INTRODUCTION

Ulcers are defined histologically as a breach (gap in wall), in the mucosa of the alimentary tract that extends through the muscularis mucosa into the sub mucosa or deeper. Ulcers are to be distinguished from erosions, in which there is epithelial disruption within the mucosa but no breach (gap in wall) on the muscularis mucosa. Peptic ulcers are chronic, most often solitary, lesions that occur in any portion of the gastrointestinal tract exposed to the aggressive action of acid/peptic juices. Today, there are two main approaches for treating peptic ulcer. The first deals with reducing the production of gastric acid and the second with re-enforcing gastric mucosal protection.

Although a number of ant ulcer drugs such as H2 receptor antagonists, proton pump inhibitors and cytoprotectants are available for ulceration all these drugs have side effects and limitations. Herbal medicine deals with plants and plant extracts in treating diseases. These medicines are considered safer because of the natural ingredients with no side effects.

Acacia catechu (Khair, Kaat, and Katthaa) belongs to family Mimosaceae. It has been traditionally used for treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, colitis, piles, ulcers, boils and skin eruptions internally as well as externally. Catechu contains catechuic acid, catechutannic acid (25%-33%), acacatechin (10%-12%), catechu red, quercetin, catechin (2%-12%), epicatechin, phlebotannin (25%-33%), gummy matter, quercitrin, quercitin, fisetin, moisture and ash. Quercitin is a flavonoid and catechu of acacia is a psuedotannin. Catechu and epicatechin usually accompany other flavonoids. It also contains polyphenolic reagents used were of analytical grade.

Literature review on Acacia catechu shows that it has Antipyretic, Anti diarrhoeal, Hypoglycemic, Hepatoprotective, Immunomodulatory, Anti mycotic activities. It has also shown potential to inhibit cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase to reduce inflammation.

In present study we propose the ant ulcer activity of A. catechu by following possible mechanisms:

i. Action on membrane of microorganism,

ii. By mucus accumulation,

iii. By inhibiting H+ K(+)-ATPase and

iv. By decreasing mucosal hemorrhage and erosion.

ACTION ON MEMBRANE OF MICROORGANISM

Catechins mainly (-)-epicatechin which is present in Acacia catechu causes little damage to the membrane of the microorganism. The bacterial infections are prolonged due to presence of fibrin-rich biofilm and the formation of fibrin-rich membranous structure by bacteria will probably be inhibited by "tannins". Polyphenolics are partially hydrophobic, this may allow them to interact with the bacterial cell wall and lipopolysaccharide interfaces more effectively by decreasing membrane stability.

By mucus accumulation

It was supposed that the mucus accumulation is resultant from a possible reaction between tannins and mucopolysaccharides.

By inhibiting H+ K (+)-ATPase

The intensity of inhibitor activity is directly proportional to the number of phenolic hydroxy groups in the Catechins. The inhibition of the enzyme by (-)-epicatechin was competitive with respect to ATP and noncompetitive with respect to K+. These findings suggest that the anti-secretory and anti-ulcerogenic effects of Catechins are due to their inhibitory activity on gastric H+, K (+)-ATPase.

By decreasing mucosal hemorrhage and erosion

In infected animals, H. pylori was eradicated in 10 to 36% of the catechin treated animals, with significant decreases in mucosal hemorrhage and erosion. Considering the above possible mechanisms, the present work was undertaken to evaluate ant ulcer activity of aqueous extract of Acacia catechu in experimental models.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ranitidine injection (RANTAC INJECTION, 50mg/2ml, RANBAXY) was purchased from local market. All Other chemicals and reagents used were of analytical grade.

PLANT MATERIAL

The heartwood of Acacia catechu Willd. was collected from the Abhinav Education Society’s college of pharmacy campus in Pune, during the month of December 2009. The plant was authenticated by Mr. Raju Singh, Botanist, Botanical survey of India, Pune.

EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

Wistar rats (female) weighing around 140-160g was procured from National institute of Biosciences, Pune. All the animals were place in polypropylene cages in a controlled room temperature and relative humidity in registered animal house (922/ac/05/PCSEA). The animals were maintained on standard diet and water ad libitum.

They were acclimatized to laboratory condition for seven days before commencement of the experiment. Animal experimental studies were conducted according to the guidelines of institutional animal ethical committee and approval was obtained for the protocol designed.
Preparation of plant extract
The dried heartwood of *Acacia catechu* weighing about 100g was taken and about 400ml distilled water was added to it into a 1000ml beaker. Then it was kept for boiling to around 15 minutes and it was then kept for maceration for 24 hours. After 24 hours it was then filtered through a suction pump to get the concentrated filtrate which was evaporated to get a semisolid extract and was stored in fridge. Then the residue remained from first maceration was again kept for maceration for 24 hours, filtered, evaporated as above mentioned to get an concentrated extract. These extract was also kept in fridge. The dried extract was used for further study. The yield of the extract was found to be 14.3%.

Preliminary Phytochemical screening
Various Phytochemical tests were carried out on the *Acacia catechu* heartwood extract to detect the presence of Tannins, Catechins, Flavonoids and other compounds8, 16.

ASSESSMENT OF ANTI-ULCER ACTIVITY
Pyloric ligation induced ulcer
Albino rats (Female) were divided into four groups of six animals each. Animals were fasted for 24 h before the study, but had free access to water. Animals in the control group received only 3% gum acacia solution (5ml/kg). Aqueous extract of *A. catechu* at 200 mg/kg, p. o. were given to the animals in the treatment group. Ranitidine (100mg/kg) was used as standard. After 1h of drugs treatment, they were anaesthetized with the help of anesthetic ether; the abdomen was opened by a small midline incision below the xiphoid process. Pyloric portion of the stomach was slightly lifted and ligated according to method of Shay et al., avoiding traction to the pylorus or damage to its blood supply. The stomach was replaced carefully and the abdominal wall was closed by interrupted sutures. Rats were sacrificed by an overdose of anesthetic ether after four hours of pyloric ligation. The abdomen was opened, cardiac end of the stomach was dissected out and the contents were drained into a glass tube. The volume of the gastric juice was measured and centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 min. From the supernatant, aliquots (1 ml of each) were taken for the determination of pH, total and free acidity. The inner surface of free stomach was examined for gastric lesions17-18.

Determination of pH
An aliquot of 1ml gastric juice was diluted with 1ml of distilled water and pH of the solution was measured using pH meter16.

Determination of total acidity
An aliquot of 1ml gastric juice diluted with 1ml of distilled water was taken into a 50ml conical flask and two drops of phenolphthalein indicator was added to it and titrated with 0.01N NaOH until a permanent pink color was observed. The volume of 0.01N NaOH consumed was noted. The total acidity is expressed as Meq/l by the following formula:

\[ \text{Total Acidity} = n \times 0.01 \times 36.45 \times 1000 \]

Where n is volume of NaOH consumed, 36.45 is molecular weight of NaOH, 0.01 is normality of NaOH, 1000 is the factor (to be represented in liter)18.

Macrosopic evaluation of stomach
The stomach of the animals were opened along the greater curvature, rinsed with saline to remove gastric contents and blood clots and examined by a 5X magnifier lens to assess the formation of ulcers. The number of ulcers was counted15.

Statistical Analysis
The results were expressed as the mean± SEM for each group. Statistical differences were evaluated using a One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnet’s t-test. Results were considered to be statistically significant at P<0.05.

RESULTS
Phytochemical screening
The outcome of the preliminary phytochemical screening of the extract showed the presence of Flavonoids, tannins and Catechins

Effect of AEAC on Pyloric ligation induced gastric ulcers
Effect of Aqueous extract of *A. catechu* on pyloric ligation induced ulceration is shown in Table 1. It indicates significant decrease in Volume of gastric juice, pH, Total acidity and Number of ulcers.

DISCUSSION
Although in most of the cases the etiology of the ulcers is unknown, it is generally accepted that they are a result of an imbalance between aggressive factors and the maintenance of mucosal integrity through endogenous defensive mechanisms39. To regain the balance, different therapeutic agents including plant extracts may be used20-21. *A. catechu* extract is one such herbal drug used in the present study primarily to evaluate the anti- ulcerogenic or ulcer preventive potency in pylorus legations induced ulcers in rats. Pylorus ligation induced ulcers are due to auto digestion of the gastric mucosa and breakdown of the gastric mucosal barrier22. These factors are associated with the development of upper gastrointestinal damage including lesions, ulcers and life threatening perforation and hemorrhage. Prostaglandin E2 and I2 are predominantly synthesized by the gastric mucosa and are known to inhibit the secretion of gastric acid and stimulate the secretion of mucus and bicarbonate. Hydrophobic surfactant - like phospholipids secretion in the gastric epithelial cells is also stimulated by the prostaglandin23. In addition, Brodie24-25 also showed development of gastric ulcers in pyloric ligation model. Volume of gastric secretion is an important factor in the production of ulcer due to exposure of unprotected lumen of the stomach to the accumulating acid21. The antiulcer property of *A. catechu* in pylorus ligation model is evident from its significant reduction in total acidity, number of ulcers. *A. catechu* treated animals significantly inhibited the formation of ulcers in the pylorus ligated rats and also decreased both the concentration and increased the pH, it is suggested that *A. catechu* can suppress gastric damage induced by aggressive factors.

CONCLUSION
The extracted product gave significant tests and it was confirmed that Tannins, Catechins and Flavonoids are present in *Acacia catechu* heartwood extract. The results of the present study suggest that the aqueous extract of *Acacia catechu* heartwood may be beneficial in the treatment of gastric lesions. Further studies to identify the active moieties and elucidation of the mechanism of action are recommended.

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REFERENCES
Raghav Nikhil et al / IJRAP 2011, 2 (5) 1585-1587


| TABLE 1: EFFECT OF ACACIA CATECHU HEARTWOOD EXTRACT ON GASTRIC ULCERS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Groups          | Dose ml/kg      | Volume of gastric juice (ml/4hrs) | Total acidity (meq/l) | Number of ulcers |
| Control (Gum acacia) | 5              | 3.550 ± 0.1310        | 3.83 ± 0.085          | 1276 ± 34.58     | 1.778 ± 0.3643 |
| Test            | 100             | 1.433 ± 0.0918*       | 5.08± 0.088*          | 759.0 ± 39.26    | 0.666 ± 0.1667* |
| Standard (Ranitidine) | 200            | 1.825 ± 0.0458*       | 4.39± 0.13*           | 918.5 ± 31.36    | 0.888 ± 0.2003* (AEAC) |
| P               | <0.05           |                 |                           |                                 |

*p<0.05 when compared to the control group.

Figure 1(a) Ulcers on stomach of control animal. (b) Ulcers on stomach of test animal.

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