

## MAKOI ARK AND IT'S UTILITY

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** Standardization of the Makoi ark with the help of the Standard book Ayurved Sar Sangrah.

**Methods:** With the help of modern Equipment Distillation SS assembly and 2000 L of vessels.

**Results:** Two hundred litres of Makoi ark is obtained from 1000 L of Decoction of Makoi ark.

**Conclusion:** Yellowish color Makoi ark is prepared by Decoction of Makoi ark.

**Keywords:** Ark, Decoction, Distillation SS assembly, Ayurved Sar Sangrah.

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### INTRODUCTION

Makoi is an essential herb in Ayurvedic literature. It is used in various diseases. The entire parts are useful in various diseases. The herb has heart-shaped leaves and its fruits are oval in shape. It is beneficial as both internal as well as external parts of the body [1-6]. The Latin names of this plant are *Solanum nigrum* and simply say black nightshade or blackberry nightshade and belong to the family Solanaceae. The species of this herb are *Solanum schultesii* and *Solanum vulgare*. The therapeutic uses of this species are sudorific, analgesic, and sedative [7-16]. It has powerful narcotic properties. In Indian medicine, it is useful in dysentery, tonic, laxatives, and appetite stimulant. It is traditionally used to treat Tuberculosis. The other therapeutics use is antitumororigenic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, diuretic, and antipyretic. It is also used by Unani medicines as an Arq Makoi, which is highly essential in the spleen, liver, and Uterus. It is also beneficial in mouth blisters, mouth ulcers, and sores. The reference of this formulation is Ayurved Sar Sangrah and self-life is 1 year's only. Active Chemicals are Steroidal alkaloid glycosides present in Makoi are solasonine, Alpha and beta solanigrine, Alpha and beta solamargine, Sapogenin, diosgenin, and tigogenin [16-21].

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

#### Materials



### METHODS

1. First, quality check raw material is to weight properly
2. Kept it overnight at a list of 500 L of RO water
3. Add more water the next day until 1200 L (Approx)
4. Heat it with the help of steam
5. Decoction is prepared and transferred it to the distillation assembly

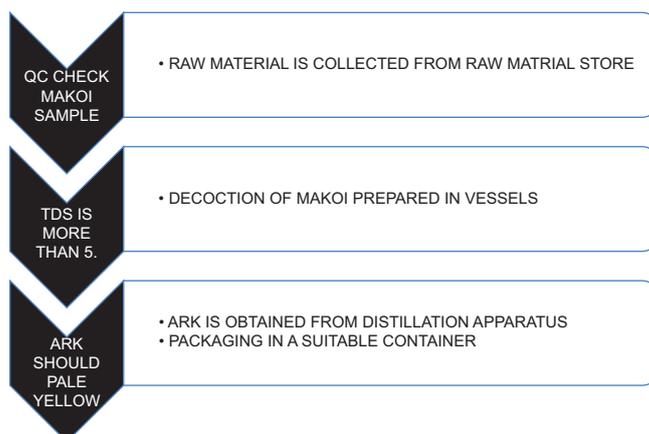
6. Collect the distillate or Makoi Ark from the collector.
7. Kept it for swangsheet or cool it
8. Add the preservative in it as per formulation
9. Kept it in a cool place and then fill it in bottles as per specification.

### RESULTS

#### Physicochemical standards of formulation

Appearance, liquid; color, yellowish; smell, aromatic; taste, light bitter; pH as such, 4.93; optical rotation, +0.5; refractive index, 1.3325; weight per mL. 0.9882 g; qualitative test for ethanol, negative.

#### Observations



#### Images of Makoi plants



## Formulation of Makoi arks



## DISCUSSION

Many of the products that are offered as traditional herbal remedies have undoubtedly been used for a long time, as implied by their traditional use. Commercial availability of traditional medical products has increased, particularly in developed nations. Guidelines for pharmacodynamic and general pharmacological studies of herbal medicines, toxicity investigations of herbal medicines, guidelines for quality specifications of plant materials and preparations, and the development of protocols for clinical trials utilizing herbal medicines were all covered in the document. Makoi is an herb that grows widely over the world. In all arid regions of India, it thrives as a weed. Native to Eurasia, it is a perennial herb with a brief lifespan. Makoi is a delicate annual herb that is short, upright, and has smooth, velvety branches and stems. It features clusters of white, cream, and violet blooms with alternating, egg-shaped leaves. When ripe, its fruits have a purple or black hue. There is 82.1% moisture, 5.9% protein, 1% fat, 2.1% minerals, and 8.9% carbs in 100 g of Makoi. The vitamins and minerals found in this herb include calcium, iron, phosphorus, niacin, and vitamin C. This herb is a member of the Solanaceae family. Makoi ark is suggested as a Rasayan in Ayurveda. It has laxative, cardio tonic, anti-allergic, anti-diabetic, and herbal diuretic properties.

## CONCLUSION

In humans, this mystical herb has demonstrated a wide range of ethno medical benefits. Our research findings provide compelling evidence that *S. Nigrum* could be a possible natural source of numerous ailments and might be promoted as an alternative to contemporary medicines. There are several dynamic bioactive components in the stem, bloom, root, and seed that have not yet been fully identified. Researchers of the future have a fantastic opportunity to research them and clarify their methods and biological scientific activities in various diseases.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND FUNDING

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## TOXICITY INVESTIGATIONS

None.

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