

Evaluation of Cholesterol-lowering Activity of Standardized Extract of *Mangifera indica* in Albino Wistar Rats

G. M. Gururaja^{1,2}, Deepak Mundkinajeddu², A. Senthil Kumar², Shekhar Michael Deth², J. Joshua Allan², Amit Agarwal²

¹Research Scholar, Manipal University, Manipal, ²Natural Remedies R and D Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

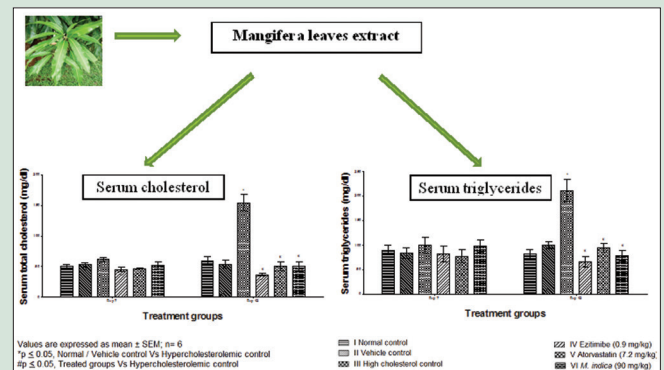
Introduction: Cholesterol lowering activity of *Mangifera indica* L. has been determined by earlier researchers and kernel, leaf and bark have shown significant activity. However, the specific cholesterol lowering activity of leaf methanol extract has not been determined. **Materials and Methods:** The present study involved evaluation of cholesterol lowering potential of methanol extract of *M. indica* leaves using high cholesterol diet model in albino Wistar rats. The acute oral toxicity at a dose of 5000 mg/kg body weight was also determined in female albino Wistar rats. Phytoconstituents Iridiflophenone 3-C- β -D-glucoside and mangiferin were quantified in methanol extracts of different varieties of mango leaves using high performance liquid chromatography. **Results and Discussion:** Significant cholesterol lowering activity was observed with methanol extract of *M. indica* leaves, at dose of 90 mg/kg body weight in rats and it was also found to be safe at dose of 5000 mg/kg rat body. Iridiflophenone 3-C- β -D-glucoside and mangiferin were found to be in the range of 1.2 to 2.8% w/w and 3.9 to 4.6% w/w, respectively which along with 3 β taraxerol and other sterols could be contributing to the cholesterol lowering activity of mango leaves extract. **Conclusions:** The phytosterols rich extract of *Mangifera indica* leaves is a good source of nutraceutical ingredient that have the potential to lower serum cholesterol levels.

Key words: Hypercholesterolemia, *Mangifera indica*, mangiferin, mango leaves

SUMMARY

The *Mangifera indica* leaves methanolic extract showed significant cholesterol lowering activity in high cholesterol diet induced hypercholesterolaemia model in rats when evaluated at a dose of 90 mg/kg

rat body weight. The extract was found to contain Iridiflophenone 3-C- β -D-glucoside and mangiferin which along with 3 β taraxerol and other sterols could be contributing to the cholesterol lowering activity.



Correspondence:

Mr. Shekhar Michael Deth,
Natural Remedies R and D Centre, No. 5B,
Veerasandra Industrial Area, 19th km, Hosur Road,
Electronic City, Bengaluru - 560 100,
Karnataka, India.

E-mail: shekhar@naturalremedy.com

DOI: 10.4103/0974-8490.199770

Access this article online

Website: www.phcogres.com

Quick Response Code:



INTRODUCTION

High cholesterol is the 6th risk factor for death in the world.^[1] Diets high in saturated fat, physical inactivity, and genetics can increase cholesterol levels. Cholesterol increases the risks of heart disease, stroke, and other vascular diseases. Globally, one-third of ischemic heart disease is attributable to high blood cholesterol. Hypercholesterolemia is the root cause for atherosclerosis and other cardiac complications. Individuals with elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol are prone to the development of coronary heart disease through multiple stages of the process. Lowering of serum LDL cholesterol is the primary target of therapy. A number of clinical trials on cholesterol-lowering therapy using 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitors (statins [STs])^[2] are published. STs are drugs of first choice in hypercholesterolemic patients, especially in those at high cardiovascular risk, some of them are intolerant to STs.^[3] Nutraceuticals are borderline devices between nutrients and drugs providing a supplementation of particular nutrients with beneficial effects on health. Nutraceuticals derived from plants have been suggested to improve plasma lipid profile.^[4] Extracts of gum ghatti of *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Sida rhomboidea*, soy protein, grape seeds, garlic, ginger, and citrus peel have been assessed for hypocholesterol activity.^[5-11] In particular, many herbal extracts are studied for controlling the cholesterol level. One such plant is *Mangifera*

indica L. (Family; Anacardiaceae) commonly known as Mango, a large evergreen tree of tropical and subtropical region of India and other Asian countries.^[12] *M. indica* is one of the most famous of all tropical fruiting trees.^[13] There are more than thousand varieties of mango trees all over the world. Most parts of the tree (fruit, seed, pulp, stem bark, root, and leaves) have shown medicinal properties.^[14] In ayurvedic literature, different parts of this plant have been recommended as a remedy for various ailments. It is reported as antidiabetic,^[15] anti-oxidant,^[16] antiviral,^[17] cardioprotective,^[18] hypotensive,^[19] anti-inflammatory,^[20] antibacterial,^[21] antifungal,^[22] anthelmintic,^[23] antiparasitic,^[24] antitumor,^[25] anti-HIV,^[25] anti-bone resorption,^[26] antispasmodic,^[27]

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprints@medknow.com

Cite this article as: Gururaja GM, Mundkinajeddu D, Kumar AS, Deth SM, Allan JJ, Agarwal A. Evaluation of cholesterol-lowering activity of standardized extract of *Mangifera indica* in albino Wistar rats. Phcog Res 2017;9:21-6.

antipyretic,^[27] antidiarrheal,^[28] anti-allergic,^[29] immunomodulation,^[30] hypolipidemic,^[31] hepatoprotective,^[31] antimicrobial,^[32] and gastroprotective.^[33] Phytochemical studies on various parts of *M. indica* L. revealed that it contains phenolic acids, phenolic esters, flavonols, etc., Mangiferin, a natural C-glucoside xanthone,^[34] has been reported from various parts of *M. indica* and it had been studied for many pharmacological activities such as antidiabetic, rheumatoid arthritis, anti-inflammatory, hypolipidemic, cardiogenic, and antioxidant activities.^[35-40] The leaves of *M. indica* have been studied for antidiabetic properties using normoglycemic, glucose-induced hyperglycemia and streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice.^[41] The aqueous extract of the leaves of *M. indica* has been reported to possess hypoglycemic activity.^[15] Flavonoid-rich fraction of kernels of *M. indica*, leaf, and bark extract have shown anti-atherogenic activity and excretion of cholesterol through feces.^[42] The ethanolic extract of immature leaf has been assessed for favorable hypolipidemic and hepatoprotective activities.^[31] However, there is no report on the use of methanol extract of leaf for hypocholesterol activity. Hence, the present study involving the development of standardized methanol extract of *M. indica* leaf for hypercholesterolemia was undertaken. The oral toxicity study of leaf methanol extract at 5000 mg/kg body weight was also determined using female Wistar rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

Cholesterol AR and cholic acid were purchased from HiMedia Laboratories, Mumbai, India; ezetimibe tablet was from Lupin Ltd., Mumbai, India, and atorvastatin tablet from Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Gurgaon, India; cholesterol estimation kits and triglycerides estimation kits were purchased from Bhat Bio-Tech India (P) Ltd., Bangalore, India.

Plant material

Fresh leaves of *M. indica* (Sindoora variety) were collected from Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu, India, and identified by Dr. P. Santhan, Taxonomist, Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru. A voucher specimen was deposited in the Agronomy Department of Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd. The leaves were washed with water to remove mud and dusts. Further, the material was dried at room temperature, followed by hot air oven at not >40°C. The leaves were made into coarse powder for the extraction.

Preparation of standardized methanol extract

Leaves of Sindoora variety (5 kg) were extracted 3 times with methanol under the conditions of reflux for 3 h. The methanol extracts were filtered, combined, and concentrated at 60°C under vacuum using a rotary evaporator. The final powdered form of methanol extract was analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and used for hypocholesterol study.

High-performance liquid chromatography quantification of Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucoside and Mangiferin in the methanol extract

The HPLC instrument consisted of Shimadzu SIL-10A Autoinjector, sample cooler, two CTO-10A pumps, CTO-10A column oven, SPD-M10AVP diode array detector, and SCL 10AVP central unit (Shimadzu Ltd, Kyoto, Japan). A purospher star Hiber® (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) was used. The gradient mobile phase consisted of water (solvent A) and acetonitrile (solvent B). The flow rate of the effluent was 1.5 ml/min, with run time of 52 min. Analysis was performed at room temperature using a gradient elution program: 0–5 min, 5–17% phase B; 5–10 min, 17–18% phase B; 10–15 min,

18–20% phase B; 15–20 min, 20–22% phase B; 20–25 min, 22–25% phase B; 25–30 min, 25–95% phase B; 30–34 min, 95–5% phase B; the detector wavelength was 280 nm and the volume of injection was 20 μL.

Animals and diet for inducing hypercholesterolemia

Male albino Wistar rats were divided into six groups. Six rats were randomly allotted to each group. Group I served as normal control. Group II was administered with groundnut oil (10 ml/kg) and Group III was treated with cholesterol at the dose of 500 mg/kg and cholic acid at the dose of 50 mg/kg in groundnut oil. Group IV was administered with ezetimibe at the dose of 0.9 mg/kg and Group V was treated with atorvastatin at 7.2 mg/kg rat body weight. Group VI was treated with the extract of *M. indica* at 90 mg/kg [Table 1]. Demineralized water was used as a vehicle for administration of reference standards and test substance. All the treatments were given daily by oral gavage for 42 days.

Individual animal body weight was recorded at initiation of the study and mean group body weights were calculated thereafter weekly, until the end of the experiment. Plasma levels of cholesterol and triglycerides were estimated at weekly intervals, till the end of the study period.

Acute toxicity study

Acute oral toxicity test was performed as per OECD-423 guidelines. Healthy adult female rats, acclimatized to laboratory conditions for 1 week before dosing, were used in this study. Animals were randomly assigned to the cages, and the individual animal was fur marked with picric acid. The females were nulliparous and not pregnant.

The rats were deprived of feed overnight before and 3 h after the administration of the test substance. Water was not withheld during this period. The test substance, solubilized in demineralized water, was administered by gavage to rats for 14 days using an intubation needle of appropriate size fitted into a syringe.^[43]

Biochemical estimations

Total cholesterol

Serum total cholesterol was estimated by cholesterol oxidase-phenol amino antipyrine method using commercial kit.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni method as *post hoc* test. In case of heterogeneous data, after transformation

Table 1: Study design

Group	Treatment	Dose (rat body weight)
I	Normal control	-
II	Vehicle control (groundnut oil)	10 (ml/kg)
III	Cholesterol control (cholesterol and cholic acid)	500 and 50 (mg/kg)
IV	Ezetimibe	0.9 (mg/kg)
V	Atorvastatin	7.2 (mg/kg)
VI	<i>Mangifera indica</i> extract	90 (mg/kg)

Table 2: Details of amount of iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucoside and mangiferin in different varieties of mango leaves

<i>Mangifera indica</i> varieties	Mangiferin (% w/w)	Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucoside (% w/w)
Sannabeejadakayi	4.2	2.8
Sindoora	4.5	2.7
Malgova	4.6	2.8
Totapuri	3.9	1.2

Dunnett T3 method was used. All values were reported as mean \pm standard error of mean. The statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Mangiferin and iriflophenone-3-C- β -glucoside quantified in leaf methanol extract by HPLC [Figure 1] in different varieties of mango were found to be ranging 3.9–4.6% w/w and 1.2–2.8% w/w, respectively [Table 2]. The content of 3 β -taraxerol was also measured using previously described method^[34] and was found to be 0.40–0.49% w/w.

The mean body weight of experimental rats at weekly intervals is represented in Figure 2. On day 0, no significant difference in body weight was observed in all the groups. There was no significant difference in body weight observed in cholesterol control rats when compared to vehicle control rats on different weekly time intervals of the study period.

The mean plasma cholesterol levels at weekly intervals are presented in Table 3 and Figure 3. The plasma cholesterol was significantly increased

in cholesterol control from day 21 to day 42 with a nonsignificant increase observed during day 7 to day 14 when compared to vehicle control. A significant decrease in plasma cholesterol was observed on treatment with an extract of *M. indica* and all other substances from day 21 to day 42 as compared to cholesterol control rats.

The mean plasma triglycerides levels at different time intervals are presented in Table 4 and Figure 4. The plasma triglyceride was significantly increased in cholesterol control rats from day 21 to day 42 as compared to vehicle control rats. A significant decrease in plasma triglycerides was observed on treatment with an extract of *M. indica* and all other substances from day 21 to day 42 as compared to cholesterol control rats. Observations of clinical signs were made at 10 min, 30 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, and 6 h after dosing on day 0 and once daily thereafter for 14 days at approximately same time. Cage-side observations included changes in the skin, fur, eyes,

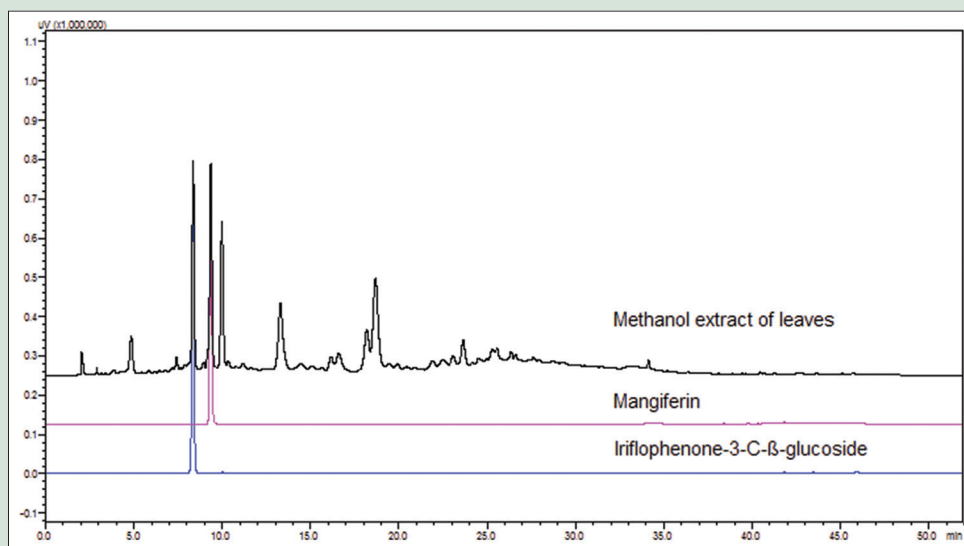


Figure 1: High-performance liquid chromatography chromatograms overlay of standards and *Mangifera indica* leaf methanol extract

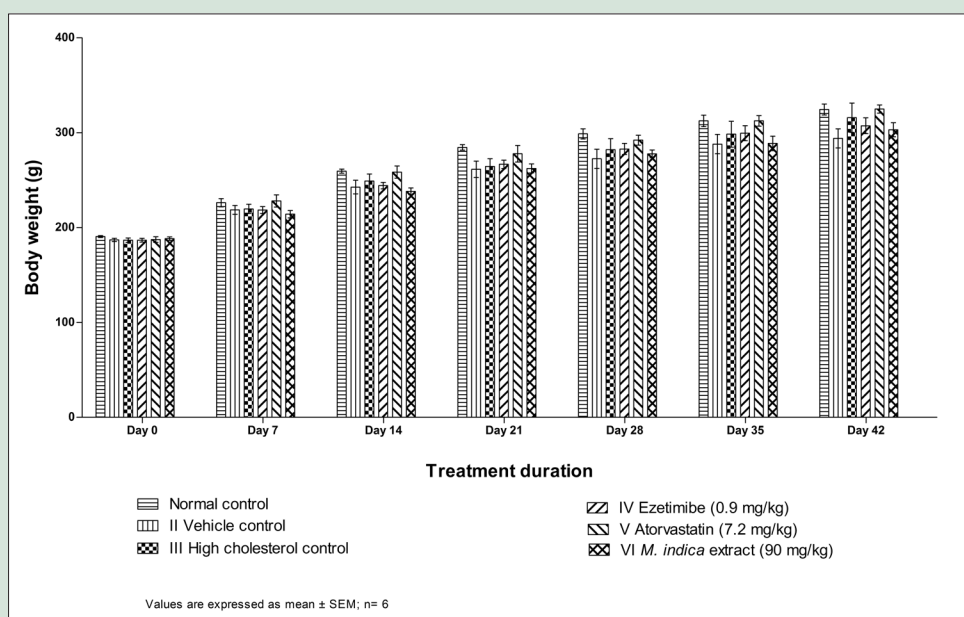


Figure 2: Effect of *Mangifera indica* extract on body weight of animals

Table 3: Effect of extract of *Mangifera indica* on plasma cholesterol in albino Wistar rats

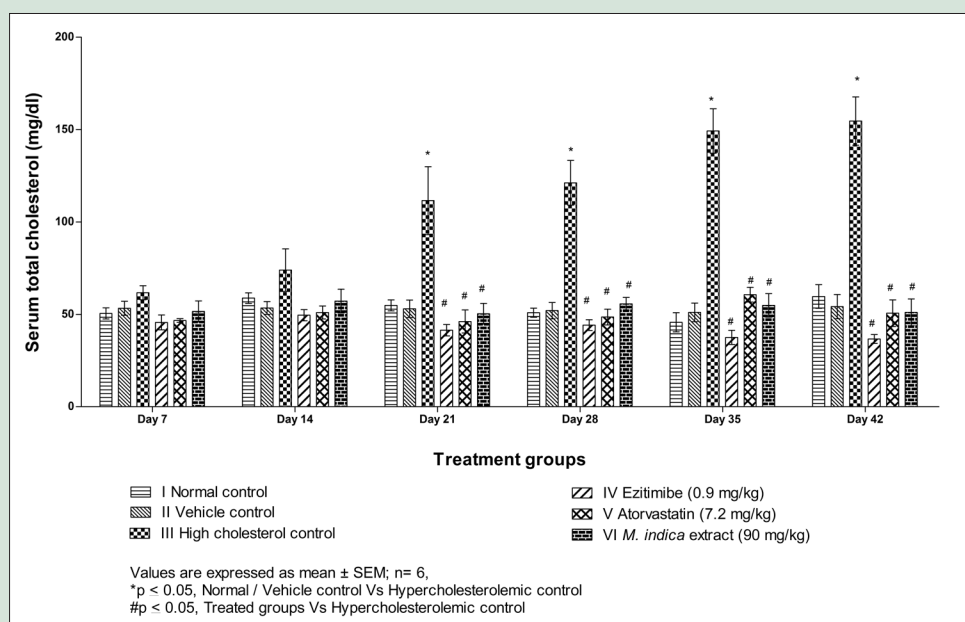
Treatment groups	Plasma cholesterol (mg/dl)					
	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	Day 28	Day 35	Day 42
I	50.52±3.04	58.83±2.84	54.86±2.96	50.93±2.48	45.74±5.13	59.69±6.40
II	53.32±3.80	53.48±3.49	53.02±4.79	52.04±4.43	51.06±5.03	54.19±6.53
III	61.74±3.79	74.00±11.52	111.52±8.35*	121.17±2.12*	149.22±2.04*	154.63±13.04*
IV	45.65±4.00	49.55±3.05	41.46±3.11 [#]	44.21±2.91 [#]	37.52±3.84 [#]	36.70±2.42 [#]
V	46.67±0.99	51.02±3.53	46.15±6.25 [#]	48.56±4.27 [#]	60.64±3.97 [#]	50.67±7.18 [#]
VI	51.59±5.66	57.22±6.46	50.36±5.61 [#]	55.73±3.41 [#]	54.86±6.38 [#]	51.11±7.26 [#]

Values are expressed as mean±SEM; n=6. *P≤0.05 vehicle control versus cholesterol control; [#]P≤0.05 cholesterol control versus treated groups. SEM: Standard error of mean

Table 4: Effect of extract of *Mangifera indica* on plasma triglycerides in albino Wistar rats

Treatment groups	Plasma triglycerides (mg/dl)					
	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	Day 28	Day 35	Day 42
I	90.46±9.52	81.70±10.32	82.55±5.42	96.08±9.34	91.96±8.27	82.35±9.49
II	84.44±11.09	93.35±7.03	80.12±16.61	73.00±7.21	88.58±10.78	100.61±6.71
III	100.47±15.35	141.76±17.51	236.30±18.49*	241.71±19.50*	283.76±32.38*	212.08±21.55*
IV	82.82±16.77	72.78±13.00 [#]	88.12±14.28 [#]	96.36±17.24 [#]	80.44±14.41 [#]	66.70±11.07 [#]
V	77.75±13.80	94.50±14.74	102.80±18.06 [#]	80.68±15.93 [#]	95.96±14.36 [#]	94.59±8.69 [#]
VI	98.39±12.63	101.68±12.48	114.36±13.56 [#]	110.85±12.5 [#]	109.96±12.60 [#]	78.46±11.09 [#]

Values are expressed as mean±SEM; n=6. *P≤0.05 vehicle control versus cholesterol control; [#]P≤0.05 cholesterol control versus treated groups. SEM: Standard error of mean

**Figure 3:** Effect of extract of *Mangifera indica* leaves on serum total cholesterol level in albino Wistar rats

and mucous membrane. It also included respiratory, circulatory, autonomic and central nervous system, and somato motor activity and behavioral pattern. Particular attention was directed to the observation of tremors, convulsion, salivation, diarrhea, lethargy, sleep, and coma.

In acute oral toxicity studies, the test animals did not show any significant physical changes and behavioral patterns. There was no mortality even after 14 days observation, and there were no abnormalities found in the organs after the sacrifice of animals when compared to the control at the end of 14 days of general observation [Table 5].

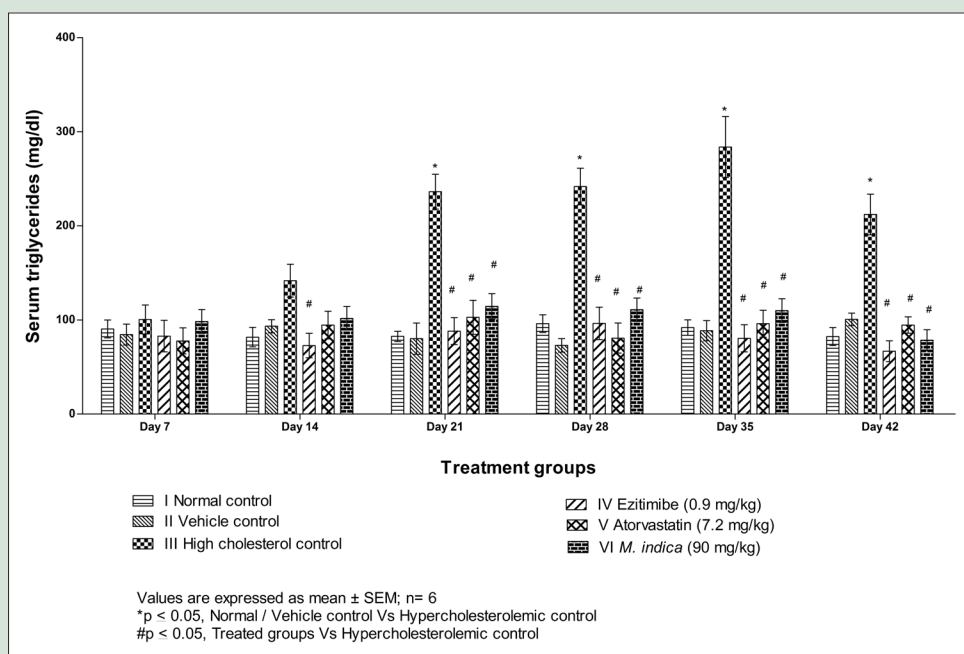
DISCUSSION

M. indica has been reported to possess antidiabetic and hypolipidemic activities.^[41,42,44] Phytochemical analysis of *M. indica* has shown

the presence of many bioactive compounds such as flavonoids and phenolics. In our previous study, identification of bioactive compounds through BAGF, we have reported that ethyl acetate fraction of *M. indica* leaf methanolic extract has comparatively higher potency in cholesterol esterase inhibition assay, and further fractionation of this extract yielded 3β-taraxerol enriched fraction, which inhibited cholesterol esterase *in vitro* with an IC₅₀ of 0.86 μg/ml.^[45] In the present *in vivo* study, the leaf methanolic extract of *M. indica* has shown a significant reduction in serum cholesterol level in albino Wistar rats. The dose of 90 mg/kg body weight was chosen to consider the human dose of 1.0 g/day. This single dose study has shown reduction of 14% serum cholesterol level compared to 17% and 63% reduction caused by atorvastatin and ezetimibe, respectively. In case of triglycerides, the reduction due to extract was 31% compared

Table 5: Effect of extract of *Mangifera indica* on mortality of albino Wistar rats in acute oral study

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Animal ID	Observed signs	Period of signs in days from-to	Mortality	
					Absolute	Relative %
1	5000	3FB	Nil	0-14		
		4FT	Nil	0-14	0	0
		5FW	Nil	0-14	0	0
		6FHB	Nil	0-14	0	0

**Figure 4:** Effect of extract of *Mangifera indica* leaves on serum triglycerides level in albino Wistar rats

to 58% and 11% caused by atorvastatin and ezetimibe, respectively. The standards used in the study were ezetimibe and atorvastatin that are known to act by different mechanism in the regulation of cholesterol. Ezetimibe, a potent inhibitor of cholesterol absorption, acts at the brush border of the small intestine to inhibit intestinal absorption of dietary and biliary cholesterol across the intestinal wall and decreasing the delivery of intestinal cholesterol to the liver. However, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (STs) act by blocking the HMG-CoA reductase enzyme, which catalyzes the rate-limiting step in *de novo* cholesterol synthesis. The compounds such as mangiferin, iriflophenone derivatives are reported to show antidiabetic activity.^[46] The results of the present study have shown that extract treated groups had significantly reduced the levels of cholesterol, and the activity was comparable with the activity of standards used in the study. The chemical constituents present in the extract have shown hypocholesterol activity by different mechanisms. The water-soluble flavonoids present in the extract might be contributing for HMG-CoA reductase inhibition,^[35] whereas the nonpolar sterol like 3 β -taraxerol present in the extract might be competing with cholesterol for absorption. Thereby, the different constituents present in the extract could contribute to the reduction of cholesterol and triglycerides level in the study.

The nontoxic nature of methanol extract of *M. indica* was confirmed from the acute oral toxicity study as per Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines. The results indicated that the methanol extract of *M. indica* is nontoxic at the dose of 5000 mg/kg body weight of animal and test animals have shown normal behavior during a period of 14 days.

CONCLUSION

The methanol extract of *M. indica* showed a significant cholesterol-lowering activity at 90 mg/kg from day 21 to day 42 of 6 weeks treatment period, and a significant decrease in plasma triglycerides was also observed on treatment with extract. The 3 β -taraxerol, mangiferin, and iriflophenone-3-C- β -glucoside quantified in leaf methanol extract by HPLC and were found to be 0.49% w/w, 4.6% w/w, and 2.37% w/w, respectively. The methanol extract of *M. indica* leaf was found to be safe after oral administration of single dose of 5000 mg/kg body weight to female albino Wistar rats.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the National Medicinal Plants Board (New Delhi) for partial financial support.

Financial support and sponsorship

Financial support for this study was partially provided by the National Medicinal Plants Board (New Delhi).

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalHealthRisks_report_part_2.pdf. [Last accessed on 2015 Jan 10].
- Cleeman JI. Executive summary of the third report of the National Cholesterol

- Education Program (NCEP) expert panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). *JAMA* 2001;285:2486-97.
3. Pisciotto L, Bellocchio A, Bertolini S. Nutraceutical pill containing berberine versus ezetimibe on plasma lipid pattern in hypercholesterolemic subjects and its additive effect in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia on stable cholesterol-lowering treatment. *Lipids Health Dis* 2012;11:123.
 4. Mannarino MR, Ministrini S, Pirro M. Nutraceuticals for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia. *Eur J Intern Med* 2014;25:592-9.
 5. Parvathi KM, Ramesh CK, Krishna V, Pamesha M, Kuppast IJ. Hypolipidemic activity of gum ghatti of *Anogeissus latifolia*. *Pharmacogn Mag* 2009;5:11.
 6. Devkar RV, Ramachandran AV, Patel DK, Patel KA, Patel UK, Thounaojam MC, *et al.* Assessment of lipid lowering effect of *Sida rhomboides*. *Roxb methanolic extract* in experimentally induced hyperlipidemia. *J Young Pharm* 2009;1:233.
 7. Zhong F, Liu J, Ma J, Shoemaker CF. Preparation of hypocholesterol peptides from soy protein and their hypocholesterolemic effect in mice. *Food Res Int* 2007;40:661-7.
 8. Yamakoshi J, Kataoka S, Koga T, Ariga T. Proanthocyanidin-rich extract from grape seeds attenuates the development of aortic atherosclerosis in cholesterol-fed rabbits. *Atherosclerosis* 1999;142:139-49.
 9. Yeh YY, Liu L. Cholesterol-lowering effect of garlic extracts and organosulfur compounds: Human and animal studies. *J Nutr* 2001;131:989S-93S.
 10. Bhandari U, Sharma JN, Zafar R. The protective action of ethanolic ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) extract in cholesterol fed rabbits. *J Ethnopharmacol* 1998;61:167-71.
 11. Bok SH, Lee SH, Park YB, Bae KH, Son KH, Jeong TS, *et al.* Plasma and hepatic cholesterol and hepatic activities of 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase and acyl CoA: Cholesterol transferase are lower in rats fed citrus peel extract or a mixture of citrus bioflavonoids. *J Nutr* 1999;129:1182-5.
 12. Khare CP. An encyclopedia of medicinal plants of India. Heidelberg, Germany: Springer-Verlag; 2004. p. 151.
 13. Shah KA, Patel MB, Patel RJ, Parmar PK. *Mangifera indica* (mango). *Pharmacogn Rev* 2010;4:42-8.
 14. Sharma PC. In: Database on Medicinal Plants Used in Ayurveda. Vol. 2. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Sidha, New Delhi; 2001. p. 8-28.
 15. Aderibigbe AO, Emudianughe TS, Lawal BA. Evaluation of the antidiabetic action of *Mangifera indica* in mice. *Phytother Res* 2001;15:456-8.
 16. Sultana B, Hussain Z, Asif M, Munir A. Investigation on the antioxidant activity of leaves, peels, stems bark, and kernel of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.). *J Food Sci* 2012;77:C849-52.
 17. Zhu XM, Song JX, Huang ZZ, Wu YM, Yu MJ. Antiviral activity of mangiferin against herpes simplex virus type 2 *in vitro*. *Zhongguo Yao Li Xue Bao* 1993;14:452-4.
 18. Prabhu S, Jainu M, Sabitha KE, Devi CS. Cardioprotective effect of mangiferin on isoproterenol induced myocardial infarction in rats. *Indian J Exp Biol* 2006;44:209-15.
 19. Rondhi SN, Brasil GA, do Nascimento AM, de Lima EM, Scherer R, Costa HB, *et al.* Phytochemical and *in vitro* and *in vivo* biological investigation on the antihypertensive activity of mango leaves (*Mangifera indica* L.). *Ther Adv Cardiovasc Dis* 2015;9:244-56.
 20. Garrido G, González D, Lemus Y, García D, Lodeiro L, Quintero G, *et al.* *In vivo* and *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity of *Mangifera indica* L. extract (VIMANG). *Pharmacol Res* 2004;50:143-9.
 21. Doughari JH, Manzara S. *In vitro* antibacterial activity of crude leaf extracts of *Mangifera indica* Linn. *Afr J Microbiol Res* 2008;2:67-72.
 22. Kanwal Q, Hussain I, Latif Siddiqui H, Javaid A. Antifungal activity of flavonoids isolated from mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) leaves. *Nat Prod Res* 2010;24:1907-14.
 23. Garcia D, Escalante M, Delgado R, Ubeira FM, Leiro J. Anthelmintic and anti-allergic activities of *Mangifera indica* L. stem bark components Vimang and mangiferin. *Phytother Res* 2003;17:1203-8.
 24. Perrucci S, Fichi G, Buggiani C, Rossi G, Flamini G. Efficacy of mangiferin against *Cryptosporidium parvum* in a neonatal mouse model. *Parasitol Res* 2006;99:184-8.
 25. Guha S, Ghosal S, Chattopadhyay U. Antitumor, immunomodulatory and anti-HIV effect of mangiferin, a naturally occurring glucosylxanthone. *Chemotherapy* 1996;42:443-51.
 26. Li H, Miyahara T, Tezuka Y, Namba T, Nemoto N, Tonami S, *et al.* The effect of Kampo formulae on bone resorption *in vitro* and *in vivo*. I. Active constituents of Tsu-kan-gan. *Biol Pharm Bull* 1998;21:1322-6.
 27. Awe SO, Olajide OA, Oladiran OO, Makele JM. Antiplasmodial and antipyretic screening of *Mangifera indica* extract. *Phytother Res* 1998;12:437-8.
 28. Sairam K, Hemalatha S, Kumar A, Srinivasan T, Ganesh J, Shankar M, *et al.* Evaluation of anti-diarrhoeal activity in seed extracts of *Mangifera indica*. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2003;84:11-5.
 29. Rivera DG, Balmaseda IH, León AA, Hernández BC, Montiel LM, Garrido GG, *et al.* Anti-allergic properties of *Mangifera indica* L. extract (Vimang) and contribution of its glucosylxanthone mangiferin. *J Pharm Pharmacol* 2006;58:385-92.
 30. Makare N, Bodhankar S, Rangari V. Immunomodulatory activity of alcoholic extract of *Mangifera indica* L. in mice. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2001;78:133-7.
 31. Hossain MS, Ahmed M, Islam A. Hypolipidemic and hepatoprotective effects of different fractions of ethanolic extract of immature leaves of *Mangifera indica* (Linn.) in alloxan induced diabetic rats. *IJPSR* 2010;1:132.
 32. Engels C, Knödler M, Zhao YY, Carle R, Gänzle MG, Schieber A. Antimicrobial activity of gallotannins isolated from mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) kernels. *J Agric Food Chem* 2009;57:7712-8.
 33. Carvalho AC, Guedes MM, de Souza AL, Trevisan MT, Lima AF, Santos FA, *et al.* Gastroprotective effect of mangiferin, a xanthonoid from *Mangifera indica*, against gastric injury induced by ethanol and indomethacin in rodents. *Planta Med* 2007;73:1372-6.
 34. Ichiki H, Miura T, Kubo M, Ishihara E, Komatsu Y, Tanigawa K, *et al.* New antidiabetic compounds, mangiferin and its glucoside. *Biol Pharm Bull* 1998;21:1389-90.
 35. Luczkiewicz P, Kokotkiewicz A, Dampc A, Luczkiewicz M. Mangiferin: A promising therapeutic agent for rheumatoid arthritis treatment. *Med Hypotheses* 2014;83:570-4.
 36. Leiro J, Arranz JA, Yáñez M, Ubeira FM, Sanmartín ML, Orallo F. Expression profiles of genes involved in the mouse nuclear factor-kappa B signal transduction pathway are modulated by mangiferin. *Int Immunopharmacol* 2004;4:763-78.
 37. Dineshkumar B, Mitra A, Manjunatha M. Studies on the anti-diabetic and hypolipidemic potentials of mangiferin (Xanthone Glucoside) in streptozotocin-induced type 1 and type 2 diabetic model rats. *Int J Adv Pharm Sci* 2010;1:75-85.
 38. Sato T, Kawamoto A, Tamura A, Tatsumi Y, Fujii T. Mechanism of antioxidant action of pueraria glycoside (PG)-1 (an isoflavonoid) and mangiferin (a xanthonoid). *Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo)* 1992;40:721-4.
 39. Prabhu S, Jainu M, Sabitha KE, Devi CS. A study on the beneficial effect of mangiferin on isoproterenol induced myocardial infarction rat model. *Pharmacogn Mag* 2005;1:92.
 40. Muruganandan S, Gupta S, Kataria M, Lal J, Gupta PK. Mangiferin protects the streptozotocin-induced oxidative damage to cardiac and renal tissues in rats. *Toxicology* 2002;176:165-73.
 41. Bhowmik A, Khan LA, Akhter M, Rokeya B. Studies on the anti-diabetic effects of *Mangifera indica* stem-barks and leaves on non-diabetic, type 1 and type 2 diabetic model rats. *Bangladesh J Pharm* 2009;4:110-4.
 42. Anila L, Vijayalakshmi NR. Flavonoids from *Emblica officinalis* and *Mangifera indica*-effectiveness for dyslipidemia. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2002;79:81-7.
 43. Sahgal G, Ramanathan S, Sasidharan S, Mordi MN, Ismail S, Mansor SM. Brine shrimp lethality and acute oral toxicity studies on *Swietenia mahagoni* (Linn.) Jacq. seed methanolic extract. *Pharmacognosy Res* 2010;2:215-20.
 44. Diego AM, Ripoll C, Ilic N, Alexander P, Cristin A, Raskin I. Inhibition of lipid metabolic enzymes using *Mangifera indica* extracts. *J Food Agric Environ* 2006;4:216.
 45. Gururaja GM, Mundkinajeddu D, Deth SM, Sangli GK, Abhilash K, Agarwal A. Cholesterol esterase inhibitory activity of bioactives from leaves of *Mangifera indica* L. *Pharmacognosy Res* 2014;7:355-62.
 46. Pranakhon R, Aromdee C, Pannangpetch P. Effects of iriflophenone 3-C- β -glucoside on fasting blood glucose level and glucose uptake. *Pharmacogn Mag* 2015;11:82-9.



Shekhar Michael Dethé

ABOUT AUTHOR

Shekhar M. Dethé, is a Senior Scientist at Natural Remedies R and D Centre, Bangalore. He has a Doctorate Degree in Biochemistry. His research specialization includes studies in Mixed Function Oxidase System, *In vitro* enzyme inhibition assays, Herb-drug interaction, Bioavailability and *in vitro* absorption studies. He has authored more than 20 peer-reviewed papers in scientific journals.