PHARMACOGNOSY

Important secondary metabolites of pharmacological importance

SOURCE PLANT	PARTS USED	ACTIVE PRINCIPLES	USES
Areca catechu	Dried Aqeous extract of wood	Catechin	Used in Cough and Diarrhoea.Used for relaxing throat, mouth and gums
Curcuma longa	Dried Rhizome	Curcuminoid (Curcumin) (Resin)	 Used as a aromatic, stomachic, diuretic, carminative and blood purifier. Used in cold and Cough. Used in Juandice and Hepatities
Digitaria purpurea	Dried leaves	Digitoxin (Glycoside)	 Used as a cardiac stimulant. The drug stimulates cardiac muscles, increases the cystole of heart ventricles and normalizes the heart frequency. In this respect it is useful heart tonic in treatment of congenstive heart failure.
Catharanthus roseus	Dried whole plant	Vinblastin (Indole alkaloid)	 Used as a antineoplastic or antitumor drug. Used in treatment of certain kind of cancer including Hodgkin's lymphoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, testicular cancer etc.
Holarrhena antidysenterica	Seeds and bark, mainly dried bark.	Conessine (Steroid alkaloid)	 It has antidysenteric, antidiarrheal, and anti-amoebic properties. It is used for the treatment of amoebic dysentery, diarrhoea, irritable bowel syndrome, bleeding piles, and liver disorders.

69

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 due to its active constituents. Anti-inflammatory Action: Aloe inhibits the cyclooxygenase pathway 		
Aloe vera Dried Juice of leaf (Transversely cut) Aloe (Glycoside) reduces prostaglandin E2 production from arachidonic acid thereby act as anti-inflammatory agent. • Antibacterial Activity: Aloe is found to be bactericidal against Pseudomonas aeruginosa and several other bacteria.		 Anti-inflammatory Action: Aloe inhibits the cyclooxygenase pathway an reduces prostaglandin E₂ production from arachidonic acid thereby acting as anti-inflammatory agent. Antibacterial Activity: Aloe is found to be bactericidal against