**Supplement**

1. **Phytochemical screening methods**

Preliminary phytochemical screening of the AZI Leaves extracts was carried out using standard procedures described by Trease and Evans.

**Test for saponins**

One mL of the tepal extract was diluted with distilled water to 20 mL and shaken in a graduated cylinder for 15 minutes. The formation of one centi meter layer of foam indicates the presence of saponins.

**Test for phenols**

A small amount of the ethanolic extract was taken with 1 mL of water in a test tube and 1 to 2 drops of Iron III chloride (FeCl3) was added. A blue, green, red or purple color is a positive test.

**Test for glycosides**

A small amount of alcoholic extract was taken in 1 mL of water in a test tube and a few drops of aqueous NaOH were added. A yellow coloration indicates the presence glycosides.

**Test for flavonoids**

One to five drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl) were added to little amount of ethanolic extract of the plant material. Immediate development of a red colour indicates the presence of flavonoids.

**Test for alkaloids**

Two mL of extract was taken in a test tube and then 0.2 mL dilute HCl was included, followed by 1 mL of Meyer’s reagent. A yellowish coloration indicates alkaloid’s presence.

**Test for tannins**

Five mL of the tepal extract was placed in a test tube and then 2 mL of 5 % of FeCl3 solution was added. A greenish-black precipitate indicates the presence of tannins.

**Test for terpenoids**

In a test tube containing 2 mL of chloroform, 0.5 mL of extract was added. This is then followed by the addition of 3 mL conc. H2SO4 which forms a layer. Reddish brown coloration of the interface indicates terpenoids.

**Test for reducing sugars**

To 0.5 ml of extract solution, 1 ml of dihydrogen monoxide and 5-8 drops of Fehling’s solution was integrated at boiling and observed for brick red precipitate.