# 158

***Review Article***

**Available Online at:** [**www.ijpir.com**](http://www.ijpir.com/)

International Journal of Pharmacy and Industrial Research

**ISSN**

**Print 2231 – 3648**

**Online 2231 – 3656**

**PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF BACOPA MONNIERI: A REVIEW**

# \*,1 Rameshwari R, 1 Abirami H, 2 Catharin sara

\*,1 Cauvery college for women, Annamalai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli, T.N, India - 620 018.

2 Holy cross college, Salai road, Teppakulam post, Tiruchirappalli, T.N, India - 620 002.

## Abstract

In the last few years there has been an exponential growth in the field of herbal medicine and these drugs are gaining popularity both in developing and developed countries because of their natural origin and less side effects. Many traditional medicines in use are derived from medicinal plants, minerals and organic matter .The World Health Organization (WHO) has listed 21,000 plants, which are used for medicinal purposes around the world. Medicinal herbs have been on the forefront whenever we talk about anticancer remedies, Herbal medicines have a vital role in the prevention and treatment of cancer. Here we covered the phytochemicals and pharmacological review of plant *Bacopa monerii* used previously and recently identified for treatment of various diseases and to reduce the pains during the treatment.

**Keywords:** *Bacopa,* Brahmi, Pharmacological actions, Nootropic.

## Introduction

In recent times, the use of herbal products has increased tremendously in the western world as well as in developed countries1. Plants have been provide essential nutritional values, medicinal properties and physiological effect to life and are a good source of food.2 *Bacopa monniera(*BM) also referred to as, *Herpestis monniera*, Water Hyssop, locally known as brahmi or Jalanimba in India. The name Brahmi is derived from the word “Brahma”, the mythical ‘creator” in the Hindu pantheon. Because the brain is the centre for creative activity, any compound that improves the brain health is called brahmi, in which recommended formulations for the management of a range of mental conditions including anxiety, poor cognition and lack of concentration, as a diuretic and as an energiser for

the nervous system and heart3. BM is a creeping, glabrous succulent herb, rooting at nodes whose habitat includes wetlands and muddy shores. Stem 10-30 cm long, 1-2 mm thick, soft, glabrous. The leaves of this plant are succulent and relatively thick. Leaves 0.6-2.5cm long and 3-8 mm broad, sessile, oblanceolate and are arranged oppositely on the stem. The flowers are small and white with four or five petals. No distinct odour, taste slightly bitter4,5. The plant is propagated through cuttings. It is known as Brahmi, Nir-brahmi in Sanskrit, Brihmi-sak, Jalanimba in Bengali, Brahmi in Hindi, Nirubrahmi in Kannada, Nirbrahmi in Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil, Sambranichettu in Telugu 6,7,8. Earlier, it is used as a brain tonic to enhance memory development, learning and concentration

### Author for Correspondence:

R Rameshwari,

Flat F2 - Rayol denizen, 36, Pattabiraman street,

Tennur, Trichy, T.N, India – 620 017. E-mail: ramyarbalaji@gmail.com

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

159

and to provide relief to patients with anxiety or epileptic disorders9. The genus Bacopa includes over 100 species of aquatic herbs distributed throughout the warmer regions of the world, apart from India, Nepal, Srilanka, China, Taiwan and Vietnam and also found in Florida10.The entire plant is used in India and Pakistan as a cardiotonic, digestive aid and improve respiratory function in case of bronchoconstriction11.The plant also used as a laxative, and curative for ulcer, inflammation, anemia, scabies, leucoderma, epilepsy and asthma12. The plant also reported to show sedative13, hyperthroidism14, vasoconstrictor15, and gastrointestinal disorder16.

### Fig. No. 01: Bacopa monnieri Chemical constituents

Compounds responsible for the pharmacological effects of BM include alkaloids, saponins and sterols. Detailed investigations first reported the isolation of the alkaloid 'brahmine' from BM.17 Later, other alkaloids like nicotine and herpestine have also been reported.18 Subsequently, the isolation of D-mannitol and a saponin, hersaponin and potassium salts was reported.19 The major chemical entity shown to be responsible for neuropharmacological effects and the nootropic action or antiamnestic effect of BM is bacoside A, assigned as 3-(a-L-arabinopyranosyl)-O-b-D- glucopyranoside-10, 20-dihydroxy-16-keto- dammar-24-ene. 20Bacoside A usually co-occurs with bacoside B; the latter differing only in optical rotation and probably an artefact produced during the process of isolating bacoside A. 21On acid hydrolysis, bacosides yield a mixture of aglycones, bacogenin A1, A2, A3,22,23 which are artifacts and two genuine sapogenins, jujubogenin and pseudojujubogenin and bacogenin, A4, identified as ebelin lactone pseudojujubogenin, were isolated. 24 Successively, a minor saponin bacoside A1 and a new triperpenoid saponin, bacoside A3, were isolated. 25 Later, three new dammarane-type

triterpenoid saponins of biological interest, bacopasaponins A, B and C, pseudojujubogenin were isolated and a new dammarane-type pseudojujubogenin glycoside, bacopasaponin D, were identified by spectroscopic and chemical transformation methods.26 In view of the increasing interest in this herbal plant, yet two new seudojujubogenin glycosides designated as bacopaside I and II were isolated from glycosidic fraction of the methanol.27 Subsequently, three new saponins from BM, designated as bacopasides III, IV and V were isolated. 28 In addition, the isolation of three new phenylethnoid glycosides, viz. monnierasides I-III along with the known analogue plantainoside B was reported from the glycosidic fraction of BM. 29 Moreover, an isolation of a new saponin, a jujubogenin, named bacopasaponin G, and a new glycoside, phenylethyl alcohol was also reported 30. The chemical structures of saponins33 isolated from BM. Bacoside A levorotatory, and, bacoside B dextrorotatory.

### Antioxidant activity

Antioxidants, which can inhibit or delay the oxidation of an oxidizable substrate in a chain reaction.31 Antioxidants have been reported to prevent oxidative damage by free radicles.32 Free radicles contribute to more than one hundred disorders in humans including Artherosclerosis, hypertension, arthritis ,ischemia, gastritis, cancer, Alzheimer,s disease, Parkinsonism, diabetes mellitus and AIDS.33,34 The study found that extract of BM was found to scavenge the free radicals such as peroxides, superoxides,and hydroxyl radicals.36Extract or bacosides have shown an antioxidant activity**.35,36,37,38,39** A previous study suggest that, treatment with BME has shown to possess a significant protective effect against morphine induced liver and kidney functions in terms of serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase, alkaline phosphatise,lactate dehydrogenase and gamma glutamyl transferase activities and urea uric acid respectively.40 Animal research reveals that the BM extracts modulate the expression of certain enzymes involved in generation and scavenging of reactive oxygen species.41 Researcher concluded that pretreatment pretreatment with bacoside A prevents the elevation of LPO(Lipid peroxidise) and activity of serum marker enzymes and maintains the antioxidant system.42 It was found that the BM extract exhibits intresting antioxitant properties, expressed by its capacity to scavenge

# 160

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

superoxide anion and hydroxyl radical,and to reduce H2O2 induced cytotoxicity and DNA damage in human fibroblast cells.43,44 Even extract of BM exerted a antistress,cognition facilitating and antiageing effects in experimental animals and in clinical stimulation45. One more study reveals that BM extract has shown neuroprotective effect against aluminium induced oxidative stress in the hippocampus of rat brain46,47. Even aqueous extract of BM reduced nicotine – induced lipid peroxidation(LPO) and geno protection in swiss mice in one study48.

### Anti inflammatory effect

BM posses anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis and lysosomal membrane stabilisation49,50. One more study concluded that, BM significantly showed a anti- inflammatory activity on carageenan induced rat paw edema and it has shown 82% edema inhibition when compared to indomethcin.51,48,52

### Anti ulcerative effect

Inadequate dietary habits, excessive ingestion of non steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, stress, hereditary predisposition and infection by *Helicobacter pylori* may be responsible for development of ulcer53.Poly herbal formulation using many plants including Bacopa monnieri as one , contain content ingredients, which are said to minimize the adverse effect of drug54,55 .Animal and *in vitro* studies have demonstrate that, BM may have a protective and curative effect on gastric ulcers and exerted its antiulcerogenic activity56,57,58,58 BME posses antiulcer and ulcer healing activities due to its effects on various mucosal offensive and defensive factors.59 One more study in rats reveals that BME exerted a prophylactic and healing effects five models of gastric ulcer.60 A subsequent study reveals that ,at a dose of 20mg/kg for 10 days, BME significantly healed penetrating ulcer induced by acetic acid and strengthened the mucosal barrier and decreased mucosal exfoliation61.

### Antimicrobial activity

Infections due to variety of bacterial etiological agents, such as pathogenic *Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp, Shigella sp, Enterobacter sp* are most common61. Synthetic drugs are not only expensive and inadequate for the treatment of diseases but also associated with

adulteration and side effects. For these reasons researchers are increasingly turning their attention to herbal products62. Propanolic and ethanolic extract of BM exhibited maximum zone of inhibition against *Streptococcus*63. One study demonstrate that, antimicrobial acyivity of photosynthesised silver nanoparticles of BM against *S.aureus, E.coli, P.aeroginosa and K.pneumonia.64*,65,66 Methanolic extract of leaf callus of BM, showed a potent antimicrobial activity against *B.subtilis,S.aureus, P.aeroginosa* and *K.pneumoniae.*67 Invasive fungal infections have increased in frequency over the last two decades.68 Because of the eukaryotic properties of the fungi, many antifungal compounds exhibit a potent cytotoxic effect on humans, which is significant limitation for application of these compounds as a practical drug.69 The study reveals that, whole plant methanolic extract was effective against *A.niger, M.furfur* and *C.albicans.*70 The phytochemical betuilnic acid and oroxindin isolated from the aerial parts of BM showed significant antifungal activity against the two fungi *Alternaria alternata* and *Fusarium fusiformis*.71

### Anti-depressant activity

Recently, the interest in the use of herbal products has grown dramatically in the western world as well as in developed countries.72 Mental depression is a chronic illness that affects a person’s mood, thought, physical health and behaviour.73 Patient with depression have symptoms that reflect decrease in brain monoamine neurotransmitter, specifically norepinephrine, serotonin and dopamine.74 Methanolic extract of BM has shown(20-40mg/kg) given once daily for 5 days significant antidepressant activity in forced swim test and learned helplessness models of depression.75 Earlier studies have demonstrated that BM, a plant described in ayurveda for many CNS, actions was found to exhibit antinociceptive effect(aqueous extract at 80-120 mg/kg given orally.76 Anti depressant are often used in the treatment of pain and may bring about their beneficial actions through a number of mechanisms.77,78

### Effect of bacopa on human memory and cognition

Traditional ayurvedic medicine uses BM to enhance memory and alleviate anxiety neurosis. It is a well known nootrophic plant reported for

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

161

cognitive enhancer.79,80 The study reveals that BM decreases the rate of forgetting of newly acquired information. 81 Alcoholic extract of BM increases the learning performance of rats and activities attributed to a saponin mixture consisting of bacosides A, B and other saphonins.82,83,84 One more study reveals that, whole plant extract of BM have potential for safely enhancing cognitive performance in ageing. 85 It also suggest that poly herbal formulation of four plants namely Withania somnifera, Bacopa moniera, Tinospora cardifolia and *Emblica officinalis* extracts show potent activity against ageing. 86,87 In mice, BM administration with phenytoin significantly reversed phenytoin induced cognitive impairment by improved acquisition and retention of memory.88 One more study reveals that significant cognitive enhancing benefits have been demonstrated with more chronic administration of BME in an double blind, placebo controlled, 12- week trail utilizing the same patient and same dose of BME(300mg daily) containing 55% combined bacosides.89 A team of researchers reported that a standardized bacoside rich extract of BM, reversed the cognitive deficits induced by intra cerebro ventricularly administered colchicines and injection of ibotenic acid into the nucleus of Basalis magnocellularis.90 In the same study BM also shown to reverse the depletion of acetylcholine, the reduction in cholineacetylase activity and a decrease in muscarnic cholinergic receptor binding in the frontal cortex and hippocampus. The cognition facilitating activity of BM extract is attributed to saponins, Bacoside A and Bacoside B which are effective in much lower doses in various models studied included tests for conditioned taste aversion and conditioned shock avoidance .91,92 Laboratory studies on rats, indicate that extracts of BM improve memory capacity.88 Some studies in mice suggest that ingestion of Bacopa for a 12 week period can significantly improve cognitive ability by accelerating the rate of learning and enhanced memory.93,94,95,96,97 Cleanincally has been reported to improve intellectual behaviour in children; in adults and is effective in reducing anxiety, thereby allowing improved brain functioning in terms of memory enhancement and elevated mental performance.98

### Antiepileptic activity

BM has been indicated as a remedy for epilepsy in ayurvedic medicine.99,100 It is a creeping glabrous,

succulent herb, provide relief to patients with anxiety or epileptic disorders.101,102,103,104 Epilepsy is a condition which causes seizures to occur. It is one of the most common chronic disease affecting human beings.105 In one more study it has shown that neuro protective role of BM extract in glutamate mediated excitotoxicity during seizures and cognitive damage occurring in association with pilocarpine induced epilepsy. 106 The result showed that BM treatment for epileptic rats significantly brought the reversal of the down regulated metabotrophic glutamate receptor gene expression toward the control level. It has been used to treat epilepsy, insomnia and asthma.107 Bacopa exhibits reduced alertness, spontaneous locomotary activity. It protects from electroshock and convolusions.108 Regular intake of BM tea improves treating epilepsy and other nervous system. Triterpenoid saponins and Bacosides of BM play an important role in enhancing nerve impulse transmission, while Bacosides support the repair of damaged neurons by enhancing kinase activity, neuronal synthesis, restoration and regeneration of synaptic activity resulting in nerve impulse transmission. These effects make it a wonderful nerve tonic or nerve nourishing agent as against the neuroleptic drugs that modulate the behaviour. Research in India found horopnin to exert some anticonvulsant effect. So it could better be use as an adjuvant in treatment of epilepsy109,110. In an open clinical study of B patients with epilepsy, bacopa was reported useful in improving the symptoms and occurrence of epileptic seizures111. Brahmigritha, a medicated ghee prepared from BM, is beneficial in cases of epilepsy and hysteria112.

### Bacopa for alzhemier’s disease

A new animal study suggested that BM is a creeping herb traditionally used in ayurvedic medicine for the treatment of cognitive impairment, may thus help treat the symptoms of Alzhemier’s disease113[AD]. AD is a neurodegenerative disorder characteristic by progressive dementia. Studies have shown that BM reduces beta-amyloid deposits in the brain of an AD animal model. The study investigated the presence of endogenic substances in BME that will impact components of the oxidative stress cascade such as the reduction of divalent metals, scavenging of reactive oxygen species, alteration of lipoxygenase activity and hydrogen peroxide induced lipid peroxidation. The extract contained polyphenols and sulfhydryl

# 162

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

contents suggestive of endogeneous antioxidant activity114. The result demonstrated that BME reduced divalent metals, dose dependently scavenged reactive oxygen species, decreased the formation of lipid peroxides and inhibited lipoxygenase activity115.

One more study demonstrates that Alkaloids Brahmin isolated from the plant and found its therapeutic action resembles strychinine but less toxic. It contains bases B1 oxalate, B2 oxalate, B3 chloroplatinate and a sterol also it contains alkaloid herpestine116. Contemporary formulas often combine *Bacopa monniera* with other herbs and nutritional supplements known to promote mental functioning such as Gink biloba, ginseng and phosphatidylserine. Such formulas may also be applicable as protection against the onset of Alzhemier’s disease117. Three new triterpenes glycodside bacopaside VI-VIII, together with three known analogoues, bacopaside I, bacopaside II bacopasaponsin C were isolated from the whole plant of BM<. Compounds 4,5 and 6 were shown antidepressant activity when tested on forced swimming and tail suspension in mice respectively these results support its neuropharmacological effects118. From the study it was indicated that the adaptogenic activity of BM might be due to the normalization of stress induced alteration in plasma corticosterone and the levels of monoamines like NA ,5-HT and DA in the coertex and hipocampus regions of the brain which are more vulnerable to stressful conditions analogous to the effect of PQ119,120. BM is a perennial herb and is used as a nerve tonic. From the findings, it was suggested that BME lowers A- beta 1-40 and 1-42 levels in the cortex by as much as 60% and reverses y-maze performance and hyperlocomotion behavioral changes present in PSAPP MICE. Hence it has potential application in Alzheimer,s diseases121.

### Anticancerous activity

Elangovan et al, demonstrate the anticancer activity of BM. they found that BM induces doae and time dependent loss of cell viability with maximum cytotoxicity at 48 hr at concentration of 550mg/ml. The study concluded that BM induces cell death by apoptosis S-180 cells122. Invitro research has shown a protective effect of BM against DNA damage in astrocytesand human fibroblast123. Invitro research has suggested that an anticancer effect of BM extract is possibly due to inhibition of DNA

replication in cancer cell lines. It is used in ayurved for tumors. BM exerted a sigficant protectant effect on H2O2 – induced cytotoxicity and DNA damage in human non immortalised fibroblast. It is due to its antioxidant activity. The plant may be useful in the treatment of human pathologies in which free radical production plays a key role125. Pretreatment with BM significantly reduced the As-induced increase in the ulcer index, adrenal gland weight, plasma glucose124. Bacoside A an active phytochemical present in BM as anti cancer activity. This was shown anticancer effect by successive extracting ethanolic extract of BM. One study demonstrates that ethanolic extract of BM was very effective against cancer. It is useful for the treatment of cancer125. One more study reveals that treatment with BME significantly increased the anti oxidant enzyme status, inhibited lipid peroxidation and reduced the tumor markers. It can be concluded that BME promotes the antioxidant status, reduces the rate of lipid peroxidation and the markers of tumor progression in the fibro sarcoma bearing rats126.

### Antidiabetic activity

Animal study demonstrates that, BM has an effect on haemoglobin glycosylation invivo antioxidant potential and invitro peripheral glucose utilization. Bacosine, a triterphenoid isolated from the ethylacetate fraction of ethanolic extract of BM. Administration of bacosine and glibenclamide significantly decreased the level of melanaldehyde(MDA) and increased the level of reduced glutathione (GSH) the the activities of superoxide dismutase(SOD) and catalyze(CAT) in the lever of diabetic rats. Bacosine increased glycogen content in the lever of diabetic rats and peripheral glucose utilization in the diaphragm of diabetic rats. Thus bacosine might have insulin like activity and its anti hyperglycemic effect might be due to an increase in peripheral glucose conception127.

**References**

1. Spareboom A, Cox MC, Acharya MR, Figg WD. Herbal remedies in the United states

:Potential adverse interactions with anticancer agents. J ciln Oncol., 22, 2004, 2489-503.

1. Dalziel TM. The Useful plants of west Tropical Africa.3rd ed. Bradford and London: Watmought Ltd.,Idle; 1973, 526-530.

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

163

1. Mukherijee DG, Dey CD. Clinical trail on Brahmi. Int J Exp Med Sci., 10, 1966, 5-11.
2. Data SC, Mukerij B. Pharmocognosy of Indian leaf drugs; Govt.of India press, Ministry of Health,Calcutta. 1952, 62-63.
3. PurdueUniversity.”Bacopamonnieri”.[http://ww](http://ww/) w.hort.purdue.edu/newcorp/cropfactsheets/bra hmi.html. Retrieved 19 January 2013.
4. Prasad S, Amer J. Pharmacognostical Studies of Brahmi stem and leaf characteristics of Herpestis monniera H.B. and K. and Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn.J Am Pharm Assoc. 36 (l2), 1947, 393-401.
5. Warrier PK, Nambiar VPK, Ramankutty C, Ramankutty R, Vasudevan Nair.Indian Medicinal Plants :A Compendium of 500 species.Orient Blackswan,1996, 238.
6. Daniel M. Medicinal Plants: Chemistry and Properties. Science Publishers; 2005,225.
7. Chopra RN. Indigenous Drugs of India;2nd Ed., U.N.Dhur and Sons Pvt Ltd:Calcutta, 1958, 341.
8. Russo A, Borrelli F. Bacopa monniera, a reputed nootrophic plant: an overview. Phytomed 2, 2005, 305-17.
9. Satyavati GV. Raina MK,Sharma M.Medicinal plants of India. Vol 1.New Delhi. Ind Council Med Res;1976. 112-118.
10. Nadharni KM.The Indian Materia Medica;South Asia

Books:Columbia,1988.p.624-625.

1. Vohora D, Pal SN, Pillai KK. Protection from phenytoin- induced cognitive deficit by *Bacopa monniera*,a reputed Indian trophic plant.J Ethno Pharmacol ., 3, 2000, 83-390.
2. Kar A,Panda S,Bharti S. Relative efficacy of three medicinal plant extracts in the alteration of thyroid hormone concentrations in male mice. J Ethnopharmacol ., ;81, 2002, 281-285.
3. Jain P,Khanna NK,Trehan TN. Antiinflammatory effects of an Ayurvedic preparation. Brahmi Rasayan,in rodents.Ind J Exp Biol., 32,1994, 633-636.
4. Dar A,Channa S. Relaxant effect of Bacopa monniera on trachea, pulmonary artery and aorta from rabbit and guinea pig.Phytother Res 1997;11:323-325.
5. Steenkamp V,Fernandes AC, Van Rensburg CEJ. Screening of antifungal activity against Candida albicans.S Afr J Bot., 73( 2), 2007, 256-25.
6. Bose KC, Bose NK. Observations on the actions and uses of Herpestis monniera. J Ind Med Assoc., 31(1)60.
7. Chopra RN, Nayar L, Chopra IC. Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants, vol. 32. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi: 1956.
8. Shastri MS, Dhalla NS, Malhotra CL. Chemical investigation of *Herpestis monniera* Linn (Brahmi). Ind J Pharmacol., 21, 1959,303-304.
9. Chatterji N, Rastogi RP, Dhar ML. Chemical examination of Bacopa monniera Wettst: part II -isolation of chemical constituents. Ind J Chem., 3, 1965,24-29.
10. Rastogi RP. Compendium of Indian Medicinal Plants. Vol 1. New Delhi: CSIR; 1990. p. 118- 122.
11. Kulshreshtha DK, Rastogi P, Bacogenin A1: a novel dammerane triterpene sapogenin from *Bacopa monniera*. Phytochem., 12, 1973, 887- 892.
12. Kulshreshtha DK, Rastogi RP. Bacogenin A2: a new sapogenin from bacosides. Phytochem., 13, 1973,1205-1206.
13. Chandel RS, Kulshreshtha DK, Rastogi RP. Bacogenin A3: a new sapogenin from *Bacopa monniera*. Phytochem., 16, 1977, 141-3.
14. Rastogi S, Pal R, Kulshreshtha DK. Bacoside A3-a triterpenoid saponin from *Bacopa monniera*. Phytochem., 1994,36,133-137.
15. Garay S, Mahato SB, Ohtani K, Yamasaki K. Dammarane-type triterpenoid saponins from *Bacopa monniera*. Phytochem., 42, 1996, 815- 820.
16. Chakravarty AK, Sarkar T, Masuda K, Shiojima K, Nakane T, Kawahara N. Bacopa side I and II: two pseudojujubogenin glycosides from *Bacopa monniera*. Phytochem., 58, 2001, 553-556.
17. Chakravarty AK, Garai S, Masuda K, Nakane T, Kawahara, N. Bacopasides III-V: three new triterpenoid glycosides from Bacopa monniera. Chem Pharm Bull., 51,2003, 215- 217.
18. Chakravarty AK, Sarkar T, Nakane T, Kawahara N, Masuda K. New phenylethanoid glycosides from *Bacopa monniera*. Chem Pharm Bull., 50,2002, 1616-1618.
19. Hou CC, Lin SJ, Cheng JT, Hsu FL. Bacopaside III, bacopasaponin G, and bacopasides A, B, and C from *Bacopa monniera*. J Nat Prod., 65, 2002, 1759-1763.

# 164

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

1. Deepak M. The need for establishing identities of `bacoside A and B? The putative major bioactive saponins of Indian medicinal plant. Phytomed., 11,2003, 264-268.
2. Kikusaki H, Nakatani N. An effect of some ginger constituents . J Food Chem., 57, 1993, 2144-2155.
3. Diolock AT, Charleux JL, Crozier-Willi G, Kok FJ, Rice-Evans C, Roberfroid M. Vina Ribes JBR . J.Nutr., 80, 1998, S77-S112.
4. Kumpulainen JT, Salonen JT. Natural antioxidants and anticarcinogens in Nutrition, Health and diseases, The Royal Society of chemistry,UK.1999,177-187.
5. Cook NC, Samman S. Flavonoids – chemistry,metabolism, cardio protective effects and dietary sources. Nutri Biochem., 7,1996, 66-76.
6. Monic Shah, Yerram RB, Jegadesh B.Phytochemical screening and in vitro antioxidant of aqueous and hydroalcoholic extract of Bacopa monnieri Linn. Int J Pharma Sci Res., 3(9), 2012, 3418-3424.
7. Singh S, Eapan S,D,Souza SF.Cadmium accumulation and antioxidative system in an aquatic plant, *Bacopa monnieri* L. Chemosphere., 2006, 62, 233-246.
8. Bafna PA, Balaraman R. Antioxidant activity of DHC-1, an herbal formulation in experimentally induced cardiac and renal damage. Phytother Res., 2005,19,216-221.
9. Sumathy T, Govindasamy S, Balakrishna K, Veluchamy G. Protective role of *Bacopa monniera* on morphine- induced brain mitochondrial enzyme activity in rats. Fitoterapia., 73, 2002, 38.
10. Pawar R, Gopalakrishnaa C, Bhutani KK. Dammarene triterpene saponin from *Bacopa monniera* as the inhibitor in polymorphonuclear cells. Planta Med., 7, 2001, 752-754.
11. Tripathy YB, Chaurasia S, Tripathi E,Upadhyay A,Dubey GP.Bacopa monniera Linn. As an antioxidant : mechanism of action. Int J Exp Biol., 34, 1996, 523-526.
12. Kapoor KR, Srivastava SS, Kakkar P.Bacopa monnieri modulates antioxidant responses in brain and kidney of diabetic rats. Environ Toxicol Pharmacol .,2008,32,536.
13. Govindarajan R, Vijayakumar M, Pusphangadan P. Antioxidant approach to disease management and the role of ’Rasayana” herbs. Ayur J Ethnopharmacol., 99, 2005, 165-178.
14. Sumathi T,Niranjali, Devaraj S. Effect of Bacopa monniera on liver and kidney use of opoids. Phytother Res., 2001,15 (7), 643- 645.
15. Janani P, Sivakumari K, Parthasarathy C. Hepatoprotective activity of bacoside A against N-nitrosodiethylamine- induced liver toxicity in adult rats. Cell Biol Toxicol., 25(l5), 2008, 425-434.
16. Seiss H.Strategies of antioxidant defence. Eur J Biochem., 215,1993, 213-219.
17. Rai D,Bhatia G,Palit G,Pal R,Singh S,Singh H.Adaptogenic effects of *Bacopa monniera*(Brahmi).Pharmacol Biochem Behav., 75, 2003, 823 - 830.
18. Aloe A,Alleve E, Fiore M.Stress and growth factor findings in animal models, Pharmacol Biochem Behav., 73, 2002, 159-166.
19. Sharma D. Neuroprotective role of *Bacopa monniera* extract against aluminium induced oxidative stress in the hippocampus of rat brain. Neurotoxicol., 27, 2006, 451-457.
20. Holocomb LA, Dhanasekaran M, Hitt AR, Young KA, Riggs M, Manyam BV. *Bacopa monniera* extract reduces amyloid levels in PSAPP mice. J Aizheimers Dis., 9, 2006, 243- 251.
21. Vijayan VA, Helen A. Protective activity of Bacopa monniera Linn.on nicotine -induced toxicity in mice. Phytother Res., 21, 2007, 378-381.
22. Jain P, Khanna NK, Trehan T, Pendse VK, Godhwani JL. Anti inflammatory effects of an Ayurvedic preparation, Brahmi Rasayan , in rodents. Ind J Exp Biol., 32, 1994, 633-636.
23. Channa S, Dar A, Anjum S, Yahqoob M, Rahman A. Antiinflammatory activity of *Bacopa monniera* in rodents. J Ethnopharmacol., 104, 2006, 286-289.
24. Chao JY, Baik KV, Jung JH,Park MH. In vitro Antiflammatory effects of cyanopicrin, a sesquiterpene lactone from *Sausurea lappa*. Eur J Pharmacol., 398, 2000, 399-407.
25. Fulzele SV. Studies on formulation rotational and assessment of some indigenous preparations. Ph.D Thesis Nagpur University 2002.

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

165

1. Dorababu M, Prabha T, Priyambada S, Agarwal VK, Aryya NC, Goel RK. Effect of *Bacopa monniera* and *Azadiracta indica* on gastric ulceration and healing in experimental NIDDM rats. Ind J Exp Biol., 42,2004, 389- 397.
2. Rao CH, Sairam K, Goel RK. Experimental evaluation on gastric ulceration and secretion. Ind J Physiol Pharmacol., 44, 2000, 435-44.
3. Dharmani P, Palit G. Exploring Indian medicinal plants for antiulcer activity. Ind J Pharmocol., 38,2006, 95-99.
4. Goel RK, Sairam K. Antiulcer drugs from indigenous sources with emphasis on Musa sapientum, tamrabhasma, Asparagus racemosus and Zinzibar officinale.Ind J Pharmocol., 34, 2002, 100-110.
5. Subhan F, Abbas M, Rauf K, Baseer A. Anti Git Motility. Toxicological and pharmacological studies on *Bacopa monniera*. Pharmocologyonline., 3**,** 2010**,** 903-914.
6. Subhan F, Abbas M, Rauf K, Arfan M, Sewell RDE, Ali G. The role of opoidergic mechanism in the activity of Bacopa monnieri extract against Toxic and acute phasic pain Modalities. Pharmacologyonline., 3, (2010a), 903-914.
7. Sairam K, Rao CV, Babu MD, Goel RK. Prophylactic and curative effects of *Bacopa monniera* in gastric ulcer models. Phytomed., 2001,8,423-430.
8. Peckenpaugh NJ, Poleman CM. Nutricao: Essencia Dietoterapia, 7th ed. Roca, Sao Paulo 1997.
9. Bhattacharya SK. Nootrophic effect of Mentat, a psychotropic formulation on cognitive deficits induced by prenatal undernutrition, postnatal environmental impoverishment and hypoxia in rats. Ind J Exp Biol., 1994, 3231- 3236.
10. Hema TA, Arya AS, Subha suseelan, Johncelestinal RK, Divya PV. Antimicrobial activity of five medicinal plants against clinical pathogens. Int J Pharm Bio Sci., 2013,4 (1),70-80.
11. Rakesh AK, Gulecha US, Mahajan MS, Mundada AS, Gangurde HH. Evaluation of antiulcer activity of polyherbal formulation . Int J Phar Res Dev., 10,2009, 1-6.
12. Mukherjee PK, Saha K, Murugesan T, Mandal SC, Pal M, Saha BP. Screening of antidiarrheal profile of some plant extract of a specific region west Bengal, India. J Ethanopharmacol., 60, 1998, 85-89.
13. Benkabila N. Antimicrobial activity of essential oil extracts of various onions (*Alium sepa)* and garlic (*Allium sativum*) Lebensum- wissu Technol., 37, 2004, 263-268.
14. Rout Rajesh W, Lakkakula jaya R, Kolekar Niranjan S, Mendhulkar Vijay D, Kashid Sahebrao B. Curr Nano Sci., 2009, 5,117-122.
15. Kim JS, Kuk E, Yu KN, Kim JH, Park SJ, et al., Cho Nano Med Nanotech Biol., 3, 2007, 95-101.
16. Mahitha B, Deva Prasad Raju B, Dillib GR, , Madhukarjuna K, Manoj L, Priyanka S et al. Biosynthesis and characterisation and Antimicrobial studies of AgNPS Extract from *Bacopa monniera* , whole plant. Dig J Nanomat Biostr., 2011, 6(1)135-142.
17. Alam K, Parvez N, Yadav S, Molvi K, Hwisa N, Al sharif SM, et al., Antimicrobial activity of leaf callus of *Bacopa monerri* L. Der Phar Lett., 3(7), 2011, 287-291.
18. Tortorno AM, Caspani L, Rigoni AL, Biraghi E,Sicignano A, Viviani. Candidosis in the intensive care unit: a 20 year survey. M.A.J. Hosp Infect, 2004, 57, 8.
19. Singh HK, Dhawan BN. Neuropsycho pharmacological effects of the ayurvedic nootrophic *Bacopa monniera* Linn (Brahmi)

. Ind J Pharmacol., 1997,29,359-365.

1. Chaudri PK, Srivastava R. Phytotoxic and antimicrobial constituents of *Bacopa monniera* and Holmskioldia sanguine. Phytother Res., 2004,18(2),114-117.
2. Meghna Udgire, Pathade GR. Preliminary and antifungal screening of crude extracts of the *Bacopa monniera*. Uni J Env Res Tec., 2012,2(4),347-354.
3. Rang HP, Dale MM, Ritter JM. Pharmocology

4 th edn, Churchil Livings tone,Edinburg.2000.550.

1. Gold PW, Goodwin FK, Chrousus GP. Clinical and biochemical manifestation of depression in relation to the neurobiology of stress: part 1, N Eng J Med., 1998,319, 348- 353.

# 166

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

1. Sairam K, Dorababu M, Goel RK,Bhattacharya SK. Antidepressent activity of *Bacopa monniera* in experimental models of depression in rats. Phytomed., 2002,9(3),207-211.
2. Bhaskar M, Jagtap AG. Exploring the possible mechanism of action behind the antinociceptive activity of *Bacopa monniera*. Int J Ayurveda Res., 2011, 2,2-7.
3. Sowynok J, Esser MJ, Reid AR. Antidepressents as Analgesics; An overview of central and peripheral mechanism of action. J Psychiatry Neuro Sci., 26,2001, 21-29.
4. Chowdri DK, Parmar D, Kakkar P,Shukla P, Seth PK, Srimal RC. Antistress effects of bacosiced of *Bacopa monnieri*: modulation of Hsp 70 expression, superoxide dismutase and cytochrome p 450 activity in rat brain.
5. Kalamade VI, Pillai MM, Kalamade IS. Effect of *Bacopa monniera* Linn. Exatract on murine immune response *in vitro*. Phytother Res., 22(10), 2008, 1330-1335.
6. Roodenrys S, Booth D, Bulzomi S, Phipps A, Micallef C, Smoker J.Chronic effects of Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*) on human memory. Neuropsychopharmacol., 27 (2), 2002, 279- 281.
7. Stough C, Downey LA, Lloyd J, Silber B, Redman S. Examining the nootrophic effects of a special extract of *Bacopa monniera* on human cognitive functioning: 90 day double- blind placebo controlled randomized trail. Psychopharmacol., 56 (l4), 2001, 481-484.
8. Prakash JC, Sirsi M. Comparative study of effects of Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*) and chlorpromazine on motor learning in rats . J Sci Indust Res.,1962,21,93-96.
9. Morgan A, Stevens J . Does Bacopa monnieri improve memory performance in older persons? Results of a randomised placebo- controlled, double blind trail. J Alt Comp Med., 16(7), 2010, 753-759.
10. Mukherjee DG, Dey CD. Clinical trail on Brahmi. Ind J Exp Med Sci., 10,1966, 5-11.
11. Nadkarni KM. The Indian Materia Medica. Columbia,MO:South Asia Books,1988,624- 625.
12. Kirtikar KR, Basu BD. Indian Medicinal plants part II. Allahabad. Indian Press, 1918, 930.
13. Warrier PK, Nambiar VPK, Ramankutty C. Indian Medicinal plants. Orient Longman, Chennai, India.1996,235-239.
14. Dhawan BN, Singh HK. Pharmacology of Ayurvedic nootrphic *Bacopa monniera.* Abstract No.59 International Convention of Biology and psychiatry, Bombay,India.
15. Stough C, Lloyd J, Clarke J. The chronic effects of extract of *Bacopa monniera* (Brahmi) on cognitive function in healthy human subjects. Hum Psycho Pharmacol., 16, 2001, 345-351.
16. Singh HK, Rastogi RP, Srimal RC, Dhawan BN. Effect of Bacosides A and bacosides B on avoidance responses in rats. Phytother Res.,1988,70-75.
17. Dey PK, Dutt . Effect of psychotropic phytochemicals on cerebral aminoacid level. Ind J Exp Biol., 4(4),1966, 216-219.
18. Carlo calabrese, Gregory WL, Leo M, Dale kraemer, Kerry Bone, Barry Oken. Effects of a standardised *Bacopa monnieri* exatrct on cognitive performance, Anxiety and Depression in the elderly: A Randomised , Double blind, Placebo- controlled trail. J Alt Complement Med., 4(6), 2008, 707-713.
19. Shakoor A, Akram A, Ashraf CM, Siddiqui MR. Pharmocognostic study and chemical/pharmacological evaluation of Brahmi-buti. Hamdard Medicus., 37,1994. 92- 109.
20. Rajani M, Ramawat KG.Biotechnology of medicinal plants: vitaliser and therapeutic. Enfield, NH:Science Publishers.
21. Muralidharan P,Selvarajan S,Balamurugan G. Antiepileptic activity of poly herbal exatract from Indian medicinal plants. J Sci Res, 1(1),2009, 153-159.
22. Paulose CS,Chathu F,Khan SR,Krishnakumar

A. Neuroprotective role of *Bacopa monnieri* exatract in epilepsy and effect of glucose supplementation during hypoxia:glutamate receptor gene expression.Neurochem Res., 33(9),2008, 1663-1671.

1. Das K,Shankar A,Nath C,Pal R,Singh HK. Pharmacol Biochem Behav., 73,2002, 893.
2. Achaliya GS,Wododkar SG, Dorle AK.Evalutation of CNS activity of Brahmi ghirta.Ind J Pharmacol,, 37,2005, 33-36.
3. Saba H,Vibhash D,Manisha M,Prashant KS,Farhan H,Tauseef A.Antiepileptic activity of some medicinal plants.Int J Med Arom Plants., 2(2),2012, 354-360.

Rameshwari R. et al., Int. J. Pharm & Ind. Res., Vol.–03 (02) 2013 [158 - 167]

167

1. Martis G, Rao A, Karanth KS. Neuropharmacological activity of *Herpestis monniera.* Fitoterapia., 63,1992, 399-404.
2. Mukherjee GD,Dey CD.Clinical trail on Brahmi. J Exp Med Sci., 10(1),1966, 5-11.
3. Singh HK,Dhawan BN.Neuropsycho pharmacological effects of the ayurvedic nootropic *Bacopa monniera* Linn(Brahmi). Ind J Pharmacol.,1997,29(5),359-365.
4. Williams JA,Choe YS,Noss MJ.Extract of *Salacia oblonga* lowers acute glycemica in patients with type 2 diabetes. Am J Clin Nutri., 86(1),2007, 124-130.
5. Saraf MK,Prabakar S,Anand A.*Bacopa monniera* alleviates N(omega)-nitro-L-arginine induced but not MK-801-induced amnesia: a mouse morris water maze study. Neurosci., 160(1),2009, 149-155.
6. Krishnakumar A,Abraham PM,Paul J,Paulose CS.Down regulation of cerebella 5-HT (2C) Receptors in pilocarpine- induced epilepsy in rats:Therapeutic role of *Bacopa monnieri* extract. J Neural Sci., 28(1), 2009, 124-128.
7. Dhanasekaran M,Tharakan B,Holocomb LA,Hitt R,Young KA,Manyam BV. Neuroprotective mechanism of ayurvedic antidementia potential of *Bacopa monniera.*Phytother Res., 21,2007, 965-969.
8. Limpeanchob N,Jaipan S,Rattanakanina S,Phrompittayarat W,Ingkanian K. The neuroprotective effect of *Bacopa monnieri* on beta-amyloid-induced cell death on primary cortical culture. J Ethnopharmacol.,2008,120(1),112-117.
9. Sudharani D,Krishna KL,Deval K,Safia AK,Priya.Pharmacological profiles of *Bacopa monnieri*: A Review. Int J Pharma., 1(1),2011, 15-23.
10. Zhou Y,Shen YH,Zhang C,Su J. Triterpene saponins from *Bacopa monnieri* and their antidepressant effects in two mice models. J Nat prod.,2007,70(4),652-655.
11. Shekh N,Ahmad A,Siripurapu KB,Kuchibhotla VK. Effect of *Bacopa monnieri* on stress induced changes in plasma corticosterone and brain monamines. J Ethnopharmacol., 111(3), 2007, 671-676.
12. Deepak R,Gitika B,Gautam P,Raghwendra P. Adaptogenic effect of *Bacopa monnieri* (Brahmi). Pharmacol Biochem Behavior., 75(4),2003, 823-830.
13. Holocomb LA,Dhanasekaran M,Hitt AR,Young KA. *Bacopa monnieri* extract reduces amyloid levels in PSAPP mice. J Alzheimers Dis., 9(3),2006, 243-251.
14. Rohini G, Devi CS. *Bacopa monnieri* extract induces apoptosis in murine sarcoma cells(s- 180). Phytother Res., 22(2),2008, 1595-1598.
15. Russo A, Borrelli F,Campisi A,Acqaviva R,Raciti G,Vanella A.Nitricoxide related toxicity in cultured astrocytes: Effect of *Bacopa monnieri .*Life Sci.,2003,73,1517- 1526.
16. Russo A, Izzo AA, Borrelli F, Renis M, Vanella A.Free radical scavenging capacity and protective effect of *Bacopa monnieri* L. on DNA damage. Phytother Res., 17,2003, 870- 875.
17. Elangovan V, Govindasamy S,Ramamoorthy N,Balasubramanian K. Invitro studies on the anticancer activity of *Bacopa monnieri.* Fitoterapia., 1995,66, 211-215.
18. Rai D, Bhatia G, Palit G, Pal R. Adaptogenic effect of *Bacopa monnieri* (Brahmi). Pharmacol Biochem Behav., 75(4), 2003, 823-

830.

1. D,Souza P, Deepak M, Rani P, Kadamboor S. Brine shrimp lethality assay of *Bacopa monnieri.* Phytother Res., 16(2),2002, 197-

198.

1. Bhakuni DS, Dhar ML, Dhar MM, Dhawan RN, Mehrotra BN. Screening of Indian plants for biological activity part II. Ind J Exp Biol., 7,1969, 250-262.
2. Rohini G, Sabitha KE, Devi CS. *Bacopa monnieri* Linn extract modulates antioxidant and marker enzyme status in fibrosarcoma bearing rats. Ind J Exp Biol., 42(8),2004, 768- 780.
3. Rao SR, Agarwal VK. Effect of *Bacopa monnieri* Linn n gastric ulceration and secretion. Ind J Pharmacol., 32(1),2000, 81.
4. Ghosh T, Maity TK, Singh J. Antihyperglycemic activity of bacosine, a triterpene from *Bacopa monnieri* in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Planta Med.,2011,77(8),804-808.