



A Brief Review on Phytochemical and Pharmacological Aspects of *Andrographis Paniculata*

Asha Humbal, Neha Chaudhary, Supriya Vaise and Bhawana Pathak*

School of Environment and Sustainable Development, Central University of Gujarat, India

*Corresponding author: Bhawana Pathak, School of Environment and Sustainable Development, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India

Received: 📅 July 31, 2021

Published: 📅 August 20, 2021

Abstract

Andrographis paniculata is an important herbaceous medicinal plant belonging to the acanthaceous family. It is native to India, China, and Southeast Asia. It is also known as "Kings of bitters". *Andrographis paniculata* has traditionally been used to treat a variety of ailments such as fever, high blood pressure, ulcer, colic, leprosy, influenza, diabetes, and malaria. The importance of *Andrographis paniculata* is also described in the literature of the Unani, Ayurveda, and traditional systems of medicine. *A. paniculata* contains several chemical compounds with distinct biological properties. The major active chemical compound found in *A. paniculata* is andrographolide. All the plant part contains the bioactive compounds and used for the different purposes. However, the composition of the active compounds also depends on the plant parts used, the geography of the plant, time of harvest, and the season. *A. paniculata* possess a broad spectrum of pharmacological activity such as anti-bacterial, anti-diarrheal, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-malarial, and hepatoprotective activity. This review explores the phytochemical and pharmacological aspects of the *Andrographis paniculata*.

Introduction

Since the beginning of civilization, medicinal plants have been an intrinsic component of human life [1]. The conservation of ethnobotanical knowledge as part of living culture and practice between communities and the environment is essential for biodiversity conservation. The information about medicinal plants gains from various medicinal systems such as Unani, Siddha, and Ayurveda [2]. The traditional system of medicine belongs to the traditions of each country and has been passed over from generation to generation. Understanding the dynamics of traditional local knowledge of medicinal plants is important for their medicinal properties is now being developed as a source of scientific research to prove the effect of plants and generate new therapeutic resources. Medicinal plants are considered as a backbone of traditional medicine (WHO) as well as most modern medicine is also derived from medicinal plants i.e. aspirin. The medicinal plant having a rich source of components that can be used to develop and synthesize drugs. About 3.3 billion people in developing countries depend on medicinal plants on a regular basis, WHO estimated that about 80% world population rely on the medicinal plant for their primary health care. Further

more, worldwide 42% of 25 top-selling drugs marketed are either directly obtained from natural sources or entities derived from plant products [3]. The quality of traditional medicine is determining its active substances produced by the plant. *Andrographis paniculata* is one of the important medicinal plants that is utilized throughout the world [4]. *A. paniculata* is an herbaceous plant of the Acanthaceae family. It is widely distributed in Southeast Asia, India, and tropical as well as in subtropical Asia. *A. paniculata* is also known as the "King of Bitters" since it has a highly bitter taste in all parts of the plant body [5]. Furthermore, *A. paniculata* is known as "Kalmegh" in India, "Chuan-Xin-Lian" in China, "Fah Tha Lai" in Thailand, "Hempedu Bumi" in Malaysia, "Senshinren" in Japan, and "green chiretta" in Scandinavian nations [6]. *A. paniculata* is one of the most widely used plants in Ayurvedic and Unani medicine [4]. Traditionally, *A. paniculata* was used in the treatment for snake-bite, fever, bug bite, diabetes, malaria, and dysentery [7]. Moreover, *A. paniculata* is also used in the combination with other herbs and health care treatment. It is found that *A. paniculata* is used in more than half of the herbal formulations commercialized in India for he-

patric diseases [8]. Many scientific studies also have been reported regarding the medicinal properties possessed by the *A.paniculata*, most of which are based on traditional knowledge (Table 1). Phytochemical investigations have revealed that *A. paniculata* contains a wide range of chemicals. In addition, experimental evidence also reported that *A.paniculata* has a broad spectrum of pharmacological

activity including anti-bacterial, antidiarrheal, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antimalarial, anticancer, antimalarial, hepatoprotective, etc. In this review, we briefly discuss ethnobotanical uses, phytochemistry, and recent scientific finding pharmacological activity of the *A.paniculata* [6].

Table1: Taxonomical classification of *Andrographis paniculata*.

Kingdom	Plantae
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta
Super division	Spermatophyta
Division	Angiosperma
Class	Dicotyledonae
Sub class	Gamopetalae
Series	Bicarpellatae
Order	Personales
Tribe	Justicieae
Family	Acanthaceae
Genus	Andrographis
Species	Paniculata

Botanical Description and Habitat

A.paniculata is native species of India, China, and Taiwan. But it is also found in Southeast Asia, tropical and subtropical Asia as well as few other nations such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Laos, Cambodia, Pakistan, Myanmar, and the Caribbean islands [9]. Especially, in India *A.paniculata* are found in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. Also cultivated in Assam and West Bengal to some extent. In addition, *A.paniculata* are found in different habitats including forests, farms,

plains, hill slopes, dry and wetlands, and wastelands [10]. *A.paniculata* is bitter in test, an annual herb that is abundantly branched which grows up to a height of 3-110 cm in a humid, shady area. It has glabrous leaves that are 8.0 cm long and 2.6 cm wide, little white flowers that are rose-purple or light pink, spots on the petals, and corolla with hairs. The stem was found to be dark green in color, 0.4-1.0 m tall, 2-6 mm in diameter, quadrangular with longitudinal furrows and wings on the angles of the younger part [11] as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: *Andrographis paniculata* morphology.

Traditional Uses of *Andrographis Paniculata*

A.paniculata play vital importance in the Ayurvedic, Siddha, and traditional medicine systems in India [12]. For centuries, the leaves and roots of *A.paniculata* have been used to treat a wide range of health problems in Asia and Europe. However, the entire plant is also utilized for specific uses [13]. The plant known as “Kalmegh” in Ayurvedic literature is an essential element in the majority of Ayurvedic remedies and is officially recognized by Ayurvedic pharmacopeia. Moreover, it is used as an aperient, emollient, astringent, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, anthelmintic, carminative, and anti-pyretic in the Unani system of medicine [14]. In India, tribal groups used this herb to cure a number of diseases such as antidote against snake bites, Banded Krait and Russell’s viper, etc. [14]. The tribal of Kheria, Khatra, Moora, and the Santal region of Bankura district, West Bengal, India utilizes an infusion of the entire plant to treat fever [15]. The extracted juice from *A.paniculata* leaves, alone or combined with cloves, cinnamon, and cardamom is used as a cure for flatulence, loss of appetite, griping, diarrhea in children, and irregular stool. In India during the influenza epidemic in 1919, *A.paniculata* was shown to be highly effective in reducing the disease progression [16]. It was also utilized by ancient China’s physicians to treat inflammatory diseases, colds, laryngitis, and fever, hepatitis, pneumonia, respiratory infections, tonsillitis, sores, pelvic snake bites, herpes zoster and it has been characterized as a cold property herb [13] to remove toxins and body heat. The decoction of fresh leaves of *A.paniculata* is used as an antihypertensive and antidiabetic in Malaysian folk medicine. Furthermore, it is advised to use it in cases of leprosy, scabies, gonorrhoea, boils, chronic and seasonal fevers, and skin eruptions, due to its “blood purifying” purifying properties [4].

Phytochemistry

The aerial part (leaves and stems) of *A. paniculata* contains major active phytochemicals [17]. According to the survey of the literature, andrographolide is the major bioactive compound found in the *A.paniculata* which is a diterpene lactone that is crystalline, colorless, and has a bitter taste [9]. The leaves have the highest concentration of andrographolide about 2.39% whereas the seed has the lowest concentration about 0.58%. The quantity of the phytochemicals varies widely depending on the portion used, locality, time of harvesting, and season (Figure 2). Andrographolides are highest found immediately before the flowering season, then decline progressively [14]. Other lactones compound observed in *A.paniculata* is 14-deoxy-11-andrographolide, 14-deoxy-11, 12 didehydroandrographolide, andragraphan, andrographon, 14-deoxyandrographolide, neoandrographolide, deoxyandrographolide, andrographosterol, andrographiside etc. *A.paniculata* also contains Xanthenes and quinic acid derivatives in minor concentrations. Moreover, Reddy et al. [18] reported that *A.paniculata* contains flavone such as 5-hydroxy-7,2',6'-trimethoxyflavone and 23-C terpenoid 14-deoxy-15-isopropylidene-11, 12- didehydroandrographolide and other flavonoid Skullcapflavone I 2'-O-glucoside, 7-Omethylwogonin, 7-Omethylidihydrowogonin and 7-O-methylwogonin 5-O-glucoside as well as diterpenoids such as isoandrographolide 14-deoxy-11, 12 didehydroandrographolide. Rao et al. [19] identified and isolated 5, 7, 20, 30-tetramethoxyflavanone and 5-hydroxy-7, 20, 30-trimethoxy flavone from the *A.paniculata*. A new labdane type diterpenoid which is andropanolide along with seven known diterpenoids isolated from the methanolic leaves extract of *A.paniculata* [20].

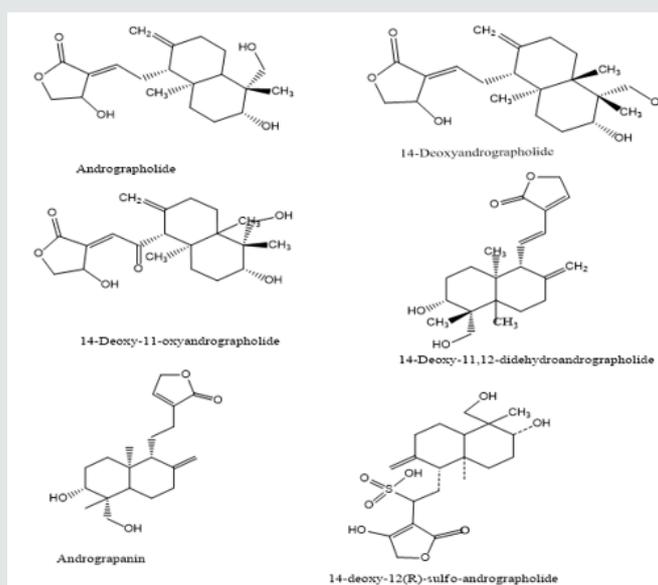


Figure 2: Chemical structure of major component found in *A.paniculata*.

Pharmacological Activity of *A.Paniculata*

Hepatoprotective activity

A.paniculata is widely used as a hepatoprotective and hepatostimulative agent in the Indian traditional medicine system. Traditionally the leaves aqueous extract of *A.paniculata* is used in the treatment of jaundice and different liver damage. Andrographolide found in the *A.paniculata* was protective against liver damage in rats and mice induced by carbon tetrachloride. Moreover, Andrographolide also observed significant hepatoprotective against various types of liver damage, induced by galactosamine or paracetamol [21]. The free radical scavenging activity of andrographolide has a significant hepatoprotective effect by lowering lipid peroxidation malondialdehyde product as well as by maintaining glutamic pyruvate transaminase, alkaline phosphatase, and glutathione levels in mice treated with carbon tetrachloride [22]. *A.paniculata* has been shown antihepatotoxic activity against plasmodium berghei K173-induced hepatic damage in *mastomys natalensis* [23].

Antibacterial activity

A.paniculata has been shown the antibacterial activity against a wide range of bacterial species. In vitro study found that the aqueous extract of *A.paniculata* shown antibacterial activity even at the low concentration (25 mg/ml) against *E.coli*, *Shigella*, *Streptococci*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Salmonella* [24]. Another similar study leaves aqueous extract of *A.paniculata* reported against the methicillin-resistant *S.aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [25]. Furthermore, *A.paniculata* is also effective against HAS 1 (herpes simplex virus 1) without any cytotoxicity [26].

Antidiarrheal activity

In developing countries, Diarrhea is one of the most common diseases and it leads to the top ten causes of death among children worldwide [5]. Some drugs such as kaolin-pectin, selenium, loperamide, and bismuth have been used to treat the symptoms. However, it also causes some unfavorable side effects [5]. The study has been found that *A.paniculata* has significant antidiarrheal properties [27]. According to the study, an ethanolic extract of *A.paniculata* treated 88.3 % of acute bacillary dysentery cases and 91.3% of acute gastroenteritis cases. Furthermore, andrographolide was found to treat 91% of acute bacillary dysentery cases. The same cure rate of about 91.1% was obtained by providing a compound tablet comprising andrographolide and neoandrographolide in a 7:3 ratio. This was claimed to be more than the cure rate observed with chloramphenicol and furazolidone [28]. *A.paniculata* was found to be effective in curing patients with acute diarrhea and bacillary dysentery in double-blind investigation [14].

Antimalarial activity

In many tropic and subtopic countries, malaria is still a prevalent disease [14]. *A.paniculata* was shown to significantly suppress the growth of the Plasmodium berghei [11]. In vitro study of 50% ethanolic extract of the aerial parts (100 mg/g) shown antimalarial activity against plasmodium berghei and in vivo study in rats observed antimalarial activity after intragastric application (1g/kg body weight) [26]. It is suggested that the antimalarial effect of *A.paniculata* is due to the reactivation of the enzyme superoxide dismutase [5]. Another study has been reported that the crude extract of *A.paniculata* shown antimalarial activity against the resistant strain of Plasmodium falciparum having an IC50 value of 6mg/ml [29]. In addition, a xanthous compound isolated from the *A.paniculata* has been shown in vivo antimalarial activity in plasmodium infected Swiss albino mice. The results found that a significant reduction in parasitemia after treatment with a 30 mg/kg dosage [26].

Anticancer activity

Cancer is a set of disorders characterized by abnormal cell proliferation and the ability to penetrate or be spared to other regions of the body. Despite the fact that many diseases have a worse prognosis than most cancers [17]. The extract of *A.paniculata* having diterpenoid is significantly able to restrict cell proliferation, arrest the cell cycle and induce cell apoptosis of different cancer cells [30-33]. Treatment of the MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells with andrographolide extracted from *A.Paniculata* causes apoptosis of cancer cells and arrests the cell cycle without interfering with the normal growth of cells [34]. The study has been reported that *A.paniculata* exhibits potent cytotoxic activity against human epidermoid carcinoma of the skin lining of the lymphocytic leukemia cells and nasopharynx [12]. *A.paniculata* also shown cytotoxic effects against colon cancer cells by suppressing AKT and mTOR phosphorylation levels, resulting in ER stress-induced death [35]. Furthermore, apoptosis in colon cancer cells is induced by the andrographolide via controlling the signaling of pro-apoptotic GRP-78/IRE1/XBP-1/CHOP [17].

Antidiabetic activity

Diabetes is a metabolic disease characterized by elevated blood sugar levels [36]. According to the WHO reports around 70 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes. Specifically in developing countries, diabetes has become a threat to human health [37]. In vivo study observed that ethanolic extract of *A.paniculata* exhibit the protective effect in hyperglycemic condition and also protect the tissue damage caused due to oxidative stress in a diabetic rat model produced by streptozotocin [38]. Another study conducted [39] found that oral administration of andrographolide in a dose-dependent manner reduced plasma glucose levels in diabetic rats caused by streptozotocin and wild-type rats.

Conclusion

The entire literature review indicated that *Andrographis paniculata* exhibits a broad range of phytochemicals and pharmacological activities. The previous study found that *A. paniculata* contains 50 lactane diterpenoids, 30 flavonoids, and 30 novel phytochemicals isolated and identified from *A. paniculata*. Phytochemical study reveals that Andrographolide is a major compound found in *Andrographis paniculata*. It has shown a wide spectrum of pharmaceutical activity such as anti-microbial, hepatoprotective activity, anti-inflammatory activity, anti-malarial, anti-diarrheal, anti-diabetic, and cytotoxic activity. The precise information offered as a review here covers the phytochemical and pharmacological information about this plant, providing the much-needed encouragement to use this plant in creating and sustaining a prospective means of livelihood.

References

- Karunamoorthi K, Jegajeevanram K, Vijayalakshmi J, Mengistie E (2013) Traditional medicinal plants: a source of phytotherapeutic modality in resource-constrained health care settings. *Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary & Alternative Medicine* 18(1): 67-74.
- Fabricant DS, Farnsworth NR (2001) The value of plants used in traditional medicine for drug discovery. *Environ Health Perspect* 109(suppl 1): 69-75.
- Ramya S (2008) Antimicrobial Activity of Aqueous Extracts of Bark, Root, Leaves and Fruits of Terminalia arjuna Wight & Arn. *Ethnobotanical leaflets* 2008(1): 158.
- Akbar S (2011) *Andrographis paniculata*: a review of pharmacological activities and clinical effects. *Altern Med Rev* 16(1): 66-77.
- Jarukamjorn K, Nemoto N (2008) Pharmacological aspects of *Andrographis paniculata* on health and its major diterpenoid constituent andrographolide. *Journal of health science* 54(4): 370-381.
- Kumar RA, Sridevi K, Kumar NV, Nanduri S, Rajagopal S (2004) Anticancer and immunostimulatory compounds from *Andrographis paniculata*. *J Ethnopharmacol* 92(2-3): 291-295.
- Burkill IH (1966) A dictionary of the economic products of the Malay Peninsula. A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula 2(2nd Edn.).
- Govindarajan R, Vijayakumar M, Pushpangadan P (2005) Antioxidant approach to disease management and the role of 'Rasayana' herbs of Ayurveda. *J Ethnopharmacol* 99(2): 165-178.
- Niranjana A, Tewari SK, Lehri A (2010) Biological activities of kalmegh (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees).
- Samy RP, Thwin MM, Gopalakrishnakone P (2007) Phytochemistry, pharmacology and clinical use of *Andrographis paniculata*. *Natural Product Communications* 2(5): 1934578X0700200519.
- Bharati BD, Sharma PK, Kumar N, Dudhe R, Bansal V (2011) Pharmacological activity of *Andrographis paniculata*: a brief review. *Pharmacologyonline* 2(1): 1-10.
- Maiti K, Gantait A, Kakali M, Saha BP, Mukherjee PK (2006) Therapeutic potentials of andrographolide from *Andrographis paniculata*: a review. *Journal of Natural Remedies* 6(1): 1-13.
- Hossain MD, Urbi Z, Sule A, Rahman KM (2014) *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Nees: a review of ethnobotany, phytochemistry, and pharmacology. *Scientific World Journal* 2014: 274905.
- Subramanian R, Asmawi MZ, Sadikun A (2012) A bitter plant with a sweet future? A comprehensive review of an oriental medicinal plant: *Andrographis paniculata*. *Phytochemistry reviews* 11(1): 39-75.
- Mandal SC, Dhara AK, Maiti BC (2001) Studies on psychopharmacological activity of *Andrographis paniculata* extract. *Phytotherapy Research: An International Journal Devoted to Pharmacological and Toxicological Evaluation of Natural Product Derivatives* 15(3): 253-256.
- Siddhartha S, Archana M, Jinu J, Pradeep M (2009) Anthelmintic potential of *Andrographis paniculata*, *Cajanus cajan* and *Silybum marianum*. *Pharmacogn J* 1-4: 200-243.
- Dai Y, Chen SR, Chai L, Zhao J, Wang Y, et al. (2019) Overview of pharmacological activities of *Andrographis paniculata* and its major compound andrographolide. *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr* 59(sup1): S17-S29.
- Reddy MK, Reddy MV, Gunasekar D, Murthy MM, Caux C, et al. (2003) A flavone and an unusual 23-carbon terpenoid from *Andrographis paniculata*. *Phytochemistry* 62(8): 1271-1275.
- Rao YK, Vimalamma G, Rao CV, Tzeng YM (2004) Flavonoids and andrographolides from *Andrographis paniculata*. *Phytochemistry* 65(16): 2317-2321.
- Pramanick S, Banerjee S, Achari B, Das B, Sen AK, et al. (2006) Andropanolide and isoandrographolide, minor diterpenoids from *Andrographis paniculata*: Structure and X-ray crystallographic analysis. *J Nat Prod* 69(3): 403-405.
- Handa SS, Sharma A (1990) Hepatoprotective activity of andrographolide from *Andrographis paniculata* against carbontetrachloride. *Indian J Med Res* 92: 276-283.
- Kapil A, Koul IB, Banerjee SK, Gupta BD (1993) Antihepatotoxic effects of major diterpenoid constituents of *Andrographis paniculata*. *Biochemical Pharmacology* 46(1): 182-185.
- Chander R, Srivastava V, Tandon JS, Kapoor NK (1995) Antihepatotoxic activity of diterpenes of *Andrographis paniculata* (Kal-Megh) against Plasmodium berghei-induced hepatic damage in *Mastomys natalensis*. *International journal of pharmacognosy* 33(2): 135-138.
- Singha PK, Roy S, Dey S (2003) Antimicrobial activity of *Andrographis paniculata*. *Fitoterapia* 74(7): 692-694.
- Zaidan MR, Noor Rain A, Badrul AR, Adlin A, Norazah A, et al. (2005) In vitro screening of five local medicinal plants for antibacterial activity using disc diffusion method. *Trop biomed* 22(2): 165-170.
- Nyeem MAB, Mannan MA, Nuruzzaman M, Kamrujjaman KM, Das SK (2017) Indigenous king of bitter (*Andrographis paniculata*): A review. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies* 5(2): 318-324.
- Gupta S, Yadava JNS, Tandon JS (1993) Antisecretory (antidiarrhoeal) activity of Indian medicinal plants against *Escherichia coli* enterotoxin-induced secretion in rabbit and guinea pig ileal loop models. *International Journal of Pharmacognosy* 31(3): 198-204.
- Chang HM, But PPH (1987) Dangshen. In *Pharmacology and Applications of Chinese Materia Medica* 2: 989-994.
- Bhan MK, Dhar AK, Khan S, Lattoo SK, Gupta KK, et al. (2006) Screening and optimization of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Nees for total andrographolide content, yield and its components. *Scientia Horticulturae* 107(4): 386-391.
- Mir H, Kapur N, Singh R, Sonpavde G, Lillard JW, et al. (2016) Andrographolide inhibits prostate cancer by targeting cell cycle regulators, CXCR3 and CXCR7 chemokine receptors. *Cell Cycle* 15(6): 819-826.
- Banerjee A, Ahmed H, Yang P, Czinn SJ, Blanchard TG (2016a) Endoplasmic reticulum stress and IRE-1 signaling cause apoptosis in colon cancer cells in response to andrographolide treatment. *Oncotarget* 7(27): 41432.

32. Kumar S, S Patil H, Sharma P, Kumar D, Dasari S, et al. (2012) Andrographolide inhibits osteopontin expression and breast tumor growth through down regulation of PI3 kinase/Akt signaling pathway. *Curr Mol Med* 12(8): 952-966.
33. Cheung HY, Cheung SH Li J, Cheung CS, Lai WP, Fong WF, et al. (2005) Andrographolide isolated from *Andrographis paniculata* induces cell cycle arrest and mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis in human leukemic HL-60 cells. *Planta Med* 71(12): 1106-1111.
34. Banerjee M, Chattopadhyay S, Choudhuri T, Bera R, Kumar S, et al. (2016b) Cytotoxicity and cell cycle arrest induced by andrographolide lead to programmed cell death of MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line. *J Biomed Sci* 23(1): 1-17.
35. Banerjee A, Banerjee V, Czinn S, Blanchard T (2017) Increased reactive oxygen species levels cause ER stress and cytotoxicity in andrographolide treated colon cancer cells. *Oncotarget* 8(16): 26142.
36. Ramanathan K, Karthick H, Arun N (2010) Structure based drug designing for diabetes mellitus. *J Proteomics Bioinform* 3: 310-313.
37. David SK, Upadhayaya N, Siddiqui MK, Usmani AM (2010) Knowledge Discovery Technique for Web-Based Diabetes Educational System. *J Health Med Informat* 1(102): 2.
38. Sivakumar V, Rajeshkumar S (2015) Protective effect of *Andrographis paniculata* on hyperglycemic mediated oxidative damage in renal tissues of diabetic rats. *The Journal of Phytopharmacology* 4(6): 287-294.
39. Yu BC, Chen WC, Cheng JT (2003) Antihyperglycemic effect of andrographolide in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Planta Med* 69(12): 1075-1079.



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

To Submit Your Article Click Here:

[Submit Article](#)

DOI: [10.32474/LOJPCR.2021.02.000148](https://doi.org/10.32474/LOJPCR.2021.02.000148)



Lupine Online Journal of Pharmacology & Clinical Research

Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles