Acta Scientific AGRICULTURE (ISSN: 2581-365X)

Volume 7 Issue 11 November 2023

Review Article

Phytochemical and Pharmacological Studies of Traditionally Used Herbal Plants and their Potential Applications in Nutraceutical Formulations.

Diksha Sharma[1], Radhna Gupta[2] and Farhan Mohiuddin Bhat[3]*

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Food Science Nutrition and Technology, CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur, HP, India

[2]Professor, Department of Food Science Nutrition and Technology, CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur, HP, India

[3]Assistant Professor, Department of Food Science Nutrition and Technology, CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur, HP, India

***Corresponding Author:** Farhan Mohiuddin Bhat, Assistant Professor, Department of Food Science Nutrition and Technology, CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur, HP, India.

Received: August 10, 2023

Published: October 09, 2023

© All rights are reserved by **Farhan Mohiuddin Bhat., *et al.***

Abstract

Herbal plants are being used for therapeutic purposes to cure diverse forms of diseases since centuries ago. Many medicinal therapists across the world utilize these herbs for the treatment of diseases, such as ayurveda and traditional Chinese medicine. The use of herbal based medicines considered as safe with no side effects have increased at an alarming pace as compared to synthetic drugs globally. Medicinal herbs have been validated to eradicate the core of diseased ailments irrespective of age group and are having lesser chances of developing adverse effects due to chemical interactions and microbial resistance as induced by most of the synthetic drugs. Considering the multiple biological activities, which are beneficial for healthy functioning of human body including prevention of cancers, inflammations, infections, antiseptics, antimicrobial, antidiarrheal, antioxidants and innumerable healing characteristics. In this study, we assessed the potential benefits and bioactive compounds present in diverse ranges of medicinal herbs, so that it could provide a valid source for practitioners and those interested in formulation of health promoting supplements and nutraceuticals. The chemical composition of medicinal herbs not only enables a researcher to enhance health by curing a specific disease but also to preserve a formulated food product with natural based remedies. Products developed from herbal combinations have been found to reduce toxicity in human body along with improving efficacy.

Keywords: Medicinal Herbs; Bioactive Composition; Pharmalogical Properties

Introduction

As man began to explore and expand his knowledge of plants, he discovered the healing properties of plants. He also discovered how they could be utilized to treat a variety of ailments. That has led to the development of herbal and unanimedicines, which has been used to treat a variety of illnesses from thousands of years. Using the ancient wisdom of Ayurveda and the advancement of modern medical science, these novel plant-derived drugs have the potential to revolutionize the healthcare industry [1]. Folk or traditional medicine consists of medical aspects developed over generations within a variety of societies before modern medicine took hold [2]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), traditional medicine is defined as a set of knowledge, skills, and practices that are derived from the theories, beliefs, and experiences of various cultures, regardless of whether they can be explained. They are used to maintain health as well as to prevent, diagnose, improve or treat physical or mental illnesses. WHO has explored about 20,000 medicinal plants all over the world to utilise these for pharmological screening and therapeutic purposes. As per the reports of WHO, 80% population in less developing and some developing countries, still rely on the medicinal herbs for treatments of ailments due to adverse economic conditions and lack of synthetic medicines. In Chile, 71% of the population consumes herbal medicine, while in Colombia, the number is 40%. In India, 65% of those living in rural areas use Ayurveda and medicinal plants for primary health care needs [3]. Mahatma Gandhi once wrote: "Homeopathy

cures a larger percentage of cases than any other form of treatment and is beyond doubt safer and more economical.

Herbal medicines are generally considered to be safe, effective and are having negligible side effects than synthetic drugs, and are particularly beneficial for treatment of chronic conditions. Additionally, plants often contain a variety of compounds that work together to produce therapeutic effects. This can provide a more holistic approach to healing, rather than just targeting a single cause. The use of medicinal plants dates back at least 5,000 years to the Sumerians, but the practice of herbal medicine is thought to date back as far as 60,000 years ago. Phytochemicals have been found to reduce inflammation, improve metabolic processes, and inhibit the growth of cancer cells. They are also known to protect the body from free radical damage, which is associated with aging and chronic disease. Additionally, they can boost the immune system, reduce cholesterol, and improve overall health. The plethora of benefits from phytochemicals is similar to a multivitamin, providing the body with a variety of nutrients and health benefits essential for maintaining health and vitality. This shows the significant role that these plants play in traditional medicine in industrialized and developing nations. The global market for traditional medicine is expected to continue growing. This paper will discuss several major herbs, including *Kadipatta* (*Murrayakoenigii*), *Bhavadi* (*Ocimumbasilicum*), *Bana* (*Vitex negundo*) and *Mulathi* (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). As you may know, these herbs have been used in herbal medicine for ages for their medicinal uses and are known to have numerous health benefits, including reducing inflammation, boosting immunity, lowering blood sugar levels, and aiding digestion. Additionally, these herbs are also believed to help protect against certain types of cancer, support liver health, and act as natural detoxifiers. But don't forget the one benefit that everyone knows and loves - they make excellent seasoning for your cooking.

Description

Murrayakoenigii (M. koenigii) (L) Spreng (Family: Rutaceae) referred to as "curry leaves". In tropical and subtropical regions around the world, M.*koenigii* is widely distributed. Murraya has 14 species worldwide, but only two, *M. koenigii* and M. paniculate, are available in India. Murrayaspecieshas a wide range of medicinal properties that make it more important than other species [4]. In Indian Ayurvedic medicine, this plant has been used in a variety of ways for centuries, and is referred to as "krishnanimba". Different parts of *M. koenigii*are shown to promote a wide range of biological activities, including its leaves, roots, bark, and fruit [5]. Despite drying, *M. koenigii* leaves retain their aromatic bioactive constituents. *M. koenigii* leaves have a flavor that is faintly bitter, a pungent odor, and a weak acidity. It is used in Indian cuisine as an antihelminthic, analgesic, digestion aid, and appetizer [6]. The green leaves of *M. koeigii* have anti-inflammatory, itching, and antibruise properties, and can be used for piles, inflammation, itching, and fresh cuts. A certain amount of purgative properties can be found in the roots [7]. A common body ache can be alleviated by using them because they are stimulating. It has been found that the bark of this tree is beneficial for treating snakebites. The essential oil derived from *M. koenigii* leaves exhibits antioxidative, antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, and nephroprotective effects in animals [8]. It has been hypothesized that the medicinal properties of different carbazole alkaloids are due to several chemical constituents, including terpenoids, flavonoids, and dihydropyridines, carbohydrates, carotenoids, vitamins, and nicotinic acid were obtained through multiple parts of the *M. koenigii* plant [9,10].

There are many types of plants within the plant family Lamiaceae called Ocimum, most of them aromatic herbs and shrubs, such as, *Ocimumbasilicum* (sweet basil), *O. tenuiflorum* (Tulsi/holy basil), *O. gratissimum* (African basil), *O. campechianum* (Amazonian basil), etc. A number of therapeutic applications, pharmacological applications, and biomedical properties of *O. basilicum* have been reported. Several hundred years have passed since it was used as a medicinal plant, which is cost-effective and easy to obtain. Plants of this species are found throughout the globe, including in tropical, subtropical and temperate climate zones. They grow in India, Pakistan, Nepal (in the Himalayan tract), Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, and other locations [11]. Since this herb is widely distributed throughout the world, it can be easily found and used in everyday life for its many benefits. Ayurvedic and Unani medicine treat the disease by using it as part of their treatment of various afflictions, both physiological and lifestyle-related. The "God of Spices" (*Ocimumbasilicum*) is regarded as a valuable spice in mythology, particularly for its culinary use. A number of health supplements contain basil, including those that promote and maintain health. In addition to its ornamental properties, this herb is also useful for therapeutic purposes, as a result of its wide range of pharmacological activities [12].

A plant with enormous medicinal properties, *Vitex negundo* (VN) is often called "chaste tree". Different Vites species produce different phytochemicals due to their varying chemical compositions. In addition to volatile oils, flavonoids, lignans, iridoids, terpenes, and steroids, a number of bioactive compounds have been extracted from leaves, seeds, and roots [13]. There are anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, anticancer, and antimicrobial properties of these bioactive compounds.

In most cases, VN modulates processes such as apoptosis, cell cycle, motility of sperms, polycystic ovary disease, and menstruation. It has been reported that VN perturbs many cancer-signaling pathways involving p38, p-ERK1/2, and p-JNK in cells stimulated by LPS, as well as N-terminal kinase (JNK), COX-1 pathways, MAPK, tumornecrosis factor, vascular endothelial growth factor, and hypoxia-inducible factor [14].

A perennial herb native to Eurasia, northern Africa, and western Asia, *Glycyrrhiza glabra L* is in the Fabaceae family. The herb is also known as licorice, sweet wood, or mulaithi. More than 30 species are found in the Glycyrrhiza genus globally. The Latin word glaber, meaning bare or slick, is derived from the Greek words glykys, which means sweet, and rhiza, meaning root. Glabra refers to the smooth husks and is derived from the Latin word glaber. A licorice plant grows in fertile, clay, or sandy soil near a river or stream where water is readily available [15]. The medicinal benefits of licorice can be obtained from its roots and roots, which have been reported to be effective in treating digestive system disorders, respiratory tract disorders (e.g., cough and colic). As well as being used in food and beverage flavoring, it can be added to tobacco products to enhance their flavor [16].

Silybum marianum (SM) is a famous medicinal plant in the family Leucanthemum that is classified as a tree. It belongs to the genus Silybum, and its leaves are characterized by white veins. Due to its hepatoprotective properties, its seeds and fruits have been used as a natural remedy for more than 2000 years. It disperses stagnated liver qi and promotes bile flow in traditional Chinese medicine. Silymarin, a chemical compound found in the seeds of SM, has a variety of pharmacological effects, including hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant effects [17].

Chemical constituents and pharmacological effects

Murrayakoenigii (L.) Spreng. contains substantial amounts of proximate composition, including moisture at 63.2%, protein at 8.8%, carbohydrates at 39.4%, nitrogen at 1.15 %, fat at 6.15%, sugars at 18.92%, starch at 14.6%, and crude fiber at 6.8%. Many vitamins can be found in the leaves, including vitamin A (B-carotene), which is found in 6.04 mg/100 grams, vitamin B3, (niacin), which is found in 2.73 mg/100 grams, vitamin B1 (thiamin), which contains 0.89 mg/100 g of 0.89 mg with a level of calcium is found in 19.73 milligrams per 100 g, magnesium in 49.06 milligrams per 100 g, and sodium in 16.50 milligrams per 100 g. The alcohol-soluble extract has a value of 1.82%, ash has a value of 13.06% acid-insoluble ash has a value of 1.35%, cold water (20 °C) extractive has a value of 27.33%, and maximum of hot-water-soluble extractive has a value of 33.45% [18].

Ocimumbasilicum Linn. herb is extremely nutritious - apart from fats, proteins, vitamins, such as C, E, K, A, 3-carotene, vitamins B1 (thiamine), B2 (riboflavin), B3 (niacin), B5 (pantothenic acid), B6, B9, and choline, it contains many secondary metabolites, including essential oils, phenols, flavonoids, anthocyanins, tannins, and steroids, along with minerals such as Fe, Ca, Mg, P, Mn, Na, K, and Zn. It was found that the plant contains terpenoids, alkaloids, phenolics, flavonoids, tannins, saponin, reducing sugars, cardiac glycosides, steroids, and glycosides according to a preliminary phytochemical analysis. The nutritive elements content/ 100g fresh weight were carbohydrate: 28.84, fat: 0.64 g, protein: 3.15 g, water: 92.06 g, vitamins (vitamin A: 264 µg, β-carotene: 3142 µg, thiamin: 34 µg, riboflavin: 76 µg, niacin: 902 µg, panthotenic acid: 209 µg, vitamin B6: 155 µg, vitamin B9: 68 µg, choline 11.4 mg, vitamin C 18.0 mg, vitamin E: 0.80 mg and vitamin K: 414.8 µg), and minerals (Ca: 177 mg, Fe: 3.17 mg, Mg: 64 mg, Mn: 1.148 mg, P: 56 mg, K: 295 mg, Na: 4 mg and Zn: 0.81 mg) [19-21].

The most common flavonoid glycosides from an ethanolic extract of the leaves of *Vitex negundo* are 5-hydroxy-3, 6, 7-trimethoxy-2-(3, 4-dimtoxypheny)-4H-chrome-4-on and 5, 7-dihydroxy-2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4H-chromen4-one. Negundoside, Agnuside, and Vitegnoside are also present in the methanolic extract. Phytosterol and p-hydroxybenzoic acid have been isolated from the bark of *Vitex negundo* Linn., and identified from methanol and hexane extracts. In the acetoacetate fraction of the seeds , two phenylnaphtha-lene-typelignans have been- obtained and identified as 6-hydroxy-4-(4-hydroxy-3- methoxy-phenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-7-methoxy-3, 4-dihydro-2-naphthaldehyde and vitedoamine A. Leprosy, dyspepsia, colic, rheumatism, worms, boils, and rheumatism are all treated with it. The roots contain a furanoeremophilane. Methanol extracts of *Vitex negundo* Linn roots contain lignins that inhibit tyrosinase [22,23].

Physicochemical analysis of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* roots revealed that extractive values were (petroleum ether 4.67 ± 0.23%, chloroform 10.56 ± 1.53%, n-butanol, 6.54 ± 0.84% and methanol 13.89 ± 2.42%); ash values were (total ash 4.67 ± 0.35%, acid insoluble ash 0.56 ± 0.34% and water soluble ash 6.54 ± 0.22%); loss on drying 5.87 ± 0.65%, moisture contents 0.56 ± 0.054%, pH of the extract (1% solution) 5.04 ± 0.65, pH of the extract (10% solution) 6.26 ± 0.54 [24].

Among the main compounds of Silybum marianum, flavonoids and fatty oils make up two major groups. Flavonolignans, including silybin, isosilybin, and silychristin, are the main active ingredients of SM. Silybin should constitute 0.6% of standardized SM herbs,

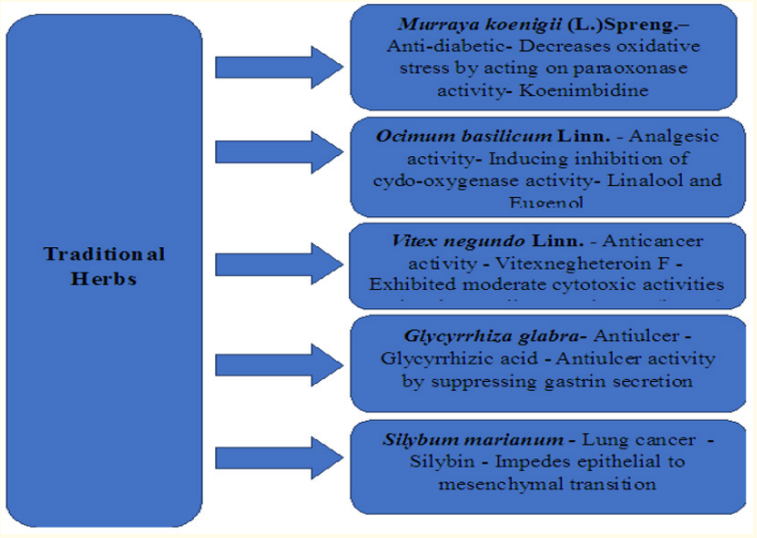

Figure 1: Medicinal properties of some commonly used Himalayan herbs.

Taxonomy	*Murrayakoenigii*	*Ocimumbasilicum*	*Vitex negundo*	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	*Silybum marianum*
Kingdom	Plantae	Plantae	Plantae	Plantae	Plantae
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta	Tracheobionta	Tracheobionta	Tracheobionta	Tracheobionta
Super division	Spermatophyta	Spermatophyta	Spermatophyte	Spermatophyte	Spermatophyte
Division	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliopsida
Subclass	Rosidae	Asteridae	Asteridae	Rosidae	Asteridae
Family	Rutaceae	Lamiaceae	Verbenaceae	Fabaceae	Asteraceae
Genus	Murraya J. Koenig ex L.	Ocimum	Vitex Linn.	Glycyrrhiza	Silybum
Species	*Murrayakoenigii* (L.) Spreng.	*Ocimumbasilicum* Linn.	*Vitex negundo* Linn.	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	*Silybum marianum*

Table 1: Taxonomy classification of herbs.

according to the Chinese Pharmacopeia. Taxifolin, dihydrokaempferol, and quercetin are also flavonoid compounds in SM. There are a lot of unsaturated fatty acids in SM's fatty oil, including oleic, linoleic, and palmitic acid [25]. SM seeds are commonly extracted with silymarin, a standardized extract. It is composed of 40-65% silybin, 20-45% silychristin, and 10-20% isosilybin, constituting 70-80% of the plant's hydro-alcoholic extract. Silymarin accounts for 70-80% of the plant's hydro-alcoholic extract. SM dry extracts with a nominal silymarin content of 30 to 65% are listed in the European Pharmacopoeia. According to the European Pharmacopoeia and the United States National Formulary, mature fruits of SM yield no less than 1.5-2% silymarin [26].

Table 2 and Table 3 summaries the major chemical constituents and pharmacological activities of different herbs.

Herbal medicines contain more bioactive components than synthetic drugs, and possess health benefits superior to those provided by chemically synthesized drugs. Since consumers are increasingly focusing on natural food alternatives as a result of changing lifestyles, the application of herbs extracted bioactive components in the formulation of functional foods and nutraceuticals is gaining immense popularity in the modern era, in addition to basic nutrition. Globally, health organizations are focusing on using natural herbs for their identification, extraction, bioavailability, and pharmacological properties in the light of safety concerns regarding synthetic medicines. Plant phytochemicals in natural medici-

S.No	Compound	Supplied Synonyms	Formula	Molecular Weight(g/mol)	PubChem CID
Murrayakoenigii (L.) Spreng.					
	Mahanine	1. (R)-3,5-Dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)-3,11-dihydropyrano[3,2-a] carbazol-9-ol 2. (3R)-3,5-dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazol-9-ol	C23H25NO2	347.4	36689305
	Mahanimbine	1. 3,5-dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazole 2. 3,5-dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)-3,11-dihydropyrano[3,2-a] carbazole	C23H25NO	331.4	167963
	Isomahanine	3,8-dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazol-9-ol	C23H25NO2	347.4	375148
	Koenimbine	8-Methoxy-3,3,5-trimethyl-3,11-dihydropyrano[3,2-a] carbazole	C19H19NO2	293.4	97487
	Girinimbine	3,3,5-trimethyl-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazole	C18H17NO	263.3	96943
	Isolongifolene	(2S)-1,3,4,5,6,7-Hexahydro-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-2H-2,4a-methanonaphthalene	C15H24	204.35	11127402
	Pyrayafoline D	3,8-dimethyl-3-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazol-9-ol	C23H25NO2	347.4	375148
	Murrayafoline				
	Murrayazoline	(14R,17S,19S)-3,13,13,17-tetramethyl-21-oxa-12-azahexacyclo [10.7.1.12,17.05,20.06,11.014,19] henicosa-1,3,5(20),6,8,10-hexaene	C23H25NO	331.4	21770913
	Koenoline	1-me-thoxy-3-hydroxymethylcarbazole	C14H13NO2	**227.26**	375152
	9-formyl-3-methyl carbazole				
	O-Methylmurrayamine	9-Methoxy-3,3,5-trimethyl-11H-pyrano[3,2-a] carbazole	C19H19NO2	293.4	14892681
	Koenine	3,11-Dihydro-3,3,5-trimethylpyrano[3,2-a] carbazol-8-ol	C18H17NO2	279.3	5318827

Ocimumbasilicum Linn.					
	Linalool	Linalol Phantol 3,7-dlmethyl-1 ,6-octadien-3-ol	C10H18O	154.25	6549
	Linalyl acetate	Linalool acetate BergamiolPhanteine	C12HO2	196.29	8294
	Estragole	4-allylanisole p-allylanisole methyl chavicol	C10H12O	148.2	8815
	Geraniol	Geranyl alcohol trans-Geraniol	C10H18O	15425	637566
	1,8—cineole	Eucalyptol, Cineole, Cajeputol, Zineol, 1 ,8-Epoxy-p-menthane	C10H18O	154249	2758
	Neryl acetate	Neryl ethanoate	C12H20O2	196.29	1549025
	Bergamotene	trans-α-becgamotene	C15H24	204.35	6429302
	Eugenol	Engenol Eugenic acid	C10H12O2	164.2	3314
	Methyl eugenol	Methyl eugenol ether	C11H14O2	178.23	7127
	Nerol	cis-Geraniol Neryl alcohol	C10H18O	15425	643820
	a-Cadinol	alpha-Cadinol	C15H26O	222.37	6431302

	Cyclohexanemethanol	Cyclohexylcarbinol	C7H14O	114.19	7507
	a- Terpineol	Terpineol 1 -Menthene-8-ol	C10H18O	15425	17100
	Elemol	ALPHA-ELEMOL	C15H26O	222.37	92138
	Methyl cinnamale	Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate trans-Cinnamic acid methyl ester (E)-Methyl cinnamate	C10H10O2	162.18	637520

Vitex negundo Linn.					
	Linalool	3,7-Dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol	C10H18O	**154.25**	6549
	Vanillic acid	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid	C8H8O4	168.15	8468
	Casticin	5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3,6,7-trimethoxy-chromen-4-one	C19H18O8	374.3	5315263
	Luteolin	2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-4H-chromen-4-one	C15H10O6	286.24	5280445
	Leucoanthocyanidin	2-(3,4,5-Trihydroxyphenyl) chromane-3,4,5,7-tetraol	C15H14O8	322.27	3081374
	Betulinic acid	3beta-Hydroxy-20(29)-lupaene-28-oic acid	C30H48O3	456.7	64971
	Friedelin	(4R,4aS,6aS,6aS,6bR,8aR,12aR,14aS,14bS)-4,4a,6a,6b,8a,11,11,14a-octamethyl-2,4,5,6,6a,7,8,9,10,12,12a,13,14,14b-tetradecahydro-1H-picen-3-one	C30H50O	426.7	91472
	Squalene	2,6,10,15,19,23-Hexamethyltetracosa-2,6,10,14,18,22-hexaene	C30H50	410.7	638072
	Epifriedelinol	4,4a,6b,8a,11,11,12b,14a-Octamethyldocosahydropicen-3-ol	C30H52O	428.7	119242

Glycyrrhiza glabra					
	Glycyrrhizin	(3β,20β)-20-carboxy-11-oxo-30 -norolean-12-en-3-yl 2-O-β-D-glucopyranuronosylα-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid	C42H62O16	822.9	14982
	Glycyrrhizic acid	(2S,3S,4S,5R,6R)-6-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-[[(3S,4aR,6aR,6bS,8aS,11S,12aR,14aR,14bS)-11-carboxy4,4,6a,6b,8a,11,14b-heptamethyl14-oxo-2,3,4a,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,12a,14a-decahydro-1H-picen3-yl]oxy]-6-carboxy-4,5-dihydroxyoxan-3-yl]oxy-3,4,5-trihydroxyoxane-2-carboxylicacid	C42H62O16	822.9	14982
	Isoliquiritigenin	(E)-1-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) prop2-en-1-one	C15H12O4	256.25	638278
	Licochalcone A	(E)-3-[4-Hydroxy-2-methoxy5-(2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl) phenyl]-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-one	C21H22O	338.4	5318998
	Liquiritigenin	(2S)-7-Hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydro4H-chromen-4-one	C15H12O4	256.25	114829
	Prenyllicoflavone A	7-Hydroxy-2-[4-hydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl) phenyl]-6-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one	C25H26O4	390.5	11349817
	Glabridin	4-[(3R)-8,8-Dimethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H,8H-pyrano[2,3-f] chromen-3-yl]-1,3-benzenediol	C20H20O4	324.4	124052
	Glabrene	8-(7-hydroxy-2H-chromen3-yl)-2,2-dimethylchromen5-ol	C20H18O4	322.4	480774

	Licocoumarin A	3-[2,4-dihydroxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) phenyl]-7-hydroxy-8-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) chromen-2-one	C25H26O5	406.5	5324358
	18-β-Glycyrrhetinic acid	(2R,4aS,6aS,6bR,8aR,10S,12aS,14bR)-10-hydroxy-2,4a,6a,6b,9,9,12a-heptamethyl-13-oxo3,4,5,6,6a,7,8,8a,10,11,12,14 bdodecahydro-1H-picene2-carboxylic acid	C30H46O4		3230
	Liquiritin	(2S)-7-hydroxy-2-[4-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxyphenyl]-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one	C21H22O9	418.4	503737
	Kanzonol R	3-[2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) phenyl]-5-methoxy-3,4-dihydro2H-chromen-7-ol	C22H26O5	370.4	131753027
	α-Terpineol	2-(4-Methylcyclohex-3-en1-yl) propan-2-ol	C10H18O		
	Glisoflavone	3-[3,4-dihydroxy-5-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) phenyl]-7-hydroxy-5-methoxychromen-4-one	C21H20O6	368.4	5487298
	Shinpterocarpin	(2R,10R)-17,17-dimethyl-3,12,18-trioxapentacyclo [11.8.0.02,10.04,9.014,19] henicosa1(13),4(9),5,7,14(19),15,20-heptaen-6-ol	C20H18O4	322.4	10336244
	Isoangustone A	3-[3,4-dihydroxy-5-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) phenyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-6-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) chromen-4-one	C25H26O6	422.5	21591148
	2,3-Butanediol	Butane-2,3-diol	C4H10O2	90.12	262
	1-Methoxyficifolinol	(6aR,11aR)-1-methoxy-2,8-bis(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-6a,11a-dihydro-6H-[1] benzofuro [3,2-c]chromene-3,9-diol	C26H30O5	422.5	480872
	Licoriphenone	1-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-[6-hydroxy-2,4-dimethoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) phenyl] ethanone	C21H24O6	372.4	21591149
Silybum marianum					
	2, 3-dehydrosilybin	3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-[3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl] chromen-4-one	C25H20O10	480.4	5467200
	Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol	4-[3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-[(E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl]-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-2-yl]-2-methoxyphenol	C20H22O6	358.4	5372367
	Silybin	(2R,3R)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-((2R,3R)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4] dioxin-6-yl)chroman-4-one	C25H22O10	482.4	31553
	Silymarin	3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-[3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran-4-one	C25H22O10	482.4	5213

Table 2: Phytochemical compounds identified in different herbs.

Uses	Chemical Constituent	Pharmacological Action On
Murrayakoenigii (L.) Spreng.		
Anti-diabetic	Koenimbidine, murrayacine, murrayazolinine.	Decreases oxidative stress by acting on paraoxonasei activity
Anti-trichomonal	Ginnimbine, mahanimbilol, girinimbiol	Act against trichomonas gallinae
For oral health	Essential oil	By stimulating the salivation process
Vasodilation	Mahanimbilol, murrayazolinine.	By acting on negative chronotropic effect
Anti-oxidation activity	Mahanimbine, koenigine	Increases the ash content in the liver and reduction in hepatic malondialdehyde in kidney
Anti-cancer activity	Mahanimbine, girinimbine, mahanine. Murrayafoline	Increase the death of cancerous cell proteasome inhibitor

Effect on bronchial disorders	Girinimbine, mahanine	By blocking 5-lipooxygenase activity
Effect on dental caries	Isomahanine, murrayanol and mahanine	Inhibition of cavity formation
Anthelmintic activity	Mahanine, koenimbidine	Cause paralysis
Wound healing effect	Mahanine, mahanimbicine, mahanimbine and essential oil	Act against inflammatory cells and the collagen deposition was reduces
Protects the eyes and improves eyesight	Essential oil, vitamin a	Eye sight improvement
Anti-ulcer activity	Mahanimbine and essential oil	Effect against lesion index, area and percentage of lesion and on ulcer
Anti-microbial activity	Mahanimbine, murrayanol and mahanine,	Inhibition of topoisomerase I
Anti-diarrheal activity	Kurryam, koenimbine, koenine	Prostaglandin E2-induccd enter pooling and reduction in gastro-intestinal motility
Immunomodulatory activity	Mahanimbine, mahanince	Increase in phagocytic index by removing carbon partical from blood
Antipyretic activity	Murrayacine, murrayazolinine.	Decrease in fever
Anti-alzheimer's activity	Isomahanimbine, murrayazolidine.	Improves the values of protective antioxidants
Anti-analgesic activity	Girinimbine, mahanine, mahanimbine, isomahanimbine	Anti -nociceptive effects
Effective digestive system	Mahanine, murrayafoline	Stimulates digestive enzymes
Anti-inflammatory activity	Ginnimbine, mahanine, mahanimbine, isornahanimbine	Cox-inhibitory property
Ocimumbasilicum Linn.		
Analgesic activity	Linalool and Eugenol	Inducing inhibition of cydo-oxygenase activity. Inhibition of pain mediators biosynthesis like prostaglandin, prostacyclin and oploid receptor interactions
Anti-inflammatory activity	Estragole, methyl cinnamate, methyl eugenol, α-bergamotene, α-cadlnol, linalool, eugenol and linoleic acid	Inhibition of pro-inflammatory mediators along with the Stimulation of anti-Inflammatory cytokines. Decreased production of nitric oxide. Inhibition of lipoxygenase and cyclooxygenase enzymes
Antimicrobial activities	Eugenol, linalool and Estragole	Showed broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against various pathogenic strains of bacteria, virus, fungus, and parasites.
Anti-bacterial activity	Eugenol, linalool, Estragole, 1,8-cineole and α-terpineol	The degradation of the cell wall of bacteria, damage to cytoplasmic membrane proteins, the binding of proteins, leakage of cell contents, and coagulation of cytoplasm and depletion of the proton motive force.
Antiviral activity	Eugenol, apigenin, linalool and ursolic acid	The inhibitory activity by preventing the viral attachment and thereby preventing its entry Into the host cell. Inhibits the production of hepatitis B virus through the Interfering with viral infection and replication.
Anti-fungal activity	Estragole, linalol, eugenol and methyl cinnamate	Reducing DNA binding formation of aflatoxins, secondly by reacting with ROS increased by aflatoxins. Inhibition of the growth of mycelium, spore germination, and elongation of germ tube
Larvicidal, Insecticidal and Anti-parasitic activity	Linalool, ketones (2-Dodecanone, Pulegone)	Acts upon biosynthesis of isoprenoid that has been shown to restrict the growth of malarial parasite. Acts as a defense mechanism against herbivorous insects and as a repellent against various arthropods
Anti-neoplastic and anticancer properties	Eugenol, ursolic acid, linalool, isoeugenol	Restriction of the growth of cancer cells by induction of apoptosis and cellular blockade. The activity against cell proliferation in Michigan Cancer Foundation-i cells. Inhibition of synthesis of DNA and possess potent cytotoxic activity against tumour cell.
Anti-osteoporotic effect	Apigenin, linalool and eugenol	Induces apoptosis in mature osteodasts and inhibits bone resorption and induces osteoblastic differentiation.

Antioxidant activity	Rosmarinic acid, estragole, linalool, eugenol, methyl cinnamate, linoleic acid, α-cadinol and α-bergamotene	The scavenging of free radicals. The protection against oxidative stress by increasing the level of antioxidative defence enzymes.
Anti-ulcer activity	Eugenol, linalool, methyl eugenol, anthocyanins and 1,8-cineone	The decrease in the pepsin and acid production, lipoxygenase inhibitory, histamine antagonistic and antisecretory effects.
Cardioprotective and hepatoprotective properties	Eugenol, linalool, rosrnarlnic acid	The preventing hyperlipidemia, protecting hepatic tissue from oxidant damage, and preventing hepatic fibrosis
Hypoglycemic action	Apigenin, diosmetin, genistein, kaempferol, luteolin and rosmarinic acid	Glucose utilization, enhanced production of glycogen in liver due to Increase in the level of regulatory enzymes expression, and stimulation of secretion of insulin from pancreas
Immunomodulatory activity	Eucalyptol, linalool, methyl eugenol, estragole, germacrene, and α-becgamoten	Immune cell proliferation; thereby modulating both cell-mediated and humoral immune responses. Stimulation of anti-inflammatory cytokines.
Vitex negundo Linn.		
Antioxidant activity	Vitexnegheteroins	Iridoid glycosides 19–20 exhibited weaker antioxidant effects with IC50 values >20 μm.
Antioxidant activity	Nishindacin A and Isonishindacin A	Compounds showed weak radical-scavenging effects on stable free radical, with scavenging activity (%) of 27.14% and 25.80%, respectively.
Antioxidant activity	(3S,5R,10S)-3-[(β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]- labd-8,13-dien-16,15-olide and (3S,5R,10S)-3-hydroxy-labd-8,13-dien16,15-olide	Possessed inhibitory activities on LPS-induced NO production. Compounds exhibited strong the activity of inhibition against NO production, and was the strongest inhibitor with IC50 value of 15.8 ± 1.38 μm. Compounds also showed significant inhibition of IL-1β and IL-6 level. The anti-inflammatory mechanism of compound was associated with its inhibition on inos, COX-2 and NF-κb signal pathways.
Antimicrobial activity	9-epivitexnegundin	Evaluated for its antimicrobial activity but the activity was not mentioned. No significant activity in cytotoxicity assays (IC50 > 100 μm) was reported.
Antifungal activity	Vitegnoside	Exhibited antifungal activity against T. Mentagrophytes and C. Neoformans with MIC value of 6.25 μg/ml.
Antifilarial activity	4,5-diethyl-30 -ethoxy-pyro flavone	Exhibited significant antifilarial activity in dose dependent manner
Antioxidant activity	Vitexdoin F	Exhibited stronger activity than ascorbic acid using DPPH radical-scavenging assays
Antioxidant activity	Vitexnegheteroin E	Exhibited antioxidant and inhibitory activities on lipopolysaccharide-induced NO.
Anticancer activity	Vitexnegheteroin F	Exhibited moderate cytotoxic activities against human liver carcinoma (hepg2) cell lines
Antioxidant activity	Vitexnegheteroin G	Exhibited antioxidant activities using ABTS scavenging activities.
Anti-inflammatory activity	(9R)-O-β-D- glucopyranosyloxy-2,5- megastigmen-4-one and (3S,4R)-dihydroxy-7,8-dihydro-β-ionone 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	All compounds showed anti-inflammatory activity and obvious inhibitory activity (IC50 > 100 μm), respectively.
Glycyrrhiza glabra		
Antiulcer	Glycyrrhizic acid and glabridin, glabrene	Antiulcer activity by suppressing gastrin secretion
Antimycobacterial	Isoliquiritigenin	The antibacterial efficacy of glabridin towards Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria was registered and the highest efficacy was shown towards Gram-positive bacteria as well as H37Ra and H37Rv mycobacterial strains.
Uterine relaxant and analgesic	Licocoumarin, licochalcone, isoliquiritigenin, and glabridin	Roots and rhizomes extract exhibited an aphrodisiac efficacy in vivo and this activity is attributed to the presence of glycyrrhizin as the active ingredient
Corticosteroidal activity	Liquiritigenin, glycyrrhizin, and 18-glycyrrhetinic acid	Glycyrrhizin is broken down in the intestine and exhibits an anti-inflammation effect comparable with that of corticosteroid hormones, including hydrocortisone.

Antiallergic	Glycyrrhizin	Glycyrrhizin, liquiritigenin, and 18 - glycyrrhetinic acid are the main components responsible for the antiallergic effects of licorice and they act by inhibiting Immunoglobulin E (IgE) production in ovalbumin-induced asthmatic mice and effectively prevented the scratching behavior and passive cutaneous anaphylactic reaction in mice. Therefore, they can be used to treat allergic diseases caused by IgE, such as dermatitis and asthma.
Hepatoprotective	Liquiritoside and glycyrrhetic A	Glycyrrhizin has been reported to be used in the treatment of acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity and it acts by inhibiting CCl4-induced membrane lipid peroxidation
Anti-inflammatory	Glycyrrhizin and glycvrrhetic A	Glycyrrhizic acid suppresses the activity of cyclooxygenase and the formation of prostaglandin E2, preventing platelet aggregation indirectly
Anticancer	Licochalcone A	Licochalcone E that was isolated from G. inflate root extract, showed potent cytotoxic activity in comparison with the famous antineoplastic drugs
Antimalarial	Glycyrrhizin, Iicohkone,glycvrrhetinic acid	The antimalarial efficacy of chalcones as they found that chalcones completely eradicated P. yoelii parasite in mice without any toxic side effects
Antiviral activity	Glycyrrhizin and 18-glycyrrhetinic acid	Methanolic licorice extract exhibits potent anti-fungal effectiveness towards *Chaetomium funicola* M002 and *Arthriniumsacchari* M001 and this activity is due to the glabridin active compound
Antihyperglycemic	Glycyrrhizin	Root extract of *G. glabra* exhibited antidiabetic and lipid-lowering activities when administered to albino mice at low doses
Antitussive activity	Isoliquiritigenin and glycyrthizin	Pharmacologically, it was reported to treat bronchial cough, catarrh, and sore throat and these activities may be attributed to the existence of glycyrrhizin, which helps relieve congestion in the upper respiratory tract by accelerating the secretion of the bronchial mucosa
Anti-HIV	Glycyrrhizin	Glycocoumarin, licopyranocoumarin, and licochalcone A exhibited growth inhibition of the giant cell structure in cell cultures infected with HIV without any cytotoxic activity
Silybum marianum		
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Destabilizes mature biofilm; inhibits tbe secretion of hydrolases; mediates destruction of membrane - Candida albicans
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Interacts with beme - Plasmodium falciparum
Antimicrobial activity	Dehydroisosilybin	Inhibits Leishmania infantum promastigotes - Leishmania infantum
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Reduces the granulomatous periovularreactionintbe liver and decreases hepatic fibrosis in mice infected with S.mansonii– schistosomiasis
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Exerts antibacterial, antiadherence, and antibiofilm effects - MRSA 43300
Antimicrobial activity	Silybin	Inhibits RNA and protein synthesis in gram-positive bacteria - B. Subtilis
Antimicrobial activity	Silybin	Inhibits RNA and protein synthesis in gram-positive bacteria - S. Epidermidis
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Inhibits the expression of the HCV core gene in the 3a genotype; blocks viral entry and transmission – HCV
Antimicrobial activity	Silybin	Attenuates cellular functions involved in T-cell activation, proliferation, and HIV-I infection - HIV-I
Antimicrobial activity	Silymarin	Inhibits MAYV replication and attenuates MAYV-induced oxidative stress - Mayaro virus
Gastric cancer	Silymarin	Inhibits growth and apoptosis through modulation of the MAPK signaling pathway
Prostate cancer	Silymarin	Induces cytotoxicity
Hepatocarcinoma	Silybin	Downregulates the Slit-2/Robo-1 pathway and mir-92-3p; upregulates mir223-3p and mir16-5p
Lung cancer	Silybin meglumine	Impedes epithelial to mesenchymal transition
Breast cancer	Silybin	Induces autophagy via ROS-dependent mitochondrial dysfunction and loss of ATP involving BNIP3; prevents 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol- 13-acetate (TPA) and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) induced MMP-9 expression and VEGF secretion via inactivation of the Raf/MEK/ERK pathway and blockade of AP-1 activation via MAPK signaling pathways

Breast cancer	Silybin	Reduces the migratory and adhesive capacities of MDA-MB-231 cells, as evidenced by evaluation of the levels of b1-integrin and the downstream molecules Cdc42, Raf-1 and D4GDI; impairs mitochondrial dynamics and biogenesis
Wound healing	Silymarin	Exerts antioxidative and anti-inflammatory effects
	Silybin gel	0.2% silybin gel treated wounds showed more collagen fibers, fibroblasts, and proliferating blood capillaries
	Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol	Exerts anti-inflammatory activity through inactivation of NF-kb pathways
UVA-induced skin damage	Silymarin	Targets infiltrating CD11b+ cells in mouse skin, prevents UV radiation-induced
	Silymarin, silybin, and 2,3-dehydrosilybin	Immunosuppression and oxidative stress in mouse skin
	Silymarin	Prevents apoptosis partially through inhibition of the caspase-8 pathway
	2,3dehydrosilybin	Reduces UV radiation-induced DNA damage
	Silymarin	Partially reduces UV-induced apoptosis by activating the Akt, SIRT1, and MAPK pathways
Hair loss	Silybin	Increases hair-inductive properties via Akt and Wnt/-catenin signaling activation in human dermal papilla cells
Skin aging	Silybin	Prevents or manages advanced glycation end product (AGE)-mediated pathologies
Skin irritation	Silybin	Exhibits retinoic acid like activity in keratinocytes

nal herbs possess higher antioxidant properties than chemically synthesized medicines in terms of radical scavengers, hydrogen donors, and singlet oxygen quenchers. Formulations for treating various ailments can be made from herbal medicines with quality assurance.

Role of different herbs in prevention of COVID – 19

Infections of COVID-19 can be minimized by using curry leaves mouthwash containing essential oils and saponin [27]. Inhibitors of glycoprotein adhesion on the surface of SARS-CoV-2 found in essential oils and extracts of Ocimum genus species prevent viral replication and therefore strengthen the immune system. COVID-19 can be managed with Ocimum species [28]. As a potential drug molecule for treating SARS CoV-2 (COVID 19), phytocompounds from Vitex negundo including oleanolic acid, ursolic acid, 3b-acetoxyolean-12-en-27-oic acid, and isovitexin interact with the PLpro via hydrogen bonds [29]. A significant decrease in ACE2 expression in the small intestine is observed after treatment with Glycyrrhiza glabra root extract, which may represent an entry point for transport of nutrients SARS CoV-2.Silybin, an active constituent found in *Silybum marianum* exhibited higher binding affinity with targets in SARS-CoV-2 in comparison to the drugs against SARS-CoV-2 [30].

Application of herbal plants in formulation of functional foods and nutraceuticals

Large amounts of food formulation based on functional benefits of medicinal plants are marked throughout the world depending on nutrigenomics of inhabitants in a particular region. These food products ranging from baked items, snacks, ready to eatables and beverages are fetching higher marginal profits due to their therapeutic properties besides nutrition.A variety of developed food products have depicted to reduce the incidence of chronic and other commonly prevailing disabling disorders among consumers and thus have proved to potential contributors of enhancing health and wellness of consumers [31]. A number of herbal plant infusion available in market as ready to serve drinks, instant tea, or squashes have been found to possess antidiabetic properties due to presence of functional ingredients including phenols, flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, essential oils that have been validated in increasing sugar metabolism by stimulating excessive insulin secretion and maximising excretion of sugar by causing excessiverenal dieresis [32]. The nutraceuticals made from derivatives of medicinal plants have revealed to possess antimicrobial, anti-depressant, anti-anxiety, anti-dementia, anti-convulsions, anti-inflammatory effects and prevent the body from metabolic diseases that leads to different types of complications. Nutritional therapist has becoming an emerging discipline with promising impact focusing on utilisation of plant-based nutraceuticals and functional foods for treatment of chronic ailments. Some of the commonly available herbal based nutraceuticals are discussed in table 4.

S.NO.	Product name	Ingredients	Health benefits
	HealthKart HK Vitals Multivitamin with Multimineral,Taurine& Ginseng Extract	100% RDA of vitamins like Vitamin C, Vitamin A, Biotin and Vitamin B12, 8 essential minerals including iron, magnesium, copper, zinc, manganese, chromium, iodine and selenium, Standardised ginseng extracts derived from Panax ginseng, Special amino acids blend including essential amino acids and branched chain amino acids.	Get 3 times the amount of Zinc and Calcium for enhanced immunity Fortified with amino acids to aid muscle development Complete With Anti-Oxidising Natural Extracts Like Ginseng Contains all essential vitamins and 8 essential minerals to conveniently balance your diet.
	Nutrabay Wellness Curcumin Extract with Piperine 1000mg	Curcumin Extract, Piperine Nigrum Extract (Piperine), Glidant (INS 553 (iii)) and Diluent (INS 460 (i))	Anti-inflammatory Powerful Antioxidant Mental Health Support
	Carbamide Forte Garcinia Cambogia 3000mg for Weight Loss Supplement, 60% HCA & Chromium	Garcinia Cambogia Extract, Piper Nigrum Extract, Binder (INS 1404), Firming Agent (INS 341), Anticaking Agent (INS 460 (i) & INS 551), Stabilizer (INS 1201), Thickener (INS 464), Emulsifier (INS 466), Antifoaming Agent (INS 1521)	Rapid Fat Burn, Appetite Suppression, NaturalWeight Loss, Carb Blocker, Reduce Emotional Cravings, Improve Metabolism
	Nutrabay Wellness Milk Thistle Extract (Silymarin Marianum)1000mg	Milk Thistle Extract (Silymarin Marianum), Glidant (INS 553 (iii)) and Diluent (INS 460 (i))	Liver Care Boost Metabolism Powerful Antioxidant
	Fast&Up Ashwagandha (KSM-66) 600mg, 5% Withanolides – Natural Vitality Booster	Ashwagandha (KSM-66) (Withaniasomnifera)-(5% Withanolides) Root Extract	Promotes Vitality, Energy and Vigor Promotes Muscle Strength and Endurance Supports Immune System and general wellness
	Wellbeing Nutrition Slow Liver Health | High Strength Milk Thistle, Arjuna &Berberry	Milk Thistle, Kasani, Himsra, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Berberry, Daruharidra, Arjuna	Liver protection Reduces Inflammation Control Cholestrol Improves Fat Metabolism Improve Digestion
	Healthyhey Nutrition Panax Ginseng 400Mg	Panax Ginseng Root Extract 400mg (20% Ginsenosides)	Supports physical & intellectual work capacity
	Foresta Organics Brain Health with Brahmi, Shankhpushpi& Gingko Biloba	Shankhpushpi, Brahmi, Ginkgo Biloba	Improves Alertness Reduce Anxiety Control Mood Swings Better Eye Health Enhanced Memory Retention
	Wellbeing Nutrition Apple Cider Vinegar w/ Mother & Garcinia Cambogia	Himalayan Red and Gold Apples, Pomegranate, Garcinia Cambogia	Heathy Weight Loss Boosts Metabolosm Improves Heart Health Supports Glowing Skin Helps Digestion
	Bigmuscles Nutrition Spirulina Organic Tablets (1500mg)	Organic Spirulina, Black Pepper Extract	Skin & Hair Blood Pressure Anti-Imflammatory Lowers Cholestrol
	Doctor's Choice Trans4orm | 4 Forms of CARNITINE Blend | CLA | Garcinia Cambogia	Black Pepper Extract, CLA, Garcinia Cambogia, Vitamins, TRANS4ORM Blend	Promotes Fat Burning Regulates Cravings Weight Management Increases Metabolism

	Neuherbs Plant Based Green Coffee Instant Charge in Classic Coffee Flavour (20 Effervescent tablets)	Green Coffee Beans Extract, Cholorogenic Acid, Natural Caffeine, Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12	Helps boost up metabolism Helps fuel up daily energy level instantly, Aids in reducing fatigue & daily body exhaustion
	Foresta Organics Menz-X Health with Shilajit, Ashwagandha, Kaunch& Safed Musli	Shilajit, Kaunch, Akarkara, Ashwagandha & Safed Musli	Helps boost stamina Helps enhance male libido Helps improve energy levels Helps improve potency Manages stress and fatigue
	Dr Vaidya's Stress Relief	Ashwagandha, Tagar, Brahmi, Jatamansi	Helps combat anxiety & promote sound sleep
	Bigmuscles Nutrition Natural Neem Extract (800mg)	Organic Neem Extract	Promotes Radiant Skin Supports Immune System Acne Relief Improves Mood
	Bigmuscles Nutrition Natural Neem Extract (800mg)	Tila (Sesamum indicum) seed powder, Fructo-oligosaccharides, Honey, Water, Amino acid blend 7% (Glycine, L- Proline, L-Alanine, L-Hydroxyproline, L-Arginine, L-Lysine), Rose hips extract, Aloe vera extract, Gajar (Daucus carota) powder, Glutathione, Badam (Prunus amygdalus) Kernel powder, Tila (Sesamum indicum) oil, Pumpkin seed powder, Agathi (Sesbania grandiflora) flower extract, Nature Identical flavouring substances, Flaxseed powder, Cranberry extract, Sodium Hyaluronate, Moringa leaf extract, Blueberry extract, Vitamin E, Zinc, Green tea extract, Preservatives (INS 202, INS 211), Sitawar powder	Beneficial for skin elasticity Skin moisture Advanced anti-aging formula

	PATANJALI NUTRELA DIABETIC CARE	Fructo-oligosaccharides, High Oleic, Sunflower Oil, Stabilizer (INS 414), Caseinates, Hydrolysed whey peptide, Diluent (Maltodextrin), Emulsifier {INS 322(i), INS 415}, Anti-caking agent (INS 551), Mineralsn 0.4% (Phosphorus, potassium, Zinc, Tricalcium phosphate, Maganesium, Ferrous fumarate, Manganese, Copper, Iodine, Selenium, Molybdenum, Chromium), Nature-identical flavouring substances, Bitter gourd, Gudmar (Gymnerasytvestre) Extract (0.1%), Kokam (Garcinia indica) Powder (0.1%), Giloy (Tinosporacardifolia), Taurine, Banaba leaves extract (0.1 %), Vitamin Premix (0.06%) {Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2 (Bio-fermented), Vitamin B3, Vitamin B5, Vitamin B6, Vitamin B7, Vitamin B12 (Bio-fermented)} Sweetener (INS 950), INS 955), Jamun seed powder, Licorice extract 0.01%, Fenugreek, Rosemary Extract (0.01 %), Cinnamon Extract (0.01%), Myo- inositol, Alpha-lipoic acid, L-camitine, Vitamin D (Bio-fermented) (0.01%)	Diabetic Care is a scientifically designed formulation to help manage blood sugar levels and weight.
	Himalayan Organics Pcos Multivitamin Supplement 2000Mg	Myo-Inositol, Alpha Lipoic Acid, AlgasCalcareas, Caonositol, Vitamin D2, Folate, Chromium Picolinate	Acne Control Weight Management Hormonal Balance Minimizes Facial Hair
	Wellbeing Nutrition Melts Testo Power Testofen, Himalayan Shilajit, Ginkgo Biloba – Plant Based (30 Oral Strips)	Testofen*(A patented Fenugreek extract), Pure Himalayan Shilajit, Ginkgo Biloba, Saffron	Increases Testosterone Production Reduce Stress & Uplifts Mood Supports Lean Muscle Gain Enhance Performance Improve Stamina Boosts Energy Levels
	Nutrova Complete Omega 3	Algal extract containing 17% DHA	DHA is an omega-3 fat that forms structures of our brain, nerves, eyes and skin and also regulates inflammation

Table 4: Commonly available herbal supplements in market.

Conclusion

An overview of the distribution, ethnobotany, metabolites, ethnopharmacology, and potential medicinal uses of different herbs was provided in this review. It is also important to explore and discuss the clinical efficacy and toxicity studies. Due to the controversy surrounding herbal drug characterization, the secondary metabolites in extracts of all herbs must be identified and characterized analytically. Considering that herbal drugs may interact with other drugs and with foods, the effects of herbal extracts on drug-food interactions must be experimentally validated in a clinical setting. A study of high-throughput experiments and DNA microarrays may also provide a platform for researching and developing drugs from natural products thanks to advances in experimental research.

Conflict of Interest

The authors are having no conflict of interest with anyone related to publishing this review paper.

Bibliography

1. Gunjan M., *et al.* "Marketing trends and future prospects of herbal medicine in the treatment of various disease". *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 4 (2015):132-155.

2. Wojdyło A., *et al.* "Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds in 32 selected herbs". *Food Chemistry* 105(2007):140-149.

3. https://www.who.int/health-topics/food-safety

4. Yankuzo H., *et al.* "Beneficial effect of the leaves of *Murrayakoenigii* (Linn.) Spreng (Rutaceae) on diabetes-induced renal damage *in vivo*". *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 135(2011):88-94.

5. Husna F., *et al.* "Anti-Diabetic Potential of *Murrayakoenigii* (L) and its Antioxidant Capacity in Nicotinamide-Streptozotocin Induced Diabetic Rats". *Drug Research (Stuttgart)* 68(2018):631-636.

6. Amna U., *et al.* "Evaluation of cytotoxic activity from Temurui (*Murrayakoenigii* [Linn.] Spreng) leaf extracts against HeLa cell line using MTT assay". *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Technology and Research* 10(2019):51-55.

7. Yeap SK., *et al.* "Chemopreventive and immunomodulatory effects of Murrayakoenigii aqueous extract on 4T1 breast cancer cell-challenged mice". *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 4(2015):306.

8. Bhandari Prasan R. "Curry leaf (*Murrayakoenigii*) or cure leaf: review of its curative properties". *Journal of Medical Nutrition and Nutraceuticals* 1.2 (2012): 92.

9. Desai SN., *et al.* "Hepatoprotective potential of polyphenol rich extract of *Murrayakoenigii* L.: An *in vivo* study". *Food and Chemical Toxicology* 50(2012):310-314.

10. Gajaria TK., *et al.* "Flavonoid rich extract of *Murrayakoenigii* alleviates *in-vitro* LDL oxidation and oxidized LDL induced apoptosis in raw 264.7 Murine macrophage cells". *Journal of Food Science and Technology* 52(2015):3367-3375.

11. Sestili P., *et al.* "The Potential Effects of *OcimumBasilicum* on Health: A Review of Pharmacological and Toxicological Studies". *Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology* 14.7(2018):679-692.

12. Abdoly M., *et al.* "Antidepressant-like Activities of *Ocimum-Basilicum* (Sweet Basil) in the Forced Swimming Test of Rats Exposed to Electromagnetic Field (EMF)". *African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* 6.3(2012):211-215.

13. Khan MF., *et al.* "A prospective review on phyto-pharmacological aspects of *Vitex negundo* Linn". *Current Traditional Medicine* 7.1(2021):138-150.

14. Neha B., *et al.* "Phyto-pharmacological and biological aspects of *vitex negundo* medicinal plant-A review". *Cardiovascular Diseases* 6.7(2021).

15. El-SaberBatiha G., *et al.* "Traditional uses, bioactive chemical constituents, and pharmacological and toxicological activities of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. (Fabaceae)". *Biomolecules* 10.3(2020):352.

16. Hasan MK., *et al.* "Phytochemistry, pharmacological activity, and potential health benefits of *Glycyrrhiza glabra"*. *Heliyon*7.6(2021):e07240.

17. Abdel-Latif HM., *et al.* "Milk thistle (Silybum marianum) extract improves growth, immunity, serum biochemical indices, antioxidant state, hepatic histoarchitecture, and intestinal histomorphometry of striped catfish, Pangasianodonhypophthalmus". *Aquaculture* 562(2023):738761.

18. Jan R., *et al.* "Curry Leaf: An insight into its Pharmacological Activities, Medicinal Profile, and Phytochemistry". *Science of Spices and Culinary Herbs-Latest Laboratory, Pre-clinical, and Clinical Studies* 4(2021):145-168.

19. McCance KR., *et al.* "Influence of Plant Maturity on Anthocyanin Concentrations, Phenolic Composition, and Antioxidant Properties of 3 Purple Basil (*OcimumBasilicum* L.) Cultivars". *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis* 53(2016):30-39.

20. Ilić AS., *et al.* "Chemical Composition of the Essential Oils of Three *OcimumBasilicum* L. Cultivars from Serbia". *NotulaeBotanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca* 47.2(2018):347-351.

21. Li H., *et al.* "Evaluation of the Chemical Composition, Antioxidant and Anti-inflammatory Activities of Distillate and Residue Fractions of Sweet Basil Essential Oil". *Journal of Food Science and Technology* 54(2017):1882-1890.

22. Gautam LM., *et al.* "Chemical constituents from *Vitex negundo* (Linn.) of Nepalese origin". *Scientific World* 6.6(2008):27-32.

23. Koirala N., *et al.* "*Vitex negundo* Linn.: phytochemical composition, nutritional analysis, and antioxidant and antimicrobial activity". *Cellular and Molecular Biology* 66.4(2020):1-7.

24. Husain A., *et al.* "Quantitative analysis of total phenolic, flavonoid contents and HPTLC fingerprinting for standardization of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn. Roots". *Herbal Medicine* 1(2015):1-9.

25. Wang X., *et al.* "Health benefits of Silybum marianum: Phytochemistry, pharmacology, and applications". *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 68.42(2020):11644-11664.

26. Marceddu R., *et al.* "Milk thistle (*Silybum Marianum* L.) as a novel multipurpose crop for agriculture in marginal environments: A review". *Agronomy* 12.3(2022):729.

27. Gautam S., *et al.* "Preprocedural Mouth Rinse in COVID-19 Era-Chemical and Phytotherapeutic Approach". *Journal of Primary Care Dentistry and Oral Health* 3.1(2022):1.

28. Tshilanda DD., *et al.* "Ocimum species as potential bioresources against COVID-19: A review of their phytochemistry and antiviral activity". *International Journal of Pathogen Research 5*.4(2020):42-54.

29. Mitra D., *et al.* "Molecular docking and simulation studies of natural compounds of Vitex negundo L. against papain-like protease (PLpro) of SARS CoV-2 (coronavirus) to conquer the pandemic situation in the world". *Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics* 40.12(2022):5665-5686.

30. Armanini D., *et al.* "Coronavirus-19: possible therapeutic implications of spironolactone and dry extract of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.(licorice)". *Frontiers in Pharmacology* 11(2020):558418.

31. DastpeymanM., *et al.* "Inhibition of silibinin on migration and adhesion capacity of human highly metastatic breast cancer cell line, MDA-MB-231, by evaluation of beta1-integrin and downstream molecules, Cdc42, Raf-1 and D4GDI". *Medical Oncology* 29.4(2012):2512-518.v

32. Purohit P and Mishra B. *Journal of Pharmacy Research* 16(2017):86-94.