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PHYTOCHEMICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEW: *ANNONA SQUAMOSA* L.

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ABSTRACT: Therapeutic plants are deliberate to be functioning and for most imperative for the abundant resolutions. The foundation Flora has provided that us through an huge reckoning of foliage and wildlife. About of the usual therapeutic plants are so collective that we use them in day-to-day life disadvantaged of eloquent their therapeutic reputation. *Annona sqquamosa* commonly grown broadly in also known as Sithaphalam, Sithaphal (Telugu, Hindi), belongs to the family Annonaceae. It is principally as a fruit overriding plant and deciduous tree. In India this plant theatres epically an very important locus so it is continuation as revered plant. racially the importance of the plant parts like leaves, fruits and their therapeutically significance have been discussed. The current review represents a instantly exertion to put advancing the curative reputation and biochemical feature of the plant. The current report intent on combine and review the present, past reports and direction has to be given to the future research.

Key Words: *Annona squamosa, therapeutic plant, seethaphal.*

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A. squamosa L. (Annonaceae), commonly known as seethaphal, it is a native of West Indies. Folkloric record reported the use of *A. squamosa* as an insecticidal, an anti-tumor agent, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, anti-lipidimic and anti-inflammatory agent which has been characterized due to the presence of the cyclic peptides. The leaves were applied on the ulcers and wounds. A leaf decoction was taken in case of dysentery in traditional reports, anti-fertility and antitumour activities were observed in mice and rats. The young leaves of *Annona squamosa* L. were used extensively due to its anti-diabetic activity (Annie Shirwaikar et.al., 2004). The past phytochemical investigations made on the plant have proved that they possess a wide variety of compounds like acetogenins which were responsible for anti-feedant, anti-malarial, cytotoxic and the immuno-suppressive activities. Diterpenes which was isolated from the *A. squamosa* L. possess the anti-HIV principle and the anti-platelet aggregation activity. The partially purified flavonoids were reported from the same source as the responsible agent for the anti-microbial and other pesticidal activities. Some lignans and other hydroxyl ketones were also found to be present in this plant. The number of alkaloids that was reported from this plant belongs to different categories such as aporphine and benzoquinazoline. The above provided evidences suggested that the plant is known for its various medicinal values (Dinesh et al., 2011).

This plant also playing an important role in ethno medicine, that include anti-fertility and antitumour. The young leaves have been using against anti-diabetes. (Annie Shirwaikar et al., 2004). Its leaves were used as the insecticidal and antispasmodic agents that were used in the treatment of rheumatism and painful spleen. The plant was also reported treating analgesic, antiinflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-ulcer and antiseptic and abortifacient activities. While other various phytochemical, pharmacological, anti-bacterial and anti-ovulatory studies was performed using seeds (Chavan et al, 2010). The roots were found to be effective as a drastic purgative and in the acute dysentery (Mukhlesur Rahman et al., 2005). The hot aqueous extract of *A. squamosa* L. leaves was investigated to possess a significant hypoglycemic and anti-diabetic activity (Rajesh Kumar Gupta et al., 2008) Dos Santos and Sant'Ana (2001).

So that the enormous of phytochemical and pharmacognostic work has been carried out on this plant hence the current report intent on combine and