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SANSEVIERIA LIBERICA: BRIDGING TRADITIONAL WISDOM WITH MODERN DIABETES MANAGEMENT THROUGH ANTIOXIDANT MECHANISMS

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus, characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from impaired insulin production or action, poses a significant global health burden. With an escalating prevalence projected to reach 629 million individuals by 2045, there is a pressing need for effective and affordable management strategies. This paper explores the potential of medicinal plants, traditionally used in ethnomedicine for diabetes management, as alternative therapeutic agents. Drawing upon insights from Maritim et al. (2003), Adebajo et al. (2013a,b), ADA (2014), and IDF (2017), the study underscores the limitations and challenges associated with conventional treatments, including high costs and adverse effects. Consequently, there has been growing interest in investigating the therapeutic properties of medicinal plants as potential adjuncts or alternatives to existing pharmacotherapies. Through a comprehensive review of literature, this research evaluates the efficacy and safety profiles of various medicinal plants utilized in ethnomedicine for diabetes management. By elucidating the mechanisms of action and bioactive compounds present in these plants, this study aims to provide insights into their potential role in glycemic control and diabetes prevention. Furthermore, the paper highlights the importance of integrating traditional knowledge with scientific evidence to inform evidence-based practice and drug discovery efforts in diabetes management.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Medicinal plants, Ethnomedicine, Hyperglycemia, Alternative therapies.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is defined as a group of metabolic in the level of glucose in the blood (hyperglycaemia) and disorders that could be identified by a significant increase reduced production or action of insulin secreted by the pancreas in the body (Maritim et al., 2003; Adebajo et al., 2013a,b; ADA, 2014). Globally, about 415 million individuals were affected with diabetes in 2015 and this has been projected to increase to 629 million by 2045 (IDF, 2017). The high costs and adverse effects of insulin and the available oral hypoglycaemic agents have

Original Article

necessitated increased investigations on medicinal plants used ethnomedically for the management of diabetes (Adebajo et al., 2013a, b, Ayoola et al., 2017a,b).

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are natural byproducts of various metabolic processes that are produced at low levels during normal metabolism in the body and they are known to cause damage to cells at higher physiological levels than normal (Ma et al., 2013; Gbadamosi and Emi, 2017). Several diseases such as diabetes, arteriosclerosis, hypertension, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases have been linked to the damaging effects of ROS including, superoxide ($O_2^{\cdot-}$), hydroxyl (OH), peroxy (RO_2) and hydroperoxyl (HO_2) radicals (Aslan et al., 2010; Dix and Legg, 2017; Ayoola et al., 2017a,b). Antioxidants which are scavengers of ROS have been found to be effective in preventing experimental diabetes in animal models as well as reduction in severity of Types I and II diabetic complications (Jeanette, 2005).

Plant-derived antioxidants have been reported to possess physiological effects such as antidiabetic, antitumor and anti-inflammatory activities (Adebajo et al., 2009; Andre de Souza et al., 2011). *Sansevieria liberica* Gerome and Labroy (Agavaceae) is a tropical, West African perennial, rhizomatous plant and an erect herb with several stiff-edged, elliptic leaf, arising from the rhizome and 1-3 or more leaves in a clump (Eze et al., 2011). It is traditionally used for the treatment of asthma, diabetes, abdominal pains, hypertension, menorrhagia, piles, sexual weakness, snake bites and wounds of the foot (Gill, 1992; Osabohien and Egboh, 2008). Its antihypertensive (Ikewuchi et al., 2012); anticancer (Abidemi et al., 2015); diuretic and antioxidant (Omodamiro and Jimoh, 2017); hepatoprotective

(Ikewuchi et al., 2011); antimicrobial (Eze et al., 2011) and hypoglycaemic activities (Amao, 2015) have been reported. Some isolated compounds from *S. liberica* include, pavesantannin, aplysamine-2, abscisic acid, aconidindinin and quercetin-3-O- α -L-arabinofuranoside (Eze et al., 2017). The present study was designed to investigate the antihyperglycaemic and antioxidant activities of the plant with a view to justifying its antidiabetic folkloric claim and also examine any possible correlation between the two biological activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals, equipment and instrumentation

UV Spectrophotometer (Model M107, Spectronic Camspec Ltd, U.K.), Vortex Genie rotamixer (K-550-GE model, Vortex-Genie accessories, U.S.A.), CareSensTM Glucometer (model PGA 1E3028 REV3, i-SENS, Inc., Korea) with CareSensTM test strips (i-SENS, Inc., Korea), ammonium molybdate, ascorbic acid, sodium acetate, 2,4,6-tripyridyl-s-triazine (TPTZ), trolox, and 1,1-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC, U.S.A.), column chromatographic (dimension: 60 × 4 cm, silica gel mesh 70–230) apparatuses were used. Others were aluminium plated thin-layer chromatographic (silica gel 60 F254, 0.25 mm) and glass plated preparative thin-layer chromatographic (silica gel 60 F254, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 mm, Whatman Inc., U.S.A.), silica gel (70-230 mesh, Merck & Co., Inc., U.S.A.). All solvents used were of analytical grade.

Animals

Albino Wistar rats (150–270 g) of both sexes bred under standard conditions (27 ± 3 °C, relative humidity 65%) in the animal house, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, O.A.U., Ile-Ife, Nigeria were used for the study. They were fed on a standard commercial rat pellet diet (Bendel Feeds, Nigeria) and water was given ad libitum. Rats were handled according to the suggested National Ethical Guidelines for the care of laboratory

Original Article

animals by the Animal Ethics Committee (Committee for the update of the guide for the care and use of laboratory animals).

Plant material

S. liberica Gerome and Labroy (Agavaceae) rhizome was collected from the medicinal plant garden, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU), Ile-Ife, Nigeria. It was identified and authenticated by Mr. I. I. Ogunlowo, and a voucher specimen (FPI 2176) was deposited at the Pharmacy Herbarium, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, OAU, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. The rhizome was washed with water, chopped into small pieces, oven-dried at 60 °C and powdered; 4 kg of the powdered plant was extracted with methanol at room temperature for four days and concentrated using rotary evaporator at 50⁰C to give 11.0% w/w yield (coded A). The extract (A) was suspended in water and solvent partitioned with n-hexane and ethyl acetate, concentrated in vacuo to obtain their corresponding n-hexane, ethyl acetate and aqueous partitioned fractions, coded B₁, B₂ and B₃, respectively.

Acute toxicity study of the extract

The methanol extract (A) of *S. liberica* at doses ranging from 10 to 5000 mg/kg was orally administered to 24 h fasted rats weighing between 150-270 g in two phases. The Phase 1 of the test consisted of nine (9) rats, divided into 3 groups of 3 rats each and administered with A using doses of 10, 100 and 1000 mg/kg. The animals were then observed for mortality and/or toxicity within each group over a 24-h period. From the results obtained in the Phase 1, the phase 2 test was carried out using eight (8) rats that were divided into 4 groups of 2 rats each. Each group was given 1000, 1600, 2900 and 5000 mg/kg of A, respectively. The animals were also observed for mortality and/or toxicity for 24h. The LD₅₀ was calculated as the geometric mean of the dose that resulted in 100% lethality and that which caused no lethality at all (Lorke, 1983).

Anti-hyperglycaemic effect of the extract and fractions

Glucose (10g/kg) was orally administered to normal rats that were fasted for 24 h and those that were hyperglycaemic with blood glucose level ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) after 0.5 h (T₀) were selected and divided into groups of five rats. Each group of rats was separately orally administered with extract (A) at 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg, with 1% Tween 80 in normal saline as negative control and glibenclamide at 5 mg/kg as positive control. A drop of blood was taken from the tip of the tail of each rat at 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 h and the glucose level was measured using a glucometer and strip. The blood glucose levels at 0.0 h (T₀) were recorded as 100% while the others were expressed as percentage of the T₀ values (Adebajo et al., 2009., 2013a,b; Akinwunmi and Ayoola, 2018). The partitioned and bulked column fractions of the extract were similarly tested for anti-hyperglycaemic activity using this procedure.

Antioxidant assay

1,1-Diphenyl-2-dipicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay

The DPPH Radical Scavenging Activity was determined using the standard method earlier reported with l-ascorbic acid as reference standard (Brand-Williams et al., 1995; Adebajo et al., 2013a; Akinwunmi and Ayoola, 2018).

Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay

FRAP assay was carried out according to the method described by Benzie and Strain (1999).

Original Article

Total antioxidant capacity(TAC) assay

This was done following the prescribed method of Prieto(1999) and the results were expressed as ascorbic acid equivalents (AAE) ($\mu\text{mol/g}$).

Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity (HRSA) assay

The HRSA of the test extract was evaluated by modification of a described method of Ferrer-Sueta and Radi(2009).

Total flavonoid content

The estimation of the total flavonoid content of the extracts was based on the aluminium chloride colorimetric method according to the method of Zhilenet al. (1999) as described by Miliauskaset al.(2004).

Total phenolic content

The total phenol content of the extract was determined by FolinCiocalteu's method of Singleton et al. (1999) as described by Gulcin et al.(2003).

Statistical analysis

Data were expressed as the mean \pm SEM for the number (N) of the animals in the group. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was first used, followed by Bonferroni t-test comparisons to determine the source of significant differences for all determinations, and $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. Primer version 3.01 Inc. (McGraw-Hill, USA, 1992) and Graph Pad Instant Software Inc. version 5.0 (San Diego, USA) were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Safety profile of *S. liberica*

Using the Lorke's method, no death nor any changes in the breathing of the rats was observed. Also, there were no effects on the skin, gastrointestinal, sensory and nervous systems of the rats when given 10, 100, 1000, 1600 and 2900 mg/kg of *S. liberica* rhizome extract. However, death of the two rats was observed at 5000 mg/kg of methanol extract, giving the median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of *S. liberica* rhizome extract in this study as 3,808.0 mg/kg. Hence, the extract was tolerably safe and possessed a low risk of toxicity within the dose range used in these experiments; while also the doses at 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg used in the test model for the antihyperglycaemic activity of the crude methanol extract were experimentally safe. However, the LD_{50} of the aqueous leaf extract of the same *S. liberica* rhizome had previously been shown to be 4570 mg/kg (Achi and Ohaeri, 2012), thus slightly safer than the methanol extract in the present investigation.

Antihyperglycaemic effects of the extract

Verspohl (2002) and Adebajo et al. (2013a,b) have reported that the results of glucose-loaded rat model in the hyperglycaemia-lowering experiments of medicinal plants or modern drugs could be extrapolated on the Type II diabetic state in humans (especially when glibenclamide and other insulin stimulatory drugs are used as reference standards). Furthermore, the use of glibenclamide in antidiabetic experiments as the standard drug (Luzi and Pozza, 1997) could be used to determine the early extra-pancreatic and late insulin stimulating effects in terms of the mechanisms of action of the extract being investigated (Murray et al., 2006; Adebajo et al., 2013a,b).

Antihyperglycaemic activities of *S. Liberica* methanol extract

There was a significant ($p < 0.05$) blood glucose level reduction from 0.5 to 4 h in the glucose- induced hyperglycaemic rats administered with 1% Tween 80 in normal saline (negative control). This was due to homeostasis and confirmed that the pancreas of the rats used was functioning well (Kar et al., 1999; Adebajo et al., 2009, 2013a; Ayoola et al., 2017a,b). Similarly, the glucose- induced hyperglycaemic rats that were administered

Original Article

with glibenclamide at 5 mg/kg(the positive control)showed a time-dependent reduction of their blood glucose levels, up to the fourth hour, confirming its early minor extra pancreatic and late major insulin stimulating activities (Luzi and Pozza, 1997). The extract (A) at 100

Table 1. Antihyperglycaemic activities of *S. liberica* methanol extract in glucose loaded rats.

Extract/drug	Blood glucose levels as percentages of T0 (% reduction in blood glucose relative to				
	h	0.5 h	h	h	h
GLU (10 g/kg)	100.0	83.79 3.81	85.89±0.50 ^b	76.45±1.71 ^b	74.18±1.97 ^b
A (100)	100.0	69.17 (17.44%)	7.63 57.54±3.75 (33.01%)	^a 58.17±4.41 (23.99%)	^a 44.17±2.73 ^a (40.46%)
A (200)	100.0	75.04 (10.44%)	2.58 65.48±2.09 ^a (23.76%)	^b 59.24±4.19 (22.51%)	^a 36.74±1.23 ^a (50.47%)
A (400)	100.0	74.54 (11.04%)	1.95 67.30±7.29 ^a (21.64%)	^b 59.14±3.64 (22.64%)	^a 42.80±3.64 ^a (42.30%)
GLI (5)	100.0	75.64 (9.72%)	6.73 70.68±6.86 ^a (17.71%)	^b 58.32±6.44 (23.71%)	^a 45.27±6.88 ^a (38.97%)

negative (Dose mg/kg) control at T⁰) Data show the mean ± SEM blood glucose levels at the different time points expressed as percentages of levels at 0h (T₀), n=5. Values in parentheses represent the percentage reductions in blood glucose levels relative to negative control for each time point. Values with different superscripts within columns are significantly different (p > 0.05, one-way analysis of variance followed by the Bonferroni t-test). GLU (negative control); and 200 mg/kg lacked a time-dependent antihyperglycaemic activity while its effect at 400 mg/kg was time-dependent. The comparable (p>0.05) antihyperglycaemic activity of the extract (A) with glibenclamide (5 mg/kg) at all doses and at each time pointsuggested similar early extrapancreatic and late insulinotropic mechanisms of action of glibenclamide as seen in Table 1 (Luzi and Pozza, 1997). However, increasing the dose has not significantly increased the activity. These results are in agreement with the reported hypoglycaemic activity of the aqueous extract of the rhizome of the same plant in alloxan-induced diabetic rats (Ikewuchi and Ikewuchi, 2011).

A: Extract of *S. liberica*rhizome; GLI: Glibenclamide (positive control). Antihyperglycaemic effects of partitioned fractions of *S. liberica*

At 200 mg/kg, only B₁ and B₂ gave a time dependent blood glucose level reduction activity with glibenclamide suggesting early extrapancreatic and late insulin stimulating mechanisms of action of these fractions (Table 2) (Luzi and Pozza 1997). Fraction B₂ with significantly higher effect than glibenclamide at 2 h indicated better extrapancreatic effect of this fraction. None of the partitioned fractions (B₁-B₃) had better antihyperglycaemic activity than the extract indicating synergism in the activity of the constituents of the extract at this dose (Table 2). At 400 mg/kg, B₁-B₃gave the same profile of activity with glibenclamide suggesting similar mechanisms of action. Similar to B₂ (200 mg/kg), its 400 mg/kg also elicited a significantly higher effect than glibenclamide at 2 h showing additional extrapancreatic effect (Table 2). At 400 mg/kg also, there was the evidence of synergism

Original Article

in the activity of the plant constituents. Generally, at 200 and 400 mg/kg, the ethylacetate fraction (B₂), was the most promising fraction with additional extra pancreatic effect and it was subjected to further work in this study.

Antihyperglycaemic effects of column fractions of S.liberica

Seven bulked column fractions (C₁- C₇) of S. liberica were obtained when the ethylacetate fraction of the extract was subjected to column chromatography. Column fractions (C₂- C₇) were tested for antihyperglycaemic activity while C₁ could not be tested due to its low weight. From the result obtained, C₂, C₅and C₆ lacked antihyperglycaemic activities at 0.5-4 h while C₃, C₄and C₇showed moderate insulin stimulating effects at 4 h that was significantly lower than those of the extract, ethyl acetate fraction and glibenclamide (Table 3). This further confirmed that partitioning the extract did not improve the activity of the extract and the antihyperglycaemic constituents of the plant are working synergistically (Table 3). Similar synergistic effect of partitioned and column fractions has been reported for Eugenia uniflora leaf (Adebajo et al., 2013a).

Antioxidant activities of S. liberica

The DPPH test provides the basic information on the free radical scavenging ability of natural compounds (Nenadis and Tsimidou, 2002). Other antioxidant assay protocols, HRSA, FRAP and TAC were also employed in this study to further confirm the result of DPPH assay (Adebajo et al., 2013a). In the DPPH assay, partitioning the extract caused a reduction in IC₅₀of the resulting fractions indicating an improvement in its antioxidant properties. The ethylacetate fraction, (B₂) with the least IC₅₀ value of 0.136 possessed the highest antioxidant activity (Table

Table 2. Antihyperglycaemic effects of the partitioned fractions of S. libericarhizome methanol extract.

Extract/Fractions/Drug Blood glucose levels as percentages of Tcontrol at T0 (% reduction in blood glucose relative to) o negative (Dose mg/kg)

Data show the mean ± SEM blood glucose levels at the different time points expressed as percentage of levels at 0 h (T₀), n = 5. Values with different superscripts within columns are significantly different (p<0.05), while values with similar superscript are comparable (p<0.05): **GLU** (10 g/kg): glucose with normal saline (negative control); **A**: S. liberica extract **B₁**: n-Hexane fraction; **B₂**: Ethyl acetate fraction; **B₃**: Aqueous fraction; **GLI**: Glibenclamide (positive control).

Table 3. Antihyperglycaemic effects of the column fractions of S. libericarhizome.

	0h	0.5 h	h	h	h
GLU (10 g/kg)	100.0	83.79±3.81 ^a	85.89±0.50 ^b	76.45±1.71 ^c	74.18±1.97 ^c
A (200)	100.0	75.04 (10.44%)	2.58 65.48±2.09 ^a (23.76%)	59.24±4.19 ^b (22.51%)	36.74±1.23 ^a (50.47%)
B₂ (400)	100.0	85.44±6.39 ^{a,b} 1.97%)	(- 57.86±2.03 ^a (32.63%)	37.54±4.35 ^a (50.89%)	34.23±4.39 ^a (53.86%)

Original Article

C ₂ (400)	100.00	91.46±2.40 ^{a,b} 9.15%)	(- 88.53±3.18 ^b 3.07%)	(- 82.32±2.51 ^c 7.13%)	(- 73.97±3.92 ^c (0.28%)
C ₃ (400)	100.00	94.78±1.09 ^b 13.12%)	(- 86.67±1.87 ^b 0.91%)	(- 74.21±2.59 ^{b,c} (2.93%)	62.39± 2.56 ^b (15.89%)
C ₄ (400)	100.00	95.60±2.07 ^b 14.09%)	(- 88.28±3.01 ^b 2.78%)	(- 83.21±3.49 ^c 8.84%)	(- 63.69±0.82 ^b (14.14%)
C ₅ (400)	100.00	91.54±1.10 ^b 9.14%)	(- 83.65±0.94 ^b (2.61%)	78.99±0.43 ^c 3.32%)	(- 74.12±1.65 ^c (0.08%)
C ₆ (400)	100.00	92.53±2.99 ^b 10.43%)	(- 87.76±3.76 ^b 2.18%)	(- 80.50±2.07 ^c 5.29%)	(- 70.66±1.97 ^c (4.75%)

Extract/Drug (Dose mg/kg) Blood glucose levels as percentages of Tcontrol at T0 (% reduction in blood glucose relative to negative 0)

Table 3. Cont'd.

C ₇ (400)	100.00	83.89±3.81 ^a (-0.12%)	78.24±2.59 ^b (8.91%)	72.61±2.46 ^{b,c} (5.02%)	64.80±1.55 ^b (12.65%)
GLI (5)	100.0	75.64±6.73 (9.72%)	70.68±6.86 ^{a,b} (17.71%)	58.32±6.44 ^b (23.71%)	45.27±6.88 ^a (38.97%)

Data show the mean ± SEM blood glucose levels at the different time points expressed as percentage of levels at 0 h (T₀), n = 5. Values with different superscripts within columns are significantly different (p<0.05), while values with similar superscript are comparable (p<0.05): GLU (10 g/kg): glucose with normal saline (negative control); A: S. liberica extract; B₂: Ethyl acetate fraction; C₂ – C₇: Bulk column fractions; GLI: Glibenclamide (positive control).

Table 4. Antioxidant activities of methanol extract, partitioned and column fractions of S. liberica.

Extract/ Drug	IC ₅₀ (mg/ml)		(µgAAEq/ml)			IC ₅₀ (mg/ml)
	DPPH	TPC	TFC	TAC	FRAP	HRSA
SLE	0.170	0.632 ± 0.083 ^a	0.348 ± 0.025 ^a	3.888 ± 0.070 ^c	0.236 ± 0.083 ^e	0.677
B ₁	0.149	0.988 ± 0.030 ^b	0.537 ± 0.013 ^b	5.712 ± 0.014 ^{d,e}	0.436 ± 0.029 ^e	0.068
B ₂	0.136	1.628 ± 0.058 ^c	0.866 ± 0.037 ^c	9.504 ± 0.143 ^f	0.826 ± 0.013 ^f	0.018
B ₃	0.142	0.897 ± 0.018 ^b	0.462 ± 0.007 ^{a,b}	4.632 ± 0.029 ^c	0.372 ± 0.007 ^e	0.235
C ₂	0.126	0.913 ± 0.01 ^b	0.785 ± 0.02 ^c	6.055 ± 0.07 ^e	0.017 ± 0.001 ^a	0.160
C ₃	0.034	1.983 ± 0.01 ^d	1.996 ± 0.07 ^d	5.470 ± 0.21 ^d	0.081 ± 0.005 ^{c,e}	0.085

Original Article

C ₄	0.044	0.940 ± 0.01 ^b	0.482 ± 0.03 ^b	3.266 ± 0.08 ^b	0.069 ± 0.005 ^c	0.082
C ₅	0.119	0.670 ± 0.003 ^a	0.395 ± 0.11 ^{a,b}	2.574 ± 0.19 ^a	0.042 ± 0.004 ^b	0.081
C ₆	0.061	0.940 ± 0.01 ^b	0.759 ± 0.05 ^c	4.008 ± 0.33 ^c	0.106 ± 0.014 ^d	0.055
C ₇	0.026	0.981 ± 0.004 ^c	1.274 ± 0.23 ^c	4.056 ± 0.13 ^c	0.040 ± 0.003 ^b	0.082
Vit. C	0.037	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.060

Data show the mean ± SEM (n = 6). IC₅₀: Concentration needed to give 50% activity; µgAAEq/ml: µg Ascorbic acid equivalent per mL; **DPPH**: 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl assay; **FRAP**: Ferric reducing antioxidant power assay; **TAC**: Total antioxidant capacity; **HRSA**: Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay; **TPC**: Total phenolic content; **TFC**: Total flavonoid content. **SLE**: *S. liberica* extract, **B₁**: n-Hexane fraction; **B₂**: Ethyl acetate fraction; **B₃**:

Aqueous fraction; **C₂-C₇**: Column fractions.

4). Smaller IC₅₀ value has been reported to correspond to higher and stronger antioxidant activity (Maisuthiasakul et al., 2008).

Similar to DPPH assay, B₂ with the least IC₅₀ value of 0.018 in HRSA assay with better activity than the extract was also the most active antioxidant fraction. In the TAC and FRAP assays, the antioxidant properties of B₂ were consistent with those observed in DPPH and HRSA assays with B₂ giving the highest values of 9.5 and 0.8 µgAAEq/mL, respectively that were significantly higher (p < 0.05) than those of extract and other partitioned fractions (Table 4). The highest antihyperglycaemic effect that was elicited by B₂ (Table 3) and its best antioxidant properties in the four antioxidant assays (Table 4) suggested a strong link between the two biological activities. Similar effects have been reported for *Entandrophragma cylindricum* and *Eugenia uniflora* leaf (Adebajo et al., 2013a; Ayoola et al., 2017a). High values of total phenolic content (TPC) and total flavonoid content (TFC) elicited by B₂ (Table 4) indicated that this fraction was richer in phenolic compounds than all other fractions and were possibly responsible for the observed effects. *Carica papaya* and *Citrillus lanatus* seeds have similarly been reported for their antihyperglycaemic and antioxidant activities and have been found to be rich in total phenolic and total flavonoid content (Akinwunmi and Ayoola, 2018).

The antioxidant activities of the bulked column fractions of B₂ showed that in DPPH assay, C₃, C₄ and C₇, which were the most active antihyperglycaemic bulked column fractions, gave a high radical scavenging activity that was comparable to the positive control (Table 4). In HRSA assay, C₃, C₄ and C₇ similarly demonstrated good antioxidant effects with low IC₅₀ values. Furthermore, in TAC and FRAP assays, C₃, C₄ and C₇ gave significant free radical scavenging activities with C₃ showing better effect than C₄ (Table 4). High TPC and TFC values, especially for C₃ and C₇ showed high concentration of phenolic constituents in these fractions and implicated them in their observed antihyperglycaemic and antioxidant activities (Table 4). It was evident from the results of this work that purification of the extract improved its antioxidant activities while its antihyperglycaemic effect was further reduced (Tables 1 to 4). Therefore, further fractionation of the fractions for the isolation of their antihyperglycaemic constituents may not be worthwhile.

Lower antihyperglycaemic activities of the fractions of *S. liberica* rhizome in this study suggested that the plant is more effective as an extract in the management of diabetes and should be used as such. Also, the high

Original Article

antioxidant activities of the bulked column fractions may be linked to the other activities of the plant such as anticancer (Abidemi et al., 2015) and hepatoprotective (Ikewuchi et al., 2011);

Conclusion

The results of this study confirmed that *S. liberica* is safe for use, has a significant anti-hyperglycaemic activity that justified its antidiabetic ethno-medicinal claims. It also has additional anti-oxidant effects.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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Original Article

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