Pithecellobium dulce

Synonym:

Gujarati: Jungle Jalebi / Vilayati Imli

Hindi: Jungle Jalebi / Vilayati Imli

English: Madras Thorn / Manila Tamarind / Sweet Tamarind

Botanical name: *Pithecellobium dulce* (syn. *Inga dulcis*)

Family: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Chemical Constituent:

- **Flavonoids: Quercetin, Kaempferol derivatives**
- **Tannins**
- **Saponins**
- **Alkaloids**
- **Sugars & Organic acids (from pulp)**
- **Fatty oils (from seeds)**

Therapeutic Effect:

- Antidiabetic: Leaf and bark extracts show hypoglycemic activity
- Antimicrobial: Effective against bacteria and fungi

- Anti-inflammatory: Reduces swelling and irritation
- Antioxidant: Protects against oxidative stress
- Astringent: Bark used in diarrhea and dysentery
- Dental care: Traditionally used for gum and tooth problems

Marketed preparation:

- Herbal Extracts: Capsules and powders for diabetes and digestive health
- Ayurvedic Formulations: Decoctions of bark for diarrhea and ulcers
- Nutraceuticals: Fruit pulp used in syrups, candies, and tonics

Key Constituents:

- Flavonoids (Quercetin, Kaempferol) – antioxidant, antimicrobial
- Tannins – astringent, antimicrobial
- Saponins – hypoglycemic, immunomodulatory

- Sugars & Organic acids – nutritive value from pulp

Uses:

- Medicinal:
  - Diabetes management
  - Diarrhea and dysentery treatment
  - Antimicrobial and wound healing
  - Oral health (gum strengthening)
- Nutritional:
  - Fruit pulp eaten fresh or used in sweets (“Jungle Jalebi”)
- Traditional:
- Bark decoction for ulcers and digestive issues
- Seeds used in folk medicine