**Vitex negundo** Linn.: phytochemical composition, nutritional analysis, and antioxidant and antimicrobial activity

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**Abstract:** *Vitex negundo* (VN) is a widely used plant in folk medicine, namely for the treatment of jaundice, wounds, body ache, toothache, asthma, eye pain, and migraine. These effects have been increasingly attributed to its chemical composition. Here, we assessed the VN chemical and nutritional composition and biological activity, with particular emphasis on antioxidant and antimicrobial effects. VN methanol and hexane extracts revealed the presence of important phytochemicals, such as terpenoids, polyphenol, steroids, saponins, phenolic compound and flavonoids. Total phenolic content of VN methanol extract from bark was 1082.473 mg/g GAE and that of leaves was 1382.984 mg/g GAE. The total flavonoids content in VN methanol extract from VN bark was 127.744 mg/g QE and that of leaves was 123.776 mg/g QE. VN methanol extract from bark exhibited high antioxidant effects (IC₅₀ = 38.47 ppm). The content (%) of ash, moisture, crude fiber, crude protein and fat in VN leaves was, respectively, 7.86%, 18.35%, 6.52%, 9.687% and 6.19%. VN leaves methanol extract revealed antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, with inhibition halos being, respectively, 13 mm and 14 mm, and the MBC values were found to be 1.562 mg/mL and 0.245 mg/mL. GC-MS analysis of the VN bark methanol extract revealed that monoolein was the major component.

**Key words:** Phytochemical screening; Methanolic extract; Antimicrobial activity; GC-MS analysis; FTIR analysis.

**Introduction**

Our society is slowly progressing towards herbal formulations, which in practice are known to be extremely valuable against a large array of diseases (1). Nature consists of different resources of chemovar and pharmaco-photographs and the naturally available resources provide an alternative to modern medicine in drug discovery (2). Naturally available plants in traditional medicine are the most inexpensive and easily reachable source of the dealing in the primary healthcare system (3). Medicinal plants are used to treat different diseases (4), with more than 85,000 plant species being already recognized for medical use globally, known to possess antimicrobial, antioxidant, antidiabetic, antimarial, anthelmintic, anticancer effects (5).

Five leaf caste tree (*Vitex negundo* Linn.) belongs to the Verbenaceae family (6), comprises 75 genera and nearly 2500 species and is commonly known as Simali in Nepali, Nirgandi (Hindi), and Nirgundi (Sanskrit). It is a deciduous shrub, occur in tropical to temperate regions (up to 2200 m from east to west). The leaves have five leaflet in a palatal arrangement, which are lanceolate, 4–10 cm long. This plant is commonly found near bodies of water, recently disturbed land, grasslands, and mixed open forests Native from tropical Eastern and Southern Africa and Asia, it is also found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Pakistan, Myanmar,
Malaysia and Nepal, although mainly found in tropical to temperate regions, especially in South Asian country India (7). Ethnobotanically, it is believed that *Vitex negundo* (VN) is used for the treatment of jaundice (8), wounds (9), body ache (10), toothache (11), asthma (12), eye pain (13), and migraine (14). VN bark is used as verminosis and ophthalmopathy, while flowers are used for cholera and the fruit as an anthelmintic. The entire plant is used for diuretic inflammations, antipyretic and antiseptic (15-17). VN contains different class of secondary metabolites, like polyphenolic compounds, terpenoids, glycosidic iridoids and alkaloids. Its leaves consist of viridiflorol, sabiene, 4-terpineol, and gamma-terpiene (18), butanoic acid, p-hydroxy benzoic acid, oleanolic acid (19), angusid, vitamin C, nishindine, sitosterol (20). This plant also consists of vetugnoside, negundoside, 5 hydroxy-7,4′-dimethoxy flavones (21). To the polyphenolic compounds present in this plant, a high antioxidant potential has been proposed, investigated by applying various recognized *in vitro* systems (22). p-Hydroxybenzoic acid and β-sitosterol have been the most commonly isolated phenolic compounds from VN (23). Besides the above referred bioactive effects, it also shows anti-HIV, larvicidal (24), and mosquito repellent activity (25). In this sense, the present study aimed to characterize the phytochemical and nutritional composition of VN, and to assess their antioxidant and antimicrobial effects.

**Materials and Methods**

**Plant Material**

The fresh leaves and bark of VN were collected from Panchthar district, Nepal. The taxonomic identification of the plants was done at the Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur by judging the preserved herbariums sensibly.

**Extraction method**

The collected fresh leaves and barks were washed with tap water to remove the contaminates. The leaves and barks were shade dried and grinded into the powder form and stored in a clean zipped plastic bag until further use. The phytochemicals present in the powdered leaves and bark were extracted by cold percolation method using methanol and hexane as solvents. Powdered leaves and bark (50 g) of VN were kept separately in clean and dry conical flasks. Three hundred mL solvent was added to each flask and kept for 10 days with frequent shaking. The mixtures were decanted and filtered with the help of cotton plug and thus obtained filtrates were concentrated with the help of rotary evaporator by distillation process at temperature below 70 °C. The concentrated filtrates were kept in a beaker wrapping with aluminium foil containing small pores to facilitate the evaporation of the solvent. After complete evaporation of the solvent, semisolid extracts were obtained and stored in a refrigerator (26).

**Phytochemical analysis**

The phytochemicals present in the two different VN plant extracts (bark and leaves) were analyzed by following the protocol given by Ciulei (27).

**Total phenolic content**

The total phenolic content (TPC) was analyzed by Folin-Ciocalteu colorimetric method based on oxidation-reduction reaction as described by Waterhouse (28). Gallic acid was used as the standard as it is less expensive and purely available than other options.

**Total flavonoid content**

The total flavonoid content (TFC) was determined by aluminium chloride (AlCl₃) colorimetric assay (29), using quercetin as the standard.

**Proximate analysis of nutritional value**

The approximate analysis for VN nutritional composition was determined according to the protocol given by AOAC (30).

**Biological activity assessment**

**Antibacterial assay**

Bacterial growth inhibition was tested by using agar well plate method and measured in the form of zone of inhibition (ZOI) or minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) (31), a modification of the dilution method was used.

**Antioxidant assay**

The antioxidant activity of the different plant extracts was done by DPPH radical scavenging method as described by Blois (32). Data obtained will be recorded as a mean of three determinations of absorbance for each concentration, from which linear correlation coefficient (R²) value will be calculated. The regression equation is given as:

\[ y = mx + c \]

Where, \( y = \) Absorbance of the extract  
\( m = \) Slope from the calibration curve  
\( x = \) Concentration of the extract  
\( c = \) Intercept

Using this regression equation, concentration of the extract will be calculated. The inhibitor concentration against the percentage activity was plotted. Using the linear (\( y = mx + C \)) or parabolic (\( y = ax^2 + bx + c \)) equation on this graph for \( y = 50 \) value x point becomes IC₅₀ value.

**Results**

**Phytochemical assay**

In phytochemical analysis of VN leaves, carbohydrates, terpenoids, steroids, saponins, phenolic compounds and flavonoids were found to be present, al-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Phytochemicals</th>
<th>Hexane</th>
<th>Methanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phenolic compounds</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Terpenoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Saponins</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tannins</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Phytochemical analysis of leaves and bark of *Vitex negundo*. 
Biochemical screening of *Vitex negundo*.

Using the calibration curve and absorbance values of VN leaves and bark methanol extracts (20, 40, 80, 160 and 320 µg/mL), the TPC was calculated as 1082.98 and 1382.89 mg/g gallic acid equivalents (GAE), respectively (Figure 1). Using the calibration curve and absorbance values of VN leaves and bark methanol extracts (20, 40, 80, 160 and 320 µg/mL), the TFC was calculated as 123.78 and 127.77 mg/g quercetin equivalents (mg/g QE) (Figure 2). The highest TPC and TFC were observed to the VN bark methanol extract (TPC=1382.89 mg/g GAE and TFC=127.77 mg/g QE).

**Antioxidant activity**

The antioxidant activity of different VN extracts were obtained by plotting % of free radical scavenging vs concentration, and IC$_{50}$ values of respective extracts were determined (Figure 3-6). The IC$_{50}$ value of different extracts was calculated and compared with the IC$_{50}$ value of ascorbic acid, used as positive control. In brief, the antioxidant activity is inversely proportional to the IC$_{50}$ values obtained, i.e. an extract/fraction/compound with small IC$_{50}$ values is more potent as antioxidant than those having higher IC$_{50}$ values.

The IC$_{50}$ values of VN leaves and bark methanol and hexane extracts were found as 70.93, 38.47, 50.61 and 46.66 µg/mL, respectively (Figure 7). When compared with the IC$_{50}$ value of the standard, ascorbic acid (24.40 µg/mL), these extracts revealed remarkable antioxidant effects. Worth of note is the IC$_{50}$ value obtained to VN bark methanol extract (38.47 µg/mL), which was slightly higher than that of ascorbic acid (24.40 µg/mL), being this extract the most prominent one. The observed activity is directly correlated with both TPC and TFC obtained to VN bark methanol extract, with these compounds being increasingly correlated as determinant to the final bioactivities of extracts. Particularly to flavo-
Biochemical screening of *Vitex negundo*.

The antimicrobial activity of *V. negundo* leaves methanol extract resulted in ZOI of 13 mm and 14 mm for *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, respectively, while to the other microorganisms, no visible effects were observed at the tested doses. The MBC values for the two bacteria were found to be 1.56 mg/mL and 6.25 mg/mL, respectively (Table 2). Similarly, the antimicrobial activity for *V. negundo* bark methanol extract resulted in ZOI of 18 mm and 15 mm for *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus*, respectively, while the other microorganisms tested were found to be resistant. The MBC values for the two bacteria were found to be 2.37 mg/mL and 0.24 mg/mL, respectively (Table 3).

### Table 2. Antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of VN leaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>Reference Culture</th>
<th>ZOI value (mm)</th>
<th>MBC (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Bacillus subtilis</em></td>
<td>ATCC6051</td>
<td>Positive Control Ampicillin</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em></td>
<td>ATCC653P</td>
<td>Negative Control Methanol</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of *Vitex negundo* bark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>Reference Culture</th>
<th>ZOI value (mm)</th>
<th>MBC (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Bacillus subtilis</em></td>
<td>ATCC6051</td>
<td>Positive Control Ampicillin</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em></td>
<td>ATCC653P</td>
<td>Negative Control Methanol</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Proximate % composition of VN bark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>7.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>18.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Crude Fiber</td>
<td>6.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>9.687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. List of compounds obtained from methanolic extract of VN bark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Name of Compounds</th>
<th>Area%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caryophyllene (E)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Caryophyllene oxide</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Virdiflorol</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Methyl palmitate</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Beyerene isomer</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Longifolene</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kolavenol</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mannol</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Phytol</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Methyl octadecanoate</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Monoolein</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ledol</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proximate analysis of Vitex negundo

The proximate analysis is a set of methods to get data on the nutritional value of foods. In proximate analysis of VN bark chemical composition, ash, moisture, crude fiber, crude protein and fat were found to be 7.86%, 18.35%, 6.52%, 9.687% and 6.19%, respectively, clearly highlighting that VN bark contains interesting amounts of crude fiber and protein (Table 4).

### GC/MS analysis

This method was accomplished by using a standard protocol (33). From the chromatograms and mass spectra obtained to VN bark methanol extract (Figure 8 and 9), 12 major compounds are of special relevance (Table 5). Among them, caryophyllene, caryophyllene oxide, methyl palmitate, methyl octadecanoate, monoolein and ledol compounds appears to be responsible for both antioxidant and antimicrobial effects observed. From the obtained results regarding antioxidant and antibacterial effects, and considering the GC-MS data, VN bark methanol extract showed the most potent activity.

### FTIR analysis

The FTIR spectrum of VN bark showed -OH (alcohol), -NH (amide), -CH, -C=O (Carbonyl), -C=O (Aldehyde), -C=C (Aromatic), -C-O (Acid) and -C-O (Ether) groups obtained in 3363, 3390, 2841, 1734, 1732, 1448, 3295 and 3307 cm⁻¹.
1238 and 1041 cm$^{-1}$, respectively (Figure 10). Thus, in this extract, alcoholic, amide, carbonyl, aldehyde, etheric compounds and potentially present (Table 6), as shown in the GC-MS analysis, and ester compounds showed feasible biological effects.

**Discussion**

In this study, methanol and hexane extracts of *Vitex negundo* leaf and bark were evaluated for their phytochemical, antioxidant using DPPH, total phenolic content, total flavonoid content, antibacterial activity, proximate analysis, GC-MS and FT-IR studies. The diverse methods used are vital due to presence of bioactive components in the plants that maybe responsible for biological activity of therapeutic plants.

The TPC and TFC are correlated to the various biological activity, anticancer activity, anti-ageing effect (34). Moreover, the high antioxidant activity witnessed by plant is due to synergistic effects of flavonoids or phenolic compounds. Studies showed that antioxidant activity of flavonoids account to be better than that of individual flavonoid (35). Thus, high antioxidant activity of *Vitex negundo* was due to presence of high amount of phenolic and flavonoid content (i.e. TPC in leaves and bark 1082.984 and 1382.894 mg/g GAE as methanol solvent and TFC in leaves and bark 123.776 and 1382.894 mg/g QE as methanol solvent respectively).

The antioxidant activity of the plant depends on various factors like composition, hydrophobic or hydrophilic nature of the compounds, and quality of solvent used, type of extraction used, temperature and conditions of the test systems (36). The parameter used to measure antioxidant is IC$_{50}$, it means antioxidant required to reduce the concentration of DPPH by 50% (37). A lower IC$_{50}$ value, higher will be the antioxidant power (38). In our research the lowest value of IC$_{50}$ for methanolic extract of *Vitex negundo* (38.47%) which is comparable to the standard natural antioxidant (L-ascorbic acid, IC$_{50}$ value 24.4%). This result was also verified by the presence of high amount of TPC and TFC in methanolic extract of *Vitex negundo*. Some research paper revealed that minimum bactericidal concentration is relatively higher (>5) for methanolic extract of VN bark and leaves (42).

In the proximate analysis, the ash and moisture values were found high. Similarly, crude fiber and crude protein were also found much more than expected. The higher fat value witnessed the plant contain oily substances. The obtained data was almost similar as previously reported by Nepalese researchers (43). But this result is quite different from foreign plant sample. Following AOAC standard method of analysis, leaves of VN collected in Philippines were shown to contain less amount of moisture (16.95%) as compared to sample used in Nepal (18.37%). But, ash, crude fibre, fat and proteins in Philippines were shown to contain more (8.00, 28.00, 7.00 and 13.73% respectively) (44) than sample used in Nepal. These differences may be due to climatic condition, season of sample collection, maturity of the plant selected and experimental condition.

From GC-MS analysis of *Vitex negundo*, various bioactive compounds like Caryophyllene E (terpenoids), Caryophyllene oxide (terpenoids), Virdiflorol (phenolic compound), Methyl palmitate (fatty acid), Beyerene isomer (terpenoids), Longifolene (liquid hydrocarbon), Kolavenol (diterpenoids), Mannol (diterpenoids), Phytochemical analysis of *Vitex negundo* was conducted by using GC-MS method (36). The obtained data was almost similar as previously reported (37). The obtained data was almost similar as previously reported (37). However, the IC$_{50}$ values were found to be lower in methanolic extract as compared to the hexane extract (38). The results obtained from GC-MS analysis were validated by FT-IR spectroscopy (39). The FT-IR spectra of methanolic extract of *Vitex negundo* showed characteristic absorption bands for various functional groups. The absorption bands were assigned to the functional groups present in the compounds of different class of secondary metabolites (40). The different functional groups present in the compounds of different class of secondary metabolites were confirmed by using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR). Different functional groups were seen in their respective standard functional group range.

**Table 6. FTIR analysis for methanolic extract of VN bark.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Functional Group</th>
<th>Type of Vibration</th>
<th>Characteristics Vibration (cm$^{-1}$)[15]</th>
<th>Observed Range (cm$^{-1}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-OH (Alcohol)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>3200-3600</td>
<td>3363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-NH (Amide)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>3300-3500</td>
<td>3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-CH</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>2850-3000</td>
<td>2841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-C=O (Carbonyl)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>1670-1820</td>
<td>1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-C=O (Aldehyde)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>1740-1720</td>
<td>1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-C=O (Aromatic)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>1400-1600</td>
<td>1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-C-O (Acid)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>1210-1320</td>
<td>1238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-C=O (Ether)</td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>1000-1300</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For antiseptic purpose by analyzing its side effects. The reference antibiotics ampicillin and could be subjected to antimicrobial activity measured by us was found comparable in range as reported by several research papers (42) and differ from other phytochemicals like ledol, n-hexadecanoid acid phytol, caryophyllene, benzoic acid etc. were reported to inhibit bacterial activity (43). Some previous study showed that minimum bactericidal concentration is relatively higher (>5) for methanolic extract of VN bark and leaves (42).

From GC-MS analysis of *Vitex negundo*, various bioactive compounds like Caryophyllene E (terpenoids), Caryophyllene oxide (terpenoids), Virdiflorol (phenolic compound), Methyl palmitate (fatty acid), Beyerene isomer (terpenoids), Longifolene (liquid hydrocarbon), Kolavenol (diterpenoids), Mannol (diterpenoids), Phytochemical analysis of *Vitex negundo* was conducted by using GC-MS method (36). The obtained data was almost similar as previously reported (37). The obtained data was almost similar as previously reported (37). However, the IC$_{50}$ values were found to be lower in methanolic extract as compared to the hexane extract (38). The results obtained from GC-MS analysis were validated by FT-IR spectroscopy (39). The FT-IR spectra of methanolic extract of *Vitex negundo* showed characteristic absorption bands for various functional groups. The absorption bands were assigned to the functional groups present in the compounds of different class of secondary metabolites (40). The different functional groups present in the compounds of different class of secondary metabolites were confirmed by using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR). Different functional groups were seen in their respective standard functional group range.
Carbohydrates, terpenoids, polyphenol, steroids, saponins, phenolic compound and flavonoids were present as secondary metabolites. The TPC and TFC value for methanolic extract of VN bark was found to be higher than methanolic extract of VN leaves i.e. in hexane and methanolic extract of bark has shown highest antioxidant activity. The antimicrobial activity of methanolic extract of VN bark was potent ZOI towards *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* than the methanolic extract of VN leaves. From proximate analysis, Fat and crude protein were sufficiently present. From GC-MS analysis, it has been found that the phytochemicals responsible for the biological activities such as antimicrobial, antioxidant etc. were identified. From FTIR analysis, functional group of phytochemicals obtained from GC analysis were elucidated. Thus, Vitex negundo plant selected showed major biological activities, however, they cannot directly be referred for pharmaceutical usage. Further extensive phytochemical and pharmacological studies along with mechanism of action are crucial not only to estimate this preliminary experiment but also to characterize and isolate the unknown compounds to inaugurate their pharmaceutical properties.

**Acknowledgements**

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**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

**Authors Contributions**

NK supervised and contributed to the overall data curation and writing of the manuscript; CD did the experimental works and chemical preparations; NNM revised the manuscript and offline research; JSR, BS and NM helped in data curation and manuscript editing and RCB guided the execution of the experiments and editing of the article.

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