



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**
[ISSN: 0975-4725; CODEN(USA): IJPS00]
Journal Homepage: <https://www.ijpsjournal.com>



Review Paper

A Review on Pharmacognostic and Phytochemical Evaluation of *Caesalpinia Bonduc* Plant

K. Sojarna*, V. hileep, J. Niroshkumar, S. Pavithra, B. Sandhiya, D. Vinorithika

P.S.V College Of Pharmaceutical Science And Research, Orappam (Village), Krishnagiri (Dt), Tamilnadu – 635 108.

ARTICLE INFO

Published: 13 Feb 2026

Keywords:

Caesalpinia bonduc,
Pharmacognostic,
phytochemical, bonducin,
Physicochemical, analytical
techniques

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18628563

ABSTRACT

Caesalpinia bonducella L. (family *Caesalpinaceae*), commonly known as fever nut, Bonduc nut, or Nicker nut, is an important medicinal shrub widely used in Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani systems of medicine. All parts of the plant—roots, leaves, seeds, bark, and stem—are traditionally used for the treatment of diverse ailments. Accurate identification and quality control of plant materials are essential to ensure the safety, efficacy, and reproducibility of herbal drugs. Pharmacognostic evaluation involving macroscopic and microscopic studies, physicochemical parameters and modern analytical techniques such as TLC form the basis of standardization and UV-visible spectroscopy, as recommended by WHO. Literature reveals that *C. bonducella* contains important phytoconstituents including bonducin, bonducellin, phytosterols, β -sitosterol, flavonoids, furanoditerpenes, fatty acids, amino acids, and alkaloids. The present study therefore emphasizes systematic pharmacognostical and phytochemical evaluation of *C. bonducella* to support its standardization and quality assessment as a medicinal plant.

INTRODUCTION

Caesalpinia bonducella L, also known as fever nut, Bonduc nut and Nicker nut belongs to the family of *Caesalpinaceae*. It is widely used in medicine of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani. (*C. bonducella*) is an Indian herb also found in tropical and subtropical parts of Asia such as Sri Lanka, Vietnam, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Name '*Bonducella*' of the species is derived from the Arabic word "*Bonduce*" which means a "little ball" that indicates the globular shape of the seed. Genus of *Caesalpinia* is widespread in 500 species that has medicinal benefits based on their pharmacological activity. It is a common shrub that is scadent prickly is often grown as a hedge plant. All parts of the plant – roots, leaves, seed,

*Corresponding Author: K. Sojarna

Address: P.S.V College Of Pharmaceutical Science And Research, Orappam (Village), Krishnagiri (Dt), Tamilnadu – 635 108.

Email ✉: niroshyadav225@gmail.com

Relevant conflicts of interest/financial disclosures: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.



bark and stem are used as herbal medicine for different diseases. These investigations aid in the correct identification and authentication of plant parts. The precise identification and quality control of the plant materials is pivotal to guaranteeing the reproducible quality of herbal-based drugs, which will finally ensure their efficacy and safety. The primary steps in the pharmacognostic evaluation of medicinal plants are macroscopic and microscopic characteristics, physicochemical studies on ash values, extractive values, and modern analytical techniques in presence of heavy metals like iron, zinc, cadmium and TLC, UV-visible spectroscopy. The WHO also states that the macroscopical and microscopical accounts of a medicinal plant are the primary steps in determining its identity and degree of purity. Review of the literature reveals the most part of the plant has been studied in the presence of some imperative phytoconstituents such as bonducellin, phytosterin, β -sitosterol, furanoditerpenes, flavonoids, aspartic acid, arginine, citrulline, β -carotene. The Limited study on aqueous extract of *caesalpinia bonducella* have evaluated Pharmacognostic properties. Physicochemical parameters required for quality control of the crude drug materials. Stepwise pharmacognostical investigations of the raw materials can help with the standardization process. The present study focuses on the pharmacognostical and phytochemical parameters of the plant of *C. bonduc*.

2. PLANT DESCRIPTION

c.bonducella, a sprawling shrub or extensive climber with dark gray branches covered in hard yellow prickles, which grows naturally in the hotter part of India and in tropical countries of the world. It produces small yellow flowers in dense, spiny racemes and has oblong, spiny pods

containing 2 to 3 smooth, hard, greenish or gray seeds that resemble an eyeball.



Figure: 1 *caesalpinia bonducella*

2.1 Taxonomical classification of c.bonducella

- Kingdom: Plantae
- Phylum: Magnoliophyta
- Division: Magnoliopsida
- Class: Angiospermae
- Family: Fabaceae/caesalpinaceae
- Genus: Caesalpinia
- Species: Bonduc (L) Roxb.
- Botanical name: *Caesalpinia bonducella*

2.2 Vernacular Name

- Tamil: kazharchikai
- English: Bonduc Nut, Nicker Bean
- Hindi: Gachika, Gajga, Kanderi, Kantikaranja, Naktamala, Karanj
- Kannada: Gajaga, Heggajjiga, Kitta, SannaGajjuga
- Malayalam: Caretti, Kalanchik-Karu, Kalanci.

2.3 LEAVES:

Each leaves has about 7 pairs of smaller pinnae with 3-8 leaflets on each one. Leaves are 30-45 cm rachis with recurved prickles, pinnae 6-9 pairs, opposite stipules deciduous, large, leaf like, usually lobed, lobes to 2 cm, leaflets 6-12 pairs,

oblong 1.5-4 × 1.2-2 cm, membranous both surfaces pubescent, base oblique, apex rounded to acute, mucronate taste - Bitter & astringent properties and they are “Characteristic” of which dark green on the top surface and a lighter more or less pubescent (hairy) gray – green on the underside.



Figure: 2 Leaves

2.4 FLOWER:

The *c.bonducella* flower is a yellow with five petals and grows in dense racemes at end of its branches in lower part. Bracts: caducous at anthesis, reflexed, subulate, 6-8 mm, pubescent. Pedicel 3-5 mm, Sepals 5-8 mm, both sides ferruginous hairy and these petals are yellowish standard tinged with red spots, oblanceolate, clawed Stamens Filaments are short, hairy in basal part with bitter taste. They are Unpleasant and nauseating odour and yellow or pale yellow in colour.



Figure 3 Flower

2.5 Seed:

They are typically grey, hard and shiny & have a variety of purpose of medicinal properties. They are globular in shape with typically 1.5 to 2cm long, taste - very bitter, pungent & astringent properties. Glossy seed dicot odour with 2 or 3, greyish, shiny, ovoid to globule. These seeds were cleaned to remove any adhered foreign material, then washed several times with tap water, air-dried, further homogenized to powder.



Figure 4: seed

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

4.1 Soxhlet Extraction (Successive Solvent Extraction)

The Soxhlet extraction method is used for continuous extraction of a component (usually a solid-liquid extraction) when the desired compound has limited solubility in a solvent and the impurities are insoluble.

Procedure

Dry and powder plant material (50–200 g) and Load into a Soxhlet extractor. The material is extracted successively with solvents of increasing polarity such as Petroleum ether (non-polar), Chloroform, Ethyl acetate, Methanol/Ethanol (polar), Water (highly polar). Each extraction runs for 6–8 hours until siphoning becomes colourless. Concentrate extracts with a rotary evaporator and store at 4°C.

Purpose

Separates phytochemicals based on polarity and gives high-quality phytochemical-rich extracts.

4.2 Cold Maceration (Methanolic or Aqueous)

Cold maceration extraction is used for extracting heat-sensitive (thermolabile) compounds from plant or animal materials without applying heat.

Procedure

Mix 50 g powdered plant material with 500 ml methanol/water and Shake occasionally and keep at room temperature for 48–72 hours. Filter through muslin cloth + Whatman No. 1 filter paper. Evaporate solvent on a water bath to obtain the extract.

Purpose

Suitable for heat-sensitive compounds
Good for flavonoids, phenolics, alkaloids

4.3 Hot Continuous Percolation (Soxhlet Alternative)

Hot continuous percolation extraction, also known as the Soxhlet-type percolation or Hot Percolation (Modified Soxhlet) Method, is used for exhaustive extraction of constituents from plant materials using hot solvent in a continuous cycle.

Procedure

Place powdered plant material in a percolator and pass hot solvent (ethanol/methanol) continuously over the material then collect extract until it becomes clear. Concentrate under reduced pressure.

Purpose

Faster than maceration
Higher extraction efficiency than cold methods

4.4 Aqueous Decoction (Traditional Method)

Aqueous decoction extraction is used for extracting water-soluble and heat-stable constituents from hard or coarse plant materials by boiling them in water.

Procedure

Boil crushed seeds/roots/leaves in water (1:10 w/v) for 30–60 min. Allow the mixture to cool and then filter it. Concentrate under mild heat.

Purpose

Used in Ayurvedic preparations of *C.bonducella*.
Extracts tannins, saponins, polysaccharides.

4.5 Microwave-Assisted Extraction (MAE)

Microwave-assisted extraction (MAE) is used for rapid and efficient extraction of bioactive compounds from plant or other solid materials using microwave energy to heat the solvent and sample.



Procedure

Mix plant powder with the solvent and heat in microwave at controlled power (300–600 W) for 5–10 minutes. Then Cool and filter the mixture.

Purpose

Efficient extraction of phenolics, flavonoids
Faster and uses less solvent

5. PHARMACOGNOSTIC EVALUATION

5.1 Macroscopic studies:

Morphological studies were done using simple microscope. The shape, apex, base, margin, taste and odour. They are somewhat flattened on one side due to the close pressing of adjacent seeds. Hilum and micropyle are seen close together. About 40nm in diameter, a dark circle surrounds the hilum mostly with a pale remnant to the funicular and the micropyle at the periphery of dark area. The weights of a single seed was approximately 2gm.



Figure: 6 morphology of *c. bonduc* seed

Seeds globous or rounded, smooth, shiny, 1.2-2.5 cm in diameter which is Slightly flattened on one side due to close pressing of adjacent seed and hilum and micropyle close together hilum surrounded by a dark area around 4 mm in diameter, usually with a whitish remnant to funiculus Micropyle near the periphery of dark area, Seeds coat greenish - gray to bluish gray, lineate, shiny 100 seeds weigh from 150 to 250 g.

The stem bark pieces were observed as they were thin, double or compound quilled, 1-2 mm thick, scaly, externally blackish brown with intermittent creamish brown patches and inner surface was smooth, pale brown. Stem is woody, hard and brownish grey in appearance. Surface rough with spines on younger branches. Leaves are very large about 30-40 cm long and composed of 2 or 3 round segments, rachis round cylindrical, pubescent, main rachis 5-7 inches hooked usually in pair, 6-8 pairs of pinnae, 1.5 – 2.5 inches. The leaflets are 2.5 – 4.5 cm long and are oblique to elliptically oblong, rounded at base bluntly pointed and with a sharp micro at the apex, entire, pubescent at the margin and on the midrib or all over beneath.

5.2 Microscopic studies:

The free hand transverse section of leaves and stem were taken and stained with differential staining technique and mounted in Dibutylphthalate polystyrene xylene. The cellular and anatomical illustration was photographed with the help of digital camera. The leaf is peeled off for the study of stomata in upper epidermis is very few stomata present generally 0-10/mm² and lower epidermis 80-150/mm² and trichomes of upper is 0-5/mm² and lower is 10-25/mm². The seed powder was treated with phloroglucinol and hydrochloric acid for the detection of lignin. As a part of quantitative microscopy, stomatal number, stomatal index, vein islet number and vein termination number were determined by using fresh leaves of the plant. Section of testa demonstrates an outermost compact and single row arrangement of very narrow, translucent, radially elongated arranged cells which forms a palisade layer (Malpighian layer). In surface view, these cells appear hexagonal containing pectin rich thick walls. 2 or 3 layers sub-epidermis consist of thick walled bearer cells, followed by multilayered osteosclereids. The size of

osteosclereids cells gradually increases, elongate laterally; intercellular spaces toward the inner side also increases. A brown substance was observed in

the outer few osteosclereids layers; laterally elongated vascular elements tissues were observed in the lower part of this zone.

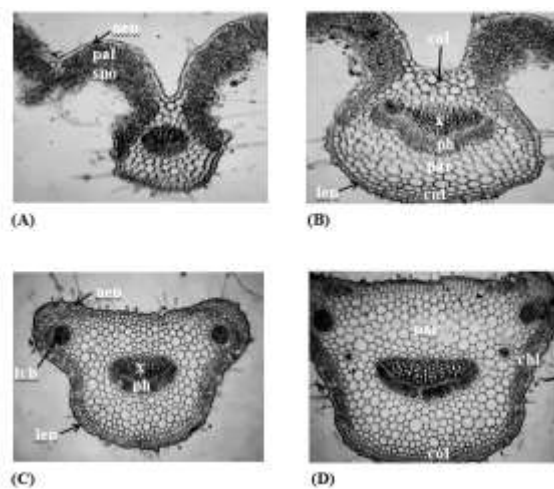


Figure 7: Microscopy of *Caesalpinia bonduc* leaf

(A and C): Control plant; (B and D): Plant treated with nano zeolite loaded nitrogen , (chl) chlorenchyma, (col) collenchyma, (lep) lower epidermis, (lvb) lateral vascular bundle,(pal)

palisade tissue, (par) parenchyma, (ph) phloem ,(spo) spongy tissue, (uep) upper epidermis, (x) xylem.

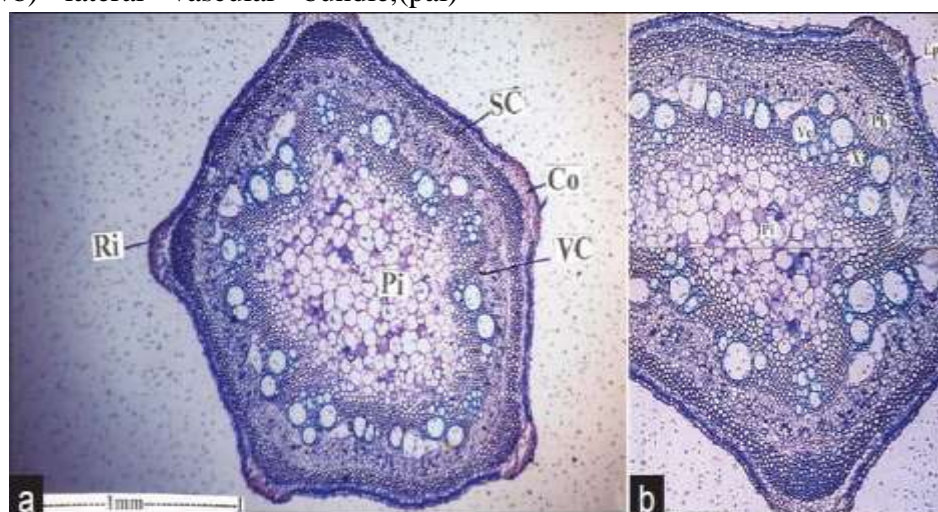


Figure 8: Microscopy of *Caesalpinia bonduc* stem

(a) Entire view of transverse section of stem. (b)Enlarged view of transverse section of stem. (Co) Cortex, (Ri): Ridges, (SC) Sclerenchyma,

(VC) Vascular cylinder, (Ep) Epidermis, (Ph) Phloem, (Pi) Pith, (SC) Sclerenchyma, (Ve) Vessels, (X) Xylem.

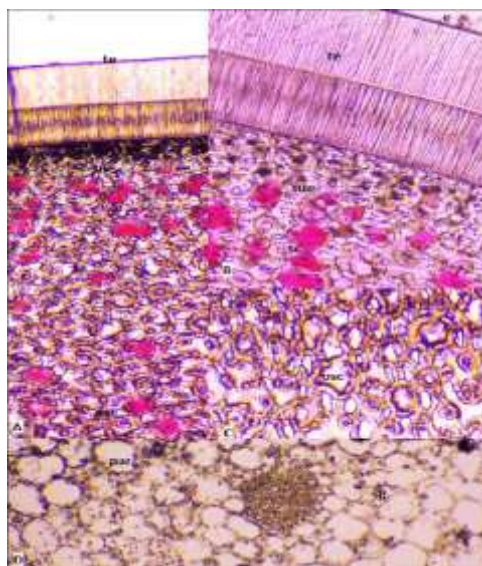


Figure 9: Microscopy of *Caesalpinia bonduc* seed

(A) Transverse section of seed, (B & C) A portion enlarged, (D) Transverse section of cotyledon; (e) Epidermis, (osc) Osteosclereids, (par) Parenchyma cells, (sc) Sclereids, (sg) Starch grains, (sue) Sub-epidermis, (te) Testa.

In the transverse section, the stem bark shows, outer most cork 40-45 layered cells rectangular, tangentially elongated, measuring 17.5 - 70 μm (31.5) long and 3.5 - 21 μm (7) wide; walls slightly thick, contents slightly with golden yellow coloured, interspersed with stone cells, isolated or in groups, mostly rectangular, measuring 21 - 42 μm (35) long and 7 - 17.5 μm (10.5) wide walls thick contents scanty. The transverse section of the seed reveals an outmost compact and single row arrangement of very narrow, translucent, radially & longated cells. Which form the palisade or in other words the malpighian layer. In normal view, these cells will appear as hexagonal shape and have thick walls containing a rich quantity of pectin. Subsequently 2 or 3 layers of sub epidermis consisting of thick walled bearer cells which were stemmed by multi layered osteosclerosis. The size osteosclerosis cells slowly increase and elongated laterally and

the intracellular space towards the inner side also increases. A brown substance was detected in the outer few osteosclerosis layer and laterally elongated vascular elements in the tissue were also recorded in the lower part of this zone. There are two types of sclerosis present in this region. Some are small, oval to circular shaped osteosclerosis bone or barred shaped elongated sclerosis dilated at their ends and that filled with brown gradually compact and round towards the inner margin. The cotyledon usually display a single outer layer of the epidermis containing small diameter cells. Interestingly the inner parenchymatous ground tissue cells are with fixed oil and are seen with uniformly distributed empty cavities. Cotyledon are also rich in starch grains.

6. PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION

6.1 Preliminary (qualitative) screening:

6.1.1 Phytochemical screening

Phytochemical screening is a fundamental laboratory process to rapidly identify major groups of natural compounds (phytochemicals) in plants, like alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins,

phenols, using simple chemical tests and colour changes, revealing potential medicinal properties and guiding further research into specific bioactive agents for health products or drug development.

6.1.2 Test for alkaloids

a) Mayer's test:

To 1 ml of plant extract, add 1 ml mayer's reagent appearance of deep yellow or white precipitate indicates presence of alkaloids.

b) Dragendorff's test:

To 2ml of plant extract, add 1 ml of Dragendorff's reagent along the side of test tube. Appearance of orange or orange reddish brown precipitate indicates presence of alkaloids.

c) Hanger's test:

To 1 ml of plant extract, add few drops of hanger's reagent. Appearance of yellow colour precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.

d) wagner's test:

To 1 ml of plant extract, add 2 ml of wagners reagent appearance of reddish brown colour precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.

6.1.3 Test for carbohydrates:

a) Molishs test:

Plant extract was treated with 2-naphthol and add few drops of sulphuric acid from the side of the test tube. Formation of violet ring between the junction indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

b) Fehling's test:

To the sample, equal volume of fehling's solution A&B are added & heat in water bath for few

minutes and formation of reddish colour precipitate.

c) Benedicts test:

To the sample, add Benedicts reagent and heat for few minutes in boiling water bath appearance of orange red colour precipitate indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

6.1.4 Test for tannin & phenols:

a) Ferric chloride test:

To 1 ml of extract, add 3 ml distilled water then followed by 10% aqueous ferric chloride solution formation of blue or green colour indicates the presence tannins & phenols.

b) Gelatin solution test:

To the extract, add 1% gelatin solution containing sodium chloride solution in appearance of white precipitate indicates the presence tannins & phenol compound.

6.1.5 Test for flavonoids:

a) Shinoda test:

To 2 ml of extract add 1 % ammonia solution in appearance of yellow colour indicates tannins & phenol compound.

6.1.6 Test for protein and amino acids:

a) Ninhydrin test:

To the extract, add few drops of ninhydrin reagent in appearance of purple colour which indicates the presence of protein and amino acid.

b) Millon test:



To the extract, add millions reagent gently heat turns red colour precipitate indicates presence of protein.

6.1.7 Test for glycosides:

a) Keller-killiani test:

5ml of extract, add 2ml glacial acetic acid containing one drop of ferric chloride solution. This undelayed with 1ml of conc. sulphuric acid. Browning of interface indicates deoxy-sugar characteristic of carotenoids. A violet ring appears below the brown ring while in the acetic acid layer, a greenish ring may form just gradually throughout thin layers

c) Legal test

To the sample add 1ml pyridine and few drops of sodium nitro- prusside solution and then it is made alkaline with sodium hydroxide solution. Appearance of pink colour indicates presence of glycoside.

6.1.8 Test for saponins:

a) Foam test

To 2ml of extract, dilute with 5ml of distilled water in test tube shake vigorously add few drops of olive oil formation of stable foam indicates saponins.

6.1.9 Test for fixed oil and fats:

a) saponification test

Take few drops of 0.5N potassium hydroxide and add few drops of phenolphthalein added to the extract this is heated in water bath for about 1-2hrs formation of soap indicates the presence of fixed oil and fats.

b) Filter paper test

Small amount of extract is allowed to pass through the filter papers appearance of oil stain indicates presence of fixed oil and fats.

6.1.10 Test for terpenoids:

a) Chloroform test

5ml of extract add few drops of Chloroform and conc. sulphuric acid was added from side of test tube apperance of reddish brown colour indicates terpenoids..

Table 1: (preliminary qualitative screening) Summary of reported preliminary phytochemical screening of different parts of *Caesalpinia bonducella*

Phytochemical Class	Test Used	Leaves	Seeds	Stem Bark	Roots
Alkaloids	Dragendorff's / Mayer's test	+	+	+	—
Flavonoids	Shinoda / Alkaline reagent	+	+	—	—
Tannins	Ferric chloride test	+	+	+	+
Phenols	Ferric chloride test	+	+	+	+
Saponins	Foam test	—	+	—	—
Glycosides	Keller–Killiani test	—	+	+	—
Terpenoids	Salkowski test	+	+	+	+
Steroids	Liebermann–Burchard test	—	+	+	—
Carbohydrates	Molisch test	+	+	+	+
Proteins	Biuret test	—	+	—	—
Amino acids	Ninhydrin test	—	+	—	—
Fixed oils & fats	Spot test	—	+	—	—



Note: (+) indicates presence and (–) indicates absence of phytoconstituents. Results may vary with extraction solvent, plant origin, and test method.

6.2 Preliminary (Quantitative) screening

6.2.1 Determination of total phenolic content:

TPC is measured folin ciocalteu method in a 96 well microplate formate 25 ml of diluted c.boundc extract was mixed 100ml of distilled folin ciocalteu reagent then shaken after 4 mins, 75 ml of sodium carbonate solution 100g/L was

added & shaken again. The mixture was kept at room temperature for 2hrs. Absorbance was then read at 765nm using a microplate reader. A blank using ethanol instead of all extract was used for correction. Gallic acid (10-200mg/l) was used at the standard and results were expressed as milligrams of gallic acid equivalents (mg GAE) per gram of plant extract.

Table 2: (Total phenolic content)

Plant Part	Total Phenolic Content (mg GAE/g extract)
Root	89.81 ± 3.00
Stem	144.42 ± 16.05
Leaf	146.64 ± 3.94
Seed kernel	70.34 ± 10.59

6.2.2 Determination total flavonoids content:

Total flavonoids content was estimated using aluminium chloride colorimetric method. Quercetin was used at the standard in different concentration (30-100µg/ml) prepared in 96% ethanol. In a 96 well plate, 50ml of plant extract (1mg/ml) or standard solution was mixed with

10ml of 10% aluminium chloride, 105ml of 96% ethanol and 10ml of 1M sodium acetate. The mixture was incubated for 40mins at room temperature in dark after maceration, the absorbance was measured at 45nm using a microplate reader. The TFC was calculated and expressed as mg of quercetin equivalents (mg QE) per gram of plant extract.

Table 3: (Total flavonoid content)

Plant Part	Total Flavonoid Content (mg QE/g extract)
Root	12.55 ± 0.08
Stem	21.82 ± 0.46
Leaf	31.05 ± 0.35
Seed kernel	13.21 ± 1.35

Studies have reported highest amount of phenolic compounds was present in leaf (146.64 mg of GAE/g of crude extract) and the lowest was in seed kernel extract (70.34 mg of GAE/g). Leaf also

have highest total flavonoid content (31.05 ± 0.35 mg QE/g) while the lowest was in root (12.55 ± 0.08 mg QE/g).



7. PHYSICOCHEMICAL EVALUATION

In the present study, we have attempted to evaluate the various physicochemical parameters on the seed of *C. bonduc*.

7.1 Foreign Matter

Foreign matter refers to any unwanted substances such as soil, sand, stones, insects, or other plant parts mixed with the crude drug. It is used to determine the purity of plant material, detect adulteration, and ensure the herbal drug is clean and safe for further processing.

Method:

About 100 g of dried plant material was spread on a clean tray and examined visually. Extraneous substances such as stones, soil particles, sand, damaged seeds, and other plant parts were removed manually. The separated foreign matter was weighed and expressed as a percentage of the total sample.

Observation / Result:

The foreign matter was found to be less than 1%, indicating a clean and good-quality crude drug.

7.2 Moisture Content (loss on drying)

Moisture content is the amount of water or volatile components present in the plant material, measured by drying it to constant weight. It is used to assess the stability of the drug, prevent microbial growth or spoilage, and ensure the material remains suitable for long-term storage.

Method:

Approximately 2–5 g of powdered sample was accurately weighed and placed in a hot-air oven at $105 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Drying was continued until a constant weight was achieved (3–5 hours). The moisture

content was calculated based on the difference in weight before and after drying.

Observation / Result:

The moisture content was in the range of 4–8%, showing low moisture and good storage stability.

7.3 Ash Values

Ash value is the total amount of inorganic residue left after incinerating the plant drug. It is used to detect contamination with inorganic matter, evaluate purity, identify adulteration with sand or soil, and ensure the mineral content stays within acceptable limits.

Total Ash

Method:

Two grams of powdered drug was taken in a silica crucible and incinerated at $450\text{--}600^\circ\text{C}$ until white or grey ash was obtained. After cooling in a desiccator, the residue was weighed.

Result:

Total ash was found to be 2–5%, reflecting normal inorganic content.

7.4 Extractive Values

Extractive value refers to the amount of active constituents extracted from the plant using different solvents like water or alcohol. It is used to estimate the presence of phytochemicals, select the best extraction solvent, and standardize the quality and potency of herbal drugs.

Method:

Five grams of coarse powder was macerated with 100 mL of solvent (ethanol, water, petroleum ether) for 24 hours with intermittent shaking. After



filtration, 25 mL of the filtrate was evaporated to dryness, and the extractive value (%) was calculated from the dried residue.

Observation / Result:

Alcohol extract: 6–13% (rich in flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids)

Water extract: 9–16% (contains tannins, phenolics, sugars)

Petroleum ether extract: 22–27% (contains fixed oils and fats)

7.5 pH of Extract

The pH of an extract indicates its acidity or alkalinity when dissolved in water. It is used to ensure chemical stability, determine compatibility with formulations, monitor microbial safety, and maintain proper storage conditions for herbal preparations.

Method:

A 1% w/v aqueous extract was prepared. The pH was measured using a calibrated digital pH meter standardized with pH 4.0 and 7.0 buffers.

Observation / Result:

The extract showed a pH of 5.2–6.0, indicating slightly acidic nature.

7.6 Powder Flow Properties

Powder flow properties describe how easily powdered plant material can move, pack, and compress, measured through parameters like angle of repose and bulk density. They are used to evaluate flowability for tablet/capsule preparation, ensure smooth processing, and optimize handling during manufacturing.

Method:

Bulk density was obtained by pouring the powder into a graduated cylinder and calculating mass/volume. Tapped density was measured after tapping the cylinder 100 times. The angle of repose was determined by allowing powder to flow through a funnel, measuring the height and radius of the formed cone, and applying the formula.

Observation / Result:

Bulk density: 0.43–0.55 g/mL

Tapped density: 0.62–0.75 g/mL

Angle of repose: 28–32° (indicates good flow)

7.7 Foaming Index

The foaming index measures the ability of an aqueous extract to produce foam, indicating the presence of saponins. It is used to estimate saponin content, identify saponin-rich drugs, and support the standardization and quality evaluation of herbal materials.

Method:

A 1% decoction was prepared and added to 10 test tubes in serial dilution. Each tube was shaken for 15 seconds and left undisturbed for 15 minutes. Foam height was recorded.

Observation / Result:

Foaming index was < 100, indicating very low saponin content.

7.8 Swelling Index

The swelling index represents the increase in volume of plant material when soaked in water, reflecting the content of mucilage, gums, or pectins. It is used to evaluate mucilage-rich drugs, assess quality for demulcent or laxative use, and



standardize formulations requiring swelling action.

Method:

One gram of plant powder was placed in a 25 mL graduated cylinder with water. It was shaken periodically and left for 24 hours, after which the final swollen volume was measured.

Observation / Result:

Swelling index was below 1 mL, indicating low mucilage content.

7.9 Fluorescence Analysis

Fluorescence analysis involves observing the color changes of plant material under UV light after treatment with different reagents. It is used for identification and authentication of crude drugs, detecting adulteration, and establishing characteristic fluorescence fingerprints for quality control.

Method:

Powdered drug was treated with different reagents (NaOH, HCl, Methanol) and observed under visible light and UV light (254 nm & 366 nm) to detect characteristic fluorescence.

Observation / Result:

The sample showed yellowish-green fluorescence under UV, particularly with alkaline reagents, confirming authenticity and presence of specific phytochemicals.

8. MODERN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

8.1 Thin layer chromatography

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) is a chromatography technique that separates

components in non-volatile mixtures. Thin-layer chromatography. Separation of black ink on a TLC plate.

Procedure:

Take a TLC plate and with the help of pencil draw two straight lines on the white surface of the plate, one 2 cm from the bottom of the plate and another 1 cm from top of the plate. Never use a pen as dyes (used in ink) may interfere with the results by developing spots on the plate. Then mark 10 equidistant points on the bottom line for loading of amino acids samples and test sample. While marking the lines and points do not make a trough with the pencil. Allow all the amino acid samples and test sample to come to room temperature. Then spot 1 μ l of each amino acid and test sample along the bottom line on the TLC plate. While spotting use separate tips for each sample. Allow the plates to air dry (~ 10 minutes). Further drying should be done by keeping the TLC plate at 70°C in a hot air oven or incubator for 2 – 3 minutes. Take 10 ml of solvent system in the TLC chamber (with lid) and keep for 10 minutes at room temperature. Place the TLC plate inside the chamber with clean forceps. While keeping the plate make sure that the spotted samples are near the solvent. Furthermore, the TLC plate should be in a straight position so that the solvent phase can move uniformly along the plate. Allow the solvent front to reach the top line of the plate. After that take it out with the help of clean forceps and air dry the plate for 15 – 20 minutes. Keep the plates at 70°C for 2 minutes for further drying. Add 1 ml of the Developing Reagent on the plate and swirl the plate very carefully. Look for the development of the coloured spots of different amino acids and the test sample.



R_f value

The retention factor, or R_f, is defined as the distance traveled by the compound divided by the distance traveled by the solvent.

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance traveled by the compound}}{\text{distance traveled by the solvent front}}$$

Developing the TLC profile

The spots appeared in both short (254nm) and (366nm) UV after the TLC profile was developed. The produced TLC of the raw extract showed three

layer spots and several minor spots at 245nm with an RF value range of 0.16-0.9. Four spots with RF value between 0.12 and 0.89 were found at 366nm. While eight major spots with RF value between 0.02 and 0.08 were found in derivatized sample. But the derivatized sample in visible light detected five major spots with an R_f value range of 0.05-0.80. Preliminary phytochemical were further confirm using TLC. Aluminum sheet with silica gel 60 F254 plate was used as stationary phase and solvent system (toluene: ethyl acetate: methanol: formic acid [5:4.5:0.5:0.5]) used as a mobile phase for the development of chromatogram.

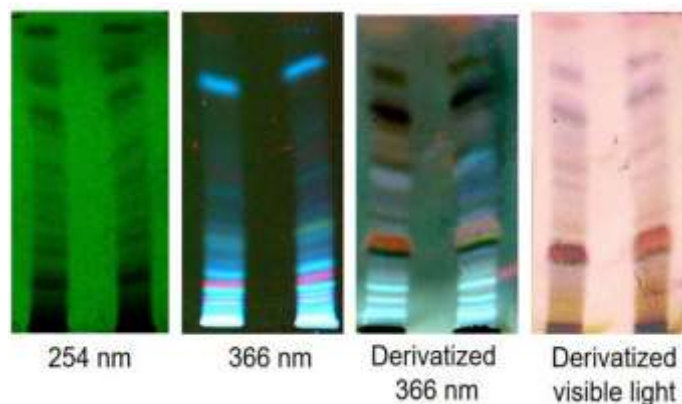


Figure 10: TLC profile of *c.bonduc* plant extract

8.2 UV-Visible spectroscopy Analysis

UV-Vis spectroscopy is an analytical technique that measures the amount of discrete wavelengths of UV-visible light that are absorbed by or transmitted through a sample in comparison to a reference or blank sample.

Calibration procedure:

Switch on the instruments and operate the instrument as per the respective current version of operating procedure.

Parameters;

- Control of wavelengths
- Control of absorbance
- Base line stability with pair cells

- Resolution power (for second order derivative spectrum)

Control of wavelength

Weigh 120mg of holmium oxide in a clean and dry test tube. Dissolve contents in 3.0ml of 1.4M perchloric acid solution. Verify the wavelengths with above solution using 1.4M perchloric acid as blank (or) standard holmium filter. Record the spectrum holmium perchlorate solution from 200nm to 600nm using 1.4M perchloric acid as reference solution.

Control of absorbance

Dry the potassium dichromate AR grade material to a constant mass at 130°C.



Calculation:

$$A (1\%, 1\text{cm}) = \frac{\text{absorbance} \times 100}{\text{weight in gm} \times 100}$$

weight in gm x 100

Base line stability with pair cells

Fill the quartz cells with distilled water and back correct the instruments from the 900nm to 190nm. Now scan and record the spectrum from 900nm to 190nm. Criteria, baseline absorbance value: $\pm 0.001A$.

Resolution power (For second order derivative spectrum):

Record the second order derivative spectrum of a 0.02% V/V solution of toluene in methanol. The

spectrum shows a small negative extremum located between 2 large negative extrema at 261nm and 268nm. Criteria about the ratio A/B is not less than 0.2.

UV analysis of caesalpinia bounduc plant

The qualitative UV/VIS profile of plant extract of *C.bonducella* was analysed using the wavelength of 200 nm to 1100nm. The spectrum showed the peaks at 218.05, 585.10, 675.75, 762.80, 860.05, 989.50 and 1036.80nm with the absorption 4.0000, 0.6608, 0.6432, 0.6315, 0.5880, 0.5678 and 0.5748 as shown in below table.

Table 4: UV- Visible Analysis of caesalpinia bonduc plant

S.NO	Wave length (nm)	Absorbance (A 1%,1cm)	Acceptance criteria
1.	218.05	4.0000	3.0000 - 6.0000
2.	585.10	0.6608	0.5608 - 0.7608
3.	675.75	0.6432	0.5432 - 0.7432
4.	762.80	0.6315	0.5315 - 0.7315
5.	860.05	0.5880	0.4880 - 0.6880
6.	989.50	0.5678	0.4678 - 0.6678
7.	1,036.80	0.5748	0.4748 - 0.6748

Absorption bands observed that related to UV-Vis spectrum of *C. bonducella* plant extract was displayed in (Figure 8.3.1). Absorption spectrum of *Caesalpinia bonducella* plant extract was almost transparent in the wavelength region of 200 to 1100nm. However, the appearance of peak in the region from 200 to 400 nm showed the presence of unsaturated and heteroatomic groups. The spectrum also confirms the presence of

organic chromophores within the plant extract. Two absorption maxima in the ranges of 230–285 nm and 300–350 nm made up the flavonoids' spectra. Key details about the makeup of flavonoids can be cleaned from the exact location and relative strengths of these spectra. Due to the difficulty in identifying the absorption peaks with any ingredient, this spectrum is limited.

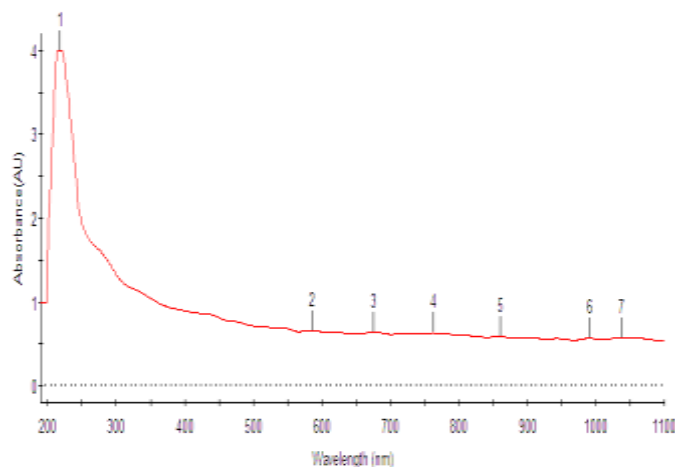


Figure 11: UV-Visible spectrum of plant seed extract of *Caesalpinia bonducella*

Acceptance criteria

The ratio of absorbance at the maximum at 269nm to that at the minimum at 266nm is not less than 1.5

CONCLUSION

In the present work, detailed Pharmacognostical (macro and microscopical), Physico-Chemical, Phytochemical properties and Modern analytical techniques of *Caesalpinia bonduc* has been reported. Several valuable phytochemical have been elicited from different parts of the *C. bonducella* plant. Comparison of macroscopic and microscopic characters resulted in the documentation of diagnostic features, which could aid in correct identification of the plant. The review has reiterated the fact that different parts of *C. bonducella* contain a number of active metabolites which have high potential to treat a number of ailments. The purity, quality and stability of the crude drug have been ascertained by physicochemical parameters including ash value, moisture content extractive values and flow properties. Preliminary phytochemical screening also showed the inclusions of significant bioactive metabolites such as alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, phenolics, glycosides, fixed

oils and terpenoids validating its worth and additional traditional medicinal uses. The characteristic profiles established by the TLC, and UV-Vis techniques were suitable for standardisation and quality verification. Overall conclusion, confirmed that *C. bonducella* is a good medicinal plant and would provide benchmark information for identification and potential pharmacological or formulation studies.

REFERENCES

1. Singh GP, Kumar S, Malik JK. A Medicinal Potential worth of *Caesalpinia bonducella*. Middle East Research Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2023 Jan 20; 3(1):1–4.
2. Kakade NR, Pingale SS, Chaskar MG. PHYTOCHEMICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEW OF CAESALPINIA BONDUCELLA. International Research Journal of Pharmacy. 2017 Jan 9; 7(12):12–7.
3. Savaliya Navanit PS. Phytochemical Extraction and Antibacterial Studies of *Caesalpinia bonducella* Seed Extracts. Mapana - Journal of Sciences. 2017 Aug 17; 13(4):47–54.

4. Prakash Dabadi, Deepak K.S, Kavya N.G, Renuka P, Shashank P, Syed Junaid Iqbal. Evaluation of Antioxidant and Antifungal Activity of *Caesalpinia Bonducella* Root Extract. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*. 2024 Nov 22; 6(6).
5. Mishra S, Arvind, Rai DC. Efficacy of extraction methods for release of antioxidants in *Caesalpinia bonducella* seed pods. *Medicinal Plants - International Journal of Phytomedicines and Related Industries*. 2020; 12(2):243.
6. Evaluation of anti inflamatro activity of aqueous and aqua alcoholic extract of *caesalpinia bounducella* seeds. *Journal of Xidian University*. 2020 Apr 22; 14(4).
7. Subbiah V, Nagaraja P, Narayan P, Nagendra HG. Evaluation of Pharmacological Properties of *Caesalpinia bonducella* Seed and Shell Extract. *Pharmacognosy Journal*. 2019 Jan 7; 11(1):150–4.
8. Ramachandran A, Muthukrishnan S, Maheshwaran V. Phytochemical analysis of *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. Seeds and commercially available seed powder by FTIR and GC-MS techniques. *Journal of Drug Research in Ayurvedic Sciences*. 2025 Mar; 10(2):137–47.
9. Laloo D, Kumar M, Prasad SK, Hemalatha S. Quality control standardization of the roots of *Potentilla fulgens* Wall: A potent medicinal plant of the Western Himalayas and North-Eastern India. *Phcog J* 2013; 5:97-103.
10. Anonymous. *Indian pharmacopeia*. Government of India 2, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Controller of Publications, New Delhi 1996.
11. Prasad SK, Laloo D, Kumar M, Hemalatha S. Quality control standardization and antioxidant activity of roots from *Eriosema chinense*. *Phcog J* 2013; 5:149-55.
12. Pandey A, Tripathi A. Concept of standardization, extraction and pre phytochemical screening strategies for herbal drug. *J Pharmacognosy Phytochem* 2014; 2(5):115-119.
13. Johanson, D. A. (1940): *plant microtechnique*, McGraw Hill New York. Kokate, C. K. (1997): “*Practical Pharmacognosy*”, 4th Edn, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi, 107-111.
14. Shan Sasidharan, Srinivasakumar KP, Amiya Bhaumik, Sreemoy Kanti Das and Hareendran Nair J Botanical and pharmacognostic evaluation of *Caesalpinia bonduc* seed, a prevalent Indian traditional drug having vivid therapeutic prospects. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2021; 10(6):297–304. Doi:10.22271/phyto.2021.v10.i6d.14304.
15. J. Shashikanth, Pharmacognostical studies on the stem on bark of *caesalpinia bonduc* (L) Roxb. *IJP*, 2023; 10 (9): 502-508.
16. Sembiring EN, Elya B, Sauriasari R. Phytochemical screening, total flavonoid and total phenolic content, and antioxidant activity of different parts of *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. *Pharmacognosy Journal*. 2018; 10(1):123-127. DOI: 10.5530/pj.2018.1.22
17. Grace Lydial PG, Abraham GC. Phytochemical screening and GC-MS analysis of bioactive compounds in *Caesalpinia bonduc* L. from Alagarkovil Reserve Forest, Dindigul District, South India. *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*. 2022; 12(4-S):43-52. DOI: 10.22270/jddt.v12i4-s.5491
18. Kumar PV, Jatoth K, Shanti Priya A, Mangilal T. Phytochemical and pharmacological screening of *Caesalpinia bonduc*. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Allied Sciences*. 2015; 4(3):136-141.



19. Pandey DD, Lokesh KR. Phytochemical screening, antioxidant activity and estimation of quercetin by HPLC from *Caesalpinia bonducella*. *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*. 2019; 9(4-A):669-673. DOI: 10.22270/jddt.v9i4-A.3549
20. Monika, Verma S, Srivastava V, Deep P. Review on *Caesalpinia bonducella*. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2020 Oct 20; 64(2):1–7.
21. Wadkar GH, Sayyad FJ. Pharmacognostic, Physicochemical and Phytochemical Investigation of Root Bark of *Caesalpinia bonducella*. *International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemical Research*. 2017 Jan 15;9(1).
22. Rathinam Arunadevi, Shanmugam Murugammal, Kumar D, Surendra Kumar Tandan. Evaluation of *Caesalpinia bonducella* flower extract for anti-inflammatory action in rats and its high performance thin layer chromatography chemical fingerprinting. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*. 2015 Jan 1; 47(6):638–8.
23. Trivedi K, Patel V, Parekh A, Patel M, Tandel J, Kachhiya H. Preliminary Phytochemistry and HPTLC Fingerprint profile of leaf extract of *Latakaranj*: A
24. Pharmaceutically significant plant. *Research Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2024 Nov 25;213–9.
25. None Shanmugapriya A, Jannathul Firdous, None Karpagam T, None Suganya V, None Varalakshmi B. Anti-Diabetic and Free Radical Scavenging Activity of Phytochemicals from *Caesalpinia bonducella*. *International Journal of Advancement in Life Sciences Research [Internet]*. 2024 Jan 1 [cited 2025 Jul 8];07(03):166–75

HOW TO CITE: K. Sojarna*, V. hileep, J. Niroshkumar, S. Pavithra, B. Sandhiya, D. Vinorithika, A Review on Pharamacognostic and Phytochemical Evaluation of *Caesalpinia Bonduc Plant*, *Int. J. of Pharm. Sci.*, 2026, Vol 4, Issue 2, 2051-2068. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18628563>

