Chemical Constituents and Biological Activities of *Fagonia indica* Burm F, Study Shows

Hany Kamal Abd-Elhady  
Department of Pesticides, Faculty of Agriculture, Menoufiya University, Shebin El-Kom 32511, Egypt

The alcoholic extract as well as its fractions exhibited marked antitumor activity against the two cell lines tested with the ethyl acetate fraction showing the least IC<sub>50</sub> against both carcinoma cells MCF7 and HCT cells while the chloroform fraction showed highest antimicrobial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, according to a new study by researchers at the Department of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry, Dubai Pharmacy College, UAE.- Authors N. Shehab, A. Mahdy, S. Khan and S. Noureddin.

*Fagonia indica* Burm F. (Mushikka or white spine) is a plant distributed in the deserts of Asia and Africa. It is used in folk medicine for cancer as well as most of the disorders considered to be due to poisons. *Fagonia indica* Burm F. plant collected from UAE desert was found to contain a moderately high percentage (3%) of flavonoid. The study provides some pharmacological rationale for the traditional use of *Fagonia indica* Burm F as analgesic and antitumor in folk medicine.

The alcoholic extract of the whole plant possesses analgesic action which is probably mediated through both central and peripheral mechanisms and does not seem to involve opioid receptors.

Researchers found the antitumor and the antimicrobial activities of the alcoholic extract and its fractions were also documented. These results provide some pharmacological rationale for the traditional use of the plant as analgesic and antitumor in folk medicine.

The health promotive, disease preventive and rejuvenation approach available in the Indian systems of medicine like ‘Ayurveda’ is gaining greater attention and popularity in many regions of the world. Several Indian medicinal plants (rasayana) have been extensively used in the Ayurvedic system of medicine for the management of neurodegenerative diseases mentioned earlier (Satpute et al., 2009).

REFERENCE