

Extracted Mahua Constituents and its Effects on Lung Cancer

Laxmipriya Lenka

Department of Applied Chemistry, School of Applied Science, R&A Centre for Phytopharma,

Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha

Email: 190705100057@cutm.ac.in

Abstract: Many diseases together with cancer in Indian system of medicine. It belongs to the Sapotaceae. This plant grows chiefly in semitropical region of India. It's an extremely nourishing tree. In this study we've got used totally different solvents (Hexane, alkyl radical acetate, Methanol, plant product and water). It is helpful for external application in treating skin disease, headache, chronic constipation, piles and ethnomedical properties like opposed microorganism, anti-cancer, anti-ulceration, analgesic activities etcetera. It is not solely used in preparation of liquor however additionally used as a food ingredient. The chemical composition, bioactive principles and healthful worth of *M. longifolia* leaf have studied earlier, the extraction of phytochemical compounds isn't however optimized, as a result of preparation of extract are of great importance because it we tend to be employed in many seasonal formulations to treat sort of diseases. Within the gift study, we have employed totally different extraction conditions and additionally applied to optimize the extraction of

Keywords: Madhuca longifolia; Ethnomedical; Phytochemistry, lung cancer

Introduction

The botanical introduction of *Madhuca indica* is as follows:

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Ericales

Family: Sapotaceae

Genus: *Madhuca*

Species: *indica* phytochemicals from *M. longifolia* leaves.

Madhuca longifolia is the other one species which found in India. Mahua or *Madhuca* pronounced by various names according to the nations and state wise. Botanical names: *Bassia latifolia*, *Bassia longifolia*, *Madhuca indica*, *Madhuca latifolia*. In Indian states these trees are

known as: *inoriya*: mahwa, mahala, The various parts of *Madhuca indica* such as flowers, leaves, bark, seeds has great medicinal value.

Flower

Top of Form

The flowers are white colored, sweet scented; 2 cm long, pointed and found in bunches at the end of the branches. Flowers are sweet in taste so that it is used as sweetener to prepare the local disease in the tribal and rural areas and also used as exchanger. In the rural and tribal areas flowers are used as a substitution of food because they depend 25-50 percent on forest foods. Orissa, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are the states, their rural and tribal people depend on forest food when agricultural (Bhadra *et. al*, 2019)