

Bulletin of Pioneering Researches of Medical and Clinical Science

Available online: https://bprmcs.com 2024 | Volume 4 | Issue 2 | Page: 29-47

Phytochemical and Ethnopharmacological Review of *Aegle marmelos* Linn. (Bael)

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Abstract

Aegle marmelos Linn. (Bael) is a fruit-bearing tree native to the Indian subcontinent. It holds a significant place in traditional medicine systems and cultural practices of the region. The aim of the study on A. marmelos phytochemical and pharmacological investigation of the bioactive compounds present in the plant and to elucidate their potential pharmacological activities. The goal of this research is to better understand ancient medicine and its possible uses in contemporary healthcare. A multidisciplinary approach combining botanical, phytochemical, and pharmacological approaches is required to understand A. marmelos. The results of a pharmacological and phytochemical study on A. marmelos would provide valuable insights into its potential health benefits and the bioactive compounds responsible for those effects. In summary, A. marmelos is a plant with significant potential for promoting health and wellbeing, based on both traditional wisdom and emerging scientific knowledge. Its wide range of bioactive compounds makes it an intriguing subject for further research and exploration into its therapeutic applications.

Keywords: Aegle marmelos, Phytoconstituents, Medicinal Property, Pharmacology

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How to Cite This Article: Sahu MK, Tiwari SP. Phytochemical and Ethnopharmacological Review of of Aegle marmelos Linn. (Bael). Bull Pioneer Res Med Clin Sci. 2024;4(2):29-47. https://doi.org/10.51847/K3rPdVPzLe

Introduction

Aegle marmelos Linn. (Bael) is an important medicinal tree in India, commonly known as Bael fruits, Bel, Indian Bael, Bengal Quince, Belan in English and Shivadruma in Sanskrit, Bel or Bael in Hindi [1]. Fruits are green, hard, and smooth woody shells, that belong to the family Rutaceae. Geographically occurring as wild throughout Berma and cultivated at the Sub-Himalayan tract all over India, particularly Central as well as Southern India [2, 3]. This particular variety of trees, which is around 12 meters tall, sheds its leaves every autumn. The Hindu faith holds significant mythological value for the Leaf of the AM tree, often referred to as Tripatra, which is crucial for the Lord Shiva puja. The plant has tough, 8-9 meters in height,

aromatic leaves, and round-shaped fruit 5-10 cm in diameter and mucilaginous in taste. Fruits are collected in April–May [4, 5]. Each parts of this tree are used and can be utilized in various fields [6]. A. marmelos is a high source of different phytochemicals i.e. carotenoids, terpenoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, amino acids, tannins, organic acids fatty acids, etc [7]. The formulation of AM is very well-known in history and is used in dysentery and diarrhea. The root is one of the essential parts used in herbal formulations such as Dashmularisht. Leaves contain alkaloids which play a role in reducing blood sugar levels [8]. Seeds are a rich source of oil and possess antibacterial, antiprotozoal along antifungal properties. It works in dose dose-dependent manner it may cause

abortion as a result, it should not be used by pregnant women [9].

The taxonomical classification of *Aegle marmelos* is presented in **Figure 1**.

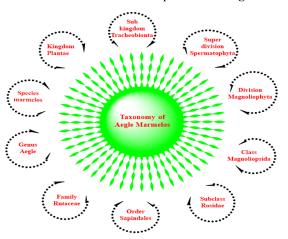


Figure 1. Taxonomical classification of Aegle marmelos

The aim of the study on *A. marmelos* phytochemical and pharmacological investigation of the bioactive compounds present in the plant and to elucidate their potential pharmacological activities.

Results and Discussion

Phytochemical's

A. marmelos, commonly referred to as bael or Bengal quince, Ayurveda, and Traditional Chinese Medicine both use medicinal plants as part of their long-standing

regimens [10]. A. marmelos is well renowned for having a variety of therapeutic benefits and these are attributed to the presence of numerous phytochemicals in its different parts, including leaves, fruits, and roots. Phytochemicals are naturally occurring bioactive compounds found in plants that often contribute to their potential health benefits [11-13]. The A. marmelos leaves, roots, and fruits have a variety of chemical constituents Hydro-alcohol is mostly used as a solvent for the extraction of active ingredients from this plant (Figure 2).

Chemical composition and function of Aegle Marmelos Gene regulation Incomposition Incompositi

Figure 2. Phytoconstituents and uses of Bael Extract

Literature surveys suggested that *A. marmelos* contains a variety of phytochemicals [14]. Alkaloids are used medicinally to treat heart conditions, reduce inflammation, and provide anesthesia. Leukaemia, renal cell carcinoma,

and prostate cancer were treated with coumarin, terpenoids, and flavonoids. Phenolic as well as amino acids play's role as antioxidants and improve digestive system function (**Table 1**) [15].

Table 1.	Eagle	marmelos	chemical	compos	sition, se	paration t	technique	, and	medicinal u	ses

S. No.	Metabolites	Phytochemicals	IUPAC Name	Molecular structure	Extraction/ Separation Technique	Pharmacology	Reference
		Marmeline	(Z)-N-(2-hydroxy-2-(4-((3- methylbut-2-en-1- yl)oxy)phenyl)ethyl)-3- phenylacrylamide	HO, OH			[16, 17]
		Halfordino	4-(2-(pyridine-3-yl)oxazole-5-yl)phenol				[18-20]
		Ethyl cinnamate	N-ethylcinnamamide	H			[21-24]
		Aegelinosides a	N-((S)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- 2-(((2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5- trihydroxy-6- (hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro- 2H-pyran-2- yl)oxy)ethyl)cinnamamide	OH OH OH	niques	lammatory, Anticancer	[25]
1.	Alkaloid's	Aegelinosides b	(Z)-N-[(2S)-2-(4- methoxyphenyl)-2- [(2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5- trihydroxy-6- (hydroxymethyl)oxan-2- yl]oxyethyl]-3-phenylprop-2- enamide	OH OH	Chromatography Techniques	Cardioprotective, Anaesthetic, anti-inflammatory, Anticancer	[26, 27]
		Ethyl cinnamate	ethyl (E)-3-phenyl prop-2- enoate			Cardiopro	[13, 28, 29]
		Ethyl-cinnamon	-cinnamon N-ethylcinnamamide			[30, 31]	
		Ethanediamine	N-(2-ethoxy-2-(4- methoxyphenyl)ethyl)cinnama mide				[30]

Ethyl Cinnamide	N-(2-hydroxy-2-(4-((3- methylbut-2-en-1- yl)oxy)phenyl)ethyl)cinnamam ide	OH OH	[31, 32]
Aegelin	N-(2-hydroxy-2-(4- methoxyphenyl)ethyl)cinnama mide	OH OH	[33-35]
Dictamine	4-methoxyfuro[2,3-b]quinoline		[36]
Aegelin	N-(2-hydroxy-2-(4- methoxyphenyl)ethyl)cinnama mide	N OH	[37, 38]
Fragrine	4,8-dimethoxyfuro[2,3-b]quinoline		[25, 39]
Eicosapentaenoic acid	(5E,8E,11E,14E,17E)-icosa- 5,8,11,14,17-pentaenoic acid		[40, 41]
Omethylhalfordinine	5-(4-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)phenyl)-2-(pyridin-3-yl)oxazole		[42, 43]
N-4-methoxystyryl cinnamide	methyl (E)-3-(4- methoxyphenyl)acrylate		[26, 44, 45]
Oisopentenyl halfordinol	isopentyl isobutyrate		[46, 47]
N-2-ethoxy-2-(4-methoxy phenyl) ethyl cinnamide	N-(2-ethoxy-2-(4- methoxyphenyl)ethyl)cinnama mide		[45, 48]

		Marmelosin	9-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one			[33, 49-52]
		Marmin	(R, E)-7-((6,7-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethyloct-2-en-1-yl)oxy)- 2H-chromen-2-one	HO		[53-55]
		3marmesin	(S)-2-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)- 2,3-dihydro-7H-furo[3,2- g]chromen-7-one	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		[26-58]
		Rutacine	2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-3- (((2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6- ((((2R,3R,4R,5R,6S)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)methyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)-4H-chromen-4-one	HOMING OH OH OH OH OH OH		[59, 60]
		Marmelosin	9-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one			[49, 61, 62]
		Methyl ether	ner methoxymethane	<u></u>	ion , and leukemia	[63-65]
2.	Coumarin's	Scoparome	6,7-dimethoxy-2H-chromen-2- one		Chromatographic separation Prostate cancer, renal cell carcinoma, and leukemia	[99]
		Imperatorin	9-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one		Chron Prostate cancer, 18	[67, 68]
		Umbelliferone	7-hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one	HOOOO		[69-71]

	Marmelide	9-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one		[72, 73]
	Mermenol	(E)-7-((2,6-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-7-methyloct-3-en-1-yl)oxy)-2H-chromen-2-one	OH OH	[74]
	Scopoletin	(E)-7-((2,6-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-7-methyloct-3-en-1-yl)oxy)-2H-chromen-2-one	OH OH	[75]
	Psoralen	7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one	OH OH	[42]
	Alloimperaterin	9-hydroxy-4-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one		[77]
	Zanthotaxol	9-hydroxy-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one	OH	[78]
	Epoxyauraptan	(E)-7-((3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-yl)oxy)-2H-chromen-2-one		[42]
	Alpha phellandrene	5-isopropyl-2- methylcyclohexa-1,3-diene	d solvent untiparasitic, nic	[80]
Terpenoid	3-Carvomenthenol	6-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohex- 2-en-1-ol	Hydrodistillation, steam distillation, and solvent extraction Immune modulator, antifungal, antiviral, antiparasitic, antispasmodic, antihyperglycemic	
Ter	Pentamethylene glycol	pentane-1,5-diol	OH HO HO Illation, stea ext cut inlator, antificispasmodic,	[31, 81-83]
	Dipentene	1-methyl-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-ene	Hydrodisti Immune mod	

3.

Ocimene	7-methyl-3-methyleneocta-1,6- diene		
Australene	2,6,6- trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2- ene		[32]
Delta-3-Carene	3,7,7- trimethylbicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3- ene		[30]
B-ocimene	(E)-3,7-dimethylocta-1,3,6- triene		[84]
Boisvelon	1-(2,3,8,8-tetramethyl- 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8- octahydronaphthalen-2- yl)ethan-1-one		[39]
Licareol	3,7-dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-ol	HO	[85]
Isoterpinene	1-methyl-4-(propan-2-ylidene)cyclohex-1-ene		
Moslene	1-isopropyl-4- methylcyclohexa-1,4-diene		
Butanoic acid	5-isopropyl-2- methylbicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-1- ol	HO	[32]
Thujen-3en-10-ol	(5-isopropylbicyclo[3.1.0]hex- 2-en-2-yl)methanol	ОН	

Delta - elemene	(3R,4R)-1-isopropyl-4-methyl- 3-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-4- vinylcyclohex-1-ene	
Terpinen-4-ol	1-isopropyl-4-methylcyclohex- 3-en-1-ol	ОН
Alpha-cubebene	4-isopropyl-3,7-dimethyl-3a,3b,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa[1,2]benzene	
Theta element	(1S,2S)-1-methyl-2-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-4-(propan-2-ylidene)-1-vinylcyclohexane	
Alpha humulene	(1E,4E,8E)-2,6,6,9- tetramethylcycloundeca-1,4,8- triene	
Theta morpholine	1-isopropyl-7-methyl-4-methylene-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalene	
Theta curcumene	1-methyl-4-(6-methylhept-5-en-2-yl)cyclohexa-1,3-diene	
Farnesyl pyrophosphate	(3R,4aS,5R)-4a,5-dimethyl-3- (prop-1-en-2-yl)- 1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7- octahydronaphthalene	
Eudesmane	4a-methyl-1-methylene-7- (prop-1-en-2- yl)decahydronaphthalene	
Sisquiterpenoid	1-methyl-4-(6-methylhepta- 1,5-dien-2-yl)cyclohex-1-ene	

Levomenol	(S)-4-methyl-1-((S)-6-methylhept-5-en-2-yl)cyclohex-3-en-1-ol	ÖH	
Theta cardinene	1-isopropyl-7-methyl-4-methylene-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalene		
Alpha terphenyl isobutyrate	2-(4-methylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)propane-2-yl isobutyrate		
Cis, Trans Farnesol	(2E,6E)-3,7,11- trimethyldodeca-2,6,10-trien- 1-ol	но	
2-cis, 6-trans- Farnesol	(2Z,6E)-3,7,11- trimethyldodeca-2,6,10-trien- 1-ol	HO	
3z-hexenol	(Z)-hex-1-en-1-ol	OH	
Ethyl hexoic acid	ethyl hexanoate		[31]
Methyl Perillate	methyl (2E,4E)-5- (benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5- yl)penta-2,4-dienoate		
Alpha-Cardinol	(1R,4S,4aR,8aR)-4-isopropyl-1,6-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-ol	I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	[30]
Eucalyptol	1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane		
Limonene oxide	(1S,4R)-1-methyl-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane		

A-cedrene	(3R,3aS,7S,8aS)-3,6,8,8- tetramethyl-2,3,4,7,8,8a- hexahydro-1H-3a,7- methanoazulene	H
A-copaene	(1S,6S,7S,8S)-8-isopropyl-1,3-dimethyltricyclo[4.4.0.02,7]de c-3-ene	
Cis- Linalool oxide	6-methyl-2-(oxiran-2-yl)hept- 5-en-2-ol	O HO
Elemol	2-((1R,3S,4S)-4-methyl-3- (prop-1-en-2-yl)-4- vinylcyclohexyl)propan-2-ol	HO IMMINITED TO THE PARTY OF TH
Alpha zingiberene	2-methyl-5-(6-methylhept-5-en-2-yl)cyclohexa-1,3-diene	
Epicubenol	(3S,3bS,4S,7S,7aS)-4- isopropyl-3,7-dimethyl- 2,3,3a,3b,4,7-hexahydro-1H- cyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa[1,2]benzen-3-ol	HOM
Dipentene	1-methyl-4-(prop-1-en-2- yl)cyclohex-1-ene	
Cannabinoid	(1R,9S,E)-4,11,11-trimethyl-8-methylenebicyclo[7.2.0]undec-4-ene	
Alpha ocimene	(Z)-3,7-dimethylocta-1,3,7- triene	

		Epicubenol	(1S,4R,4aR,8aR)-1-isopropyl- 4,7-dimethyl-1,3,4,5,6,8a- hexahydronaphthalen-4a(2H)- ol	OHIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		
		Alpha humulene	(1E,4E,8E)-2,6,6,9- tetramethylcycloundeca-1,4,8- triene			
		Beta myrcene	7-methyl-3-methyleneocta-1,6-diene			
		Alpha copaene	(1S,6S,7S,8S)-8-isopropyl-1,3-dimethyltricyclo[4.4.0.02,7]de c-3-ene			
		Chlorogenic acid	(1S,3R,4R,5R)-3-(((E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)acryloyl)oxy)-1,4,5-trihydroxycyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	HO _{Mon} , OH		
		Rutaretin	(S)-9-hydroxy-2-(2- hydroxypropan-2-yl)-2,3- dihydro-7H-furo[3,2- g]chromen-7-one	OH OH OH		
4.	Phenolic acid's	Gallic acid	3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid	но	Column Chromatography	Antioxidant's
	Pheno	Vanillic acid	4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid	ОН	Column C	Antio
		Caffeic acid	(E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid	но		
		Gentisic acid	2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid	НООН		

		Syringic acid	4-hydroxy-3,5- dimethoxybenzoic acid	НО			
		Procatechuic acid	3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	но			
		Ferulic acid	(E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid	ОН			
		P- coumaric Acid	(E)-3-(4- hydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid	но			
5.	Flavonoid's	Quercetin	2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-4H-chromen-4-one	ОН		perties	[10]
		Rutin	2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-3- (((2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6- ((((2R,3R,4R,5R,6S)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)methyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)-4H-chromen-4-one	HOMMAN OH OH OH OH OH OH	Chromatographic techniques	anti-inflammatory, and antiviral properties	[18]
		Catechin	(2R,3S)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)chromane-3,5,7-triol	но	Chro	anticancer, antioxidant,	
		Flavan-3-ol	2-phenylchroman-3-ol	ОН		antic	
6.	Carotenoid's	Skimminianine	2-phenylchroman-3-ol	ОН	Chromatography	Antioxidants, immunomodulator	

		4, 7, 8- trimethoxyfuro- quinoline	4,7,8-trimethoxyfuro[2,3-b]quinoline	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N			
		Alanine	Alanine (2S)-2-aminopropanoic acid				
		Phenyl alanine	(2S)-2-amino-3- phenylpropanoic acid	OH NH ₂			
		Tyrosine	L-tyrosine	OH NH ₂		ent	
7.	Tannin's	Leucine	(2S)-2-amino-4- methylpentanoic acid	OH NH ₂	Extraction technique	Antidote, antiseptic and astringent	
	L	Methionine	(2S)-2-amino-4- methylsulfanylbutanoic acid	S OH	Extrac	Antidote, anti	
		Isoleucine	(2S,3S)-2-amino-3-methylpentanoic acid	OH NH ₂	`ОН		[14]
		Aspartic acid	(2S)-2 -aminobutanedioic acid	HO OH NH2			
		Arginine	(S) - 2-Amino - 5- guanidinopentanoic acid	H ₂ N NH OH NH ₂			
8.	acid's	Phenyl alanine	(2S) – 2 –amino - 3- phenylpropanoic acid	OH	Ion exchange, metal affinity, and gel filtration chromatography	Body proteins, neurotransmitter's, and Hormones synthesis	
	Amino acid'	Tyrosine	(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid	HO NH ₂	Ion exchange, r gel filtration o	Body neurotransi Hormone	

		Leucine	(S)-2-amino-5- ((diaminomethylene)amino)pe ntanoic acid	H_2N NH_2 NH_2 NH_2 NH_2	
		Methionine	(2S)-2-amino-4- methylsulfanylbutanoic acid	S OH NH ₂	
		Isoleucine	(2S,3S)-2-amino-3-methylpentanoic acid	OH NH ₂	[25]
		Aspartic acid	(2S)-2-aminobutanedioic acid	HO OH OH	
		Arginine	(S)-2-amino-5- ((diaminomethylene)amino)pe ntanoic acid	H ₂ N OH NH ₂	
		Alanine	(2S)-2-aminopropanoic acid	OH NH ₂	
9.	Organic acid's	Oxalic acid	Oxalic acid	=0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		Malic acid	2-hydroxysuccinic acid	O O H O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
		Tartaric acid	(2R,3R)-2,3-dihydroxysuccinic acid	Olliming Olliming Antimicrobial	
10.	Fatty acid's	Linoleic	(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12- dienoic acid	Low-temperature crystallization, distillation, and precipitation techniques Gene regulation, membrane component formation, and source of energy	
		Palmitic	Hexadecanoic acid	Low-ten crystallizatio and precipitat Gene regulati component fi	

Stearic	Octadecanoic acid	Steuric acid	[62]
Linolenic acid	(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadeca- 9,12,15-trienoic acid	OH OH	
Oleic acid	(Z)-octadec-9-enoic acid	OH OH	
Ricinoleic acid	(R, Z)-12-hydroxyoctadec-9- enoic acid	OH OH OH OH	
Stearic acid	Octadecanoic acid	Stearic acid	
Linolenic acid	(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadeca- 9,12,15-trienoic acid	OH OH	
Tetradecanoic acid	tetradecanoic acid	OH OH	
Pentadecanoic acid	pentadecanoic acid	OH OH	
Palmitoleic acid	(Z)-hexadec-9-enoic acid	OH OH	

Medicinal and pharmacological properties

Anticancer activity

Studies suggested that certain compounds found in bael, including alkaloids and essential oils, may exhibit cytotoxic effects on cancer cells [19]. *A. marmelos* extract shows significant inhibition on MCF 7 and MDAMB 231 breast cancer cell lines [6]. These compounds could interfere with the growth and division of cancer cells, leading to their destruction (Figure 3) [19].

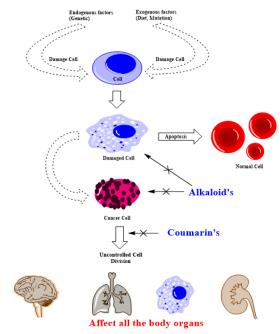


Figure 3. Anticancer effect of AM

Antidiabetic activity

Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic disorder [72, 86]. *A. marmelos* hydro-alcoholic extract helps to reduce the blood sugar level as well as significantly increase the blood insulin and liver glycogen in diabetic rats [10, 42].

Anti-ulcer activity

Currently, due to lifestyle gastric disorders are common, Researchers reported that the methanolic extract of bael is highly effective for reducing gastrointestinal ulcers [35, 47].

Antimicrobial activity

The antibacterial activity of the different A. marmelos extracts were tested quinine compound was identified as possessing good antibacterial activity [66]. Researchers found that extract is highly effective as compared to other allopathic preparations against gram-positive and negative bacteria (Figure 4) [18, 55].

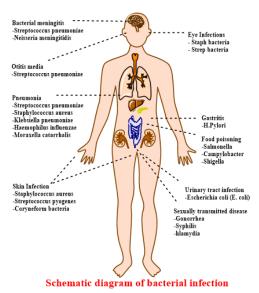


Figure 4. Antibacterial effect of AM

Antioxidant activity

Oxidative stress is induced due to physical, chemical, environmental as well as biological factors which cause the generation of free radicals [51]. *A. marmelos* phytoconstituents play a crucial role in free radical scavenging, these alteration returns the free radical to normal levels which reveals the antioxidant activity of bael extract [67, 83].

Anti-hyperlipidemic activity

Literature surveys reveal that bael extract induces the utilization of elevated fatty acids and their types [74]. As a result, lower levels of fatty acids were formed which is an important channel for consumption of higher glucose molecules [58].

Radioprotective action

In recent times radiotherapy has been one of the important causes of cancer because of its free radical formation-inducing property. A. marmelos extract was reported for the free radical scavenging of radiation-induced free radicals [73]. The radioprotective activity was studied in Swiss albino rats that were given a lot of intraperitoneal single doses of the extract [74].

Antiviral activity

The ability of different varieties of fungi to grow is tested by the separated volatile oil from *A. marmelos* [72]. The essential oil fully stopped all fungi from generating spores at a dosage of 0.05%. Around 75% and 90% of the fungus are significantly suppressed at 0.03%- 0.04%, respectively (Figure 5) [66].

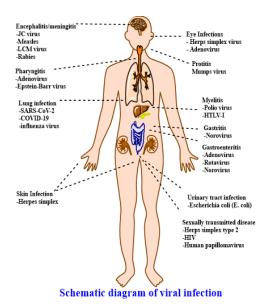


Figure 5. Antiviral of A. marmelos

Conclusion

The present study suggested that the therapeutic potential of AM and the phytoconstituents may be utilized to develop unique formulations for the management, mitigation as well as prevention of cancer, diabetes mellitus, and other microbial diseases [47]. Numerous ethnobotanical uses of AM have been documented in the past. Unfortunately, the majority of substances still need to be carefully examined to look into new lead molecules or pharmacophores. A few bioactive compounds' processes have also so far been identified. To determine the pathophysiology as well as the pharmacology of various phytochemicals with the efficacy of AM pharmacological properties, extensive research is required [1].

Acknowledgments: The principal of the MATS School of Pharmacy in Raipur, Dr. Amit Nayak, is acknowledged by one of the authors for his consistent support and inspiration.

Conflict of interest: None.

Financial support: None.

Ethics statement: None.

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