other metal ions.

Cancer in Ayurveda is treated on the line of Arbuda. Animal studies and in-vitro cytotoxic activity of B.V using cancer cell lining study on BV leaf extracts actively inhibits various cancer cell linings demonstrating its anti-carcinogenic and anti-mutagenic potential. We are well aware of common side effects of conventional chemotherapy for cancers, an alternative to it will be beneficial to the patients.

Alzheimer’s disease is related mainly due to decrease in Acetylcholine in synaptic cleft. Various cholinomimetic therapies have been tested for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease. In-vitro study on Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibition, observed maximum in flowers, open another dimension for medicinal use of BV.

**Conclusion**: 
Today is an era, where we expect long life expectancy due to better and advancement of medical knowledge and their management. But we also dealing with new emerging problems like drug resistance to various microbes, sprouts of epidemics like EBOLA, H1N1 etc. Since time immortal we have been nurtured by mother nature, providing herbs and food for our care. People worldwide looking for a competent and alternative system to combat emerging human health issues. Bauhinia variegata could give answers to many problems we facing now days. Various researches give proof that Kanchnarn (Bauhinia variegata) have potential to be evaluated further for its medicinal properties.

**Reference:-**