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| **ARACHIS SEED** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Arachis  Peanut, Groundnut. | Seeds of *Arachis hypogeal* linn*.*  Family-Leguminoseae | Fixed Oil - 20-30 %  Protiens – 40-50 %  Starch - 15-20 %  Fatty Acids like  Oleic Acid  CH3(CH2)7CH=CH(CH2)7COOH  Palmitic acid  CH3(CH2)14COOH  Arachidic acid  CH3(CH2)18COOH  Stearic acid  CH3(CH2)16COOH  Linoleic acid. | Nutritive, Edible oil, Oil solvent for IM injection, Used in liniment , Plasters & Soap,  Oil used as lubricant due to non-drying nature, Peanut used in various food preparation | Arachis oil , Satyam groundnuts ,Peanut butter etc. |
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| **SESAME SEED** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Sesamum indicum | Seed of *Sesamum indicum* Linn  Family-Pedaliaceae | It contain about 5% of olein, and phenol known as sesamol which is responsible for stability of oil. It also contain lignin derivatives; sesamin and sesamolin.  **Sesamolin** | Nutritive, laxative, and demulcent; and got emollient properties.  Used as a vehicle for intramuscular oily injections. | sesame oil |
| Image result for sesamolin structure |
| **CASTOR SEED** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Ricinus | Seeds of *Ricinus communis.*  Family-Euphobiaceae | Triglyceride of ricinoleic acid. Isoricinoleic, linoleic, stearic and isostearic acid | Cathartic, Lubricant,  Used in industry, used in textile industry, parenteral preparations, preparation of soap, paint. | castor oil |
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| **MUSTARD SEEDS** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Black mustard | Dried ripe seed of *Brassica nigra*  Family- Cruciferae | Black Mustard seed contain about 30% Fixed oil, 20% proteins and 0.7 to 1.3% of volatile oil.  The mustard seed contain about 4% of isothiocynate glycoside called singrin.  Ally isothiocynate is also called as essence of mustard or volatile mustard oil.  This oil is sparingly soluble in alcohol or water but miscible with organic solvent. | It is a condiment, emetic when used internally in higher doses.  Externally it is used as a counter irritant and rubefacient. |  |
| **ALMOND SEED** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
|
| Almond Oil | Expressed from seeds of *Prunus amygdalus* var dulcis(Sweet Almond) or *Prunus amygdalus* var. amara (Bitter Almond)  Family : Rosaceae | Oleic Acid (62-86%), linoleic (17%), Palmitic (5%), myristic (1%), palmitoleic, margaric, stearic, linolenic, arachidic, gadoleic, behenic and erucic acid.  Bitter almond contains benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid (2-4%). | Emollient,  cosmetics,  Laxative, emollient, preparation of toilet articles and as a vehicle in oily injections, nutritive, demulcent, flavouring agents. | Baidyanath lal tail  Himcolin gel, Mentat, Tentex Royal (Himalayas Drug Company)  Sage badam roghan (Sage Herbals) |
| **NUTGALLS** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Nut galls,  Blue galls,  Turkish galls. | Nutgall consist of the pathological outgrowth obtained from the young twigs of the dyes oak, *Quercus infectoria* Olivier.  Family- Fagaceae | Nutgalls contain about 50-70% tannin mainly gallotannic acid which is official tannic acid  It also contains of 2-4% gallic acid, ellagic acid, sitosterol, methyl beulate and methyl oleanolate which are methyl esters of betulic and oleanolic acid. | Major source of tannic acid, which is largely used in tanning and dyeing industry and for this the manufacture of ink.  It is used medicinally as a local astringent in ointments and suppositories. |  |
| **BLACK CATECHU** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Kattha, Cutch, Khadir-catechu, Catechu | Dried aqueous extract prepared from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu* Wild.  Family-Leguminosae | Black catechu contain about 10% of acacatechin. It is distereoisomer of 5, 7, 3’, 4’tetrahydroxy flavan-3-ols.  The other content of black catechu are catechu red, quercetin, gum and quercitrin.  **CATECHIN**  (+)-Catechin | Kattha is used as an astringent externally for boil skin eruptions and ulcers. It is also used in cough and diarrhoea.  Cutch is used as dyeing and colouring, water softening, reducing the viscosity of drill mud, protective agent in the manufacture of ion-exchange resin. |  |
| **COLCHICUM** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Colchicum seed contains 0.2 to 1 % of amino alkaloids of which colchicine is the main constituents. The seed contains upto 0.8 % of colchicine and in corms its upto 0.6% both alkaloids contain tropolone or cycloheptatrien-ol-one rind structure  20160810_154327-1.jpg | Use in treatment of gout and rheumatism. colchicines also possesse antitumour activity .  It is also widely use as chemical agent for bringing the polyploidy and hence used in horticulture and cultivation of medicinal plants. | Colchicine capsule 6mg/1 , Colchicine tablet 0.6mg , colcrys tablet flim coated 6mg/1 |
| Meadow saffron seeds, autumn crocus | Dried ripe seed of C*olchicum luteum* baker and C*olchicum autumale* linn  FAMILY:  Liliaceae |
| **COFFEE BEANS** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Brazilian coffee, coffee beans, coffee seeds, Arabica coffee, | Dried ripe seeds of *Coffea arabica* linn, family Rubiaceae. | IMG-20160810-WA0009.jpgContains 2%-3% caffeine, 3%-5% tannin, 10%-15% fixed oils and 13% proteins, chlorogenic or caffeotannic acid and sugars in the form of dextrine glucose etc. Agreeable smell is due to an oil called caffeol composed of furfural along with minor quantities of phenol, pyridine and valerianic acid. | Flavouring agent in ice cream, pastries, candies and liquors.  Source of caffeine dried ripe seeds are used as stimulants nervine and diuretic on CNS, kidney, heart and muscle. Used in snake bites. Soothing action on muscular systems due to volatile oil. | Nescafe, Bru, Tata, Barista, |
| **VINCA** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Vincarosea, Lochnerarosea, Sadaphuli | Aerial parts of *Catharanthus roseus*  Family:-Apocynaceae | 1. Indole and indoline alkaloids:  (i) Ajmalicine  (ii) Lochnerine  (iii) Serpentine and  2. Tetrahydroalstonine:  (i) Dimeric Indole bases of monoterpene type  (ii) Vinblastin  (iii) Vincristin. | Vinca is useful in the herbal treatment of lymphomas. Vinblastine is used for the treatment of Hodgkin’s disease and non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. While vincristine is used principally in the treatment of acute lymphocytic leukaemia. | Vincarosea tincture,  Periwinkle |
| **ERGOT** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Ergot of rye, Ergota. | Dried sclerotium of fungus *Claviceps purpurea ,*  Family Clavicipitaceae. | Ergot contains Indole derivative Lysergic acid (0.1 to 0.25 %).  Ergometrine which is water soluble alkaloid and is medicinally active. Its dextro form, Ergometrinine is inert in action.  Ergotamine and Ergotoxine are water insoluble.  Besides alkaloids, Ergot contains pigments, ergosterol, amino acids, chitin, fixed oil 30% and moisture 8% . | Ergot and its alkaloids have different uses.  Ergot and Ergometrine maleate are used as oxytocic to enhance labour pains.  Ergotamine tartarate used in treatment of migraine.  Ergometrine and Methyl ergometrine are important drugs in obstetrics. | Cafergot for treating migraine contains ergotamine and is available as a tablet oral or sublingual or as rectal suppositories |
| **RHUBARB** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Radix rhei, Rheum, Revandchini | Dried rhizome of *Rheum officinale, Rheum emodi*(Indian rhubarb),*Rheum palmatum* Linn  Family:Polygonaceae | Rhubarb contains anthraquinone glycosides. The anthraquinone glycosides ranges 2-4.6% and categorized as follows:  1)Rhein and glucorhein  2)aloe emodin,emodin,chrysophanol,physcion& also their glycosidal forms  3)anthrones&dianthrones of aloe-emodin,emodin,chrysophanol&phscion  4)palmidinA,palmidin B &palmidin C. | It is used as bitter stomachic, in treatment of diarrhoea and as purgative. |  |
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| **WILDCHERRY BARK** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Virginian Prune Bark , Wild Black Cherry , Cortex pruni | Dried bark of *Prunus serotine* Ehrhart, Family Rosaceae. | Contains Mandelonitrile glucoside, called prunasin, a cyanogenetic glycoside.  Prunain in presence of water gives benzaldehyde, glucose and hydrochloric acid.  The bark collected in autumn contains about 0.12 to 0.16 per cent of hydrocyanic acid.  Drug also contain p – coumaric acid, traces of benzoic acid, resin containing β – methyl aesculetin and trimethyl gallic acid. | It is used as expectorant and syrup is used as a flavouring agent. | Planetary Herbal, Old Indian Wild Cherry Bark Syrup. |
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| **HENNA** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Hina, Henna tree, Egyptain privent | Obtained from herbs of *Lawsonia inermis*  Family:Lyrthaceae | It contains phenol, antharaquinones, glycosides  Lawsone is the active constituent of d henna leaves  Other constituent are gallic acid, white resin, sugar, tannis and xanthins. | It is used as anti-bacterial, anti –fungal,  It also used as astirngent    Used as prophylactic agent skin disease, cooling agent. | Kaveri hair henna |
| **ACONITE** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Aconine root ,bachnag, monkshood | Dried roots of *Aconitum napellus* Linn  Family  Ranunculaceae | Contains diterpene alkaloids like  Aconitine, hypoaconitine,  Neopelline, napellus, neoline, and traces of Sparteins and ephedrine | It is highly poisonous drug  Used externally in form liniment  In treatment of neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism,and inflammation  Analgesic and cardiac depressant  Now-a-days restricted to homeopathic medicines |  |
| **KOKUM** | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Kokum butter, Amsul | It is a fat expressed from the seeds of *Garcinia indica* Chois.  Family- Guttiferae | Kokum contain glycerides of stearic acid (55%), Oleic (40%), hydroxycapric acid (10%), palmitic (2.5%), and linolenic acid (1.5%).  The fat is slightly bitter. | Nutritive, demulcent, astringent, and emollient.  Locally it is used in fissures of lips and hands.  It is employed in the sizing of cotton yarn. | Commercial kokum from the market is melted; its free acidity is neutralised with the treatment of sodium carbonate solution and washed in hot water. |
| **BLACK PEPPER** | | | | |
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| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Pepper, Piper nigrum, maricha | Pepper is the dried unripe fruit of perennial climbing vine *Piper nigrum* Linn,  Family- Piperacae. | Alkaloid piperine(5-9%), volatile oil, pungent resin, piperine | Aromatic, stimulant, stomachic and carminative, stimulates taste buds | black pepper powder, black pepper mayonnaise |
| **ASHOKA BARK** | | | | | |
| **Synonym** | **Biological Source** | **Chemical Constituents** | **Uses** | **Marketed**  **Preparation** |
| Ashoka Bark, Sita Ashok, Sorrow-less tree. | It is obtained from dried stem bark of plant *Saraca*  *indica* Linn*.*    Family  Leguminosae | The main Chemical constituents of the bark are tannin, catechol, an essential oil, organic calcium and iron compounds | Bark of the tree is used as astringent, demulcent, refrigerant, styptic and febrifuge. Flower of the tree is primarily used as uterine tonic and diabetes for keeping blood sugar under control. Leaves are medicinally used as depurative. | Ashoka Heartwood Powder, Ashokarishta. |
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