Conclusion
CONCLUSION

Herbal drugs have gained importance and popularity in recent years because of their safety, efficacy and cost effectiveness. Several studies show that the anticancer activity of medicinal plants is due to the presence of antioxidants and pytochemicals in them.

Ipomoea batatas and Solanum tuberosum used in this study possess broad spectrum of biological activities. Both the selected extracts were found to be rich in phenols, flavonoids, saponins, quinones, coumarins which might be attributed to its anticancer potential. The experimental results obtained in terms of both biochemical and molecular changes by in vitro, in vivo and in silico approaches have indicated that both the active fractions of Ipomoea batatas and Solanum tuberosum has definite chemopreventive efficacy against hepatocellular carcinoma.

From the result of this study Solanum tuberosum shows slightly better chemopreventive activity against Hepatocellular carcinoma than Ipomoea batatas. Further activity guided fractionation of active fractions might pave way for the development of a new anticancer drug which may be useful for mankind after various stages of clinical trials.