

PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDIES OF STEM OF *ABUTILON PANNOSUM* (FORST F.)

Anup A. Arbat

Dept. of Botany,
Smt. Radhabai Sarada College, Anjangaon Surji, Dist. Amravati, (MS) India**ABSTRACT**

Abutilon pannosum (Forst.f) family (Malvaceae) commonly known as Kanghi. Medicinal plant played vital role in the world health, since time immemorial. The traditional system of medicine in India prescribing various recipes of Indian herbs led to the evolution of 'Ayurveda', which is becoming more and more popular for centuries. *Abutilon pannosum* was used in the treatment of Dysentery, Gonorrhoea and various disease. In present investigation an attempt was made to study its pharmacognostic feature, including physico chemical parameter. Thus it was thought to explore the plant on the basis of its standardization parameter. The study will provide referential information for the possible study.

Keywords: *Abutilon pannosum*, Standardization, phytochemical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The *Abutilon* L. genus of the Malvaceae family comprises about 150 annual or perennial herbs, shrubs or even small trees widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical countries of America, Africa, Asia and Australia. Various plants of *Abutilon* species are traditionally claimed for their varied pharmacological and medicinal activities. Furthermore, different plant parts contain specific phytoconstituent responsible for their biological activity.

Plant play a vital role in medicine and essential and integral part in complementary and alternative medicine and due to this they develop the ability for the formation of secondary metabolite like flavonoid alkaloids, steroids and phenolics substance which are in turn used to restore health and heal many diseases. Natural product of plant and animal origin after vast resource of newer medicinal agent with potential in clinical use plant used for traditional medicine contain a wide range of substances that can be used to treat chronic as well as infectious disease (Duraipandiyan *et al.*, 2006). Phytochemicals are non-nutritive plant chemicals that have protective or disease preventive properties. Plant produces these chemicals to protect itself but recent research demonstrates that many phytochemicals can protect humans against various diseases. Today, the commercially available antibiotics are becoming ineffective against the pathogens as they develop resistance to it.

Abutilon pannosum (Forst.f) commonly known as kanghi is an important medicinal plant used in our traditional system. The seed are used as a laxative in piles and in the treatment of cough. The bark and the root were used as diuretic, anthelmintic, pulmonary sedative and in fever. Its extract is also used in relieving thirst, in treating bronchitis, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea and inflammation of the bladder and in reducing fever. In addition, it is used in cleaning wound and ulcer, treating vaginal infection, diabetics, hemorrhoids and can also used as an anemia (Kirtikar and Basu, 1991). Bark was used astringent, laxative, expect and demulcent (The wealth of India, 2005). The plant is very much used in siddha medicines. In fact, the root, bark, flower, leaves and seeds were used for medicinal purposes by Tamils. The leaves were used as adjunct to medicines used for pile complaints. The flowers were used to increase semen in men (Raamchandran, 2007). The plant contains mucilage, tannins asparagines, Gallic acid and sequiterpens (Khare, 2004).

Various secondary metabolite synthesis by plant are biologically active for human and thus they impart medicine properties to the plant species mode of action of many such secondary metabolite is known (Kokate *et al.*, 1998).

Thus In the present investigation was aimed at evaluating the pharmacognostical feature and phytochemical analysis for authentication and identification of the plant and also to evaluate the extract responsible for the biological activity.