

Phytochemical Screening, Nutritional and Toxicological Analyses of Leaves and Fruits of *Solanum macrocarpon* Linn (Solanaceae) in Cotonou (Benin)

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ABSTRACT

Vegetables are very important sources of protein and minerals. Some of them even have medicinal properties recognized traditionally. Despite the large number of studies carried out on various vegetables and vegetable crops, very few have scientifically explored the usefulness of *S. macrocarpon*. This study identified the main groups of chemicals and mineral elements to explain any medicinal or nutritional value. It has also identified some toxic elements contained in this vegetable. Phytochemical screening was carried out on the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon*. Some mineral elements were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium) while protein, phosphorous, iron, copper, zinc and toxic metals (lead, cadmium) were determined by Molecular Absorption Spectrophotometry. Fat, ash, moisture and vitamins were sought. The study showed that the leaves of *S. macrocarpon* were more nutritious than fruits ($P < 0.05$). The high protein content of the leaves and fruit suggests an interesting nutritive property. The presence of chemical groups and toxic elements (lead, cadmium) in *S. macrocarpon* require that the consumption of vegetables should be as varied as possible and that the fruit may be consumed with caution. In addition, constraints about vegetable cultivation in Cotonou could lead to research findings that could help provide techniques for producing healthy vegetables. Vitamins A and K1 were found in both parts of this vegetable very rich in water while vitamin E has not been detected. *S. macrocarpon* also contains lipids at various levels.

Keywords: *S. macrocarpon*; Nutrients; Minerals; Lead; Cadmium; Cotonou

1. Introduction

S. macrocarpon is a vegetable commonly called “Gboma” in the local language (Fon) in Benin. It is a plant of the family Solanaceae like tomato, pepper and eggplant [1]. The botanical genus includes herbaceous plants or shrubs; leaves are usually alternate, sometimes opposite. The inflorescence is a cyme, usually single seed. The flowers are hermaphrodite, with star-shaped corolla with five petals often returned back. The protruding stamens form a cone around the gynoecium. The ovary is superior.

Worldwide, there are about 1500 species of the genus Solanum [2]. The choice of *S. macrocarpon* by this study is justified by the fact that whereas its nutritional properties as a vegetable are appreciated by consumers [3], this plant seems to be of interest in traditional medicine [4]. Indeed, in Sierra Leone, heated leaves are chewed to treat throat problems [2]. In Nigeria, the fruits are eaten as laxatives and are used in the treatment of heart disease while the flowers and fruits are chewed for cleaning the teeth [2]. The leaves and young fruits are prepared and eaten as a vegetable [4]. In Kenya, the juice of boiled roots is drunk to get rid of hookworms while the crushed

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leaves are used to treat stomach disorders [2]. In addition, *S. macrocarpon* has laxative and hypotensive properties [5]. The aqueous extract of fruits showed hypolipidemic activities and hepatoprotective effects [2]. Having noticed that all parts of this plant (fruits, leaves, etc.) are used either in the diet or in the treatment of several diseases, this study is proposed as a first step to make a comparative phytochemical screening between the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon*. It then sought the nutritional value of these two parts of the plant. Despite these virtues ascribed to this vegetable, its conditions of production in Cotonou have several problems. Indeed, preliminary studies showed that the use of chicken manure for cultivation of vegetables, increasingly adopted by gardeners, infected the leaves by heavy toxic metals (lead, cadmium) and enterobacteria such as *Escherichia coli* [6]. This is why the study explored in a third time the toxicological properties of these two parts of this vegetable product by nearly 95% of market gardeners in Benin [7]. Despite the existence of recent studies on the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* [5,7], no study has really looked at the leaves of this vegetable. In addition, fruits studied by these authors were not necessarily the same variety as those of the present study. In Benin, no data of this kind about the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* existed.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

The mature leaves and fruit of *S. macrocarpon* (**Figure 1**) were used in this study. They were purchased in July 2012 from the garden site of Houéyiho located at 6°21'20" North latitude and 2°21'35" East longitude in the Republic of Benin. The plant was identified and authenticated by the National Herbarium of Benin under No. 6423 AA/HNB of 31st July 2012.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Preparation of the Plant for Testing

The leaves were dried at 16°C in the Research Laboratory in Applied Biology, University of Abomey-Calavi for 17 days while the fruits were finely cut into small pieces and dried for 9 days. The leaves and dried fruits were ground for ten minutes using a SAYONA MOULINEX commercially purchased. The powders obtained were sieved using two sieves of 0.2 mm (mesh size) and stored in sterile containers until needed.

2.2.2. Phytochemical Screening

These tests were made on the basis of differential reactions (coloration and precipitation) of the major groups



Figure 1. Mature leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* grown in Cotonou.

of chemical compounds contained in the plant according to the method of Houghton et Rama [8] reviewed and adapted to the conditions of the Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Essential Oils of Institute of Applied Biomedical Sciences (Benin). Powders of the leaves and fruits were used and various chemical compounds were investigated (**Table 1**).

2.2.3. Determination of Nutrients

The first step was to mineralize powders of the leaves and fruits by the procedure described by Hach [9]. Sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium were assayed both in leaves and fruits by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer VARIAN SPECTRA 110 with flame) in Laboratory of Soil Science, Water and Environment/Research Center of Agonkanmey/National Institute for Agricultural Research of Benin while phosphorus, protein, iron, copper and zinc were determined by Absorption Molecular Spectrophotometry (Spectrophotometer DR 2800) in Quality Control of Water and Food Laboratory (Ministry of Health, Benin).

2.2.3.1. Determination of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium

Powders of the leaves and fruits were incinerated in a muffle furnace at 550°C for 24 hours. The ash thus obtained was dissolved in 2 mL of hydrochloric acid (HCl) 6N which was evaporated on a hot plate at 125°C. The more or less viscous remaining obtained was again dissolved and recovered using nitric acid (HNO₃) 0.1 M in a 100 mL flask. The solution obtained was used, either diluted or not, to assay components in accordance with EN14082 reference standards.

Table 1. Chemical groups present in the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon*.

Chemical groups	Leaves of <i>S. macrocarpon</i>	Observations on leaves	Fruits of <i>S. macrocarpon</i>	Observations on fruits
Alkaloids (mayer's test)	+	Fishy precipitate	+++	Fishy precipitate
Quinone derivatives (born-trager reaction)	-	No pink or purplish red coloration	-	No pink or purplish red coloration
Tannins (ferric chloride test)	++	Black coloration	++	Black coloration
Cathetic tannins (stiasny test)	-	No precipitate	++	No precipitate
Gallic tannins (ferric chloride test after saturation with sodium acetate)	+	Slight blue tint	++	Blue tint
Flavonoids (shinoda test and magnesium powder)	-	No coloration	-	No coloration
Cyanogenic derivatives (picric acid test)	-	No brown coloration on paper soaked in picric acid	-	No brown coloration on paper soaked in picric acid
Triterpenoids (acetic acid test + mixture of acetic anhydride and sulfuric acid)	-	No blue color, green or purple	-	No blue color, green or purple
Steroids (kedde reaction)	-	No red color purple	-	No red color purple
Cardenolides (raymond reaction)	-	No blue coloration	-	No blue coloration
Saponins (test index foam)	++	Presence of foam greater than 1 cm	-	Negligible presence of foam
Anthocyanins (test with hydrochloric acid and ammonia diluted to half)	-	No coloration	-	No coloration
Leucoanthocyanes (shinoda test)	-	No coloration	-	No coloration
Mucilage (test of absolute alcohol)	+++	Flocculent precipitate	+++	Flocculent precipitate caked
Reducing compounds (test with fehling's solution)	+++	Red precipitate	+++	Red precipitate
Coumarins (test with ether and ammonia)	-	No fluorescence	++	Presence of fluorescence
Free anthracene derivatives (test with chloroform and ammonia)	-	No red color	-	No red color
Combined anthracene derivatives (test with chloroform and ammonia)	-	No staining	-	No staining

+ = Weak presence; - = Absence; ++ = Moderate presence; +++ = High presence.

2.2.3.2. Protein Assay

This was determined according to Kjeldahl method, which consisted of sampling 10 mL of the mineralized solution to which 1/10 of potassium hydroxide (KOH) 12 N was added. Respectively 3 drops of mineral stabilizer and polyvinyl alcohol were made to blend. After up to 25 ml in reading tub with distilled water, 1 mL of NESSLER reagent was added before reading against distilled water treated in the same manner. This method yielded Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) by the following formula:

$$\text{TKN}(\text{mg/kg}) = 75 \times A/B \times C$$

with A = value read in mg/L, B = weight committed during mineralization and C = Volume collected for analysis. The detection limit of the apparatus is 1 mg/L and the protein rate was obtained by multiplying the previous results by a factor of 6.25 [9].

2.2.3.3. Determination of Iron, Copper, Zinc and Phosphorus

A known volume was neutralized (pH between 4 and 5) by addition of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) 5 N. The final volume was adjusted with distilled water in a known proportion. The reagents used for the assay were those recommended by [9]. Methods to Ferrozine (Method 8147) for the iron, to Bicinchoninate (Method 8026) for copper, ZINCOVER (Method 8009) for zinc and ascorbic acid (Method 8048) for phosphorus were used in accordance with instructions of Hach [9].

The following formulae were used to obtain the various results:

$$\text{mg/kg}(\text{Fe,Cu,P}) = A \times 2500/B \times C$$

$$\text{mg/kg}(\text{Zn}) = A \times 2500/B \times C$$

with A = value read on the apparatus in mg/L; B =

weight committed during mineralization and C = Volume collected for analysis

2.2.3.4. Determination of Fat, Ash, Moisture and Vitamins

Determination of fat, ash and water content

Lipids were measured in both the leaves and fruits using the methodology described by Gbaguidi [10]. Ash and fiber have been investigated by the methods of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists namely section 923.03 for ash [11]. The water content of leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* was assessed according to the methodology of Audigie *et al.* [12].

Determination of fat-soluble vitamins

Vitamins A, E and K1 were determined by HPLC using the method described below:

Preparation of stationary phase

It consists of a washing of the plate which is put vertically in a tank containing 50 mL of isopropanol for one hour. Then, the plate was removed and dried at 120°C in an oven for 30 minutes.

Preparation of standard solution of vitamin

This was a methanolic solution of 1mg/ml prepared by dissolving retinol, α -tocopherol and vitamins A, E, K1 standard in methanol.

Preparation of sample

After weighing 2 g of sample into a 50 mL flask, add 10 mL of n-hexane on the test and leave for one hour with continuous stirring and then sonicate the whole for 30 min at ultrasound. Decant and collect 5 mL of filtrate into a 12 mL vial covered with aluminum foil and then evaporate together until dry. Take the dry residue in the flask with 5 mL of methanol and sonicate for 5 min. Filter the resulting solution in a small vial of 3 mL.

Analysis by HPTLC-D

1 mL of each sample extract and the standard solution was introduced into vials of apparatus which deposits on a stationary phase consisting of HPTLC Silica gel 60 F254s 20 × 10 (Merck) plate. Deposited volumes were 2, 3 and 5 μ L of retinol for the standard and 1, 2, 3, 5 μ L for standard α -tocopherol and vitamins and 10 μ L for samples. Deposits were bands of 6 mm long and spaced by 11.2 mm. After deposition, the plate was removed, dried in air for 10 minutes and developed in a conventional tank of dimension 20 × 20 cm with the mobile phase consisting of the mixture acetone-methanol in the proportions 8:2 v/v. The saturation time of the plate was 15 minutes. Migration distance was 80 mm.

The plate was then removed from the tank, dried and observed at UV and placed in the Camag TLC Scanner III densitometer and read at 254 nm. Then the data were acquired and processed by the software winCATS 1.2.4.

Based on the amount deposited on the plate and the

extraction volume, we determined the expression of the vitamin content given by the relation:

$$T(\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}) = 5.10^4 q$$

with q the quantity (μ g) of vitamin in 10 μ L filed.

2.2.4. Toxicological Tests

Lead and cadmium were detected by Molecular Absorption Spectrophotometry (Spectrophotometer DR 2800) with dithizone [9]. After the mineralization phase, 20 mL of the mineral deposit were taken and made up to 250 mL with distilled water in a separating funnel fitted with taps, following the procedure for the extraction of cadmium and lead in pure chloroform recta [9]. A comparative reading with chloroform on the molecular absorption spectrophotometer DR 2800 was made.

The detection limits of the apparatus were 1 mg/L for lead and 0.2 mg/L for cadmium. The results were obtained by applying the following formula:

$$\text{Cd}(\text{mg}/\text{kg}) = 25 \times A/B \times C$$

$$\text{Pb}(\text{mg}/\text{kg}) = 25 \times A/B \times C$$

with A = value read on the apparatus in mg/L; B = weight committed during mineralization and C = Volume collected for analysis

2.2.5. Statistical Tests

Mann Whitney test which is a nonparametric test of comparing two by two averages was used. Assays for each parameter were repeated three times and the software Stat XL 2011 was used to compare the different values obtained for the leaves and fruit. A significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ was set. The results are presented as Mean \pm Standard Deviation (SD) for nutrients and toxic values.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Phytochemical Screening of the Leaves and Fruits of *S. macrocarpon*

Chemical groups present in both the leaves and fruits of this plant are presented in **Table 1**. The leaves of *S. macrocarpon* contain alkaloids, gallic (hydrolysable) tannins, mucilages, saponins and reducing compounds while the fruits contain alkaloids, cathetic (non-hydrolysable) and gallic (hydrolysable) tannins, mucilages, reducing compounds and coumarins.

3.1.2. Nutritional Analyses of the Leaves and Fruits of *S. macrocarpon*

The leaves of *S. macrocarpon* contain amounts of so-

dium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc and protein greater than those contained in the fruit ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2). On the other side, fruits contain more phosphorus (5100 ± 1 mg/kg) than leaves (4300 ± 2 mg/kg) ($P < 0.05$). The leaves and fruit of this vegetable contain lipid at respectively levels of $21,670 \pm 71$ mg/kg and $16,470 \pm 19$ mg/kg. The leaves and fruits are rich in water (respectively 88.6% and 92.9%). The total ash content ranged from 90.23% for fruits to 92.58% for the leaves. In addition, vitamin A was detected in both leaves (3530 mg/kg) and fruit (3680 mg/kg). It is the same for vitamins K1 found at varied levels in fruit (1320 mg/kg) and leaves (55 mg/kg). There was no presence of vitamin E in *S. macrocarpon* (Table 2).

3.1.3. Toxicological Tests

The leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* were contaminated by lead and cadmium. The leaves (1.2 ± 0.1 mg/kg) were less contaminated by lead than fruits (1.6 ± 0.1 mg/kg) ($P < 0.05$) while there was no significant difference between the leaves (0.4 ± 0.01 mg/kg) and fruits (0.4 ± 0.03 mg/kg) with respect to the level of contamination by cadmium (Figure 2).

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Phytochemical Screening

This study found that the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* have a different chemical composition. The

Table 2. Nutritional value of the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon*.

Parameters sought	Quantity in leaves (mg/kg)	Quantity in fruits (mg/kg)
Sodium	1760.33 ± 1.52 a	1370.33 ± 1.52 b
Potassium	$45,960 \pm 1.00$ a	$37,410 \pm 1.00$ b
Calcium	$19,650 \pm 1.00$ a	3770 ± 1.00 b
Magnesium	5960 ± 1.00 a	2430 ± 1.00 b
Iron	251 ± 1.00 a	203 ± 1.00 b
Copper	40 ± 1.00 a	34 ± 1.00 b
Zinc	220 ± 1.00 a	156 ± 1.00 b
Protein	$271,600 \pm 1.00$ a	$147,000 \pm 1.00$ b
Phosphorus	4300 ± 2.00 a	5100 ± 1.00 b
Fat	$21,670 \pm 71$ a	$16,470 \pm 19$ a
Water content	88.6%	92.9%
Ash	92.58%	90.23%
Vitamin A	3530	3680
Vitamin K1	55	1320
Vitamin E	-	-

Means with different letters in different columns are significantly different at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

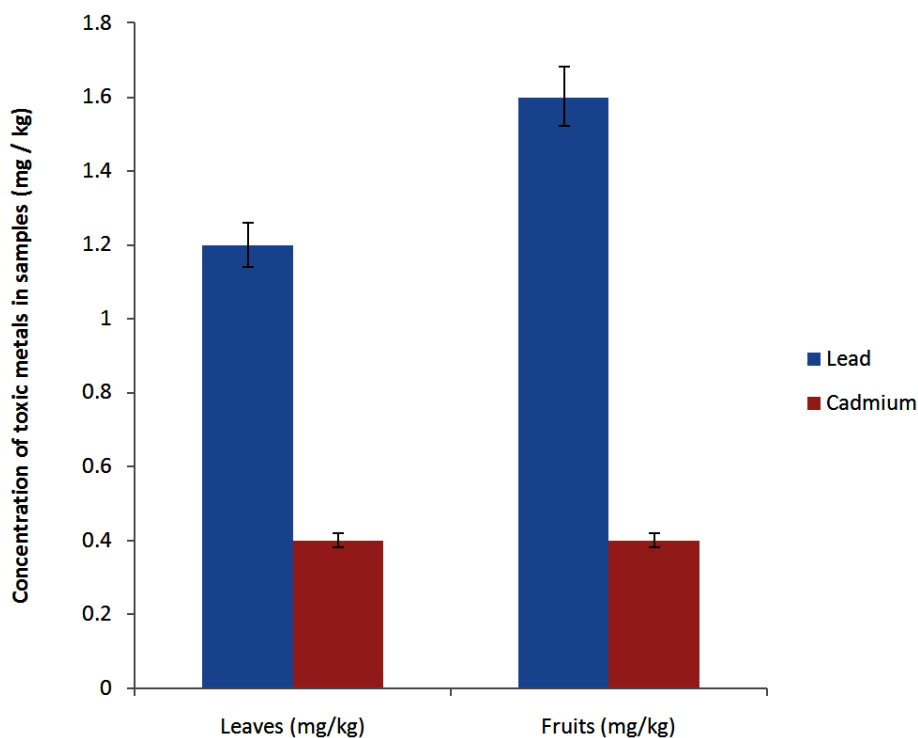


Figure 2. Contamination level of the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* by lead and cadmium.

leaves contain alkaloids, gallic tannins (hydrolysable), mucilages, saponins and reducing compounds. The interest of this part of the study is that such investigation on leaves of this vegetable has never been made so far to determine whether the consumption of *S. macrocarpon* is actually free from hazard or not. Thus, according to the work of [13], tannins (especially hydrolysable) present in many plant foods have been identified as being responsible, in large doses, in decreasing in the rate of growth, protein digestibility in laboratory animals. The incidence of some cancers, such as esophageal cancer, has been linked to the consumption of foods rich in tannins, suggesting that tannins may be carcinogenic [13]. Nevertheless, the low presence of this antinutritional substance in the leaves of *S. macrocarpon* revealed by this study allows consumption. [14] for this purpose, revealed that the low concentration of tannins in vegetable is associated with positive effects on digestion. However, excessive daily consumption of this vegetable should be avoided as far as possible. The same suggestion was made by [15] who found traces of tannins in high consumption vegetable in Nigeria (*Brassica oleracea*). The fruits of *S. macrocarpon* contain hydrolysable tannins in a moderate proportion. These results are confirmed by the work of [5] in Nigeria who emphasized astringent properties of tannins and their physiological role in the treatment of injuries, which is not beneficial when compared to the harm that their strong presence in a vegetable can cause. Similarly, [16] have identified a moderate proportion of tannins in the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* in Nigeria. Unlike the leaves, these fruits contain a moderate amount of another type of non-hydrolysable tannins called cathetic tannins. The presence of total tannins (gallic + cathetic) in fruits suggests moderate consumption of this part of the vegetable. This situation explains why the leaves are widely consumed more than the fruits in Benin. The presence of alkaloids in the leaves (in small amount) and fruits (high proportion) suggests analgesic, anti-inflammatory properties and an increase in the potential for disease resistance and stress [17]. *S. macrocarpon* contains solanidine and solasodine which are toxic alkaloids [18]. The alkaloids found in this plant are responsible for its lipid-lowering activity. This explains why fruits are preferred to leaves in the treatment of cholesterol disorders in Nigeria [5,18]. However, because of the presence of toxic principles, the consumption of fruit must be strictly controlled. Until then, only the consumption of unripe fruit has been reported by a scientific study [18]. Mucilages are polysaccharides reported as antioxidants [19]. The strong presence of these compounds in the leaves as well as in the fruit probably implies that *S. macrocarpon* could present interesting antioxidant properties, which is important from a re-

search perspective. The leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* are rich in reducing compounds. The results of this study are confirmed by the work reported by [5] which revealed the presence of reducing sugars in the fruits of this vegetable. These reducing sugars are monosaccharides and disaccharides [20,21]. Vegetables mostly contain enough carbohydrates and reducing compounds. This is why it is advisable to have a varied diet rich in vegetables. The leaves of *S. macrocarpon* grown in Cotonou have a moderate amount of saponins. These chemicals are important dietary and nutritional reserves [16]. Saponins are glycosidic in nature [5]. They have an expectorant action useful in the management of upper respiratory tract infections. According to [22], saponins are involved in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia. However, this study did not reveal their presence in the fruit. This result differs from those of [5] and [16] who have respectively found a moderate amount and a large quantity. These differences may be explained by the fact that our study was conducted in Cotonou (Benin), while others were carried out in two different regions of Nigeria. In addition, this study took into account the mature fruit, which is not necessarily the case in other studies. The fruits of *S. macrocarpon* contain a moderate amount of coumarins unlike leaves. This presence of coumarins in the fruit could make them exhibit anticoagulant, antimicrobial and spasmodic effects, a set of pharmacological properties recognized for coumarins [23]. Moreover, according to [24], testing for coumarins also highlights flavonoids and quinones. If this test is positive in the absence of flavonoids and quinones, as in the case in our study, the detection of coumarins is confirmed. The absence of steroids in fruits and leaves of *S. macrocarpon* was confirmed by the work of [16] on the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* grown in Nigeria. These authors also found flavonoids in the fruits, which is not the case in this study. The geographical origin of the samples could explain this difference, but the work done by [5] gave negative results consistent with those of the present study using the same method of Shinoda. The difference would then come from the method used by [16], which did not show, in addition, a strong presence of flavonoids in fruits of *S. macrocarpon*.

3.2.2. Nutritional Value of the Leaves and Fruits of *S. macrocarpon*

Several essential trace elements have some effects on various functions of people depending on their physiological or toxic concentrations [5]. The present study showed that the leaves of *S. macrocarpon* are richer in sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc and protein when compared to the fruits that have a higher content of phosphorus ($P < 0.05$). However, the

levels of these elements are quite high in these two parts of the plant. Calcium regulates a great number of physiological and biochemical functions [25]. Elements such as potassium, sodium, magnesium, iron, etc. play essential roles in maintaining human health [26-29]. Copper is involved in maintaining cardiovascular health, glucose and cholesterol metabolism [30]. Zinc is very useful in protein synthesis, cell division and maturation, immunity and sexual function [30]. The value of sodium contained in the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* grown in Cotonou (1370.33 mg/kg) was significantly lower than that of the fruit (6238.5 mg/kg) grown in Nigeria [5]. The same remark applies to the values of potassium, iron, copper and zinc. However, another study reported by [16] showed still in Nigeria that the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* studied contain less iron than those of the present study. These differences could easily be explained by the fact that the fruits do not come from the same soil. They come from different geological horizons and growing conditions are not necessarily the same. The results of this study also suggest that the fruit produced in Cotonou contain more magnesium, calcium, protein and phosphorus than those of Nigeria. Because the various elements contained in fruits are the products of secondary metabolism of plants, the value of this food should be appreciated in general and not considering each factor in isolation. To this end, we can say that the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* grown in Cotonou have interesting nutritional value, such as stated by [5] and [16] for those products in Nigeria. The leaves of *S. macrocarpon* produced in Cotonou are very nutritious as many vegetables grown in the world such as *Thalinum triangulare*, *Momordica charantia*, *Moringa oleifera* in Cameroon [31]; *Crotalaria semperflorens* in India [32]; *Piliostigma thonningii* [33] and *Solanum melongena* [34] in Nigeria. The amount of protein present in the leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* is quite high and explains why it is so much appreciated by consumers. The water content of the fruits of *S. macrocarpon* is comparable to that found by [5] in Nigeria. This richness of fruits comparable to that of the leaves, which contain so much vitamins A. However, leaves are less rich in vitamin K than fruit. In addition, the high water content, low fat content of *S. macrocarpon* would favor preventive properties against constipation, colon cancer, etc. [35]. Sodipo *et al.* [5] have found similar results about ash content in the fruits of *S. macrocarpon*.

3.2.3. Toxic Metals in Leaves and Fruits of *S. Macrocarpon*

Lead and cadmium were detected at different values in the leaves and fruits. Although the leaves are less contaminated than the fruit by lead, it remains true that the

values recorded for the two parts of the plant beyond those imposed by the AFNOR U44-041 which are 0.1 mg/kg for cadmium, 0.3 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg for lead [36]. In addition, *S. macrocarpon* is more contaminated by lead than cadmium. This is justified because the site of Houéyiho is not an industrial site and is only subject to heavy air pollution. Lead is more specific to air pollution than cadmium which is more industrial pollutant [37]. These results differ from those reported by [5] who detected no trace of lead or cadmium in fruits of *S. macrocarpon* in Nigeria. This difference is explained by the fact that the site of the Nigerian study was not a mining site or an area of industrial activity and atmospheric pollution. Contrary to this, the site of Houéyiho where the fruits and leaves were acquired is located in the heart of Cotonou and subjected to a major road and air traffic. This releases heavy metals into the atmosphere, contaminating vegetable products. Similarly, the large quantities of chicken manure and organic waste used contribute to contaminating the soil directly and vegetables indirectly. A study conducted six months earlier at the same site showed almost the same level of contamination of the leaves, even though it was atomic absorption spectrophotometry which was used [3]. This highlights the fact that vegetable pollution in Houéyiho is permanent and that no matter of which spectrophotometry is used (atomic or molecular), the results appear to be similar.

The leaves and fruits of *S. macrocarpon* contain chemical groups that give them interesting nutritional and medicinal properties. Despite these advantages, moderate consumption, especially of the fruit is recommended. In addition, the presence of toxic metals due to growing conditions in Cotonou requires the variation in the consumption of vegetables to avoid poisoning due to the accumulation of lead and cadmium.

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