Evaluation of Phytochemical and Pharmacological activity of Methanolic extract of various Herbs

Conclusion

7. CONCLUSION

The pharmacognostical and phytochemical evaluation of Tabebuia rosea, Sophora interrupta and Solanum pubescence leaves provide useful information for identification and authentication of plant with different medicinal value. It can also serve as an important source of information to ascertain the identity and to determine the quality and purity of the plant material in future studies. The percentage yield of the Methanolic extract was maximum among the other solvents which were chosen for the pharmacological work. The results of the investigation revealed that Methanolic extract of METR, MESI and MESP contains pharmacologically active substance. As per the literature review the methanolic extract of Tabebuia rosea, reveals the presence of terpenoids, quinine and flavanoid as the major constituents through GCMS and methanolic extract of Sophora interrupta showed the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, through GLC.MS and methanolic extract of Solanum pubescence shows the presence of flavonoids, steroidal alkaloidal through 13C-NMR, IR.

Preliminary phytochemical screening through the qualitative test revealed that methanolic extract of Tabebuia rosea, Sophora interrupta and Solanum pubescence showed positive response to Alkaloids, Tannins, Flavonoids, Carbohydrates, Lignin’s and Proteins. Also through the HPTLC there was a confirmation for the Flavonoids, quercetin, Gallic acid and Tannic acid for all the extracts. All the plants extracts showed the different pharmacological activity but the significance was varied among them due to the phytoconstituents presence. Due to these findings, we believed that METR, MESI and MESP could be potential source of any pharmacological activity.

The three plants were compared in various pharmacological activity and in the anticancer activity METR showed more significant followed by MESI and MESP, and the same kind of significance was observed in the anti diabetic activity, wound healing, antiulcer and analgesic activity. In other activity like anti-inflammatory and CNS the significance was differed in the sequence like MESP was more significant followed by the other extracts. So comparatively METR is more significant in pharmacological profile. Results presented here confirm the popular use of these plants and its well known medical properties in folklore medicine. The rating for the plants can be done like METR, MESI and MESP according to the significance. These data are extremely important, since the use of medicinal plants has recently increased.

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Conclusion

in developed countries because of disillusionment with traditional medicine. In the
developing countries, the strategy of alternative medicine continues to be used due to
low costs and abundant availability. The contribution of traditional knowledge can
improve the development of more effective drugs with minimal or no side effects,
also helping to conserve biological resources. Further study is required for elucidation
and to fractionate and purify the extract, in order to know the actual pathway
involved.