LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Orally Effective Hypoglycaemic Principles from Coccinia indica Wight and Arn

SIR,—Coccinia indica is used as a household remedy for diabetes mellitus in the states of Bengal and Bihar in India. Fresh juice from the tuberous roots, stem and leaves is given either by itself or with certain metallic preparations in early cases of diabetes (Nadkarni, 1954).

The hypoglycaemic effect of the root-extract of this plant in alloxan diabetic rabbits was reported by Mukerji (1953), but according to Chopra and Bose (1925a,b), the fresh juice of the plant had no effect on the blood sugar of diabetic patients and fasting rabbits.

Work in this laboratory has shown that the ethanolic and aqueous extracts of sun dried and defatted root powder of C. *indica* contain an orally-effective hypoglycaemic principle. The present communication describes the biological assay, the dose effect relation, and the effect on alloxan diabetic rabbits, of this active principle.

The results obtained according to the methods described earlier for the biological assay (1961a) are given in Table I. The dose-effect relation (1961b) was found to be linear when log dose were plotted against the effect as a per cent of tolbutamide activity. The effects on alloxan diabetes (1962) are given in Table II.

TABLE	I
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BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ORALLY EFFECTIVE HYPOGLYCAEMIC FRACTIONS FROM Coccinia indica

D1	Blood sugar response. Mean values (mg./100 ml.) for six rabbits in each group		Mean reduction in	Hypoglycaemic potency as	
g./kg.	Initial	4 hr. Pool	per cent	tolbutamide	Significance
Tolbutamide, 0.25	(a) 112.9 ± 5.4 (b) 118.2 ± 6.1	$\begin{array}{r} 84.7 \pm 6.1 \\ 82.1 \pm 4.3 \end{array}$	25 30·5	100	t = 2.75 $P > 0.01$
Alcoholic extract of the root powder of C. <i>indica</i> left after ether extraction, 1.25	(a) 120.1 ± 5.4 (b) 122.5 ± 5.3	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 85 \pm 6 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \ \pm 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	15·2 17·5	58.9	t = 1.23 P < 0.3
Aqueous extract of the residue left from above, 1.25	(a) 115.6 ± 5.7 (b) 112.3 ± 6.3		9∙6 7∙0	29.9	t = 1.6 P < 0.2
Control (distilled water)	$121 \cdot 2 \pm 5 \cdot 4$	118·2 ± 5·9	2.5		

TABLE II

Hypoglycaemic action of C. *indica* compared with tolbutamide on the blood sugar of alloxan diabetic rabbits

Deve	Mean blood suga rabbits in e (mg./10	ar values for six ach group 00 ml.)	Maximum fall in fasting	Significance
g./kg.	Initial	Min. in 4 hr.	per cent	
Tolbutamide 0.25		$\frac{161.6 \pm 7.4}{201.0 \pm 6.4}$	20·1 24·2	t = 2.31 P < 0.05
C. indica extract (ethanolic) 1.25	(a) $235 \cdot 2 \pm 6 \cdot 8$ (b) $190 \cdot 3 \pm 7 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 220 \cdot 2 \ \pm \ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 174 \cdot 7 \ \pm \ 7 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	6·4 8·2	$t = \frac{1.402}{P < 0.2}$
Control (distilled water)	190·4 ± 7·6	$186\cdot 3 \pm 7\cdot 1$	2.20	

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These results indicate that the roots of C. indica contain an orally-effective hypoglycaemic principle comparable to tolbutamide.

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