

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com



E-ISSN: 2278-4136 P-ISSN: 2349-8234 www.phytojournal.com JPP 2021; 10(1): 1717-1719 Received: 22-11-2020 Accepted: 24-12-2020

Kanupriya

Babamastnath University, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Manoj Kumar

Babamastnath University, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Asha Sharma Department of Botany, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Anju Dhiman

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Medicinal potential of Digitaria: An overview

Kanupriya, Manoj Kumar and Asha Sharma and Anju Dhiman

Abstract

Digitaria belong to the family poaceae is a very large family of monocotyledonous plants and have large economic and ecological value. *Digitaria* commonly known as crabgrass, various parts of this grass of different species have anti-ulcer, anti-helminitic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, anti-derpressant activity. Various phytopharmacological activity evaluations regarding *Digitaria* have been reported in this literature for the important potential of *Digitaria*.

Keywords: poaceae, Digitaria, phytochemicals

Introduction

Poaceae is a very large family of monocotyledonous plants, it got the first place in economy in the production of sugar, bamboo, pasture, cereals. It is one of the largest vascular plant family. The plants belong to this family have large economic and ecological value ^[1]. This family have great medicinal value as it includes all bamboos, cereals and sugarcane. There are many phytoconstituents like terpenoids, steroids, saponins, volatile oils, flavanoids, fatty acids which are present in poaceae family. Most of the poaceae plants are used as folk medicines as antidiabetic, anthelminitic, antiulcer, astringent, diuretic, antioxidant agents, antihypersensitive, anti-inflammatory^[2]. Grasses are important group of monocotyledonous plants belong to the family poaceae, there are about 100 secondary metabolites have been isolated from different grasses. Plants like Triticum, Bamboos, Stipagrostis plumose, Cymbopogan citratus, Cynodon dactylon, Desmostachya bipinnata, Imperata cylindrical all these grasses belong to the poaceae family show many properties like ulcerative colitis, anti-ulcer activity, antispasmodic activity, anti-nociceptive, anti-diarreheal, wound healing, cardio protective action, antibacterial, antihysteric, antipyretic etc. As grasses show certain biological activities therefore science is founding future of grasses of poaceae family in traditional medicines ^[3]. Digitaria commonly known as digit grass and also consider as weeds in turfgrass system and

Digitaria commonly known as digit grass and also consider as weeds in turigrass system and in agriculture also. Digitaria derived from latin digitus (finger) that means it seems like to radiating inflorescence branches ^[4]. Digitaria collective names refers as "finger grass". There is great species within Digitaria, it might be annual or perennial with or without stolons, with or without rhizomes, erect or may be prostrate. This genus varies in inflorescence structure length of spikelet scales, spikelet indumentums types. Digitaria either mesophytic or xerophytic mostly grown in open habitats. Digitaria differ in leaf architecture and in amount of hairs also. Digitaria also known as crabgrass produce large amount of seeds and a single plant can produce upto 1,88,000 seeds. Digitaria is the most competitive C₄ weeds of horticulture, agriculture and turfgrass landscape in temperate and tropical regions ^[5]. Having C₄ photosynthetic pathway Digitaria have the ability to tolerate dry conditions, hot and very competitive during the summer when C₃ plant come under stress. Here we discuss about the literature of some pharmacological properties of species belong to Digitaria. Likewise Digitaria exilis, Digitaria iburua, Digitaria radicosa, Digitaria insularis, Digitaria horizontalis, Digitaria sanguinalis.

Pharmacological aspects of Digitaria

Phytochemicals occurs naturally and biologically active compounds which are found in *Digitaria*. Phytochemicals acts as natural defense system and also provide colour, aroma and flavor to the plant and also have disease preventive properties ^[6]. Some of the major phytochemicals which are found in genus *Digitaria* are terpenoid, volatile oils, alkaloids, flavanoids, phenolics, tannins.

Digitaria exilis and *Digitaria iburua* belong to the *Digitaria*, both these species are nutritionally very important in West Africa people prefer these species to other cereals. It was find out that both these species have nutraceutical properties for e.g. antioxidant phenolics and cholesterol-lowering waxes ^[7]. Both these species are also helpful in prevention and in

Corresponding Author: Kanupriya Babamastnath University, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak, Haryana, India treatment of constipation, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases ^[8]. *Digitaria exilis* is gluten free which make it easy to digest and rich source of protein ^[9]. From fermented *Digitaria exilis* several lactic acid bacteria were isolated having pro-biotic potential such as antimicrobial production, acid and gastric juice tolerance, antibiotic resistance, bile salt and sodium chloride tolerance.

Digitaria radicosa, is a herbal species and well- known for its medicinal properties. It was investigated that green synthesis of stable silver nano particles from the methanolic extract act as potent free radical scavenger and also posses antibacterial activity towards pathogens ^[10].

Digitaria insularis show acaricidal activity against *Rhipicephalus* (Boophilus) *microplus*. It was find out that hexane and ethyl acetate extract of leaves of *Digitaria insularis* show acaricidal effect because it has the ability to cross the cuticle of adult *Rhipicephalus* (Boophilus) *microplus* and intracellularly ^[11]. *Digitaria insularis* show anthelminitic action against gastrointestinal nematodes of goat ^[12].

Digitaria horizontalis used in traditional African medicines, it is mainly used in the treatment of neurological disorder. Studies proves that there is neuropharmocological activities of *Digitaria* horizontolis is there in mice and also find out that *D. horizontolis* possess sedative, antinociceptive and antidepressant effects. *Digitaria horizontalis* could be used as phytotherapeutic agent in the treatment of neurological disorder ^[13].

Digitaria sanguinalis also known as hairy crabgrass, perennial and tufted grass with rhizomiferous main stems. There are three phytotoxic chemicals were isolated from the extracts of Digitaria sanguinalis i.e veratric acid, maltol and (-)-loliolide [14]. Veratric acid which was identified in crabgrass Digitaria sanguinalis is derived from lignin and mostly find out in many kinds of plants and in their growing soils^[15, 16]. Veratric acid show many kind of bioactivities such as anti-inflammatory and anti-fungal activities. Second maltol is usually used as a food additive and also a bidentate metal ligand for administrated drugs ^[17]. Third is (-)-loliolide which occur in marine algae and many plant families [18, 19]. (-)-Loliolide show many bioactivity such as antimicrobial ^[20], antifeedant, herbicidal^[21], ant algal^[22]. The methanol extract of leaf of crabgrass Digitaria sanguinalis was proven to have moderate anti-MRSA activity [23]. Digitaria sanguinalis also show antimutagenic activity^[24].

Conclusion

There are various phytochemicals and pharmacological studies have been done on *Digitaria* and there are still many unexplored area which are yet to be investigated. Our present literature show the potential of *Digitaria* that it have many medicinal value. Therefore in view of the nature more research can be done to explore the medicinal value of *Digitaria*.

References

- 1. Stanley K. Evolutionary trends in the grasses (Poaceae): a review. Mich. Bot 1999;38:3-12.
- 2. Rathod J, Pathak N, Patel R, Jivani N, Bhatt N. Phytopharmacological properties of *Bambusa arundinacea* as a potential medicinal tree: An overview. J Appl Pharm Sci 2011;01:27-31.
- 3. Gebashe Fikisiwe, Aremu OA, Gruz Jiri, Finnie FJ, Staden VJ. Phytochemical profiles and antioxidant

activity of grasses used in South African traditional medicine. Plants (Basel) 2020;9:371.

- 4. Quattrocchi U. CRC world dictionary of grasses: common names, scientific names, eponyms, synonyms, and etymology. CRC Press (Taylor & Francis Group), Boca Raton, FL 2006;1:A-D.
- Matthew TE, James FW, Kathryn LK, Katherine HD, Verma KS. *Pantoea* spp. Associated with Smooth Crabgrass (*Digitaria ischaemum*) Seed Inhibit Competitor Plant Species. Microorganisms 2019;7:143.
- 6. Ahmed F, Urooj A. J young pharm 2010;2:160-164.
- 7. Jideani IA, Jideani VA. Development on the cereals grains *Digitaria exilis* (acha) and *Digitaria iburua* (iburu). J Food Sci Technol 2011;48(3):251-259.
- 8. Kamran M, Saleem N, Umer ZN. Ready-to-eat (RTE) wheat bran breakfast cereal as a high-fibre diet. J Food Process Preserv 2008;32:853-867.
- Egbebi AO, Muhammad AA. Assessment of physiochemical and phytochemical properties of white fonio (*Digitaria exilis*) flour. EPH - International Journal of Biological & Pharmaceutical Science 2016;2:01-11.
- 10. Kalaiyarasu T, Karthi N, Sharmila V, Manju V. *In vitro* assessment of antioxidant and antibacterial activity of green synthesized silver nanoparticles from *Digitaria radicosa* leaves. Asian J Pharm Clin Res 2016;9:297-302.
- Santos, Francianne, Lima, Helimar, Rosa, Soraia et al. In vitro acaricide and anticholinesterase activities of Digitaria insularis (Poaceae) against Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus. Veterinary Parasitology 2018;255:102-106.
- 12. Almeida MAO, Botura MB, Santos MM, Almeida GN, Domingues LF, Batatinha MJB. Efeitos dos extratos aquosos de folhas de *Cymbopogon citratus* (dc.) Stapf (capim-santo) e de *Digitaria insularis* (L.) Fedde (capimaçu) sobre cultivos de larvas de nematóides gastrintestinais de caprinos. Rev. Bras. Parasitol. Vet 2003;12:125-129
- 13. Adeyemi OO, Ishola IO, Afolayan GO, Babatunde A. Neuropharmacologic effects of whole plant extract of *Digitaria horizontalis* in mice. Afr. J Med. Med. Sci 2018;47:249-258.
- 14. Zhou B, Kong CH, Wang P, Li YH. Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) allele chemicals that interfere with crop growth and the soil microbial community. J Agric. Food Chem 2016;61:5310-5317.
- 15. Nierop KGJ, Filley TR. Assessment of lignin and (poly-) phenol transformations in oak (*Quercus robur*) dominated soils by (13)C-TMAH thermochemolysis. Org. Geochem 2007;38:551-565.
- Vio-Michaelis S, Apablaza-Hidalgo G, Gomez M, Pena-Vera R, Montenegro G. Antifungal activity of three Chilean plant extracts on *Botrytis cinerea*. Bot. Sci 2012;90:179-183.
- 17. Lee SJ, Moon TW, Lee J. Increases of 2-furanmethanol and maltol in Korean red ginseng during explosive puffing process. J Food Sci 2010;75:147-151.
- Kimura J, Maki N. New loliolide derivatives from the brown alga *Undaria pinnatifida*. J Nat. Prod 2002;65:57-58.
- Khan AM, Noreen S, Imran ZP, Rahman AU, Choudhary MI. A new compound, jolynamine, from marine brown alga *Jolyna laminarioides*. Nat. Prod. Res 2012;25:898-904.

- 20. Ragasa CY, De Luna RD, Hofilena JG. Antimicrobial terpenoids from *Pterocarpus indicus*. Nat. Prod. Res 2005;19:305-309.
- 21. Colom OA, Popich S, Bardon A. Bioactive constituents from *Rollinia emarginata* (*Annonaceae*). Nat. Prod. Res 2007;21:254-259.
- Xian QM, Chen HD, Liu H, Zou H, Yin D. Isolation and identification of antialgal compounds from the leaves of *Vallisneria spiralis* L. by activity-guided fractionation. Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res 2006;13:233-237.
- 23. Sharifi-Rad M, Iriti M, Sharifi-Rad M, Gibbons S, Sharifi-Rad J. Anti-methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) activity of Rubiaceae, Fabaceae and Poaceae plants: A search for new sources of useful alternative antibacterials against MRSA infections. Cell Mol Biol 2016;62:39-45.
- 24. Bajo Lydia M, Lomonsod Kristianie C, Tan S. Roger: Anti-Mutagenic potential of the aqueous extract from *Digitaria sanguinalis*; Sci. Int. (Lahore) 2017;29(6):1257-1260.