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Pharmacognostic and pharmacological study of Ruta.....

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted over the course of two succeeding growing seasons (2004/2005 and 2005/2006) to determine how dry yeast and Ascobin foliar nutrients affected the growth traits and chemical composition of Ruta graveolens plants. The outcomes showed an increase in the two foliar treatments.Height of the plant, number of branches, weight of the fresh and dried leaves, stem, roots, and flowers. ChemicalEssential oils, coumarin, and rutin content % were among the ingredients.

With well-known anti-inflammatory and anticancer characteristics, the medicinal plant ruta graveolens L. is used in traditional systems of medicine to treat psoriasis, vitiligo, leucoderma, and lymphomas. Therefore, the antioxidant capacity of R. graveolens was examined in both plant and in vitro settings.A medicinal plant called Ruta graveolens L. is used in conventional medical systems to treat vitiligo, leucoderma, and psoriasis.

having well-known anti-inflammatory and anticancer capabilities, and lymphomas. hence, R. graveolens's antioxidant capacityInvestigations (in planta and in vitro)

KEY WORDS:
Rue, Ruta graveolens, Yeast, Ascobin, foliar fertilizer, essential oil, 2-undecanone, rutin,

INTRODUCTION

Originally from the Mediterranean, rue (Ruta spp.) is a tiny, highly scented shrub that has been used in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East asSince antiquity, both medical and mystical uses. The Rue has both therapeutic and fragrant benefits.Rutin and methylnonilctone are derived from its essential oil[1, 2].In this way, rutin improves visual clarity and treats additional visual issues. Additionally, it is employed asinflammation, spasms, edema, thrombogenesis, and hypertension. Additionally, it serves as rubefacient, vermifuge, and antihistamine. It is beneficial for stomach issues due to its bittereupeptic characteristics.In direct sunlight on damp skin, it causesphotosensitivityFree radicals are known to have a significant role in the pathophysiology of many chronic illnesses, such as atherosclerosis, arthritis, and diabetes.Ischemia, damage from reperfusion, harm to the central nervous system similar cancer [1, 2]. Thus, research on antioxidant levels.a free radical challenge can serve as a gauge of prevention of the emergence of certain degenerative diseases mechanisms under test for therapeutic interventions

VERNUCALS NAMES:

Hindi: Sanool, Saatri; Urdu: Sudab; Arabic: Sudab, Suzab; Persian: Satap; Greek: Fejan, Safayan;Sanskrit: Sadapah; English: Rue, Garden Rue, Herb of grace

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS IN TRADITIONAL AND ETHNO

MEDICINE :

Medicinal plants play a major part and serve as the foundation for nearly all forms of traditional medicine. A comparison of the pharmacological activities that were discussed in the texts written by contemporary botanists and in the old medical systems, particularly the Unani system. The veracity of the data is demonstrated by the relevance of both medications' activities. This comparison offers a succinct overview of how the conventional method of The field of medicine itself has a wealth of empirical data, not just coincidental findings.

MEDICINAL USES IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE:

1. This medication works well locally for treating nerve diseases, paralysis, tremors, and joint discomfort when used in conjunction with honey.30, 27

2. When administered as an enema, the decoction of Sudab treats colitis, gas, and flatulen colitis.,

3. As an analgesic, it helps with pleurisy and pneumonia-related chest pain. Additionally, it helps with flatulent colic, gout, sciatica, dyspnea, and arthritis.11,24

4. For dropsy, topical application of Sudab leaf paste to the belly works well.11, 10, 28,

5. A nasal drop made from the infusion of Sudab leaves is used to treat infantile paralysis.

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS:

Furanoacridones and

two acridone

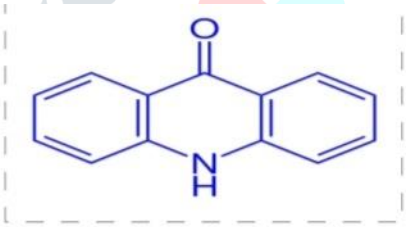
alkaloids (arborinine and evoxanthine) have been

withdrawn from R. graveolens [9].It also contains abundant

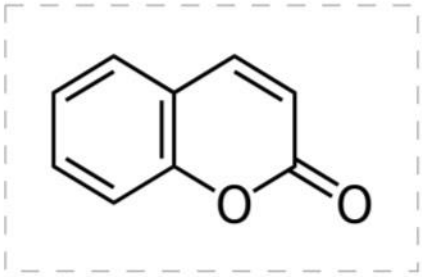
coumarins and limonoids

Chemical structures of various chemical constituents

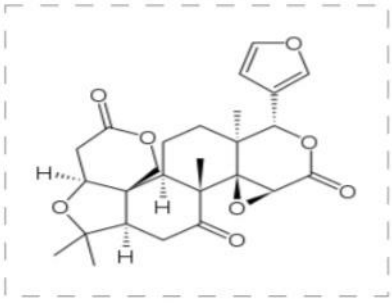
isolated from R. graveolens.:



Acridone



Coumarins



Limonoids

SIDE EFFECTS:

Rue is a poisonous acro-narcotic. Its tropical activity is caustic while it's new and can cause vesication, swelling, and redness if handled excessively.2, 4, 13, and 18 Whether used topically or consumed internally, it is an active irritant that occasionally causes suffering from excruciating vomiting, extreme prostration, disorientation, weakening and sluggish pulse, limb jerking, and clouded eyesight.3.

Both photodermtitis and common rue (contact dermatitis) have been linked to allergic reactions.

CONCLUSION:

In traditional medical systems, Ruta graveolens plays a significant role, particularly in Unani and homeopathic remedies. More than 120 natural substances have been identified to date, primarily comprising coumarines, flavonoids, furoquinolines, essential oils, and acridone alkaloids. found out.

The plant, sometimes called bitter herb or common rue, is cultivated in gardens all over the world. It is cultivated as a and has bluish leaves. Decorative, therapeutic, culinary, and, to a lesser degree, insect repellant plant. The soil in which the plant is grown is hot and dry. R. Graveolens has been used for a long time to treat rheumatism, discomfort, and diseases related to the eyes and skin.

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