



Monographic on *Ficus thonningii* (Blume): A Comprehensive Overview of Its Phytochemical and Therapeutic Potential

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors DK and FAD conceptualized and validated the study. Authors SA, DSIM and MH performed the methodology. Authors DK and MAI edited the manuscript. Authors DW, FAD contributed to supervised the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Ficus* is the most diverse genus of woody species in Senegal's flora. *Ficus* trees have many and varied uses, giving them a high socio-cultural and economic value. *Ficus thonningii*, is extensively used in African ethnomedicine for treating a number of disease conditions which include diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, diabetes mellitus, gonorrhoea, respiratory infections, sterility and mental illnesses.

Aim: The aim of the review was carried out using data from Google Scholar, PubMed, Elsevier, ScienceDirect, Sciencedomain and Scifinder to examine published scientific reports, ethnobotanical

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and ethnopharmacological books on its phytochemical constituents and pharmacological properties.

Results: This review consolidates data on its phytochemical and pharmacological properties. Key bioactive compounds include a resveratrol glucoside and stilbene glucoside derivatives, tannins, flavonoids, saponins, steroids, and glycosides, triterpenoids, essentials oils which contribute to its anti-inflammatory, antidiarrheal, antihelmintic, antiparasitic, antidiabetic, analgesic, hypoglycemic, antioxidant, anticonvulsant, and antimicrobial activities. Acute and sub-chronic toxicity studies have shown that *Ficus thonningii* is non-toxic if administered orally in low doses.

Conclusion: The findings of this study are useful for developing a monograph on the plant. The data collected can also support the formulation of TAMs (Traditional Improved Medicines) for proposing safe and effective treatments.

Keywords: Traditional uses; phytochemistry; pharmacology; toxicology; *Ficus thonningii* Blume.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ficus is the most diverse genus of woody species in Senegal's flora. *Ficus* trees have many and varied uses, giving them a high socio-cultural and economic value [1].

In Senegal, the genus *Ficus* is the 5th most important genus in its flora, behind the genera *Indigofera* and *Cyperus* (44 species), the genera *Ipomoea* (38 species) and *Crotalaria* (33 species). Senegal's particular geographical position gives it a relatively high level of plant biodiversity in relation to its status as a Sahelian country.

Ficus are found in all regions of Senegal and have a great ability to colonise quite diverse and sometimes surprising habitats, such as the roofs of buildings. They are trees, shrubs or lianas that can be hemi-epiphytic, terrestrial or strangling [2].

"*Ficus thonningii*, a multi-stemmed evergreen African medicinal plant belonging to the Moraceae family, typically grows 6 to 21 meters tall in tropical and subtropical Africa's upland forests at elevations of 1,000 to 2,500 meters. It thrives in soils that are deep, light, and well-drained" [3,4].

"*Ficus thonningii*, is extensively used in African ethnomedicine for treating a number of disease conditions which include diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, diabetes mellitus, gonorrhoea, respiratory infections, sterility and mental illnesses" [5].

"The *Ficus thonningii* species specifically contains resveratrol glucoside and stilbene glucoside derivatives. Tannins, alkaloids, terpenoids, saponins, flavonoids and essential oils have also been identified" [5-10]. "Other

phytoconstituents of the plants include oxalate, phytate [5], lignins, lignans, active carbohydrates and proteins" [10].

Despite several chemical and pharmacological studies of *F. thonningii*, no thorough analysis of the plant's constituent parts and pharmacological properties has been carried out, according to our bibliographic sources. Thus, the aim of this study was to search the literature in the databases Google Scholar, Elsevier, Scifinder, ScienceDomain, PubMed and Science Direct in order to examine the chemical components and pharmacological activity of *F. thonningii*.

2. DESCRIPTION AND USES [11, 12]

Common names

French: Figuier
English: Fig tree
Wolof: Dobalé
Bambara: dubalé
Diola: di kikilit
Sérére: yasul

Synonyms

Urostigma thonningii
Ficus microcarpa
Ficus schimperi
Ficus dekdekana
Ficus basarensis
Ficus spargueana

Systematic Position : According to APG IV, 2016, *Ficus thonningii* belongs to the Moraceae family [13]. Here is the systematic classification of this species.

Sub-genre

Class
Family
Genus
Species

Plantae

Magnoliopsida
Moraceae
Ficus
Ficus thonningii

Distribution and Habitat : The plant is widespread in several tropical African countries. It is found in Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Central Africa, Gabon, Congo, DRC, Angola, southern Africa, Ethiopia, Madagascar

and Yemen. In Senegal, it thrives especially in slightly humid regions. It is planted in many villages as a palaver and shade tree [11].

Morphology: *F. thonningii* is a tree or epiphyte, 8-10(-21) m high, with a short, more or less cylindrical shaft, becoming deeply grooved on older specimens, low branching, with a rounded, dense crown, very often with aerial roots hanging from the trunk and branches.

The bark is smooth, light grey to brown, with a pink edge, exuding abundant latex. The latex is white, often becoming more or less pink. The branches are more or less thick (0.2-0.7 cm in

diameter), more or less pubescent or hairless [12,14]. Fig. 1 shows *F. thonningii* tree.

The leaves are alternate, spiral-shaped, relatively coriaceous, oblong, elliptic to obovate, 3-12(-18) x 2-6(-7) cm, with an obtuse to acuminate wedge-shaped apex, a wedge-shaped or rounded base, sometimes subcordate on the larger leaves, glabrous and sometimes pubescent on the midribs below. The petiole is glabrous, canaliculate above. The midrib is pinnate [13]. Fig. 2 shows *F. thonningii* leaves.

“The fruits which are borne singly or in pairs are round, 10-20 mm in diameter, usually hairy and turn yellowish and rarely pink when ripe” [15]. Fig. 3 shows *F. thonningii* fruit.



Fig.1. *F. thonningii* tree



Fig. 2. *F. thonningii* leaves



Fig. 3. *F. thonningii* fruit

Traditional Uses:

Leaves: Traditional healers have used oral macerations of fresh *F. thonningii* leaves for treating diabetes mellitus, gonorrhoea, and diarrhoea [16]. *F. thonningii* leaves decoctions are used for treating wounds in Angola. In situations of gingivitis, the leaves are used to rub the bleeding gums. According to Cousins and Huffman (2002)[3], leaf extracts are also used for treating urinary tract infections and bronchitis. In Mali, urinary schistosomiasis is treated with a leaf decoction [17]. In Nigeria, a maceration of the leaves are used for treating gastritis, ulcers, and other stomach disorders in animals [18]. According to Ahur et al., (2010) [10], the leaves can also be used for treating diseases linked to jaundice and liver ailments. The leaves have also been used medicinally for treating ringworm, thrush, scabies, athlete's foot rot, and bone mobility abnormalities [19, 20].

Stem bark: Traditionally, stem bark is used for treating a wide range of ailments. Table 1 below shows the use of stem bark.

Table 1. Ethnomedicine of *Ficus thonningii* plant

Medicinal use	Parts used	References
Treating influenza, Treating sore throat, Treating colds, Treatment of arthritis and Rheumatism Relieve inflammation	Stem	[21]
Treating ulcer	Stem	[22]
Treating skin diseases Treating cyst Relief for constipation and bowel disorders	Stem	[23]
Healing of wound infections Stem	Stem	[24]

Roots: *F. thonningii* roots are used for treating many diseases. Table 2 below shows the use of roots.

Table 2. Medicinal use of *F. thonningii* roots

Medicinal use	Parts used	References
Treating pneumonia Treating chest pains	Roots	[22]
Preventing miscarriages Stopping nose- bleeding	Roots	[23]
Healing stomach pains	Roots	[16]

Latex: *F. thonningii* exudes a white, sticky latex that turns pinkish with time [25]. Latex has been used for treating a wide range of ailments. Table 3 shows the use of latex.

Phytochemical composition: According to a phytochemical analysis, the hydro-ethanolic extract of *F. thonningii* has a total flavonoid content of $103,59 \pm 15,72$ mgEQ/MS quercetin and a total phenolic content of $192,27 \pm 3,40$ mgEQ/MS g gallic acid [53]. In another study, the stem and root bark of *Ficus thonningii* revealed the isolation of two previously unreported compounds, thonningiiflavanonol A(1) and thonningiiflavanonol B(2), as well as 16 known compounds. These 18 compounds include: six flavanonols, two flavanones, two isoflavones, one flavone, two steroids, two triterpenes, two benzoic acid derivatives and one benzoic acid ester.

These compounds are as follows:

- Shuterin(4), naringenin(3), syringic acid(6), p-hydroxybenzoic acid (7), genistein(8), 5,7,3',4 "5"- pentahydroxyflavanone (9), luteolin (10), methylparaben (5), aromadecin (12), garbanzol(13), dihydroquercetin(11), 5,7,3'-trihydroxyflavanone(14), β -sitosterol (15), sitosterolglucoside(18) lupeol acetate(16) and taraxerol(17) according to Ango et al ., 2016 [27].
- Flavone-C-glycosides were shown to be present in the leaves of *F. thonningii* and these were subsequently identified as orientin, vitexin and isovitexin.

Table 3. Medicinal use of latex

Medicinal use	Parts used	References
Treating fever, tooth decay and ringworm	Latex	[20,25]
Treating cataract in the eye	Latex	[20]
Vermifuge	Latex	[26]

- Of the *Ficus* species used in a phylogenetic evaluation, *F. thonningii* was the only species to contain stilbenes identified as resveratrol, resveratrol glucosides and stilbene glucosides.
- Stilbenes are a particular type of flavonoid produced by plants in response to pathogens and other abiotic stresses such as UV radiation [5]. The structures of these compounds are shown in Fig. 4, numbered 1 to 18.

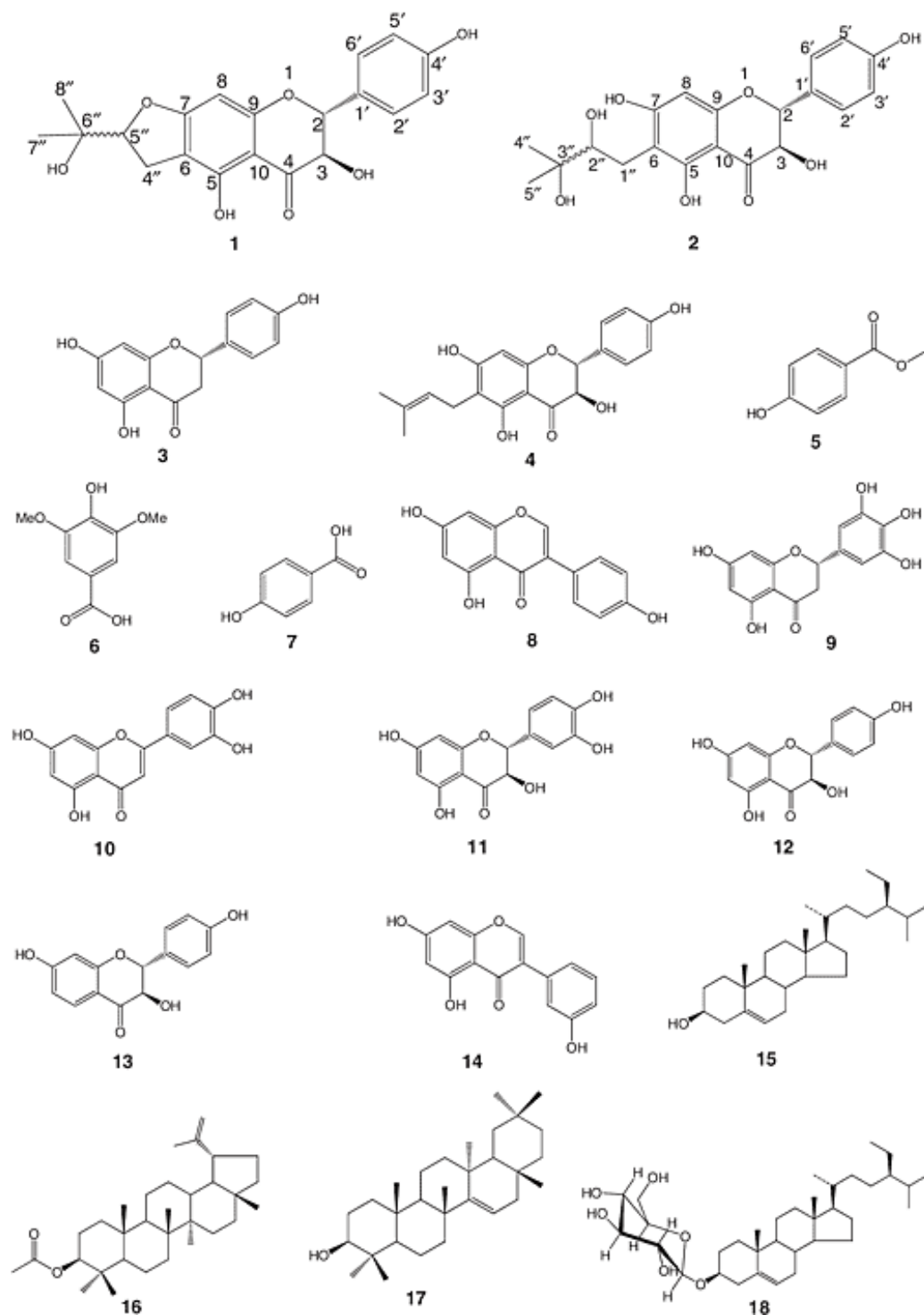


Fig. 4. Structure of chemical compounds isolated from *Ficus thonningii*

- **“Tannin** concentrations in *F. thonningii* leaves have been determined to be about 90 mg/100 g dry matter using the vanillin assay [27]. The presence of tannins in methanolic, n-butanolic, and aqueous extracts of *F. thonningii* leaves has been confirmed by the ferric chloride and tannic acid tests” [8,24].
- **Alkaloids:** According to Ramawat et al., (2009), alkaloids are nitrogen-containing, low molecular weight substances with significant physiological effects. As a result, they are now used as narcotics, stimulants, and medications[28]. Although *F. thonningii* includes alkaloids [8, 10], there are few reports in the literature of particular alkaloids that have been isolated from the plant.
- **Triterpenoids** are extracted from squalene through a biosynthesis process [29] and yield a number of pharmacologically active compounds, including cardiac glycosides, steroids, and saponins [28]. Saponins and anthraquinone glycosides are two examples of triterpenes that have been identified in *F. thonningii* stem bark extracts [8, 10]. It was shown that the quantities of saponin in *F. thonningii* leaves might reach 300 mg/100 g dry matter [27].
- **Essential oils:** *F. thonningii* leaves contain essential oils composed mainly of 6, 10, 14 trimethyl-2-pentadecanone (18.8%), phytol (14.7%), acorenone (7.6%) and β -gurjunene (6.3%) [30].
- **Other phytochemicals:** “Phytate and oxalate are two phytochemicals found in

F. thonningii that have antinutritional effects. Despite the presence of antinutritional elements, *F. thonningii* leaves have a high feed value, as shown by their palatability and digestibility when used as fodder. Other secondary metabolites found in *F. thonningii* leaves include lignins, lignans, active carbohydrates, and proteins”[10].

Pharmacological activity:

Antimicrobial activity: Antibiotics have shown remarkable efficacy for treating infectious diseases. However, antibiotic-resistant, infectious strains have emerged as a result of improper usage and abuse of antibiotics. Searching for alternative, plant-based medications with antibacterial properties is therefore very popular. The genus *Ficus* has a well-established antibacterial action [30, 31 and 32].

The efficacy of the extraction method appears to affect the antibacterial activity of plant medicines, and the solvent utilised is crucial [33]. When making cures in traditional medicine, palm wine is occasionally substituted for water [34]. Since most antimicrobial bioactive substances are aromatic or saturated organic molecules, ethanol or methanol can be used for extracting these compounds with easily. The different antibacterial properties of *F. thonningii* extracts are summarised in Table 4. There are more phytochemicals in *F. thonningii* that have antimicrobial properties.

Table 4. Antibacterial activity of *Ficus thonningii* extracts on bacterial strains [5]

Plant part	Sensitive microorganisms	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Most diseases associated to the specific bacteria.
Ethanolic leaf extracts	Streptococcus pyrogènes		Tonsillitis, septicaemia, rheumatic fever
	(Group A)	23µg /ml	
	Beta- haemolytic	47µg /ml	
Ethanolic leaf extracts	Enterococcus faecalis (aminoside resistant)	94µg /ml	Urinary tract infections
n-butanolic stem - bark extracts	Escherichia coli	1.25 µg/ml	Urinary tract infections, neonatal meningitis
Methanolic stem-bark extract	Bacillus subtilis	12.5 mg/ml	Generally non-pathogenic
Methanolic stem-bark extract	Providencia stauti	6 mg/ml	Nosocomial infections, urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections and wounds

Anti-protozoal activity: A study carried out to assess the anti-plasmodial activity of *F. thonningii* against *Plasmodium falciparum*, the protozoan parasite responsible for malaria, reported no significant anti-plasmodial activity [35]. *F. thonningii* may just have good insect repellent properties and therefore reduces the vector's contact with humans, thereby minimising the incidence of malaria transmission [35, 36]. Using mice inoculated with *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*, Youan et al (1997) reported that *F. thonningii* had neither trypanocidal nor trypanostatic activity against the parasite. They reported a 0% survival rate in mice after three days of inoculation compared with 100% for controls, melarsoprol and pentamidine, both of which are commercial drugs used in the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis [37]. However, *F. thonningii* was shown to have high amoebicidal activity against *Entamoeba histolytica* at a concentration of 100 µg/ml compared with the control metronidazole, a commercial drug [38].

Antifungal activity: The traditional use of *F. thonningii* in the treatment of athlete's foot suggests the presence of antifungal compounds. Oyelana et al., (2011) showed that extracts of *F. thonningii* leaves (25 and 50 mg/ml) had antifungal activity against *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Fusarium solani*, *Penicillium chrysogenum*, *Penicillium oxalicum* and *Rhizopus stolonifera* [39]. It has also been reported that the extracts significantly stopped the growth of the mycelium.

Antioxidant activity: According to Grossi et al. (2010), flavonoids are effective antioxidants that scavenge and reduce the production of free radicals [40]. The antioxidant-rich glucosylflavonoids (orientin, vitexin, and isovitexin) that were isolated from *F. thonningii* have been found in a variety of medicinal plants, including linseed oil (*Linum usitatissimum*), pigeon pea (*Trolium ledebouri* Reichb), and rooibos tea (*Aspalathus linearis*) [41,42]. Despite of the absence of an OH on the C ring, vitexin and isovitexin have also been shown to have antioxidant properties, though to a lesser extent than orientin. The antioxidant activity of the stilbenes found in *F. thonningii* is in addition to that of flavonoids. According to Olas et al. (2008) and Olas et al. (2003), resveratrol and its methylated derivative trans-3,3', 5,5'- tetrahydroxy-4-methoxystilbene have antioxidative properties against oxidative stress

brought on by reactive oxygen and nitrogen species [43, 44]. *F. thonningii* has been shown to possess protective effects on the erythrocyte membrane against acetaminophen-induced membrane peroxidation due to its antioxidant activities [10]. Its antagonistic activity against glutathione depletion and, consequently, inhibition of the production of free radicals that induce oxidative stress may be the basis of its antihemolytic and haematinic potential [10].

Analgesic activity: According to reports, *F. thonningii* shows analgesic qualities that are on par with aspirin for both centrally and peripherally produced pain. Otimenyin (2004) showed that methanolic extracts of *F. thonningii* (500 mg/kg) administered intraperitoneally had a percentage inhibition (79.7%) comparable to aspirin (80%) using the acetic acid-induced screaming reflex model in mice. This suggests that *F. thonningii* has analgesic effects that can be useful in the management of peripherally induced pain. Otimenyin (2004) also used the hot plate test method on mice to report the plant's analgesic effects on central pain [45].

Anti-inflammatory activity: Rats' oedema induced by egg albumin and carageenan has been used to confirm *F. thonningii*'s anti-inflammatory qualities [9, 45]. According to Ogunlesi et al. (2009), phytol, an aliphatic diterpene present in *F. thonningii*, has anti-inflammatory properties and may be used as a medicinal agent for treating rheumatoid arthritis and perhaps other chronic inflammatory diseases such as asthma [46]. It is thought that the side group responsible for tocotrienols' higher antioxidative benefits over tocopherols is unsaturated phytol, which demonstrates antioxidant activity [47].

Antiulcer activity: The phytochemical screening of the aqueous extract of fruits of *F. thonningii* showed the presence of flavonoids, mucilages, saponins, gallic tannins, betacyanins, and total polyphenols. Following the in vitro tests, we obtained a value of 7.4mEq for acid neutralization capacity (ANC) for the extract, and a pH of 4.2 for the extract following FDA test. For the in vivo tests, the aqueous extract of fruits of *F. thonningii* (AEFFT) showed a dose-dependent increase ulcer-preventive (gastroprotective) activity with the three treatment aqueous extracts doses [54].

Antidiarrheal activity: According to Njoronge and Kubunga, *F. thonningii* is widely used for

treating human and animal diarrhoea [16]. The antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antisecretory actions of tannins and astringent phenolics include triterpenoids and saponins are typically what provide their antimicrobial qualities. By denaturing the intestinal mucosa's proteins resulting in protein tannates, tannins and tannic acid reduce secretion and improve the mucosa's resistance to chemical change.

Cardioprotective activity: *Ficus thonningii* has hypotensive and cardio-suppressive qualities. It has been showed that ethanolic stem bark extracts of *F. thonningii* have good chronotropic and inotropic effects on atrial muscle strips that beat both spontaneously and electrically [48]. Additionally, this study revealed that *F. thonningii* extracts (120 mg/kg b.w. administered for 5 weeks) reduced mean arterial pressures. Resveratrol may be responsible for *F. thonningii*'s cardioprotective benefits. According to reports, resveratrol helps prevent and reduce the progression of a number of illnesses, including cardiovascular and cancer [49].

Hypoglycemic activity: Rats tested for hypoglycemic effects from ethanolic extracts of *F. thonningii* [50]. When *F. thonningii* stem bark ethanolic extracts were administered to diabetic and non-diabetic rats, oral glucose tolerance tests revealed a dose-dependent hypoglycemic effect that was equivalent to that of metformin, which was employed as a positive control [48]. The stilbene resveratrol, which is also included in *F. thonningii* extracts, has been shown to have hypoglycemic effects via increasing muscle cell absorption of glucose and by activating hepatic AMPK [51,52].

Cytotoxicity activity: Musabayane et al., researched into the cytotoxicity of *Ficus thonningii* stem-bark ethanolic extract on kidney cell lines. Both proximal and distal tubule cell lines showed no toxicity following treatment with plant extracts (600–100 µg/ml). The viability and metabolism of distal tubule cell lines increased in a dose-dependent manner [49].

3. CONCLUSION

Examining available scientific reports on the pharmacological traits and chemical compositions of *F. thonningii* was the aim of the current study. Studies have identified a range of pharmacological activities. It has been shown that the pure components and extracts from this plant possess a variety of pharmacological

actions. The effects of *F. thonningii* on the endocrine and neurological systems, as well as whether it interacts with the immune system to combat illness, may also be explored by research. The nutritional and phytochemical content of *F. thonningii* fruits can be better characterised, and their potential as a dietary and therapeutic supplement will be evaluated.

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 writing or editing of this manuscript.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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