



Phytochemistry and pharmacological activities of *Annona* genus: A review

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ABSTRACT

Plants have been significantly used in traditional medicine by a variety of societies since antiquity, and knowledge of their safety, efficacy, and quality value can be developed through further research. The genus *Annona*, consisting of 119 species, has been extensively researched and proven to have a diverse range of pharmacological activities such as antioxidant, antiulcer, antidiarrheal, and antiparasitic. This is because the *Annona* plants possess a great number of phytochemicals found in almost every part of the plant, which can be isolated to be developed into herbal medicine. Phytochemicals are classified into several classes, such as Annonaceous acetogenin, alkaloids, flavonoids, and essential oils. This article was created by collecting 124 research articles which discuss phytochemical compounds from 20 species and the pharmacological activity from 13 species.

Article history:

Received 15 Jul 2020

Revised 13 Aug 2020

Accepted 14 Aug 2020

Available online 31 August 2020

Keywords:

Annona genus
isolated compound
pharmacological activity
phytochemical compounds
traditional medicine

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DOI: 10.5614/crbb.2020.2.1/KNIA7708

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1. Introduction

Natural products, specifically those derived from plants, have helped mankind in many aspects of life, particularly medicine. Plants possess extremely high potential to be developed as medicine. Nevertheless, usage of natural medicines should also consider safety, efficacy, and quality. Therefore, research on medicinal plants from compound isolation to pharmacological activity testing is carried out to improve treatment standards.

The genus of *Annona* is part of the Annonaceae family and includes approximately 119 species. Most species of *Annona* grow in tropical America, except for *Annona senegalensis*, which grows in tropical Africa. Members of the genus grow as deciduous shrubs or small trees, whose height ranges from 5 to 11 meters. The stem is hairy when young, with color ranging from rusty to grayish (Bhardwaj et al., 2019). The *Annona* plant's uses in traditional medicine have been widely known, such as the antidiarrheal effect of plants *Annona muricata*, *Annona reticula*, and *Annona salzmannii*; plants *Annona cherimola*, *Annona squamosa*, and *A. reticula* for antiparasitic uses; the anti-inflammatory effect from using *A. salzmannii* and *Annona vepretorum*; along with other uses (Egydio-Brandão et al., 2017).

Based on the great potential of these plants as drug candidates and the large body of available research on the *Annona* plant, a literature review is necessary in order to summarize part of the results. This review is intended to provide the public with knowledge of the potential and benefits of *Annona* plants. Therefore, a review of the phytochemical compounds and pharmacological activities of the *Annona* genus was created by collecting and analyzing of past research articles. The inclusion criteria are the sources come from the last 25 years, has a minimum H-Index of 17, and has quartile score 1 until 3. The exclusion criteria are the sources come from over the last 25 years, H-Index is less than 17, and has quartile score of 4.

2. Phytochemistry of *Annona*

A wide range of phytochemical compounds from nearly every part of the *Annona* plants have been successfully discovered, isolated, and characterized by variety of methods. Each compound is classified into several classes according its' characteristics such as Annonaceous acetogenins, alkaloids, flavonoids, megastigmanes, steroids, and essential oils (Table 1).

Table 1. Phytochemicals isolated from plants of the *Annona* genus.

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference
<i>A. atemoya</i>	Fruit	α -pinene, β -pinene, limonene, bornyl acetate and germacrene D.	ESO	Pino and Rosado (1999)
	Seed	Atemoine	ALK	Wu et al. (2005)
		Cleistopholine		
		Mixture of <i>N</i> -tricosanoyl-4,5-dihydroxytryptamine		

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference
		<i>N</i> -behenoyltryptamine <i>N</i> -cerotoyltryptamine <i>N</i> -heptacosanoyl-4,5-dihydroxytryptamine <i>N</i> -lignoceroyl-4,5-dihydroxytryptamine <i>N</i> -lignoceroyltryptamine <i>N</i> -nonadecanoyltryptamine <i>N</i> -octacosanoyl tryptamine <i>N</i> -pentacosanoyl-4,5-dihydroxytryptamine		
<i>A. cherimola</i>	Fruit	Germacrene D, Terpinen-4-ol, α -pinene, α -thujene	ESO	Pino (2011)
	Root	Corytenchine, Isocoreximine	ALK	Martinez-Vazquez et al. (2005)
	Seed	2,4- <i>cis</i> -annocherinones	ACT	Woo et al. (1999)
		2,4- <i>trans</i> -annocherinones		
		Annocherin		
		2,4- <i>cis</i> -isoannonacins		
		2,4- <i>trans</i> -isoannonacins		
		<i>cis</i> -Annonacin		
		Annocherimolin, Annomolin	ACT	Kim et al. (2001)
	Annogalene, Annosenegalin	ACT	Sahpaz et al. (1996)	
	Annomocherin, Annomontacin, Annonacin	ACT	Kim et al. (2001)	
	Annomolon A, Annomolon B	ACT	Son et al. (2003)	
	Asimicin, Tucumanin	ACT	Barrachina et al. (2004)	
	Cherimolacyclopeptide C	CYP	Wele et al. (2004)	
	Stem	Aromin-A	ACT	Chen et al. (1999)
		Annocherine A	ALK	Chen et al. (2001)
		Annocherine B		
Artabonatine B				
Cherianoine				
Romucosine H				
<i>A. coriacea</i>	Root	Coriadienepoxyne-A	ACT	Gleye et al. (2001)
<i>A. crassiflora</i>	Leaves	Kaempferol 3- <i>O</i> - β -diglucoside Kaempferol 3- <i>O</i> - β -glucoside	FLA	Rocha et al. (2016)
<i>A. foetida</i>	Bark	Annomontine	ALK	Costa et al. (2006)
		Liriodenine		
		<i>N</i> -hydroxyannomontine <i>O</i> -methylmoschatoline		
	Branch	Atherospermidine	ALK	Costa et al. (2011b)
Leaves	(<i>E</i>)-caryophyllene, Bicyclgermacrene, α -copaene	ESO	Costa et al. (2009)	
<i>A. glabra</i>	Fruit	16 α -17-dihydroxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-oic acid	ALK	Chang et al. (1998)
		16 α -hydro-19-al- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oic acid		
		16 α -hydro- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oic acid		
		16 β -hydro- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oic acid		
		16 β -hydroxy-17-acetoxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-oic acid		
		16 β -hydroxyl-17-acetoxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-al		
		19-nor- <i>ent</i> -kauran-4 α -ol-17-oic acid		
		Annoglabasin A		
		Annoglabasin B		
		<i>ent</i> -kaur-15-ene-17,19-diol		
		<i>ent</i> -kaur-16-en-19-oic acid		
	<i>ent</i> -kaur-16-en-19-ol			
	Methyl-16 α -hydro-19-al- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oate			
	Annoglabayin	ALK	Chen et al. (2004)	
	Fruit and Stem	Annoglabasin A	ALK	Chen et al. (2004)
Annoglabasin B				
Annoglabasin C				
Annoglabasin D				
Annoglabasin E				
Annoglabasin F				
(-)-anonaine	ALK	Chang et al. (2000)		
(-)-asimilobine				

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference
		(-)-kikemanine (-)- <i>N</i> -formylanonaine (-)-nornuciferine (+)-nordomesticine (+)-stepharine Annobraine Blumenol A Dehydrocorydalmine Liriodenine Lysicamine <i>N-p</i> -coumaroyltyramine <i>N-trans</i> -feruloyltyramine		
	Fruit and Stem	6- <i>O</i> -palmitoyl- β -sitosteryl-D-glucoside β -sitosterol β -sitosteryl--glucoside Stigmasterol Stigmasteryl-D-glucoside	STD	Chang et al. (2000)
	Leaves	Bullatanocin Glabracins A Glabracins B Javoricin Glacins A, Glacins B	ACT	Liu et al. (1998)
		(-)-(6a <i>S</i> ,7 <i>R</i>)-7-hydroxyactinodaphnine (-)-actinodaphnine (-)-anolobine (-)-asimilobine (-)- <i>N</i> -methylactinodaphnine (-)-pallidine (-)-roemeroline (+)-1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i> -reticuline <i>N</i> -oxide (+)-boldine (+)-magnoflorine (+)-norisodomesticine (+)-reticuline (+)-stepharine 3- <i>O</i> - α -L-arabinopyranoside 3- <i>O</i> - β -D-glucopyranoside Liriodenine	ALK	Lee et al. (2015)
		Quercetin, Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> - β -D-galactopyranoside	FLA	Lee et al. (2015)
	Seed	Isodesacetylurarin	ACT	Wu et al. (2012)
<i>A. jahnii</i>	Twig	Annojahnin	ACT	Colman-saizarbitoria et al. (1998)
<i>A. montana</i>	Leaves	Annolatine, Annoretine, Argentinine, Liriodenine β -sitosterol, β -sitosterol- β -D-glucoside	ALK STD	Wu et al. (1995) Wu et al. (1995)
<i>A. mucosa</i>	Leaves	Atherospermidine, Liriodenine	ALK	Lima et al. (2012)
<i>A. muricata</i>	Fruit	<i>cis</i> -annoreticuin Epomuricenins-A Epomuricenins-B Epomurinins-A Epomurinins-B Epomusenins-A Epomusenins-B	ACT ACT	Ragasa et al. (2012) Melot et al. (2009)
		Muricin J, Muricin K, Muricin L	ACT	Sun et al. (2014)
		Annonaine, Asimilobine, Nomuciferine	ALK	Hasrat et al. (1997)
	Fruit, Root	Sabadelin	ACT	Ragasa et al. (2012); Gleye et al. (1999)
	Leaves	(2,4- <i>cis</i>)-10 <i>R</i> -annonacin-A-one (2,4- <i>trans</i>)-10 <i>R</i> -annonacin-A-one Annomutacin	ACT	Fenge (1995)
		Annohexocin	ACT	Zeng et al.1995)
		Annomuricin C, Muricatocin C	ACT	Wu et al. (1995b)

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference
		Annomuricine, Muricapentocin	ACT	Kim et al. (1998b)
		Annomuricins A, Annomuricins B	ACT	Wu et al. (1995)
		Annopentocins A	ACT	Zeng et al. (1996)
		Annopentocins B		
		Annopentocins C		
		<i>cis</i> -annomuricin-D-ones		
		<i>trans</i> -annomuricin-D-ones		
		Muricatocins A, Muricatocins B	ACT	Wu et al. (1995a)
		Muricoreacin, Murihexocin C	ACT	Kim et al. (1998a)
		Murihexocin A, Murihexocin B	ACT	Zeng et al. (1995)
		(R)-4- <i>O</i> -methylcoclaurine	ALK	Matsushige et al. (2012)
		(R)-anonaine		
		(R)- <i>O,O</i> -dimethylcoclaurine		
		(S)-Norcorydine		
		Annonamine		
		Anonaine	ALK	Fofana et al. (2011)
		Benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid coclaurine		
		Isolaureline		
		Xylopine		
		Argentinine (1- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylethanyl-4,6-dimethoxy-3,8-dihydroxy phenanthrene)	FLA	Nawwar et al. (2012)
		Catechine		
		Chlorogenic acid		
		Epicatechine		
		Gallic acid		
		Kaempferol		
		Kaempferol 3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside		
		Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		
		Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -neohispredoside		
		Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -robinoside		
		Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside		
		Annoionols A	MGS	Matsushige et al. (2012)
		Annoionols B		
		Annoionoside		
	Leaves, Pericarp, Root, Seed	Annonacin	ACT	Luna Jde et al. (2006); Jaramillo et al. (2000); Champy et al. 2004); Yu et al. (1998)
	Leaves, Seed	Annocatacin A, Annocatacin B	ACT	Chang et al. (2003)
		Annocatalin, <i>cis</i> -corossolone	ACT	Liaw et al. (2002)
		Annonacinone	ACT	Liaw et al. (2002); Vila-Nova et al. (2011)
		Corossolone	ACT	Vila-Nova et al. (2011)
		Goniothalamycin, Isoannonacin	ACT	Luna Jde et al. (2006)
	Pericarp	Annomuricin A	ACT	Jaramillo et al. (2000)
	Pericarp, Seed	Annonacin A	ACT	Jaramillo et al. (2000); Yu et al. (1998)
	Root	Chatenaytrienins-1	ACT	Gleye et al. (1998)
		Chatenaytrienins-2		
		Chatenaytrienins-3		
		Muricadienin		
		Muridienins-1		
		Muridienins-2		
		Muridienins-3		
		Muridienins-4		
		<i>cis</i> -panatellin	ACT	Gleye et al. (1998)
		<i>cis</i> -reticulatacin		
		<i>cis</i> -reticulatacin-10-one		
		<i>cis</i> -solamin		
		<i>cis</i> -uvariamicin IV		
		Cohibins A, Cohibins B		
		Coronin		
		Montecristin		

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference		
<i>A. nutans</i>	Seed	2,4- <i>cis</i> -Gigantetrocinone	ACT	Li et al. (2001)		
		2,4- <i>trans</i> -gigantetrocinone				
		2,4- <i>trans</i> -isoaiinonacin				
		2,4- <i>trans</i> -Isoannonacin- 10-one				
		Annomontacin				
		Gigantetrocin-A				
		Gigantetronenin				
		Muricatenol				
		Annoreticum-9-one			ACT	Ragasa et al. (2012)
		<i>cis</i> -annomontacin			ACT	Liaw et al. (2002)
	Muricin H	ACT	Rieser et al. (1996)			
	Muricin I					
	Murisolin					
	Xylomaticin					
	Arianacin					
	<i>cis</i> -annonacin					
	<i>cis</i> -annonacin-10-one					
	<i>cis</i> -goniothalamycin					
	Javoricin					
	Cohibins C, Cohibins D			ACT	Gleye et al. (2000)	
	Donhexocin, Murihexol	ACT	Yu et al. (1998)			
	Gigantetrocin-B	ACT	Li et al. (2001)			
	Longifolicin	ACT	Chang and Wu (2001)			
Muricin A	CYP	Chao-ming et al. (1998)				
Muricin B						
Muricin C						
Muricin D						
Muricin E						
Muricin F						
Muricin G						
Annomuricatin B	CYP	Wélé et al. (2004)				
Annomuricatin C	CYP	Wélé et al. (2004)				
Stem Bark	Muricatin A, Muricatin B, Muricatin C	ACT	Chang and Wu (2001)			
<i>A. nutans</i>	Bark Root	Chatenaytrienin-1	ACT	Gleye et al. (1998)		
		Chatenaytrienin-2				
Chatenaytrienin-3						
Chatenaytrienin-4						
Root	Cohibins C, Cohibins D	ACT	Gleye et al. (2000)			
<i>Annona pickelii</i>	Leaves	Bicyclogermacrene, (E)-caryophyllene, δ -cadinene, α -copaene, and allo-aromadendrene	ESO	Costa et al. (2011a)		
<i>Annona purpurea</i>	Leaves	7-formyl-dehydrothalicsimidine	ALK	Chang et al. (1998)		
		7-hydroxy-dehydrothalicsimidine				
		Lirinidine				
		<i>N</i> -methylassimilobine				
		<i>N</i> -methyllaurotetanine				
	Norpurpureine					
Thalicsimidine	ALK	Rejon-Orantes Jdel et al. (2011)				
Root			Annomontine			
<i>A. reticula</i>	Fruit	α -pinene, β -pinene, Germacrene D, Limonene, Myrcene, Terpinen-4-ol	ESO	Pino et al. (2003)		
	Leaves	(E,E)-farnesyl acetate, ar-turmerone, benzyl benzoate and γ -terpinene	ESO	Ogunwande et al. (2006)		
	Seed	Annonacin	ACT	Yuan et al. (2003)		
Annoreticuin		ACT	Chang et al. (1998)			
Annoreticuin-9-one						
Bullatacin						
<i>cis</i> -bullatacinone						
<i>cis</i> -isomurisolenin						
<i>cis</i> -murisolinone						
Squamocin						

Species	Part	Compound	Class	Reference
		<i>trans</i> -bullatacinone <i>trans</i> -isomurisolenin <i>trans</i> -muriolinone		
<i>A. salzmannii</i>	Bark	Anonaine Asimilobine Cleistopholine Liriodenine Reticuline	ALK	Costa et al. (2013)
	Leaves	Bicyclogermacrene, (E)-caryophyllene, and α -copaene	ESO	Costa et al. (2011a)
<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Aerial parts	(-)-anonaine (-)-asimilobine (+)-catechin (+)-nornantenine	ALK	Lall et al. (2017)
	Leaves	(-)-roemerine	ALK	You et al. (1995)
		Germacrene D α -humulene β -caryophyllene γ -cadinene	ESO	Ch. Nébié et al. (2005)
	Seed	Annogalene, Annosenegalin	ACT	Sahpaz et al. (1996)
<i>Annona sericea</i>	Leaves	Aporphines Benzyltetrahydroisoquinolines Oxoaporphines	ALK	Campos et al. (2008)
<i>A. squamosa</i>	Bark	2,4- <i>cis</i> -Mosinone A 2,4- <i>trans</i> -Mosinone A Annoreticum-9-one Mosin B Mosin C	ACT	Hopp et al. (1997)
	Leaves	(-) Anonaine	ALK	Porwal and Kumar (2015)
		<i>O</i> -methyllumepavine	ALK	Vila-Nova et al. (2011)
		β -Caryophyllene, β -Cedrene	ESO	Joy and Rao (1997)
		Bicyclogermacrene, (E)-Caryophyllene, Germacrene D	ESO	Meira et al. (2014)
		Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	FLA	Panda and Kar (2007)
	Pulp Fruit	α -pinene, Limonene, Sabinene	ESO	Andrade et al. (2001)
	Seed	Annosquamins A, Annosquamins B, Annosquamins C	ACT	Chen et al. (2012)
		Neoannonin-B	ACT	Gleye et al. (2001)
	Stem	11 <i>ent</i> -kauranes	ALK	Yeh et al. (2005)
		10-nor- <i>ent</i> -kaurane-4 α ,16 β ,17-triol	ALK	Yang et al. (2004)
		16 α ,17-dihydroxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-al		
		16 α ,17-dihydroxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-oic acid		
		16 α -hydro-19-al- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oic acid		
		16 β ,17-dihydroxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-al		
		16 β ,17-dihydroxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-oic acid		
		16 β -hydro- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17,19-dioic acid		
		16 β -hydroxy-17-acetoxy- <i>ent</i> -kauran-19-oic acid		
		17-hydroxy-16 β - <i>ent</i> -kauran-19 oic acid		
		4 α -hydroxy-19-nor- <i>ent</i> -kauran-17-oic acid		
		<i>ent</i> -kaur-16-en-19-oic acid		
<i>Annona sylvatica</i>	Leaves	Hinesol; z-Caryophyllene; β -Maaliene; γ -Gurjunene; Silphiperfol-5-en-3-ol; Ledol; Cubecol-1-epi; Muurola- 3,5-diene.	ESO	Formagio et al. (2013)
<i>A. vepretorum</i>	Leaves	α -phellandrene, Bicyclogermacrene, Spathulenol	ESO	Meira et al. (2014)

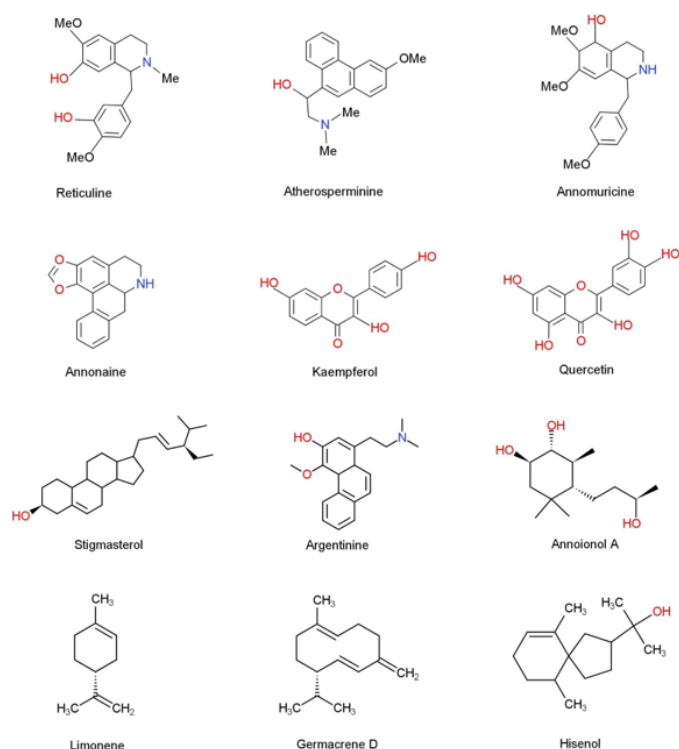


Fig. 1. Several phytochemicals of the *Annona* genus.

3. Pharmacological activities of *Annona*

The *Annona* genus is known to contain a large number of phytochemicals compounds in nearly every part of the plant. Various researches revealed pharmacological activity from its

phytochemical compounds: antinociceptive (Carballo et al., 2010), anti-acetylcholinesterase (Lee et al., 2015), anticonvulsant (Eva Gonzalez-Trujano et al., 2013), antidepressant (Martinez-Vazquez et al., 2012), antibacterial (Takahashi et al., 2006), antifungal (Navarro García et al., 2003), anticancer (Ajaiyeoba et al., 2005), antidiabetic (Panda and Kar, 2007), antidiarrhea (Afroz et al., 2020), antiulcer (Castillo-Juarez et al., 2009), anti-inflammatory (Rocha et al., 2016), antimalarial (Ajaiyeoba et al., 2005), dengue vector control activity (de Omena et al., 2007), antioxidant (Essama et al., 2015), and antileishmanial (Lima et al., 2012) (Table 2).

3.1. Antinociceptive, anti-acetylcholinesterase, anticonvulsant, and antidepressant activities

Antinociceptive compounds have analgesic effect resulting in reduction of pain. Ethanol crude extract from *Annona diversifolia* leaves had a comparable antinociceptive response ($ED_{50} = 15.35$ mg/kg) to tramadol, the reference drug, ($ED_{50} = 12.42$ mg/kg) when evaluated with the writhing test in mice (Carballo et al., 2010). Fifteen alkaloids derived from *A. glabra* leaves through fractionation using centrifugal partition chromatography (CPC) possess anti-acetylcholinesterase activity. The compounds (–)-anolobine and (–)-roemeroline indicated moderate inhibitory activity against cell acetylcholinesterase with IC_{50} values of 22.4 μ M and 26.3 μ M (Lee et al., 2015).

A. senegalensis crystals obtained from *A. senegalensis* root bark fraction indicated anticonvulsant activity. *A. senegalensis* crystals were characterized as kaur-16-*ent*-19-oic acid then orally administrated to mice with (PTZ)-induced seizures, providing LD_{50} value of 3800 mg/kg (Okoye et al., 2013). Supporting its use in traditional medicine, the aerial parts of *A. cherimola* had therapeutic potency as an antidepressant (Martinez-Vazquez et al., 2012).

Table 2. Pharmacological activities of plants from the *Annona* genus.

Pharmacological Activity	Species	Part	Reference
Analgesic	<i>A. diversifolia</i>	Leaves	Carballo et al. (2010)
Anti-Acetylcholinesterase	<i>A. glabra</i>	Leaves	Lee et al. (2015)
Anticonvulsant	<i>A. diversifolia</i>	Leaves	Eva Gonzalez-Trujano et al. (2006); Cano-Europa et al. (2010)
Anticonvulsant	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Root Bark	Okoye et al. (2013)
Antidepressant	<i>A. muricata</i>	Fruit	Hasrat et al. (1997)
Antidepressant	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Aerial parts	Martinez-Vazquez et al. (2012)
Antibacterial	<i>A. ambotay</i>	Stem	Takahashi et al. (2006)
Antibacterial	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Leaves	Takahashi et al. (2006)
Antibacterial	<i>A. crassiflora</i>	Leaves, seed, fruit	de Lima et al. (2006)
Antibacterial	<i>A. muricata</i>	Bark, Leaves, Stem, Fruit	Afroz et al. (2020); Essama et al. (2015)
Antibacterial	<i>A. pickelii</i>	Leaves	Costa et al. (2011a)
Antibacterial	<i>A. salzmannii</i>	Bark, Leaves, fruit	Costa et al. (2011a); Costa et al. (2013); de Lima et al. (2006)
Antibacterial	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Twigs, leaves, bark, root	More et al. (2008)
Antibacterial	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Root, Seed, Leaves	Aher et al. (2012); Mohamad et al. (2017); Shanker et al. (2007)
Antifungal	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Seed	Navarro García et al. (2003)
Antifungal	<i>A. crassiflora</i>	Leaves	Silva et al. (2008)
Antifungal	<i>A. pickelii</i>	Leaves	Costa et al. (2011a)
Antifungal	<i>A. salzmannii</i>	Bark, Leaves	Costa et al. (2011a); Costa et al. (2013)
Anticancer	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Seed	Woo et al. (1999); Kim et al. (2001); Son et al. (2003); Barrachina et al. (2004)
Anticancer	<i>A. muricata</i>	Leaves	Asare et al. (2015); Yang et al. (2015)
Anticancer	<i>A. pickelii</i>	Leaves	Costa et al. (2013)
Anticancer	<i>A. salzmannii</i>	Leaves	Costa et al. (2013)
Anticancer	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Leaves	You et al. (1995); Ajaiyeoba et al. (2005)
Anticancer	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Leaves, Seed, Stem	Chen et al. (2012); Mohamad et al. (2017); Wang et al. (2014)
Anticancer	<i>A. sylvatica</i>	Leaves	Formagio et al. (2013)
Antidiabetic	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Leaves	Panda and Kar (2007)
Antidiabetic	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Leaves	Calzada et al. (2017)
Antidiabetic	<i>A. muricata</i>	Leaves	Adeyemi et al. (2009)

Pharmacological Activity	Species	Part	Reference
Antidiarrhea	<i>A. muricata</i>	Fruit, Seed	Afroz et al. (2020); Doe et al. (2019)
Antidiarrhea	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Stem Bark	Suleiman et al. (2008)
Antiulcer	<i>A. cherimola</i>	Stem, Leaves	Castillo-Juarez et al. (2009)
Antiulcer	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Twigs	Yadav et al. (2011)
Antiinflammatory	<i>A. crassiflora</i>	Leaves	Rocha et al. (2016)
Antiinflammatory	<i>A. glabra</i>	Seed	Wu et al. (2012)
Antiinflammatory	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Stem	Yeh et al. (2005)
Antiinflammatory	<i>A. sylvatica</i>	Leaves	Formagio et al. (2013)
Antimalaria	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Leaves	Ajaiyeoba et al. (2005)
Antimalaria	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Bark, Leaves	Kamaraj et al. (2012); Singh et al. (2015)
Dengue Vector Control Activity	<i>A. crassiflora</i>	Root Bark, Root Wood	de Omena et al. (2007); Rodrigues et al. (2006)
Dengue Vector Control Activity	<i>A. glabra</i>	Stem	de Mendonca et al. (2005)
Dengue Vector Control Activity	<i>A. muricata</i>	Seed	Grzybowski et al. (2013)
Antioxidant	<i>A. muricata</i>	Bark, Leaves, Stem	Essama et al. (2015)
Antioxidant	<i>A. pickelii</i>	Leaves	Costa et al. (2011a)
Antioxidant	<i>A. salzmannii</i>	Bark, Leaves	Costa et al. (2011a); Costa et al. (2013)
Antioxidant	<i>A. senegalensis</i>	Leaves	Ajboye et al. (2010)
Antioxidant	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Leaves, Pulp, Seed, Stem	Panda and Kar (2007); Yang et al. (2004); Mohamad et al. (2017); Nandhakumar and Indumathi (2013)
Antileishmanial	<i>A. mucosa</i>	Leaves, Seed	Lima et al. (2012)
Antileishmanial	<i>A. muricata</i>	Leaves	Vila-Nova et al. (2011); Osorio et al. (2007)
Antileishmanial	<i>A. purpurea</i>	Bark, Seed	Camacho et al. (2003)
Antileishmanial	<i>A. squamosa</i>	Leaves	Vila-Nova et al. (2011)

3.2. Antibacterial and antifungal activity

Acetogenins in *A. cherimola* leaves had antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* with inhibitory diameter of 14 mm and 11 mm, respectively. *A. ambotay* also had antibacterial activity with diameter of 10 mm and 9 mm, respectively (Takahashi et al., 2006). Another *Annona* plant, *A. squamosa*, has high potency antibacterial activity, especially its seed compounds. The methanol extract, chloroform extract, and petroleum ether extract of *A. squamosa* could inhibit *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *B. subtilis* (Aher et al., 2012). The water-methanol extract worked against *S. aureus* with Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) of 50 mg/mL and Minimum Bactericidal Concentrations (MBC) of 100 mg/mL (Mohamad et al., 2017).

Besides antibacterial activity, *Annona* plants also have antifungal activity. Ethanol extract from the leaves of *A. crassiflora* was active against all microorganisms and indicated antifungal activity based on the MIC values of 57 inhibited strains of *Candida albicans* (Silva et al., 2008). The sesquiterpenes of essential oils from the leaves of *A. salzmannii* show MIC values of 1 mg/mL for *C. albicans* and 0.5 mg/mL for *Candida tropicalis* (Costa et al., 2011a).

3.3. Anticancer activity

Cancer is a common cause of death worldwide. Nowadays, several methods performed to cure cancer are surgical treatment, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy. Therapy is the main method to cure this disease, but it is still not accessible for many people. Anticancer herbal drugs have been developed, especially from *Annona* plants (Wang et al., 2014).

An aporphine alkaloid from *A. senegalensis* leaf extract, (-)-roemerine, was found to increase the cytotoxic response mediated by vinblastine with multidrug-resistant KB-V1 cells. Evaluation of the cytotoxic potential was conducted with cultured P-388 cell and KB-V1 treated with vinblastine (1 µg/mL). The results indicated ED₅₀ value of > 5 µg/mL of P-388 cell and ED₅₀ value of 0.6 µg/mL

of KB-V1 cell with vinblastine (1 µg/mL) (You et al., 1995). In other plants, anticancer activity was shown by cytotoxicity test with IC₅₀ value of 27.2 µg/mL for *A. pickelii* leaf essential oil, 89.7 µg/mL for *A. salzmannii* leaf essential oil (Costa et al., 2013) and 1.36 mg/mL for *A. muricata* leaf (Asare et al., 2015).

3.4. Antidiabetic activity

Diabetes or hyperglycemia is a disease characterized by increasing in sugar blood levels due to certain factors. The development of herbal remedies from *Annona* plant has been conducted abundantly. In a preclinical study using hyperglycemia-induced rats, methanol extract of *A. muricata* leaf could decrease blood glucose concentration from 26.64 mmol/L until 4.22 mmol/L in the test group (Adeyemi et al., 2009). The leaves of *A. cherimola* also have high antidiabetic potential, could decrease blood glucose concentration from 331.5 mg/dL to 149.2 mg/dL. Routine administration as α-glucosidase inhibitor could increase antidiabetic activity (Calzada et al., 2017).

3.5. Antidiarrhea and antiulcer activity

A. muricata has been traditionally used for a long period of time. Testing of the *A. muricata* fruit methanol fraction showed 58.38% inhibition of diarrhea at a dose of 400 mg/kg body weight in Swiss albino mice (Afroz et al., 2020). As another example, the stem-bark extract of *A. senegalensis* was tested using the intestinal transit time of mice method. The extract at the dose of 10 mg/kg significantly decreased intestinal transit time at concentrations of 0.2 – 3.2 mg/mL (Suleiman et al., 2008). Therefore, antidiarrhea activity in *A. muricata* and *A. senegalensis* has been scientifically proven.

Helicobacter pylori is the major etiological agent of chronic active gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. The traditional use of water-based *A. cherimola* as antiulcer had a long history. A study showed that the methanol leaf/stem extract of *A. cherimola* is better than the water extract with the indicated MIC value of methanol extract amounting to < 15.6 µg/ml and MIC value of 250 µg/ml for

water extract (Castillo-Juarez et al., 2009). Administration of *A. squamosa* twig extract using doses of 25, 50, 100 mg/kg body weight on rats with cold-restraint induced ulcer indicated percentage protection of 50%, 87.50%, and 81.20%, respectively, whereas omeprazole (10 mg/kg) as reference drug showed 77.4% (Yadav et al., 2011).

3.6. Anti-inflammatory activity

Inflammation can occur due to development of tissue lesions, which cause pain from edema exerting pressure on nerve endings. The kaempferol 3-*O*- β -glucoside and kaempferol 3-*O*- β -diglucoside from *A. crassiflora* leaves might inhibit the occurrence of edema. Doses of 100 mg/kg and 300 mg/kg can inhibit the formation of carrageenan-induced edema to about 53% and 47% (Rocha et al., 2016). The essential oil from the leaves of *A. sylvatica* at doses of 20 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg showed 19% and 27% inhibition (Formagio et al., 2013). These results can be used in the development of herbal anti-inflammatory medicine.

3.7. Antimalarials and dengue vector control activity

Malaria is a disease caused by *Plasmodium* sp. with *Anopheles* female mosquito as the vector. Plants are rich in compounds with antimalarial effect, such as quinine and artemisinin. The development of antimalarial drugs continues to be conducted, including compounds from *Annona* plants. The leaves of *A. senegalensis* were tested on *Plasmodium berghei* and 91.1% chemosuppression was obtained at dose of 800 mg/kg/day (Ajaiyeoba et al., 2005). Another study tested the bark and leaves of *A. squamosa* on 3D7 and INDO strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*. *A. squamosa* leaves indicated IC₅₀ value of 2.1 μ g/mL and 3.3 μ g/mL on *P. falciparum* 3D7 and *P. falciparum* INDO, respectively. Bark of *A. squamosa* showed IC₅₀ value of 30 μ g/mL on *P. falciparum* 3D7 (Kamaraj et al., 2012; Singh et al., 2015).

Besides antimalarial, *Annona* plants also have Dengue Vector Control Activity. It is evidenced in the two species tested on *Aedes aegypti* larvae. Stem extracts of *A. glabra* possess LC₅₀ value of 26.9 μ g/L against the fourth-instar larvae of *A. aegypti* (de Mendonca et al., 2005), while seeds of ripe fruits from *A. muricata* has LC₅₀ value of 93.48 μ g/ml against the third-instar larvae of *A. aegypti* (Grzybowski et al., 2013). The potential of Dengue Vector Control of *Annona* plant is high enough to merit large-scale development as herbal medicine.

3.8. Antioxidant activity

Antioxidants are compounds that prevent or inhibit free radicals. Adverse effects caused by free radicals included decreasing in activity of immune system, cancer, and diabetes. Certain plants have high antioxidant activity, one of them being the *Annona* plant. Antioxidant activity assay using DPPH method on some parts of *A. muricata* is indicated by the EC₅₀ value of barks amounting to 90 mg/g DPPH, 290 mg/g DPPH for leaves, 116 mg/g DPPH for stems, compared to 157.5 mg/g DPPH for ascorbic acid as reference drug (Essama et al., 2015). On the ORAC method testing of several alkaloid isolated from the bark of *A. salzmannii*, asimilobine was found to be the most active with ORAC value of 2.09 relative Trolox equivalents (Costa et al., 2013).

3.9. Antileishmanial activity

Visceral leishmaniasis is an endemic in 88 countries infecting 12 million people. Many phytochemicals from the *Annona* group were tested against Leishmania. Alkaloids and acetogenins isolated from *A. muricata* seeds and *A. squamosa* leaves were tested against promastigote and amastigote forms of *Leishmania chagasi*. The alkaloids in *A. squamosa* showed EC₅₀ of 23.3 μ g/mL against

promastigotes and 25.4 μ g/mL against amastigotes, while acetogenin show EC₅₀ of 25.9-37.6 μ g/mL against promastigotes and 13.5-28.7 μ g/mL against amastigotes (Vila-Nova et al., 2011). Methanol leaf and seed extracts of *A. mucosa* presented activity against *L. amazonensis* with IC₅₀ of 28.32 μ g/mL and 46.54 μ g/mL, respectively. The results of the study displayed that *Annona* plants possess high antileishmanial potential and deserve further development (Lima et al., 2012).

4. Conclusion

The *Annona* Genus has several classes of chemical compounds that are found in almost every part of certain *Annona* plants, such as *Annonaceous* acetogenins, alkaloids, cyclic peptides, essential oils, flavonoids, megastigmanes, and steroids. Additionally, the *Annona* plants have many pharmacological effects that have been scientifically proven, such as antinociceptive, anti-acetylcholinesterase, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, antidiabetic, antidiarrhea, antiulcer, anti-inflammatory, antimalarial, Dengue vector control activity, antioxidant, and antileishmanial. This article was created by collecting 124 research articles discussing phytochemicals from 20 species and the pharmacological activity from 13 species, which can be utilized by the public for knowledge of herbal treatments from *Annona* plants.

Acknowledgement

The authors thanks to Bandung Institute of Technology for facilities support.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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