Effects Of An Ethanolic Leaf Extract Of Gongronema

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Effects Of An Ethanolic Leaf

Effects of aqueous and ethanolic leaf extracts from drumstick tree (Moringa oleifera) on gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata L.) leucocytes, and their cytotoxic, antitumor, bactericidal and antioxidant activities

Effects of aqueous and ethanolic leaf extracts from ...

Abstract. Effects of ethanolic extracts of leaf, seed and fruit of Datura metel on kidney function of male albino rats was investigated in this study. The result showed a non-significant ($p > 0.05$) increase of urea concentration in groups 2 and 3 administered low (300 mg/kg bw) and high (600 mg/kg bw) dose of leaf extract respectively and a non-significant ($p > 0.05$) decrease in all groups administered the seed and fruit extracts compared with normal control (group 1).

Effects of ethanolic extracts of leaf, seed and fruit of ...

Leaf part is usually used to reduce the shortness of breath and as treatment of acne. The root part is used to treat headache and insomnia and is believed can accelerate fracture healing. Essential oil of J. sambacis used as fragrance for skin care products as it tones the skin as well as reduces skin inflammation.

Mechanisms of Gastroprotective Effects of Ethanolic Leaf ...

Mechanisms of Gastroprotective Effects of Ethanolic Leaf Extract of Jasminum sambac against HCl/Ethanol-Induced Gastric Mucosal Injury in Rats 1. Introduction. Peptic ulcer is a common disorder of the stomach and duodenum [1 D. A. O. V. Araujo, C. Takayama, F. M. 2. Materials and Methods. In this ...

Mechanisms of Gastroprotective Effects of Ethanolic Leaf ...
The 80% ethanolic leaf extracts of Musa paradisiaca (2.86 g/mL) and Musa acuminata (3.33 g/mL) inhibited the growth of MRSA and MSSA isolates but the extract of Musa sapientum (2.86 g/mL) had no effect against these bacteria.

Antibacterial effects of Musa sp. ethanolic leaf extracts ...
Abstract. The impact of Moringa oleifera leaf ethanol extract (MOLEE) was assessed on the expression of the steroidogenic genes (steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (StAR) and cytochrome P450c17 subfamily a (CYP17a) and luteinizing hormone receptor (LHR) gene) as well as on the cadmium chloride (CdCl 2)-induced reproductive toxicity for 56 days in male rats.

Partial Ameliorative Effect of Moringa Leaf Ethanolic ...
Histology observation showed less edema and leucocytes infiltration as compared with the ulcer control which exhibited severe gastric mucosa injury. Furthermore, the leaf extract elevated the mucus weight, level of prostaglandin E2and superoxide dismutase. The extract also reduced malondialdehyde amount significantly.

Gastroprotective Effect of Ethanolic Extract of Curcuma ...

This study evaluated the effect of aqueous and ethanolic leaf extracts of Vitex doniana, against Streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetic Wistar rats.Diabetes was induced with a single dose of Streptozotocin (60 mg kg-1 b.wt. i.p), followed by treatment with aqueous and ethanolic leaf extracts of V. doniana (100 and 200 mg kg-1 b.wt./day each), while metformin (25 mg kg-1 b.wt./day) was used as ...

Antihyperglycemic and Antihyperlipidemic Effects of ...
Several reports deduced that Moringa oleifera and Camellia sinensis have been shown to have antimicrobial effects against a variety of Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria (e.g., Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus spp.) and some fungi (e.g., Candida albicans) 7 - 9.

Antibacterial Effect of the Ethanol Leaves Extract of ...
Effects of ethanolic dried leaf extract of Lecaniodiscus cupanioides on antioxidant enzymes and biochemical parameters in rats. Oladimeji-Salami JA(1), Akindele AJ(2), Adeyemi OO(2). Author information: (1)Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Toxicology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi-araba, Lagos, Nigeria.

Effects of ethanolic dried leaf extract of Lecaniodiscus ...
activity of an ethanolic leaf extract of P. guajava (guava) in vitro and in vivo. Our results demonstrated that guava leaf extract (GLE) significantly inhibited lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced production of nitric oxide and prostaglandin E2 in a dose-dependent manner. GLE suppressed the expression and activity of both

Anti-inflammatory effects of an ethanolic extract of guava ...
Effect of ethanolic leaf extract of noni (morinda citrifolia l.) on blood pressure in ovariectomized rats fed with high-fat diet Kumeshini Sukalingam, 1 Muhammad Zaid Zainuddin, 1 Gloria Chong, 1 Norhayati Aida, 2 Nurul Aina Abdullah, 2 Faizah Othman 1

Effect of ethanolic leaf extract of noni (morinda ...
Anticancer effects of ethanolic neem leaf extract on prostate cancer cell line (PC-3) Prostate cancer (PC) is the most prevalent cancer and the leading cause of male cancer death. Azadirachta indica (neem tree) has been used successfully centuries to reduce tumors by herbalists throughout Southeast Asia. Here the present study indicated that an ethanolic extract of neem has been show ….

Anticancer effects of ethanolic neem leaf extract on ...
Subapriya and Nagini (2003) suggested that ethanolic neem leaf extract might exert its chromopreventive effects by modulating lipid peroxidation and enhancing the antioxidant status in the stomach, liver and erythrocytes.

Anticancer effects of ethanolic neem leaf extract on ...
To determine the effects of ethanolic leaf extract of Spondias mombin (S. mombin) on the histology of the anterior pituitary, ovary and uterus; and on the serum sex hormones of adult female Wistar rats.

Effects of ethanolic leaf extract of Spondias mombin on ...

The effect of ethanolic leaf extract of A. sclerocarpa (250 and 500 mg/kg, p.o.) was studied in experimentally induced renal stone in rats by in vivo model. Ethylene glycol model (0.75% in drinking water, for 28 days) was used for renal stone induction. The blood, urine and kidney samples were used for various parameters.

Protective effect of ethanolic leaf extract of Alphonsea ...
OBJECTIVE: The leaves of sage (Salvia officinalis L., Lamiaceae) are reported to have a wide range of biological activities, such as anti-bacterial, fungistatic, virustatic, astringent, eupeptic and anti-hydrotic effects. To determine the mnemogenic effect of sage leaves, we investigated the effects of ethanolic

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Effects of Salvia officinalis L. (sage) leaves on memory ...
The results of the present study suggest that ethanolic O. sanctum leaf extract inhibits DMBA-induced genotoxicity and oxidative stress by modulating xenobiotic-metabolizing enzymes, reducing the extent of lipid and protein oxidation and up-regulating antioxidant defenses.

Ocimum sanctum Linn. (Holy Basil) ethanolic leaf extract ...
Histological effects of ethanolic leaf extract of Codiaeum variegatum on the cerebrum of adult Wistar rats Elizabeth Finbarrs-Bello 1, Ogugua Augustine Egwu 2, Vivian Atuadu 1, Eni Ogbonnia Egwu 1 1 Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria 2 Department of Anatomy, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

The leaves of Acanthopanax trifoliatus (L) Merr have been used to treat several diseases such as tuberculosis and lung hemorrhage, and as a tonic to improve general weakness. This study was conducted to determine the effect of ethanolic extract of Acanthopanax trifoliatus. (L) Merr on both acute and chronic anti-inflammatory activity. The male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into five groups, with 6 animals per group for both acute and chronic inflammation. For inflammation study: (1) control group (5% ethanol); (2) group treated with 30 mg/kg of extract; (3) group treated with 100 mg/kg of extract; (4) group treated with 300 mg/kg of extract; (5) reference group 30mg/kg of piroxicam for acute inflammation and 10 mg/kg of indomethacin for chronic inflammation. For acute inflammation study, the rats were injected subcutaneously with 0.1 ml of 1% carrageenan onto the plantar surface of right hind paw and equal volume of distilled water was injected onto the plantar surface of the left hind paw after 30 minute force fed of ethanolic extra of Acanthopanax trifolitus (L) Merr leaves (EAT).The volume of both hind of each rat was measured using a plethysmometer at every half- hourly interval until the period of five hours after the injection of the carrageenan. For chronic inflammation study, the rats were injected intradermally with 0.1ml of Freund's Complete Adjuvant (FCA) onto the right hind paw. The rats were acclimatized for 14 days after the adjuvant injection. The treatment was started on day 14 until day 28. The volume of the paw was measured before induction, before treatment, and after treatment using plethysmometer. The percentage of swelling and inhibition for all group in both acute and chronic inflammation was calculated and compared. For acute inflammation, EAT gave significant anti-inflammatory effect at EAT 300 mg/kg and piroxicam 30 mg/kg as compared to control

group and the percentage of inhibition for the treated group of 30, 100 and 300 mg/kg were 10.50%, 32.43% and 46.23% respectively. For chronic inflammation, EAT exhibited significant effect also at 300 mg/kg and indomethacin 10 mg/kg as compared to control group and the percentage of inhibition for treatment group of 30, 100, 300 mg/kg were 9.57%, 23.71% and 47.57% respectively. It can be concluded that EAT exhibited a dose dependent inhibitory effect towards oedema in both acute and chronic infalammation. These result has shown that EAT leaves have anti-inflammatory properties. Further studies should be done to obtain effective dose (ED50) and may increase the dosage for EAT leaves treatment. Toxicity study (LD50) also should be carried out in order to determine the health safety usage in high dose concentration.

Unity in Diversity and the Standardisation of Clinical Pharmacy Services represents the proceedings of the 17th Asian Conference on Clinical Pharmacy (ACCP 2017), held 28—30 July 2017 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The primary aim of ACCP 2017 was to bring together experts from all fields of clinical pharmacy to facilitate the discussion and exchange of research ideas and results. The conference provided a forum for the dissemination of knowledge and exchange of experiences. As such, it brought together clinical pharmacy scholars, pharmacy practitioners, policy makers and stakeholders from all areas of pharmacy society and all regions of the world to share their research, knowledge, experiences, concepts, examples of good practice, and critical analysis with their international peers. This year also marks the celebration of 20 years of ACCP. Central themes of the conference and contributed papers were Clinical Pharmacy, Social and Administrative Pharmacy, Pharmacy Education, Pharmacoeconomics, Pharmacoepidemiology, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) and a number of related topics in the

field of Pharmacy.

Artocarpus ovatus Blanco is an endemic plant species belonging to the family Moraceae. Artocarpus species have known medicinal value because they are rich in biological compounds such as flavonoids. This study evaluated the cholesterol-lowering activity of the A. ovatus ethanolic leaf extract (AOEE) in Sprague Dawley rats and its acute oral toxicity. The plant extract and its solvent fractions (test samples) were screened for the presence of secondary metabolites using qualitative tests and thin layer chromatography. The in vitro antioxidant activity of the test samples was determined using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), hydrogen peroxide and nitric oxide radical scavenging assays. The ethanolic leaf extract of A. ovatus was obtained through percolation using 95% ethanol as the extracting solvent and concentrated under reduced pressure. It was partitioned with hexane, dichloromethane (DCM) and n-butanol. The resulting fractions were also concentrated in vacuo. Phytochemical screening detected the presence of secondary metabolites such as anthraquinones, flavonoids, phenolics and terpenes in the ethanolic extract and DCM fraction. The AOEE and its solvent fractions were negative for alkaloids and saponins. In the in vitro antioxidant assays, the ethanolic extract demonstrated a significant DPPH (IC50 = 0.078 mg/mL) and nitric oxide (IC50 = 0.098 mg/mL) radical scavenging activities as well as hydrogen peroxide (IC50 = 0.045 mg/mL) scavenging effect. The ethanolic leaf extract of A. ovatus was subjected to acute oral toxicity test based on the guidelines of OECD 425 main test and was found to be safe and non-toxic up to 2000 mg/kg body weight of female Sprague Dawley rats. AOEE treated rats at doses of 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg showed time dependent reduction of serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and low density lipoproteins after 14 days of oral administration (p

This book is focused on clarifying the anticancer effects (i.e.,

apoptotic, antiproliferative, antimetastatic, antiangiogenic) and mechanisms of most of the medicinal plants found in the world against solid and/or hematological cancers.

Over the last decade, considerable progress has been made in understanding cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in gastrointestinal mucosal injury and repair. These findings provide the basis to identify the etiology and pathogenesis of various gut mucosal injury-related diseases and to develop new therapeutic approaches. The publication at hand is divided into three sections: Epithelial restitution, mucosal repair and ulcer healing, and experimental therapeutics. The first part highlights the early rapid mucosal restitution, focussing on the roles of extracellular matrix, cytoskeleton, cytokines, Ca2+ signaling, polyamines, and the protein kinase C/DAG pathways. The next section deals with aspects of chronic mucosal healing, concentrating on the roles of primary response gene expression, angiogenesis and angiogenic growth factors, platelets, and the mechanisms of cell renewal after injury in special circumstances. The last part explores new therapeutic approaches, stressing potential clinical applications of nitric oxide-releasing agents, polysaccharides, nitric oxide synthase modulators, growth factors, prostaglandins, and cyclooxygenase inhibitors. Covering the current state-of-the-art findings relevant to gut mucosal injury and repair as well as providing the underlying conceptual basis and knowledge regarding experimental therapeutics for gastrointestinal mucosal injury-related diseases, this publication will be a timely guide for investigators working in the field.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Chemistry - Biochemistry, grade: 3.84, , course: Biochemistry, language: English, abstract: The present study was done to evaluate the acute (14 days) toxicity of the ethanolic leaf extract of Myrianthus arboreus on the liver enzymes of wistar rats. In the acute (14 days) toxicity studies,

24 rats were grouped into 1- 8 groups (n=3rats/cage) and administered with 1500, 1000 and 500 mg/kg body weight for 7 days and 14 days. The rats were sacrificed after 7 days and 14 day of administration and blood samples and liver organ were collected for investigations. The biochemical parameters such as the Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Alanine transaminase (ALT) and Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were determined and the liver histology analysed. The mean values of ALP showed significant increase (P?0.05), the ALT showed a non-significant increase (P?0.05) at groups 2, 3 and 4 and a significant increase (p?0.05) at groups 6, 7 and 8. The AST showed a non-significant increase (P?0.05) at all dosages and times except for group 2. The histological analysis showed microvesicular steatosis at groups 2 and 3 and a ballooning hepatic necrosis at group 7. The phytochemical analysis of Myrianthus arboreus shows the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, anthraquinones, triterpenoids, carbonhydrate, cardenolide and saponins in detectable limits but fixed oils and cyanogenic glycosides were not determined. In this investigation, we can conclude that the ethanolic leaf extract of Myrianthus arboreus was unsafe at all doses considered for a period of 14 days. However, at a dose below 500 mg for 7 days could be considered safe.

Mitragyna speciosa Korth. (Rubiaceae) has been used for the treatments of pain, fever, cough, diarrhea, opioid-addiction in Thai traditional medicine for a long time and also for enhancing the labor work efficiency and tolerance under the hot sunshine atmosphere. Until now, there is no clear evidence of the rewarding effects of M. speciosa in animal models. The present study was aimed to determine the effects of the ethanolic extract of M. speciosa leaves (MS) on the locomotor activity, rewarding effect and morphine addiction in rodents. Three models including locomotor activity test, conditioned place preference test (CPP) and precipitated withdrawal with opioid antagonists were utilized in this study. The results showed that morphine (5 mg/kg i.p.) could induce significant

CPP while all doses of MS (50, 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg p.o.) neither changed locomotor activity nor produced CPP. The morphine-induced CPP was suppressed by all doses of MS. In precipitated withdrawal models of acute and chronic MS treatments, all doses of MS did not show any significant withdrawal symptoms. In contrast, morphine exhibited significant withdrawal symptoms including jumping, straub tail, C-shaped tail, and wet dog shakes. Then the effects of pretreatment and post-treatment of MS on morphine withdrawal were evaluated. The results showed that both pretreatment and post-treatment with all doses of MS significantly attenuated jumping behavior precipitated by naloxone (p