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Different Natural Resources of Medicinal Use

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Abstract :- Different traditional medicines are crucial in our human life. Traditional medicine has been showing us the way to a healthy life for thousands of years. In ancient India, traditional medicines were considered one of the best ways to treat diseases and lead a healthy lifestyle. Due to the importance of maintaining good health as like in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement and treatment of illnesses we have still using the principles and concepts of Ayurveda even in the modern world. Different forms of medicine such as traditional Indian medicine, Ayurveda and Unani have been practiced in some areas of the world. This paper attempts to gain a better understanding of how these different medicines are useful in developing drug discovery. The rare characteristics of an application, current status and modern research of different kinds of traditional medicine systems are summarized in this study. When used to develop new drugs traditional medicines have their various advantages such as their unique diversity of chemical structures, clinical practice and biological activities.

Keywords :- traditional medicines, drug discovery, chemical structures, clinical practice, biological activities.

Introduction :- The significant progress in the production of synthetic drugs obtained mainly from plant materials, still play a crucial role in medicine. In India and some regions of the world, they are still the basis for this treatment. In developed countries, a return to traditional herbalism has been observed due to the widespread belief that herbs, being effective, do not have side effects. A number of species are not only used for medicinal purposes as spice, food and cosmetics but are also raw materials for the respective industries. The ever-growing needs of consumers, a lot of introduced plant species rich in

biologically active compounds, are being successfully cultivated in many countries. Considering all of these factors make activities related to the acquisition of plant raw materials and their processing more and more profitable. As a result of the vast interest in medicinal plants, new earning opportunities are opening up for rural populations. Today to prevent, diagnose and treat health problems these practices continue to exist in healthcare systems and support local communities in many places around the world.

Theme :- In this article, I have compiled the different natural recourses of medicinal use. Medicinal products are plant material or natural products extracted from the plant source and used for thousands of years but still offer modern scientists a considerable chemical challenge, as they are highly complex.

1. Aloe vera - Aloe vera is used for medicinal purposes in several cultures. Aloe vera contains 75 potentially active constituents: enzymes, vitamins, minerals, sugars, lignin, salicylic acids and amino acids. Vitamins A, C and E act as antioxidants that neutralizes free radicals. It contains Enzymes such as aliase, cellulase, amylase, bradykinase, carboxypeptidase, catalase, and peroxidase etc. It contains Minerals like calcium, copper, selenium chromium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium and zinc. All these are essential for the proper functioning of various enzyme systems in different metabolic pathways. Sugars: It contains monosaccharides and polysaccharides. It provide Anthraquinones, it is known as laxatives. Aloin and emodin act as analgesics, antibacterials and antivirals. It provide steroids such as cholesterol, campesterol, β -sisosterol and lupeol.

2. Neem - All the parts of this tree is utilized in traditional medicine. Its flower contains a number of compounds with insecticidal activity such as nHentriacontane, n Nonacosane, nPentacosane, 2-

Methoxy-5,40-dimethylbenzenebutanal, Methyl octadecanoate acid etc. The chemical contents are found in the leaves of neem as nimbin, nimbanene, 6-desacetylnimbinene, nimbandiol, nimbolide, ascorbic acid, n-hexacosanol and amino acid, 7-desacetyl-7-benzoylazadiradione, 7-desacetyl-7-benzoylgedunin, 17-hydroxyazadiradione and nimbiol. The trunk bark contains essential oil, tannins, nimboesterol, a bitter principle margosine and 6-desacetyl nimbinene. The stem and root bark contains tannins and non-tannin. The bark contains polysaccharide consisting of glucose, arabinose and fructose. An antitumor polysaccharide is also several diterpenoids, viz., nimbinone, nimbolicin, margocin, etc. The gum contains, L-arabinose, L-fucose, D-galactose and D-glucuronic acid. The older tree exudes a sap containing free sugars, amino acids. Seed is very important because of its high lipid content as well as the occurrence of a large number of bitter principles azadirachtin, azadiradione, fraxinellone, nimbin, salannin, salannol, vepinin, vilasinin, etc. Neem kernel lipids contains glycerides from other oilseeds and contains oleic acid palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid and arachidic acid.

Conclusion :- This paper highlight the advances in understanding genetic, chemotypic, and ecotypic diversity of medicinal plants specially Aloe vera ,Neem and will contribute to the sustainable use of their resources. Thus, though Aloe vera ,Neem has wide spectrum of chemical properties and uses, some of them could be myths and some of them could be real magic. In future, controlled studies are required to prove the effectiveness of medicinal plants under various conditions.

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