



BLDEA's
SSM College of Pharmacy and Research Centre,



Tinospora cordifolia



Scientific name: *Tinospora cordifolia*

Family: Menispermaceae

Tinospora cordifolia, which is known by the common names gurjo, heart-leaved moonseed, guduchi, and giloy, is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to tropical regions of the Indian subcontinent.

Tinospora cordifolia commonly named as “Guduchi” in Sanskrit belonging to family Menispermaceae is a genetically diverse, large, deciduous climbing shrub ...

Giloy removes toxins from the body, purifies the blood and fights bacteria. It is especially beneficial for people with liver disease. It is antipyretic in nature, which means it can reduce fever and ease the symptoms of life-threatening fevers like dengue, swine flu and malaria.

Tinospora cordifolia is used for diabetes, high cholesterol, allergic rhinitis (hay fever), upset stomach, gout, lymphoma and other cancers, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), hepatitis, peptic ulcer disease (PUD), fever, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and to boost the immune system.

The plant reported containing chemical compound including Alkaloids, Terpenoids, Lignans, Steroids and others that establish the phytochemistry

Chemical constituent. The chemical constituents of *T. cordifolia* belong to different classes such as alkaloids, glycosides, steroids, phenolics, aliphatic compounds, polysaccharides, leaves are rich in protein (11.2%), calcium and phosphorus

Morphology of Plant:

Tinospora cordifolia is a glabrous, succulent, woody climbing shrub native to India. It thrives well in the tropical region, often attains a great height and climbs up the trunk of large trees. The stem is gray and creamy white, deeply cleft spirally and longitudinally, with the space between spotted with large rosette like lenticels. The wood is white, soft

and porous and the freshly cut surface assumes a yellow tint when exposed to air. Leaves are simple, alternate, exstipulate, long petiolate, chordate in shape showing multicoated reticulate venation. Long thread like aerial roots come up from the branches. Flowers are small and unisexual. Male flowers are in clusters, female flowers are solitary. Six sepals arranged in two whorls, they are obovate and membranous. Aggregate fruit is red, fleshy with many drupelets on thick stalk with subterminal style scars, scarlet coloured

T S of Amrutaballi leaf

