# Evaluation of Skeletal Muscle Activity of Capsicum Annuum Fruit's Extract on Isolated Frog's Rectus Abdominus Muscle

## Dr Jaffar Shaik

1.Assistant professor, Department of Biochemistry, Vignan Degree and PG College, Palakaluru Road, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Email: jaffarshaik4407@gmail.com

#### Abstract

Skeletal muscle activity of Capsicum annuum fruit's extract was studied in the green frog (Rana hexadactyla) by the rectus abdominus muscle preparation. Capsicum annuum fruit's extract with distilled water  $1\mu g/ml$ ,  $10\mu g/ml$  and  $100\mu g/ml$  concentrations. The result indicated that the treatment of Capsicum annuum fruit's extract alone and combination with acetylcholine produce skeletal muscle activity. Thus from the present study it was concluded that Capsicum annuum fruit's extract have good skeletal muscle activity alone and in combination with Acetylcholine.

Keywords: Skeletal muscle activity, Capsicum annuum fruit's , Rana hexadactyla, Acetylcholine.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Capsicum is an annual herb that anti hyperglycemic activity. Other pharmacological properties such as anti inflammatory, antioxidant, anti microbial, antiviral, hypotensive, and hypercholesterolemia are also exhibited. Recently, there is a rising demand for herbal drugs because they have shown beneficial effects in the treatment of variety of disorders such as metabolic syndrome. Some of these plants and their active constituents include *Vitis vinifera*, *Nigella sativa*, *Allium sativum*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Persea americana*, *Berberis vulgaris*, cinnamon, thymoquinone, rutin, *Crocus sativus*, *Garcinia mangostana*. [1-2].

Recent research was done on the plant extracts by using animal model shows good medicinal significance alone and in combination with allopathic drugs. So here I plan to evaluate the effect of coffee seeds extract on skeletal muscle contraction by using the isolated Frog rectus abdominus muscle preparation.[3-9]

#### **RESEARCH ELABORATION**

### COLLECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL & PREPARATION OF PLANT EXTRACT:

Purified capsicum fruits were obtained from local area.

Preparation of plant extract:

500gm of Capsicum fruits were obtained and washed. The collected fruits were dried at room temperatur, pulverized by a mechanical grinder, sieved through 60 mesh and was soxhalates with 70% methanol for 48 hours, concentrated to dryness in vacuum and weighed.[10]



Image Number 1- Capsicum Fruit EFFECT OF *CAPSICUM ANNUUM FRUIT'S* EXTRACT (CFE) ON THE SKELETAL MUSCLE OF THE FROG

This experiment was attempted to assess the effect of Hibiscus leaves extracts on the frog rectus abdominis muscle preparation. The experiment was carried as per method described by Kulkarni (The text book of experimental pharmacology).

Frogs weighing 20-25 gm were used in this study. The frog was stunned and decapitated and the spinal cord was destroyed. A frog was pithed and the skin of the anterior and abdominal wall was cut by a midline incision and then it was cut laterally to expose the anterior abdominal wall. The two rectus muscle were seen running from the base of sternum. The muscles were cut across just above the sternum at its base and the pair of muscles attached to it were dissected and transferred to a dish containing frog ringer solution at room temperature. The muscles were then carefully cleaned and one of them was trimmed to the desired size and mounted in an organ bath filled with ringer solution at room temperature and aerated by stream of fine bubbles emerging near the bottom of the bath. Isotonic contractions were recorded using gimbel lever with a sideways

writing point. The lever was balanced for a tension of approximately 2-5 gm. An extra load of approximately 1gm on the long arm was supplied because some time the lever may not return to the base line after washing .The drug period allowed for stabilization was 30 min during which the muscle was subjected to 1gm stretch. At 0th min – the kymograph was started after raising the extra load; in the 1st min –the drug was added and in the 2nd min - the kymograph was stopped. The tissue was washed and allowed to relax by applying an extra load. At the 5th min- the lever point was brought to the base line and the next cycle was started. After recording the graded responses to different long dose of acetylcholine, the CFE was added and their effect upon acetylcholine induced contraction as well as the effect of its own in the tissue was studied.

#### **RESULTS OR FINDING**

S.N	DRUG	DOSE (µg/ml)	HEIGHT	RESPONSE
0			(mm)	
1	Acetylcholine	1	4	Increased
2	Acetylcholine	2	7	Increased
3	Acetylcholine	4	9	Increased
4	Acetylcholine	8	10	Increased
5	Acetylcholine	16	12	Increased
6	d-tubocuraine	4	-	-
7	CFE	1	4	Increased
8	CFE	10	9	Increased
9	CFE	100	11	Increased
13	Acetylcholine +	1	7	Increased
	CFE	1		
14	Acetylcholine +	1	11	Increased
	CFE	10		
15	Acetylcholine +	1	13	Increased
	CFE	100		

Table 1: Skeletal muscle activity of Acetylcholine, d-tubocuraine, CFE-Capsicum Annuum Fruit's Extract, Acetylcholine+CSE

The Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract was found to have skeletal muscle activity with the concentration of  $1\mu g/ml$ ,  $10\mu g/ml$ , and  $100\mu g/ml$ .

When the activity was compared between the standard drug i.e, Acetylcholine and test drugs Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract. The activity of the standard drug is more compare to test drugs and it is above reach with the standard drug.

The skeletal muscle activity was evaluated first by the acetylcholine of different doses like  $1\mu$ g/ml,  $2\mu$ g/ml,  $4\mu$ g/ml,  $8\mu$ g/ml and  $16\mu$ g/ml and with d-tubocuraine of dose about  $4\mu$ g/ml. The acetylcholine were activity by increasing the dose response whereas, the drug d-tubocuraine has shown no effect and no action it neither contraction nor depolarization because it inhibits muscular contraction by the application of acetylcholine.

Then skeletal muscle activity is evaluated by using test drugs Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract of using different doses like 1ug/ml, 10ug/ml and 100ug/ml. For both the test drugs the response have been increased.

Thus, the present investigation proves that Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract were have good skeletal muscle activity alone and combination with acetylcholine and it produces the significant skeletal muscle activity at high concentration.

## CONCLUSION

The Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract was found to good skeletal muscle activity with different concentrations. When the activity was compared between the standard drug i.e, acetylcholine and test drugs Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract. The activity of the standard drug is more compare to test drugs. The skeletal muscle activity is evaluated by using test drugs Hibiscus leaves extract of using different doses like 1 g/ml, 10 g/ml and 100 g/ml. for both the tests drugs the response havebeen increased. The effect of acetylcholine and Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract (CFE) were compared and the results show the more active response with the acetylcholine rather than the Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract (CFE). This study finally concluded that the effect of Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract (CFE) and combination of Capsicum annuum Fruit's Extract (CFE) and acetylcholine were shown good skeletal muscle activity.

## **REFERENCE:**

- 1. **Manay NS** and Shadaksharaswamy M. "Foods: Facts and Prin- ciples". New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, New Delhi, India, 12 (1987): 131-135.
- 2. **FAOSTAT**. "Food and Agriculture Organization of United Na- tion, Food and Agriculture data". (2019).
- 3. Roghani M, Baluchnejadmojarad T, Sohrabi Z, Sadeghi M. Anti-hyperlycemic and hypolipidemic effect of oral administration of *Capsicum frutescens* in male STZ-diabetic rats. J Med Plants 2004; 2:47-52.
- 4. Chen L, Kang Y-H . *In Vitro* Inhibitory Potential Against Key Enzymes Relevant for Hyperglycemia and Hypertension of Red Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) Including Pericarp, Placenta, and Stalk. J Food Biochem 2014; 38:300-306.
- 5. Ahuja KD, Robertson IK, Geraghty DP, Ball MJ. Effects of chili consumption on postprandial glucose, insulin, and energy metabolism. Am J Clin Nutr 2006; 84:63-69
- 6. Yuan LJ, Qin Y, Wang L, Zeng Y, Chang H, Wang J, *et al.* Capsaicin-containing chili improved postprandial hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, and fasting lipid disorders in women with gestational diabetes mellitus and lowered the incidence of large-for gestational-age newborns. Clin Nutr 2016; 35:388-393.
- 7. Deng PY, Li YJ. Calcitonin gene-related peptide and hypertension. Peptides 2005; 26:1676-1685.
- 8. Zhang MJ, Yin YW, Li BH, Liu Y, Liao SQ, Gao CY, *et al.* Therole of TRPV1 in improving VSMC function and attenuating hypertension. Prog Biophys Mol Biol 2015; 117:212-216.
- 9. Adefegha SA, Oboh G. Phytochemistry and mode of action of some tropical spices in the management of type-2 diabetes and hypertension. African J Pharm Pharmacol 2013; 7:332-46.
- 10. Jeon G, Choi Y, Lee S-M, Kim Y, Jeong H-S, Lee J. Antiobesity activity of methanol extract from hot pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) seeds in 3T3-L1 adipocyte. Food Sci Biotechnol 2010; 19:1123-1127.