



Archaeobotanical Elucidation of *Moringa oleifera*: It's Biological, Ethnopharmacological and Phytochemical Activities

Sujayita Mazumder¹, Somsubhra Ghosh^{1*}, Sankhadip Bose¹, Atyurmila Chakraborty² and
Subas Chandra Dinda¹

¹School of Pharmacy, The Neotia University, Sarisa, Diamond Harbour Road, South 24 Parganas,
Jhinga – 743368, West Bengal, India; somsubhraghosh@gmail.com

²SRM College of Pharmacy, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Intra College Rd, Potheri, SRM Nagar,
Kattankulathur - 603203, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

Moringa oleifera (family Moringaceae) was originally first found in India now it has been cultivated in various regions of the world. The architecture of a plant is an endogenous morphological growth pattern through which the plant develops its shape. Analysing plant architecture is important for the understanding of plant growth, and branching patterns. A high source of natural phytochemical compounds is present in *Moringa*, and plant parts have high nutritional value. *Moringa* is used in animal feeding systems to fight malnutrition in India and Africa. The potency of *Moringa* is evaluated for its effectiveness on rats and humans, among other animals. It is a safe, affordable, and effective pharmacological and dietary option. *M. oleifera* is a fantastic food crop with clear economic, medicinal, and nutritional advantages. *Moringa* contains Alkaloids, vincristine, vinblastine, kaempferitrin, isoquercitrin, kaempferol, polyphenols and flavonoids that may be present in *Moringa*. *Moringa* leaves contain vitamin C and beta-carotene which act against free radicals. Quercetin acts as an antioxidant property and chlorogenic acid, polyphenol act as an antioxidant and anticancer activity. The presence of 4-L-rhamnosyloxybenzyl isothiocyanate is responsible for showing the antibacterial activity of the root. *Moringa* is used as a superfood supplement and has immune booster properties. Ethnopharmacological activity of *Moringa* includes antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, analgesic, chronic periodontitis, antipyretic, cardio protecting, anti-asthmatic, antispasmodic, promoting breast milk production, biogas production and water filtration properties. Numerous studies have shown that it can control physiological processes, as well as both prevent and treat illnesses. Nowadays researchers developed *Moringa oleifera* leaf nanoparticles that show antidiabetic and antiproliferative activity against human cancer lines and others. In clinical or human studies, lower doses of *Moringa* were not associated with any negative effects or toxicities.

Keywords: Architecture of Plant, Biogas Production, Ethnopharmacology, Phytochemical Compounds, Superfood Supplement

1. Introduction

A plant, *Moringa* originally first found in India. It's a drought-resistant, fast-growing perennial that adapts well to a variety of environments and farming systems. In the Moringaceae family, it is still thought to be neglected. *Moringa* have high nutritional value. It is also known as a magical tree. For a very long time, almost all tree parts are edible^{1,2}.

According to Fuglie, the *Moringa* tree is used for a variety of purposes, including the manufacture of biomass, animal food, biogas, products for home cleaning, consuming plans to combat starvation, especially in African countries, as blue dye, for constructing barriers, agricultural fertiliser, green waste, for collecting gum and honey juice, different medicines, floral plantations, as a biological insecticide

*Author for correspondence

for plant dampness off, rope making, and purifying water³.

Almost all sections of the plant have exceptional medicinal and pharmacological capabilities. All of these characteristics make it a one-of-a-kind biomaterial for food and other applications. In the Indian subcontinent, numerous preparations of *Moringa* leaves, flowers, and fruits are utilised for a variety of uses. It is used to treat cardiovascular disease, diabetes, anticancer properties, anti-inflammatory effects, and immune-boosting effects⁴.

Moringa oleifera has 12 different species. The etiology of *Moringa* is cylindrically shaped, leaves are tri-pinnate and have an open crown of delicate, drooping branches. They are formed in clusters of 10–25 cm in length on slender, hairy stems. Flowering occurs 6 months after planting. Flowering happens once in April and once in May in milder climates^{5,6}.

1.1 *Moringa* as a Superfood

Superfoods are foods that are high in nutrients and consequently beneficial to one's health. A superfood is high in vitamins, antioxidants, minerals, or other nutrients while being low in calories. Major health benefits are highlighted in Figure 1.

1.2 Some of the Advantages of *Moringa* Include

- High nutrients
- May reduce inflammation
- Positive effects on cholesterol
- Natural energy booster
- Rich in antioxidants
- May lower blood sugar levels
- May protect against arsenic toxicity

For all of these reasons, *Moringa* is also called a superfood.

Synonym: Sajna, Horseradish tree, Mulangay etc.

1.3 Worldwide Spread of *Moringa oleifera*

Arabia, Madagascar, Kenya, northeastern and southern Africa, and India are among the places where *Moringa oleifera* may be found⁷. since it was distributed in rural South African communities for growing in 2006. 0.75-hectare parcel of land is used by commercial farmers in the Limpopo region to sell *M. oleifera* leaves⁸.

1.4 Processing of *Moringa*

Plants lose their nutritional value when they are treated. While fermented and germinated seed flour both have a high quantity of amino acids, raw *Moringa*

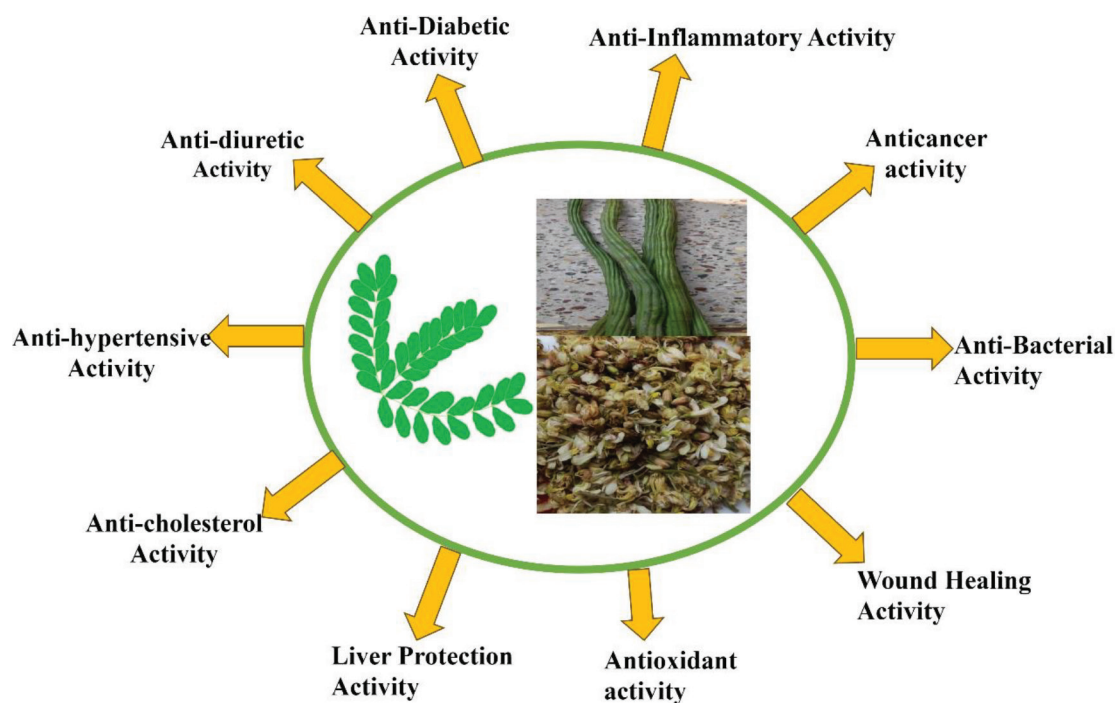


Figure 1. Ethnopharmacological activity of *Moringa oleifera*.

seed flour has a large amount of phytoconstituents⁹. This could be caused by biochemical and microbiological activity during germination and fermentation. Surprisingly, boiling was the most effective method, significantly reducing the amounts of phytate, oxalate, and cyanide in comparison to the other two¹⁰.

1.5 Preservation Methods

Moringa retains its nutritious worth even after being preserved for a long time. The best way to conserve the leaves is by freezing or drying them. According to research by Yang *et al.*, freeze-drying loses more nutrients than dehydrating leaves in a low-temperature oven, with the exception of vitamin C. Iron overload might occur if *Moringa* intake is too high. High iron levels might result in hemochromatosis and digestive problems¹¹.

1.6 Phytochemicals

In *Moringa oleifera*, a variety of substances are present, including the simple sugar rhamnose and the particularly shaped glycosylates and isothiocyanates. Purified *M. oleifera* gum includes L-arabinose, galactose, glucuronic acid, L-rhamnose, mannose, and xylose¹². Alkaloids, kaempferitrin, isoquercitrin, kaempferol and flavonoids may be present in *Moringa*¹³. The chemical structures of major phytochemicals present in the different parts of this plant are given in Figure 2.

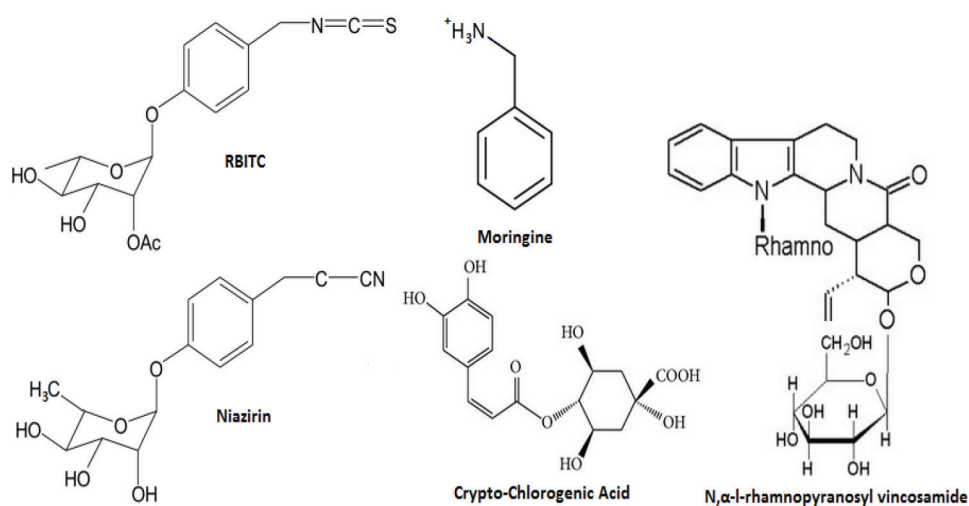


Figure 2. Shows chemical structures of a few important constituents of *Moringa*.

2. General Treatment by *M. oleifera* in Medical Field

Moringa can be used to treat bacterial, fungal, viral, and parasite infections as well as conditions including thyroid disorders, headache, intestinal spasms, diarrhoea, anaemia, and arthritis¹⁴. In addition to promoting breast milk production, strengthening the immune system, and acting as an aphrodisiac, *Moringa* can help decrease oedema. Additionally, it can be utilised as a tonic or dietary supplement. *Moringa* is used in animal feeding systems to fight malnutrition in India and Africa. Following oil extraction, the residual seed cake is used as fertiliser, to filter well water, and to remove salt from saltwater.

2.1 Anti-hypertensive, Anti-diuretic and Anti-cholesterol Actions

M. oleifera is frequently used in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Juice made from *Moringa* leaves is thought to reduce blood pressure¹⁵. The bulk of these substances are quite rare in nature acetylated glycosides with thiocarbamate, carbamate, or nitrile groups¹⁶. Fractionation of the ethanol extract of *M. oleifera* pods, thiocarbamate and isothiocyanate glycosides with hypotensive effects may be isolated.

2.2 Anti-diabetic Properties

Both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes can be reversed with *Moringa*. Diabetes has an element of insulin resistance¹⁷. The β cells of hyperglycaemic patients

are destroyed. Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) are discharged as a result of too much glucose entering the mitochondria¹⁸. Cells go through apoptosis because they lack antioxidants. Reduced insulin secretion causes hyperglycaemia and diabetes.

2.3 Anticancer Activity

M. oleifera can prevent cancer in specified doses since it is normal, efficient, and secure. This is facilitated by the overexpression of caspases 3 and 9, which are both components of the apoptotic cascade. *Moringa* is a perfect anticancer medication since its ROS creation is unique and targets cancer cells only¹⁹.

2.4 Activities that Fight Against Germs and Fungus

It has been established that a comparable substance is in charge of giving its flowers their antibacterial and fungicidal characteristics²⁰. The presence of 4-L-rhamnosyloxybenzyl isothiocyanate is responsible for showing the antibacterial activity of root²¹.

2.5 Using *Moringa* Seeds as a Binding Agent

Crushed seeds are used as coagulants rather than artificial ones. High turbidity water benefits greatly from the coagulation properties of *Moringa* seeds, which are equivalent to those of alum²². In addition to being used to reduce alkalinity and soften surfaces, *Moringa* seeds may also be utilised to change pH levels. Additionally, it features a built-in buffering system that enables it to handle both surface and ground waters that range from slightly to strongly alkaline. Additionally, *Moringa* seeds can be utilised to disinfect drinking water²³.

High molecular weight polyelectrolytes are more likely to flocculate. A bridging effect is unlikely to reflect the coagulation process since the coagulant protein of *M. oleifera* is so small (6.5-13 kDa)²⁴.

2.6 Microbial Elimination with *Moringa* Seeds

Excellent antibacterial properties are offered by *Moringa* seeds. An in-seed recombinant protein, according to Broin *et al.*, can flocculate both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria cells²⁵. In this situation, microorganisms may be eliminated by settling like how colloids are recovered from water that has been adequately coagulated

and flocculated. On the other side, the seeds may directly affect bacteria, which would restrict its growth. Antimicrobial peptides are intended to work by rupturing cell membranes or inhibiting vital enzymes. According to Sutherland *et al.*, *Moringa* seeds have been shown to inhibit the reproduction of bacteriophages²⁶.

2.7 Wound Healing Capability

Excision, incision, and dead space wound models were the three used to evaluate the effects of ethanolic and ethyl acetate leaf extracts on wound healing. These extracts include phytosterols and phenolic compounds that promote wound healing²⁷.

2.8 Liver Protection Action

It has been demonstrated that *Moringa* roots contain hepatoprotective qualities. Quercetin, a well-known hepatoprotective flavonoid, has been shown to have a considerable hepatoprotective effect²⁸. Ethno pharmacological action of different parts of *M. oleifera* is listed in detail in Table 1.

2.9 Agriculture Uses

During the process of extracting oil from the seeds, a non-consumable seed cake containing toxic ingredients is produced. Other plants' saponins have an adverse effect on animal development, however, the saponins in *Moringa* have no haemolytic action²⁹.

2.10 Human Consumption

The tropical crop *Moringa* is one of the least utilised and undeveloped in the world. A special emphasis is given to leaves³⁰.

3. Potential Food Application of *Moringa oleifera* Leaves

Nutritionists and food experts advise growing, incorporating, and consuming *Moringa oleifera*³¹. Its use in the preparation of straightforward, delectable, and nutrient-dense foods might help the global effort to combat nutritional shortages. The creation of such items will also increase the diet's variety. The extended shelf life of leaves makes them simple to handle and store, especially when they have been dried. Additionally, the nutrients become more concentrated after drying, increasing their richness and virtue³².

Table 1. Ethnopharmacological action of different parts of *M. oleifera*

Different Portion	Extracts/detailed compound	Disease	Animal model/ cell culture	Dose	References
<i>Moringa</i> leaf	Flavonoid and alkaloids group, vincristine and vinblastine present	Anticancer activity	Human Multiple Myeloma Cell Lines	relatively less viability at the lowest dose (2%) and least viability at the maximum dose (12%)	33
	The most effective extract for cytotoxicity and chemoprevention is dichloromethane. Quercetin, Kaempferol, Glycosylate, and Sulforaphane are the active ingredients.	Anticancer activity	HeLa cells	10-100 µg mL ⁻¹ .	34
	The active compound is Vitamin C.	Bone marrow chromosomes' radiation resistance	Swiss albino mice were used in an <i>in vivo</i> experiment to investigate the radioprotective effects.	150 mg/kg	35

3.1 Various Parts are Utilised in Food Applications

- After extensive research, it was shown that *Moringa* paneer and paneer infused with *M. oleifera* leaf extract at various concentrations had more nutrients than conventional paneer.
- The nutritional value of a mixture of chocolate and *Halawa Tahinia* and *Moringa* leaf powder was determined.
- It has been demonstrated that adding 5% *M. oleifera* leaf powder to herbal cookies increases their protein content by 14%.
- The amount of protein and dietary fibre in bread that was enhanced with 5% *M. oleifera* increased by 17 and 88 %, respectively³⁶.
- Wheat flour, butter, eggs, and milk are used to make the Nigerian snack known as chin chin. It has a crisp texture because it is a deep-fried food³⁷.
- *Moringa* Muffin: Additionally, *Moringa oleifera* dry powder was utilised to make muffins, where it was added in concentrations of up to 12% (per 55g of wheat used). It was found that the *Moringa* muffin has a lot of protein, beta carotene, lipids, and ascorbic acid. For the *Moringa* muffin, the mineral content was similarly high³⁸.

4. Risks

4.1 Treatment for Thyroid Issues using Levothyroxine

Although the thyroid-supporting components in *Moringa* leaves may be useful, they shouldn't be used in addition to other thyroid treatments³⁹.

4.2 Any Medication that the Liver Might be able to Break Down

This process may be accelerated by *Moringa* extract, which may have a number of undesirable consequences or problems.

4.3 Diabetes Medications

Moringa also lowers blood sugar levels, much like drugs for diabetes are used to do⁴⁰.

4.4 High Blood Pressure Management

Blood pressure can be lowered with *Moringa* leaves taken. Different Isolation methods and medicinal use of various constituents present and marketed formulations of *Moringa olifera* are highlighted in Table 2.

5. Potency and Toxicity

It is evaluated for its effectiveness on rats and humans, among other animals. It is a safe, affordable, and effective pharmacological and dietary option. The type

Table 2. Isolation methods and medicinal use of various constituents present in *Moringa oleifera*

Constituents	Isolation Method	Solvent Used	Specification of Isolation	% of Yield	Medicinal Use	References
Pods	saponin isolated from benzene extract	chloroform: methanol: H ₂	HPLC, TLC, NMR	IS1-1.3% IS2-0.98%	anticholesterolemic, anti-inflammation, anti-parasite, antibacterial	41
Leaf	Isolated Total phenolic, flavonoid Ascorbic acid contents Aqueous-methanol extract method	methanol-water co-solvent	UV-VIS spectrophotometer	Aqueous-28.46% Methanol-35.02%	Antioxidant property	42
Leaf, Seed	Petroleum ether fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and the residual aqueous-methanol fraction	Methanol, water	Ascorbic acid Crude Methanol extract (leaf) Crude Methanol extract (seed) Petroleum ether fraction (leaf) Ethyl acetate fraction (leaf) by UV-VIS spectrophotometer	crude methanol extract (leaf)- 58.00 ± 1.00 Crude methanol extract (seed)- 17.67 ± 2.02 Petroleum ether fraction (leaf)- 26.67 ± 3.88 Ethyl acetate fraction (leaf)- 78.67 ± 3.40	Antioxidant activities	43
Leaf	Subcritical ethanol extraction method	Ethanol-water solvent	Isolation of flavonoids by UV-vis spectrophotometry analysis, HPLC-MS	flavonoids yield 26.7%	Antioxidant property	44

Table 3. Patents available on *Moringa oleifera*

Sl. No.	Title	Description	Design no./Author name	References
1.	Nutraceutical <i>Moringa</i> composition	Seeds are rich in important omega-3 fatty acids, vital amino acids such arginine, cysteine, and phenylalanine, and vitamin B1 (thiamin)	US20060222682A1	45
2.	<i>Moringa</i> : The nutritionally superior plant	<i>Moringa</i> tree as a nutrient. Malnutrition may be successfully and reasonably treated with <i>Moringa</i> trees. More than half of all child fatalities globally are attributed to malnutrition, which results in significant human suffering.	Dhakar <i>et al.</i> , 2011	46
3.	A liquid dermatological product made from <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaf and its processing process	The liquid used to create the skin care product, which is created by adding ionised water to fresh <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves before juicing, freezing, and separating it, has advantageous effects on anti-aging, moisturising, tenderising skin, reducing inflammation, resisting UV rays, and promoting blood circulation. Additionally, it raises the value of <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves for use.	CN104586707A	47
4.	Preparation method of <i>M. oleifera</i> and its composition	The following raw components, in percentages by weight, are used to create the composition: 20 to 80% <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves, 1% to 5% <i>Moringa oleifera</i> seeds, 1% to 20% milk powder, 1% to 20% brown sugar, 1% to 20% active dry yeasts, 1% to 5% daucus carrots, 1% to 5% siraitiagrosvenorii, and 1% to 20% fructo-oligosaccharide.	CN105077246A	48

Table 4. Marketed formulations of *Moringa oleifera*

Marketed product	Company	Function of product	References
Tablets	Herbal Hills, Geo Fresh	Strengthens joints, and help in digestion.	49
Capsule	Sun food, Green Opia, Mahaved, Nutra Vigour, PAX, Vigora Life, and Green Virgin.	High energy, optimal nutrition, and immunity booster	50
Powder	The following companies: Micro Ingredients, Vitamin haat	cholesterol reduction and immune system booster, nourishing, detoxifying, and energising boost general nutrition, control blood pressure, and promote digestion	51
Tea	Authentic Remedies	Enhances digestion, promotes weight loss, immunity booster	52
Syrup	Auric, Kapiva	energy increase, bone and muscular growth	53

of formulation to be used, the dose and the plant portion utilised all affect how safe it is to consume *Moringa*. In clinical or human studies, lower doses of *Moringa* were not associated with any negative effects or toxicities. As a superfood supplement and immune booster, *Moringa* is used. The bioactive elements of *Moringa* do not cause liver damage or cancer. *Moringa* may now be used by industry to manufacture drugs. A detail of Patents and marketed formulations available on *Moringa oleifera* are listed in Tables 3 and 4.

6. Future Prospects

M. oleifera is a fantastic food crop with clear economical, medicinal, and nutritional advantages. Numerous studies have shown that it can control physiological processes, as well as both prevent and treat illnesses. Studies to support these claims must be done because the alleged antispasmodic characteristics are in conflict with the medication's designated medical use as a stimulator of gastrointestinal motility⁵⁴.

The *M. oleifera* plant has to be widely cultivated in most regions where the climatic conditions favour its best development because of its many applications. Most goods of various kinds for human wellbeing may be generated by maximising the production of its many beneficial components⁵⁵⁻⁵⁸.

7. Conclusion

M. oleifera has a lot of potential to improve nutrition in low-income families and improve human wellbeing internationally, according to information acquired from the reviewed research. It appears to be

a very important plant with a wide range of untapped potential applications in food science. However, there is increasing global interest in it. It possesses a range of medicinal advantages including antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, analgesic, antipyretic, cardio protecting, anti-asthmatic, and water filtration properties. Because it serves many purposes for humanity and is therefore referred to as a gift from nature at a very low cost, *Moringa oleifera* is known as a "Miracle tree".

8. References

- Gopalakrishnan L, et al. *Moringa oleifera*: A review on nutritive importance and its medicinal application. Food Sci Hum Wellness. 2016; 5:49–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fshw.2016.04.001>
- Fahey JW. *Moringa oleifera*: A review of the medical evidence for its nutritional, therapeutic and prophylactic properties. Trees Life J. 2005; 1(5).
- Fugli LJ. The *Moringa* Tree: A local solution to malnutrition church world service in Senegal. 2005.
- Anwar F, Latif S, Ashraf M, Gilani AH. *Moringa oleifera*: A food plant with multiple medicinal uses. Phytther Res. 2007; 21(1):17–25. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.2023>
- Koul B, Chase N. *Moringa oleifera* Lam: Panacea to several maladies. J Chem Pharm Res. 2015; 7(6):687–707.
- Paliwal R, Sharma VP. A review on horse radish tree (*Moringa oleifera*): A multipurpose tree with high economic and commercial importance. Asian J Biotechnol. 2011; 3(4):317–28. <https://doi.org/10.3923/ajbkr.2011.317.328>
- Moyo B, Masika P, Hugo A, Muchenje V. Nutritional characterization of *Moringa* (*Moringa oleifera* Lam.) leaves, African J Biotechnol. 2011; 10:12925–33. <https://doi.org/10.5897/AJB10.1599>
- Gopalakrishnan L, Doriya K, Kumar DS. *Moringa oleifera*: A review on nutritive importance and its medicinal

- application. *Food Sci Hum Wellness*. 2016; 5:49–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fshw.2016.04.001>
9. Ijarotimi OS, Adeoti OA, Ariyo O. Comparative study on nutrient composition, phytochemical, and functional characteristics of raw, germinated, and fermented *Moringa oleifera* seed flour. *Food Sci Nutr*. 2013; 1:452–63. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.70>
 10. Sallau B, Mada SB, Ibrahim S, Ibrahim U. Effect of boiling, simmering and blanching on the antinutritional content of *Moringa oleifera* leaves. *Int J Food Nutr Saf*. 2012; 2:1–6.
 11. Yang R, Chang L, Hsu J, Weng B, Palada C, Chadha ML, Levassuer V. Nutritional and functional properties of *Moringa* leaves—From germplasm, to plant, to food, to health. *Am Chem Soc*. 2006; p. 1–17.
 12. Kiranawati TM, Nurjanah N. Improvement of noodles recipe for increasing breastmilk: design of the *Moringa* noodles. *Am J Food Sci Technol*. 2014; 2(3):88–92. <https://doi.org/10.12691/ajfst-2-3-2>
 13. Mishra, SP, SinghP, Singh S. Processing of *Moringa oleifera* leaves for human consumption. *Bull Env Pharmacol Life Sci*. 2012; 2(1):28–31.
 14. Asiedu-Gyekye IJ, Frimpong-Manso S, Awortwe C, Antwi DA, NAK. Micro- and macroelemental composition and safety evaluation of the nutraceutical *Moringa oleifera* leaves. *J Toxicol*. 2014; 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/786979>
 15. Bennett RN, Mellon FA, Foidl N, Pratt JH, Dupont MS, Lionel Perkins, *et al*. Profiling glucosinolates and phenolics in vegetative and reproductive tissues of the multi-purpose trees *Moringa oleifera* L. (Horseradish Tree) and *Moringa stenopetala* L. *J Agric Food Chem*. 2003; 51(12):3546–53. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf0211480>
 16. Bhattacharya SB, Das AK, Banerji N. Chemical investigations on the gum exudate from Sajna (*Moringa oleifera*). *Carbohydr Res*. 1982; 102(1):253–62. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0008-6215\(00\)88067-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0008-6215(00)88067-2)
 17. Faizi S, Siddiqui BS, Saleem R, Siddiqui S, Aftab K, Gilani AH. Isolation and structure elucidation of new nitrile and mustard oil glycosides from *Moringa oleifera* and their effect on blood pressure. *J Nat Prod*. 2004; 57(9):1256–61. <https://doi.org/10.1021/np50111a011>
 18. Ruckmani K, Kavimani S, Anandan R JB. Effect of *Moringa oleifera* Lam on paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity. *Indian J Pharm Sci*. 1968; 60(1):33–5.
 19. Aney JS, Tample R, Kulkarni M, Bhise K. Pharmacological and pharmaceutical potential of *Moringa oleifera*: A review. *J Pharm Res*. 2009; 2(9):1424–6.
 20. Dutta DAK. *Moringa oleifera*: A review on its importance and medicinal application in recent age. *World J Pharm Pharm Sci*. 2017; 6:1830–9.
 21. Dahot MU. Vitamin contents of the flowers and seeds of *Moringa oleifera*. *Pak J Biochem*. 1988; 21:1–24.
 22. Faizi S, Siddiqui B, Saleem R, Siddiqui S, Phytochemistry KA. Fully acetylated carbamate and hypotensive thiocarbamate glycosides from *Moringa oleifera*. *Phytochemistry*. 1995; 38(4):957–63. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-9422\(94\)00729-D](https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-9422(94)00729-D)
 23. Mehta LK, Balaraman R, Amin AH, Bafna PA GO. Effect of fruits of *Moringa oleifera* on the lipid profile of normal and hypercholesterolaemic rabbits. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2003; 86:191–5. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-8741\(03\)00075-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-8741(03)00075-8)
 24. Cerf ME. Beta cell dysfunction and insulin resistance. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2013; 4:1–12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2013.00037>
 25. Wright JR, Scism-bacon JL. Oxidative stress in type 2 diabetes: the role of fasting and postprandial glycaemia. *Int J Clin Pract*. 2006; 60(3):308–14. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1368-5031.2006.00825.x>
 26. Prentki M, Nolan CJ. Islet beta cell failure in type 2 diabetes. *J Clin Invest*. 2006; 116(7):1802–12. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI29103>
 27. Kamalakkannan, N, Prince PSM. Antihyperglycaemic and antioxidant effect of rutin, a polyphenolic flavonoid, in streptozotocin-induced diabetic wistar rats. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol*. 2006; 98(1):97–103. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-7843.2006.pto_241.x
 28. Nair M, Varghese C, Papers RS. Cancer: Current scenario, intervention strategies and projections for 2015. *Burd Dis India*. 2005. p. 219–25.
 29. Das BR, Kurup PA, Narasimha Rao PL. Antibiotic principle from *Moringa pterygosperma*. VII. Antibacterial activity and chemical structure of compounds related to pterygospermin. *Indian J Med Res*. 1957; 45(2):191–6.
 30. Eilert U, Wolters B, Nahrstedt A. The antibiotic principle of seeds of *Moringa oleifera* and *Moringa Stenopetala*. *Planta Med*. 1981; 42(1):55–61. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-2007-971546>
 31. Nikkon F, Saud ZA, Rehman MH HM. *In vitro* antimicrobial activity of the compound isolated from chloroform extract of *Moringa oleifera* Lam. *Pak J Biol Sci*. 2003; 22:1888–90. <https://doi.org/10.3923/pjbs.2003.1888.1890>
 32. Tiloke C, Phulukdaree A, Chuturgoon AA. The antiproliferative effect of *Moringa oleifera* crude aqueous leaf extract on cancerous human alveolar epithelial cells. *BMC Complement Altern Med*. 2013; 13:226–33. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6882-13-226>
 33. Jung IL. Soluble extract from *Moringa oleifera* leaves with a new anticancer activity. *PLoS One*. 2014; 9(4):1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0095492>
 34. Leelawat S, Leelawat K. *Moringa oleifera* extracts induce cholangiocarcinoma cell apoptosis by induction of reactive oxygen species production. *Int J Pharmacogn Phytochem Res*. 2014; 6:183–9.
 35. Rao A, Devi P, Kamath R. *In vivo* radioprotective effect of *Moringa oleifera* leaves. *Indian J Exp Biol*. 2001; 39:858–63.
 36. Makonnen E, Hunde A. Hypoglycaemic effect of *Moringa stenopetala* aqueous extract in rabbits. *Phytother Res*.

- 1997; 11:147–8. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-1573\(199703\)11:2<147::AID-PTR41>3.0.CO;2-V](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-1573(199703)11:2<147::AID-PTR41>3.0.CO;2-V)
37. Guevara AP, Vargas C, Fujiwara SH. An antitumor promoter from *Moringa oleifera* Lam. *Mutat Res.* 1999; 440:181–8. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1383-5718\(99\)00025-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1383-5718(99)00025-X)
38. Murakami A, Kitazono Y, Jiwajinda S, Koshimizu K. Niaziminin, a thiocarbamate from the leaves of *Moringa oleifera*, holds a strict structural requirement for inhibition of tumor-promoter-induced Epstein-Barr virus. *Planta Med.* 1998; 64:319–23. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-2006-957442>
39. Ndabigengesere A, Narasiah KS. Quality of water treated by coagulation using *Moringa oleifera* seeds. *Water Res.* 1998; 32:781–91. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354\(97\)00295-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354(97)00295-9)
40. Sharma V, Paliwal R. Isolation and characterization of saponins from *Moringa oleifera* (Moringaceae) pods. *Int J PharmPharm Sci.* 2013; 5(1):179–83.
41. Muyibi S, Evison LM. *Moringa oleifera* seeds for softening hardwater. *Water Res.* 1995; 29(4):1099–105. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354\(94\)00250-B](https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354(94)00250-B)
42. Ndabigengesere A, Narasiah, KS, Talbot BG. Active agents and mechanism of coagulation of turbid waters using *Moringa oleifera*. *Water Res.* 1995; 29:703–10. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354\(94\)00161-Y](https://doi.org/10.1016/0043-1354(94)00161-Y)
43. Okuda T, Baes A, Nishijima, W, Okada M. Improvement of extraction method of coagulation active components from *Moringa oleifera* seed. *Water Res.* 1999; 33(15):3373–8. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354\(99\)00046-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354(99)00046-9)
44. Broin M, Santaella C, Cuine S, Kokou K, Peltier G, Joet T. Flocculent activity of a recombinant protein from *Moringa oleifera* Lam. seeds. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol.* 2002; 60(1–2):114–9. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-002-1106-5>
45. Casey TJ. Unit treatment processes in water and wastewater engineering. John Wiley and Sons: London. 1997; 280.
46. Sutherland J, Folkard G, Grant WD. Natural coagulants for appropriate water treatment: a novel approach. John Wiley Sons London. 1990; 8(4):30–2. <https://doi.org/10.3362/0262-8104.1990.020>
47. Mazumder S, Biswas GR, Saha A. Effect of nanomaterials in catheter related nosocomial infection. *Journal of Medical Pharmaceutical and Allied Sciences.* 2023; 12–14:5971–5. <https://doi.org/10.55522/jmpas.V12I4.5142>
48. Sharma P, Kumari, P, Srivastava, MM, Srivastava S. Removal of cadmium from aqueous system by shelled *Moringa oleifera* Lam. seed powder. *Bioresour Technol.* 2006; 97:299–305. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2005.02.034>
49. Lalas, S, Tsaknis J. Extraction and identification of natural antioxidant from the seeds of the *Moringa oleifera* tree variety of Malawi. *Jam Oil Chem Soc.* 2002; 79(7):677–83. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11746-002-0542-2>
50. Siddhuraja, P, Becker K. Antioxidant properties of various solvent extracts of total phenolic constituents from three different agroclimatic origins of drumstick tree (*Moringa oleifera* Lam.) leaves. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2003; 51(8):2144–55. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf020444>
51. Shukla S, Mathur R, Prakash AO. Antifertility profile of the aqueous extract of *Moringa oleifera* roots. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 1988; 22(1):51–62. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-8741\(88\)90230-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-8741(88)90230-9)
52. Hukkeri VI, Nagathan CV, Karadi RV, Patil BS. Antipyretic and wound healing activities of *Moringa*. *Indian J Pharm Sci.* 2006; 68(1):124–6. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0250-474X.22985>
53. Selvakumar, D, Natarajan P. Hepato-protective activity of *Moringa oleifera* Lam leaves in carbon tetrachloride induced hepato-toxicity in albino rats. *Phcog Mag.* 2008; 4(13):97–8.
54. Zheng Y, Zhang Y, Wu J. Yield and quality of *Moringa oleifera* under different planting densities and cutting heights in southwest China. *Ind Crops Prod.* 2016; 30(91):88–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indcrop.2016.06.032>
55. Borstlap AC, Schuurmans J. Kinetics of L-valine uptake in tobacco leaf discs. Comparison of wild-type, the digenic mutant Valr-2, and its monogenic derivatives. *Planta.* 1988; 176(1):42–50. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00392478>
56. Nambiar VS, Parnami S. Standardization and organoleptic evaluation of drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) leaves incorporated into traditional Indian recipes. *Trees.* 2008; 3:1–7.
57. Pareek A, Pant M, Gupta MM, Kashania P, Ratan Y, Jain V, Pareek A, Chaturgoon AA. *Moringa oleifera*: An updated comprehensive review of its pharmacological activities, ethnomedicinal, phytopharmaceutical formulation, clinical, phytochemical, and toxicological aspects. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2023; 24(3):2098. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24032098>
58. Kashyap P, Kumar S, Riar CS, Jindal N, Baniwal P, Guine RPF, Correia PMR, Mehra R, Kumar H. Recent advances in drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) leaves bioactive compounds: composition, health benefits, bioaccessibility, and dietary applications. *Antioxidants (Basel).* 2022; 11(2):402. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox11020402>