One its success is scarce, the leaves

Technology, Development

One of the most valuable componentsof indigenous medical systems for over 40 centurieshas been Mangifera indica leaves, the largest fruit-bearing tree everdiscovered in India. Mangifera leaves usage as a medical agent dates back to 327BCE. Existence of prime groups of phytochemical constituents such as anthraquinones, saponins, terpenoids, etc. and therapeutically active components such as mangiferin, friedelin, stigmasterol, lupeol, etc.

was also claimed to be found in Mangifera indicaleaves Although the scientific informationthat can support its success is scarce, the leaves have been traditionally usedas an antibacterial and immunomodulatoryagent. Nigerian Folk herbalism also uses Mangiferaindica leaves as an anti-bacterial agent. To find out whether or not there is a scientific basis for this usage, blood glucose level effectivity was evaluated innormoglycaemic, glucose-induced hyperglycaemic and streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetic rodents, such as aRattus (rat).

The orally given aqueousextract, however, did not modify the blood glucose levels in eithernormoglycaemic or STZ-induced (streptozotocin) diabetic rodents, specificallyRattus (rat). Aqueous extracts of Mangifera indica leaves showed remarkable influence on reproductive functions, wound regeneration and antidiabetic tasks. Alcoholic extracts of Mangiferaindica leaves have been found containing TNF- (Tumor necrosis factor), ILIBexpression and B-lactamase producing entericbacterial development. Mangifera indica leaves are equipped witha broad outer cuticle to avoid the loss of nutrientsand to prevent wetting when it’sraining. Furthermore, Mangifera indicaleaves are found alternating on the plant stalk to exploit the light energy acquired from the sun.

This is because of thefact that Mangifera indica develops best when exposed to sunlight.