

Rasayans and non-rasayans herbs: Future immunodrug – Targets

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ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic therapeutics describes vast number of medicinal herbs used as 'Vyadhirodhak Chamataav" that has enlightened the application of herbs used as corner stone in various diseases especially those modulating the immune system. Ayurveda literature comprises of rasayana and non-rasayana herbs. Materia Medica entirely enriched with enormous data of rasayana medicinal herbs acting as immunomodulators in existence. However, as such there is no specific review of literature available for non-Rasayana herbs that have immense potential as immunomodulators. This review article empowers data on non-rasayana medicinal herbs as promising future target for immunotherapy.

Key words: Active, cellular, humoral, innate, immunization, passive

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal herbs

Importance of medicinal herbs

According to World Health Organization more than 75% of the population relies on herbs used as traditional remedies for primary health-care.^[1] Medicinal herbs are a potential source of therapeutic aids and have gained significant importance in the health-care system all over the world for both humans and animals in diseased conditions and to maintain proper health.^[2] Indian herbal industries with considerable research in the field of pharmacognosy, phytochemistry, pharmacology and clinical therapeutics have explored these ayurvedic herbs, which are now designed into numerous herbal formulations, which have entered the international pharmacopeia through the study of ethnopharmacology and traditional medicine.^[3]

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Thus, the surge in research on drugs from a natural source is now moving from herbalists shop away from the core texts into drug research laboratories, hence remarkable research on various fields of pharmaceutical sciences utilizing ayurvedic literature has helped Indian herbal industries to expand annually at 20% growth rate every year.^[4-6]

Importance of immunoherbs

Herbs, which influence any constituents or function of the immune system in a specific or non-specific manner including both innate and adaptive arms of the immune response fall into the umbrella of immunodulatory herbs.^[7] They play a vital role in Immunodeficiency disorder,^[8] infections,^[9] inflammations^[10] and cancer,^[11] since immune herbs are known to exert action on cytokines, interleukins, lymphocytes etc., however, immune herbs may exert its action as immuneadjuvant^[12] or immunosuppressant^[13] or immunostimulant,^[14] beneficial in enhancing the efficacy of vaccines by acting on cellular immunity and enhance body resistance acting on both arms of immune responses respectively.

CONCEPT OF AYURVEDA

Natural medicinal herbs have existed in one or another way in different cultures and civilizations of each and every country.^[1] The utilization of these natural medicinal herbs in different treatments is being practiced for thousands of years in traditional Indian system of medicine termed as Ayurveda.^[3] Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Homeopathy,

Naturopathy and Siddha are famous and prevailing in Indian civilization since decades.^[15]

Ayurveda being the most ancient and vital tradition practiced until date in India has proved its roots both philosophically, as well as experimentally.^[16] Ayurveda exists in different regional languages, which has a database of various medicinal plants and emphasizes on strengthening of host immune system.^[7] It has been known that 1200 diseases are mentioned in different classical in Ayurveda.^[17] Atharvaveda (around 1200 BC), Charak Samhita and Sushrut Samhita (1000-500 BC) are the main classic collections of literature of 700 medicinal herbs.^[16] Ayurveda therapeutic section of “Vyadhirodhak Chamataav” aims toward the capacity of the body to resist disease, which has a correlation with the immune system. It is the most complex biological system of medicine of western origin, which provides protection against microbes appears to be part of this ancient Indian Ayurveda.^[18]

Ayurvedic system comprising of traditional medicine have served as a source of alternative medicine, new pharmaceutical and health-care products and hence provides an insight to the vast number of plants with activities such as immunostimulation, tonic, neurostimulation, anti-ageing, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-rheumatic, anticancer and adaptogenic etc.^[7] Several immune herbs in Ayurveda have attracted research attention. Two groups of ayurvedic system namely rasayana and non-rasayana have been explored in laboratories on experimental basis to prove its utility as immunomodulators. Figure 1 explains wide pharmacological activities of rasayana and non-rasayana herbs. Hence, the new era of herbal renaissance have started in Asia of which India and China are the major players.

CONCEPT OF RASAYANS

An entire section of Materia Medica of Ayurveda devoted to the herbs that enhance body resistance is termed as

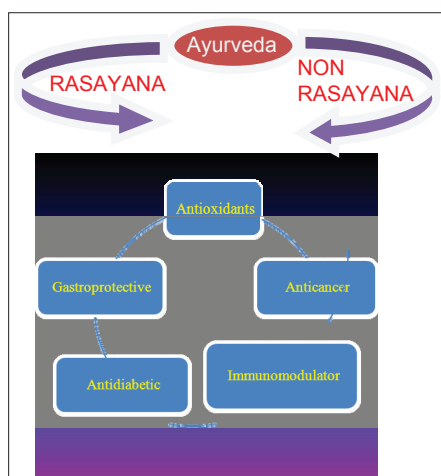


Figure 1: Contains rasayana and non-rasayana herbs with wide pharmacological activities

“rasayana.”^[19] The word rasayana is a combination of two words rasa (refers to the nutrition means elixir) and ayana (refers to its transportation through the body means home or path).^[16,20] In words of “Charaka” with rasayana one aims at obtaining longevity, improved memory and intelligence, freedom from disorder imparting lustrous complexion and strength of horse,^[21] whereas “Sushrut” describes rasayana one, which is more specific anti-ageing, improving quality-of-life with enhanced intelligence and memory and hence increases resistance toward various diseases suggesting that the plants possess immunostimulant effect.^[22]

Rasayana is beneficial in improving immune protection and advised during the degenerative phase of life this starts around 45 years in both sexes.^[16] Due to this unique property of rasayana number of medicinal herbs belonging to the category have been scientifically studied and validated for their effect on the immune system, endocrinological benefits, antioxidant properties, memory and learning behavior improvement.

Although the concept is understood, but a rationalized approach is needed to evaluate the phytoconstituent exerting actions and activity in different herbs.^[23-27] It has been noticed that plants having good portion of phytoconstituents such as glycosides, flavonoids, coumarins, sapogenins, alkaloids, thiosulfinates, volatile oils and terpenoids exert strong immunomodulatory activity.^[28]

Thus, rasayana herbs with wide role in epidemic diseases have been tried for various ethnopharmacological activities.^[29] Thirty four plants have been identified as immunomodulators in rasayana [Table 1].^[30] Rasayana formulation like Chywanprash Awaleha described in Charak Samhita,^[31] has been used over 4000 years and contains *Emblica officinalis* as the prime ingredient along with the powders and extracts of several other herbs, which have shown to confer non-specific immunity in pre-clinical research,^[32] stating that it blocks the development of fibrosarcoma induced by chloranthrene in albino mice.^[33]

Clinical studies have revealed a marked improvement in protein metabolism, albumin globulin ratio, improved adrenal and testicular functions.^[34] It has been further stated that rasayana with “Madhur Vipika” enhanced the clearance of colloidal carbon, indicating the stimulation of the reticuloendothelial system, whereas rasayana with “Katu Vipika” are devoid of immunostimulant activities.^[35]

CONCEPT OF NON-RASAYANS

The non-rasayana herbs been shown to have equal potential in various pharmacological activities such as immunostimulant, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and

antirheumatic etc., The concept reveals that herbs are thought to contain “ama,” which are immunologically active complexes generated in intestine due to improper digestion

of food,^[36] which has pathogenesis in various diseases such as ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple diseases involving liver, which has definite background of

Table 1: List of rasayana herbs

Sr. No	Name of the botanical plant (Common name)	Sr. No	Name of the botanical plant (Common name)
1	Acorus calamus (Bach)	18	Glycyrrhiza glabra (Yashtimadhu)
2	Allium sativum (Lahsun)	19	Gmelina arborea (Gaman)
3	Aloe vera (Ghrit-kuman)	20	Hemidesmus indicus (Ananta mul)
4	Argyrea speciosa (samander ka Pat)	21	Ipomoea digitata (Ajvayan)
5	Asparagus racemosus (satawar)	22	Leptademia reticulata (Don)
6	Azadirachta indica (Nimba, Neem)	23	Piper longum (piplamul)
7	Bacopa monerri (Brahmi)	24	Plumbago zeylenica (Chita)
8	Boerhavia diffusa (Sant)	25	Psoralea corylifolia (Babchi)
9	Cissampelos pareira (Akanadi)	26	Pterocarpus marsupium (Bijasar)
10	Commiphora mukul (Guggul)	27	Semecarpus anacardium (Bhilawa)
11	Convolvulus phuricaulis (Shankhapusp)	28	Sida spinosa (Gulsakan)
12	Curculigo orchiodes (Krishna musli)	29	Solanum nigrum (Makoi)
13	Curcuma longa (Haldi)	30	Spheranthus indicus (Mandi)
14	Desmodium gangeticum (Shalaparni)	31	Terminalia belirica (Bahera)
15	Dioscorea bulbifera (ratalu)	32	Terminalia chebulica (Haritaki/Panhar)
16	Embllica officinalis (Amla)	33	Tinospora cordifolia (Gaduchi)
17	Embllica ribes (Vidang)	34	Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha)

Table 2: List of non rasayana herbs

Sr. No	Name of the botanical plant (Common name)	Sr. No	Name of the botanical plant (Common name)
1	Aconitum heterophyllum (Atis)	14	Holarrhena antidysentrica (Kurchi)
2	Albizia lebeck (Shisha)	15	Hoppea dichotoma (Kuki)
3	Amoora rohituka (Harin-hara)	16	Hyoscymus niger (persikaya)
4	Andrographis paniculata (Kalmegh)	17	Jasminum sambac (Motia)
5	Aristolochia indica (Isharmul)	18	Lawsonia inermis (Mehundi)
6	Artocarpus lakoocha (Dahua)	19	Luffa acutangula (Torai)
7	Astragalus multicep (Sarmul)	20	Luffa cylindrical (Ghiatalui)
8	Bahuhania veriegata (kachnar)	21	Mallotus philippinesis (Kamala)
9	Berberis Aristata (Dar-hald)	22	Mangifera indica (Amla)
10	Blechnam orientale (Rajhans)	23	Manikara kauki (Khirmi)
11	Bombax malabaricum (Simul)	24	Melia azadirachta (Bakain)
12	(Blupleurum falcatum (Sipil)	25	Mentha spicata (Pudina)
13	Butea monosperma (Dhak)	26	Mukuna pruriens (Kaunch)
14	Butea superba (Palak)	48	Nardostychnus jatamansi (Jatamansi)
15	Calotropis procera (Madar)	49	Nelsonia campestris (Patta kamraj)
16	Carissa carandus (Karaunda)	50	Ocimum canum (Mamiri tulsi)
17	Catharanthus roseus (Sada bahar)	51	Ocimum sanctum (Tulsi)
18	Celastrus paniculatus (Malkangui)	52	Ougeinia Oojeinesis (Sandan)
19	Centella asiatica (Madukaparni)	53	Picrorrhiza kurao (Kutki)
20	Ciser arientinum (Chana)	54	Piper aurantiacum (Shambhatuka)
21	Citrullus colosynthis (Indrayan)	55	Piper betel (Paan)
22	Clerodendrum infortunatum (Bhant)	56	Pluchea Lanceolate (Sorahi)
23	Clitorea ternatia (Aparajita)	57	Prosopis spicijera (Jhand)
24	Costus speciosus (Keu)	58	Randia dumetorum (Maniphal)
25	Cucumis sativus (Khira)	59	Saraca indica (Ashoka)
26	Cuminum cyminum (Jira)	60	Selaginella bryopteris (Amarboon)
27	Cymbopogan maritini (Gandh)	61	Solanum trilobatum (Agnidamini)
28	Dryopteris cochleata (Jatashankar)	62	Syzygium cumini (Jamun)
29	Elephantopus scaber (Ghobi)	63	Valeriana wallichii (Tagar)
30	Elytraria acaulis (sahustra muli)	64	Viscum album (Banda)
31	Eupatorium cannabinus (Tongollun)	65	Vitex negundo (Nirgandi)
32	Flacourtia indica (Bilangra)	66	Woodfordia fruticosa (Dhal)
33	Gymnema sylvestre (Medhasingi)	67	Zingiber officinalis (Adarak)
34	Abrus precatorius (Gunja)	68	Hibiscus esculentum (Bhindi)

immunology. Sixty eight herbs in the literature reported to possess immunomodulatory activity as given in [Tables 2] and many more are unexplored until date.

Drugs can influence “ama” in two ways:

- a. Those, which increase digestion capacity and prevent the formation of “ama”
e.g., *Ferula narthex*, *Garcinia pedunculata*, *Piper longum*, *Piper retrofractum*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Semicarpus anacardium*, *Trachypremum ammi*, *Zingiber officinalis*
- b. Those, which digest “ama”
e.g., *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Berberis aristata*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Curcuma longa*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Aleatory cardamonium*, *E. officinalis*, *Picrorrhiza kurroa*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Saussurea lappa*, *S. anacardium*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chebula*.

In addition to the concept of “ama,” several herbs that possess anti-allergic properties are also categorized as “immunomodulators” on the basis of stimulation of T-suppressor cells. e.g., *Picrorrhiza kurroa* have been reported to affect the sensitivity of guinea pigs to histamine and sympathomimetic amines, as well as prevent allergen and platelet activating factor induced the bronchial obstruction^[37,38] and *P. longum* is often used as immunotherapeutic agent in bronchial asthma.^[39] Based on the mechanism of immunomodulation such as either immunostimulant or immunosuppressant, non-rasayana herbs could be explored for immunomodulatory activity by different immune models such as shown in Figure 2.^[40,41]

Future scope

Thus, our review summarizes on development of a great enthusiasm in taking a step toward exploring a novel group of phytoconstituents from natural resources that can modulate the immune response of the living system and afford protection from multiple diseases. Human life is uncertain in today’s stressful world with significant impact on the immune response involving reaction of mind and human body.^[42] Immunology is currently one of the promising developing fields in research since its core area

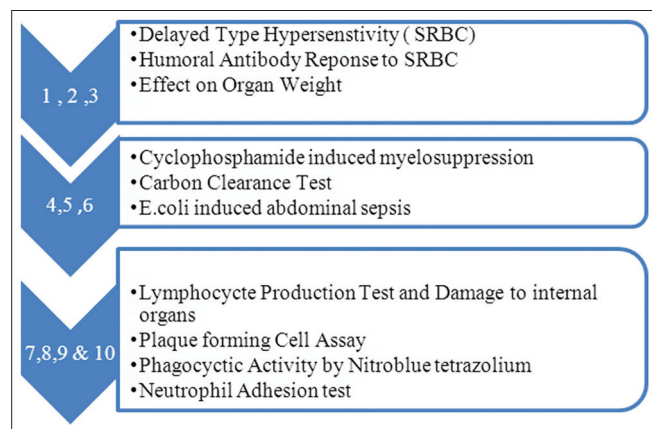


Figure 2: Contains list of immunomodulatory activity models

is the immune system, which is the pathological basis of multiple diseases. We have a strong urge to the society that the Immunodeficiency disorders are not going to be less in fact they are going to increase day by day and on the other due to urbanization the medicinal herbs are becoming critically endangered species. We do not want the world to focus only on the literature of the rasayana herbs, which are proven for immunomodulatory activity, whereas we want the countries start looking for non-rasayana herbs, which are equally potent immunomodulators as per ayurvedic system.

Thus, existing golden triangle of Ayurveda, modern medicine and science has provided converging form from real discovery engine of natural resources to newer, safer, cheaper and effective therapies which is a need of the hour stating that medicinal herbs be utilized to the greatest extent. The gap that needs to be bridged is extensive screening of medicinal herbs for Phytoconstituents that play a vital role in enhancing the immune system. Thus, the modern concept analysis supports the probable role of non-rasayana having equal potential to play a vital role in the treatment of various diseases involving the immune system with maximum exploration of medicinal herbs that fall in this category.

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