

## Original Research Article

**Larvicidal efficacy of the combination of *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Rutaceae) and *Lippia chevalieri* (Verbenaceae) methanolic extracts against *Anopheles gambiae* Giles (Diptera culicidae), malaria vector.**

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### **Abstract:**

The growing resistance of mosquito vectors towards synthetic insecticides constitutes a major challenge in the malaria control and synergistic action of two or more extracts may decrease the risk of insect resistance. For that, singly and combination of *Citrus aurantiifolia* peels and *Lippia chevalieri* leaves methanolic extracts were tested on *Anopheles gambiae* larvae at concentrations of 7.5, 15, 22.5 and 30 mg/mL in the laboratory according to the standard protocol of WHO. Extraction yields were 6.72 and 4.62 for *C. aurantiifolia* and *L. chevalieri* respectively. Saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids, tannins and polyphenols were present in the extracts of the 2 plants. The 2 plant extracts tested singly or in combination caused a significant ( $P < 0.001$ ) concentration-dependent larvicidal activity 24 h post-exposure. *C. aurantiifolia* peels was revealed as the most potent against the mosquito larvae ( $LC_{50} = 9.82$  mg/mL), while only the binary combination 50%Ca + 50%Lc (CI: 155.22; SF: 1.55) induced a synergistic action against mosquito larvae. Thus, the combination 50%Ca + 50%Lc might be recommended as a natural bio-insecticide in mosquito control program to prevent malaria.

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**Keywords:** Malaria, *Anopheles gambiae*, plant methanolic extracts, combination, larvicide.

### **1. Introduction**

Malaria remains one of the world's leading pandemic and a major public health problem. It is a cosmopolitan disease with approximately 247 million cases worldwide in 2021 and the African region continues to bear the heaviest burden with 234 million cases and 593,000 deaths in 2021 [1]. Malaria is a parasitic disease caused by parasite of the genus *Plasmodium* spp., and is transmitted through the bites of the females *Anopheles* genus [2]. The species

*Anopheles gambiae* is the main vector of malaria in Cameroon both in rural and urban areas [3]. The fight against malaria is mainly based on two axes: pest and vector control. Vector control through the deployment of impregnated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying of insecticides and the application of chemical or biological larvicides is an essential component of strategies to prevent, control and eliminate malaria [4]. However, there are several challenges to the use of these control techniques, such as the high cost of

insecticide treatment, the toxicity of synthetic products and their fraudulent reproduction which limit effective management [5]. Besides, the overuse of synthetic insecticides has led to the development of the resistance in mosquitoes [6]. To face this situation, it is important to look for other less toxic, accessible and natural plant-based products might be the solution. In recent years, plant-derived chemicals have been projected as the key of sustainable mosquito control because they are ecologically safe, highly degradable and less toxic to humans [7]. Indeed, insecticidal effect of several plants against mosquito species has been reported in Cameroon [7,8,9,10]. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Family: Rutaceae) also known as Lime, native to Southeast Asia is a well-known medicinal and food plant widely cultivated around the world [11]. They are rich in secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, polyphenols and terpenoids [12,13], its parts are used in traditional medicine as an astringent, diuretic, insect repellent, antiseptic and antimicrobial, for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, coughs, colds and sore throats [11]. *C. aurantifolia* has been found to have insecticidal and repellent activity against *Camponotus nearcticus* [14], and also effective against mosquitoes, cockroaches and houseflies in

aerosol form [15]. *Lippia chevalieri* Moldenke, is a plant belonging to the Verbenaceae family widely distributed in the world [16]. Flavonoids, saponins, tannins, polyphenols and terpenoids have been identified in the plant [17,16]. *L. chevalieri* is used in traditional medicine for the treatment of respiratory diseases, diarrhea, arterial hypertension, gouty rheumatism, painful and infected wounds, liver pathologies, oral and digestive candidiasis, malaria, painful menstruation and nervousness [18,16]. The plant has also demonstrated its insecticidal efficacy against *Anopheles gambiae* s.l., *Aedes aegypti*, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Anopheles funestus* [19,20,21]. The synergistic effect between two would probably due to the formation of new additional molecules from the isolated phytocompounds found in different plants. Previous work on synergistic effect research between plants [19,20,10,22,23] has demonstrated that combinations can overcome the side effects associated with high doses of single extracts and decrease the risk of resistance development, by using smaller amounts of each compound and affecting multiple targets simultaneously, making it more difficult to develop resistance. The larvicidal activity of combination of the methanolic extracts of *C. aurantifolia* peels and *L. chevalieri* leaves were evaluated on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> instar

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larvae of *Anopheles gambiae* in order to contribute to this perpetual fight against malaria vectors.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Plant material

#### 2.1.1. Harvest and processing of the plants

Green leaves of *Lippia chevalieri* Mold. were collected at Wack (Adamaoua-Cameroon: latitude 7°40'43''; longitude 13°33'20'') in November 2021 and identified at National Herbarium of Cameroon in comparison with the material of R. Letouzey n° 7349 of Herbarium collection n° 9057/SFR/Cam. Lime peels were removed with knife from the riped fruits of *Citrus aurantiifolia* were collected at "Ngaoundai" (Ngaoundéré; Adamaoua-Cameroon: latitude 7°27'95''; longitude 13°61'10'') at the same period and identified in comparison with Essombe material n°1 of Herbarium collection specimen n° 67471/HNC. Each plant parts collected was washed with tap water, shade dried at room temperature ( $24 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $76 \pm 4\%$  HR) during 10 days. The dried plant material was then grinded using an electric grinder equipped with an integrated sieve with a diameter of 1 mm mesh size. Each plant powder was kept in the dark bottles at the ambient temperature until their extraction.

#### 2.1.2. Extraction of plants

The methanolic extracts of the different plants were obtained by macerating 200g of each powder in 2 L of methanol (95%) for 72 h at room temperature (Temperature =  $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ; Relative Humidity =  $45 \pm 4\%$ ), the mixture was then centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant obtained was filtered using Whatman No. 1 paper and concentrated using a rotavapor. The concentrated solution obtained was kept in an oven set at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 days for a complete drying. The extracts obtained were weighed and stored in dark glass bottles in the refrigerator at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  for our various tests.

The extraction yield of each plant was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Extraction yield (\%)} = \frac{\text{weight (g) of extract obtained}}{\text{weight (g) of plant powder used}} \times 100$$

#### 2.1.3 Qualitative Phytochemical screening of the extracts

The qualitative phytochemical analysis of the methanolic extracts of *L. chevalieri* and *C. aurantiifolia* was carried out according to the standard methods of colorimetric characterization in tubes described by Harbone [24] in order to identify the major phytochemical groups present in the extracts including alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, polyphenols

and terpenoids which, according to the literature, possess an insecticidal action [25].

## 2.2. Mosquito strain

*Anopheles gambiae* eggs were obtained at OCEAC (Organization for Coordinating the fight against Endemics in Central Africa; Yaounde, Cameroon) and reared in insectarium of the zoology laboratory of the Higher Teacher's Training College of Yaoundé under the ambient conditions of the insectarium ( $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $74 \pm 4\%$  r.h.) according to the standard WHO protocol [26]. Indeed, the mature eggs were transferred into a tray containing 1L of tap water for hatching. After 24 h, the larvae obtained were divided into several batches to avoid overpopulation and were fed with TetraMin® baby food (3mg per 100 larvae per day) for about 5 days until mature larval stages (L3 and L4) were obtained, which were used for larvicidal tests [7].

## 2.3. Larvicidal activity of methanolic extracts

The larvicidal activity of the methanolic extracts of the leaves of *L. chevalieri* and *C. aurantiifolia* peels was evaluated on the blend of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae of *An. gambiae* according to [26] standard protocol. Efficacy was evaluated individually and in binary combination in the proportions 100%A + 0%B, 25%A +

75%B, 50%A + 50%B, 75%A + 25%B and 0%A + 100%B; where A and B represent the different plant extracts [10]. After the preliminary tests, a stock solution of each plant was prepared at the concentration of 50 mg/mL by dissolving in a glass flask 1000 mg of each extract in 20 mL of methanol. Tests concentrations of 7.5; 15; 22.5 and 30 mg/mL were then prepared by diluting each appropriate volume of the stock solution of each plant in methanol. Twenty-five (25) third and fourth instar larvae were transferred into 250 mL plastic cups containing tap water to which 1 mL of test solution of different concentrations was added and the volume was made up to 100 mL per cup. The negative control consisted of adding 1 mL of methanol to 99 mL of tap water, while the positive control was a solution of Dichlorvos DDVP (1 mg/mL). Each concentration was repeated 4 times and larval mortality was recorded after 24 h post-exposure.

The percentage of larval mortality was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Mortality percent (\%)} = \frac{\text{number of dead larvae}}{\text{total number of larvae used}} \times 100$$

And corrected using Abbott's formula [27] if the percentage of larval mortality in the negative control was between 5% and 20% according to the following formula:

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Corrected mortality (%)

$$= \frac{\% \text{ of Test Dead} - \% \text{ of Control Dead}}{100 - \% \text{ of Control Dead}}$$

× 100

The LC<sub>50</sub> values of the methanolic extracts of the plants were then determined as well as those of the various combinations tested, which allowed us to calculate the cototoxicity index and the synergistic factor of each of the mixtures as described by Lame *et al.* [10]:

For the binary combination *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Ca) + *Lippia chevalieri* (Lc) we have:

Toxicity index (TI) of Ca = 100 and

$$(\text{TI}) \text{ of Lc} = \left[ \frac{\text{LC50 Ca}}{\text{LC50 Lc}} \right] \times 100$$

Observed TI of the mixture (Ca + Lc)

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{LC50 Ca}}{\text{LC50 (Ca + Lc)}} \right] \times 100$$

Theoretical TI of the mixture (Ca + Lc) = TI Ca × % Ca in the mixture + TI Lc × %Lc in the mixture.

Cototoxicity index

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{Observed TI of the mixture}}{\text{Theoretical TI of the mixture}} \right] \times 100$$

When one component of the mixture ca

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uses a low mortality (<20%) at all doses tested, cototoxicity index of the combination would be calculated as follows:

Cototoxicity index

$$= \frac{\text{LC50 Ca}}{\text{LC50 (Ca + Lc)}} \times 100$$

According to Sun and Johnson [28]:

- If cototoxicity index is less than 80, it is considered an antagonistic action;
- If cototoxicity index is between 80 and 120, it is considered an additive action;
- If cototoxicity is greater than 120, it is considered a synergistic action.

Synergistic factors were also calculated according to Kalyanasundaram and Das [29] method as follows:

Synergistic factor (SF)

$$= \frac{\text{LC50 of the plant extract alone}}{\text{LC50 of the mixture}}$$

Value of SF > 1 indicates synergistic action and SF < 1 indicates the antagonistic action.

#### 2.4. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis of the data was performed using SPSS (Statistical Package

for the Social Sciences) software version 16.0. The corrected mortality percentages were submitted to an analysis of variance (ANOVA) to obtain the average of the mortality percentages and the standard error between these different means. The separation of means was performed using Tukey's comparison test at 5% (P = 0.05). Probit analysis was performed to determine the lethal concentrations that caused 50% (LC<sub>50</sub>) and 95% (LC<sub>95</sub>) mortality of mosquito larvae.

### 3. Results

#### Extraction yields

**Table 1:** Extraction yield of methanolic extracts of *Citrus aurantifolia* and *Lippia chevalieri*.

Plant species	Powder used (g)	Extract obtained (g)	Extraction yield (%)
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	200	13.45	6.73
<i>Lippia chevalieri</i>	200	9.24	4.62

**Table 2:** Phytochemical composition of methanolic extracts of *Citrus aurantifolia* and *Lippia chevalieri*.

Extracts	Saponins	Terpenoids	Flavonoids	Tannins	Polyphenols	Alkaloids
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	+++	+	++	++	+++	-
<i>Lippia chevalieri</i>	+++	++	+	+++	+++	-

+ = present at low concentration, ++ = present at moderate concentration, +++ = present at high concentration and - = absent.

#### Effect of the combination of *C. aurantifolia* and *L. chevalieri* against *An. gambiae* larvae.

Table 3 presents the percentage of mortality of *An. gambiae* larvae treated with

Maceration of plant powders gave the extraction yield of 6.73% for *C. aurantifolia* and a low yield of 4.62% was obtained with *L. chevalieri* as shown in table 1.

#### Phytochemical screening

Phytochemical analysis of methanolic extracts of *C. aurantifolia* peels and *L. chevalieri* leaves as presented in table 2 revealed the presence of saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids, tannins and polyphenols in variable concentrations in the *C. aurantifolia* peels and *L. chevalieri* leaves.

methanolic extracts singly and in combination (75% + 25%; 50% + 50%; 25% + 75%) of *C. aurantifolia* and *L. chevalieri* and the LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>95</sub> values (mg/mL) after 24h of exposure. The

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methanolic extracts of the two plants induced a significant ( $P < .001$ ) concentration-dependent larvicidal activity both individually and in binary combinations. Mortality rate of *C. aurantiifolia* methanolic extract ranging from 38% at 7.5 mg/mL to 99% at 30 mg/mL with a  $LC_{50}$  of 9.82 mg/mL and  $LC_{95}$  of 27.09 mg/mL. Mortality rate of *L. chevalieri* methanolic extract ranging from 39.34% at 7.5 mg/mL to 100% at 30 mg/mL with a  $LC_{50}$  of 10.05 mg/mL and  $LC_{95}$  of 29.42 mg/mL. Combinations of the two plants caused high activity with larval mortality percentages ranging from 39% at 7.5 mg/mL to 98% at 30 mg/mL with a  $LC_{50}$  of 9.53 mg/mL and  $LC_{95}$  of 25.99 mg/mL for the 75%Ca + 25%Lc mixture. Mortality rate of the mixture 50%Ca + 50%Lc ranging from 46% at 7.5 mg/mL to 100% at 30mg/mL with a  $LC_{50}$  of 8.50 mg/mL and  $LC_{95}$  of 21.60 mg/mL. Mortality rate of the mixture 25%Ca + 75%Lc ranging from 40% at 7.5 mg/mL to 100% at 30 mg/mL with a  $LC_{50}$  of 10.04 mg/mL and  $LC_{95}$  of 29.65 mg/mL. A mortality rate of 100% was also registered in the positive control (Dichlorvos) at the recommended single concentration of 1 mg/mL (1000 ppm) and a mortality rate of less than 5% in the negative control.

Table 4 below presents the cototoxicity index and the synergistic factors of the binary combinations of the methanolic extracts of *C.*

*aurantiifolia* and *L. chevalieri* on the larvae of *An. gambiae* 24h post-exposure; the combinations 75%Ca + 25%Lc (CI: 103.68; SF: 1.03) and 25%Ca + 75%Lc (CI: 99.51; SF: 0.99) each presented an additive action while the combination 50%Ca + 50%Lc (CI: 155.22; SF: 1.55) exhibited a synergistic action on *An. gambiae* larvae 24h post exposure.

#### 4. Discussion

Vector control using medicinal plants has longtime demonstrated its effectiveness on the developmental stages of mosquitoes [30,31]. However, several studies have shown that the combination of natural molecules would better overcome the increasing resistance mechanisms developed by mosquitoes rather than with isolated compounds [32]. The combined insecticide approach is encouraged to optimize the efficacy of insecticide products and could apparently preserve the effectiveness of the insecticide product for many years [10]. The extraction yield of *C. aurantiifolia* peels corroborate those of Monica *et al.* [33] in which, methanol extraction yields ranging from 1.9 to 7.6% for peels and from 13.0 to 20.8% for the leaves were recorded with *C. aurantiifolia* collected in three different regions of Calabria, Italy. However, the methanolic extraction yield of *L. chevalieri* is lower than those obtained by Mindiediba [17], and Nacoulma [16].

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**Table 3:** Percentage of mortality, LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>95</sub> of *An. gambiae* larvae treated with methanolic extracts and binary combinations of *C. aurantiifolia* and *L. chevalieri* 24h post exposure.

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Combinations	Con(mg/mL)	Mortality (M ± SE)	Slope ± SE	R <sup>2</sup>	LC <sub>50</sub> (CI) (mg/ml)	LC <sub>95</sub> (CI) (mg/ml)	χ <sup>2</sup>
100%Ca+0%Lc	0	1±1.00E					
	7.5	38±1.15D					
	15	65±1.91C	3.73±0.18	0.94	9.82(8.62-10.90)	27.09(23.41-33.16)	48.91***
	22.5	93±1.91B					
	30	99±1.00A					
	DDVP	100±0.00A					
	F(5,18)	868.19***					
75%Ca+25%Lc	0	1±1.00D					
	7.5	39±1.00C					
	15	67±1.00B	3.77±0.18	0.93	9.53(8.37-10.58)	25.99(22.56-31.58)	47.54***
	22.5	96±1.63A					
	30	98±1.15A					
	DDVP	100±0.00A					
	F(5,18)	1423***					
50%Ca+50%Lc	0	1±1.00D					
	7.5	46±3.83C					
	15	74±2.00B	4.06±0.21	0.90	8.50(7.21-9.61)	21.60(18.54-27.03)	64.44***
	22.5	99±1.00A					
	30	100±0.00A					
	DDVP	100±0.00A					
	F(5,18)	447.50***					
25%Ca+75%Lc	0	4±2.83E					
	7.5	40±1.63D					
	15	58.50±1.50C	3.49±0.17	0.96	10.04(8.38-11.50)	29.65(24.40-40.16)	79.54***
	22.5	90±2.00B					
	30	100±0.00A					
	DDVP	100±0.00A					
	F(5,18)	907.82***					
0%Ca+100%Lc	0	0±0.00 <sup>E</sup>					
	7.5	39.34±2.21D					
	15	59.64±1.94C	3.52±0.17	0.96	10.05(8.47-11.45)	29.42(24.41-39.12)	73.74***
	22.5	89.72±1.93B					
	30	100±0.00A					
	DDVP	100±0.00A					
	F(5,18)	656.67***					

Mean of mortality ± Standard Error within a column followed by the same letter did not differ significantly according to Tukey test (P=0.05); <sup>ns</sup>P>0.05; \*P<0.05; \*\*P<0.01; \*\*\*P<0.001; CI= Confidence Interval; LC= Lethal Concentration; R<sup>2</sup>= coefficient of determination; χ<sup>2</sup>= chi square.

**Table 4:** Synergistic factor and cototoxicity index of the combination of the methanol extracts of *C. aurantiifolia* and *L. chevalieri* against *An. gambiae* 24h post exposure.

Combinations	LC <sub>50</sub> (mg/mL)	SF	CI	Type of action
100%Ca: 0%Lc	9.82	-	-	-
75%Ca: 25%Lc	9.53	1.036	103.63	Additive
50%Ca: 50%Lc	8.50	1.552	155.22	Synergistic
25%Ca: 75%Lc	10.04	0.995	99.51	Additive
100%Lc: 0%Ca	10.05	-	-	-

SF=Synergistic factor; CI=Cototoxicity index; LC=Lethal Concentration.

The solubility of endogenous compounds present in the extracted materials might be a factor affecting the efficiency of the extraction yield [34].

Monica *et al.* [33] reported the presence of a significant amount of phenols, total soluble flavonoids and terpenes in extracts of *C. aurantifolia* peels in agreement with previous work [35] on the chemical composition of peels of 13 Citrus species. Abdallah [12] and Reddy *et al.* [13] also reported a variable presence of saponins, phenolic compounds, tannins, flavonoids and alkaloids in the methanolic extracts of *C. aurantifolia* leaves. Phytochemical composition of methanolic extracts of *L. chevalieri* leaves is slightly close to that obtained by Mindiediba [17] except for the absence of polyphenols in his samples and Nacoulma [16] indicated furthermore the presence of alkaloids. Qualitative and quantitative variations in phytochemical components between and within plant species have been attributed to variation in maturity, genetic variation, growth stages, drying and post-harvest storage [36,37]. They can be due to the geographical location of the plants harvested, period when these plants were harvested, the extraction methods, the polarity of the solvent used for the extraction and the parts of the plants used [38].

Larvicidal activity is considered an ideal approach for mosquito control as it

contributes to the reduction of larval density before their emergence where they are harmful and can transmit diseases. The methanolic extracts of the 2 plants caused a significant ( $P < .001$ ) concentration-dependent larvicidal activity on the 3rd and 4th stage larvae of *An. gambiae* 24h post exposure both individually and in binary combination. Individually, the methanolic extract of *C. aurantifolia* peels was more larvicidal. The binary combination 50%Ca + 50%Lc induced a synergistic action on *An. gambiae* larvae 24h post-exposure and was found to be the best combination because it optimized the efficacy of the combination by considerably lowering the LC<sub>50</sub> value. The efficacy of plant extract mixtures would depend on the type of mixture produced (proportional or balanced) and the species considered [22]. Previous works revealed that several varieties of *Citrus* contained ingredients that can be used as a natural insecticide in mosquitoes [39]. Fajar *et al.* [40] obtained significant larvicidal activity of *C. aurantifolia* peels extracts on 3rd and 4th stage larvae of *Aedes aegypti*. Adina *et al.* [41-42] demonstrated that the combination of ethanolic extracts of *C. aurantifolia* and doxorubin produced a synergistic effect on the inhibition of the growth of MCF-7 cancer cells. Other works also corroborate our results by highlighting the larvicidal and adulticidal power of *L. chevalieri* both

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individually and in binary combinations with other plants on *An. gambiae* s.l., *Ae. aegypti*, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *An. Funestus* [19-20, 21]. The combination of *Cymbopogon schoenanthus* and *L. chevalieri* has an antagonistic effect on *An. gambiae* larvae [19], while the binary combinations of *L. chevalieri* and *Lantana camara*, *Lippia multiflora*, *Cymbopogon schoenanthus* were synergistic for *Cx. quinquefasciatus* [20]. The mixture of plants extract does not necessarily give an additive effect and this hypothesis is supported by Ayiki *et al.* [22] and those of Ngatanko and Ngamo [23]. The differences between the insecticidal activities of the extracts individually and in binary combinations might be due to the composition and chemical nature of the active compounds acting jointly or independently on mosquitoes. These phytochemicals are ingested orally or through cuticle, which could affect the physiological balance of the insect and lead to death [43]. phytochemicals present in many plants act on the digestive system of the insect; after ingestion, they will be absorbed by the intestinal wall and then circulate with the blood which will disturb the energy metabolism of the organism so that it will lack energy for its vital activities, resulting in larval spasms and possibly death [44]. Terpenic compounds act on neurons by inhibiting the activity of

acetylcholinesterase, an enzyme which destroys acetylcholine after transmission of nerve impulses [45]. Saponins have the effect of disrupting the developmental stage by blocking the evolution of the larval cuticle [46]. The synergy of the extracts is likely due to the formation of additional new molecules from the phytochemicals found in the mixture and may act synergistically as neurotoxic insecticides interfering in the ligand-gated chloride channel of the mosquito nervous system by blocking octopamine or cholinergic receptors, important target sites for insect pest control [47]. The increased activity may also be due to the simultaneous effects on different targets, increasing the insecticidal effect of the tested extracts up to ten times, severely impacting the survival of the insect [48].

### Conclusion

Methanolic extracts of the 2 plants demonstrated a significant larvicidal effect on *An. gambiae* both individually and in combination. Individually, the methanolic extract of *C. aurantiifolia* was more active on mosquito larvae than other extract. The binary combinations produced a synergistic larvicidal effect for the balanced mixtures (50 :50) between *C. aurantiifolia* and *L. chevalieri*. Thus, the combination of methanolic extracts of *C. aurantiifolia*, and *L. chevalieri* in ratio

50:50 may constitute an exploitable source for the production of a bio-larvicide to control *An. gambiae*, vector of malaria.

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