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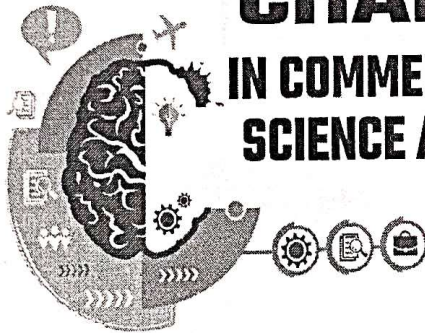
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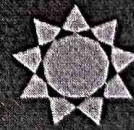
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**Phytochemical Investigation and Pharmacological Properties of****Ficus racemosa Linn. - A Review****R. P. Rahate¹, Dr. D. S. Hedao²**¹Assistant Professor, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikhaldara (rprascc@gmail.com)²Assistant Professor, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikhaldara (dshascc@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT:**

Ficus racemosa Linn. (Family; Moraceae) a large ephemeral tree spread all over India which is generally known as Gular in hindi, Gular fig, Cluster fig or Country fig. It is famous plant used as medicinal purpose in India for various disorders treatment. Different parts (stem, root, leaves, fruit, seeds, latex and even whole plant) of *Ficus Racemosa* showed a number of pharmacological actions like hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic, renal anti-carcinogenic, anti-diuretic, anti-tussive, hepatoprotective, radio protective, anti-ulcer, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrhoeal and anti-fungal. β -sitosterol, glauanol acetate. The extract of fruit is used in diabetes, leucoderma and menorrhagia also relieve inflammation of skin wounds, lymphadenitis, in sprains and fibrosis. The goal of this review article is to identify the biological activity of the different parts of an indigenous medicinal plant, viz., *Ficus racemosa* (Family: Moraceae). Also study the possible phytochemical and pharmacological profiles of extracts. This mini-review also gives idea of insights on *Ficus*'s phytochemical compounds and their importance as medicinal properties.

Keywords:

Ficus racemosa Linn., Moraceae, Cluster Fig, Goolar Fig, Traditional medicine, Phytoconstituents, Biological Activity, Pharmacology.

Introduction:

For medicines plants are one of the most valuable sources, because of its great remedial potentials and wide occurrence in India the practitioners of traditional systems of medicine have been using *Ficus Racemosa* L. Indian scientists and researchers have doing several studied on the pharmacological effects of extracts of various parts of gular plant by using ethanolic, methanolic and aqueous solvent extraction¹⁻⁶. On the basis of this pharmacological studies and their different compounds scientist use this plant for different diseases⁷⁻⁹.

Ficus racemosa is known by different name as.

Bengali: Dumur, Hpak-Lu, Jagyadumbar, Mayen, Taung Tha Phan, Thapan, Ye Thapan.

Kannada: Alhi, Atthimara, Atti.

Malayalam: Athi (Kerala), Athiathial, Atthi.

Marathi: Audumbar, Umbar.

Nepalese: Dumrii.

Oriya: Dimri.

Sanskrit: Gular, Hemadugdhaka, Jantuphala, Sadaphalah, Udumbar, Udumbara, Udumbarah,

Assamese : Jagna Dimaru

Thai : Ma-Duer Uthumphon, Ma-Duer Chumphon

Vietnamesesung: □uj, suj

Chinese: Ju Guo Rong Introduction

Taxonomy

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Magnoliophyta

Class : Magnolipsida

Order : Urticales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : *Ficus*



Species : racemosa

Synonym : F. glomerata Roxb.

It is the holy tree of Hindus and Buddhists and one of the four trees that constitute the group "Nalpamaram" (Classification of medicinal plants based on Ayurvedic formulations). All the parts of this plants are established for medicinal uses. Height of tree is medium tall, growing 10-16 meters in height¹¹⁻¹³. The dark green leaf provides a good shade. Bark of the tree is reddish grey. The leaves are dark green, 7.5-10 cm long, ovate or elliptic, in large clusters from old nodes of main trunk¹³⁻¹⁵. The seeds are very small, innumerable, grain-like. Roots of F. racemosa are long, brownish in colour. It's having characteristic odour and slightly bitter in taste. The shapes of roots are irregular¹⁵⁻¹⁸. The fruits is similar to figs and look green when raw, then turn to orange, dull reddish or dark crimson on ripening. Size of fruit of Ficus Racemosa Linn is 3/4 inch to 2 inches long, circular and grows directly on the trunk¹⁹⁻²¹. Roots are useful in dysentery, hydrophobia, Diabetes. Roots sap clears heat stroke, chronic wounds & malaria in cattle. The latex of roots is applied on affected areas of cuts and muscle pains. A fluid which is yielded by incision in the root is given as a tonic by native doctors²¹⁻²³. Recently antioxidant properties of roots are proven. The bark is astringent, antidiabetic, refrigerant and useful as a wash for wound, highly efficacious in threatened abortions and also recommended in uropathy. Powered leaves mixed with honey are given in vitiated conditions of pitta. A decoction of the leaves is good wash for wound and ulcers²⁵⁻²⁷.

Tender fruits are used in vitiated conditions of pitta, diarrhea, dyspepsia, hemorrhages. The ripe fruits are astringent, stomachic, refrigerant and carminative also useful in menorrhagia and haemoptysis²⁸⁻²⁹. The latex is aphrodisiac and is administered in haemorrhoids, diarrhea. Gum is used for the treatment of acidity³¹.

Phytochemistry :

Very few work on phytochemical has been done on Ficus racemosa. The separation and purification of chemicals from different parts of plant is carried out by using different chromatographic techniques, paper chromatography, thin layer chromatography, gas liquid chromatographic technique, high pressure liquid chromatography, column chromatography and high performance thin layer chromatographic technique¹¹⁻¹⁵. The choice of technique depends upon property and volatility of compound to be identified or separated. Extraction from plants also done by different methods like fractional distillation, simple extraction by using separating funnel and by using Soxhlet apparatus¹⁵⁻¹⁸.

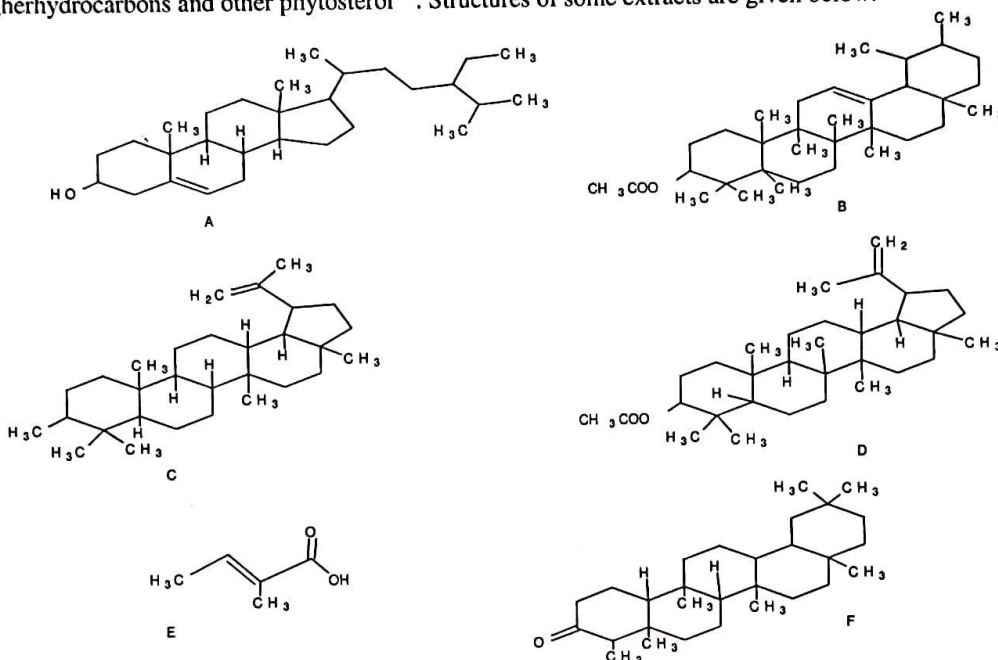
The fruits were shed dried for two days at room temperature. Then powder of dried fruits were made by grinding. Given powder is taken and refluxed and extracted by using soxhlet extraction apparatus using different solvents for 24 hrs²⁹⁻³³. The solvent portion was transferred in rota-vapor and extract occurs which was dark brownish green. The percentage yield of extracts was 5%. Ethanolic extracts were prepared in 2% gum acacia solution for oral administration³¹⁻³⁴.

From different parts of F. racemosa several extracts by using water and organic solvents were identified for blood sugar lowering activity in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats³⁵⁻³⁶. Stem bark extract from petroleum ether significantly reduced the blood sugar level. The pet. ether extract of the stem bark completely inhibited the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase from rat liver³⁵. However, only glucose 6-phosphate but not arginase extract from fruits and latex inhibited from rat liver³⁶.

Ethanol extract from fruits showed antioxidant activity in DPPH free radical scavenging assay. 3-O-(E)-Caffeoyl quinate showed significant antioxidant activity³¹⁻³⁴. Fruit contains glauanol, hentriacontane, β sitosterol, glauanolacetate, glucose, tiglic acid (E), esters of taraxasterol, lupeol acetate (D), friedelin (F), higherhydrocarbons and other phytosterol. The stem bark shows the presence of two; Leucyanidin-3-O- β -glucopyranosides, leucoperalgonidin 3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside, β -sitosterol, unidentified long chain ketone, lupeol, its acetate, α -amyrin acetate. A new tetracyclic triterpene, glauanol acetate which is characterized as 13 α , 14 β , 17 β H, 20- α H-lanosta-8, 22-diene 3- β - acetate

and racemose acid were isolated from leaves³²⁻³⁴. Stem contains hentriacontane, campesterol, kaempferol, stigmasterol, methyl ellagic acid. Root contains cycloartenol, euphorbol and its hexacosanoate, taraxerone, tinyatoxin; Bark euphorbol and its hexacosanoate, ingenol and its triacetate, taraxerone³⁵⁻³⁹.

The stem bark of *Ficus racemosa* Linn contains tannin, wax, saponin gluanol acetate, β -sitosterol (A), leucocyanidin- 3-O- β - D - glucopyranoside, leucopelargonidin - 3 - O - β - D - glucopyranoside, leucopelargonidin - 3 - O - α - L - rhamnopyranoside, lupeol (C), ceryl behenate, lupeol acetate, α -myrillin acetate(B), leucoanthocyanidin and leucoanthocyanin from trunk bark lupeol, β -sitosterol and stigmasterol were isolated⁴⁰. Fruit contains gluanol, hentriacontane, β sitosterol, gluanolacetate, glucose, tiglic acid (E), esters of taraxasterol, lupeol acetate (D), friedelin (F), higherhydrocarbons and other phytosterol⁴¹. Structures of some extracts are given below.



PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES:

Antidiuretic: The bouillon of the bark of *F. racemosa* is declared as an antidiuretic activity and its power is studied on rats using three doses (250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg). It had a rapid onset (within 1 h), peaked at 3 h and lasted throughout the study period (5 h)²¹⁻²³.

Antitussive: The extract from methanol of stem bark was evaluated for its antitussive potential against a cough induced model by sulphur dioxide gas in mice. The extract contained maximum inhibition of 56.9% at a dose of 200 mg/kg (p.o.) 90 min after administration²⁴⁻²⁶.

Anthelmintic: Anthelmintic activity shown by crude extracts of bark were evaluated for using adult earthworms; they exhibited a dose-dependent inhibition of spontaneous motility (paralysis).

Antibacterial: Leaves contain hydroalcoholic extract was found effective against *Actinomyces viscosus*. The MIC was found to be 0.08 mg/ml²⁷⁻³¹.

Antifungal activity: The extract of *Ficus racemosa* leaves by using 50% methylene dichloride in hexane flash column fraction was found to have antifungal activity³³⁻³⁷. The extract inhibited the growth of several plant pathogens (*Alternaria* sp, *Curvularia* sp, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, *Corynespora cassiicola* and *Fusarium* sp). Active compound Psoralen was identified and was shown to be biodegradable, having the ability to be developed as a fungicide against pathogens causing diseases on crops of economic importance³⁹⁻⁴⁴.



Anti bacterial activity: For antibacterial activity different extracts of leaves were tested potential against Escherichia coli, Bacillus pumitis, Bacillus subtilis, Pseudomonas aureus. Out of all extracts tested, petroleum ether extract was the most effective extract against the tested microorganism⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶.

Antipyretic: The methanol extract of stem bark was assess on normal body temperature and yeast induced pyrexia in albino rats at the dose of 100, 200 and 300mg/kg p.o. This extract shows the significant dose dependent reduction in normal body temperature and yeast provoked elevated temperature which extended to 5th after drug⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹.

Conclusion:

From all these findings it was prove that the extract from different part of ficus species has a greater effect against microbes, worms and renal carcinoma in rat compared with the standard drugs. Ficus Racemosa Linn (Family-Moraceace) is very important in various diseases. Ficus Racemosa Linn shows the many pharmacological activities such as antidiuretic, anti-tussive, gastroprotective, anti-ulcer antifertility etc. The use of Ficus Racemosa Linn is very ancient. It is strongly believed that detailed information as presented in this review on various therapeutic actions of the constituents might provide detailed evidence for the use of this plant in different medicines. Further investigations should be conducted to isolate and characterize the active components of these ficus species.

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