



# IJRASET

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

**Volume:** 12    **Issue:** VIII    **Month of publication:** August 2024

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.63872>

[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)

# Different Activities of Mulberry: A Review

Mr. Saurabh A. Patole<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Aniket A. Bankar<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Pandurang M. Gaikwad<sup>3</sup>, Prof. Hemant J. Pagar<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, <sup>3,4</sup> Guide Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil College of Pharmacy  
Ahmednagar. Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

**Abstract:** Since ancient times, people have been aware of the benefits of using plants for the essential needs of healthy and beautiful skin. Cosmetics are products used to cleanse, beautify, and promote an attractive appearance. Cosmetics that incorporate natural sources such as herbs have been proven to be very effective in addressing the specific needs of different skin types.

**The objective this work is to formulate and evaluate a Herbal face pack for cosmetic purpose from Herbal ingredients. Multani mitti, Neem.**

**Keywords:** Face pack, Cosmetics, Natural Herbs, Mulberry, Moraceae, Etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The mulberry has a place to the *Morus* class of the Moraceae family. There are 24 species of *Morus*, with at slightest 100 known assortments<sup>[1]</sup>. Mulberry clears out, bark and branches have long been utilized in Chinese pharmaceutical<sup>[2]</sup>. In most European nations mulberries are developed for natural product generation<sup>[3,4]</sup>. The natural action of *Mallotus* takes off and natural product extricates or person chemical constituents separated from these extricates have been detailed. The flavanols, glycosides disconnected from mulberry clears out [quercetin 3-(malonyl glucoside), rutin, and isoquercetin] hindered human LDL oxidation actuated by copper<sup>[5]</sup>. It is detailed that green tea polyphenols in a few eatable oils and fricasseed items have more grounded antioxidative movement than BHA and tocopherols<sup>[6]</sup>. So also, it was found that the impact of ginger extricates as an antioxidant in sunflower oil reflected a better strength to stifle lipid oxidation<sup>[7]</sup>.



Figure No.1: Mulberry Plant (Leaves, Fruit, Stem)

Mulberry leaf powder anticipated atherosclerosis in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice<sup>[10]</sup>. The gather bolstered a eat less containing 1% mulberry leaf appeared to a 40% lessening in atherosclerotic injury measure within the aortae compared with the control. Utilizing the restraint test, the methanolic extricate of Indian mulberry clears out restrained the anti-tumour-promoting action of Epstein-Barr infection<sup>[11]</sup>, and the phytoestrogens in a *Morus rubra* extricate showed up to be dynamic at particular formative stages<sup>[12]</sup>. Using capillary electrophoresis with aerometric location, Chu et al.<sup>[9]</sup>. Reports show that mulberry clears contain proteins, carbohydrates, calcium, press, ascorbic corrosive,  $\beta$ -carotene, vitamin B1, folic corrosive, and vitamin D. Separated from their utilize as creature and creepy crawly bolster, they have appeared to have great antioxidative, diuretic, hypoglycaemic and hypotensive activities<sup>[8]</sup>.

## II. DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES OF MULBERRY

An easy way to comply with IJRASET paper formatting requirements is to use this document as a template and simply type your text into it.

### A. Hypoglycemics' Activity

Hypoglycaemia may be a condition that happens when the blood sugar level is too low in the body. Diabetes mellitus is caused by the ineffectualness of the insulin produced by the pancreas. Diabetes mellitus may be an unremitting malady characterized by lifted blood glucose levels and unsettling influences in carbohydrate, fat, and protein digestion system. These metabolic variations from the norm result, in portion, from a lack of the blood sugar-lowering hormone affront; this insufficiency in affront comes about in sort one diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). Sort 2 diabetes or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) may be a result of hyperglycaemia caused by overproduction of glucose at the hepatic level or sense of unusual  $\beta$  cell work or affront resistance at target cells.<sup>[13]</sup>

The utilization of home-grown cures has expanded numerous cases from 1990 onwards within the USA.<sup>[17]</sup> The unremitting hyperglycaemia of diabetes is related to harm, brokenness, and disappointment of different organs over the long term.<sup>[14]</sup> In diabetic rats, the impeded utilization of carbohydrates leads to quickened lipolysis, resulting in hyperlipidaemia<sup>[16,15]</sup>.

### B. Anti-Obesity Activity

Corpulence is characterized as abnormal or luxurious fat Amassing, which extant the chance of well-being. Commonly known as mulberry in Korea, *Morus alba* (family: Mulberry), developed in northern China and has been developed from India to the Centre East, southern Europe, and, as of late, North America. Pharmacological considerations have detailed the roots and bark to have antibacterial<sup>[18]</sup>, antioxidant, and hypoglycaemic<sup>[19,20]</sup>, and neuroprotective, anti-ulcer, pain-relieving, and anti-inflammatory exercises<sup>[21,22]</sup>. Also, the mulberry leaf extricate invigorates the glucose take-up in rodent adipocytes and diminishes the adipocyte improvement in white fat tissue extricated from db/db mice through restraint of oxidative stretch<sup>[23,24]</sup>. *Cordyceps militaris* (*C. militaris*) is a creepy crawly pathogen having a place to Ascomycota and is customarily utilized in Chinese and East Asian pharmaceuticals<sup>[25,26]</sup>. Cordycepin, separated from *C. militaris*, is viable in anticancer<sup>[27]</sup>, antitumor<sup>[28]</sup>, antimicrobial<sup>[29]</sup>, and antioxidant<sup>[30]</sup> treatment. In our past ponder, we detailed that the extricate of *Morus alba* takes off matured with *C. militaris* (EMfC) encompasses a lipolytic impact on adipocytes separated from SD rats<sup>[31]</sup>. In any case, no point-by-point consideration was performed to assess the inhibitory impact of EMfC on weight.

### C. Hepatoprotective Activity

Drug-induced liver damage may be a major well-being issue that challenges not as it were healthcare experts but also the pharmaceutical industry and drug regulatory organizations<sup>[32]</sup>. The drug-induced harm might be initiated in numerous ways, including coordinated harmful impact, immunological response, or dynamic metabolite that's shaped by the medication<sup>[33]</sup>. MTX is effectively gathered within the liver, where it is metabolized and put away in a polyglutamated shape, in this way diminishing folate levels by the inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase<sup>[35]</sup>. Methotrexate (MTX) medicate, a basic analogue of folic corrosive, is broadly utilized as an anti-rheumatic, cytotoxic chemotherapeutic specialist for malignancies as well as within the treatment of different incendiary disorders<sup>[33,34]</sup>. The far-reaching utilization of MTX, and it is long-term treatment has pulled in physicians' consideration to the conceivable unfavourable responses of MTX<sup>[36]</sup>.

### D. Anti-cancer Activity

Many medicinal plants have anti-bacterial, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and immuno-stimulatory and antioxidant properties as well as compounds that affect specific organs. The methanolic extract of mulberry leaves Shows efficient cytotoxic behaviour against cancer cells. Chemotherapy, as one of the major cancer treatment strategies, is the function of chemical/natural-based compounds for killing tumour cells, and its effects are systemic, exposing a wide range of side effects<sup>[44]</sup>. Cancer, with approximately 14 million new cases and 8 million deaths in 2012, has been known as a major cause of morbidity and mortality around the world. The relevant predictions demonstrated that 22 million new cancer cases and 13 million cancer-related deaths would happen by 2030 annually<sup>[42]</sup>. The point of fruitful treatment of gastric cancer, such as other cancers, is characterized as killing the tumour cells without hurting the ordinary cells.

The foremost common sorts of cancer treatment methodologies incorporate surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy, which can be utilized either alone or in combination with each other or other treatments. Moreover, gastric cancer has been detailed as the third leading cause of passing among different cancer sorts, all-inclusive in 2016<sup>[43]</sup>.

#### E. Anti-inflammatory Activity

Inflammation is an innate immune reaction by different immune cells, including macrophages, for assurance against destructive boosts such as viruses and bacteria. Morin could be a flavonoid show in mulberry shown significant anti-inflammatory action. Inflammatory mediators-induced persistent inflammation is considered to be a cause of various human illnesses, including cancer, atherosclerosis, joint pain, and septic shock<sup>[38,39]</sup>. Among inflammatory mediators, NO is created by inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and comes about in numerous illness processes such as carcinogenesis, obesity, and diabetes.<sup>[40,41]</sup>

#### F. Anti-diabetic Activity

The predominance of diabetes mellitus (DM) is relentlessly expanding around the world. In 2013, 382 million were analysed with DM, and typically anticipated to rise to 592 million in 2035.<sup>[1]</sup> The pathophysiology of type 1 DM (T1DM) is characterized by absolute deformity of insulin secretion caused by pancreatic damage, and type 2 DM (T2DM) is characterized by insulin resistance. Constant DM can develop into serious complications such as miniaturized scale- and macro-vascular complications, outstanding retinopathy, neuropathy, and nephropathy, as well as atherosclerosis and hypertension within the last mentioned<sup>[2]</sup>. In any case, the currently accessible drugs have been detailed to apply a few side effects such as hypoglycaemia, loss of insulin secretion capacity, gastric upset, and renal and hepatic disability<sup>[4]</sup>. In this way, the primary aim of diabetes management is viable control of blood glucose to achieve close normal levels. Patients with T1DM require insulin therapy, but occasionally, oral hypoglycaemic agents are utilized as adjunct treatment. Currently, metformin (Met) is the as it were oral hypoglycaemic agent approved by the Food and Drug Administration within the United States for adolescent T1DM<sup>[3]</sup>. In expansion, a few drugs that are related to serious hepatotoxicity or cardiovascular side effects have been prohibited from utilization. Subsequently, in later a long time, plant-derived phytochemicals with constrained side effects have been broadly examined for the treatment of DM.

### III. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In order to improve blood circulation, rejuvenate the muscles help preserve the Flexibility of the skin and dispense with dirt from the skin pores, natural face packs or masks are utilized. The good thing about home grown beauty care products is their non-toxic nature, minimizing the utility of certain Items for unfavourably susceptible responses and time-tested utilize.

Characteristic medications are more suitable in the view that they have fewer side effects than pharmaceutical ones that are more secure. Within the world economy, homegrown formulations are rapidly in Demand. The herbal face pack containing different plant powders and gel could be a very fruitful Endeavor to form. We have hence found great properties for the face packs within the present Investigation and have found the useful advantages of face packs for human utilization as a beauty product.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Orhan E, Ercisli S. Genetic relationships between selected Turkish mulberry genotypes (*Morus* spp) based on RAPD markers. *Genet. Mol. Res.* 2010 Nov 3;9(4):2176-83.
- [2] Zhishen J, Mengcheng T, Jianming W. The determination of flavonoid contents in mulberry and their scavenging effects on superoxide radicals. *Food chemistry.* 1999 Mar 1;64(4):555-9.
- [3] Ercisli S. A short review of the fruit germplasm resources of Turkey. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution.* 2004 Jun;51:419-35.
- [4] Katsube T, Imawaka N, Kawano Y, Yamazaki Y, Shiwaku K, Yamane Y. Antioxidant flavonol glycosides in mulberry (*Morus alba* L.) leaves isolated based on LDL antioxidant activity. *Food chemistry.* 2006 Jul 1;97(1):25-31.
- [5] Koketsu M, Satoh YI. Antioxidative activity of green tea polyphenols in edible oils. *Journal of Food Lipids.* 1997 Mar;4(1):1-9.
- [6] Salariya AM, Habib F. Antioxidant activity of ginger extract in sunflower oil. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture.* 2003 May 15;83(7):624-9.
- [7] Sastri, B.N. 1962. "Raw Materials". In *The Wealth of India (CSIR)* Vol. 6, 429 – 439. New Delhi, India
- [8] Chu Q, Lin M, Tian X, Ye J. Study on capillary electrophoresis–amperometric detection profiles of different parts of *Morus alba* L. *Journal of Chromatography A.* 2006 May 26;1116(1-2):286-90.
- [9] Harauma A, Murayama T, Ikeyama K, Sano H, Arai H, Takano R, Kita T, Hara S, Kamei K, Yokode M. Mulberry leaf powder prevents atherosclerosis in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications.* 2007 Jul 6;358(3):751-6.
- [10] Murakami A, Jiwajinda S, Koshimizu K, Ohigashi H. Screening for in vitro anti-tumor promoting activities of edible plants from Thailand. *Cancer letters.* 1995 Aug 16;95(1-2):139-46.
- [11] Maier CG, Chapman KD, Smith DW. Phytoestrogens and floral development in dioecious *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid. and *Morus rubra* L.(Moraceae). *Plant Science.* 1997 Dec 5;130(1):27-40.

- [12] Fajans SS, Cloutier MC, Crowther RL. Clinical and etiologic heterogeneity of idiopathic diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes*. 1978 Nov 1;27(11):1112-25.
- [13] Lyra R, Oliveira M, Lins D, Cavalcanti N. Prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Arquivos Brasileiros de Endocrinologia & Metabologia*. 2006;50:239-49.
- [14] Morel DW, Chisolm GM. Antioxidant treatment of diabetic rats inhibits lipoprotein oxidation and cytotoxicity. *Journal of lipid research*. 1989 Dec 1;30(12):1827-34.
- [15] Granner DK. Hormones of the pancreas and gastrointestinal tract. In: Murray RK, Granner RK, Mayes PA, Rodwell VW, editors. *Harper's Biochemistry*. 24th ed. Connecticut, USA: Appleton and Lange; 1996. Pp. 586–7.
- [16] Eisenerg DM, Davis RB, Ettner SL. Trends in alternative medicine use in the United States, 1990- 1997: Results of a follow-up national survey. *JAMA*. 1998;280:1569–75.
- [17] Gunjal S, Ankola AV, Bhat K. In vitro antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of *Morus alba* leaf against periodontal pathogens. *Indian Journal of Dental Research*. 2015 Sep 1;26(5):533-6.
- [18] Raman ST, Ganeshan AK, Chen C, Jin C, Li SH, Chen HJ, Gui Z. In vitro and in vivo antioxidant activity of flavonoid extracted from mulberry fruit (*Morus alba* L.). *Pharmacognosy Magazine*. 2016 Apr;12(46):128.
- [19] Wang Y, Xiang L, Wang C, Tang C, He X. Antidiabetic and antioxidant effects and phytochemicals of mulberry fruit (*Morus alba* L.) polyphenol enhanced extract. *PLoS one*. 2013 Jul 30;8(7):e71144.
- [20] Jo SP, Kim JK, Lim YH. Antihyperlipidemic effects of stilbenoids isolated from *Morus alba* in rats fed a high-cholesterol diet. *Food and chemical toxicology*. 2014 Mar 1;65:213-8.
- [21] Chan WeiChiang [Chan W, Lye PhuiYan LP, Wong SiuKuini WS. Phytochemistry, pharmacology, and clinical trials of *Morus alba*.
- [22] Ann JY, Eo H, Lim Y. Mulberry leaves (*Morus alba* L.) ameliorate obesity-induced hepatic lipogenesis, fibrosis, and oxidative stress in high-fat diet-fed mice. *Genes & nutrition*. 2015 Nov;10:1-3.
- [23] Sugimoto M, Arai H, Tamura Y, Murayama T, Khaengkhan P, Nishio T, Ono K, Ariyasu H, Akamizu T, Ueda Y, Kita T. Mulberry leaf ameliorates the expression profile of adipocytokines by inhibiting oxidative stress in white adipose tissue in db/db mice. *Atherosclerosis*. 2009 Jun 1;204(2):388-94.
- [24] Sung GH, Hywel-Jones NL, Sung JM, Luangsa-Ard JJ, Shrestha B, Spatafora JW. Phylogenetic classification of *Cordyceps* and the clavicipitaceous fungi. *Studies in mycology*. 2007 Jan 1;57:5-9.
- [25] De Silva DD, Rapior S, Sudarman E, Stadler M, Xu J, Aisyah Alias S, Hyde KD. Bioactive metabolites from macrofungi: ethnopharmacology, biological activities and chemistry. *Fungal Diversity*. 2013 Sep;62:1-40.
- [26] De Silva DD, Rapior S, Fons F, Bahkali AH, Hyde KD. Medicinal mushrooms in supportive cancer therapies: an approach to anti-cancer effects and putative mechanisms of action. *Fungal Diversity*. 2012 Jul;55:1-35.
- [27] Pao HY, Pan BS, Leu SF, Huang BM. Cordycepin stimulated steroidogenesis in MA-10 mouse Leydig tumor cells through the protein kinase C pathway. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2012 May 16;60(19):4905-13.
- [28] Kim JR, Yeon SH, Kim HS, Ahn YJ. Larvicidal activity against *Plutella xylostella* of cordycepin from the fruiting body of *Cordyceps militaris*. *Pest Management Science: formerly Pesticide Science*. 2002 Jul;58(7):713-7.
- [29] Ramesh T, Yoo SK, Kim SW, Hwang SY, Sohn SH, Kim IW, Kim SK. Cordycepin (3'-deoxyadenosine) attenuates age-related oxidative stress and ameliorates antioxidant capacity in rats. *Experimental gerontology*. 2012 Dec 1;47(12):979-87.
- [30] Lee MR, Kim JE, Yun WB, Choi JY, Park JJ, Kim HR, Song BR, Choi YW, Kim KM, Hwang DY. Lipolytic effect of novel extracts from mulberry (*Morus alba*) leaves fermented with *Cordyceps militaris* in the primary adipocytes derived from SD rats. *Laboratory Animal Research*. 2017 Jul;33:270-9.
- [31] Yuan L, Kaplowitz N. Mechanisms of drug-induced liver injury. *Clinics in liver disease*. 2013 Nov 1;17(4):507-18.
- [32] Kaplowitz N. Biochemical and cellular mechanisms of toxic liver injury. In *Seminars in liver disease 2002* (Vol. 22, No. 02, pp. 137-144). Copyright© 2002 by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc., 333 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10001, USA. Tel.:+ 1 (212) 584-4662.
- [33] Bayram M, Ozogul C, Dursun A, Ercan ZS, Isik I, Dilekoz E. Light and electron microscope examination of the effects of methotrexate on the endosalpinx. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*. 2005 May 1;120(1):96-103.
- [34] Vardi N, Parlakpınar H, Cetin A, Erdogan A, Cetin Ozturk I. Protective effect of  $\beta$ -carotene on methotrexate-induced oxidative liver damage. *Toxicologic pathology*. 2010 Jun;38(4):592-7.
- [35] Biernat J, Sendur R, Pawlik W, Brzozowski T. Dual role of sensory neuropeptides in methotrexate-induced liver damage. *Gastroenterologia Polska/Gastroenterology*. 2010 May 1;17(3).
- [36] Issabegloo E, Taghizadieh M, Kermandizadeh P. Hepatoprotective effect of taurine against oxidative stress due to methotrexate in rat.
- [37] Ferencik M, Štvrtinová V, Hulin I, Novak M. Inflammation—a lifelong companion: Attempt at a non-analytical holistic view. *Folia microbiologica*. 2007 Mar;52(2):159-73.
- [38] Kim HY, Goo JH, Joo YA, Lee HY, Lee SM, Oh CT, Ahn SM, Kim NH, Hwang JS. Impact on inflammation and recovery of skin barrier by nordihydroguaiaretic Acid as a protease-activated receptor 2 antagonist. *Biomolecules & therapeutics*. 2012 Sep;20(5):463.
- [39] Mordan LJ, Burnett TS, Zhang LX, Tom J, Cooney RV. Inhibitors of endogenous nitrogen oxide formation block the promotion of neoplastic transformation in C3H 10T1/2 fibroblasts. *Carcinogenesis*. 1993 Aug 1;14(8):1555-9.
- [40] Kröncke KD, Fehsel K, Kolb-Bachofen V. Inducible nitric oxide synthase in human diseases. *Clinical & experimental immunology*. 1998 Aug;113(2):147-56.
- [41] Fidler MM, Bray F, Soerjomataram I. The global cancer burden and human development: A review. *Scandinavian journal of public health*. 2018 Feb;46(1):27-36.
- [42] Cai Z, Cai Z, He T, Zhao Z, Yin Y, Shen C, Yin X, Chen Z, Dan C, Zhang B. Comparative effectiveness of hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy for gastric cancer: A systematic review and network meta-analysis protocol. *Medicine*. 2018 Aug 1;97(33):e11949.
- [43] Huang CY, Ju DT, Chang CF, Reddy PM, Velmurugan BK. A review on the effects of current chemotherapy drugs and natural agents in treating non-small cell lung cancer. *Biomedicine*. 2017 Dec;7(4).



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)