

Therapeutic Value of Chinese Medicine-Derived Natural Products

Xiaolin Cheng*

Department of Medicinal Chemistry & Pharmacognosy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA

Introduction

The pipeline for new drug research and development is difficult, and natural products are increasingly being considered as potential sources. Bioinformatics, genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and other cutting-edge analytical techniques open up new avenues for product identification and characterization. Modern natural product chemistry, on the other hand, shouldn't be separated from traditional methods without taking into account the products' native uses, characteristics, and availability. Multidisciplinary and international collaboration is necessary to maximize natural product value recognition. Using a functional genomics approach, the project aimed to inform best practices and harmonize research on the quality, safety, and efficacy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in EU Member States. This was made possible by scientists in Europe and China exchanging ideas, knowledge, and experience. Albeit the task finished in October 2012 with the distribution of an extraordinary issue of the *Diary of Ethnopharmacology*, the GP-TCM consortium has kept on being a supportable association by forming into the GP-TCM Exploration Relationship to additionally energize these objectives and by fostering the Relationship to grow this European-Chinese organization worldwide. These gatherings are dynamic in proposing standard conventions for philosophy, and focusing on regions for future exploration. Based on the concept of a balance of Yin and Yang, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) employs a distinctive theoretical framework and takes a customized, all-encompassing approach to describing health and disease. The goal of GP-TCM RA is to align research on TCM's safety and efficacy, particularly in Chinese herbal medicines and acupuncture, and to promote best practices in TCM quality, safety, and efficacy research. Annual Conference of the Speciality Committee of the TCM Pharmaceutical Analysis of the WFCMS and the 3rd Annual Meeting of the GP-TCM Research Association were held. It was organized by the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica (SIMM) and the China Pharmaceutical University (CPA), and it attracted over 380 participants from 16 countries, including: China, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Japan, India, and South Africa [1,2].

Description

The presenters talked about their most recent work on traditional Chinese medicine and other systems of traditional medicine. The abstracts from the eight plenary lectures and 45 invited speakers are included in this issue of *EuJIM* and showcase only a portion of the extensive TCM research being conducted worldwide. Chemistry, quality, pharmacology, toxicology, clinical studies, systems biology, regulatory affairs, and new drug discovery were among the many topics discussed at the conference. The registration and regulatory framework for herbal medicines, particularly traditional medicines,

***Address for Correspondence:** Xiaolin Cheng, Department of Medicinal Chemistry & Pharmacognosy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA, E-mail: cheng.1302@osu.edu

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in the EMA was discussed in his talk, European Regulatory Framework for Herbal Medicinal Products Challenges for Traditional Medicines. European community monographs harmonize various traditions in EU Member States, and European legislation also provides professional options for non-European traditional medicines. However, it was mentioned that traditional medicines faced significant barriers to market access. An expert methodology which satisfies the ongoing European specialized necessities on quality, viability and wellbeing of restorative items is required. Another topic that was thoroughly discussed was the creation of quality standards in various pharmacopoeias as well as new methods for herbal quality control. A lecture on the status report of TCM herbal drug quality monographs in Europe was given by Prof. Gerhard Franz, chairman of the TCM working party of the European Pharmacopoeia. He talked about the criteria for including Chinese herbal medicines in the European Pharmacopoeia's TCM Herbal Drug Working Program, as well as how these monographs were created. Obviously challenges were as yet stayed for the elaboration interaction, particularly for those handled (Paozhi) TCM natural medications. In the section on chemistry and quality of herbal medicines, new methods for herbal analysis and quality control were also extensively discussed, including ambient mass spectrometry, linear calibration using two reference substances for overall quality control, capillary electromigration, supercritical fluid chromatography, chemometric modeling of analytical data, multiple mass spectrometry-based glycomic approach, methods for identifying chemical markers, and a method for quality control of complex herbal formulas. There were likewise many talks covering a wide assortment of subjects on customary regular meds, frameworks science, toxicology, pharmacokinetics, current examination on TCM hypothesis, activity systems. In addition, there was a special focus on the discovery of new drugs using natural and traditional medicine as sources, which led to the creation of a number of new drugs or drug candidates of this kind. A key part of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is acupuncture, which involves inserting fine needles into the skin to stimulate specific acupuncture points to correct imbalances in the flow of qi or energy through the body's meridians or channels. This conference also included presentations on the current state of the evidence base for acupuncture [3-5].

Conclusion

An important part of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), moxibustion uses heat to stimulate acupuncture points with an herbal preparation made from *Artemisia vulgaris*. Anti-inflammatory and immunoregulation theories have been the focus of research into possible mechanisms of action. Albeit utilized as a mediation for a large number of conditions, research on moxibustion has for the most part been completed in China. Which is about using moxibustion to treat rheumatoid arthritis, was chosen as the "Editors' Choice" in part to encourage more research on this understudied but common clinical practice. Eight RCTs from seven Chinese and English databases met the inclusion requirements. The majority of these trials lacked methodological quality and ran the risk of bias, but a meta-analysis found that using moxibustion in conjunction with Western medicine for rheumatoid arthritis had positive effects. Although the findings should be interpreted with caution, we hope that they will inspire others to begin investigating this topic.

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