ABSTRACT

Commiphora caudata is the most abundant species of Commiphora in the family Burseraceae found mostly in southern India, Sri Lanka. The tree is typically grown in hilly dry zone areas that’s the name hill Mango or green Commiphora. The endosperm obtained from four or five fresh or dried seeds is taken two each day for 2 to 3 days to reduce stomach ache. The Commiphora caudata possesses different pharmacological activities such as anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, aphrodisiac and diuretic. The research work is to highlight the comprehensive review on Commiphora caudata an aromatic medicinal plant.

Keywords: Hill Mango, Commiphora caudata, Burseraceae, Pharmacological activities.

INTRODUCTION

Commiphora caudata (Wight & Arn) is also known as hill mango or green Commiphora. Fruiting & flowering occurs since March to October, red bloom born in axillary cymes. Commiphora caudata (Wight & Arn) belongs to the family Burseraceae is circulating throughout the Sri Lanka, Western peninsula, and India. In Tamil, it is known as “Pachai kiluvai” and in Telugu its far properly known as “Konda mamidi”. It is known for anti-inflammatory activity1. Various parts of the plant were described to possess various biological activities such as antiviral, antispasmodic, cytotoxic, hypothermic activity, anticomodogenesis effect, antioxidant and anti-acne properties2. Commiphora caudata roots shows the presence of alkaloids, amino acids, flavonoids, glycosides, proteins, reducing sugars, starch, steroids, tannins, terpenoids3. Though there is a traditional and experimental evidence to support various claims and benefits of these plants still it needs proper evaluation and exploitation4.

INTRODUCTORY PROFILE5,6

Synonym

Amyris acuminata Roxb. Protium caudatum, hill mango

Family

Burseraceae. The genus of Commiphora consists of about 185 species. Such as C. africana - C. boranensis - C. caudata - C. corrugata - C. gileadensis - C. guidottii - C. habessinica - C. kataf - C. madagascariensis - C. mossambicensis - C. myrrha - C. schimperi - C. Wightii

Figure 1: Representing all parts of Commiphora caudata
Morphological characteristics

*C. caudata* is a thornless, mid-sized and deciduous tree growing up to 12-15m high with a characteristic papery greenish bark. Leaves were compound, alternative 3, to 7 foliate, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green in colour there’s no characteristic odour and it’s mucilaginous taste. Shape is ovate - oblong; length - 4.5 to 6.5 cm; width - 2.2 to 3.5 cm; apex - acuminate, base - slightly asymmetric; margin - entire, venation - reticulate pinnate; pedicle length - 3.5 to 6.2 cm and texture - glabrous, glossy above, sub glaucous below. The flowers of *C. caudata* are unit classified in few-flowered and axillary cymes.

The flowers are unit 4-merous. The calyx-tube is cupular with four lobes. The tube is a pair of millimeter long and three millimeter in diameter and also the lobes area unit triangular and one.5 millimeter long and wide. The whorl is yellow-pinkish-coloured and hairless.

The gyre consists of four yellow-pinkish-coloured and hairless petals. The petals area unit rectangular and curving at the tip, five millimeter long and a couple of millimeter wide. The androecium is composed of 8 stamens. The filaments are 5-2 millimetre long and connate and therefore the anthers are rectangular. The lobe consists of a one millimetre long style and a 2-lobed stigma. The flowers are fragrant. The fruit of *Commiphora caudata* is a globose and fleshy drupe. The fruit is 1.5 cm across. The bark of *Commiphora caudata* is papery. It peels off, exposing the bright green of the new bark. Root are astringent, sweet, cooling, diuretic, aphrodisiacs, diabetes, strangury, fever.

TRADITIONAL AND MEDICINAL USES

*Commiphora caudata* is utilized in Ayurveda and Siddha traditional medicines. *Commiphora caudata* has hepatoprotective, febrifuge, antibacterial and antioxidant. The gum blended in with water is utilized as mouth wash to cure mouth ulcer and is utilized for wound healing and rheumatoid arthritis.

The leaves blended in with goat milk are taken as sexual stimulant. The roots are astringent, sweet, cooling, aphrodisiac and diuretic. They are used to deal with diabetes, strangury and fever.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF *COMMIPHORA CAUDATA*

Anti arthritic activity

Girijapashikanti et.al, (2014) reported that the antiarthritic activity of ethanolic extract from the leaves of *commiphora caudata* in complete friends adjuvant induced arthritis in experimental rats. The ethanolic concentrate of *commiphora caudata* leaves 200 and 400mg/kg were tested for its anti arthritic activity. Their examination concluded that the ethanolic extract of *commiphora caudata* leaves have probable anti arthritic activity.

Antispasmodic activity, cytotoxic activity and hypothermic activity

*C. caudata* may be a therapeutically plant utilized for its antispasmodic, cytotoxic & hypothermic activity.

Antioxidant and anti microbial activity

Prasanna Anjaney reddy et al., reported that thirty three constituents were identified in leaf & fruit oil of *Commiphora caudata*. Fruits yielded more oil with higher number of constituents than flowers. Cyclofenchene & β-pinene are the main constituents of leaf oil. Cyclofenchene & Dihydrocarveol were the main constituents of fruit oil. Out of 2 fungi and 4 bacteria, *C. rugosa* and *S. aureus* were progressively delicate to both the oils. Both the oils showed anti oxidant property, which is used in storage and preparation of food materials Fruit oil shows more anti microbial & anti oxidant activity, in this manner holds guarantee for additional examinations.

Anti inflammatory activity

Siva kumar T et al., reported that ester and methanolic extracts of *Commiphora caudata* syn: Protium caudatum were tested for anti-inflammatory activity in rats by carrageenan induced hind paw oedema method. Both ester and methanolic extract of *Commiphora caudata* (200 mg/kg of body weight) exhibit significant anti-inflammatory activities, as compared with control. Indomethacin was used as a reference anti-inflammatory drug.

Learning and Memory Enhancing Activity

Sumanth M et al., reported that, amnesia was induced by scopolamine in rats *Commiphora caudata* 200 &400 mg/kg body wt, p.o improves learning and memory. This might flow from to antioxidant property present in it, which can be attributed to Flavonoids, tannins and polyphenols.

Diabetic activity in HFD+STZ induced Diabetic model

Anitha et al., reported that the EECC showed significant because the antidiabetic potential at 400 mg/kg instead of 200 mg/kg. So by this HFD + STZ induced model the ethanolic extract of roots of *C. caudata* has shown the many changes in lipoprotein that depicts the extract possess the antidiabetic activity.

Anti inflammatory activity

S.Bala sundar et al., reported that *Commiphora caudata* is a drug of folklore importance which is widely employed by traditional practitioners due to its medicinal values. so it’s having importance in biodiversity. Experimental evaluation on artifically induced inflammation proved that *commiphora caudata* has significant action in inflammation were oral administration is far better than external application. The final result suggests that study drug is effective in reducing inflammation. So it’s choice for inflammatory condition.
Anti ulcer activity

Chandrasekar K et al., reported that the present study showed that pretreated rats with ethanolic extract of *C.caudata* bark extracts or cimetidine significantly reduced the formation of peptic ulcer induced by absolute ethanol compared to animals pretreated with PBS and administered absolute ethanol, it might be assumed that ethanolic extract of *C.caudata* bark exert their anti-ulcer activity.

Anti diabetic activity in alloxan induced diabetic rats

Siva kumar T et al., reported that this investigation examine the blood glucose lowering potential of *C. caudata* (Wight & Arn) Engl extracts in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Both the extracts caused highly significant reduction of (**P < 0.001) blood sugar level, in comparison with diabetic control also like glibenclamide at the top of 7th and 14th consecutive days by oral intubations. They also significantly reduced the TGL, HDL, VLDL, LDL and total cholesterol levels.

Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic & Anti-oxidant activity

Annu W et al., reported that this study has demonstrated that the leaves of *C. caudata* has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties and justify its use in traditional medicine to treat anti-inflammatory and painful conditions. These results also giving evidence that the beneficial effects of *C. caudata* might also be free essential scavenging activity.

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