

Tamanu (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) – the African, Asian, Polynesian and Pacific Panacea

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Introduction

The beauty of some plants is that they occur in the ethnopharmacy and folklore of more than one country and so we are able to make comparisons between the ways in which that plant has been used medicinally and culturally. This species of *Calophyllum* has proved that its virtues not only withstand the scrutiny of independent traditional use, but also can be proven in modern *in vivo* studies to be as effective as its legend suggested.

The chemistry is complex and unusual, perhaps helping to explain some of the impressive physiological actions possessed by this plant.

Botanical names

Calophyllum inophyllum Linn (Syn. *Calophyllum bintagor* Roxb.) (Guttiferae). It is a member of the mangosteen family. *Mesua ferrea* Linn has also been seen as an alternative Latin name.

Common names

Known in English as Alexandrian Laurel, Tamanu, Pannay Tree, Sweet Scented Calophyllum. The wood used to be sold in London as 'Borneo Mahogany'.

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Bag: Dankaan. Bengali: Punnang. Bombay: Undi. Burmese: Pongnyet. Can: Surahonnae, Namaeru. Cutch: Udi. Duk: Oondi. Hindi: Undi, Surpan, Surpuna, Sultan Champa. Ilk: Bitao, Pamitaogen. Kon: Undee-phal. Mag: Langkagan. Mah: Undag, Pumag, Surangi, Nagchampa. Mal: Cherupuna, Ponnakum, Bettan. Ponna. Neg: Batarau, Palo Maria. Pamp: Bitao. Pang: Bitaoi. Sanskrit: Punnaga, Namaeruak, Panchakaeshera, Nagachampa, Nameru, Punnaga, Purasakeshara, Surangai, Tungakeshara. Sbl: Bitao. Sinhalese: Domba, Dombagaha, Teldomba, Sultan-champa. Sul: Tambotambok. Tag: Bangkalan, Bitao, Bitok, Butalau, Bitong, Dagkalan, Dangkalan, Palo Maria de Playa. Tamil: Nagam, Nameru, Pinmai, Punnagam, Punnai, Punnagam, Punnairivai. Pinnay. Tel. Pumagamu, Ponnvittulu, Ponnachettu. Hawaiian: Kamani.

Habitat

Bitao (as it is most usually called) is found throughout the Philippines along the seashores. It is native to Tropical Asia and its geographical distribution area also includes Melanesia and Polynesia. It grows near the sea coast throughout India. In French Polynesia, the Tamanu tree is widespread on most of the islands. It grows primarily in the coral sands and on the sea shore, although specimens may be found in valleys. Its seeds sprout easily in muddy and saline soils. The Motu (coral reefs), which surround the volcanic islands, are covered with Tamanu trees; they are very much appreciated for their fragrant flowers and elegant foliage and are thus planted along avenues [1]. Kamani, as it is also known, was brought north to Hawai'i from the South Pacific islands in early migrations of Polynesian settlers. Also called

Alexandrian laurel, true kamani was probably introduced by seed, which is how it is propagated. This native of the Pacific and of tropical Africa, grows slowly along sandy shores and in lowland forests. It was cultivated in villages, near houses and also in groves away from villages. When found growing in windy areas, it is sometimes in a picturesque, crooked or misshapen form.

Folklore

Before the conversion of the Polynesians to Christianity, the Tamanu trees were considered as sacred. They were planted inside the royal marae (sacred areas). There, according to ancient beliefs, the Gods would hide in the Tamanu trees and watch human sacrifices without being seen. Idols were also carved out of Tamanu wood. It is still considered a sacred relic of the past.

Plant description

The tamanu tree is 2–3 m high, and has a thick trunk covered with a rough, black and cracked bark. It has elliptical, shiny and tough leaves. Its flowers, arranged in axillary cymes, have a sweet, lime-like fragrance. The tree, which flowers twice a year, is said to attain a great age.

The numerous fruits, arranged in clusters, are spherical drupes. Once ripe, their smooth, yellow epidermis discloses a thin layer of pulp, which tastes somewhat of apple. The grey, ligneous and rather soft nut contains a pale yellow kernel, which is odourless when fresh. Once chewed, it coats the mouth and emulsifies saliva, and its insipid taste becomes bitter.

Tamanu kernels have a very high oil content (75%). It is obtained by cold expression and yields a refined, greenish yellow oil, similar to olive oil, with an aromatic odour and an insipid taste. Once grown, a Tamanu tree produces up to 100 kg fruits and about 18 kg oil.

Oil processing

Unlike most vegetable oils, Tamanu oil is not contained in fresh ripe fruits. It forms in the course of the nuts' desiccation.

The oil production process is as follows: ripe and non-germinating fruits are slightly crushed in order to crack the shells without damaging the kernels. The latter are quickly removed, arranged in thin layers and exposed to the sun. They must not be exposed

to humidity in any case. In spite of these precautions, some kernels mould and must be eliminated.

During the desiccation process, kernels lose weight (from a mean 7 g for fresh kernels to about 4.5 g for dry and oil-rich ones). They become brownish, develop an aromatic odour and increase their oil content. In the meantime they lose their germinative power. The transformation is completed within 2 months provided the weather has been dry enough. Kernels can then be stored for a long time.

Use of the plant and its parts

The bark, seeds and leaves are used with a bitter oil coming from the seeds together with a resin and a gum. When mature, it has a thin leathery dark grey-brownish skin which covers a bony shell that holds a partly poisonous kernel or seed surrounded by a cork-like substance. A lamp oil for light was produced from the kernel and was used at times instead of kukui nut oil. The kernel is called a 'punnai nut' in some areas of the Pacific, and the oil is dark, green, thick and called 'dilo' oil or Pinnay oil [2]. Sometimes this oil is useful for lomi lomi, massage, especially when enhanced with coconut oil or flower fragrances. The oil may have been useful in waterproofing tapa cloth and is used as a varnish. In the old days an extract from the fruit was used to make a brown dye to colour tapa cloth. The oil can also be used to make soap.

In Java, the tree is believed to have diuretic properties, whereas in Samoa every part of the plant is considered a virulent poison, with the milky juice causing blindness, the sap once introduced into the circulation causing death and so used as an arrow poison. The piscicidal activity reported in some species of *Calophyllum* may be due to the coumarin derivatives, whereas some of the irritating components reported for some species are likely to be cyanogenic compounds, tannins, saponins or pigments present [3].

The flowers

The fragrant flowers are used to make bouquets and wreaths and are also worn in the hair by Philippino women.

The shell

The round, thin shells are used as a receptacle for 'buri sugar', which is a popular confection.

External application of the plant

The application of the gum

The gum extracted from the plant (from the wounded bark) is emetic and purgative but also has use for the treatment of wounds and ulcers. It can also be mixed with strips of bark, and leaves are infused in water, and the oil that rises to the surface is another application for sore eyes [4, 2]. The resin is said to be responsible for the colour and the odour of the oil and may be poisonous; it is also said to contain benzoic acids [5]. The gum resin is said to be good for old sores and wounds [5]. The resin may be useful for chronic catarrh.

The application of the bark

The bark is astringent (contains 11–19% tannin) and its juice is purgative [5]. It is considered medicinal in Asia, being used in India (according to some this is Indo-China) for orchitis [5]. In Indonesia, it is used after childbirth for vaginal discharge, the passing of blood and also for use in gonorrhoea [6]. It is used in decoction for internal haemorrhages and as a wash for indolent ulcers [4].

The bark acts as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Rubbed with water lime juice, it makes a useful application on armpits, groins and feet in bromidrosis. The bark taken internally acts as an expectorant and is useful in chronic bronchitis and phthisis. The resin is mixed with strips of bark and leaves, steeped in water and the oil which rises to the surface is a household application for sore eyes. The astringent juice of the bark is a purgative and given in the form of a decoction for internal haemorrhages.

The application of the roots

A decoction of the root is employed for dressing ulcers and also for application in heatstroke. It is taken internally for a stitch [5].

The application of the leaves

The leaves soaked in water yield a bluish colour and natural scent is applied to inflamed eyes [4], also used for this purpose in Linga and Fiji. The leaf infusion is also taken internally for heatstroke and used in combination with an external application of the root decoction. A reverse treatment is used for a stitch where the hot poultice of leaves is applied

externally and the root decoction taken internally [5].

In Cambodia, the leaves are prescribed as an inhalation for migraine and vertigo and the oil for scabies. In Madagascar, the leaves are applied to sore eyes, the pounded bark for orchitis; the gum resin is a vulnerary, resolvent and anodyne; oil from seeds is used against psoriasis and is antirheumatic. In Java, the tree is supposed to possess diuretic properties, while in Samoa the plant is considered a virulent poison and the sap from the bark is used for the preparation of an arrow poison [7].

The leaves impart a pleasant odour when soaked in water, which is used in the Philippines as an astringent for haemorrhoids (piles) [5, 6] and is used in Indonesia as an eye lotion [5, 6].

The plant has a rich history of use. Primitive tribes of native blacks throughout Papua New Guinea utilize the leaves frequently for different kinds of skin problems. On Manus, the leaves are heated over a fire until soft and then applied to skin ulcers, boils, cuts, sores, and pimples, while on Dobu Island, leaves are boiled and a skin rash is washed periodically with the solution. The natives in New Caledonia and in Samoa also utilize these leaves for treating skin inflammations, leg ulcers and wounds.

Water in which the macerated leaves have been soaked for some time has been used by them and other tribes for haemorrhoids [5].

The application of the fruits

The fruits according to some authors are more or less poisonous and only the endosperm of the still immature fruit is safe to eat. In fact, the mature fruit is sufficiently poisonous to be ground and used as a rat bait [6]. An infusion of the fruit is said to be peccatorial and stimulates the mucous membrane of the lungs [5].

The application of the plant sap

The balsam (oleoresin) from the bark is used for its cicatrising properties. The Negritos of the Philippines mix the plant sap with sulphur as an ointment to apply on boils, open sores and wounds [5].

Native blacks of Jamaica used another species *Calophyllum calaba* for healing wounds and sores in the 18th century. The resin was melted and poured into gangrenous and incised wounds requiring only a couple of changes in dressing and producing recovery [8].

A material (calophyllolide) isolated from the seeds reduced histamine inflammation and carrageenan-induced tissue swelling in rats [9].

Properties of Tamanu oil

The oil expressed from the seeds (about 60%) is sometimes called Domba oil in Europe and has proved useful in the treatment of rheumatism as well as in the treatment of itch or scabies. The figure quoted can be as high as 70–75% [2]. The oil was once thought by the old pharmacologists to be Tacamahaca oil (balsam poplar or *Populus balsamifera*). It is similar to myrrh (*Commiphora molmol*) and is also useful for indolent ulcers [2]. The oil is also used in cases of gonorrhoea and gleet [4]. The oil from the seeds is used externally on rheumatism and gout and is specific for scabies [7] and may also be used for ringworm [5].

The dark-skinned natives of Fiji value the oil of the fruit as a liniment for joint pains, arthritis and bruises. The oil is applied to suppurating wounds including coral sores and is commonly used for rubbing on the limbs of children who are slow in learning to walk. Some Fijian mothers rub the fruit oil of *Calophyllum inophyllum* onto their babies to prevent nappy/diaper rash. The oil also is occasionally used in the place of a chap stick for chapped, parched lips [10]. The oil (once used in Indian oil lamps) is useful for dermal problems and is an ancient treatment for leprosy [6].

Externally, the bruised seeds and oil are applied to chronic rheumatism, inflammation of bones and joints and ankylosis. The oleoresin taken internally is supposed to be beneficial for lung ailments and externally applied on chronic ulcers and wounds with beneficial results.

In most of the South Sea islands, Tamanu oil is used as an analgesic medicine (natives use it in frictions for sciatica and rheumatism) and to cure ulcers and bad wounds. At the beginning of the century, missionaries had noticed that leprous people often came to the leper house with a bottle of oil they used to rub over their wounds. The idea occurred to them to prepare a solution of this oil in an alcoholic ether. Injections of this preparation proved effective against neuritis due to leprosy or other origins, sciatica, zona, as well as pains caused by serious diseases. This medicine is still successfully used in hospitals in Tahiti and neighbouring islands.

Tamanu oil can be applied on skins as well as mucous membrane lesions. It heals small wounds

such as cracks and chaps, but is also efficient on more serious cutaneous problems: atonic wounds, physical and chemical burns, radiodermatitis, anal fissures or postsurgical wounds. Tamanu oil activity was studied in numerous clinical cases. Those healing, anti-inflammatory and antibiotic properties make Tamanu oil an excellent raw material for cosmetics, in regenerating and protective formulations [1].

This oil is especially recommended for all kinds of burns (sunburns or chemical burns), most dermatoses, postsurgical cicatrization, certain skin allergies, acne, psoriasis, herpes, chilblains, skin cracks, diabetic sores, haemorrhoids, dry skin, insomnia, hair loss, etc. In cosmetology, it is used in the preparation of regenerative creams. This soothing oil has long been a beauty secret of the Tahitian Vahine.

The oil from the seeds is used for soap making and is a rubefacient and irritant, but on the mucous membranes of the genitourinary organs it is specific. It is only employed externally and can be used as a stimulating application in cases of rheumatism [4].

In Southern India, the oil of the seeds of the plant is used specifically for treating skin diseases. It is also applied topically in cases of rheumatism [9].

Plant activity

The root bark contains an antibacterial principle [11]. The plant is also reported to have novel inhibitors of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase [12].

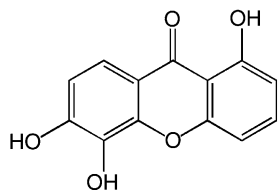
Constituents

The two main actives in this oil were discovered by a Frenchman named Professor Lederer; he succeeded in isolating two essential components of the oil of *Calophyllum*. He found a totally new fatty acid, Calophyllic acid and a lactone endowed with antibiotic properties to be at the origin of the oil's amazing cicatrizing power. The dark yellow oil extracted from the seeds contains a poisonous resin, which has a parsley-like odour. The resin is similar to myrrh and is alcohol soluble.

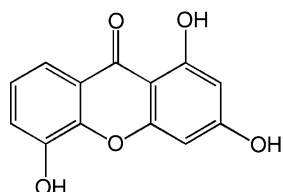
The bark contains tannin [6] and exudes an oleoresin which contains benzoic acids [7]. The oleoresin is officinal in the Mexican and Spanish Pharmacopoeias [5].

The leaves of *Calophyllum inophyllum* contain friedelin and triterpenes of the friedelin group, namely canophyllal, canophyllol and canophyllic acid [13], and from the heartwood xanthenes such as mesuaxanthone B and calophyllin B are obtained [14].

Structure of Mesuazanthone-B

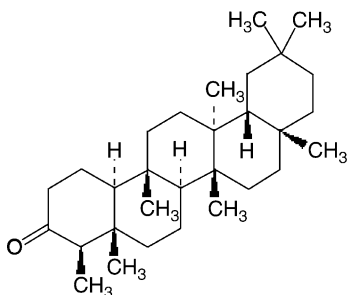


Structure of Mesuazanthone-A



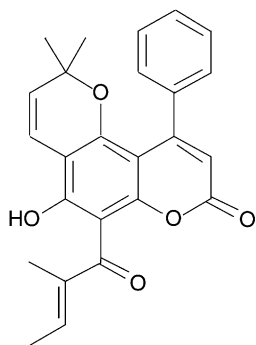
Interestingly, many of these substances, i.e. canophyllal and friedelin, are also found in *Syzygium* species [15].

Structure of Friedelin [Merck, 1996]



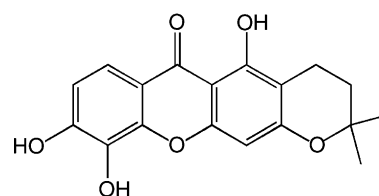
Calophyllolide was isolated from the nuts ([16]; also [Q5] in Indian J. Med. Res. 1980, 72, 762). ED_{50} was 140 mg kg^{-1} orally. It showed anti-inflammatory and antiarthritic activity in formaldehyde-induced arthritis and adjuvant arthritis in rats. LD_{50} was 2.5 g kg^{-1} orally. It was devoid of ulcerogenic activity up to twice the ED_{50} dose.

Structure of Calophyllolide



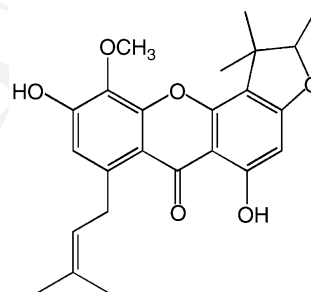
Dehydrocycloguanindin, calophyllin-B, jacareubin and 6-deoxyjacareubin produced varying degrees of CNS depression, characterized by ptosis, sedation, decreased spontaneous motor activity, loss of muscle tone, potentiation of phenobarbitone sleeping time and ether anaesthesia in mice and rats. All the xanthones exhibited anti-inflammatory activity by both intraperitoneal and oral routes in rats. Jacareubin and 6-deoxyjacareubin also showed antiulcer activity in rats [17].

Structure of Jacareubin

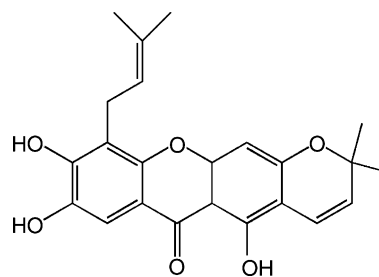


Calophyllolide, isolated from the seeds [9], reduced histamine inflammation and carrageenan-induced tissue swelling in rats. Together with inophyllide, it reduced oedema by 60.7 and 29.8%, respectively (compared to hydrocortisone, which reduced inflammation by about 44%). The safety margin of calophyllolide is very similar to that of oxyphenbutazone (21.4 and 25 mg kg^{-1} , respectively) [16].

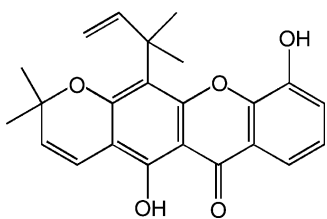
Caloxantone A



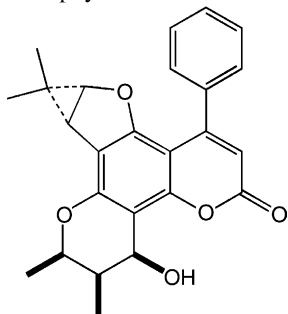
Caloxantone B



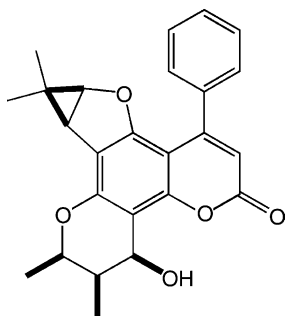
Caloxanthone C



Inophyllum G-1



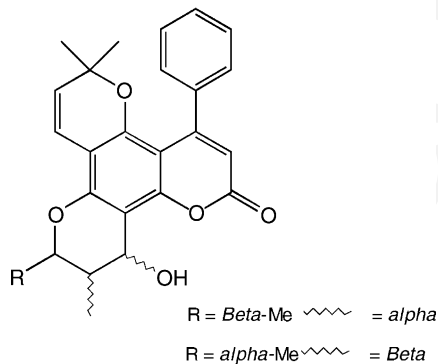
Inophyllum G-2



Inophyllums B and P inhibited HIV reverse transcriptase (IC_{50} 38 and 130 nm, respectively).

Tamanu oil contains terpenic essences, benzoic and oxi-benzoic acids. Small amounts of vitamin F

Structure Inophyllum P

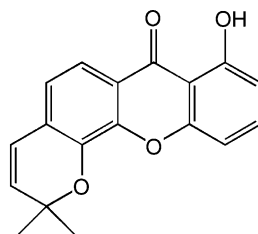


and phospho-aminolipids come along with glycerides and saturated fatty acids. The plant contains 4-phenylcoumarins that have antitumour activity [18].

The following active principles have been found in the oil:

- calophyllolide ($C_{25}H_{22}O_5$) the molecule of which contains a lactonic and a methoxyl group.
- calophyllic acid ($C_{25}H_{24}O_6$), which results from the saponification of the calophyllolide.

Structure of dehydrocycloguanandin



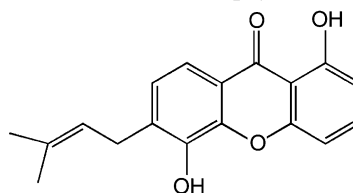
These active principles are coumarine derivatives [1].

Composition of the oil:

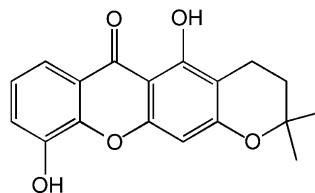
- Free fatty acids, glycerides, sterols.
- Terpenoids and steroids (canophyllal, canophyllol, canophyllic acid).

Coumarinic derivatives: calophyllolids (natural neo-flavonoids with antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and antiblood coagulation properties), inophyllolids (natural neo-flavonoids with antiviral properties), calophyllic acid (natural neo-flavonoid with antimolluscidal and healing activities).

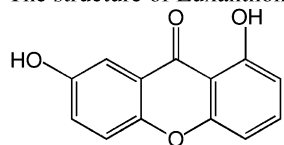
The structure of Calaphyllin-B



The structure of 6-desoxyjacareubin



The structure of Euxanthone



The modern evaluation

This study evaluated the ability of one test product to improve the appearance of scars. Six subjects with visually obvious, aged scars (1 year or more) were utilized for the study. The subjects were restricted from using any moisturizing products on the scarred area for a 7-day pretest period and throughout the 9-week test period. The 0.5-ml aliquots of the product were applied to the scarred area twice a day for nine consecutive weeks. Product applications were performed by the subjects and recorded on a product application tracking form provided to them. The subjects were evaluated prior to product application

Preparations made from the plant

There is a local remedy made from the pounding together of the seeds of the plant (Undi) with the seeds of cachew nut, gamboge and borax, which is used as a paste and liniment.

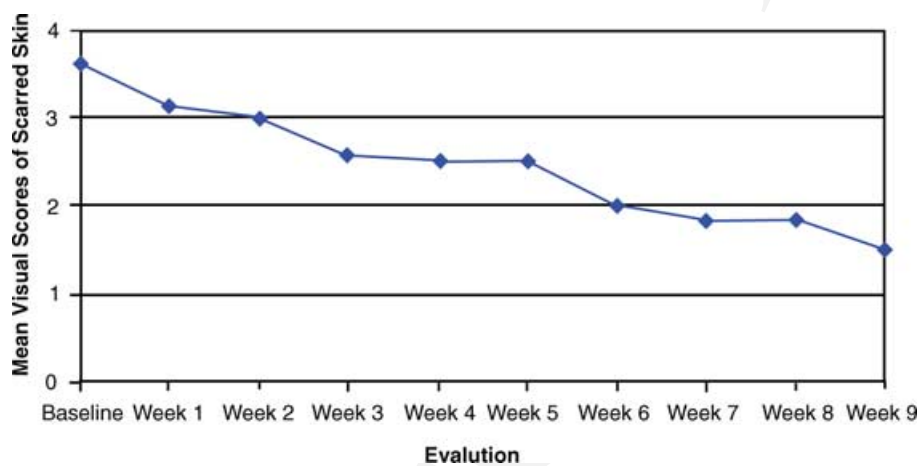


Figure 1 Graphical presentation of the mean visual scores of the scarred skin.

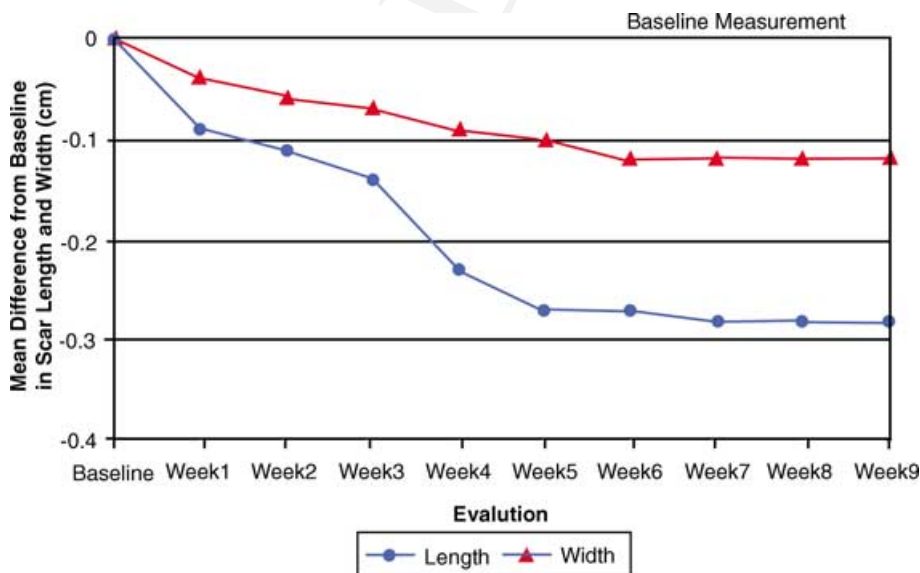


Figure 2 Graphical presentation of the mean difference from baseline in scar length and width.

(baseline) and each week for 9 weeks at the testing facility. Visual ratings of scar appearance (colour, roughness and degree of difference from surrounding normal skin) and scar size measurements (length and width) were performed. Quantitative measurements of skin colour for melanin (darkness) and haemoglobin (redness) were made on the scarred and adjacent normal skin areas using a Mexameter MX 18. Quantitative measurements of skin hydration were also performed on the same sites. Digital photographs of the scar were taken prior to product application (baseline) and again at the end of week 9. The subjects completed a self-evaluation questionnaire regarding their scar's appearance prior to product application (baseline) and again at the end of week 9. The subjects also completed a product questionnaire that assessed their likes and dislikes of the product.

A significant improvement in the appearance of scars after 6 weeks of Tamanu oil use was observed visually (Fig. 1). This improvement continued through to week 9 of the study. The overall size of the scars consistently decreased throughout the study (Fig. 2). The length of scars was reduced by an average of 0.28 cm, and the width by an average of 0.12 cm [19].

Conclusions

This plant always promised to be interesting from a survey of the literature and folklore. The fascinating chemistry, coupled with a modern evaluation of the oil, justified that interest.

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Query References	Query	Remarks
1	Au: Please check for the corresponding author and provide the e-mail address for correspondence.	
2	Au: Please provide the keywords.	
3	Au: Please provide the text for synopsis.	
4	Au: Please provide text for resume.	
5	Au: Please check if this reference can be included in the reference list. If yes, please provide the author names and the article title.	
6	Au: The references have been changed from Harvard to Vancouver style as per the journal in the list as well as the text. Please check.	
7	Au: Please provide the name of the publisher.	
8	Au: Please provide the location of the publisher.	
9	Au: Please provide the initials for the 2nd author.	
10	Au: Please provide the location of the publisher.	
11	Au: Please provide the initials for the 2nd author.	
12	Au: Rastogi and Mehrotra (1993) has not been found in the text.	

MARKED PROOF

Please correct and return this set

Any errors in this proof which have been noticed by the printer's reader have been marked in green. If you see any more printer's errors, please mark them in red: there is no charge for correcting these mistakes. For your own alterations, please use black or blue or any colour other than green or red. Please use the proof correction marks shown below for all alterations and corrections.

<i>Instruction to printer</i>	<i>Textual mark</i>	<i>Marginal mark</i>
Leave unchanged	... under matter to remain	Stet
Insert in text the matter indicated in the margin	⤴	New matter followed by ⤴
Delete	⤵ through matter to be deleted	⤵
Delete and close up	⤵ through matter to be deleted	⤵
Substitute character or substitute part of one or more word(s)	/ through letter or ⤵ through word	New letter or new word
Change to italics	— under matter to be changed	ƒ
Change to capitals	≡ under matter to be changed	≡
Change to small capitals	= under matter to be changed	=
Change to bold type	~ under matter to be changed	~
Change to bold italic	≡ under matter to be changed	≡
Change to lower case	Encircle matter to be changed	⊖
Change italic to upright type	(As above)	⤴
Insert 'superior' character	/ through character or ⤴ where required	γ under character e.g. γ
Insert 'inferior' character	(As above)	⤵ over character e.g. ⤵
Insert full stop	(As above)	⦿
Insert comma	(As above)	,
Insert single quotation marks	(As above)	γ and/or γ
Insert double quotation marks	(As above)	γ and/or γ
Insert hyphen	(As above)	Ⓜ
Start new paragraph	⤴	⤴
No new paragraph	~	~
Transpose	⤴	⤴
Close up	linking c letters	⦶
Insert space between letters	⤴ between letters affected	#
Insert space between words	⤴ between words affected	#
Reduce space between letters	↑ between letters affected	↑
Reduce space between words	↑ between words affected	↑