



# Phytochemical and Nutritional Profile of *Ficus Capensis* Stem Collected from Agbani, Enugu, South East Nigeria

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## Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors ONA and IUU prepared the Material, collected and analyzed the data. Author ONA prepared the first draft of the manuscript. Author OCE reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## ABSTRACT

*Ficus capensis* commonly called bush fig tree belongs to the family Moraceae and have been used for different medicinal purposes. This study aimed at determining the Proximate, Phytochemical, Vitamin and Mineral Compositions of *Ficus capensis* stem. The analyses were done using standard biochemical methods. The results of Proximate composition showed that the stem contained moisture (21.94 ± 0.10 %), Crude Fat (2.45 ± 0.21 %), Crude protein (15.24 ± 0.05%), Crude Fiber (32.55 ± 0.06 %), Carbohydrate (18.79 ± 0.34 %) and Ash (9.04 ± 0.12 %). The Total energy value was 158 KCal/100g. The phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of Tannin (1.32 ± 0.01

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mg/g), Alkaloid ( $0.55 \pm 0.00$  mg/g), Saponin ( $2.17 \pm 0.00$  mg/g), Glycoside ( $1.13 \pm 0.00$  mg/g), Terpenoids ( $0.10 \pm 0.00$  mg/g), Flavonoids ( $2.42 \pm 0.02$  mg/g), Steroids ( $0.54 \pm 0.00$  mg/g) and Phenol ( $0.97 \pm 0.00$  mg/g). The result also revealed that the stem contained vitamins A ( $0.57 \pm 0.02$  mg/g),  $\beta$ -carotene ( $1.27 \pm 0.02$  mg/g), B<sub>1</sub> ( $0.89 \pm 0.02$  mg/g), B<sub>2</sub> ( $1.14 \pm 0.01$  mg/g), B<sub>3</sub> ( $0.96 \pm 0.01$  mg/g), B<sub>6</sub> ( $0.85 \pm 0.01$  mg/g) and B<sub>9</sub> ( $1.28 \pm 0.04$  mg/g), C ( $0.81 \pm 0.01$  mg/g), D ( $0.26 \pm 0.01$  mg/g), E ( $0.85 \pm 0.02$  mg/g) and K ( $1.10 \pm 0.02$  mg/g). The Mineral composition include Calcium (34.01 mg/kg), Phosphorus (0.57 mg/kg), Chloride (2.56 mg/kg), Potassium (21.40 mg/kg), Sulphur (0.26 mg/kg), Iron (0.89 mg/kg), Manganese (0.07 mg/kg), Copper (0.28 mg/kg), Zinc (0.07 mg/kg), Cobalt (0.02 mg/kg) and Selenium (0.52 mg/kg). These results have shown that stem of *Ficus capensis* is a potential source of nutrients and bioactive compounds which are found useful in nutrition and therapy.

**Keywords:** *Ficus capensis*; mineral; stem; proximate; phytochemical; vitamin.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The world at large depends on the use of plants for their nutritional and therapeutic needs. Plants contain compounds that have therapeutic properties and are equally nutritionally important due to their high contents of proteins, fibres, essential fatty acids and minerals [1,2]. All these are necessary in the maintenance of balanced nutritional diets [3]. And so, imbalance or deficiency of these nutrients could cause adverse effect on the physiology of the body such as cardiac muscle mass, decreased muscle functions, delayed wound healing process, altered gastrointestinal functions and impaired immunity [4,5]. Medicinal plants are also used as sources of raw materials for formulation of drugs. The potency of medicinal plants for therapeutic purposes is often based on their organic constituents such as saponins, flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids and essential oils. Mineral nutrients are usually present in plants in low concentrations which are unstable in time and space caused by environmental factors like physicochemical properties, climate and weather [6]. Recently, there have been reports that prolonged ingestion or overdose of the medicinal plants leading to chronic accumulation of different elements caused various health problems [2]. In view of this, determination of the elemental composition of the medicinal plants is very important since some essential metals induce toxic effects when their intake is in high concentration. Furthermore, even at very small amount, the non-essential metals are toxic [1].

*Ficus capensis* commonly called bush fig tree is one of the numerous plants used in folklore medicine. It is locally called in Nigeria Opoto (Yoruba), Akokoro (Igbo), Rima bichehi (Fulani), Obada (Edo) and Uwaraya (Hausa) [7]. It belongs to the family Moraceae. The leaves of

the plant are used for numerous medicinal purposes. In Nigeria, the decoction is used in treating diarrhoea [8], dysentery, oedema, epilepsy and rickets in infants [9]. It is used to treat colds, sore throats, wounds and to stimulate lactation [10]. The fruits and seeds are eaten raw as supplements by local populations of Africa. Studies have reported its blood-boosting effect [7, 11], anti-sickling [12] antibacterial [13], anti-abortion [9], immune-stimulatory [14], anti-diarrhoea [15], antioxidant [16] and pro-fertility in treating azoospermia [17]. With the increase interest in medicinal plants and the quest of getting a replacement for the high cost of synthetic drugs in order to sustain individual's well-being and health as well as the bio-prospecting of new plant-derived drugs, this study was therefore aimed at the evaluation of the various proximate, phytochemical, vitamin and mineral contents of the stem of *Ficus capensis*.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Sample Collection and Identification

The stem which bears the leaves of *Ficus capensis* was collected at Agbani, Enugu state, Nigeria. It was identified and authenticated by Prof. Eze C.S of the Biology section, Department of Applied Biology and Biotechnology, Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT).

### 2.2 Sample Preparation

The stem of *Ficus capensis* was cut out from the tree. The leaves were removed and then the stem was thoroughly washed, cut into small pieces and air dried at room temperature for two (2) weeks. The dried stems were ground into powder using manual grinding machine. It was

stored in airtight container and kept in the refrigerator until required.

### 2.3 Proximate Analysis

The proximate compositions were analyzed using the respective procedure according to the methods of AOAC [18]. The carbohydrate content was determined by difference [19] as % Carbohydrate = 100–(% moisture + %crude fiber + %ash + % crude fat + % crude protein). The calorific value (total energy content) was determined by multiplying the values of crude protein, crude fat and total carbohydrates by their respective Atwater factors; 4, 9 respectively. The sum of the products was expressed in kilocalories per 100 g sample as reported by Onyeike and Ehirim [19] thus:

$$\text{Total energy (Kcal)} = 4 \times (\text{Protein} + \text{carbohydrate}) + 9 \times (\text{lipid}).$$

### 2.4 Phytochemical Analysis

The Phytochemical analysis was done using ethanol extract of *Ficus capensis* stem. The powdered sample (approximately 250 g) was soaked in 80% ethanol (1500ml). The mixture was stirred, covered and allowed to stand for 24 hours. The mixture was then filtered into a conical flask using Whatman No 1 filter paper. The filtrate was then evaporated and concentrated in a water bath at 50 °C.

#### 2.4.1 Qualitative phytochemical analysis

Tannin, Alkaloids, Flavonoids and phenols were evaluated using the method of Trease and Evans [20] while Saponin, Terpenoids, Steroids and glycosides were evaluated using the method of Sofowara [21].

#### 2.4.2 Quantitative phytochemical analysis

Alkaloid, terpenoid, glycoside and phenol were determined according to the method of Harborne

[22]. Saponin was determined using the method of Obdoni and Ochuko [23]. Tannin was determined using the method of van-Burden and Robinson [24]. Flavonoid was determined using the method of Bohn and Kocipal-Abyassan [25]. Steroid was determined according to the method of Okeke and Elekwa [26].

### 2.5 Vitamin Analysis

The vitamin contents (Vitamins A,  $\beta$ -carotene, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>, C, D, E and K) of *Ficus capensis* stem were determined using the method of AOAC [18].

### 2.6 Mineral Analysis

The following minerals were determined: Calcium, Phosphorous, Magnesium, Chloride, Potassium, Sulphur, Iron, Manganese, Copper, Zinc, Cobalt and Selenium. The mineral analyses were carried out according to the method of AOAC [18] using X-ray fluorescence which is a non-destructive analytical technique used to determine the elemental composition of materials.

### 2.7 Statistical Analysis

Data obtained from this study were processed using SPSS version 25 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA) and presented as mean (n = 2)  $\pm$  standard deviation.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Proximate Compositions

The result of the proximate analysis is presented in Table 1. The result revealed that the plant has the highest content of crude fiber (32.55  $\pm$  0.06%) followed by moisture (21.94  $\pm$  0.10%) while the fat content was the lowest (2.45  $\pm$  0.21%). The energy value was low.

**Table 1. Proximate Composition of *Ficus capensis* stem**

Parameter	Composition
Moisture (%)	21.94 $\pm$ 0.10
Crude Fat (%)	2.45 $\pm$ 0.21
Crude Protein (%)	15.24 $\pm$ 0.05
Crude Fibre (%)	32.55 $\pm$ 0.06
Ash (%)	9.04 $\pm$ 0.12
Carbohydrate (%)	18.79 $\pm$ 0.34
Energy (Kcal/ 100g)	158.43 $\pm$ 0.75

Values are Mean  $\pm$  Standard deviation of duplicate readings

### 3.2 Phytochemical Composition

The result of the phytochemical analysis (Table 2) showed that Alkaloids and steroids were slightly present, Tannins, Glycosides, Terpenoids and Phenols were moderately present while Saponin and Flavonoids were highly present with Flavonoids being the highest in concentration.

### 3.3 Vitamin Composition

The result of the Vitamin analysis (Table 3) revealed the presence of vitamins A,  $\beta$ -carotene,

B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>, C, D, E and K. Vitamin B<sub>9</sub> (1.28  $\pm$  0.04 mg/g) was the highest in concentration while Vitamin D was the lowest (0.26  $\pm$  0.01 mg/g).

### 3.4 Mineral Composition of *Ficus capensis* stem

The result of the Mineral analysis is shown in Table 4. Calcium was the highest in composition (34.01 mg/kg) followed by Potassium (21.40 mg/kg). Magnesium was absent.

**Table 2. Phytochemical Composition of *Ficus capensis* stem**

Phytochemical	Qualitative Composition	Quantitative Composition(mg/g)
Tannins	++	1.32 $\pm$ 0.01
Alkaloid	+	0.55 $\pm$ 0.00
Saponin	+++	2.17 $\pm$ 0.00
Glycoside	++	1.13 $\pm$ 0.00
Terpenoids	++	0.10 $\pm$ 0.00
Flavonoids	+++	2.42 $\pm$ 0.02
Steroids	+	0.54 $\pm$ 0.00
Phenol	+	0.97 $\pm$ 0.00

+ = slightly present; ++ = moderately present; +++ = highly present. Values are Mean  $\pm$  Standard deviation of duplicate readings

**Table 3. Vitamin Composition of *Ficus capensis* stem**

Vitamins	Composition (mg/g)
A	0.57 $\pm$ 0.02
$\beta$ -carotene	1.27 $\pm$ 0.02
B1	0.89 $\pm$ 0.02
B2	1.14 $\pm$ 0.01
B3	0.96 $\pm$ 0.01
B6	0.85 $\pm$ 0.01
B9	1.28 $\pm$ 0.04
C	0.81 $\pm$ 0.01
D	0.26 $\pm$ 0.01
E	0.85 $\pm$ 0.02
K	1.10 $\pm$ 0.02

Values are Mean  $\pm$  Standard deviation of duplicate readings.

**Table 4. Mineral Composition of *Ficus capensis* stem**

Minerals	Concentration (mg/kg)
Calcium	34.01
Phosphorous	0.57
Magnesium	0.00
Chloride	2.56
Potassium	21.40
Sulphur	0.26
Iron	0.89
Manganese	0.07
Copper	0.28
Zinc	0.07
Cobalt	0.02
Selenium	0.52

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Proximate Composition

The result of the proximate analysis of *Ficus capensis* stem revealed the proximate compositions in the order; crude fiber > moisture > carbohydrate > crude protein > ash > crude fat. A crude fiber content (32.55%) obtained in this study is higher than that of Mgbemena et al. [27], who reported a crude fiber content of 9.25%. The value is however lower than that of the stem of *H. odoratissimum* (43.56%) reported by Afuape et al. [28]. The high fiber content suggests that the fiber of the stem can be used as ropes, fishing nets, composite reinforcement and twines [29]. Crude fiber helps in the absorption and digestion of fat and glucose, however, it causes decrease in nutrient usage and gastro-intestinal disturbances [30]. This is because of its high cellulose and low lignin content, making it difficult to be digested in humans [31]. The moisture content of *Ficus capensis* stem in this study was 21.94%. This is higher than the moisture content (2.67% and 8.24%) reported by Achikanu and Ani [32] on the stem bark of *Cissus populnea* and Mgbemena et al, [27] on the stem of *Ficus capensis* respectively. Moisture content in a sample is an indication of the shelf life. Thus, sample with low moisture tend to last longer when stored compared to those with high moisture content. The high moisture content of *Ficus capensis* in this study shows that the stem has a short shelf life and may be prone to microbial spoilage. The carbohydrate content was low (18.79%). This is comparable to that (15.67%) obtained by Afuape et al. [28] on the stem of *H. odoratissimum*. It is however lower than that (56.69%) obtained by Mgbemena et al [27]. Carbohydrate is the main energy source and the low value obtained in this study shows that the stem of *Ficus capensis* may not be an adequate source of energy. The calorific value was equally low (158.43 Kcal/100g). This value is close to that (169.81 Kcal/100g) obtained by Williams et al [33] for stem bark of *Maerua angolensis*. The low energy value is less than the required energy value as an average person requires 2000-3000 kcal per day [34]. Protein is important in maintaining body fluid, the synthesis of enzymes and hormones and in the sustenance of a strong immune response [35]. The crude protein content (15.24%) of *Ficus capensis* stem in this study was moderate and higher than those (6.31%, 4.70%) of the leaves of *Ficus capensis* and *Urena lobata* stem as reported by Achi et al [35] and Njoku et al. [36] respectively.

Nevertheless, this value is still low when compared with the normal protein value of higher than 20% in the diet [37]. Ash content indicates the level of mineral content of the plant [38]. The ash content of 9.04% obtained in this study compared favourably with the reports for other plants stems such as *Urena lobata* (7.26%), *H. odoratissimum* (10%), and *Prosopis africana* (11.52%) as reported by Njoku et al [36] Afuape et al [28] and Alagbe [39] respectively.

### 4.2 Phytochemical Composition

The result of the phytochemical analysis of *Ficus capensis* stem showed the presence of Tannins, Alkaloids, Saponin, Glycosides, Terpenoids, Flavonoids, Steroids and Phenol which are in line with that reported by Mgbemena et al [27]. The composition of Tannins ( $1.32 \pm 0.01$  mg/g) in this study was lower than that ( $1.987 \pm 0.01$  mg/g) of stem bark of *Cissus populnea* as reported by Achikanu and Ani [32]. The presence of tannins in the stem of *Ficus capensis* shows that the stem could be used for the treatment of wounds arising from hemorrhoids and varicose ulcers [40]. Flavonoids in plants are beneficial medicinally with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant abilities [41]. Therefore, the flavonoid content of the stem of *Ficus capensis* supports the use of the plant for protection against diseases such as atherosclerosis, cancer and inflammation [42]. Alkaloids found in the stem of *Ficus capensis* is in line with that reported by Oyeleke et al. [13] and Saxena et al. [43], which attributes the antibacterial activity as well as other pharmacological effects of this plant to the presence of alkaloids. Saponins found in vegetables and fruits are essential dietary supplements, they possess antimicrobial activities and protect plants from microbial pathogens [44]. They are antioxidants and aid in the modulation of blood lipids, lowering the risk of cancer and improvement of blood glucose response [45]. Terpenoids are useful in the management and treatment of malaria, ulcer and cancer; also possess antimicrobial and diuretic activity [46]. In addition, terpenoids possess medicinal properties such as anticarcinogenic, antimalarial, anti-ulcer, antimicrobial or diuretic activity [47]. Therefore, the presence of glycoside in the stem of *Ficus capensis* shows that it could be pharmacologically useful. Plant steroids possess therapeutic ability, they are used in the treatment of cardiovascular complications [48]. Trace amounts of steroid content (0.54 mg/g) found in the stem of *Ficus capensis* could be useful therapeutically.

### 4.3 Vitamin Composition

The values of the vitamin content obtained in this study on the stem of *Ficus capensis* are higher than those of the leaves as reported by Achi et al [35]. The high level of these vitamins could depict that the stem of *Ficus capensis* is an excellent source of vitamins. Vitamin B<sub>9</sub> was the highest in concentration ( $1.28 \pm 0.04$  mg/g). The B vitamins are commonly known for their functions as coenzymes for optimal activities of metabolic enzymes that are required for the generation of energy. They help in stabilizing appetite, formation of red blood cells, maintenance of healthy skin and nervous system [49]. Beta carotene was the second in composition. It is a precursor of vitamin A and is very important in strengthening the immune system. Vitamin C and E were also found in the study. They are very significant antioxidants which protect the cell membranes from oxidative stress/damage caused by free radicals [50]. Vitamin C is required for wound healing, maintenance of normal connective tissues, promotes the absorption of dietary iron from the intestine and prevents development of scurvy [51]. Vitamin E aids in the normal functioning of the muscles and red blood cell development [52]. Vitamin D known as sunshine vitamin was the least in concentration. Vitamin D is responsible for increased uptake of intestinal calcium, phosphate and magnesium [53].

### 4.4 Mineral Composition

Adequate dietary intake of minerals play important roles in maintaining proper body functions and good health while insufficient consumption in the diet has been linked to vulnerable immune system hence susceptibility to infectious diseases [4]. The result of the mineral analysis in this study showed that the stem of *Ficus capensis* contains considerable amounts of the minerals analyzed. The concentration of the macro minerals in the stem of *Ficus capensis* were in the order Ca > K > Cl > Ph > S. Magnesium was absent. This contradicts that, reported by Mgbemena et al [27] who reported the presence of Magnesium in the stem of *Ficus capensis*. The trace minerals were in the order Fe > Se > Cu > Zn > Mn > Co. Calcium was the highest of all the minerals in concentration (34.01 mg/kg). This could suggest that stem of *Ficus capensis* is an excellent source of Calcium. The value obtained although might be insufficient to meet the daily requirement of 1300 mg/day [54] but could go a

long way in contributing to the amount required. Calcium is found in the skeleton and teeth of animals and also as an essential constituent of living cells and tissue fluids. It is also essential for the activities of enzyme systems necessary for the transmission of nerve impulses and the contractile properties of muscles. Potassium is one of the principal minerals of intra-cellular and extracellular fluids that help in maintaining fluid balance in the body and regulate blood pressure. Besides this role, potassium has also been reported to play crucial role in the utilization of iron, regulate acid-base balance in the body and improve muscle functions and nerve actions [4]. Phosphorus plays vital role as energy intermediate, in synthesis and the overall architecture of DNA and RNA [55]. Although phosphorus plays a crucial role in metabolism and growth, its low concentration in plants has been found useful for the improvement of the bioactive ingredient and free radical scavenging capacity in medicinal plants [56]. The importance of lower phosphorus in potential dietary strategies, as one of the therapeutic targets for the management of chronic kidney diseases, mineral and bone disorders, has been reported [57]; thus, the stem of *Ficus capensis* could be functional in the management of chronic kidney diseases. This study revealed that the stem of *Ficus capensis* contains iron (0.89 mg/kg). Iron is important in the formation of blood and also acts as an essential component of hemoglobin, a protein which enables red blood cells to transport oxygen throughout the body. The iron found in the stem of *Ficus capensis* could suggest additional health benefit against anemia, dysfunctional immune system and other diseases associated with iron deficiency [58]. This supports the usage of *Ficus capensis* in traditional treatment of anemia [11]. However, caution should be observed since concentration of iron above daily recommended value could cause stomach upset, constipation and blackened stools [58]. Minimum daily requirement depends on age, sex, physiological status, and iron bioavailability and range from about 10 to 50 mg/day [59] but the established provisional maximum tolerable daily intake (PMTDI) of 0.8 mg/kg is applicable to iron from all sources [60]. Manganese is an important cofactor of many metabolic enzymes that are essential for the metabolism of carbohydrate, proteins and fat [61]. The amount (0.070 mg/kg) obtained from the stem of *Ficus capensis* is sufficient to meet human recommended daily dose of 2 to 9 mg/day [62]. Zinc is an essential element for plants and animals, but only a small

increase in its level may cause interference with physiological processes [63]. Zinc plays role in cellular differentiation and replication, protein synthesis, sexual functions and immunity [64]. The Zinc content (0.074 mg/kg) of the stem of *Ficus capensis* was found to be within the limit given by FAO/WHO of 99.40mg/kg. Selenium is important in nutrition, a part of selenoproteins that have important function in synthesis of DNA, metabolism of thyroid hormone, reproduction, protection from infection and oxidative damage [65]. However, high selenium level is highly toxic as 0.45 milligram is the recommended maximum daily intake [66]. The result obtained from this study shows that the Selenium content (0.51 mg/kg) of stem of *Ficus capensis* is a little above the tolerable upper intake level and so excessive consumption may expose one to health risks from selenium. Cobalt has so many benefits; a key component of Cobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>) [67]. The smallest amount of cobalt found in soils significantly boosts the health of grazing animals, a daily uptake of 0.20 mg/kg a day is recommended as this the only way they can obtain vitamin B<sub>12</sub> [68]. Cobalt is classified as a heavy metal and heavy metals are toxic due to solubility in water [69]. High concentration of cobalt causes dermatitis, cardiovascular and lung diseases. The average daily intake of cobalt is estimated to be 5 to 40 µg per day (0.04 mg) [70]. The result from this study showed that Cobalt content of stem of *Ficus capensis* was 0.02 mg/kg. This value is within the estimated daily intake.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The results obtained from this study showed that nutrients, phytochemicals and minerals are found in the stem of *Ficus capensis*. The proximate composition revealed that the stem of *Ficus capensis* is rich in crude fiber and moisture. The analysis of the vitamin content showed that the stem contains considerable amounts of vitamins which are essential in maintaining body functions and act as antioxidant agents. Mineral composition analysis showed that the stem is a good source of essential minerals. These results suggest that the stem of *Ficus capensis* in addition to the leaves which are conventionally used as vegetables could also be integrated as a functional food into the diet. The findings have provided basis on the therapeutic proof for the inclusion of the stem of this plant in ethno-medicinal use in the treatment of numerous human ailments and various oxidative stress-related diseases. Further study to assess the

biological function of the stem is currently in progress.

## DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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