SIGMA UNIVERSITY

BANYANTREE

Synonym

- Gujarati: વડ
- Hindi: □□ □□□□□, □□□□
- English: banian, banian tree, banyan tree

Botanical name

- Ficus benghalensis

Family

- Moraceae

Chemical Constituents

- Triterpenoids: Found in various parts, including friedelin and α-Amyrin.
- Flavonoids: Such as rutin and quercetin derivatives, along with leucocyanidin and leucopelargonidin in the bark.
- Sterols: Including stigmasterol and β-sitosterol.
- Phenolic Compounds: Identified in aerial roots and leaves, like p-coumeric acid and 4-hydroxyacetophenone.
- Glycosides: Such as bengalenoside found in the bark.
- Fatty Acids: Present in the seed oil and other non-polar fractions.

Therapeutic Uses

- Anti-inflammatory: Helps with joint pain and arthritis.
- Antidiabetic: May help manage blood sugar levels.
- Antioxidant: Helps in regulating glucose and improving overall body health.
- Antimicrobial/Antibacterial: The roots, bark, and juice have these properties to combat infections and aid wound healing.

- Astringent: The leaves and roots have astringent properties that are beneficial for diarrhea, gas, and gum health.
- Wound Healing: The tree's extracts are used to heal cuts, bruises, and sores.

Marketed Preparations

- Quality control: As with any herbal product, setting quality control parameters and identifying the phytochemicals is crucial for marketability.
- Market demand: Research suggests that consumers are interested in natural and effective skincare solutions, and there is a growing demand for premium herbal products.
- Labeling and packaging: For sale, products derived from the banyan tree should be properly packaged and labeled with instructions, ingredients, and any necessary warnings.
- Regulations: Manufacturers should adhere to appropriate safety and regulatory guidelines for herbal and cosmetic products.