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AN AYURVEDIC AND MODERN OVERVIEW OF SHARPUNKHA (TEPHROSIA PURPUREA PERS): A REVIEW ARTICLE

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- **ABSTRACT**

Tephrosia purpurea pers. is a notable plant in Ayurveda and named "Sarwa wranvishapaka" for its property to recuperate wounds. Generally, it is rehearsed for impotency, asthma, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, syphilis gonorrhea, ailment, augmentation of kidney and spleen. It is a significant part of natural arrangements like Tephroli and Yakrifti used to fix liver issues. Different phytocompounds including pongamol, purpurin, purpurenone, tephrosin, bulnesol, tephrostachin, β-sitosterol, etc have been accounted for. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity announced from this plant helps its use for the advancement of medications for Alzheimer's and dementia neurological issues. Among the known dynamic mixtures of T. purpurea, tephrostachin is answerable for antiplasmodial action, tephrosin, pongaglabol, and semiglabrin applies antiulcer action while quercetin, rutin, β-sitosterol, and lupeol are mostly liable for its mitigating and hostile to malignant growth properties. From various toxicological investigations, fixations up to 2,000 mg/kg were viewed as protected. The current survey exhaustively sums up the ethnomedicine, phytochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology of T. purpurea. Current pharmacological examinations have shown that the plant have wound recuperating, antileishmanial, anticarcinogenic, antimicrobial, cancer prevention agent, hepatoprotective, antifertility, antispermatogenic, hostile to diarrheal, diuretic, and insecticidal properties. Further exploration on clarification of the construction work relationship among dynamic mixtures, comprehension of multi-target network pharmacology and clinical applications will strengthen its remedial potential.

KEYWORDS: Sharpunkha, Tephrosia purpureapers, Ayurvedic aspect, Pharmacology.

- **INTRODUCTION**

Sharpunkha (Latin Name: Tephrosia purpurea pers, Family-Fabaceae). Tephrosia purpurea is the native plant of India and its roots have many medicinal properties. In ayurvedic literature this plant has also been given the name of 'sarwavranvishapak' which means that it has the property of healing all types of wound. Sharpunkha contains Tephrosin, diguelin, isotephrosin, rotenone, tannins, phytosterols, glycosides, purpurin, isolonchocarpin. Sharpunkha has Anti-inflammatory, Anticarcinogenic, Antioxidant, Antibiotic, Immunomodulator, Antiulcer, analgesic and Wound healing property.

- **CLASSIFICATION IN NIGHANTUS**

TABLE 1

NIGHANTU	Raj Nighantu[2]	Bhavprakash Nighantu[3]	Adarsh Nighantu[4]	Madanpal Nighantu[5]	Priya Nighantu[6]
VARGA	Shatavha di Varga	Guduchyadi Varga	Palashadi Varga	Abhaydi Varga	Shatpush padi Varga

Sanskrit Name: Sharpunkha[7]

Shara is derived from "Shru Gi Hrinse+ Hridho rap" dhatu mean Bana i.e. Arrow.

Punkha is derived from-"Punkha" i.e Khana+Da dhatu meaning Kandmoola.

. Etimology of Synonyms[8]

• Sharapunkha – When the leaf of plant is pulled apart it separates in the shape of arrow, So it is called as Sharapunkha.

• Neelivrikshakriti – looks similar to plant of 'Neeli' which is a medicinal herb

• Neelikakritipatra – leaves same like as of 'Neelika'

• Shimbiphala – Beacause it has small sized legumes it belongs leguminosea famil, legumes mean for Shimbi in Sanskrit. So its known as Shimbiphala.

• Baanapunkha –When leaf is pulled from two ends vertically it takes shape like arrow

• Ishupunkhika – When leaf is pulled from two ends vertically it takes shape like arrow's

•Rakthapushpa— It has red color small sized flowers sometimes.

• Pleehari – It is best medicine for diesease of Spleen and Liver.

• Pleehashatru – It's a best medicine for Spleenomegaly.

• Manika (Neelika) – It looks like Neeli

Table 2.

SR.NO	SYNONYMES	RN[9]	BN[10]	NA[11]	IMM[12]	WI[13]
1	Sharapunkha	+	+	+	+	+
2	Kandapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
3	Banapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
4	Ishupunkha	+	-	-	-	-
5	Shwetaadhya	+	-	-	-	-
6	Seetasayaka	+	-	-	-	-
7	Seetapukha	+	-	-	-	-
8	Swetapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
9	Shubhrapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
10	Swetasharapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
11	Pleehashatrue	-	+	-	+	-
12	Neelivrikshakrit	-	+	+	+	-
13	Pleehari	-	-	+	-	-
14	Mashika	-	-	-	-	-
15	Trishtika	-	-	-	-	-
16	Kalashaka	-	-	-	-	-
17	Kalaka	-	-	-	-	-
18	Manika	-	-	-	-	-
19	Sayakapunkha	+	-	-	-	-
20	Banaparni	-	-	-	-	-

- **RASA PANCHAKA**

TABLE 3

SR.NO	NAME OF TEXTS	RASA	VEERYA	VIPAKA	GUNA	MAHABHUTAADHIKYA
1.	**Bhavapraksh Nighantu**[3]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+Akash Pruthvi+Vaayu
2.	**Raj Nighantu**[2]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+Akash Pruthvi+Vaayu
3.	**Dhanwant ari Nighantu**[14]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+Akash Pruthvi+Vaayu
4.	**Kaiyyadev a Nighantu**[15]	Katu Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+ Agni Vaayu+ Akash
5.	**Priya Nighantu**[6]	Tikta Katu	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+ Agni Vaayu+ Akash
6.	**Shaligram Nighantu**[16]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+ Agni Vaayu+ Akash
7.	**Adarsh Nighantu**[4]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+Akash Pruthvi+Vaayu
8.	**Madanpal Nighantu**[17]	Tikta Kashay	Ushna	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Vaayu+Akash Pruthvi+Vaayu

- **TYPES OF SHARPUNKHA**

Table 5.

Sr.No	Authour	Types
1	**Raj Nighantu**[2]	i.Sweta Sharapunkha ii. Raktha Sharapunkha iii. Kantakipunkha
2	**Bhavprakash Nighantu**[3]	i.Sharapunkha ii. Sweta Sharapunkha
3	**Priya Nighantu**[6]	Sharapunkha
4	**The Wealth of India**[13]	i.Tephrosia Purpurea ii. Tephrosia singapou iii. Tephrosia spinosa iv. Tephrosia villiosa v. Tephrosia vogelii vi. Tephrosia bractiolata vii.Tephrosia grandiflora viii.Tephrosia hirta ix.Tephrosia hookeriana x. Tephrosia incana

		xi.Tephrosia tinctoria xii. Tephrosia uniflor
5	**Adarsh Nighantu**[4]	i.Shweta ii. Rakta

- **KARMA**[18]

DOSHA – Vata Kaphahara, DHATU – Rasa, Rakta, MALA – Purisha (Vermicidal)

Table 6.[19]

SR.NO.	NIGHANTU	KARMA
1.	Bhavprakash Nighantu	Yakrit-pliha-gulma-vran-vishapaha, Kasa-shwasa-jwarahara
2.	Raj nighantu	Krimi-vaat-rujapaha, Rasayan, Krimi-shool vinashini
3.	Gada nigraha	Agnibala vardhak, Pliharog
4.	Raja martanda	Plihavriddhi

- **MEDICAL FORMULATION**[20,21]

1. Sharapunka kshara
2. Grahanyantaka ghrita
3. Aragwadadhi ghrita
4. Sharapunkha kshara
5. Sharapunkha moola yog(strirog)
6. Sharapunkhadi lep
7. Sharapunkhadi dhup
8. Sharapunkha-ras yog
9. Liv 52

- **Medicinal Uses**[20]

For the medicinal purpose whole plant is used in the form of juice, paste, decoction and powder.

External Uses

Toothache

The leaves of the plant are pounded to make a paste which is applied on teeth for ½ hours/day for three days.

Non-healing wounds

Boil Sharpunkha and few neem leaves in water and Wash the affected area.

Swelling, inflammation

Prepare poultice of the plant and tie at the affected area.

INTERNAL USE

All parts of the plant have tonic and laxative properties. The dried plant is deobstruent and diuretic. It is used in the treatment of bronchitis, obstructions of the liver, spleen and kidneys. Sharpunkha dry powder is also used in removing toxins from the blood. It works like a blood purifying agent and is useful treatment of boils, pimples and other skin diseases.

The decoction of the fruit is indicated in intestinal parasites.

Sharpunkha plant has property to heal all types of wounds (Sarva vranvishapaka).

Liver cirrhosis, jaundice, and other Diseases of the liver, Spleen diseases

1. Prepare decoction of the plant and drink twice a day.
2. Fresh juice (14-28 ml) of whole plant is given twice daily.
3. Powder (1-3 gram) of whole plant is given with one cup milk.

Enlargement of the spleen, Diseases of the spleen and the liver

1. Paste of root (1 to 2 gram) is given with buttermilk/Chach, twice daily.
2. Drink decoction of the plant.

Dropsy

Fresh juice (14-28 ml) of whole plant is given twice daily.

Angina pain, heart palpitation

Prepare decoction by boiling Sharpunkha panchang (5 gram), Arjuna bark (5 gram) and Clove (2-3) in one glass water. Cook till initial volume reduces to one-fourth. Filter and drink. Take twice a day.

Excessive cough, coughing, Kasa

Prepare decoction by boiling Sharpunkha panchang (panchang means all five parts of the plant viz. leaves, stem, flowers, fruits and roots) (5 gram), tulsi patti (7 leaves) and dry ginger powder (2-3 gram) in one glass water. Cook till initial volume reduces to one-fourth. Filter and drink.

Hyperacidity

Drink decoction of Sharpunkha panchang.

Abdominal pain, flatulence

Drink decoction of Sharpunkha panchang.

Removing toxins from blood, blood purifying, diseases of the skin, boils

Prepare decoction of Sharpunkha plant with few Neem leaves and drink.

Malarial fever, Visham Jwar

Prepare decoction by boiling Sharpunkha panchang (5 gram), and giloy powder (5 gram) in one glass water. Cook till initial volume reduces to one-fourth. Filter and drink. Give twice a day.

- **MODERN ASPECT**

VERNACULAR NAMES[22]

- Ayurvedic: Sharapunkha, Vishikha-punkha, Sarphoka, Surpunkha, Plihaa-shatru, Plihaari
- Unani: Sarponkha, Sarphuka.
- Siddha: Kattu-kolingi, Kolingi, Paavali, Mollukkay, Kollukkayvelai.
- Sanskrit: Sarapunkah, Sarpunkha, Sarpankha
- Hindi: Sarphomka, Sarphonk, Sarpunkha, Sarpankha
- Bengali: Bannilgach
- Malayalam: Kattamari, Kozhinjil
- Tamil: Kattukkolincai
- Kannada: Phanike
- Gujarati: Unnali
- Rajasthani: Masa
- Punjabi: Jhojro
- Marathi: Untoali
- English: Purple Tephrosia, Fish poison, Wild indigo
- French: Bois nivre
- Persian: Barg sufar
- Urdu: Sarfonka
- Sinhalese: Pila, Kavilai, Kolinchi
- Hawaiian: Auhuhu, Auhola, Hola

HABITAT – It grows as common wasteland weed. In many parts it is cultivated as green manure crop. It is found in western ghats.

MORPHPLOGY[22]

• **Plant Type**: It's a perennial herb. A bounteously extended, sub erect, herbaceous Perennial plant with slim firm terete glabrescent branches.

• **Leaves**: Short petiols, 6 to 12.5 mm long

• **Leaflets**: Usually various, Opposite, equal veined, frequently plush underneath.

• **Stipules**: Green and glabrescent above, glacous and unclearly plush underneath.

• **Raceme**: 6.5 to 12.5 cm long, all leaf went against.

• **Flower** - Pedicles short, bracteolate, fascicled,minute.

• **Calyx** - As lengthy as the pedicels, thickly sleek, teeth direct, as long as the cylinder.

• **Corolla** - Red, meagerly sleek

• **Style** - Glabrescent

• **Stigma** – Pedicillate

• **Pod** - Long, glabrescent, somewhat bended, 6 - 8 cultivated

• **Petals** - Clawed, standard, sub orbicular, wings sideways, hinder open or oval

• **Stamens** - Diadelphous when the blossom is completely open

• **Anthers** - Obtuse, uniform

• **Ovary** - Sessile, ovules numerous

• **Root** - Is 6 to 10cm long, whitish in variety, remains spread, somewhat hard in consistency.

Taxonomical classification[23]

Classification by Bentham & Hooker.

Table 7.

Kingdom	**Plantae**
Class	**Dicotyledones**
Devision	**Angiospermae**
Series	**Calyciflorae**
Order	**Rosales**
Family	**Leguminosae**
Genus	**Tephrosia**
Species	**Purpurea**

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS[22]

• Roots – Isolonchocarpin, pongamol, lanceolatin-A, lanceolatin-B, karanjin, karanjone, β-sitosterol.

• Leaves - β-sitosterol, lupeol

• Flowers – Delphinidin chloride, cyanidine chloride

• Seeds – Caffeic acid

Table 8.[24]

Sr.no.	constituent	Traditional use
Roots	Tephrosin, diguelin, isotephrosin, rotenone(rotenoid), tannins, phytosterols, glycosides, purpurin, isolonchocarpin	Diuretic, enriches the blood, useful in bronchitis, wounds, boils, pimples, liver and spleen diseases, asthma, inflammation, hepatoprotective, used in poisoning due to snakebite, useful in enlargement of spleen, antidiarrhoeal. Given in tympanitis, dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea. In French Guiana it is used as fish poison.
Seeds	Tephrosin, diguelin, quercetin	Used in poisoning due to rat bite
Leaves	Osyritin, glycoside, Rutin, rotenone(rotenoid), Tephrosin, Pongaglabol, Semiglabrin	Useful in Diseases of lungs and of the chest, tonic to intestines, improves the appetite, good in piles, syphilis, gonorrhoea
Whole plant	β sitisterol, ursolic acid, spinosterol, epoxyflavon, pongamol, tetratriacontane, rotenone(rotenoid), Tephrosin, Butelinic acid, 12-α-hydroxy rotenone, Dimethylglabranin.	Digestible, Anthelmintic, Alexeteric, Antipyretic, Cures diseases of liver, spleen, heart, blood, cures tumors, ulcers, leprosy, asthma, bronchitis, piles, caries of the teeth, laxative, blood purifier.

PART USED

Table 9.

SR.NO.	NIGHNTU	PART
1	**Bhavprakash Nighantu**[3]	Root, Panchang
2.	**Raj Nighantu**[2]	Root
3.	**Adarsh Nighantu**[4]	Root
4.	**Priyavat Sharma**[6]	Root
5.	**API**[25]	Root

Dosage[18]

Powder – 3 to 6 grams

Juice – 12 to 24 ml

Kshar – 1 to 2 grams

Pharmacological activities

Root

1. Antiulcer Activity[26]

Deshpande et al., (2003) contemplated the antiulcer action of aqueous concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea in mice in which gastric ulcers were initiated by giving of ethanol or 0.6 M Hcl or indomethacin orally or by pyloric ligation and duodenal ulcers were actuated by giving of cysteamine HCL orally. The antiulcer action of Tephrosia purpurea was surveyed by deciding also, contrasting the ulcer index, gastric absolute corrosive result and pepsin action were assessed in the pylorus ligated rodents. The antiulcer property of plant extricate was more unmistakable in HCL, indomethacin and pyloric ligation models. The results proposed that the plant separate has huge antiulcer property which could be either because of cytoprotective activity or by reinforcing of gastric and duodenal mucosa and hence upgrading mucosal guard.

2. Anti-carcinogenic and Anti-lipid Peroxidative activity[27]

Kavitha et al., (2006) considered the chemopreventive capability of ethanolic root concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea on 7,12- dimethylbenz (a) anthracene (DMBA)- instigated buccal pocket carcinoma in hamster.Test extract when given orally altogether forestalled the rate, volume and weight of the growth. Ethanolic extract has intense chemopreventive viability in DMBA-incited oral carcinogenesis.

3. Anti-Inflammatory and Analgesic[28]

Gopalkrishan et al., (2007) considered the ethanolic Concentrates of the aerial and root portions of Tephrosia purpurea for mitigating and pain relieving exercises. The concentrate (250, 500 mg/kg, b.w.) delivered portion related hindrance of carrageenan induced paw edema and cotton pellet-actuated granuloma in rodents. At similar portions, pain relieving action was additionally seen by tail inundation technique in which temperature was kept up with at 55°C. The outcomes acquired from the two models showed that Tephrosia purpurea ethanol extracts can actually lessen irritation in both the intense and constant stages of inflammation and it can fundamentally restrain the reactions to temperature stimuli, when contrasted with the standard medication Indomethacin.

4. In-Vitro Antioxidant[29]

Shah Rumit et al., (2010) played out the in-vitro cell antioxident action on hydroalcoholic concentrate of conceal dried underlying foundations of Tephrosia purpurea.The hydroalcoholic extricate was ready and assessed for its essential phytochemical examination for complete phenolic content and in-vitro cell antioxidant action concentrate by DPPH free radical scavenging action, super oxide free radical activity and nitric oxide rummaging action. The hydroalcoholic concentrate of Tephrosia purpureashowed cancer prevention agent action by repressing DPPH also, hydroxyl revolutionary, nitric oxide and super oxide anion searching, hydrogen peroxide rummaging, what's more, lessening power exercises. Results show that hydroalcoholic root concentrate of Tephrosia purpureahave checked measure of all out phenols which could be liable for the cell antioxidant activity.

5. Antimicrobial Activity[30]

Rangama et al., (2009) evaluated for their antimicrobial action of Tephrosia purpurea. Starter testing of antimicrobial action of Tephrosia purpurea. against 3 standard societies (Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, E. coli and one clinical separate of Candida spp. was performed with water extract of leaves, pods and roots utilizing the 'DiscDiffusion Bioassay'. Along these lines, the antimicrobial movement of ethanolic root extricate against the over three standard separates and clinical disengages of two types of Staphylococcus, two kinds of Pseudomonas and nine coli structures were tried utilizing the 'Well Method'. The dynamic removes were exposed to the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) agar weakening technique, to decide the base inhibitory convergence of each concentrate. Further, the impact of plant development was tried on the antimicrobial action of Tephrosia purpurea. Ethanolic root concentrates of Tephrosia purpurea were viewed as dynamic against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, two other Pseudomonas strains and two coli structure strains.

Leaves

6. In Vitro Anthelmintic Activity[31]

Manjula et al., (2013) concentrate on the anthelmintic action of aqueous and methanolic concentrate of leaves of plant Tephrosia purpurea by taking the different convergences of aqueous and methanolic extract on grown-up Indian night crawlers, Pheretima posthuma. The actions were contrasted with the standard medication Albendazole. That's what information uncovered methanolic concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea leaves had portion reliant i.e. dose

dependent and huge anthelmintic action when contrasted with the standard medication albendazole on night crawler.

7. Anticancer Activity[32]

Gulecha Vishal et al., (2011) researched the anticancer movement of various parts of Tephrosia purpurea(Sharapunkha, Fabaceae) and Ficus religiosa. The fragment of Tephrosia purpurea was ready and tried for in vitro anticancer action utilizing human MCF 7 cell line by trypan blue exclusion technique. The present study showed anticancer capability of TP and FR portions in MCF 7 cell line.

Whole plant

8. Antidiarrheal[33]

Khalid et al., (2013) assessed the Anti diarrheal action of methanolic concentrate of entire plant extract of Tephrosia purpurea against castor oil prompted looseness of the bowels in mice. Castor oil was given orally to mice to initiate the runs furthermore, accordingly, various portions of Tephrosia purpurea were directed orally to see the anti- diarrhoeal action in the control gathering of creatures the recurrence of looseness of the bowels acceptance was high and practically all of the treated creatures were found to foster the runs. The mice treated with verapamil were viewed as exceptionally secured (80%) from loose bowels and as it were one mouse was found to foster looseness of the bowels. The group of mice to whom 300 mg/kg Tephrosia purpurea exract was directed halfway security (40%) from looseness of the bowels was noticed, while gathering of mice treated with 500 mg/kg of Tephrosia purpurea showed 80% insurance from the runs, which is tantamount to the insurance gave to the verapamil treated bunch. along these lines oral use of methanolic extract Tephrosia purpurea shows anti-diarrheal action against castor oil prompted looseness of the bowels.

Seed

9. Antihyperglycemic and Antioxidant activity in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats[34]

Pavana et al., (2009) assessed the impacts of watery seed concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea on blood glucose and antioxidant status in streptozotocin actuated diabetic rodents. Hyperglycemia related with a changed hexokinase and glucose-6-phosphatase exercises, raised lipid peroxidation, upset enzymatic [Superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) also, glutathione peroxidase (GPx)] and non enzymatic [Glutathione, L-ascorbic acid and nutrient E] antioxidant status were seen in streptozotocin prompted diabetic rodents. Giving Tephrosia purpurea orally at a dose of 600mg/kg body weight showed huge improvement in

above referenced boundaries. Results plainly demonstrate that Tephrosia purpurea has strong antihyperglycemic also, antioxidant impacts in streptozotocin-actuated diabetic rodents and accordingly further examinations are justified to isolate and describe the bioactive standards from Tephrosia purpurea.

10. antioxidant activity[35]

Kumar et al., (2011) play out the antioxidant action of Ethanolic concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea for in carbon tetrachloride-actuated lipid peroxidation in-vivo and superoxide age in-vivo. The ethyl acetic acid derivation part of same extract was read up with the expectation of its complimentary radical scavenging action and also antilipid peroxidation action. The IC50 values in both of these in-vitro measures were found to be altogether decreased for ethyl acetic acid derivation fraction contrasted with the ethanolic concentrate of the plant. The perception was additionally upheld by looking at the in-vivo antioxidant action for both the ethanolic remove and its ethyl acetic acid derivation part. The review presumed that the ethanolic concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea displays cancer prevention agent action in-vivo and the ethyl acetic acid derivation dissolvable portion has further developed cell reinforcement potential than the ethanol extricate.

Results uncovered the substance comprise of plant is answerable for their free radical scavenging action and furthermore answerable for their hepatoprotective action.

flower

11. Antiviral Activity[36]

Kokila et al., (2010) has assessed the Methanolic flowers concentrates of Tephrosia purpureare searched for antiviral movement by utilizing infections viz. HEL cell societies, Hela cell societies and Vero cell societies and antibacterial in Gram +ve furthermore, Gram -ve microbes. The outcomes shows antiviral effect of the concentrate of Tephrosia purpurea flowers against infections and furthermore very great antibacterial action against strains Gram + ve, and Gram - ve, strains.

CONCLUSION

In this systematic review, the ayurvedic as well as modern aspect of Sharpunkha i.e Tephrosia purpurea pers is focused. Medicinal uses of drug are tonic, laxative, diuretic, bronchitis, bilious febrile attack, boils, pimples, diarrhea, gonorrhea, rheumatism and cures disease of heart, spleen and blood additionally pharmacological studies have shown that

Tephrosia purpurea posses biological activities such as antiulcer, antimicrobial, antibacterial, anti viral, anti asthmatic, hepatoprotective, antihyperglycemic and antihyperlipidemia, immunomodulatory activity, antioxidant, wound healing property, antiallergic activity. It shows significant activity in liver and spleen disorders like hepatomegaly, splenomegaly. Tephrosia purpurea pers has been investigated for many pharmacological activities but still there is scarcity for the mechanism and bioactive principles that are responsible for the activities. Further clinical studies should be conducted to support & explore its therapeutic uses. Its medicinal values and benefits should be utilized.

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