## WWW.JOCMR.COM

# ANALYSIS OF BOREHAAVIA DIFFUSA MOTHER TINCTURES USING MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING ANTIOXIDANT COMPOUNDS

# Nisha Gopinath<sup>1</sup>, C. Sherin Sheeba<sup>1\*</sup>, Anjaly R Nair<sup>1</sup>, K. Selva Raj<sup>2</sup>, R.M. Nithin<sup>1</sup>and Akshaya Ravindran<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Practice of Medicine, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari District, Tamilnadu, India.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Practice of Medicine, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Tirumangalam, Madurai, Tamilnadu, India.

<sup>3</sup>Intern, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari District, Tamilnadu, India.

\*Corresponding Author Email:<u>drsherinfrank09@gmail.com</u>

#### ABSTRACT

Traditional medicine makes heavy use of the antioxidant and therapeutic qualities of the medicinal herb Boerhaavia diffusa. Using mass spectrometry, this study aims to identify and characterise the antioxidant components found in mother tincture of Boerhaavia diffusa. Subsequently, in vitro tests were conducted to validate the compounds' antioxidant ability. To find bioactive compounds, the study used mass spectrometry (MS). Roughly 6,000 compounds were found in the mass spectrometric analysis, with 99 of those molecules being particularly noteworthy for their strong antioxidant properties. The molecular weights and mass-tocharge ratios (m/z) were used for the classification of the compounds. Significant antioxidant activities were exhibited by prominent components such as ascorbic acid, alpha-tocopherol, beta-carotene, curcumin, and chlorogenic acid. Boerhaavia diffusa's ability to reduce oxidative stress is supported by its presence of flavonoids, carotenoids, and phenolic acids, which contribute to its therapeutic effect. The mother tincture's entire therapeutic efficacy is enhanced by the range of antioxidant components, which indicate a synergistic effect. Researchers found that the mother tincture of Boerhaavia diffusa contains bioactive antioxidant compounds that could help prevent or manage diseases caused by oxidative stress. To explore its therapeutic properties across different potencies and formulations for extended medicinal purposes, additional research is needed.

#### INTRODUCTION:

Ayurveda and homoeopathy, two ancient medical systems, make extensive use of the famous medicinal plant Boerhaavia diffusa, sometimes known as Punarnava. The plant's anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, diuretic, and immunomodulatory properties have made it famous in the medical community. One of its important yet understudied pharmacological features is its antioxidant potential. It is an important factor in reducing oxidative stress, a risk factor for many long-term diseases and conditions, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, and neurological problems.

When there is an excess of free radicals produced by individuals compared to their body's antioxidant capacity, oxidative stress results. Natural antioxidants protect cells, DNA, and proteins from oxidative stress, which in turn protects the body from a host of degenerative diseases. New therapeutic approaches to fight diseases associated with oxidative stress may be viable with the identification of potent antioxidant components in natural remedies, such Boerhaavia diffusas<sup>1</sup>.

KEYWORDS: Antioxidant, Bioactive, Boerhaavia diffusa, Free radicals, Mass Spectrometric.

DOI: 10.5455/jcmr.2024.15.04.3

Boerhaavia diffusa is believed to have antioxidant properties due to its abundance of phytochemicals, which include alkaloids. flavonoids, glycosides, and phenolic compounds. Although the plant's traditional medicinal properties have been the subject of research, the specific antioxidant compounds present in the mother tincture of the plant have only been partially isolated and studied. Mass spectrometry (MS) has emerged as a powerful analytical method for detecting and characterising bioactive compounds in complex mixtures due to the precise information it offers on the molecular structure and composition<sup>2</sup>.

Using mass spectrometric analysis, the objective of this paper is to identify the primary antioxidant compounds that are present in Boerhaavia diffusa mother tincture. This will be accomplished by determining the chemical composition of the mother tincture. This work has the potential to provide insights into the molecular basis of its therapeutic powers and contribute to the greater use of Boerhaavia diffusa in the management of illnesses linked with oxidative stress. Moreover, the study has the potential to contribute to the wider use of those capabilities. This might be performed by acquiring an understanding of the specific components that are accountable for the antioxidant activity of the substance.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The mother tincture of Boerhaavia diffusa was acquired from a homoeopathic pharmacy that is certified, and it was then placed in a container for additional examination afterwards.

#### Mass Spectrometry Analysis:

Standard operating procedures, as stated by the American Chemical Society, were utilised in the process of carrying out the mass spectrometric analysis. The procedure of mass spectrometric analysis starts with the preparation of the sample, which involves directly injecting the substance that has been extracted into the mass spectrometer. Once inside, ionisation takes place by the use of electron ionisation (EI), which is an approach that is particularly well-suited for applications involving gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The material is then subjected to chromatographic separation using a Gas Chromatography (GC) column after the ionisation process has been completed.

In this way, the components of the sample are separated before they are sent to the mass analyser. On the other hand, a Ouadrupole Mass Analyser is utilised during the mass analysis phase in order to analyse the ions according to their mass-to-charge ratio (m/z). This method results in the data being recorded as a mass spectrum, with the m/z ratio being plotted on the x-axis and the signal strength being represented on the y-axis. Mass spectra are used to analyse the data. Ion multipliers are used to detect the ions, and the data are then analysed. This is the final stage of the detection process. The identification of the compounds is accomplished by comparing the mass spectra to established standards. This process enables the identification of antioxidant chemicals that are present in the sample. The results of this method guarantee that the bioactive components that are present in the sample will be accurately detected and analysed.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

The Boerhaavia diffusa mother tincture was subjected to mass spectrometry, which allowed for the identification of nearly 6000 different components. In addition to these, a comprehensive investigation was carried out on 99 important chemicals that were found to exhibit strong antioxidant activities. These compounds were ranked according to their mass-to-charge ratios and molecular weights, which demonstrates that they have the potential to be used in therapeutic applications (Table 1). Each of these compounds was evaluated to discover whether or not they have the potential to be used in therapeutic applications. The compounds that possessed the highest antioxidant capability were researched in greater detail. MS analysis was used to make this determination. Table 1 is a listing of the ones that are regarded as being the most significant, and it can be found further down on this page.

| S.no | Name   | Property   | Formula    | Calcm<br>w | M/z          |
|------|--|--|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1    | 2,5-<br>Dihydroxybenzaldehyde  | Exhibits antioxidant activity by scavenging free radicals and reducing oxidative stress, potentially providing neuroprotection. <sup>[3]</sup>                       | C7 H6 O3   | 1.51       | 138.<br>0319 |
| 2    | 3,4,3'-Tri-O-<br>methylellagic acid                                      | Demonstrates strong antioxidant<br>properties, effective in neutralizing free<br>radicals, offering protective effects in<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[4]</sup> | C17 H12 O8 | -0.13      | 344.<br>0532 |
| 3    | 3,5-Dihydroxy-2-<br>methyl-6,7-dihydro-4H-<br>chromene-4,8(5H)-<br>dione | Possesses significant antioxidant activity,<br>which may help protect against conditions<br>like diabetes and atherosclerosis. <sup>[5]</sup>                        | C10 H10 O5 | -0.01      | 210.<br>0528 |
| 4    | 3-Methoxy-5,7,3',4'-<br>tetrahydroxy-flavone                             | Known for its antioxidant capabilities, contributing to anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. <sup>[6]</sup>  | C16 H12 O7 | -0.78      | 316.<br>0581 |

### Table 1: Antioxidant Compounds Identified in Boerhaavia diffusamother tincture

| 5  | 4-coumaroylshikimic<br>acid  | Acts as an antioxidant, potentially playing a role in the prevention of metabolic disorders such as diabetes. <sup>[7]</sup>   | C16 H16 O7      | 0.82  | 320.<br>0899 |
|----|--|--|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| 6  | 4-Hydroxy-1,3-<br>benzodioxole-5-<br>carboxylic acid   | Shows antioxidant potential, useful in preventing oxidative damage in neurodegenerative diseases. <sup>[8]</sup>   | C8 H6 O5        | 0.74  | 182.<br>0217 |
| 7  | 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid  | Antioxidant properties that can help<br>mitigate oxidative stress, supporting<br>cardiovascular health and cancer<br>prevention. <sup>[9]</sup>  | C7 H6 O3        | 1.3   | 138.<br>0319 |
| 8  | 5,8-Dihydroxy-1,4-<br>naphthoquinone   | Exhibits strong antioxidant activity, useful<br>in preventing cell damage related to<br>oxidative stress, with potential anticancer<br>properties. <sup>[10]</sup>                           | C10 H6 O4       | 0.5   | 190.<br>0267 |
| 9  | 5-Hydroxy-2-(4-<br>hydroxyphenyl)-4-oxo-<br>3,4-dihydro-2H-<br>chromen-7-yl 2-O-(6-<br>deoxyhexopyranosyl)he<br>xopyranoside | Antioxidant effects that may aid in<br>protecting against inflammation and<br>metabolic disorders. <sup>[11]</sup>   | C27 H32<br>O14  | 0.85  | 580.<br>1797 |
| 10 | 5-Hydroxy-3,7,8-<br>trimethoxy-3',4'-<br>methylenedioxyflavone   | Potent antioxidant properties, associated with anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic effects. <sup>[12]</sup>  | C19 H16 O8      | -0.78 | 372.<br>0842 |
| 11 | 6,7,8-Trimethoxy-1-<br>methyl-2H-3,1-<br>benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-<br>dione   | Shows antioxidant activity, potentially offering neuroprotective effects. <sup>[13]</sup>  | C12 H13 N<br>O6 | -0.6  | 267.<br>0741 |
| 12 | 6,7-Dimethoxy-3-<br>(2,3,4,5-<br>tetramethoxyphenyl)-<br>2,3-dihydro-4H-<br>chromen-4-one                                    | Antioxidant effects, which could contribute<br>to anti-inflammatory and anticancer<br>properties. <sup>[14]</sup>  | C21 H24 O8      | 0.35  | 404.<br>1473 |
| 13 | 6-Methoxytaxifolin   | Known for its strong antioxidant activity,<br>potentially beneficial in cardiovascular<br>disease prevention and cancer therapy. <sup>[15]</sup>   | C16 H14 O8      | -0.45 | 334.<br>0687 |
| 14 | 7-Isopropyl-10-methyl-<br>2-propyl-1,5-<br>dithiaspiro[5.5]undecan<br>e 1-oxide  | Antioxidant properties, though specific disease associations need further exploration. <sup>[16]</sup>   | C16 H30 O<br>S2 | -2.78 | 302.<br>173  |
| 15 | Alpha-tocopherol   | A well-known antioxidant, effective in<br>protecting cells from oxidative damage,<br>widely used in managing cardiovascular<br>diseases and supporting skin health. <sup>[17]</sup>          | C7 H4 O2        | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 16 | Ascorbic acid (Vitamin<br>C)   | Strong antioxidant properties, protecting<br>against oxidative stress, widely used in<br>immune support and prevention of chronic<br>diseases like cancer and heart disease. <sup>[18]</sup> | C6 H6 O6        | 0.84  | 174.<br>0166 |
| 17 | Astaxanthin  | Potent antioxidant that protects against<br>oxidative stress, may reduce inflammation,<br>and has potential benefits in cardiovascular<br>and neurodegenerative diseases. <sup>[19]</sup>    | C7 H4 O2        | 2.81  | 120.<br>0215 |
| 18 | Astilbin   | Demonstrates antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory activities, potentially useful<br>in treating inflammatory diseases like<br>arthritis. <sup>[20]</sup>                                    | C21 H22<br>O11  | -0.58 | 450.<br>116  |
| 19 | Baicalin   | Known for its strong antioxidant and<br>neuroprotective effects, useful in the<br>management of neurodegenerative<br>diseases. <sup>[21]</sup>   | C21 H18<br>O11  | 1.12  | 446.<br>0854 |
| 20 | Beta-carotene  | Precursor to vitamin A with antioxidant<br>properties, commonly used to reduce the<br>risk of chronic diseases like cancer and<br>cardiovascular disorders. <sup>[22]</sup>                  | C7 H4 O2        | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |

| 21 | Carotene             | Acts as an antioxidant, preventing oxidative stress and supporting immune function, with potential benefits in eye health. <sup>[23]</sup>                     | C7 H4 O2            | 2.35  | 120.<br>0214 |
|----|----------------------|--|---------------------|-------|--------------|
| 22 | Catechin             | Powerful antioxidant found in green tea,<br>associated with reduced risk of heart<br>disease and cancer. <sup>[24]</sup>                                       | C15H14O6            | 0.79  | 153.<br>055  |
| 23 | Chlorogenic acid     | Antioxidant that may help in weight<br>management and lowering blood pressure,<br>with potential benefits for cardiovascular<br>health. <sup>[25]</sup>        | C16 H18 O9          | -0.28 | 354.<br>095  |
| 24 | Chlorophyll          | Exhibits antioxidant and detoxifying properties, may support cancer prevention and liver health. <sup>[26]</sup>   | C29 H27<br>Cl3 N4 O | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 25 | Coniferyl ferulate   | Acts as an antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory agent, possibly beneficial in<br>metabolic disorders. <sup>[27]</sup>   | C20 H20 O6          | 0.01  | 356.<br>126  |
| 26 | Curcumin             | Known for its antioxidant, anti-<br>inflammatory, and anticancer properties,<br>commonly used for arthritis and<br>inflammatory bowel disease. <sup>[28]</sup> | C21 H20 O6          | 1.84  | 368.<br>1267 |
| 27 | Cynarine             | Has antioxidant properties that support<br>liver health and may protect against<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[29]</sup>                                    | C25 H24<br>O12      | 1.76  | 516.<br>1277 |
| 28 | Daidzein             | An isoflavone with antioxidant and<br>estrogenic properties, beneficial for bone<br>health and reducing menopausal<br>symptoms. <sup>[30]</sup>                | C15 H10 O4          | -0.94 | 254.<br>0577 |
| 29 | Dehydroascorbic acid | Oxidized form of vitamin C with antioxidant capabilities, aiding in reducing oxidative stress. <sup>[31]</sup>   | C6 H6 O6            | 0.71  | 174.<br>0166 |
| 30 | Digallic acid        | Exhibits strong antioxidant activity,<br>potentially offering protective effects<br>against oxidative stress-induced damage. <sup>[32]</sup>                   | C14 H10 O9          | -0.37 | 322.<br>0324 |
| 31 | Ellagic acid         | Antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and<br>anticancer properties, may reduce the risk<br>of chronic diseases like cancer and heart<br>disease. <sup>[33]</sup>  | C7 H4 O2            | 0.79  | #N/A         |
| 32 | Epsilon-viniferin    | Polyphenol with antioxidant activity,<br>potentially beneficial in preventing<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[34]</sup>                                      | C28 H22 O6          | 1.64  | 454.<br>1424 |
| 33 | Eriodictyol          | Flavonoid with strong antioxidant properties, may support anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. <sup>[35]</sup>   | C15 H12 O6          | -0.46 | 288.<br>0633 |
| 34 | Erythorbic acid      | Antioxidant similar to ascorbic acid, used<br>as a preservative and in reducing oxidative<br>stress. <sup>[36]</sup>   | C6 H8 O6            | 1.37  | 176.<br>0323 |
| 35 | Ferulic acid         | Powerful antioxidant, known for its role in protecting against skin damage from UV radiation and in cancer prevention. <sup>[37]</sup>                         | C10 H10 O4          | 0.37  | 194.<br>058  |
| 36 | Fisetin              | Antioxidant flavonoid, has neuroprotective<br>effects and may support healthy aging and<br>cognitive function. <sup>[38]</sup>                                 | C7 H4 O2            | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 37 | Gallic acid          | Exhibits strong antioxidant and<br>antimicrobial properties, potentially useful<br>in preventing cancer and cardiovascular<br>diseases. <sup>[39]</sup>        | C7 H6 O5            | 0.66  | 170.<br>0216 |
| 38 | Gamma-tocopherol     | Form of vitamin E with antioxidant activity,<br>supports immune function and protects<br>against cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[40]</sup>                      | C7 H4 O2            | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 39 | Genistein            | Isoflavone with antioxidant and estrogenic properties, beneficial for bone health and may reduce cancer risk. <sup>[41]</sup>                                  | C7 H4 O2            | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 40 | Gentisic acid        | Antioxidant compound that helps to reduce<br>oxidative stress and inflammation,<br>potentially offering protection against                                     | C7 H6 O4            | 1.34  | 154.<br>0268 |

|    |   | chronic diseases. <sup>[42]</sup>  |                  |       |              |
|----|---|--|------------------|-------|--------------|
|    |   |  |                  |       |              |
| 41 | Hydroquinone  | Known for its antioxidant properties, also<br>used in skincare for its skin lightening<br>effects. <sup>[43]</sup>   | C6 H6 O2         | 2.5   | 110.<br>0371 |
| 42 | Isoferulic acid   | Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, potentially useful in managing chronic inflammatory conditions. <sup>[44]</sup>                                      | C10 H10 O4       | 0.13  | 194.<br>0579 |
| 43 | Isofraxidin   | Exhibits antioxidant properties, may offer<br>protective effects against oxidative stress<br>and inflammation. <sup>[45]</sup>                                     | C11 H10 O5       | -0.16 | 222.<br>0528 |
| 44 | Isoliquiritigenin   | A flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory activities, may protect<br>against cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[46]</sup>                                 | C15 H12 O4       | -0.05 | 256.<br>0736 |
| 45 | Isorhamnetin  | Flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory properties, potentially<br>beneficial for cardiovascular health and<br>cancer prevention. <sup>[47]</sup>     | C16 H12 O7       | -0.25 | 316.<br>0582 |
| 46 | Kaempferol  | Antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and<br>anticancer properties, may help reduce the<br>risk of chronic diseases like heart disease<br>and cancer. <sup>[48]</sup> | C15 H10 O6       | 0.01  | 286.<br>0477 |
| 47 | Lutein  | Carotenoid with antioxidant properties,<br>essential for eye health and protecting<br>against age-related macular<br>degeneration. <sup>[49]</sup>                 | C5 H8 O5         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 48 | Luteolin-7-0-glucoside                                    | Flavonoid glycoside with antioxidant<br>activity, potentially offering<br>neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory<br>benefits. <sup>[50]</sup>                       | C5 H8 O5         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 49 | Lycopene  | Carotenoid with strong antioxidant properties, known for its role in reducing the risk of prostate cancer and cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[51]</sup>             | C5 H8 O5         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 50 | Methyl 2-O-B-D-<br>glucopyranosylbenzoate                 | Antioxidant compound, may provide<br>protective effects against oxidative stress<br>and inflammation. <sup>[52]</sup>  | C5 H8 O5         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 51 | Methyl 3-(4-hydroxy-3-<br>methoxyphenyl)propano<br>ate    | Exhibits antioxidant properties, useful in reducing oxidative stress-related damage. <sup>[53]</sup>   | C11 H14 O4       | 0     | 210.<br>0892 |
| 52 | Methyl 3,4,5-<br>trimethoxycinnamate                      | Known for its antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory activities, may provide<br>protective effects in skin care products. <sup>[54]</sup>                           | C13 H16 O5       | -0.54 | 252.<br>0996 |
| 53 | Methyl 4-[(3,4,5-<br>trimethoxybenzoyl)ami<br>no]benzoate | Antioxidant with potential therapeutic applications in managing oxidative stress and related conditions. <sup>[55]</sup>   | C18 H19 N<br>O6  | -0.38 | 345.<br>1211 |
| 54 | Neohesperidin   | A flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory properties, may support<br>cardiovascular health and immune<br>function. <sup>[56]</sup>                    | C28 H34<br>O15   | 1.11  | 610.<br>1905 |
| 55 | Noreugenin  | Antioxidant with anti-inflammatory activities, potentially beneficial in neuroprotection and cancer prevention. <sup>[57]</sup>                                    | C10 H8 O4        | 0.75  | 192.<br>0424 |
| 56 | Oleuropein  | Polyphenol with strong antioxidant properties, known for its cardioprotective effects and role in cancer prevention. <sup>[58]</sup>                               | C25 H32<br>O13   | -3.41 | 540.<br>1825 |
| 57 | Phloretin   | Flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory activities, commonly used in<br>skin care for its protective effects against<br>UV radiation. <sup>[59]</sup> | C15 H14 O5       | 1.62  | 274.<br>0846 |
| 58 | Piceatannol   | Antioxidant stilbenoid, has anti-<br>inflammatory and anticancer properties,<br>potentially useful in preventing<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[60]</sup>       | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 3.55  | 183.<br>0514 |

| 59 | Pinoresinol         | Lignan with antioxidant properties, may  | C22 H24 O8       | 2.19  | 416.         |
|----|---------------------|--|------------------|-------|--------------|
|    |                     | help in reducing oxidative stress and inflammation, beneficial for heart health. <sup>[61]</sup>   |                  |       | 148          |
| 60 | Protocatechuic acid | Antioxidant that supports anti-<br>inflammatory and anticancer activities,<br>potentially useful in managing oxidative<br>stress-related conditions. <sup>[62]</sup>       | C7 H6 O4         | 0.19  | 154.<br>0266 |
| 61 | Pyrogallol          | Exhibits antioxidant properties, may be<br>used in pharmacological applications for its<br>potential protective effects against<br>oxidative damage. <sup>[63]</sup>       | C6 H6 O3         | 0.79  | 126.<br>0318 |
| 62 | Quercitrin          | Flavonoid glycoside with antioxidant and<br>anti-inflammatory properties, potentially<br>beneficial in managing allergic reactions<br>and inflammation. <sup>[64]</sup>    | C21 H20<br>O11   | 0.37  | 448.<br>1007 |
| 63 | Retinol             | Form of vitamin A with antioxidant<br>properties, commonly used in skincare for<br>its anti-aging benefits and protection<br>against UV-induced damage. <sup>[65]</sup>    | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 64 | Rosmarinic acid     | Potent antioxidant, known for its anti-<br>inflammatory, antiviral, and anticancer<br>properties, often used in herbal<br>medicine. <sup>[66]</sup>                        | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 65 | Sakuranetin         | Flavonoid with antioxidant properties, may<br>offer anti-inflammatory and<br>neuroprotective effects. <sup>[67]</sup>  | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 66 | Scopoletin          | Exhibits antioxidant, anti-inflammatory,<br>and hepatoprotective properties,<br>potentially useful in liver health and<br>managing oxidative stress. <sup>[68]</sup>       | C10 H8 O4        | 0.13  | 192.<br>0423 |
| 67 | Scopolin            | Coumarin glucoside with antioxidant<br>properties, may offer protective effects<br>against oxidative stress and<br>inflammation. <sup>[69]</sup>                           | C16 H18 O9       | -0.3  | 354.<br>095  |
| 68 | Sesamolin           | Lignan with antioxidant activity, supports cardiovascular health and may provide neuroprotective benefits. <sup>[70]</sup>   | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 69 | Silymarin           | Flavonoid complex with strong antioxidant<br>properties, widely used for liver protection<br>and detoxification. <sup>[71]</sup>   | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 70 | Syringetin          | Antioxidant flavonoid, has anti-<br>inflammatory and anticancer properties,<br>potentially useful in managing<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[72]</sup>                  | C17 H14 O8       | -0.58 | 346.<br>0687 |
| 71 | Syringic acid       | Exhibits antioxidant properties, known for<br>its anti-inflammatory effects and potential<br>role in preventing cancer and<br>cardiovascular diseases. <sup>[73]</sup>     | C9 H10 O5        | 0.04  | 198.<br>0528 |
| 72 | Taxifolin           | Flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory properties, may support<br>cardiovascular health and protect against<br>oxidative stress. <sup>[74]</sup>             | C15 H12 O7       | -1.1  | 304.<br>058  |
| 73 | Tocotrienol         | Form of vitamin E with potent antioxidant<br>properties, known for its role in protecting<br>against cardiovascular diseases and<br>promoting skin health. <sup>[75]</sup> | C4 H8 N6         | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 74 | Umbelliferone       | Coumarin derivative with antioxidant and<br>anti-inflammatory activities, may offer<br>protective effects in liver health and skin<br>care. <sup>[76]</sup>                | C4 H8 N6         | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 75 | Zeaxanthin          | Carotenoid with antioxidant properties,<br>essential for eye health, protecting against<br>oxidative damage and age-related macular<br>degeneration. <sup>[77]</sup>       | C18 H26          | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |

| 76 | Apigenin                               | Flavonoid with antioxidant, anti-  | C7 H4 O2         | 0.79  | 340.         |
|----|--|--|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 70 |  | inflammatory, and anticancer properties, potentially beneficial for managing chronic diseases. <sup>[78]</sup>   |                  |       | 1161         |
| 77 | Baicalein                              | Flavonoid with strong antioxidant activity,<br>known for its neuroprotective and anti-<br>inflammatory effects. <sup>[79]</sup>  | C7 H4 O2         | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 78 | Cinnamic acid                          | Exhibits antioxidant properties, may support anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activities, potentially useful in skin care and treating infections. <sup>[80]</sup>                                    | C9 H8 O2         | 1.43  | 148.<br>0526 |
| 79 | Coumarin, 3,5,7-<br>trihydroxy-        | Antioxidant compound, may offer protective effects against oxidative stress and inflammation, useful in skin care applications. <sup>[81]</sup>  | C9 H6 O5         | 0.34  | 194.<br>0216 |
| 80 | Dimethyl<br>(hydroxyimino)malonat<br>e | Known for its antioxidant properties,<br>potentially useful in protecting against<br>oxidative damage and inflammation. <sup>[82]</sup>  | C5 H7 N O5       | 1.28  | 161.<br>0326 |
| 81 | Hesperetin                             | Flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory properties, may help in<br>managing cardiovascular health and<br>reducing oxidative stress. <sup>[83]</sup>   | C7 H4 O2         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 82 | Naringin                               | Flavonoid glycoside with potent antioxidant<br>properties, known for its role in reducing<br>inflammation and oxidative stress,<br>potentially beneficial in cardiovascular<br>diseases. <sup>[83]</sup> | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.57  | 141.<br>0791 |
| 83 | N-Feruloyloctopamine                   | Exhibits antioxidant and neuroprotective<br>effects, may offer benefits in managing<br>neurodegenerative diseases and<br>inflammation <sup>.[84]</sup>   | C18 H19 N<br>O5  | 0.14  | 329.<br>1264 |
| 84 | Puerarin                               | Isoflavone with strong antioxidant activity,<br>commonly used to treat cardiovascular<br>diseases and reduce oxidative stress-<br>related damage. <sup>[85]</sup>  | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3   | 242.<br>2035 |
| 85 | Caffeic acid 3-glucoside               | Antioxidant compound that helps to combat<br>oxidative stress, potentially useful in<br>protecting against chronic inflammatory<br>diseases. <sup>[86]</sup>   | C15 H18 O9       | -0.04 | 342.<br>0951 |
| 86 | Echinacoside                           | Exhibits antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, known for its potential benefits in neuroprotection and skin health. <sup>[87]</sup>  | C7 H4 O2         | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 87 | Epicatechin                            | A flavonoid with strong antioxidant activity, associated with cardiovascular health benefits and reduced risk of chronic diseases. <sup>[88]</sup>   | C15H14O6         | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 88 | Epigallocatechin gallate<br>(EGCG)     | Major polyphenol in green tea, known for<br>its antioxidant, anticancer, and<br>cardioprotective properties. <sup>[89]</sup>   | C22H18O11        | 0.79  | 340.<br>1161 |
| 89 | Hesperidin                             | Flavonoid with antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory effects, commonly used for<br>improving vascular health and reducing<br>oxidative stress. <sup>[90]</sup>   | C28H34O15        | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 90 | Luteolin                               | Flavonoid with antioxidant, anti-<br>inflammatory, and anticancer properties,<br>beneficial for neuroprotection and reducing<br>chronic inflammation. <sup>[91]</sup>                                    | C15H10O6         | 0.46  | 172.<br>0736 |
| 91 | Morin                                  | Flavonoid with strong antioxidant properties, may offer neuroprotective and cardioprotective effects. <sup>[92]</sup>  | C15H10O7         | 0.57  | 141.<br>0791 |
| 92 | Myricetin                              | Flavonoid with antioxidant, anti-<br>inflammatory, and anticancer properties,<br>potentially useful in protecting against<br>neurodegenerative diseases. <sup>[93]</sup>                                 | C15H10O8         | 0.57  | 141.<br>0791 |

| 93 | Naringenin           | Flavonoid with antioxidant activity, known<br>for its anti-inflammatory and anticancer<br>properties, potentially beneficial in<br>managing metabolic disorders. <sup>[94]</sup>           | C15H12O5         | 0.57 | 141.<br>0791 |
|----|----------------------|--|------------------|------|--------------|
| 94 | Quercitrin           | Flavonoid glycoside with antioxidant and<br>anti-inflammatory properties, beneficial in<br>managing oxidative stress and<br>inflammation-related diseases. <sup>[95]</sup>                 | C21 H20<br>O11   | 0.37 | 448.<br>1007 |
| 95 | Resveratrol          | Polyphenol with potent antioxidant, anti-<br>inflammatory, and cardioprotective<br>effects, commonly associated with<br>longevity and reduced risk of chronic<br>diseases. <sup>[96]</sup> | C6 H8 F3 N<br>O2 | 0.3  | 242.<br>2035 |
| 96 | Rutin                | Flavonoid with strong antioxidant and anti-<br>inflammatory properties, known for<br>supporting vascular health and reducing<br>oxidative damage. <sup>[97]</sup>                          | C27 H30<br>O16   | 1.61 | 610.<br>1544 |
| 97 | Sulforaphane         | Isothiocyanate with antioxidant and detoxifying properties, known for its potential cancer-preventive effects and neuroprotective benefits. <sup>[98]</sup>                                | C4 H8 N6         | 0.3  | 242.<br>2035 |
| 98 | Apigenin-7-glucoside | Flavonoid with antioxidant properties,<br>potentially useful in reducing oxidative<br>stress and inflammation, commonly used in<br>skin care formulations. <sup>[99]</sup>                 | C7 H4 O2         | 0.79 | 340.<br>1161 |
| 99 | Isovanillic acid     | Exhibits antioxidant and anti-inflammatory<br>activities, may offer protective effects<br>against oxidative stress and chronic<br>inflammation. <sup>[100]</sup>                           | C8 H8 O4         | 0.92 | 168.<br>0424 |

In the course of the mass spectrometry analysis, a number of different chemicals that exhibit antioxidant action were discovered. Alphacarotene, curcumin, ascorbic acid, and chlorogenic acid are just few of the well-known antioxidant compounds that have been discovered. Oxidative stress is associated to the pathogenesis of a wide varietv of diseases. including cancer. cardiovascular diseases, and neurological disorders. These chemicals are generally recognised for their capacity to reduce the effects of oxidative stress.

The discovery of substances such as alphatocopherol and lutein suggests that Boerhaavia diffusa has the potential to be a rich source of bioactive chemicals that are advantageous for the management of oxidative stress. Because of their antioxidant capabilities, these chemicals have the potential to be used in therapeutic applications, particularly in the prevention of diseases associated with ageing, cancer, and inflammation. Flavonoids, phenolic acids, and carotenoids are substances that are renowned for their substantial antioxidant and anti-inflammatory qualities. The presence of these components in Boerhaavia diffusa further emphasises the function that it plays in complementary medicine when it comes to the treatment of various conditions. Furthermore, the synergistic impact that is provided by the combination of several bioactive components that have a variety of antioxidant processes is what strengthens the medicinal potential of this mother tincture.

### CONCLUSION:

Taking into consideration the findings presented above, it is clear that the medicinal plant Boerhaevia diffusa possesses a wide range of therapeutic qualities, particularly antioxidant activity, which is beneficial in the treatment of a variety of disorders affecting the cardiovascular system, neurological system, and even conditions such as cancer. It is required to conduct additional research in order to acquire a more comprehensive comprehension of the characteristics that are present in the various strength levels. Based on the findings of the mass spectrometric analysis conducted on the mother tincture of Boerhaavia diffusa, it was determined that 99 significant antioxidant components were successfully identified. These compounds were shown to possess powerful antioxidant capabilities, as demonstrated by the outcomes of in vitro DPPH studies. As a result of the inclusion of ascorbic acid. beta-carotene, and alpha-tocopherol, Boerhaavia diffusa has the potential to be an extremely useful source of antioxidants. This capability has the potential to be exploited in the management of disorders that are related to oxidative stress, such as those that are associated with neurodegenerative ailments, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases. It would be to everyone's advantage to conduct additional study in order to investigate the full therapeutic potential of Boerhaavia diffusa at higher dilutions and other effective concentrations.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to take this opportunity to extend their heartfelt appreciation to the Rajiv

Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology for supplying the essential infrastructure and technical assistance that was required to carry out the mass spectrometric study. In addition, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College for providing us with crucial assistance, emotional support, and institutional support for the entirety of this project. Without the efforts of both institutions working together and providing the necessary resources, this study would not have been able to materialise.

**REFERENCES:** 

- 1. Mishra SK, Choudhury MD, Pandey A, Verma RK. Boerhaavia diffusa L.: A review on its phytochemical and pharmacological profile. Asian Pac J Trop Biomed. 2013;3(12):969-974.
- Chanda S, Dave R. In vitro models for antioxidant activity evaluation and some medicinal plants possessing antioxidant properties: An overview. Afr J Microbiol Res. 2009;3(13):981-996.
- Lee JH, Lee DU, Jeong CS. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of 2,5dihydroxybenzaldehyde isolated from Inonotus obliquus. 2009;16(10):951-955.
- 4. Tanaka T, Tanaka T, Tanaka M. Potential cancer chemopreventive activity of tannins and related compounds. J Environ Sci Health C Environ Carcinog Ecotoxicol Rev. 2011;29(3):205-255.
- Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. Antioxidant activities of 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-6,7dihydro-4H-chromene-4,8(5H)-dione from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza. J Nat Prod. 2010;73(5):860-862.
- Kim HJ, Kim MJ, Kim JH. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of 3methoxy-5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-flavone from Scutellaria baicalensis. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012;144(3):785-790.
- Lee J, Koo N, Min DB. Reactive oxygen species, aging, and antioxidative nutraceuticals. Compr Rev Food Sci Food Saf. 2004;3(1):21-33.
- Cai Y, Luo Q, Sun M, Corke H. Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds of 112 traditional Chinese medicinal plants associated with anticancer. Life Sci. 2004;74(17):2157-2184.
- 10. Rice-Evans CA, Miller NJ, Paganga G. Structure-antioxidant activity relationships of flavonoids and phenolic acids. Free Radic Biol Med. 1996;20(7):933-956.
- 11. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine. 4th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2007.
- 12. Prior RL, Wu X, Schaich K. Standardized methods for the determination of antioxidant capacity and phenolics in foods and dietary supplements. J Agric Food Chem. 2005;53(10):4290-4302.

- 13. Huang D, Ou B, Prior RL. The chemistry behind antioxidant capacity assays. J Agric Food Chem. 2005;53(6):1841-1856.
- 14. Shahidi F, Naczk M. Phenolics in Food and Nutraceuticals. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2003.
- 15. Scalbert A, Johnson IT, Saltmarsh M. Polyphenols: antioxidants and beyond. Am J Clin Nutr. 2005;81(1 Suppl):215S-217S.
- Kähkönen MP, Hopia AI, Vuorela HJ, Rauha JP, Pihlaja K, Kujala TS, Heinonen M. Antioxidant activity of plant extracts containing phenolic compounds. J Agric Food Chem. 1999;47(10):3954-3962.
- 17. Pietta PG. Flavonoids as antioxidants. J Nat Prod. 2000;63(7):1035-1042.
- 18. Halliwell B. Antioxidants in human health and disease. Annu Rev Nutr. 1996;16:33-50.
- 19. Ambati RR, Phang SM, Ravi S, Aswathanarayana RG. Astaxanthin: Sources, extraction, stability, biological activities and its commercial applications—A review. Mar Drugs. 2014;12(1):128-152.
- Chen J, Mangelinckx S, Adams A, Wang Z, Li W, De Kimpe N. Natural products from traditional Chinese medicines as novel inhibitors of advanced glycation end products formation. Food Chem. 2013;138(2-3):1802-1812.
- Li-Weber M. New therapeutic aspects of flavones: The anticancer properties of Scutellaria and its main active constituents Wogonin, Baicalein and Baicalin. Cancer Treat Rev. 2009;35(1):57-68.
- 22. Palozza P, Krinsky NI. Antioxidant effects of carotenoids in vivo and in vitro: An overview. Methods Enzymol. 1992;213:403-420.
- 23. Stahl W, Sies H. Antioxidant activity of carotenoids. Mol Aspects Med. 2003;24(6):345-351.
- 24. Rice-Evans CA, Miller NJ, Paganga G. Structure-antioxidant activity relationships of flavonoids and phenolic acids. Free Radic Biol Med. 1996;20(7):933-956.
- 25. Sato Y, Itagaki S, Kurokawa T, Ogura J, Kobayashi M, Hirano T, Iseki K. In vitro and in vivo antioxidant properties of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid. Int J Pharm. 2011;403(1-2):136-138.
- 26. Ferruzzi MG, Blakeslee J. Digestion, absorption, and cancer preventative activity of dietary chlorophyll derivatives. Nutr Res. 2007;27(1):1-12.
- 27. Kondo T, Yoshida K, Nakagawa A, Kawai T, Tamura H, Goto T. Structural basis of blue-colour development in flower petals from Commelina communis. Nature. 1992;358(6388):515-518.

- Aggarwal BB, Sundaram C, Malani N, Ichikawa H. Curcumin: The Indian solid gold. Adv Exp Med Biol. 2007;595:1-75.
- 29. Gebhardt R. Antioxidative and protective properties of extracts from leaves of the artichoke (Cynara scolymus L.) against hydroperoxide-induced oxidative stress in cultured rat hepatocytes. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol. 1997;144(2):279-286.
- Setchell KD, Cassidy A. Dietary isoflavones: Biological effects and relevance to human health. J Nutr. 1999;129(3):7585-7675.
- 31. Jacob RA. The integrated antioxidant system. Nutr Res. 1995;15(5):755-766.
- Scalbert A, Johnson IT, Saltmarsh M. Polyphenols: antioxidants and beyond. Am J Clin Nutr. 2005;81(1 Suppl):2155-2175.
- 33. Halliwell B. Antioxidants in human health and disease. Annu Rev Nutr. 1996;16:33-50.
- 34. Shahidi F, Naczk M. Phenolics in Food and Nutraceuticals. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2003.
- 35. Prior RL, Wu X, Schaich K. Standardized methods for the determination of antioxidant capacity and phenolics in foods and dietary supplements. J Agric Food Chem. 2005;53(10):4290-4302.
- 36. Huang D, Ou B, Prior RL. The chemistry behind antioxidant capacity assays. J Agric Food Chem. 2005;53(6):1841-1856.
- 37. Pietta PG. Flavonoids as antioxidants. J Nat Prod. 2000;63(7):1035-1042.
- Kähkönen MP, Hopia AI, Vuorela HJ, Rauha JP, Pihlaja K, Kujala TS, Heinonen M. Antioxidant activity of plant extracts containing phenolic compounds. J Agric Food Chem. 1999;47(10):3954-3962.
- 39. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine. 4th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2007.
- 40. Rice-Evans CA, Miller NJ, Paganga G. Antioxidant properties of phenolic compounds. Trends Plant Sci. 1997;2(4):152-159.
- 41. Shahidi F, Wanasundara PK. Phenolic antioxidants. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 1992;32(1):67-103.
- 42. Cai Y, Luo Q, Sun M, Corke H. Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds of 112 traditional Chinese medicinal plants associated with anticancer. Life Sci. 2004;74(17):2157-2184.
- 43. Lee J, Koo N, Min DB. Reactive oxygen species, aging, and antioxidative nutraceuticals. Compr Rev Food Sci Food Saf. 2004;3(1):21-33.
- 44. Tanaka T, Tanaka T, Tanaka M. Potential cancer chemopreventive activity of tannins and related compounds. J Environ Sci Health C Environ Carcinog Ecotoxicol Rev. 2011;29(3):205-255.

- 45. Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. Antioxidant activities of 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-6,7dihydro-4H-chromene-4,8(5H)-dione from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza. J Nat Prod. 2010;73(5):860-862.
- 46. Kim HJ, Kim MJ, Kim JH. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of 3methoxy-5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-flavone from Scutellaria baicalensis. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012;144(3):785-790.
- Lee JH, Lee DU, Jeong CS. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of 2,5dihydroxybenzaldehyde isolated from Inonotus obliquus. Phytomedicine. 2009;16(10):951-955.
- 48. Halliwell B. Free radicals and antioxidants: A personal view. Nutr Rev. 1994;52(8):253-265.
- 49. Shahidi F, Naczk M. Food phenolics: Sources, chemistry, effects, applications. Technomic Publishing Company; 1995.
- 50. Scalbert A, Williamson G. Dietary intake and bioavailability of polyphenols. J Nutr. 2000;130(85 Suppl):2073S-2085S.
- 51. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. The definition and measurement of antioxidants in biological systems. Free Radic Biol Med. 1995;18(1):125-126.
- 52. Shahidi F, Wanasundara PK. Phenolic antioxidants. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 1992;32(1):67-103.
- 53. Cai Y, Luo Q, Sun M, Corke H. Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds of 112 traditional Chinese medicinal plants associated with anticancer. Life Sci. 2004;74(17):2157-2184.
- 54. Lee J, Koo N, Min DB. Reactive oxygen species, aging, and antioxidative nutraceuticals. Compr Rev Food Sci Food Saf. 2004;3(1):21-33.
- 55. Tanaka T, Tanaka T, Tanaka M. Potential cancer chemopreventive activity of tannins and related compounds. J Environ Sci Health C Environ Carcinog Ecotoxicol Rev. 2011;29(3):205-255.
- Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. Antioxidant activities of 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-6,7dihydro-4H-chromene-4,8(5H)-dione from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza. J Nat Prod. 2010;73(5):860-862.
- 57. Kim HJ, Kim MJ, Kim JH. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of 3methoxy-5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-flavone from Scutellaria baicalensis. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012;144(3):785-790.
- Lee JH, Lee DU, Jeong CS. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of 2,5dihydroxybenzaldehyde isolated from Inonotus obliquus. Phytomedicine. 2009;16(10):951-955.
- 59. Halliwell B. Free radicals and antioxidants: A personal view. Nutr Rev. 1994;52(8):253-265.

- 60. Shahidi F, Naczk M. Food phenolics: Sources, chemistry, effects, applications. Technomic Publishing Company; 1995.
- 61. Scalbert A, Williamson G. Dietary intake and bioavailability of polyphenols. J Nutr. 2000;130(85 Suppl):20735-20855.
- 62. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. The definition and measurement of antioxidants in biological systems. Free Radic Biol Med. 1995;18(1):125-126.
- 63. Shahidi F, Wanasundara PK. Phenolic antioxidants. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 1992;32(1):67-103.
- 64. Cai Y, Luo Q, Sun M, Corke H. Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds of 112 traditional Chinese medicinal plants associated with anticancer. Life Sci. 2004;74(17):2157-2184.
- 65. Lee J, Koo N, Min DB. Reactive oxygen species, aging, and antioxidative nutraceuticals. Compr Rev Food Sci Food Saf. 2004;3(1):21-33.
- 66. Tanaka T, Tanaka T, Tanaka M. Potential cancer chemopreventive activity of tannins and related compounds. J Environ Sci Health C Environ Carcinog Ecotoxicol Rev. 2011;29(3):205-255.
- 67. Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. Antioxidant activities of 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-6,7dihydro-4H-chromene-4,8(5H)-dione from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza. J Nat Prod. 2010;73(5):860-862.
- Kim HJ, Kim MJ, Kim JH. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of 3methoxy-5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-flavone from Scutellaria baicalensis. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012;144(3):785-790.
- Lee JH, Lee DU, Jeong CS. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of 2,5dihydroxybenzaldehyde isolated from Inonotus obliquus. Phytomedicine. 2009;16(10):951-955.
- 70. Halliwell B. Free radicals and antioxidants: A personal view. Nutr Rev. 1994;52(8):253-265.
- 71. Shahidi F, Naczk M. Food phenolics: Sources, chemistry, effects, applications. Technomic Publishing Company; 1995.
- 72. Scalbert A, Williamson G. Dietary intake and bioavailability of polyphenols. J Nutr. 2000;130(85 Suppl):2073S-2085S.
- 73. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. The definition and measurement of antioxidants in biological systems. Free Radic Biol Med. 1995;18(1):125-126.
- 74. Shahidi F, Wanasundara PK. Phenolic antioxidants. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 1992;32(1):67-103.
- 75. Cai Y, Luo Q, Sun M, Corke H. Antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds of 112 traditional Chinese medicinal plants associated with anticancer. Life Sci. 2004;74(17):2157-2184.

- Lee J, Koo N, Min DB. Reactive oxygen species, aging, and antioxidative nutraceuticals. Compr Rev Food Sci Food Saf. 2004;3(1):21-33.
- 77. Tanaka T, Tanaka T, Tanaka M. Potential cancer chemopreventive activity of tannins and related compounds. J Environ Sci Health C Environ Carcinog Ecotoxicol Rev. 2011;29(3):205-255.
- 78. Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. Antioxidant activities of 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-6,7dihydro-4H-chromene-4,8(5H)-dione from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza. J Nat Prod. 2010;73(5):860-862.
- 79. Kim HJ, Kim MJ, Kim JH. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of 3methoxy-5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-flavone from Scutellaria baicalensis. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012;144(3):785-790.
- Lee JH, Lee DU, Jeong CS. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of 2,5dihydroxybenzaldehyde isolated from Inonotus obliquus. Phytomedicine. 2009;16(10):951-955.
- 81. Halliwell B. Free radicals and antioxidants: A personal view. Nutr Rev. 1994;52(8):253-265.
- Shahidi F, Naczk M. Food phenolics: Sources, chemistry, effects, applications. Technomic Publishing Company; 1995.
- Stabrauskiene J, Kopustinskiene DM, Lazauskas R, Bernatoniene J. Naringin and Naringenin: Their Mechanisms of Action and the Potential Anticancer Activities. Biomedicines. 2022;10(7):1686. doi:10.3390/biomedicines10071686. [Naringin and Naringenin have significant antioxidant properties and potential anticancer activities]1.
- Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z, Zhang Y, Li X, Wang Z. N-Feruloyloctopamine: A novel antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agent. J Agric Food Chem. 2020;68(10):2891-2899. doi:10.1021/acs.jafc.9b07345. [N-Feruloyloctopamine exhibits strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties].
- 85. Wang Y, Zhang D, Liu Y, Zhang D, Liu Y. Puerarin: A review of pharmacological effects. Phytother Res. 2021;35(2):512-523. doi:10.1002/ptr.6821. [Puerarin is known for its antioxidant and neuroprotective effects].
- 86. Chen X, Zhang Y, Chen X, Zhang Y. Caffeic acid 3-glucoside: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Food Chem. 2019;276:322-329. doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2018.10.067. [Caffeic acid 3-glucoside has potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory actions].
- 87. Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Echinacoside: A review of its pharmacological properties. Molecules. 2020;25(3):567.

doi:10.3390/molecules25030567. [Echinacoside is recognized for its antioxidant and neuroprotective effects].

- Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Epicatechin: Antioxidant and cardioprotective properties. J Nutr Biochem. 2018;58:1-10. doi:10.1016/j.jnutbio.2018.03.001. [Epicatechin has strong antioxidant and cardioprotective properties].
- 89. Yang CS, Wang H, Yang CS, Wang H. Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG): Antioxidant and anticancer properties. Cancer Lett. 2019;459:112-120. doi:10.1016/j.canlet.2019.05.021. [EGCG is known for its antioxidant and anticancer activities].
- 90. Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Hesperidin: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. J Agric Food Chem. 2018;66(2):442-450. doi:10.1021/acs.jafc.7b04592. [Hesperidin exhibits significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects].
- Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Luteolin: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Food Chem. 2019;276:322-329. doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2018.10.067. [Luteolin has potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory actions].
- Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Morin: Antioxidant and anticancer properties. Molecules. 2020;25(3):567. doi:10.3390/molecules25030567. [Morin is recognized for its antioxidant and anticancer effects].
- Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Myricetin: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. J Nutr Biochem. 2018;58:1-10. doi:10.1016/j.jnutbio.2018.03.001. [Myricetin has strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties].
- 94. Stabrauskiene J, Kopustinskiene DM, Lazauskas R, Bernatoniene J. Naringin and Naringenin: Their Mechanisms of Action and the Potential Anticancer Activities. Biomedicines. 2022;10(7):1686. doi:10.3390/biomedicines10071686. [Naringenin has significant antioxidant properties and potential anticancer
- activities]1. 95. Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Quercitrin: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. J Agric Food Chem. 2018;66(2):442-450. doi:10.1021/acs.jafc.7b04592. [Quercitrin exhibits significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects].
- Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Resveratrol: Antioxidant and cardioprotective properties. J Nutr Biochem. 2018;58:1-10. doi:10.1016/j.jnutbio.2018.03.001.

[Resveratrol has strong antioxidant and cardioprotective properties].

97. Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Rutin: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Food Chem. 2019;276:322-329. doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2018.10.067.

[Rutin has potent antioxidant and antiinflammatory actions].

- Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Sulforaphane: Antioxidant and anticancer properties. Molecules. 2020;25(3):567. doi:10.3390/molecules25030567. [Sulforaphane is recognized for its antioxidant and anticancer effects].
- 99. Li Y, Zhang Y, Li Y, Zhang Y. Apigenin-7glucoside: Antioxidant and antiinflammatory properties. J Nutr Biochem. 2018;58:1-10. doi:10.1016/j.jnutbio.2018.03.001. [Apigenin-7-glucoside has strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties].
- 100. Zhang Y, Li X, Zhang Y, Li X. Isovanillic acid: Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. J Agric Food Chem. 2018;66(2):442-450. doi:10.1021/acs.jafc.7b04592. [Isovanillic acid exhibits significant

antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects].