



MediPharm

International Journal of MediPharm Research

ISSN:2395-423X www.medipharmsai.com

Vol.03, No.01, pp 237-240, June 2017

***Momordica charantia* Linn- A Plant Review**

Rajendra V Patil¹, Ranjeet Ade¹, S N Khadatkar¹, A. W. Baitule²

¹Geetadevi Khandelwal Institute of Pharmacy, Akola, MH, India

²Vidyabharathi College of Pharmacy, Camp, Amravati, MH, India

Abstract: Because of increased Bacterial resistance and many side effects of Allopathic drugs, it has become necessary today to use traditional medicine in medical problems. In the past decade, much research has been directed on therapeutic evaluation of traditional drugs of plant origin. *Momordica Charantia* is a medicinal plant that has been used as medicine. The present study review the Research work done on plant *Momordica charantia*, with respect to its various Chemical contents, Therapeutic activities, uses and Medicinal details.

Key words: *Momordica charantia*, Bitter Melon.

Introduction:

Momordica charantia is a medicinal plant that has been used as as Traditional medicine and is known as known as Bitter Melon, bitter gourd, balsam pear, karela ,pare.

Momordica charantia Linn. Cucurbitaceae possess antihyperglycemia, anticholesterol, immunosuppressive, antiulcerogenic, anti spermatogenic and androgenic activities anti-HIV, antiulcer, anti-inflammatory, anti-leukemic, antimicrobial anti-cholesterol, immunosuppressive, and anti-tumor activities [1,2,3].

M. charantia is commonly known in English speaking countries as “bitter gourd” or “bitter melon” and is cultivated throughout the world for its use as vegetable as well as medicine [4,5]. The plant is also known to contain constituents -Phenolics [6] and essential oil [7,].

It grows in tropical areas of the Amazon, East Africa, Asia, India, South America, and the Caribbean and is used traditionally as both food and medicine. The plant is a climbing perennial with elongated fruit that resembles a warty gourd or cucumber. The unripe fruit is white or green in color and has a bitter taste that becomes more pronounced as the fruit ripens.[8,13]



Fig. 1: *Momordica charantia*

Chemical constituents Identified :

Research indicates the primary constituents responsible for the hypoglycemic properties of *Momordica* are charantin, insulin-like peptide (plant (p)-insulin), Cucurbita noids, momordicin, and oleanolic acids[9]. P-insulin is structurally and pharmacologically similar to bovine insulin [10]. *Momordica* also shows numerous other constituents including proteins, glycosides, saponins, and minerals[9]. It is also rich in vitamins A and C and beta-carotene, as well as the minerals iron, phosphorus, and potassium[11].

Subhashchandra Patel et al researched out to isolate, purify and characterize Charantin from fruit of *Momordica Charantia* Linn. The isolated charantin was characterized with the help of Ultraviolet Spectroscopy, Thin Layer Chromatography, Fourier Transform Infra Red Spectroscopy, Mass Spectroscopy, Proton- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy confirmed the identification. Subhashchandra Patel et al Tested the antibacterial activity of charantin by using Agar Diffusion (Cup Plate) method. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of crude extracts were determined for various organism which was 0.2 mg/ml., and confirmed the better antimicrobial activity of Charantin when compared with standard, against bacterial species such as gram positive (*Bacillus subtilis*), gram negative (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) and fungal strains (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)[12].

Medicinal Activities:

1] Bakare RI et al studied, the effects of the aqueous leaf extract of *Momordica charantia* and found that it increased enzymes activities (maltase, sucrase and lactase) in the extract treated diarrhoeagenic mice enhancing the absorptive role of these enzymes in the small intestine. This could prevent malnutrition and loss of these enzymes in diarrhoeal conditions[13].

2] Santos KK et al researched out on Trypanocide, cytotoxic, and antifungal activities of *Momordica charantia*. Epimastigotes were inoculated at a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL in 200 μ l tryptose-liver infusion. For the cytotoxicity assay, J774 macrophages were used. The antifungal activity was evaluated by microdilution using strains of *Candida albicans*, *Candida tropicalis*, and *Candida krusei*. The effective concentration capable of killing 50% of parasites (IC(50)) was 46.06 μ g/mL. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was ≤ 1024 μ g/mL. Metronidazole showed a potentiation of its antifungal effect when combined with an extract of *M. charantia*. [14]

3] Baby Joseph et al worked on Antidiabetic effects of *Momordica charantia* (bitter melon) and its medicinal potency and found that, *Momordica charantia* possess the better Hypoglycaemic activity[15].

4] Sumanth Meera and Chowdary G Nagarjuna observed the Antistress potential and immunomodulatory activity of aqueous extract of *Momordica charantia*. *Momordica charantia* increased the swimming time in mice significantly ($P < 0.001$) and the results are comparable to that of standard *Withania somnifera*. *Momordica charantia* has also significantly ($P < 0.001$) reversed the cold immobilization induced changes in glucose, AST, ALT, ulcer score, weight of adrenal gland and spleen. MC improves the phagocytic index in a dose dependent manner. MC at higher dose significantly ($P < 0.001$) increased the percentage of adhesion of Neutrophils to nylon fibers when compared with the normal control animals[16].

5] M. Ullah et al observed[17], that *Momordica charantia* possess the Better Analgesic and Anti-inflammatory activities.

6] S.Ghosh et al worked on the In Vitro Evaluation of Antioxidant Activity of Bitter Melon (*Momordica charantia*L.) and found that *Momordica charantia* L.) extract showed antioxidant activity by inhibiting DPPH, scavenging superoxide and hydrogen peroxide. It also showed reducing power ability in ferric reducing model. Total antioxidant capacity was found to be 19.22 mg/gm expressed as L-Ascorbic acid. Significant antioxidant activity of Water extract of Bitter Melon (*Momordica charantia* L.) was found which might be due to the presence of Acidic compounds, Flavonoids, Phenols, Saponins, Tannins (Phenolic compounds) and Triterpenoids etc found in the preliminary Phytochemical screening[18].

Conclusion:

The Research by various Scientists showed that, *Momordica charantia* contains Charantin insulin-like peptide (plant (p)-insulin), Cucurbita noids, momordicin, and oleanolic acids. *Momordica charantia* possessed Better Antidiabetic, Antioxidant, Immunomodulatory, Antistress, Antimicrobial activities.

References

1. Scartezzini P, Speroni E. Review on some plants of Indian traditional medicine with antioxidant activity. J Ethnopharmacol 2000; 71: 23- 43.
2. Bourinbaier AS, Lee-Huang S. Potentiation of anti-HIV activity of anti inflammatory drugs, dexamethasone and indomethacin, by MAP30, the antiviral agent from bitter melon. BiochemBiophys Res. Commun 1995; 208(2): 779-85.
3. Pitipanapong J, Chitprasert S, Goto M, Jiratchariyakul W, Sasaki M and Shotipruk A. New approach for extraction of charantin from *Momordica charantia* with pressurized liquid extraction. Separation and Purification Technology 2007; 52: 416-422.
4. Giron LM, Freire V, Alonzo A, Caceres A. J Ethnopharmacol 1991;34:173.
5. Satyawati GV, Gupta AK, Tandon N. Medicinal plants of India. New Delhi: Indian Council of Medical Research; 1987. p. 262.
6. Horax R, Hettiarachchy N, Islam S. J Food Sci 2005;70:275.
7. Ishikawa T, Kikuchi M, Iida T, Seto S, Tamura T, Matsumoto T. Nihon Daigaku Kogakubu Kiyoo Bunrui A, Kogaku Hen 1985;26:165.
8. S.Ghosh et al/Int.J. PharmTech Res.2014,6(4),pp 1374-138.
9. Harinantenaina L, Tanaka M, Takaoka S, et al. *Momordica charantia* constituents and antidiabetic screening of the isolated major compounds; Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo) 2006; 54:1017-1021.
10. Chrubasik JE, Roufogalis BD and Chrubasik D. Evidence of effectiveness of herbal anti inflammatory drugs in the treatment of painful osteoarthritis and chronic low back pain. Phytother Res.2007;21:675-683.
11. Oishi Y, Sakamoto T, Udagawa H, et al. Inhibition of increases in blood glucose and serum neutral fat by *Momordica charantia* saponin fraction; Biosci Biotechnol Biochem 2007;71:735-740.
12. Subhashchandra Patel et al, Isolation, Characterization and Antimicrobial activity of Charantin from *Momordica charantia* Linn fruit, International Journal of Drug Development and Research, Vol. 2, No 3, 2010.

13. Bakare RI et al, Effect of aqueous leaf extract of *Momordica charantia* on intestinal enzyme activities in diarrhoeagenic mice, *Nig Q J Hosp Med.* 2010 Jan-Mar;20(1):24-8.
14. Santos KK et al, Trypanocide, cytotoxic, and antifungal activities of *Momordica charantia*, *Pharm Biol.* 2012 Feb;50(2):162-6. doi: 10.3109/13880209.2011.581672.
15. Baby Joseph et al , Antidiabetic effects of *Momordica charantia* (bitter melon) and its medicinal potency; *Asian Pac J Trop Dis.* 2013 Apr; 3(2): 93–102. doi: 10.1016/S2222-1808(13)60052-3.
16. Meera S, Nagarjuna CG. Antistress and immunomodulatory activity of aqueous extract of *Momordica charantia*. *Phcog Mag* 2009;5, Suppl S2:69-73.
17. M. Ullah, Mir Showkat, Nazim Uddin Ahmed, Saiful Islam and Nurul Absar; Evaluation of *Momordica charantia* L. Fruit Extract for Analgesic and Anti-inflammatory activities using *in vivo* Assay. *Research Journal of Medicinal Plants*, 6: 236-244. DOI: 10.3923/rjmp.2012.236.244.
18. S.Ghosh et al; International Journal of PharmTech Research, Vol.6, No.4, pp 1374-1382, Aug-Sept 2014.
