



ABUTILON INDICUM (L.) SWEET: A REVIEW ON PHARMACOLOGY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY

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ABSTRACT: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet is a medicinal shrub belonging to the family Malvaceae. This plant is widely used in folk medicine. In traditional medicine, it is used as a demulcent, aphrodisiac, laxative, diuretic, sedative, analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antihelmintic. The objective of the present review is to highlight the phytochemical constituents and pharmacological applications for several purposes like anti-ulcer, anti-asthmatic, anti-microbial, antioxidant, etc. of this plant species which may be helpful to establish effective and useful natural drugs.

Keywords: *Abutilon indicum*, pharmacological potential, phytochemicals

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INTRODUCTION

Nature's gift to humans is medicinal plants, which help them to live a disease-free and healthy life. It is essential for maintaining our health. India is one of the world's most medically and culturally varied countries, and the medicinal plant industry is a time-honored heritage that is still valued today. Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha are the main traditional medical systems here (Kotnis *et al.*, 2004). People rely on plants for a variety of reasons, including wood, lumber, non-timber forest products, and food, but plants have also been utilized as medicines for thousands of years (Jain *et al.*, 2005), as natural treatments are effective and have no negative effects. It only needs heat and sunlight to thrive, and it may thrive in poor and dry soils. It grows on road sides and in waste locations throughout India, mainly after the rains and blooms in the winter. Various *Abutilon* species plants have long been touted for their pharmacological and therapeutic properties. Different plant sections also contain particular phytoconstituents that are responsible for their biological action. There is also a large body of research that supports the use of several plants from this genus to treat pharmacological diseases and maladies. *Abutilon indicum* L. (Kanghi) belongs to Malvaceae which includes 75 genera and 1000 species mostly present in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. In India the family is

represented by 22 genera and about 110 species occurring mostly in the warmer part (Khanduri, 2014).

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

It is herbaceous weed. The plant's stem is thick and branching. The plant's stem is yellow and often tinged with purple. Oval, acuminate, toothed, and occasionally sub trilobite leaves. The blooms are yellow, with a peduncle that joins above the middle and axillary single flowers that join towards the top. The fruits are capsules with prominent and horizontally spreading beaks that are highly hairy. The seeds are 3-5 mm in diameter, reniform, tubercled or minutely stellate, hairy, reniform, tubercled black or dark brown, and or minutely stellate (Kirtikar *et al.*, 1994; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Nadkarni, 1995). The plant's root has a smooth surface, is cylindrical, fragrant, has a salty taste, and is yellow in colour. The evergreen leaves are stipulated and cordate. The bark is smooth on the inside and has a hairy yellow outside surface.

VERNACULAR NAMES

- Sanskrit- Atibala, Kantika (Patel and Rajput, 2013)
- Hindi- Atibala, Tara kanchi, Itawari, Jhili, Debi, Kanghi, Tara-kanchi
- Bengali- Potary, Mirubaha, Atibala, Petari
- English- Country mallow