WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 5.990
Volume 4, Issue 5, 1598-1602. Research Article ISSN 2277– 7105

QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATION AND PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF SHUBRA HERBAL BATH POWDER.

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Article Received on
05 March 2015,

Revised on 28 March 2015,
Accepted on 18 April 2015

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ABSTRACT

The majority of cheif troubles expressed by sage formulations is science of their requirement of absolute estimation. Assessment is essential to make certain the class and clarity of the sage invention. For estimation of herbal bath powder, a range of factors were weathered. These limitations consist of grind distringuished revise, organoleptic, physicochemical, phytochemical considerations. The parameters include determination of total phenolic content, flavonoid content, and alkaloid content. Results indicate that subhra herbal bath powder has approved during all organoleptic and physicochemical bounds.

KEYWORDS: grind distringuished revise, organoleptic, physicochemical, phytochemical considerations.

INTRODUCTION

In herbal medication plant supported formulations are utilised to care for the ailments. But the large point of key troubles faced by herbal formulations is for the reason of their need of whole estimation and it is key to institute a scheme of costing for all plant remedy in the promote. It is an untained formulation with distinctive combination of ordinary components. It is a 0% chemical creation, so it cause no damage to the membrane and it has a exclusive characteristic of keeping the pelt supple, even and blushy due to the presence of natural herbs. The basis in this act as shield to the membrane, beginning from the from hives and other casing allergic reaction. It also aid to character the muscles and keeps them flexible. The Subhra wash grind has Sali Dhanyam as its base. The other ingredients are: Madga levels the fur and maintain it pliable and fond. Kulutha is an crucial muck eliminator moreover take out filth exact as of the core of membrane stomas. Bakuchi avoid the presidue

from accumulating wetness. Nimbapathra avert any sort of mildew and microbial contagions on the shell of the crust. Haridhra promotes and sustain well being coat.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The product was collected from Ashwini Homeo & Ayurvedic product limited, Hunter road located in Warangal, Telangana india.

(A) Powder study:- The subhra herbal bath powder was subjected to standardization according the guidelines of WHO for organoleptic and physicochemical analysis.

Preparation of extract

After collection of the product. The powder is passed through mesh size 40 to get a coarse powder and then subjected for extraction through soxhlet apparatus which is continued for 6hrs using methanol as a solvent. The extract were filtered and concentrated at reduced temperature and then the extract is subjected to phytochemical analysis and quantitative analysis like phenolic content, flavonoid content and alkaloid content.

Determination of total phenolic content

Method:- Modified Folin-Ciocaiteu Photometric Method

The required amount of filtered methanolic extract were taken and oxidized with Folin-Ciocalteu's reagent. After 5min the response was neutralized with saturated sodium carbonate. The result is then immediately diluted with 50ml of distilled water. Gallic acid is applied as a standard. The whole is incubated at area temperature adjacent to blank. The absorbance was assessed at 750 nm.

Determination of total flavonoid content

Method:- Modified colorimetric method

Take clean and dry test tube together with distilled nitrite and allow it to stand for 5minutes. Add 10% of Alcl3 after 5min add 1 M Sodium water. Add approximate amount of concentrated methanolic extract. Add 5% of sodium hydroxide followed by the addition of distilled water. Different concentrations of Catechin is used to draw the standard curve. The absorbance was gauged against blank at 510 nm.

Determination of total Alkaloid Substance

Method:- UV-Spectrophotometer method

The basic principle involved is the reaction between alkaloid and Bromocresol. Required amount of extract was taken and liquify in 2 N HCL followed by filteration. 1ml of this mixture was relocated in to a separation channel and rinsed with 10 ml of chloroform. Regulate the PH of phosphate buffer with 0.1N sodium hydroxide. Add 1ml of this to the above solution, add 5ml of bromocresol and phosphate buffer . compound fashioned was fractionated with chloroform by fourceful shaking. Collect the fractions in 10 ml volumetric flask and make up the capacity with chloroform. Atropin sulphate is used as a standard. Measure the absorbance at 470 nm.

RESULTS

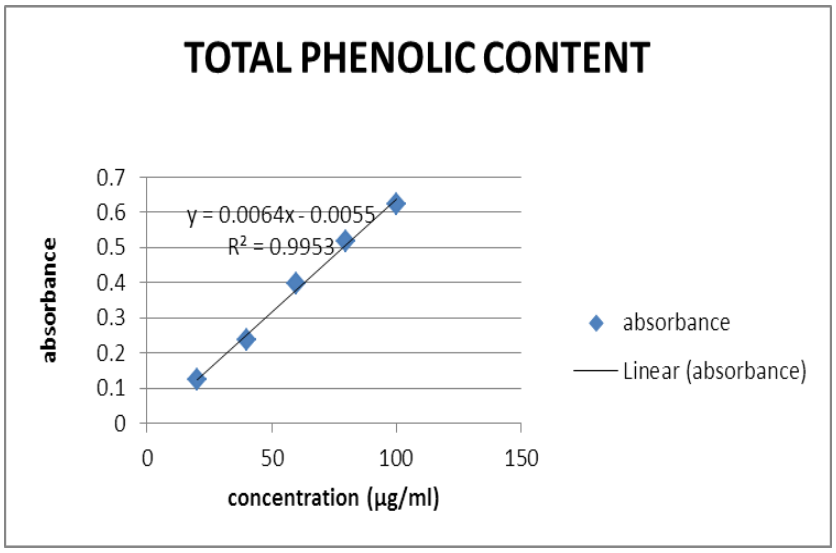
(A) Organoleptic characters

S.No.	Parameters	observation
1.	Colour	Pale cream
2.	Odour	Characteristic
3.	Taste	Characteristic
4.	Physical appearance	Free flowing

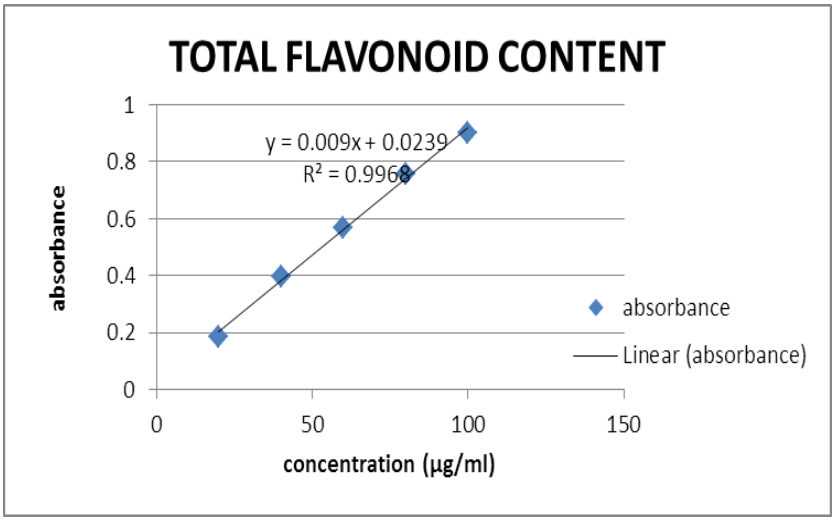
(B)Physicochemical characters

S.No.	Parameters	observation
1.	Ash content	**9.65 %**
2.	Water soluble ash	**5.22 %**
3.	Acid insoluble ash	**2.43 %**
4.	Water soluble extractive	**18.03 %**
5.	Alcohol soluble extractive	**16.96 %**

Verification of total phenolic content



Determination of total flavonoid content



CONCLUTION

The amount of total phenols present in subhra herbal bath powder were resolve among the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. Gallic acid was exploited as a set. And the entire phenols were articulated as mg/g gallic acid correspondent. The utmost phenolic amount was estimated within the pull out (68.03±0.477 mg/g).Catechin was used as a standard for the determination of total flavonoids and the amount present is (72±0.655 mg/g). Amount of alkaloids present is found to be 23% by uing Atropin sulphate as a standard. The consequence of the current revision demonstratewith the aim of the mine of Subhra Herbal Bath Powder, which holds peak quantity of Flavonoid complex which show sign of the immence antioxidant bustle.

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