# Phytochemistry and Therapeutic Properties of *Ipomoea* Carnea

#### Disha Pant<sup>\*</sup>

Department of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, Karnataka, India

#### **Editorial**

The genus Ipomea contains a wide variety of species that can be found growing along roadsides, in wastelands, and along canals. Ipomea carnea (Convolvulaceae) is a plant that grows up to 6 metres tall and is erect, woody, hairy, and slightly cylindrical in shape with a greenish tint. It's also known as beshram or bush morning glory. The stem of the I. carnea plant. Alternate leaves are present. This plant is utilised as a folk medicine in Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani systems of medicine, and literature suggests that I. carnea may have anti-oxidant, immunostimulant, anti-cancer, hepatoprotective, other pharmacological properties. 2-ethyl-1,3-dimethylbenzene, and 2-(12-pentadecynyloxy)tetrahydro2H-pyran, and 3-furanyl[2-hydroxy-4methyl-2-(2-methylpropyl)cyclopentyl] are chemical components of I. carnea -methanone, 2,2-dideuterooctadecanal, hexadecanoic acid, Linoleic acid, and other compounds. I. carnea is a safe, cost-effective, and potentially medicinal plant for the treatment of a variety of diseases. Its therapeutic potential can be explored by incorporating its active component(s)/extract(s)/fraction(s) in appropriate drug delivery systems [1].

*Ipomoea carnea*, often known as 'Bush Morning Glory,' is a twining plant or shrub with milky sap that belongs to the Convolvulaceae family. The genus Ipomoea, which is the largest among the Convolvulaceae family, has roughly 85 genera and 2,800 species worldwide. *I. carnea* is found in the tropics of America, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, among other places. In India, however, it is only found in two states: Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. It was originally grown as a decorative plant in Egypt, but it may now be found almost anywhere, including on road sides, canal banks, cultivated land, and waste ground. It is also grown in several parts of China, including Hainan, Guangxi, and Taiwan [2].

Carnea is utilised for both medicinal and decorative purposes. This plant's latex has anti-inflammatory properties; hence it's used as an antiseptic in traditional medicine to cure sores. This plant's hot water extract has anti-rheumatic properties and lowers the teratogenic effects of cyclophosphamide. It's also thought to have aphrodisiac, purgative, and cathartic properties. Several investigations have shown that this plant has antibacterial and antifungal properties. *I. carnea* leaves have also been shown to be effective in the treatment of piles and rheumatic pain. It has sedative and anticonvulsant properties as well. Its stem can also be used to make paper. The embryo of rats is harmed by an aqueous extract of *I. carnea* leaves, resulting in a high amount of waste [3].

Ipomoea carnea can reach a height of 6 m; however in aquatic settings it may reach a shorter height. After a year of growth, the stem thickens and

\*Address for Correspondence: Disha Pant, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, Karnataka, India, E-mail: dishapant@gmail.com

**Copyright:** © 2022 Pant D. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Received:** 07 April, 2022, Manuscript No. jpnp-22-66858; **Editor Assigned:** 09 April, 2022, PreQC No. P-66858; **Reviewed:** 15 April 2022, QC No. Q-66858; **Revised:** 20 April, 2022, Manuscript No. R-66858; **Published:** 27 April, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2472-0992.2022.8.182

transforms into a large trunk with multiple thick branches emerging from the base. Simple and petiolate leaf. The petiole is cylindrical, with a length of 4.0 - 7.5 cm and a diameter of 2.5 - 3.0 mm. *Ipomoea carnea* has a greenish stem that is upright, woody, hairy, and more or less cylindrical in shape. Alternate leaves are also present on the plant. Its leaves grow to a length of 1.25 to 2.75 metres and a diameter of 0.5 to 0.8 centimetres. The leaves are light green in colour, heart-shaped or lanceolate in shape, and 10 to 25 cm long.

Throughout the spring and summer, the plants produce clusters of 4 inch pink flowers. It has axial blooms with a green pedicel and a cylindrical form. Flower sizes range from 1.5 to 2.2 cm in length and 0.15 to 0.20 cm in diameter. Flowers with terminal, pedunculate cymes are pale rose, pink, or light violet in hue; fruits have a glabrous capsule; seed is silky. The mouth of the corolla measures 5.2-6.0 cm long and 1.6-1.8 cm wide at its mouth, with slight prominent depressions at the sites of the cohesiveness of the petals. Ipomoea crassicaulis and Ipomoea fistulosa are the scientific names for this plant. This plant's seed has three sides: two flat ventral surfaces with a central depression and a convex ventral surface [4,5].

Several investigations on the genus Ipomoea have revealed that *Ipomoea carnea* possesses significant anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-sleeping, anti-cardiovascular, and anti-inflammatory properties. It includes a number of useful phytoconstituents that could be used in modern medicine and could even act as a lead molecule in the drug development process. Preclinical and clinical researches, on the other hand, are required to show scientific validity and safe therapeutic usage.

## Acknowledgement

None.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The author shows no conflict of interest towards this manuscript.

#### References

- Frey, Ruedi. "Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa (Martius ex Choisy) Austin: Taxonomy, biology and ecology reviewed and inquired." Trop Ecol 36 (1995): 21-48.
- Correll, Donovan Stewart and Marshall Conring Johnston. "Manual of the vascular plants of Texas." J Bot Res Inst Tex 6 (1970).
- Phillips, Oliver, Alwyn H. Gentry, Carlos Reynel, and Peter Wilkin, et al. "Quantitative ethnobotany and Amazonian conservation." Conserv Biol 8 (1994): 225-248.
- Meira, Marilena, Eliezer Pereira Da Silva, Jorge M. David and Juceni P. David. "Review of the genus Ipomoea: Traditional uses, chemistry and biological activities." *Rev Bras Farmacogn* 22 (2012): 682-713.
- Kunal, Vishal, Chhavi Singla, Asha Sharma and A. Bhiman. "An update on phytochemistry and therapeutic properties of *Ipomoea carnea.*" J Pharmacogn Phytochem 10 (2021): 1-6.

How to cite this article: Pant, Disha. "Phytochemistry and Therapeutic Properties of Ipomoea Carnea." J Pharmacogn Nat Prod 8 (2022): 182.