A Review on Phytoconstituents Against Asthma

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ABSTRACT

From ancient times plants have been utilized as a source of medicine for asthma. Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease and it affects all age groups of peoples, currently available anti-asthmatic drugs have adverse effects therefore phytotherapeutic provides idea for producing new anti-asthmatic drugs to overcome the problem. This review affords a preview of the recent findings on some medicinal plants having anti-asthmatic effect and chemical constituents isolated from them. Constituents from the medicinal plants have been the major source for treatment of asthma and their traditional usage as medicine on the basis of experiences and traditional practitioner. The search for new and high value compounds is constantly enduring with lofty efficiency followed a squat-regularity of adverse-effect drugs still need to be identified. Medicinal plants provide potential leads to find active molecules against asthma such as phenolics, sterol and terpenoids are a major class of phytoconstituents against asthma.

Keywords: Bronchospasm, Anti-asthma, Phytomedicine, Anti-asthmatic drugs, bronchoconstriction and Histamine.

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease in the airway characterized by episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing and chest pain. The common elicit of asthma such as airway irritants like tobacco smoke, air pollution, allergens, respiratory infections, stress, mold and termites and it is caused through genetic and environmental factors also the asthma attack begins, when the allergen inhaled through respiration and it binds to the IgE antibodies on mast cell in the lung and the mast cell produced histamine, leucotrienes³. These biologically active mediators cause the smooth muscle cells or bronchial contract. This cause narrowing the lumen of the bronchi due to the accumulation of eosinophils. The repeated attacks or accumulation of eosinophils causes bronchial damage in the lung. In the late stage of the asthma attacks is difficult to breathing due to the smooth muscle cells in the bronchi constrict, and the airway become inflamed and swollen. Asthma is typified by airway eosinophilia, edema, mucus hypersecretion, bronchial epithelial injury and hyperactivity. Disease pathogenesis includes contributions from several cell types including airway epithelial cells, eosinophils, macrophages, dendritic cells, T-helper type 2 (Th2) cells, IgE-secreting B cells and mast cells, as well as changes in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF)²

Nearly 300 million people suffered from asthma in worldwide and 2, 50, 000 annual deaths were recorded due to asthma. The prevalence rate of asthma in the last five years was gradually increased⁴. The present treatment methods and resources for asthma have low effectiveness and related to adverse effects subjected to fulfillment⁴. In view of the above, plants is a major source of human being as a natural medicine and it saved their lifetime from various diseases with their bioactive properties used in the modern medicine⁵. However, the systematic evidence sustaining the worth of herbal treatment is imperfect. There are few well-preventive mechanism of studies that maintain the efficacy of herbal remedies in the treatment of asthma. Existing systematic confirmation has not yet established the strength of their accepted role in the treatment of asthma⁶. The present review appraises the effective medicinal plants and their efficacy in asthma to afford a reasonable point of view of scientific information on herbal therapy and isolated bioactive compounds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

A literature search was carried from Science Direct and various other journals and following were the keywords used: Medicinal plants used to treat asthma, bronchodilation effect, anti-asthmatic activity of medicinal plants, phytotherapy, plants possess anti-asthma properties, isolation and characterization of phytoconstituents against asthma.

Medicinal Plant possess Anti-Asthmatic Effects

The methanolic extract of aerial parts of Abutilon indicum (Figure 1) (250 and 500 mg /kg b.w.) exhibited mast cell stabilizing effect against compound 48/80 and egg albumin induced rat peritoneal mast cell degranulation (Archan and Anita Mehta). The whole plant of Abutilon indicum contains luteolin, chrysoeriol, luteolin 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside, chrysoeriol 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside,
apigenin 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-beta-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-alpha-rhamnopyranosyl (1 → 6)-beta-glucopyranoside, β-sitosterol, p-b-D-Glucosylxybenzoic acid, p-Hydroxybenzoic, Caffeic acid, alantolactone and isooalantolactone.

Adhatoda vasica (Figure 2) usually called as Vasaka in India and it is used for various diseases and disorders especially for respiratory disease. In Ayurveda, the juice of A. vasica leaves and root used for curing asthma, bronchitis and other chronic coughs. The leaf powder has used for bronchial asthma by the way of smoking (dhoormapana). Adhatoda vasica have a protective effect against allergen-induced bronchial obstruction in guinea pigs. The A. vasica contain galactoside, O-ethyl-z-D-galactoside, sitosterol P-D-glucose, D-galactose and deoxyvasicinone.

The methanolic extract of Ailanthus excelsa (Roxb) (Figure 3) stem bark reduced muscle contraction at 100µg/ml in isolated guinea pig ileum preparation and the latent period of convulsions was increased as the dose of 400mg/kg, b.w. in histamine aerosols exposed bronchoconstriction compared with chlorpheniramine maleate used as standard. The percentage protection significantly increased and found 59.4% protection against histamine induced bronchospasm in guinea pig. Ailanthus excelsa contain quassinoid, dehydroexcelsin, glaucarubol, sitosterol, 2,6-dimethoxybenzoquinone, malanthin, vitexin, glaucarubin, excelsin, ailanthinone, glaucarubinone and glaucarubol 15-isovalerate, 13,18-dehydroglaucarubol 15-isovalerate alkaloids, 35,24,25-Trihydroxytytirucall-7-ene, quassinoids, 3, 4-dihydro excelsin, quassinoids excelsin, glaucarubine, ailanthinone, glaucarubinone, glaucarubolone and tetracylic Triterpenes.

The decoction of Albizzia lebbbeck (Figure 4) bark (0.25 g – 1.0 g/kg b.w.) and flower (50 mg/kg b.w.) significantly protected against histamine induced bronchospasm in guinea pig and found the flower decoction significantly high compared to the bark extract. The bark and leaves of Albizzia lebbbeck contain catechins, kaempferol, quercetin, lupeol, α-amyrine, Albizia saponins A, B, and C, triterpenoids and albizin, among them, saponins were reported to inhibit degranulation of mast cells and tri-0-glycoside flavonoids kaempferol.

The traditional medicinal herb of Artemisia scoparia (Figure 5) Waldst flower and buds extracted and their purified the active anti-asthmatic novel component scoparone was isolated, evaluated the pharmacokinetics analysis by using HPLC system showed fast reaction and removal with small accumulation showed in blood plasma in Sco administered by intravenous at a dose of 2.0 or 3.6 mg/kg.b.w. in rabbit animal model. The same content possess anti-asthmatic activity by spray inhalation method. The Sco easily administered by spray inhaler and it is easily digested, eliminate from the body and very less adverse effect. The root of Artemisia scoparia contains artemestanol C, tetramerpenoid (scoparopic acid) and artemilanosterol.

Ethyl acetate, hexane and methanol extract of Asystasia gangetica (Figure 6). T. Adams leaves has revealed their anti-asthmatic potentials against 5-hydroxytriptamine on rat fundus strip preparation. The result found among the solvent extracts the ethyl acetate extract was potentially high tissue contraction effect same way tracheal chain muscle contraction, the methanol extract has low inhibitory activity against histamine induced guinea pig. The leaves contain the terpenoid. The leaves of Asystasia gangetica are used for the management of asthma among the Nigerian peoples in traditionally.

From methanolic fruits pulp extract of Balanites aegyptiaca (Figure 7) fractionated by n-butanol revealed their anti-asthmatic potentials by various pharmacological experiments such as mast cell degranulation in horse serum induced albino rat, acetylcholine and histamine aerosol induced bronchospasm and ileal contractions in guinea pigs and histamine induced contraction in goat tracheal chain preparation in various dose levels at 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg b.w. evaluated and found potent anti-asthma effect due to the mast cell stabilizing capability and reduced level of eosiophils count. The bark root and leaves of Balanites aegyptiaca contain Balanin B1 and Balanin B2, gentisic, p-coumaric, caffeic, ferulic and sinapic acids.

Exhibited anti-asthmatic activity in the ethanolic extract of the stem bark of Balanites roxburghii Planch, the resulted showed the increase in the contractile responses of the tissue significantly, when treated with different concentration of the extract against acetylcholine (0.5%) and histamine (0.25%) aerosol induced guinea pig. Balanites roxburghii contains steroidal saponins, deltonin and Protopdeltonin.

The methanolic extract of Benincasa hispida (Figure 8) (Thunb.) fruits having potent anti-asthmatic activity against histamine acid phosphate and acetylcholine chloride induced bronchospasm in guinea pig. The isolated active compounds of triterpenes, alunomes and multifloronen from this plant exhibit mast cell stabilizing effect in a rat animal model. Benincasa hispida contains astilbin catechin naringin, triterpenes, phenolics, sterols and glycosides. The ethanolic extract of the aerial part with the fruit of Bryonia laciniosa (Figure 9) Linn posses anti-asthmatic effect by a mesenteric mast cell count of the Atopic allergy method against triple antigen induced rats and found 56.27% protection has been recorded.

The extract of Citrus grandis (Figure 10) posses anti-asthmatic activity of histamine and acetylcholine induced guinea pig resulted significantly reduced the asthmatic severe in asthma induced animal model. The root of Citrus grandis contains acridone alkaloids, grandisinine, grandisine-I, grandisine-II, coumarin, 5-methoxyseselin.
flavone, honyucitrin, coumarin, honyudisin, acridone alkaloids, Buntanane, prenylated acridone alkaloid and citrubentin.

Curcumin is a major bioactive compound isolated from the rhizome of Curcuma longa has prevented the Oval albumin (OVA) challenged airway construction in male guinea pig animal with dose level of 20 mg/kg b.w. and also it regulates Th1/Th2 cytokine production, T- and GATA-3 gene expression in OVA induced asthma in mice. In OVA induced mice the level of IL-4, Th2 cytokine has decreased and increased level of IFN-γ, Th1 cytokine after administration of Quercetin, it shows the Quercetin inhibits asthmatic reactions in asthma induced murine mice.

It has been used for treatment of asthma as traditional medicine. Fractionated ethanolic extract of Elaeagnus pungens leaf (Figure 11) have evaluated. The results found a relaxant effect on the bronchoconstriction in guinea pigs of the water fraction is most active compared to the petroleum ether fraction, ethyl acetate fraction, 1-butanol fraction by liquid-liquid extraction and also the petroleum ether fraction and water fraction possess anti-asthmatic activity by in vivo method in asthma induced guinea pig. The bark extract of Elaeagnus pungens contains pungens A-C, phenol glycosides, secoiso-flavonol and phenol ether.

The BALB/c of asthmatic mouse with hydrocortisone and aqueous extract Euphorbia hirta (Figure 12), showed an equal reduction of asthma with hydrocortisone administered mouse showed the weight loss compared to the standard drug administered mouse. Therefore the Euphorbia hirta possess anti-asthmatic activity against allergen challenged animal. B-Amyrin, triterpénicos; b-amirina, 24-metilencicloartenol, y b-sitosterol and fuenor has reported in Euphorbia hirta.

Ficus religiosa (Figure 13) is popularly called as Bothi tree among the Indian communities and also an important medicinal plant for curing asthma among the Indian culture and also it has used for cough and other respiratory disorders. The methanolic extract of Ficus religiosa fruits exhibited anti-asthmatic properties against histamine induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs and in vitro isolated guinea pig tracheal chain and ileum preparation methods, ketotifen (1mg/kg b.w.) is used as standard drug. The powder of fruit defatted with petroleum ether and extracted with methanol, containing serotonin in HPLC analysis.

The isolated 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde from the methanolic extract of Gastrodia elata rhizome (Figure 14) have potent anti inflammatory activity. The isolated phenolic compound from rhizome showed posses anti-asthmatic activity against OVA induced guinea pig.

The anti-asthmatic activity was tested in vivo and in vitro the measurement of airway function and Brochoalveolar lavage and cytologic examination as in vivo method, histamine assay, PLA2 activity assay, EPO assay as an in vitro method. The root of Gastrodia elata contains 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl alcohol, bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl) methane, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid and 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, parishin showed anti platelet activity reported by Pyo.

The combination of fresh juice of Helicteres isora (Figure 15) with another formulation of medicinal plant properties to use to cure asthma as traditional medicine reported by Panda. The fruit of Helicteres isora contains isoscutellarein 4′-methyl ether 8-O-β-D-glucoronic 6″-n-butyl ester; isoscutellarein 4′-methyl ether; 8-O-β-D-glucoronic 2″, 4″-disulfate and isoscutellarein 8-O-β-D-glucoronic 2″, 4″-disulfate.

The alcoholic extract of Moringa oleifera (Figure 16) seed (100mg and 200mg/kg b.w.) pretreated against histamine and acetycholine exposed guinea pig, the PCT increased and found 36.13 ± 3.36 & 56.31 ± 3.11 % protection respectively at 200 mg/kg b.w. compared with ketotifen furamate. The mast cell degranulation also were tested against egg albumin and 48/80 compound induced mast cell degranulation found significantly inhibited at the dose level of 0.5mg – 2.0mg/ml. Muscle contraction was evaluated at the dose level of (50-150mg/ml) on guinea pig ileum preparation induced by various agonist histamine, ACH, 5HT, BaCl2, high % contraction found at 150 mg/ml dose i.e. 65.48 ± 1.24, 38.44 ± 1.09, 72.21 ± 0.47 and 80.74 ± 0.99 respectively. Seed powder administered to the asthma patients found significant reduction of asthma problems among the asthmatic patients and also tested the lung functions resulted increase the lung function of all the asthmatic patients compared to the standard drug, it shows the seed possess anti-asthmatic potentials. The 4-(α-L-rhamnopyranosyloxy) benzyl isochiocane, methyl N-4-(α-L-rhamnopyranosyloxy) benzyl carbamate and 4-(β-D-glucopyranosyl-1′→4-α-L-rhamnopyranosyloxy)-benzyl thiocarboxamide reported from seed extract.

The ethanolic extract of Ocimum sanctum (Figure 17) inhibited degranulation of mast cell at the dose level of 100 and 200 mg/kg b.w. with 62.44% and 67.24% protection respectively, same manner the isolated flavonoid fraction of Ocimum sanctum also tested and found 54.62 and 60.48% protection at the dose level of 75 and 150 mg/kg b.w. respectively compared with prednisolone administered animal model. The leaves of Ocimum sanctum contain cirsilineol, cirsimarin, isothymusin, isothymonin, apigenin, rosarmic acid, eugenol, β-sitosterol-D-glycoside, eugenol, urosolic acid, carvacrol, linalool, limatrol, carphophyllene and Estragol (leaf oil), sitosterol (seed), Orientin and Vicenin.

Diethyl ether, ethanol and aqueous extracts of Siphonochilus aethiopicus (Figure 18) possess anti-asthmatic activity in vivo animal model and also in vitro glucocorticoid and histamine H1 receptor binding assay were performed with phosphodiesterase IV activity.
from the diethyl ether extract of *Siphonochilus aethiopicus* against asthma. *S. aethiopicus* contain furanoterpenoids.

The well known food vegetable and medicinal plant of *Tamarindus indica* Linn (Figure 19) used to cure asthma as folk medicine. The methanolic leaves extract posses anti-asthmatic activity at the dose level of 175, 350 and 700 mg/kg b.w. against clonidine induced mast cell degranulation in rats and also considerably reduced the milk induced leucocytes and eosinophilia in mice.

Aqueous extract of *Taxus baccata* (Figure 20) leaves (200 and 400 mg/kg b.w.) has protective anti acute bronchoconstriction against histamine and acetylcholine aerosol induced bronchospasm in guinea pig, and suppressed the level of total leukocyte and differential leucocyte count in the BALF of the egg albumin sensitized guinea pigs. Aqueous extract of *Taxus baccata* possess peritoneal mast cell degranulation induced by compound 48/80 compared with ketotifen administered and also it suggest that aqueous extract of the *T. baccata* possess bronchodilating effect. The young stem wood contains taxoid, 10-deacetyltaxezopidine G, and Taxezopidine G saponins and taxiresinol. The fresh bark extract of *Terminalia arjuna* (Figure 21) has potent anti-asthmatic effect by combinational preparation with some of other medicinal plants as traditional medicine. The *Terminalia arjuna* contains arjunic acid, arjungenin, arjunetin and arjunoglucoside and oleanane-type triterpene glycosides.

The ethanolic extract of *Viola mandshurica* (Figure 22), W. Becker appreciably raised the total immunoglobulin E (IgE), cytokines IL-4, IL-13 levels in serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and also it has potentially reduced airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR), eosinophilia and mucus hypersecretion in OVA-challenged asthmatic female mice compared with dexamethasone administered mice reported by Lee.

*Rumex gmelini* and *Clerodendron trichotomum* (Figure 23) has been used for inflammatory disease as folk medicine and also the isolated compound of acteoside β-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl (1→3)-β-D-(4-O-cafeoyl)-glucopyranoside from the leaves of *Clerodendron trichotomum*, significantly inhibited the specific airway resistance during immediate phase asthmatic response (IAR) and late phase asthmatic response (LAR) and also the isolated compound of caffeic acid and its glycosides, caffeoyl glycoside (1-O-cafeoyl-β-D-glucopyranoside) form the aerial part of *Rumex gmelini* have potent anti-athmatic activity against ovalalbumin induced guinea pig animal model reported by Lee.

The methanolic extract of *Abrus precatorius* (Figure 24) leaves evaluated the bronchodilating effect against histamine induced bronchoconstriction at the dose level of 30, 100, 300 mg/kg b.w.

Each dose effects to extend the PCT and high protection found at 300 mg/kg b.w. dose (41.62) compared to salbutamol used as standard (47.52%).

Triterpenoid saponins has been reported from Aerial part of *Abrus precatorius*.

Aqueous extract of *Pistacia integerrima* galls showed mast cell degranulation effects of antigen (horse serum along with triple antigen vaccine) challenged albino rats and also it shows significant protection against histamine aerosol-induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs, spasmolytic activity against histamine induced contractions in isolated guinea pig tracheal chain preparation.

Aqueous bark extract of *Myrica nagi* possess high mast cell degranulation effects at the dose levels of 27 and 54 mg/kg p.o.

This shows extract may be possibly due to the membrane stabilizing potential, suppression of antibody production and inhibition of antigen induced histamine release.

Zeal herbal granules showed significant protection of rat mesenteric mast cells from disruptions caused by compound 48/80 and also the herbal formulation possess anti-asthmatic activity.

It is polyherbal formulations containing mainly the ingredients of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Cinnamomum tamala*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Terminalia bererica*, *Piper longum*, *Piper nigrum*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Curcuma longa*, *Sarcostemma acidum* and *Tylophora astmatica*.

![Figure 1: Abutilon indicum](image1)
![Figure 2: Adhatoda visca](image2)
![Figure 3: Ailanthus excelsa](image3)
![Figure 4: Albizia lebbeck](image4)
Table 1: Name of currently using Anti-Asthmatic drugs and their side effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the drug</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Side effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortisone (Steroids) Drugs</td>
<td>Reduce inflammation by minimizing swelling of airways.</td>
<td>Hairiness, stunted growth, increased appetite, weight gain, round face, abdominal pain, increased blood pressure, cataracts, dry mouth, bruising, fatigue, leg cramps and increased perspiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchodilators: Beta-agonists: Theophylline Anticholinergic</td>
<td>Relieve coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and difficulty in breathing</td>
<td>Nausea, vomiting, headaches, nervousness, restlessness, insomnia. Jitters, tremors, flushing, headaches, rapid and/or irregular heart rate, Sore and dry throat, muscle cramps and muscle twinning. Intestinal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, shakiness, diarrhea, headaches, insomnia, depression, increased and/or irregular heart rate, leg cramps. Headsaches, dry mouth and coughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corticosteroids</td>
<td>Anti-inflammatory</td>
<td>Trauma, surgery, infection, candidases (thrush), dysphonia, hoarseness, dry mouth, coughing, increased appetite, fluid retention, weight gain, mood swings, increased cholesterol, stunt growth, osteoporosis, dermal thinning, diabetes, cataracts, and muscle weakness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic corticosteroids</td>
<td>Minimizes exacerbation and reverses inflammation</td>
<td>Growth suppression, osteoporosis, dermal thinning, increased cholesterol, diabetes, cataracts, muscle weakness, increased appetite, fluid retention, weight gain and mood alteration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerosol drugs</td>
<td>Asthma relief</td>
<td>Irritant for eyes, skin, respiratory system, bloodstream and nervous system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antihistamines</td>
<td>Relief allergy attacks</td>
<td>Drowsiness, dry mouth, constipation, confusion, nightmares, nervousness, restlessness and irritability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decongestants</td>
<td>Treat nasal congestion</td>
<td>Nervousness, sleeplessness, increased blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Inflammatory Medication</td>
<td>Reduce inflammation in airways</td>
<td>Ulcers, weight gain, cataracts, weakening bones, high blood pressure, increased blood sugar, easy bruising and coughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intal or Cromolyn sodium</td>
<td>Causes air tubes to be less reactive and less likely to spasm</td>
<td>Throat irritation, headaches, hives, abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, insomnia, depression, cough and runny nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast Cell Inhibitors: Cromolyn Sodium and Nedocromil</td>
<td>Used as preventive treatment before exercise or exposure to allergens</td>
<td>Throat irritation, dryness, bad taste, and coughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylxanthines</td>
<td>Helps to control night time asthma symptoms.</td>
<td>Insomnia, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system stimulation, headaches, seizures, hematemesis and hyperglycemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene Modifiers</td>
<td>Alternative to low-dose inhaled corticosteroid therapy</td>
<td>Increase in liver enzymes, reversible hepatitis and hyperbilirubinemia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

Medicinal plants are a major source of human being as a natural medicine and it saved their lifetime from various diseases with their bioactive properties.

Most of the modern medicines originate from the traditional herbal medicine. More than 100 plant species were used against respiratory disease especially asthma in tribal communities in the form of decoction, juice and dry powder.

Most of the synthetic drugs have adverse effects (Table 1), in view to overcome this adverse effect using a biological approach with medicinal plants to find phytotherapeutic without side effect.

The review appraises what are genes encoded for asthma (Table 2) and list the pharmacological technique to evaluate the medicinal plant’s efficacy against asthma (Table 3), applying these pharmacological techniques, the listed medicinal plants (Table 4) has proved as an anti-asthmatic agent in crude form and also isolated constituents form and their phytochemical profiles.

The Table 4 shows the majority of the plants reported against asthma containing Phenolics, sterol and terpenoids are a major class of Phyto-constituents were present and also the list shows some of the anti-asthmatic plants containing flavanoids, alkaloids, phenolic acids, saponins and glycosides linkage compounds.

**Table 2: Genes associated with Asthma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSTM1</td>
<td>IL10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTC4S</td>
<td>CTLA-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOD1</td>
<td>SPINK5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Various Experiments and Inducers were used for Anti-Asthmatic Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Histamine induced isolated Guinea pig ileum preparation by in vitro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histamine induced guinea pig- isolated tracheal chain preparation by in vitro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetylcholine induced bronchospasm in guinea pig by in vivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval albumin (OVA) challenged airway constriction in guinea pig by in vivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histamine induced bronchoconstriction in guinea pigs by in vivo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergen induced mast cell degranulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table 4: Plants reported against Asthma and their isolated Phytochemical Constituents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Plant and Family</th>
<th>Parts used for Asthma</th>
<th>Isolated Compounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abutilon indicum Malvaceae</td>
<td>whole plant Flowers, leaf</td>
<td>luteolin, chrysoeriol, luteolin 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside, chrysoeriol 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside, apigenin 7-O-beta-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-beta-glucopyranoside and quercetin 3-O-alpha-rhamnopyranosyl (1 → 6)-beta-glucopyranoside&lt;sup&gt;7,9&lt;/sup&gt;, beta-sitosterol&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; p-b-D-Glucosyloxbenzoic acid, p-Hydroxybenzoic and caffeic acid&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; alantolactone and isolantolactone&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adhatoda visci Justicia gendarussa Acanthaceae</td>
<td>roots</td>
<td>9-acetamido-3,4-dihydropropyrido-(3,4-b)-indole 0-ethyl-z-D-galactoside sitosterol P-D-glucoside and deoxyvasicinone&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allanthus excels Simaroubaceae</td>
<td>bark</td>
<td>quassinoid, dehydroescin, glaucarubol sitosterol, 2,6-dimethoxybenzoquinone malanthin, vitexin, glaucarubin and escelin alantihone, glaucarubinone and glaucarubol 15-isovalerate 13,18-dehydroglaucarubol 15-isovalerate alkaloids, 35,25,25-trihydroxytricurall-7-one escelin, glaucarubine, alantihone, glucarubinone and glucarubolone, Tetracyclic Triterpenes&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Albizia lebbeck Fabaceae</td>
<td>Bark and leaves and flower</td>
<td>catechins, kaempferol, quercetin, lupeol, a-amyrine, Alibizia saponins A, B, and C, triterpenoids, glycoside and albizinin saponins kaempferol and quercetin 3-O+hammopyranosyl ( 1 4 6)-p glucopyranosyl, galactopyranoside&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Artemisia scoparia Asteraceae</td>
<td>Root flower and buds</td>
<td>Scoparone Sterol (artemisterol C), scoparic acid and artemilanosterol&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Asystasia gangetica Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>terpenoid&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Balanites aegyptiaca Zygophyllaceae</td>
<td>Bark leaves and galls &amp; Bark</td>
<td>Balanin-1 and Balanin-2 saponins&lt;sup&gt;26&lt;/sup&gt; Gentisic, p-coumaric, caffeic, ferulic and sinapic acids&lt;sup&gt;27&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Balanites aegyptiaca Zygophyllaceae</td>
<td>Stem bark</td>
<td>steroidal saponins; (25R and 5)-spirost-5-en-3β-ol: 3-O-[α-l-rhamnopyranosyl (1 → 2)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl (1 → 3)-β-D-glucopyranosyl (1 → 4)-β-D-glucopyranosyl; deltonin and protodeltonin&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Benincasa hispida Cucurbitaceae</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Astilbin, catechin and naringin&lt;sup&gt;36&lt;/sup&gt; triterpenes, phenolics, sterols and glycosides&lt;sup&gt;23&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Citrus grandis f. Rutaceae</td>
<td>root bark</td>
<td>acridine alkaloids, grandisine, grandisine-l, grandisine-lI an d 5-methoxyesesilin&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt; flavone, honoycurtin, honolydins and acridine alkaloids&lt;sup&gt;46&lt;/sup&gt;, Bunteprey, prenylated acridine alkaloid and crubintun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Curcuma longa Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>Rhizome</td>
<td>Curcumin (diferuloylmethane) and quercetin&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens Elagunaceae</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>pungens A-C, phenyl glycosides, secoiso-flavanol and phenol ether&lt;sup&gt;41&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Euphorbia hirta Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>8-Amyrin (Terpenoid)&lt;sup&gt;32&lt;/sup&gt; triterpenicos; b-amirina (1), 24-methylcicloarotenol; y b-sitosterol and furoin&lt;sup&gt;49&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ficus religiosa Moraceae</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Serotinin&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gastrodia elata B Orchidaceae</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl alcohol, hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl alcohol, bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl) methane, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid, and 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde paroxihalycines, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4,4'-dihydroxybenzyl sulfone, 10, 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furanacarboxyldehyde, and 9, 4,4'-dihydroxy-dibenzylether, 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde&lt;sup&gt;47&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Moringa oleifera Moringaceae</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>4-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl]benzyl isothiocyanate, methyl N-4-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl] benzyl carbamate and 4-[β-D-glucopyranosyl]α-L-rhamnopyranosyl]benzyl thiocarboxamide&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ocimum sanctum Linn Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>cirsilineol, cirsimarinit, isothymusin, isothyminon, apigenin and rosmarinic acid&lt;sup&gt;54&lt;/sup&gt; β-sitosterol-D-glucoside&lt;sup&gt;53&lt;/sup&gt; Eugenol, urospic acid, carvacrol, linalool, limetalor, carphyllene, estragol, sitosterol, Orientin and Vicentin&lt;sup&gt;53&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Siphonochilus aethiopicus Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Furanoterpenoids 1. 9a- hydroxy- 4aH H 3.5, 8a- trimethyl-4,4a,8a,9-tetrahydrodronaphtho[2,3b]-diydrofuran-2 one-8 one, 2. 4aH H 3.5, 8a- trimethyl-4,4a,8a,9-tetrahydrodronaphtho[2,3b]-dihydrofuran-2-one-8-one 3. 4aH H 3.5, 8a- trimethyl-4,4a,8a,9-tetrahydrodronaphtho[2,3b]-dihydrofuran-2-one-8-one&lt;sup&gt;48&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Taxus baccata L Taxaceae</td>
<td>young stems wood</td>
<td>Taxoid, 10-deacetyetaerepine G and Taxeopidine G&lt;sup&gt;41&lt;/sup&gt; larciresinol and taxiresinol&lt;sup&gt;42&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Terminalia arjuna</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>arjonic acid, arjugenin, arjuneitin and arjunoglucoside&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; oleane-type triterpene glycosides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Viola mandshurica Vidiaceae</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rutin&lt;sup&gt;65&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Clerodendron trichotomum</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>acetoside [“-α(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethoxy-O-β-GLUHAMMOPYRANOSYL(1→3)3,5,8a-d-furanedioyl]; glycosides&lt;sup&gt;46&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rumex gelmitli</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>caffeic acid, glycosides, caffeoyl glycoside [1-O-caffeoyl]-d-glucopyranoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Abrus precatorius</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>triterpenoid saponins&lt;sup&gt;40&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the Table 4, most of the plants used as a crude extract against asthma few has been isolated and tested their anti-asthmatic effects, i.e. scoparone from the fruit of Artemisia scoparia, triterpenes, alunsoles and multiflorenol from Benincasa hispida fruit, curcumin from Curcuma longa rhizome, B-Amyrin (Terpenoid) from the aerial part of Euphorbia hirta, 4-hydroxy -3-methoxy benzaldehyde from the methanolic extract of Gastrodia elata rhizome, caffeine glycoside from the aerial part of Rumex gelatinosus.

These findings lead to go for further clinical trials against asthma with less side effect and rested anti-asthmatic plants such as Abutilon indicum, Adhatoda visica, Allanthus excelsa, Albizia lebbek, Asystasia gangetica, Balanites aegyptiaca, Balanites roxburghii, Bryonia laciniosa, Citrus grandis, Elaeagnus pungens, Ficus religiosa, Helicteres isora, Moringa oleifera, Ocimum sanctum, Siphonochilus aethiopicus, Tamarindus indica, Taxus baccata, Terminalia arjuna, Viola mandshurica, Clerodendron trichotomum, Abrus precatorius, Pistacia integerrima, Myrica nagi, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Cinnamonomum tamala, Zingiber officinalis, Terminalia berberica, Piper longum, Piper nigrum, Emblica officinalis, Cassia occidentalis, Solanum xanthocarpum, Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Curcuma longa, Sarcostemma acidum and Tylophora asthmatica lead for isolation of active anti-asthmatic phytoconstituents for future generation against asthmatic problems.

These may give natural anti-asthmatic drug with less adverse effect due to the biological sources of constituents.

From the above, Phenolics, sterol and terpenoids are a major class of Phytoconstituents against asthma. The present review concluded those are medicinal plants used in the form of crude extracts subjected to isolate their active phytoconstituents and evaluated by In vivo / In vitro rest of the constituent tested against asthma is subjected to evaluate with clinical trials and molecular interactions with various asthmatic targets have to be studied which provides valuable outcome.

Phyto-therapeutic will provide better treatment for asthma with lesser adverse effects.

Thus, this review paper will be useful to isolate and identify new bioactive compounds from these plants which serve as new anti-asthmatic drug with good enhancement.

This has become the primary lead to develop the modern and conventional drug development for Asthma.

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