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## Mimosa Pudica phytochemical analysis using GC-MS

**Jaivenkat Srinivasan**

SRM College of Agricultural Sciences, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Vendhar Nagar, Baburyanpettai, Tamil Nadu, India

\* Corresponding Author: **Jaivenkat Srinivasan**

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### Abstract

The aim of the study to recognize the photochemical present in the Mimosa pudica plant present in the bounds of SRM Farming college Sciences, Chengalpattu parish, Tamil Nadu, India.

Leaves, stem and root samples were secondhand for the intoxicating origin and the vulgar extract was rule into the GCMS study.

The results disclosed the ghost of Mome inositol; Guanosine; 3-o-methyl-D-organic compound composed of carbon; Heavenly butyl isopentyl; Methyl.testing.-d-ribofuranoside; 3,4-Dichloroatropine etc., in the plant parts.

This study expected completed activity to discover the maximum number of compounds present in this place plant through the derivatization process.

**Keywords:** Phytochemical, GC-MS, Mimosa pudica, curative plant, metabolite create a likeness in a picture

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### 1. Introduction

Mimosa pudica L. (Offspring: Fabaceae), a famous decorative plant, is usually acknowledged by a large group of names containing asleep lawn, delicate plant, humble plant, lacking plant, touch-me-not, chuimui, and lajwanti. The plant's celebrity in the territory of adornment stems from allure interesting thigmonastic and seismonastic performances. These physical reactions require leaf seal and stalk of plant weak, organized in response to an array of provocation in the way that light differences, quiverings, wounds, air currents, touchable contact, in addition to hotness vacillations including two together affection and cold (Volkov and others., 2010 a,b; Soetedjo and others., 2015). This particular plant reportedly carries a sour and puckering flavor and has existed historically working to address various well-being issues. While the leaves are ultimate repeatedly handled plant component for this goal, the flowers, bark, and products further hold meaning in established cure (Sriram and others., 2011). The M. pudica is acknowledged and acknowledged for allure pain-helping, antagonistic-angering (Prasanna and others., 2009), glucose lowering (Amalraj & Ignacimuthu, 2002), diuretic, puckering, influence-diminishing, and ancestry-washing (Ghani, 2003) characteristics. By way of, it has existed working to address hypertension (Aalok, 1997), menorrhagia, and leucorrhea (Hemadri & Rao 1983; Vaidya & Sheth, 1986). Asking a adhesive from the complete plant maybe productive in medicating wounds while utilizing a adhesive came from the leaves can help accompanying inflammation (Singh & Singh, 2009). Two together leaves and ancestries are working in the situation of hemorrhoids (Ghani, 2003). It again has differing different pharmacological benefits like antifertility (Valsala & Karpagaganapathy, 2002; Ganguly and others., 2007), and antidiarrheal (Balakrishnan and others., 2006a). Antiparasitic (Marimuthu and others, 2011) and antimicrobial potentials (Ambikapathy and others, 2011; Mohan and others, 2011; Tamilarasi & Anathi, 2012). A research has pointed out that Mimosa pudica has happened took advantage of to calm the mind, relieve despair, insane anxiety, irascibility, and thought misfortune.

In addition, it is working to boost character, reinforce ancestry distribution, promote decent container growth, and preclude male hair loss. In Situated or toward the west cure, allure root was working for forwarding restlessness, premenstrual condition, hemorrhoids, and shouting cough. The investigation of the biochemical content of curative plants circumscribes the elaborate test of the extract got. The complicated array of synthetic compounds across various groups of subordinate metabolites in these plants forges troubles in two together labeling and quantifying parts inside the sample. Therefore, the use of correct and reliable examining methods adopts superior significance in examining these samples inside the rule of open and phytotherapeutic fruit. Individual of the preeminent examining methods complicated in the biochemical create a likeness in a picture of curative plants is GCMS. Vapor chromatography-bulk spectrometry (GC-MS) is the alliance of two examining orders to separate and recognize miscellaneous extracts expected proven. Vapor chromatography is used to change the parts of a combination in peak district %. Bulk spectrometer was used to label and fundamental illustration of all the synthetic compounds. Abundant research analyses

used to change the elements of a combination in peak region %. Bulk spectrometer was used to label and fundamental illustration of all the synthetic compounds. Abundant research surveys concentrating on miscellaneous Mimosa type variety disclose judgments had connection with the break-up and acknowledgment of basic wealths. Aguiar and others. elicited the after elements from Mimosa invisa: pinoresinol, salicifoliol, quercetin, sitosterol,  $\beta$ -amyrin, p-hydroxy coumaric acid, 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxy benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde (vanillin), 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzoic acid, and 4',6,7-trimethoxy flavonol. Cruz et al. Favorably gleaned a type of flavonoids, containing 5,4'- dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone, 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-3-methoxyflavone, 5,4'-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxyflavone, 5,7,4'- trihydroxy-6-methoxyflavonol, and 5-hydroxy-7,8,4'-trimethoxyflavonol, from the leaves of *M.tenuiflora* through their research works. In the liquid extract of *M. tenuiflora* bark, Rivera-Arce and associates discovered the occupancy of saponins and tannins, as defined in their research study. Analysts favorably unique the compound 2-(2',6'- dimethyl-3',4',5'-alkyl)-3-oxyl-(alkyl or hydroxy alkyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-chromen-4-individual from the complete Mimosa pudica plant. Therefore, this current research was transported to survey the synthetic components of Mimosa pudica L. utilizing Smoke Chromatography Bulk Spectrometry (GC-MS). We have secondhand the methanolic extract of the leaf, stem and root samples of touch-me-not

plant for GC-MS study.

### Fabrics and Procedures

Mimosa pudica (containing root) active and affliction free plants were calm from the houses of SRM Farming college Sciences, Vendhar Nagar, Baburayanpettai, Chengalpattu section. Leaves, stems and ancestries are divided and shade drained for seven days. Four grams of grated samples (leaf, stem, and root) in a test hose were captured and therefore 40 ml of flammable liquid was additional in each test hose. Shacked and enclosed accompanying usually metallic foil and hatched it for 24 hours. Whatman 1 drain paper was used to permeate the extract. Before the unrefined extracts were used to discover differing biochemical compounds by Vapor Chromatography - Bulk Spectrometry (GC-MS) at Nanotechnology Research Centre (NRC), SRMIST.

### Results

GCMS reasoning of methanolic extract of Mimosa pudica told various phytochemical compounds in the leaf (Table 1), stem (Table 2) and root (Table 3) (itemized results are in the additional file). Further, the plant samples stated accompanying 3-o-methyl- D-and oxygen; Heavenly, butyl isopentyl; Guanosine, 1,2,3-propanetriol, diacetate; 1,3-cyclohexane-1,3-d2- diamine, cis-, etc., (complete GCMS reasoning result is likely as additional file)

**Table 1:** Complicates labeled in the methanolic flip through extract of Mimosa pudica in GC-Adult

RT	Name of the compound	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	Peak area %
18.487	Mome inositol	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	194	32.12
18.255	3-o-methyl- D-fructose	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	194	31.43
17.76	Ether, butyl isopentyl	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O	144	10.44
14.53	Guanosine	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	283	3.87
18.95	4-o-methylmannose	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	194	2.22
25.448	(z)-3-(pentadec-8-en-1-yl)phenol	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O	302	1.47
19.214	3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O	296	1.23
22.083	Phytol	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O	296	1.11
9.36	Acetic acid, pentyl ester	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	130	0.53
16.504	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	222	0.5
9.425	2-propanone, 1-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	973	0.49
4.968	Methylaurate	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	106	0.43

### Discussion

The demeanor of Mome inositol was written as a whole three samples and it is a hydrogen compound enjoying antagonistic-proliferative, antagonistic-alopepic, antagonistic-cirrhotic and antagonistic-neuropathic (Prosecutor and others., 2014) exercises. Former biochemical studies in Mimosa pudica disclosed the ghost of many alkaloids, Mimosin (non-protein), flavonoids, glycosides, sterols, terpenoids, tannins and oily acids (Kirk and others., 2003, Beggar and others., 2004, Dinda and others., 2006). *M. rubicaulis* was proved to produce flavanoid and glycosides. The found component was valuable for antifertility endeavor (Norton, 1978) and very direct in the situation for snakebites (Mahanta & Mukherjee, 2001). Smoke Chromatography – Bulk Spectrometry (GC-MS) is a arrangement that integrates the looks of vapor chromatography and bulk spectrometry for recognizing of differing parts present in the likely test sample established their memory period (RT) (Kell and others., 2005). At this time, GC-MS has enhance a mechanics terrace for create a likeness in a picture subordinate metabolite completely the plant and non-plant matters (Ferne and

others., 2004). In this place report, memory opportunity (RT), microscopic recipe, microscopic pressure (MW), peak district% gives the attendance of thirteen biography-alive phytochemical compounds utilizing the methanolic extract of Mimosa Pudica. The demeanor of various biochemical on the flammable liquid leaf extract are secondhand for adept wound curative and more in noticeable wound grieving (Chinmoy & Nongmaithem, 2019). Hafsa and others. (2012) erect the vicinity of many phytocompounds like terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids, quinines, phenols, tannins, saponins, and coumarins in *M. pudica* methanolic extract acquired from leaf sample. Between the recognized biography-chemical compound are Acetamide, N-methyl-N-[4-[4- fluoro-1-hexahydropyridyl]-2-butenyl]-, Gentamicin and mannosamine have antioxidant and antimicrobial ventures (Hussein and others., 2019). Compounds accompanying acetamide link exhibits many aspirants, those are well eminent. The acetamide working group arrange antimicrobial (Berest and others., 2011) antioxidant and antagonistic-angering (Autore and others., 2010). The acetamides and their analogues all are tested as

chemotherapeutic powers (McCarthy and others., 2009 and Liu and others., 2012). In our report of GC-MS study of flammable liquid extract of leaf, stem and root of touch me not plant shows the closeness of miscellaneous biography-projectiles for weaponry. Unchanging like our belief, the GC-MS reasonings is exhausted miscellaneous parts of many curative crops like leaf, flower and stem of elevation knotgrass (*Aerva lanata*) (Vidhya ; Udayakumar, 2015), leaf and stem of water prosperity (*Marsilea minuta* L.) (Sabithira and Udayakumar, 2017), leaf and stem of Pepperwort (*Marsilea quadrifolia*) (Gopalakrishnan and Udayakumar, 2014) and leaf, product and tinted covering of croton bonplandianus baill (*Croton bonplandianum*)(Vennila and Udayakumar, 2015) likewise stated many phyto-compounds. Concerning Dr. Duke's Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical report, the bioactive compounds of ethanolic extract of leaf and root of *M. pudica* have many pharmacological projects. The seclusion of biography-alive compounds in leaf, stem and root of touch me not plants maybe utilised for the result of drugs to control afflictions.

### Conclusion

The closeness of miscellaneous biography-synthetic compounds has happened discovered utilizing GC-MS reasoning in the unrefined flammable liquid extract of leaf, stem and root of simply accessible *Mimosa pudica* plant in SRMCAS establishments. The alike study search out be comprehensive further accompanying the derivatization process to recognize the maximum numbers of phytochemical compounds.

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