Sapindus mukorossi

TAXONOMICAL CLASSIFICATION:[1]

- Kingdom: Plantae (plants)
- Subkingdom: Tracheobionta(Vascular plants)
- Superdivision: Spermatophyta (seed plants)
- Division: Magnoliophyta (Flowering plants)
- *Class:* Magnoliopsida (Dicotlyedons)
- Subclass: Rosidae
- Order: Sapindales
- Family: Sapindaceae
- Genus: Sapindus L (Soapberry)
- Species: Sapindus mukorossi Geartn(Chinese soapberry)

INTRODUCTION:[2-4]

.Sapindus mukorossi (fam: Sapindaceae), well known as soapnuts, are used medicinally as an expectorant, emetic, contraceptive, and for treatment of excessive salivation, epilepsy, chlorosis, and migranes. Sapindus mukorossi is a popular ingredient in Ayurvedic shampoos and cleansers. They are used in Ayurvedic medicine for treatment of eczema, psoriasis, and for removing freckles. Soapnuts have gentle insecticidal properties and are traditionally used for removing lice from the scalp. Recently many of the pharmacological actions of this plant has been explored which includes the antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, insecticidal, piscidal activity. One of the most talked activities of this plant is the contraceptive activity of the saponins extracted from the pericarp of the fruits. It is known as tree of North India, a deciduous tree, known to the common man as ‘a reetha’. It is also known as doda, dodan, and ritha in Indian dialects. It is one of the most important trees of tropical and sub-tropical region of Asia. It is common tree in Shivaliks and the outer Himalayas of Utter Pradesh, Uttranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. It is a fairly large, deciduous tree, usually up to 12 m in height, sometimes attaining a height of 20 m and a girth of 1.8 m, with a globose crown and rather fine leathery

foliage. Bark: dark to pale yellow, fairly smooth, with many vertical lines of lenticels and fine fissures exfoliating in irregular wood scales. Blaze: 0.8- 1.3 cm, hard, not fibrous, pale orange brown, brittle and granular. Leaves: 30-50 cm long, alternate, paripinnate; common petiole very narrowly bordered, glabrous; leaflets 5-10 pairs, opposite or alternate, by 2.5-5 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, glabrous, often slightly falcate or oblique; petioles 2-5 m long. Inflorescence: a compound terminal panicle, 30 cm or more in length, with pubescent branches. Flowers: about 5 mm across, polygamous, greenish white, subsessile, numerous, mostly bisexual. Sepals 5, each with a woolly scale on either side above the claw. Fruit: a globose, fleshy, 1-seeded drupe, sometimes 2 drupels together, about 1.8-2.5 cm across. Seed: 0.8-1.3 cm in diameter, globose, smooth, black, loose in dry fruit .

PROPERTIES AND USES:[5-7]

- Natural hair conditioning
- Prevent dryness of skin
- Hair growth
- Anti dandruff
- In skin diseases
- Prvention of bad habits
- Healing of Psoriasis
- Healing of Eczema
- Anti Asthma
- Anticancer
- Smooth blood circulation
- Anti venom
- Anti epileptic
- In burns
- Expectorant
- Astringent
- Emetic
- Antipyretic
- In Baldness
- In eye diseases
- In teeth diseases
- In migraine
- In diarrhea
- In pain

SIDE EFFECTS OF EXCESS CONSUMPTION:[8]

- Constipation

DOSAGE:[8]

- For External application as directed by Physician

RESEARCH:

1. The aqueous and ethanol extracts of soapnut exhibited good antibacterial activityby both methods compared to garlic extracts. The result of the present study suggests purified phytochemicals obatained from soapnut could be considered as new treatment option towards G. Vaginalis.[9]
2. In the investigation of an ecofriendly antifog solution, the three main experiment revelas that shaving cream, dishwashing liquid, soapnut extracted with water can prevent vapour effectively, pure extract of soapnut with water appears to be most effective anti-fog solutionand ratio of anti-fog solution that yields the most effective results is 5g/60ml. Hence it can replace chemicals that are currently available.[10]
3. The work deals with use of dried aqueous extract of S. mukorossi to formulate an o/w cream. The creams are formulated using SLS as an emulsifier and by replacing SLS with aqueous extract of soapnut. The formulations prepared with soapnut exhibited good texture and spread ability vis a vis SLS cream. The properties like pH and particle size were better or comparable over SLS containing cream. Hence it can be concluded that the soapnut extract can be used as emulsifier in creams which is biocompatible and has beneficial effects on skin.[11]

Precautions & Warnings:[8]

1. Pregnancy
2. Breast-feeding

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