

Medicinal Plant - Tinospora Cordifolia

Parminder Kaur^{1*} & Monika¹

^{1*} College of animal Biotechnology, Guru angad Dev Veterinary and animal Sciences
University Ludhiana, ¹assistant prof Mata Gujri college fatehgarh sahib

Corresponding email: parminder670.pk@gmail.com

Abstract

Tinospora cordifolia also called giloy is an important medicinal plant as well as drug in Indian system of medicine. It contains a huge number of phytochemicals which are responsible for its antimicrobial and antifungal activity. Basically it is a herb which is used to cure from various infections and diseases i.e urinary tract infections, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory disease, cutaneous infections. debility, dyspepsia, fever, stomachic, diuretic, bile secretion stimulation, constipation, allays thirst, burning sensation, vomiting, jaundice and skin diseases etc. In this review we are discussed about *Tinospora cordifolia* and its medicinal properties.

Introduction

T*inospora cordifolia* is commonly known as Guduchi, Giloy, Tippha-teega, Shindilakodi, amruthu, Chittamruthu, amrutha balli, bandaul pich. Rasakinda, boraphet, gelay, guruc, gurcha, galac, garo, amritavalli, amrta, cinnodbhava, Guduchi, gulvel, Guluchi, Gurjo etc. (Kumar *et al* 2017) is an important drug of Indian system of medicine. The drug is used to cure from urinary tract infections, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory disease, cutaneous infections. debility, dyspepsia, fever, stomachic, diuretic, bile secretion stimulation, constipation, allays thirst, burning sensation, vomiting, jaundice and skin diseases. The root and stem of *T. cordifolia* are prescribed in combination with other drugs as an antidote to snake bite (Singla and Singla 2010; Manandhar *et al* 2019). The pharmaceutical significance of this shrub is mainly due to presence of various bioactive compounds in it for example glucoside, alkanoïdal constituents including berberine, three fatty alcohol, gilonin (Panday *et al* 2012) diterpenoid, lactones, steroids, sesquiterpenoid,

phenolics, aliphatic compounds and polysaccharides (Meshram *et al* 2013) Flavonoids, glycosides, saponins and a small amount of phytosterols (Onkar *et al* 2012). This herb has high iron concentration which helps in improvement of blood profiles for iron (Geeta and Sharda 2013).

Botanical Description of *Tinospora Cardifolia* and its Distribution all over World

Basically it is an herbaceous vine which belongs to Kingdom: Plantae. División: Magnoliophyta. Class: Magnoliopsida. Order: Ranunculales. Family: Menispermaceae. Genus: *Tinospora* and Species: *T. cordifolia*. It is normally found in deciduous and dry forests of India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Borneo, Vietnam, Bangladesh, North Africa, West Africa, and South Africa at elevations up to 1000ft (Pendse VK *et al* 1981; Singh J *et al* 2003, Mía MMK *et al* 2009 and Jaín S *et al* 2010). The plant is a glabrous climbing shrub having heart shaped leaves, yellow coloured flowers and drupes fruits (which turned into red colour after ripened./upon ripening they are turned into red colour) (Kumar D V *et al* 2017).

Phytochemical Composition Of *Tinospora Cardifolia*

Tinospora cordifolia effective against a large number of microorganisms because it contains a huge number of phytochemical compounds. These compounds are found almost in all parts of plant but high concentration of these compounds found mainly in the stem, leaves and roots of the plant (Sinha *et al* 2004). Sharma *et al* (2012) and Jamal *et al* (2016) reported that main compounds of *Tinospora cordifolia* are berberine, furanolactone, tinosporone, tinosporic acid, cordifolinsides a-E, giloín, gilenín, crude giloíninand, tinosporide, columbín, chasmanthín, palmarín, palmatosides C and F, amritosides, cordioside, tinosponone, ecdysterone, makisterone a, hydroxyecdysone, magnoflorine, tembetarine, arabínogalactan polysaccharide, pícotene, bergenín, gílosterol, tinosporol, tinosporidine, sitosterol, cordífol, heptacosanol, octacosonal, syringine, glucan polysaccharide, syringine apiosylglycoside, isocolumbín, palmatine, tetrahydropalmitine, jatrorrhizine and reducing sugar (Sandhu *et al*. 2013).

Nutritive Composition of *Tinospora cordifolia*

Official website: www.thescienceworld.net

T. cordifolia contains 15.9 % high fibre, 4.5%-11.2% sufficient protein, 61.66% sufficient carbohydrate and 3.1% of fat . It contains 292.54 calories per 100 g. It also contains various elements Such as 0.845% potassium, 0.006% chromium, 0.28% iron and 0.131% calcium which are important in regulatory functions (Nile and Khobragade 2009).

antimicrobial activity of Tinospora Cardifolia

By combining with different types of solvents Tinospora cardifolia shows antimicrobial activity .for example Ethanol extract of tinospora cardifolia shows significant effect against *Bacillus subtilis* , *Enterococcus faecalis* , *Trichophyton simii* , *Trichophyton rubrum* 57 and *Trichophyton rubrum* 296 (Veeramuthu et al 2010; Duraipandian et al 2012) *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC No.87), *Proteus vulgaris* (MTCC No.742), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MTCC No.424), *Bacillus subtilis* (MTCC No.441), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MTCC No.9041), and *Micrococcus luteus* (MTCC No.106) (Mishra et al 2014). Ethanol extract of tinospora cordifolia along with *Ocimum sanctum* and *Piper nigrum* is also effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* (Debnath et al 2014). *Escherichia coli* (Shanthi and Nelson 2013) *Salmonella typhi* (Gram-negative), *Serratia marcescens* (Gram-positive) (Jeyachandran et al 2003). Methanol extract of tinospora cardifolia shows significant effect against *Streptococcus mutans*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *staphylococcus aureus* (Kunjil et al 2014) *Bacillus subtilis*, *E.coli*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *malvacearum* and also shows antifungal activity against *aspergillus flavus*, *D reschlera turcica* and *Fusarium verticillioides* Mahesh and Satish, 2008 *Staphylococcus albus* bacteria (Verma and Kakkar 2009). Hydromethanol solvent containing extract of tinospora cardifolia shows antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (2mm), *Bacillus subtilis* (3mm), *Micrococcus luteus* (2mm), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (4mm) (Mishra et al 2014) *Sarcina lutea* (Hossain et al 2013). aqueous extract of tinospora cardifolia shows significant effect against *Salmonella typhi* and *Escherichia coli* (Khan et al 2011) *Psuedomonas aeuruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Venkanna et al 2012) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris* (Shanthi and Nelson 2013) *Enterobacter faecalis*, *Serratia marcescens* (Jeyachandran et al 2003). Chloroform extract shows significant effect against *Escherichia coli*,

Psuedomonas aeruginosa and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Venkanna et al 2012) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris* (Shanthi and Nelson 2013) Chloroform extract of *Tinospora cordifolia* in combination with *Ocimum sanctum*, *Piper nigrum* effective against *E. coli* (Debnath et al 2014) *Enterobacter faecalis*, *Salmonella typhi* (Gram-negative), *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Serratia marcescens* (Gram-positive) (Jeyachandran et al 2003). Petroleum spirit, dichloromethane and Ethyl acetate extract shows antimicrobial activity against *Sarcina lutea*, *E.coli* and *Bacillus subtilis* (Hossain et al 2013). *Tinospora cordifolia* and chlorhexidine also have antibacterial and antifungal effectiveness and it can be used as an adjuvant to oral hygiene practice, especially in case of AIDS patients who are more prone to opportunistic infections (Peter et al 2014). an extract of *Tinospora cordifolia* chlorhexidine is also effected against *Streptococcus mutans* (agarwal et al 2020).

Conclusion

The emergence of new infectious diseases are of great concern to global health community. Effective treatment of such infectious diseases entails formation and development of new biomedicines. So Commonly used medicinal plant i.e *Tinospora cordifolia* which contains berberine, furanolactone, tinosporone, tinosporic acid, cordifolisides a-E, giloin, gilenin, crude giloininand, tinosporide, columbin, chasmanthin, palmarin, palmatosides C and F, amritosides, cordioside, tinosponone, ecdysterone, makisterone a, hydroxyecdysone, magnoflorine, tembetarine, arabingalactan polysaccharide, picrotene, bergenin, gilosterol, tinosporol, tinosporidine, sitosterol, cordifol, heptacosanol, octacosonal, syringine, glucan polysaccharide, syringine apiosylglycoside, isocolumbin, palmatine, tetrahydropalmaítine, jatrorrhizine and reducing sugar could be an excellent source of drugs to prevent this problem.

References

- 1) agarwal S, Ramamurthy PH, Fernandes B, Rath a, Sidhu P. assessment of antimicrobial activity of different concentrations of *Tinospora cordifolia* against *Streptococcus mutans*: an in vitro study. Dent Res J 2019;16:24-8.
- 2) Dr. K Geeta, Dr. Kumari Sharda 2013 Nutritional Evaluation of Giloe (*Tinospora cordifolia*) Extract Incorporated Energy Dense Food Products. INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH. Volume : 2 | Issue : 9 page 41-43.
- 3) Pendse VK, Mahavir MM, Khanna KC and Somaní SK. antiinflammatory and

related activity of *Tinospora cordifolia* (Neem giloe). *Indian drugs* 1981; 19: 14-71.

- 4) Singh J, Sinha K, Sharma a, Mishra NP and Khanuja SP. Traditional uses of *Tinospora cordifolia* (Guduchi) *J Med aromat plant Sci* 2003; 25: 748-51.

The Science World 1(1): 48-53; May 2021

Kaur and Monika

- 6) Jain S, Sherlekar B and Barik R. Evaluation of antioxidant potential of *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Tinospora sinensis* *Int J Pharm Sci Res* 2010; 1:11; 122-8.

- 7) Panday, SP, Chikara SK, Vyas MK, Sharma R, Thakur GS and Bisen PS. 2012. *Tinospora cordifolia* : a Climbing Shrub in Health care Management; Vol.3(4), 612-628.

- 8) Meshram a, Bhagyawant SS, Gautam S and Shrivastava N, (2013). Potential Role of *Tinospora cordifolia* in Pharmaceuticals. *World J. Pharm.Sci.*, 2(6): 4615-4625.

- 9) Onkar P, Bangar J and Karodi R, (2012). Evaluation of antioxidant activity of traditional formulation Giloyasavas and hydroalcoholic extract of the *Curculigoorchioidesgaertn*. *J. app. Pharma. Sci*, 2(6): 209-213.

- 10) Singla a, Singla a P (2010) .Review Of Biological activities Of "*Tinospora Cordifolia*. *Webmed Central PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES* 1(9): 1-13.

- 11) Jamal a, Abdul R K, Mohammad K a (2016). Phytochemical, antioxidant and antiproliferative studies of some medicinal plants from Indian sub-continent. *British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 11(6):1-11.

- 12) Kumar D V, Geethanjali B, Avinash K O, Kumar J R, Chandrashekrappa G K, Basalingappa K M (2017). *Tinospora cordifolia*: the antimicrobial property of the leaves of amruthabali. *Journal of Bacteriology & Mycology* 5(5):363-371.

- 13) Sinha K, Mishra N P, Singh J (2004). *Tinospora cordifolia* (Guduchi), a reservoir plant for therapeutic applications: a review. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 3(3): 257-270.

- 14) Sharma U, Bala M, Kumar N (2012). Immunomodulatory active compounds from

- Tinospora cordifolia*. *J Ethanopharmacol*. 141(3): 318–926
- 15) Manandhar S, Luítel S, Dahal R K (2019). *In Vítro antímícrobiał actívity of Some Medicínal Plants agaínst Human Pathogeníc Bacteria*. *Híndawí Journal of Tropícal Medicíne* 2019: 1-6.
- 16) Khan, a, Prakash ,R, alí ,S, aljarbou ,a and Khan ,M (2011). *Comparatíve Study of antibacterial actívity and Toxicítý of Certáin Plants used ín Unaní Medicíne* . advances ín bíoresearch (Volume 2, Íssue 2, 10 – 13.)
- 17) Sandhu ,a, bhardwaj ,N, Gupta ,R and Menon ,V (2014). *antímícrobiał actívity and photochemícal screeníng of tínospora cordífolía and euphorbía hírta* . *The Science World* 1(1): 48-53;May 2021 Kaur and Monika
- of advanced Pharmacy Education & Research*. (volume 4 íssue 3.441-449).
- 18) Debnath ,M , Khandelwal ,M, Lal, P , Jaín, R (2014) . *Evaluatíon of Heavy Metal Dístríbúítion and antibacterial actívities of Medicínal Plants Tínospora cordífolía, Ocímum sanctum and Píper nígrum* . *Ínternatíonal Journal of Pharmaceutícal Scíences and Drug Research* (6(3): 229-234).
- 19) Hossáin Md. ,S, khatun, T, Hassan, M.M (2013) *ínvítro antibacterial effect of Tínospora cordífolía extracts agaínst some selectíve bacterial pathogens* . *Ínternatíonal Journal of Bíoscíences* (Vol. 3, No. 7, 156-161)
- 20) Duraípandíyan ,V, Ígnacímuthu ,S , Balakríshna ,K, (2012). *antímícrobiał actívity of Tínospora Cordífolía: an ethnomedicínal plant ntímícrobiał actívity of Tínospora cordífolía* . *asian Journal of Tradítíonal Medicínes*, (2012, 7(2).
- 21) Shanthí ,V and Nelson ,R (2014). *aníbacterial actívity of Tínospora cordífolía (Wílld) Hook.F.Thoms on urínary tract pathogens*. *Ínternatíonal journal of current Mícrobíology and applied scíence* (Volume 2 Number 6 . 190-194)
- 22) Verma ,D.R and Kakkar, a (2009). *antíbacterial actívity of tínospora cordífolía* *Journal of Global Pharma Technology* available. (3(11): 08-12)
- 23) Mahesh ,B and Satísh ,S (2008). *antímícrobiał actívity of Some Ímportant Medicínal Plant agaínst Plant and Human Pathogens*. *World Journal of agrícultural Scíences* (4 (S): 839-843)
- 24) Peter Dr. T, Dr.Hegde ,V, Dr. George, R.M and Dr. aluckal, E (2014). *Effectívencess of tínospora cardífolía on staphylococcus, streptococcus, klebsíella*

and candida species among hiv infected children - a randomised control trial.

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research (Volume 3, Issue 5, 1290-1298).

- 25) Nile SH and Khobragade CNN. Determination of nutritive value and mineral elements of some important medicinal plants from western part of India. J Med Plants 2009; 8:5; 79-88. 26