Trividha Snehapaka of Panchagavya Ghrita: A critical comparative evaluation

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ABSTRACT

Background: The three stages of Snehapaka formulations namely Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka have been characteristically advocated for different routes of administration—Nasya, Pana/Basti and Abhyanga, respectively. Guidelines or established method for post-formulation characterization for the same is hardly available. Objective: The present communication is the comparative study of Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka of Panchagavya ghrita (PGG). Materials and Methods: Laboratory prepared samples of PGG following classical method were analyzed for different physicochemical, spectroscopic, chromatographic parameters, and antioxidant activity. Results: No significant difference was found among Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka in physicochemical parameters as well as chromatographic profiles. The ratio of absorbance at 240 and 294 nm showed steady increase from Mridu to Madhyama to Khara Paka in the ultraviolet (UV)-visible spectra of unsaponifiable matter. The high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC)-2,2 Diphenyl-1-picryl hydrazil (DPPH) bioautography assay revealed presence of two antioxidant compounds in low concentration in all the samples. This was further supported by estimation of total reducing power and DPPH assay. No significant difference was found among the three samples. Conclusion: Comparison of various physicochemical parameters, chromatographic profiles, and in vitro antioxidant activity determination is of little help in establishing any significant difference among the samples. However, spectrophotometric analysis of unsaponifiable matter reveals some encouraging characteristic findings which will be useful in establishing difference among the three stages of processing of PGG as well as Snehapaka in general. Key words: Antioxidant, High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC), HPTLC-2 Diphenyl-1-picryl hydrazil (DPPH) bioautography, Panchagavya ghrita, Mridu/Madhyama/Khara Paka

INTRODUCTION

Panchagavya ghrita (PGG) is a widely used Ayurvedic formulation mentioned in various treatises of Ayurveda and has wide therapeutic indications. It is indicated in conditions like Apanama (~ epilepsy), Jvara (~ pyrexia), Urmada (~ psychosis), Kamala (~ jaundice), etc.[1] Its anti-convulsant[2] and hepatoprotective[3] activities have also been evaluated and proven experimentally. PGG is a kind of Snehapaka (~ medicated oil/ghee) prepared by processing ghee with milk, curd, urine and dung extract (all from cow source). The ingredients are mixed in designated proportions and are processed as per the standard method for preparation of Snehapaka formulations. Classically, Snehapaka (Sneha = fat and Paka = processing) procedure is subdivided into three stages (which are of medicinal utility) namely, Mridu Paka, Madhyama Paka and Khara Paka.[4] Preparation of any formulation under Snehapaka category can be terminated at any of these three Paka levels at discretion of the person preparing it. Each of these Paka is intended for different but specified medicinal use viz. Mridu Paka for Nasya (~ administration through nose), Madhyama for Pana (systemic use) or Basti (~per rectal) and Khara for Abhyanga (topical use).[5] PGG has been described in the Ayurvedic Formulary of India and also included in the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API).[6] The general monograph for Ghrita (medicated ghee) formulations in API[6] also describes the three stages of Snehapaka. However, there is no Paka differentiation for any specific formulation. In case of PGG for instance, only Madhyama Paka has been described from both preparatory

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and analytical points of view. Our extensive literature review did not reveal any scientific study on the objective differentiation of three Paka levels. As it is in practice to use PGG for Nasya, Pana and also Abhyanga, the comparative study of PGG—Mridu Paka, Madhyama Paka and Khara Paka has been carried out with an aim to look for the difference, if any, among the three Paka levels. The samples were evaluated by comparative physicochemical analysis, ultraviolet (UV)-Visible spectroscopy, high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) profiling as well as antioxidant activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and solvents
2,2 Diphenyl-1-picryl hydrazil (DPPH) from Sigma-Aldrich, Germany and all other chemicals from Merck India of pure or guaranteed reagent grade.

Preparation of Panchagavya ghrita
PGG was prepared in our laboratory by following the classical method described in Charaka Samhita.[7] The raw materials namely dung, urine and milk were obtained from Geer variety of indigenous cow, that is, Bos indicus, reared in-house in the Gaushala run by Shree Prabhav Hem Kamdhenu Girivuhar Trust, Waghaldhara, Valsad, Gujarat. The curd and ghee were prepared by processing milk from the same source. Five hundred grams of freshly collected cow dung was mixed homogeneously with 500 mL of water and the mixture was strained through a cloth. This dung extract (about 500 mL), along with 500 mL each of freshly collected cow urine, cow milk (boiled and cooled), and curd from cow milk (night old) were mixed with 500 mL of molten cow ghee and heated on mild heat with continuous stirring. The process was continued uninterruptedly for about 3-3.5 h till separation of phases occurred and then allowed to cool. After keeping it overnight, next day, the processing was continued on mild heat till Siddhi Lakshanas[8] (~ process termination signs) were obtained for Mridu Paka. A part of Ghrita along with roughly proportionate Kalka (~ residue in ghee) was separated at this stage and the process was continued. Similarly, Madhyama Paka sample was also collected and the rest was processed till Khara Paka.

Analytical study
All the samples were analysed by using different organoleptic, physicochemical parameters, UV-visible spectroscopy as well as thin layer chromatography (TLC) and HPTLC.

i. Specific gravity
Specific gravity at 40°C was determined using a pycnometer.

ii. Refractive index
Refractive index was measured at 40°C using Abbe’s refractometer.

iii. Acid value
About 10 g PGG, accurately weighed, was taken with 50 mL of a mixture of equal volumes of methanol and diethyl ether. The mixture was titrated with 0.1 N potassium hydroxide (number of mL required: a).

Acid value was calculated using the formula:

\[ \text{Acid value} = \frac{a \times 0.00561 \times 1000}{W} \]

Where W is the weight in grams (g) of the substance taken.

iv. Saponification value
To about 2 g of PGG, accurately weighed, 25 mL of 0.5 N alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution was added and refluxed for 1 h. The excess alkali was titrated with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid using phenolphthalein as indicator (number of mL required: a). The experiment was repeated with the same quantities of the same reagents omitting the substance (number of mL required: b).

Saponification value was calculated using the formula:

\[ \text{Saponification value} = \frac{(b-a) \times 0.02805 \times 1.000}{W} \]

Where W is the weight in grams (g) of the substance taken.

v. Unsaponifiable matter
About 5 g PGG, accurately weighed, was taken with 40 mL of 1 N alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution and refluxed on a water-bath for 1 h, frequently rotating the contents. To this, 100 mL of water was added and extracted repeatedly with diethyl ether. The combined ether extract was washed with water. Ether was distilled off and the residue, that is, the unsaponifiable matter, was weighed and expressed as %w/w with respect to the sample taken.

vi. Iodine value
About 0.5 g PGG, accurately weighed, was
dissolved in 10 mL of carbon tetrachloride in a dry iodine flask. To it, 20 mL of iodine monochloride solution was added and the stoppered flask was kept in dark for 30 min. Further 15 mL of solution of potassium iodide and 100 mL water was added to it; mixed and titrated with 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate, using starch solution as indicator (number of mL required: a). The experiment was repeated with the same quantities of the same reagents omitting the substance (number of mL required: b).

Iodine value was calculated using the formula

\[ \text{Iodine value} = \frac{(b-a) \times 0.01269 \times 100}{W} \]

Where \( W \) is the weight in grams (g) of the substance taken.

vii. Peroxide value:
To 5 g PGG, accurately weighed, 30 mL of a mixture of three volumes of glacial acetic acid and two volumes of chloroform was added, mixed until dissolved and 0.5 mL of saturated potassium iodide solution was further added. After exactly 1 min, with occasional shaking, 30 mL of water was added and titrated gradually, with continuous and vigorous shaking, with 0.01 M sodium thiosulphate using starch solution as indicator (number of mL required: a). The experiment was repeated with the same quantities of the same reagents omitting the substance (number of mL required: b).

The Peroxide value was calculated using formula

\[ \text{Peroxide value} = \frac{10(a - b)}{W} \]

Where \( W \) is the weight in grams (g) of the substance taken.

2. UV-visible spectra
The UV-visible spectra were recorded in a PerkinElmer Lambda 25 UV-visible spectrophotometer with preloaded UV-Winlab software. The unsaponifiable matter obtained from the sample of 5 g was dissolved in 20 mL of diethyl ether and the spectrum was recorded (200 nm-600 nm).

3. TLC profile of unsaponifiable matter
Experiments were carried out by using different chromatographic conditions to evolve suitable TLC profile of the unsaponifiable matter of the samples. Various mobile phases, single solvents as well as various blends of solvent mixtures in varying proportions were tried to achieve optimum resolution. Varied detection techniques employing different spraying reagents as well as UV radiations were also tried. Following optimum conditions which showed better resolutions, were used for evolving the TLC profile:

Stationary phase: Silica gel 60F_{254} (precoated plates, Merck, Germany),

Mobile phase: Toluene - Ethyl acetate (93:7)

Detection: Spraying with Anisaldehyde-H\(_2\)SO\(_4\) reagent\(^9\) followed by heating at 110°C for 5-10 min

4. HPTLC profile
Two gram of PGG was extracted with 20 mL methanol at about 40°C for 3 h, cooled, allowed to separate the layers. The methanol layer (PGGM: Methanol fraction of Panchagavya ghrita) was used for the study. HPTLC was performed on 10 cm x 10 cm aluminium backed plates coated with 0.2 mm layers of silica gel 60F_{254} (Merck, Germany). Concentrated PGGM was applied in a band with Linomat V applicator (CAMAG, Switzerland), equipped with a 100 µL syringe. Plates were developed vertically, in a CAMAG twin trough chamber previously saturated with mobile phase vapour for 20 min at room temperature. Various mobile phases were tried to obtain better resolution. Toluene - ethyl acetate - glacial acetic acid (7:3:0.2), giving optimum resolution, was used as mobile phase. Densitometric scanning was performed with CAMAG TLC Scanner 4 at 254 nm, operated by Wincats software version 1.4.6. The source of radiation utilized was deuterium and tungsten lamp emitting a continuous UV spectrum between 200 and 700 nm.

The plate was also sprayed with anisaldehyde-H\(_2\)SO\(_4\) reagent followed by heating at 110°C for 5-10 min and details were noted.

Evaluation for \textit{in vitro} antioxidant activity

1. Rapid screening for \textit{in vitro} antioxidant activity by HPTLC-DPPH bioautography method:

Preliminary screening for antioxidant activity of the samples was carried out by using HPTLC-DPPH Bioautography method.\[^{10,11}\] After development, as mentioned above, the plate was dried at room temperature, sprayed with 0.2% w/v methanolic DPPH solution and observed after keeping in dark for 30 min.
2. Estimation of total reducing power
May be divided into two sections.

The total reducing power was estimated with a reported method.[12] Different concentrations of PGGM, diluted with 1 mL distilled water, were mixed with 2.5 mL of 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 6.6) and 2.5 mL of potassium hexacyanoferrate solution (1% w/v). The mixture was incubated at 50°C for 20 min, 1.5 mL of trichloroacetic acid (0.1% w/v) was added to the mixture and filtered. 2.5 mL of filtrate was mixed with equal volume of distilled water and 0.5 mL of ferric chloride solution (0.1% w/v) and the absorbance was measured at 700 nm after 40 min. Ascorbic acid solution (100 mg/mL) was taken as the known standard. Increased absorbance of the reaction mixture indicates stronger reducing power.

A calibration curve was plotted for absorbance of ascorbic acid standard against its concentration in micrograms and the equivalent values for samples were extrapolated from the slope equation of line against their respective absorbances. The results were expressed in microgram equivalents of ascorbic acid with respect to the original sample (PGG).

Further, PGG taken in petroleum ether (60-80°C) was also subjected to the same assay in a similar manner. For this, 0.1 mL from 10% w/v solution of PGG in petroleum ether (PGGP) was utilized.

3. Assay for in vitro DPPH-free radical scavenging activity (DPPH assay):

DPPH radical gives strong absorbance at 517 nm (deep violet colour) due to its unpaired electron. When this radical pairs off in presence of a free radical scavenger, the absorption diminishes and the resulting discoloration is stoichiometric with respect to the number of electrons taken up.

DPPH-free radical scavenging activity assay of PGG was carried out using a reported method[13,14] with suitable modifications.

Reagent/solutions: DPPH solution - 0.3 mM in methanol (freshly prepared), standard ascorbic acid solution-1 mg/mL in methanol.

Different concentrations of PGGM/standard were taken in a set of test tubes and methanol was added to make the volume to 3 mL. To this, 1 mL of DPPH reagent was added, mixed thoroughly and absorbance was recorded at 517 nm after 30 min of incubation in dark at room temperature. The absorption of both the peaks increases from Mridu paka (0.71 and 1.09) to Madhyama paka (1.15 and 1.50) but it again decreases in Khara paka sample (1.00 and 1.01).

It is interesting to note that, though all the samples showed similar pattern, there is difference in the ratio of absorbance at A and B. A/B for Mridu and Madhyama paka are 0.65 and 0.76, respectively whereas that for Khara paka is 0.99.

### RESULTS

#### Organoleptic characters

All samples were semisolid and of pale yellow colour at room temperature, and of moderate red colour with pleasant smell on melting.

#### Physicochemical parameters

The comparative data of physicochemical analysis is presented in Table 1. No significant difference was found among Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka in these parameters.

#### UV-visible spectroscopy

The UV-visible spectra of all three samples revealed two absorption peaks around 240 nm (A) and 294 nm (B) [Figure 1]. The absorption of both the peaks increases from Mridu paka (0.71 and 1.09) to Madhyama paka (1.15 and 1.50) but it again decreases in Khara paka sample (1.00 and 1.01).

It is interesting to note that, though all the samples showed similar pattern, there is difference in the ratio of absorbance at A and B. A/B for Mridu and Madhyama paka are 0.65 and 0.76, respectively whereas that for Khara paka is 0.99.

### Table 1: Physicochemical data of PGG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Mridu Paka</th>
<th>Madhyama Paka</th>
<th>Khara Paka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity (at 40°C)</td>
<td>0.9109</td>
<td>0.9112</td>
<td>0.9428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive Index (at 40°C)</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponification value</td>
<td>209.48</td>
<td>211.81</td>
<td>211.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid value</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>8.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsaponifiable matter (%)</td>
<td>0.260</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine value</td>
<td>32.208</td>
<td>33.260</td>
<td>35.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroxide value</td>
<td>3.070</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>3.360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PGG = Panchagavya Ghrita
**HPTLC profile**

The HPTLC profile revealed some minor difference between three samples. Densitogram of the samples has been presented in Figure 3, which reveals a major compound at R_f 0.87 in all the samples. In addition to this spot, two more minor spots at R_f 0.25 and 0.59 are also present in the samples with slight variation in their concentrations. The comparative 3D-graph of the samples is presented in Figure 4.

The spectra of the major spot at R_f 0.87 was recorded and the spectral data of the samples were compared. The comparative spectra [Figure 5] shows similar pattern indicating the presence of same compound. The data reveals that there is a marginal difference in the HPTLC profile of the three stages of PGG.

The plate after spraying with anisaldehyde-\(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\) reagent, revealed four prominent spots at R_f 0.26 (brownish), 0.60 (violet), 0.79, and 0.90 (both brownish) in all the samples [Figure 6] indicating similar chemical profile.

**In vitro antioxidant activity**

i. HPTLC-DPPH bioautography method:

The HPTLC-DPPH bioautography method is used for rapid screening of natural products for antioxidant activity. In this method, the presence of antioxidant compounds are detected by yellowish spots against a purple background. All the samples showed two minor yellowish spots indicating presence of antioxidant compounds in low concentration [Figure 7].

ii. Estimation of total reducing power:

The estimated total reducing power of both PGGM and PGGP samples is presented in Table 2. The values are expressed in ascorbic acid microgram equivalents with respect to original sample (PGG). The data shows that PGG has a moderate antioxidant activity as far as this in vitro method is concerned. The difference in the activity of the samples is also insignificant.

iii. Assay for in vitro DPPH- Free Radical Scavenging Activity (DPPH assay):

On DPPH assay, none of the PGGP samples showed any recordable DPPH-free radical scavenging activity. However, moderate activity was recorded in PGGM fraction [Table 3].

**DISCUSSION**

The three stages of Snehapaka formulations namely Mridu, Madhyama and Khara have been characteristically advocated for different routes of administration—Nasya, Pata/Basti and Abhyanga, respectively.[15] Indications to check the attainment of different stages of Snehapaka during processing are available in Ayurvedic classics. However, any guidelines or established method for post-formulation characterization for the same is not available so far. Hence, an attempt has been made to evolve suitable parameters to differentiate between these three stages by employing various modes of evaluation viz. physicochemical, spectrophotometric, chromatographic, and in vitro antioxidant activity determination.

None of the samples exhibited significant difference in any of the physicochemical parameters.

All the samples followed a similar pattern in the UV-visible spectra of unsaponifiable matter showing prominent peaks at 240 nm (A) and 294 nm (B). However, marked difference in the ratio of absorbances at these two peaks was exhibited by the samples. Further, a characteristic trend could also be observed that this A/B ratio went on increasing from Mridu to Madhyama to Khara Paka. This observation could prove useful in establishing difference among the three stages of processing of PGG.

Free radicals play an important role in degenerative diseases like cancer, cataract, immune system weakness, and brain disorders, collectively called oxidative stress.[16] PGG has been indicated and even reported to be effective in conditions like epilepsy, jaundice, etc. Panchagavya, another Ayurvedic preparation containing all the ingredients of PGG, but...
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Figure 1: Comparative UV-visible spectra of unsaponifiable matter of PGG samples revealing difference in absorption intensities. A = Mridu Paka, B = Madhyama Paka, C = Khara Paka

Figure 2: Comparative TLC profile of unsaponifiable matter with almost similar pattern

Figure 3: HPTLC densitogram of PGGM. (a) Mridu, (b)Madhyama, and, (c)Khara revealing quantitative difference

Figure 4: Comparative 3D-graph of PGGM samples revealing quantitative difference

Figure 5: Comparative spectra (Rf 0.87) of PGGM samples exhibiting similar pattern but with quantitative difference

Figure 6: PGGM samples after spraying with anisaldehyde-H2SO4 reagent showing almost similar pattern. A = Mridu Paka, B = Madhyama Paka, C = Khara Paka

Figure 7: HPTLC-DPPH bioautography of PGGM samples exhibiting mild antioxidant activity. A = Mridu Paka, B = Madhyama Paka, C = Khara Paka
processed in a different manner, has been reported to possess antioxidant activity.[16] Hence, it was thought worth of evaluating all the samples for their antioxidant activity.

A preliminary HPTLC-DPPH bioautography assay revealed two minor yellowish spots in all the samples indicating presence of antioxidant compounds. Hence, quantitative assessment of in vitro antioxidant activity was also carried out by two methods.

Moderate antioxidant activity, without any significant difference, was revealed in all the PGGM fractions in both—total reducing power as well as DPPH assay methods.

Considering the method of preparation of Snehapaka, both polar as well as non-polar constituents are expected to be present in PGG. Though methanol will extract considerable amount of both polar and non-polar constituents, but it will not represent the entire sample. Hence, to have an idea about the biological activity of the sample as a whole, antioxidant activity of PGG taken in petroleum ether (since ghee is the base of PGG) was also assessed. The data regarding total reducing power, presented in Table 2, reveals about 20 times more activity in PGGM, which is noteworthy. In DPPH assay, the PGGP did not reveal any activity while PGGM showed moderate activity. In both the assay methods, PGGM showed better antioxidant activity as compared to PGGP i.e. Panchagavya ghrita as a whole indicating partition of active constituents in methanol fraction.

CONCLUSION

Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka of Panchagavya ghrita have been comparatively assessed by employing different modes of evaluation to evolve suitable parameters to differentiate among them. Comparison of their various physicochemical parameters, chromatographic profiles, and in vitro antioxidant activity determination is of little help in establishing any significant difference. Spectrophotometric analysis of unsaponifiable matter, emerges as a plausible assessment criterion in establishing difference among the three stages of processing of Panchagavya Ghrita as well as Snehapaka in general.

The present study clearly reveals quantitative difference in the chemo-profiles of Mridu, Madhyama and Khara Paka of Panchagavya Ghrita. This first step supports that identification of the chemical components and their quantification will prove very much useful to differentiate them. HPTLC-Mass Spectrometry (MS) for methanolic fraction and unsaponifiable matter as well as Gas Chromatography (GC)–MS targeting the fatty portion will definitely be of help while extending the study further.

REFERENCES


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