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ALLOPHYLUS SERRATUS; A PHARMACOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT PLANT

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ABSTRACT

TM are the medicines of the great values, they have the content of the medicinal aspects form the time immortal of the centuries which are living in that place from the past many years. they are safe and easy to use and they are reliable for the efficacy sense of view, WHO recommends the TM and the ACM for the treatment of the many diseases. In this review article we are presenting some of the phytochemical and the pharmacological aspects of the genus *Allophylus Serratus* in detail. The plant is the important member of the Sapindaceae family and they have the many commercial ethnobotanical aspects. The plant part has been worked out by many workers for elucidation of the phytochemistry and the pharmacology of the diseases. However detailed and the prolonged worked are needed for the exact enumeration of the metabolites and there efficacy.

KEYWORDS: Ethnobotany, medicinal values, phytochemistry, traditional medicines.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicines are also known as the folk medicines. Theses traditional medicines are evolved over generation due to the experiences of the generation from the long time, the generations are obtaining the value of the plants from the long time and they are familiar with their utility.

WHO defines traditional medicines as the sum of the knowledge of the skills and practices, based on the theories, belief, and experiences of the indigenous, to the differ cultures. In some Asian and the African countries up to the 80 percent of the population depend on the traditional medicines for the treatment of the various diseases. Traditional medicines includes the following kind of the medicines, theses are known as the Korean medicines, ayuervedic

medicines, Siddha medicines, ancient medicines, Persian medicines, Islamic medicines, Chinese's medicines.

The WHO report says that the inappropriate use of the Traditional medicines has the negative effects on the generations, for the proper efficacy of the drugs of the traditional medicines they need the effective research and the investigations.

In this review article we are presenting some of the aspects of the plant entitled as the *Allophylus serratus* of the sapindaceae family.

The proper classification of the *Allophylus serratus* is as follows.

Scientific Classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Phylum: Magnoliophyta

Class: Magnoliatae

Order: Sapindales

Family: Sapindaceae

Genus: *Allophylus*

Species: *Allophylus serratus Kurz*

The *Allophylus serratus* is the member of the sapindacae family, The plant is the evergreen tree, the nature of tree is the shrubby, the plant is known as the tippani, the bracing pattern of the *Allophylus* serratus is the low shrubby and they are at the middle of the branching pattern. The plants are about the 3-6m tall. The trunk is about the straight lines. The stem is with the brachelets.

The leaves are the trifoliate, alternate, elliptic, serrate, or dentate, the flower are arranged in the panicles and in the fascicles. The fruits are small and they are fleshy. They ripe and the colour of the fruit become changed.

Distribution: The plants is distrusted all over the India, in India many of the species are found in the Himalayas and in some of the case they are found in the south of the Tamilnadu and the south India, in south India in many forest which are of the shrubby in nature they are found.

The plants are adapted to the sandy and the loamy soil, however the are found in to the nutrient rich soil.

The plants have the many pharmacological and the ethnobotanical values. Some of the **ethnobotanical uses** enlisted as, the plants is used as the anti-inflammatory,
The plants is used as the carminative drugs,
The plants extract are sued for the treatment of the elephantiasis.
The plants parts are used for the treatment of the oedema fractured bones,
The plants is used for the ulcers, wounds and the gastrointestinal disorders.,
The plants is used for the dyspepsia and the anorexia
The plants extract are used for the diarrhoea. The fruits are the sweet and gather edible, they are nourishing and used as the tonic.
The flesh of the fruit are eat to treated the treatment of the tape -worm, the leaves are crushed and they are sued for the treatment of the fever
The leaves are mixed with the quicklime's *are* sued for the treatment of the stomach ulcers.
The leaves and the bark are used for the treatment of the elephantiasis. The leaves and the bark are used for the treatment the antiulcer and the reduce piles.

Phytochesmitry: The plant is composed of the various kind of the metabolites theses are enlisted as the flavenoids, phenolic compounds, tannins and steroids. some of the compounds are known as the saponins are also found in this plants. By the various work of the different peoples some of the chemicals which has been enumerated in the plants are as follows as.

Dharmani et al.,'(2006) Screened the phytchemsitry and thep harmcognosy of the *Allophylus serratus*. Theses chemical are found in the different plant parts.

The plant leaves contains the following chemicals, theses are enlisted as the beta sitosterol m phenacetamide, phenyl acetamide, alkaloids, benzylamide. The fruit contains the three cyanogenic compounds (Rastogi and the Mehrotra 1995).

There are various alkaloids and the fatty acids in the stem and the leaves of the plant (Priya et al., and Rastogi et al., 2012).

In addition to that plants contains the following kinds of the compounds, theses are known as the quercetin, rutin, luteolin, rutin, apigenin, 4 Glucodes (Manmeet et al., 2010).

Pharmacological aspects; some of the pharmacological values of the *Allophyllus serrautas* has-been worked out by the many worker and they found that the plants is the good and the very valuable plants of the treatment of the many dieases, some of the disorders are known as the Antiulcer, anti inflammatory, antibactrial, antiosteroprotic and some other pharmacologic values also have been tested.

Antiulcer (Dharmani et al., 2005), Antosteoprotic properties (Boligon et al., 2009), Antibacterial properties (Gaiakwad and chauhan 2013), anti-inflammatory (Asolkaer et al., 1992).

CONCLUSION

Overall this review represent the some of the phytochemical and the pharmacological aspects of the Allophylus serrauts, the plants like the Allophylus serratus are very rich sources of the medicines and some of the great metabolites of the various medical significances. However detailed and the prolong phytochemical and the pharmacological work are needed for the proper investigation of the metabolism and the pharmacology of the plants. TM are always been the great subject of the research, they have the good reservoirs of the metabolites and the many pharmacological values, the India and the other parts of the world specially the ecosystem are the very rich sources of the TM and the ACM and they needs the conservation for the propagation of the plants and there metabolise for the various significances.

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