



Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources  
Vol. 11(3), September 2020, pp 155-164



## A review on *Cissus quadrangularis* L. as herbal medicine

Camil Rex M and Lokesh Ravi\*

Department of Botany, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Lalbagh road, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560027, India

Received 21 February 2020; Revised 08 May 2020

*Cissus quadrangularis* L. is a fleshy plant found in major parts of the world, especially in Asia, Africa, and a few other warm tropical regions. It is one of the common food items in India. Ayurveda uses the whole plant for digestive aid (Pachana) and directed as palliative and roborant. *C. quadrangularis* also serves as a good source of triterpenoids ascorbic acid, carotenoids, flavonoids, and steroids. *C. quadrangularis* is also used for various treatments like fracture healing, anti-ulcer, antihelmintic, antifungal, antihemorrhoidal, analgesic, antibacterial properties, etc. It also serves in the best way to treat various infirmities such as hemorrhoids, leprosy, epilepsy, dyspepsia, skin burns, dysentery, bowel complaints, to increase appetite, etc. This article throws light on various recent knowledge of scientific research in various aspects of this plant, which mainly incorporate remarkable pharmacological activities such as anti-ulcer, anti-bacterial, anxiolytic, antipyretic, antidiabetic, bone healing, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, and phytochemicals studies.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Antiulcer, Bone healing, *Cissus quadrangularis*, Phytochemical composition.

**IPC code; Int. cl. (2015.01)-** A61K 36/00, A61K 36/87

### Introduction

Plants play a key role in the industry of drug discovery and the pharmaceutical industries are greatly dependent on natural products for the development of new drugs<sup>1</sup>. WHO report reveals 80% world's population uses folk medicine for their chief health care<sup>2</sup>. Clinical microbiologists have great delight in evaluating the medicinal plants for new drugs<sup>3,4</sup>. India is blessed with great knowledge through legacy and heritage in the field of health care such as Siddha, Homeopathy, Unani and Ayurveda<sup>5,6</sup>. In India, indigenous systems of medicine utilize Medicinal plants as the vital source and such plants have traditionally taken up a prominent position in the lives of tribal people in spiritual, medicinal and cultural activities<sup>7</sup>. *Cissus quadrangularis* L. (CQ) serves as a common food source in India<sup>8</sup>. The perennial plant CQ is well known as *Vitis quadrangularis*. The scientific nomenclature of CQ is as follows: Kingdom: Plantae; Subkingdom: Tracheobionta; Superdivision: Spermatophyta; Division: Magnoliophyta; Class: Magnoliopsida; Subclass: Rosidae; Order: Rhamnales; Family: Vitaceae; Genus: *Cissus* L.; Species: *quadrangularis*. The vernacular names of CQ are as follows: Tamil:

Piranti, Vajjavalli; Malayalam: Cannalamparanta, Peranta; Hindi: Cannalamparanta, Peranta; Bengali: Har, Harbhanga, Hasjora, Horjora; Marathi: Harjora, Hadsankal, Kandavel; Telugu: Nalleru, Nelleratiga, Vajravalli; Oriya: Hadavhanga; Urdu: Horjora, Harsankar; Gujarati: Chodhari, Hadsand, Hadsankal; Kanada: Mangarahalli. The plant comprises simple or reniform, serrate  $\pm 5$  cm wide leaf and four-angled stem connected at nodes, internodes which are up to 10 cm long, and dichotomously branched<sup>9,10</sup>. It is extensively utilized in producing traditional medicines in India. It helps to decrease pain and bone brawny, because of its bone healing/joining ability, which is referred to as "*Hadjod*"<sup>11,12</sup>. Toxicological studies on CQ reveals that there is no toxic effect in its extract<sup>13</sup>. Overall plant body assists in oral rehydration<sup>14</sup>. It is an abundant source of beta carotene and vitamin C<sup>15</sup>. Nanoparticles synthesized of CQ are studied for anti-cancer activity<sup>16</sup>. The CQ extract is proven as antiviral, free radical scavenger, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and the mixture of sesame oil and CQ stem extract used to treat wheezing and skin issues<sup>17</sup>. CQ can reduce the body weight, serum lipid and serum glucose level<sup>18,19</sup>. The chemical components of this plant have been reported to contain phyosterols, keto-steroids, Indane and flavonoids which exhibit magnificent anti-oxidant properties<sup>13,20</sup>.

It also plays a vital role in the healing of bone fissure and osteoporosis<sup>21</sup>. Traditionally this plant has

\* Correspondent author  
Email: [lokesh.ravi@sjc.ac.in](mailto:lokesh.ravi@sjc.ac.in)  
Tel: +91-8098945561

different medicinal uses in leucorrhoea, piles, gout, tumours and peptic ulcers<sup>11</sup>. It is also utilized for the production of biochar and hydrocarbonaceous bio-oil<sup>22</sup>. Scientific experiments reveal that (CQ) is used in bodybuilding as an augment<sup>23</sup>.

### Phytochemical studies

The screening of Phytochemicals leads to revealing the existence of alkaloids, steroids, tannins, saponins, phytoestrogen steroids, cardio glycosides and terpenoids. Flavanoids from CQ possess anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal and anti-cancer properties<sup>24-26</sup>. Terpenoids are known to be used as anti-tumour drugs, it targets the lipoxygenase, phospholipases, and cyclooxygenase, and also plays a prominent part as anti-inflammatory agent<sup>27</sup>. Various studies of Stilbenes reveal that they are anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, an oestrogen receptor  $\alpha$  agonist and efficient to stimulate apoptosis<sup>28</sup>. In-plant to fulfil the fundamental requirements, primary metabolites are produced and self-defence is mainly because of the production of secondary phytometabolites<sup>9</sup>. The plant is rich in calcium, potassium, iron, copper, cadmium, calcium oxalate, zinc, lead, phenols, vitamins, carotenes, vitamins and other compounds<sup>29</sup>. List of phytochemicals reported from CQ as mentioned in Fig.1. Quantitative analysis of basic elements and quantitative measurement of bioactive phytochemical components of CQ is tabulated in Table 1<sup>30</sup>.

### Chemical constituents in the stem

The stem extract of CQ has calcium ions (4 percentage by weight) and phosphorous. It also contains Calcium oxalate, 3-1-methyl tritriacontanoic acid, taraxerol acetate, taraxerol and isopentadecanoic acid<sup>1</sup>. Phytochemical studies reveal the

presence of alpha and  $\beta$ -amyrins,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, ketosterol, phenols, saponins, tannins, vitamin, carotene, as shown in Fig. 1<sup>31,32</sup>.

### Chemical constituents in the leaves

The phytochemical studies of CQ leaves reveal the existence of parthenocissus, resveratrol, piceatannol, pallidol, alicyclic lipids, and other compounds shown in Fig. 1<sup>1,33</sup>.

### Chemical constituents in the ash of the plant

Ash of the plant shows the occurrence of Sodium, potassium, calcium, potassium tartrate and magnesium, as tabulated in Table 1<sup>34</sup>.

### Chemical constituents in the root

Phytochemical analysis Root reveals the presence of lead, iron, potassium, zinc, calcium, sodium, cadmium, copper and magnesium<sup>1,30</sup>.

### Other constituents

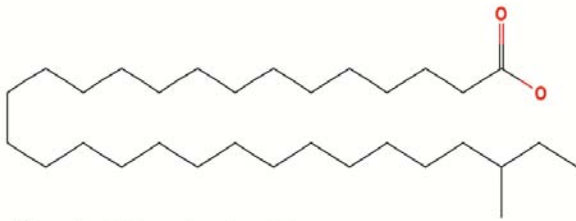
The aerial part of the plant shows the presence of 7-Oxo-Onocer-8-ene-3  $\beta$  21  $\alpha$  diol<sup>35</sup>. The plant holds ascorbic acid of 479 mg and carotene of 267 mg per 100 g crisply made a paste<sup>30</sup>. Additionally, the following compounds have also been found and reported such as perthenocissine, taraxeryl acetate, taraxerol, isopentacosanoic acid, friedelan-3-one, resveratrol, piceatannol, pallidol, phytosterols, two steroidal principles (C27H45O melting point 249-252 °C and C23H41O melting point 136-138 °C)<sup>30,36</sup>,  $\delta$  amyryl,  $\delta$  amyryl, and 7-oxo-onocer-8-ene-3 $\beta$ 21 $\alpha$ diol (C30H50O3) have been found<sup>36</sup>. Ascorbic acid, two asymmetrical tetracyclic triterpenoid, triterpene,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, ketosteroid also has a high amount of anabolic steroidal substances, Calcium and Carotene A<sup>30</sup>. quantitative HPTLC and HPLC methods determines the presence of asymmetric tetracyclic triterpenoids such as like 4'-tetra hydroxy biphenyl; d-amyryl; 21b-diol; d- amyryl; onocer-7-ene-3a; & 3,3',4, 3,3',4, 4'- tetrahydroxybiphenyl<sup>36</sup>.

### Cellulosic fibre extraction

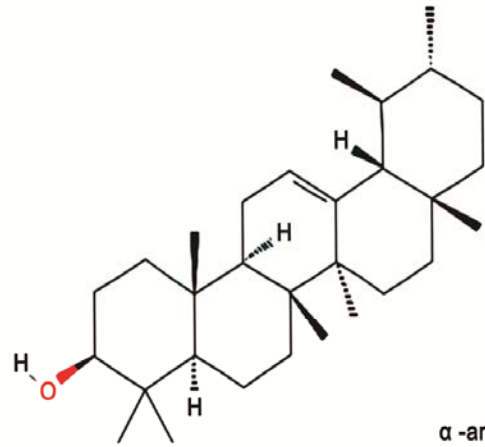
The energy-efficient technologies in aero and automotive industries are mainly contributed by polymer composite. As an alternative for artificial fibre which is carcinogenic and cost-effective in polymer composite natural cellulosic fibre from CQ is a great retrofit. Because of its cellulose - 82.73% and wax 0.18% gives copious specific strength and high bonding properties in composite

Table 1 — Quantitative composition of *C. quadrangularis*<sup>30</sup>

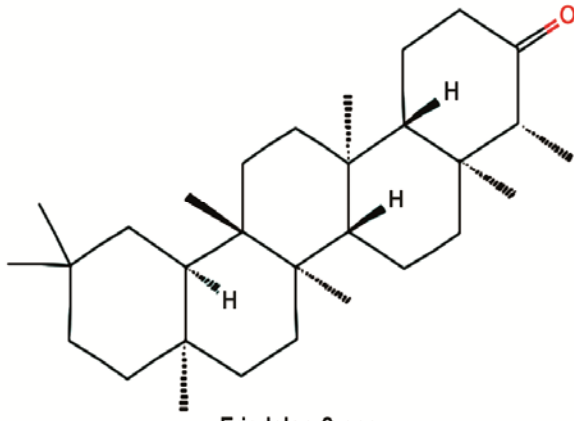
Elements	mg/100 g dry matter	Toxicants	mg/100 g of dry matter
Potassium	67.5	Oxalate	135
Calcium	39.5	Tannin	0.3
Zinc	3.0	Phytate	20
Sodium	22.5	Saponin	0.16
Iron	7.5		
Lead	3.5		
Cadmium	39.5		
Copper	0.5		
Magnesium	1.15		



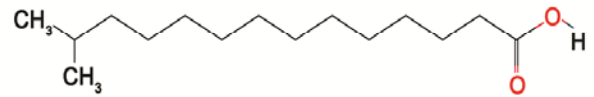
31 methyl triacontanoic acid



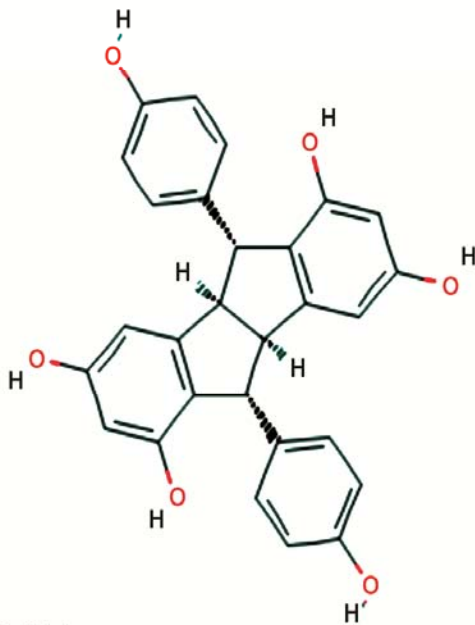
$\alpha$ -amyrin



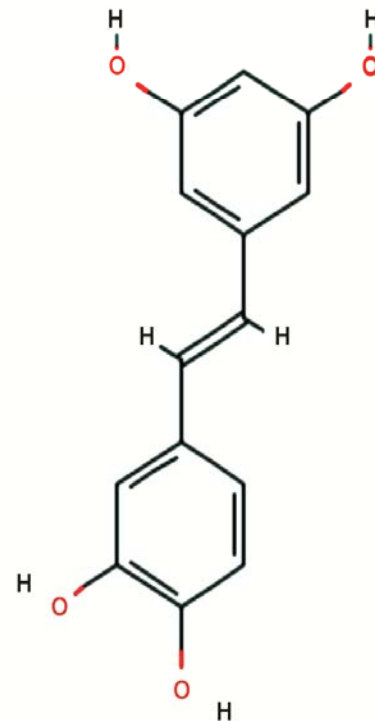
Friedelan-3-one



Iso-pentadecanoic acid



Pallidol



Piceatannol

(contd.)

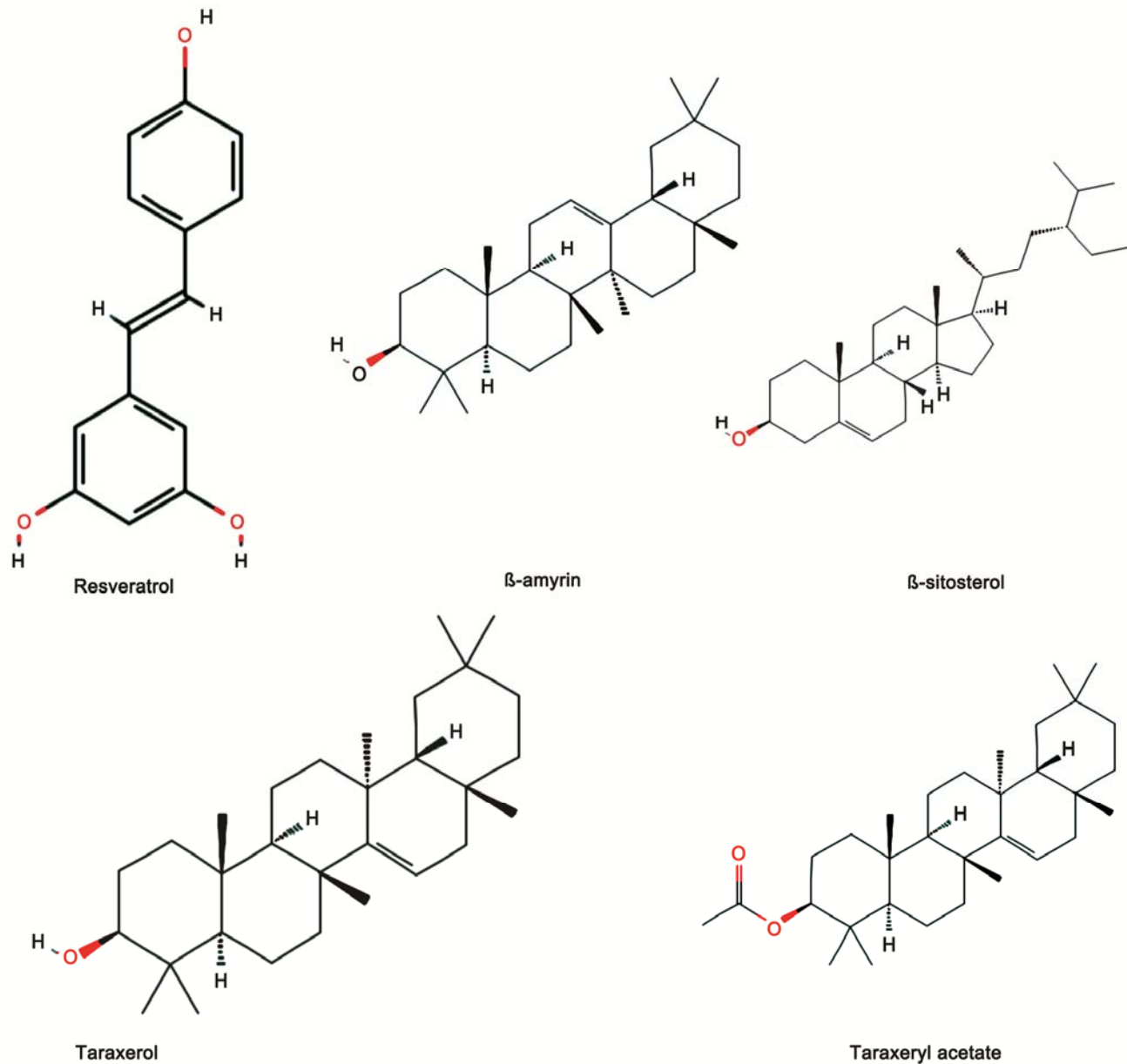


Fig. 1 — List of phytochemicals reported from *Cissus quadrangularis*

manufacturing and it shows lower density than carbon fibre, glass fibre, etc<sup>37</sup>. It has thermal stability until 270 °C as it can withstand polymerization temperature.

### Relationship of CQ with hormones

#### Testosterone

CQ can act as glucocorticoid antagonist it has been estimated to have androgenic activity<sup>9</sup>. Testosterone is a primary sex hormone and anabolic steroid which is vitally produced by the testes. It mainly responsible for male reproductive physiology and its development

and in addition to this, it plays a prominent role in regulating male behaviour.

#### Estrogen

CQ extract has an oestrogenic property by higher the blood oestrogen than acting on oestrogen receptors directly<sup>38</sup>. Estrogen is a primary female sex organ and it plays a major role in the regulation and development of the female reproductive system. Experimental studies using estrogen deficiency rat models reveals that, in ovariectomized rats, 70% ethanolic extract (friedelin content-2.5%) is given as

an oral supplement which reveals that there is a statistical increase in estrogen concerning the ovariectomized control by 232% (100 mg/kg) and 94% (75 mg/kg). But this is lesser when compared with the reference drug 17  $\beta$ -estradiol injections (568%), despite this difference, both were equivalent in protecting bone integrity<sup>38</sup>.

#### Cortisol-C

CQ decreases the catabolic effect by restraining the receptor which reveals the important role of a glucocorticoid antagonist<sup>39</sup>. Cortisol is a steroid hormone and it belongs to the class of glucocorticoid. It is a catabolic hormone that is secreted by the adrenal cortex as a response to various physical and psychological stresses.

### Pharmacological activities

#### Anti-ulcer activity

An ulcer is any disturbance in the biological membrane that acts as an obstacle for organ function to which that membrane belongs. CQ extract has a prominent activity towards peptic ulcer<sup>40</sup>. Methanol extract shows great antiulcer activity which is evidenced by an experimentally persuaded ulcer in a rat model by improving glycoprotein level and reducing gastric secretions and through an anti-oxidative mechanism, it produces healing out-turn on aspirin persuade gastric mucosal destruction in rats<sup>41</sup>. Gastric juice and mucosal studies disclose that *Cissus* at a dose of 500 mg/kg given for ten days notably rises the mucosal defensive factors like mucin production, mucosal cell multiplication and life span of cells and the gastric damage is prevented by  $\beta$ -sitosterol and Triterpenoids<sup>30</sup>. It has high potency for the healing of peptic ulcer<sup>42,43</sup>.

#### Antibacterial activity

The stem and root of the CQ show significant antimicrobial activity<sup>44</sup>. Antiprotozoal activity is seen in alcoholic extracts of aerial parts of the CQ against *Entamoeba histolytica* and also against *E.coli*<sup>4,45</sup>. These are mainly reported against *S. mutans*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *L. acidophilus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*<sup>14</sup>. The extracts of dichloromethane and (90%) methanol of the stem shows antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*. It shows the mutagenicity averse *Salmonella microsoma*. In alcoholic extracts, the aerial part shows antiprotozoal activity averse against *E. histolytica*<sup>41</sup>. The plant-

mediated CaO nanoparticles reveal great inhibition on *E. coli* growth<sup>46</sup>. Antibacterial nature against *Helicobacter pylori* is reported in the water extract of CQ<sup>34</sup>. The aqueous extract of CQ proclaims antifungal and antibacterial activity against *Mucor sp.* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*<sup>47</sup>. An experiment reveals that the ethyl acetate extract, ethanol and methanol extract of CQ possess high activity against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteria and the zone of inhibition is 22, 11 and 10 mm respectively<sup>7</sup>. CQ reveals a great antibacterial tendency against cariogenic microorganisms<sup>14</sup>. The extracts of ethyl acetate and chloroform not producing significant results against *Penicillium sp* and *Proteus mirabilis*<sup>47</sup>. The Gram-positive bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *B. subtilis*, *Streptococcus* species and *B. cereus* were comparatively highly susceptible than the Gram-negative bacteria *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* which shows high resistance against the CQ extract<sup>44</sup>.

#### Anxiolytic, antipyretic and antidiabetic properties

Status epilepticus is the preliminary manifestation of epilepsy. In animal (mice) model of epilepsy, the Aqueous extract of CQ reveals anticonvulsant, anxiolytic properties and it reduces the timing of and it multiplies pre and post-status epilepticus latency<sup>48</sup>. On yeast induced hyperthermia in rats, CQ minimalizes fever at heavy doses within two hours which reveals its Antipyretic activity<sup>49</sup>. The rhizome extract of CQ reveals a more useful anti-diabetic modulating effect in Alloxan-induced diabetic rats on blood sugar levels<sup>50</sup>.

#### Bone healing activity

Osteoporosis is because of the lowering of bone mineral density and it leads to alteration of protein in bone and fracture<sup>40</sup>. *C. quadrangularis* acts by vitalizing metabolism and enhanced take-up of the minerals strontium, calcium and sulphur. At two various dose levels (500 and 750 milligram/kg) the whole plant's ethanol extract has antiosteoporotic action in the ovariectomized rat model of osteoporosis<sup>41</sup>. The paste obtained from CQ stem is used to wrap the fracture spot and the total time required for fracture healing, pain, swollenness seems to be reduced significantly<sup>51,52</sup>. An experimental study in the rat by the systemic usage of *C. quadrangularis* leads to full mending of normal make-up of bone, after fracture in 4 weeks on the other hand controls needed 6 weeks. This shows shortening by 2 weeks in bone healing<sup>30,41</sup>. Structure and biochemical properties

of the bones in rats are fully restored by petroleum ether and ethanol extract of CQ<sup>12,53,54</sup>. It is also reported that in gravid rat the CQ extract prompts the growth of the fetal bone<sup>55</sup>. In the fracture healing CQ act by increased uptake of strontium, calcium, sulfur by osteoblasts and its efficacy in early ossification is reported and compared to cellular response CQ shows high influence osteoblastic proliferation<sup>29</sup>. The aqueous extract of CQ after intramuscular injection to dogs promoted their fracture healing<sup>39</sup>. Researches proved that CQ has a great effect on the components of the IGF system of Human osteoblasts such as SaOS-2 cells<sup>56</sup>. CQ has the principles of anabolic steroids which reveal the fracture healing rate by formerly revitalization the connective tissues which play a prominent role in faster mineralization of callus and healing<sup>57</sup>.

Fracture healing tendency of *C. quadrangularis* is revealed by this clinical study comprising 16 patients. A paste of the *C. quadrangularis* was applied externally to patients with different types of fractures. Radiological inspection reveals that there is a significant reduction in the healing time compared to the control group. Clinically it is apparent that in only one case there is no considerable effect however, the upshot is appreciable and in some cases symptoms of fractures like agony swelling and tenderness were absent. This plant is proven to be helpful to the wounded bones. It was contemplated that, it promotes the earlier development of collagen fibres which gives rise to the formation of callus and earlier calcification<sup>29</sup>. The summary of patient trials with the observed reduction in healing time is tabulated in Table 2.

#### Women health and osteoporosis

*C. quadrangularis* is prescribed in Ayurveda in the treatment of irregular menstruation and menstrual issues<sup>29</sup>. Osteoporosis is a dreadful epidemic, which leads to low bone mass because it worsens the bone tissues. Nearly 2000 million of the world population suffered from osteoporosis in recent years. The major cause for osteoporosis is due to the absence of certain hormones, specifically in men it is an androgen and in women is estrogen. In women, post-menopausal-

osteoporosis is caused due to misbalance in the function of the osteoclasts and osteoblast cells. Lack of calcium level in the body leads to deterioration of bones. In women at the time of menopause, it is hard to maintain the level of the calcium due to decreased levels of hormones which significantly leads to mineral loss from the bones<sup>12,29</sup>.

At the time of menopause, there is a loss of estrogen, this paves the way to osteoporosis in the Postmenopausal women. The treatment aims to cease or downgrade the mineral loss so that pain and bone fractures can be controlled. There are various chemical agents such as calcitonin, raloxifene, bisphosphonates, and droloxifene etc. that are attempted in the treatment of osteoporosis but resulted in misfires and lead to cause breast cancer, vaginal bleeding, thromboembolic events, and breast tenderness. *C. quadrangularis* shows recuperation in postmenopausal osteoporosis by enhancing bone mineral density and greatly inhibits antianabolic effects. Experimental studies are performed to find out the recovery for postmenopausal osteoporosis and the antianabolic effect using *C. quadrangularis*. For the ovariectomized rat model of osteoporosis, ethanol extracts of CQ were administered at two different dosages such as 500 and 750 mg/kg a day. For this experimental study albino rats were used. These rats were divided into 5 groups and each group consists of 6 rats. Except for the control group, all other groups are ovariectomized. The second group (ovariectomized control) were fed with an equal amount of saline. The groups, three to five, were orally administered with 5.4 mg/kg of Raloxifene and 750 mg/kg CQ ethanol extract. The histopathological, biochemical, and biomechanical parameters revealed that ethanol extract of CQ has significant Antiosteoporotic property in comparison to the control drug. These studies strongly suggest that the ethanol extract of CQ significantly plays role in women health and also greatly helps in reversing the effects of osteoporosis. Hence, it can be used in pharmaceutical applications of women health in general.

#### Antioxidant

Important phytochemicals such as carotenoids, steroids, calcium and the consumption of plant polyphenol antioxidants play a major role in oxidative stress-related pathologies<sup>29,58</sup>. Antioxidants are the substances that rummage free radicals, they reveal a prominent role in the avoidance of free radical-

Table 2 — Study of bone healing using *C. quadrangularis* in patients

No. of cases	Reduction in the healing time (%)
6	40
8	53
1	7

induced illness by giving up hydrogen radicals to the primary radicals which get reduced to non-radical chemical compounds and then get changed to oxidized antioxidant radicals. Free radical scavenging property and anti-lipid peroxidative properties are revealed in CQ extract<sup>59</sup>. The methanol extract of (CQS) reveals enormous antioxidant and free radical rummaging action *in vivo* and *in vitro* systems mainly because of the presence of  $\beta$ -carotene and also shows inhibition in lipid peroxide production in erythrocytes, and production of superoxide radicals and formation of DPPH free radicals<sup>29,41</sup>. The presence of keto and photo steroids, indoles, flavonoids and which are efficient antioxidants<sup>13</sup>. Dry and fresh stem extract ethyl acetate reveals the antioxidant activity of 64.8% in the  $\beta$ -carotene linoleic acid system and 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl systems 61.6%<sup>60</sup>.

#### Anti-inflammation

The anti-inflammatory effect of CQ could be due to the presence of flavonoids mainly by, Beta-sitosterol and by luteolin<sup>8,61</sup>. Comparing to ibuprofen or aspirin CQ also possess anti-inflammatory property on a milligram per milligram basis. 'Laksha Gogglu' one of the essential additive in Ayurveda drug preparation which is also present in *C. quadrangularis* and possess the properties to reduction of swelling, relieving pain, curing the allied disorders related with fracture and enhance curing fractures<sup>43,62</sup>. In the test of anti-inflammatory activity EPP-induced rat ear oedema formation model is used which is very useful for investigating the inflammatory activity and screening. There are several inflammatory mediators liberated in this model such as bradykinin, histamine, PGs and serotonin which are efficient in enhancing vascular permeability, support vasodilation and also producing oedema<sup>63</sup>. Experiments prove that the CQ holdback effect on the ear oedema formation in EPP induced model<sup>61</sup>. CQ shows anti-inflammatory activity accompanying the hindrance of pro-inflammatory agents such as TNF $\alpha$  and iNOS<sup>56</sup>.

#### Miscellaneous activity

The dry powder obtained from the shoot can relieve digestive issues and the decoction with *Piper nigrum* and *Zingiber Officinale* relieves body pain. Stem paste is useful for muscular torment, wounds, insect bites, burns and also shows great cardiotoxic features<sup>64</sup>. It also shows the properties to cure skin ailment leprosy, convulsion, epilepsy and saddle sores of camel and horses<sup>30,48,65</sup>. In the case of reducing and

weight and obesity, it plays a prominent role and the mixture of stem powder pulses fried with sesame oil used to cure many 'Vata' diseases<sup>66-68</sup>. Dichloromethane and acetone decoction of the plant consists of healing activity in opposite to cysteine protease. The extracts also reveal the androgenic property and cardiotoxic properties<sup>41</sup>. The stem fibre reveals thermomechanical properties for polymer composite reinforcement<sup>69</sup>. In India, CQ is used in the treatment of piles<sup>13</sup>. African traditional medicine reveals its uses to cure indigestion, asthma, haemorrhoids, and anorexia<sup>48</sup> and in eastern Africa to treat gonorrhoea it is mixed up with tamarind<sup>9</sup>. Muscle relaxation in CNS depressant is seen in the aqueous extract<sup>70</sup>. The water-soluble glycoside in the stem extract leads to create fall in BP in the anaesthetized cat<sup>36</sup>. Fresh stem creates itching action on the skin which is due to the presence of 31 methyl tritriacontanoic acid along with, taraxerol, isopentacosanoic acid taraxerol acetate and calcium oxalate<sup>30</sup>. A recent study reveals that the plant extract when acted with carbon dioxide, conduct to the emergence of calcite crystals of great irregular morphology, shows that bioorganic molecules attune in the extract harmonize the crystal morphology<sup>30</sup>. Research exposes that the repress NF-kB set off and rouse of heme oxygenase-1<sup>21</sup>. CQ stem boiled with lime water is used to increase the appetite<sup>71</sup>. The powdered stem extract of CQ is used by Rangas of eastern Africa to heal injuries<sup>15</sup>.

#### Discussion

Among all the valuable discoveries in the medicinal research, nearly 25% of the drugs are derived from the plants and about 122 active compounds are currently in use<sup>72</sup>. Physiochemical parameters help the researchers to set the standards of crude drugs. The standardizations of the crude extracts are in great demand for *C. quadrangularis* as it shows enormous utility in the medical field to cure various diseases. An important result is that side-effects are minimum-to-nil in the human consumption of CQ and a heavy dosage of CQ (5000 mg/kg b weight) in an animal model has been proven to not cause any side effects<sup>31</sup>. Various information and parameters summarised in this review will help in further research and standardisation of crude drug for CQ.

#### Conclusion

Plant-based natural compounds as medicine have higher demand at present. The plant

*C. quadrangularis* exhibits required therapeutic properties in both traditional and allopathic medicine. The curative property of the plant lies in the presence of secondary metabolites in a significant composition. The extracts from roots and stem of the plant consist of various medicinal efficacies and are known to have antioxidants, accelerate the process of bone fracture healing, wound healing, antimicrobial activity and antiulcer activity. Some minerals present in this plant play a significant role in proper functioning in human metabolism. Proper documentation is crucial for medicinal plants to know their potential in the refinement of health and enhances traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. Pharmacological and phytochemical analysis of CQ portrays its versatile usage. In the future, animal models and various scientific methods must be used to test isolated compounds from *C. quadrangularis*, which would reveal the mechanism of those compounds. CQ without a doubt is a valuable medicinal plant that could benefit the medicinal research field greatly.

#### Conflict of interest

No known conflict of interest.

#### References

- 1 Sen M K and Dash B K, A review on phytochemical and pharmacological aspects of *Cissus quadrangularis* L., *Int J Green Pharm*, 2012, **6**(3), 169–173.
- 2 E L-Kamali H H and EL-Amir M Y, Antibacterial activity and phytochemical screening of ethanolic extracts obtained from selected sudanese medicinal plants, *Curr Res J Biol Sci*, 2010, **2**(2), 143–146.
- 3 Ashokkumar P, Rajkumar and Kanimozhi M, Phytochemical screening and antimicrobial activity from five indian medicinal plants against human pathogens, *Middle-East J Sci Res*, 2010, **5**(6), 477–482.
- 4 Ramar K and Ayyadurai V, Evaluation of antimicrobial activity of medicinal plants and phytochemical analysis of *Cissus quadrangularis* L., *World J Pharm Res*, 2015, **4**(5), 2484–2494.
- 5 Rathinam P, Sekhar K B C and Sekhar D S, Antimicrobial activity and phytochemical constituents of combined extracts of *cissus quadrangularis* and aegle marmelos, *Int J Res Pharm Sci*, 2012, **3**(1), 135–139.
- 6 Kala C P, Dhyani P P and Sajwan B S, Developing the medicinal plants sector in northern India: Challenges and opportunities, *J Ethnobiol Ethnomed*, 2006, **2**(1), 32.
- 7 Ruskin R S, Kumari V M P, Gopukumar S T and Praseetha P K, Evaluation of phytochemical, anti-bacterial and anti-cancerous activity of *Cissus quadrangularis* from South-Western ghats regions of India, *Int J Pharm Sci Rev Res*, 2014, **28**(1), 12–15.
- 8 Ayyanar M and Ignacimuthu S, Pharmacological actions of *Cassia auriculata* L. and *Cissus quadrangularis* wall: A short review, *J Pharmacol Toxicol*, 2008, **3**(3), 213–221.
- 9 Kaur R and Malik C P, *Cissus quadrangularis* L - Its botany, chemistry and medicinal importance: A review, *Int J Pharm Clin Res*, 2014, **6**(1), 27–35.
- 10 Shukla R, Pathak A, Kambuja S, Sachan S, Mishra A, *et al.*, Pharmacognostical, phytochemical and pharmacological overview: *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn, *Indian J Pharm Biol Res*, 2015, **3**(3), 59–65.
- 11 Sarkar B K, Kumar R, Kumar P, Mandal P and Bhusan V, Formulation and evaluation of anti-inflammatory herbal topical formulation of *Cissus Quadrangularis* L., *World J Pharm Res*, 2016, **5**(3), 681–689.
- 12 Shirwaikar A, Khan S and Malini S, Antiosteoporotic effect of ethanol extract of *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn. on ovariectomized rat, *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2003, **89**(2–3), 245–250.
- 13 Prabhavathi R M, Prasad M P and Jayaramu M, *In-vitro* antioxidant studies of *Cissus quadrangularis* ( L ) extracts, *Eur J Exp Biol*, 2016, **6**(4), 1–6.
- 14 Vanaja M, Gnanajobitha G, Paulkumar K, Rajeshkumar S, Malarkodi C and Annadurai G. Phytosynthesis of silver nanoparticles by *Cissus quadrangularis*: Influence of physicochemical factors, *J Nanostruct Chem*, 2013, **3**, 17.
- 15 Joseph, B, George J and Mohan J, *Cissus quadrangularis* in the treatment of Osteoporosis, *World J Pharm Res*, 2015, **2**(3), 596–605.
- 16 Kumar M, Rawat P, Dixit P, Mishra D, Gautam A K, *et al.*, Anti-osteoporotic constituents from Indian medicinal plants, *Phytomedicine*, 2010, **17**(13), 993–999.
- 17 Luseba D, Elgorashi E E, Ntloedibe D T and Staden J V, Antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and mutagenic effects of some medicinal plants used in South africa for the treatment of wounds and retained placenta in livestock, *South African J Bot*, 2007, **73**(3), 378–383.
- 18 Oben J E, Enyegue D M, Fomekong G I, Soukontoua Y B and Agbor G A, The effect of *Cissus quadrangularis* (CQR-300) and a Cissus formulation (CORE) on obesity and obesity-induced oxidative stress, *Lipids Health Dis*, 2007, **6**, 1–8.
- 19 Hasani-Ranjbar S, Nayebi N, Larijani B and Abdollahi M, A systematic review of the efficacy and safety of herbal medicines used in the treatment of obesity, *World J Gastroenterol*, 2009, **15**(25), 3073–3085.
- 20 Talreja T, Goswami A and Sharma T, Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Achyranthes aspera* and *Cissus quadrangularis*, *World J Pharm Res*, 2017, **5**(5), 362.
- 21 Arshad M, Siddiqui S and Ali D, *In vitro* anti-proliferative and apoptotic effects of ethanolic extract of *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Caryologia*, 2016, **69**(2), 128–132.
- 22 Jayaveeran A and Pugazhivadivu M, Characterization of hydrocarbonaceous liquid and solid products derived from thermal defragmentation of *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn in a fixed bed pyrolysis, *Energy Sources, Part A Recover Util Environ Eff*, 2016, **38**(15), 2299–2305.
- 23 Tiwari M, Gupta P S and Sharma N, Ethnopharmacological, Phytochemical and pharmacological review of plant *Cissus quadrangularis* L., *Res J Pharmacogn Phytochem*, 2018, **10**(1), 81.
- 24 Sirasanagandla R S, Karkala S R P, Potu B K and Bhat K M R, Beneficial effect of *Cissus quadrangularis* linn. on osteopenia associated with streptozotocin-induced type 1



- diabetes mellitus in male Wistar rats, *Adv Pharmacol Pharm Sci*, 2014, **2014**, 1-10.
- 25 Schuier M, Sies H, Illek B and Fischer H, Biochemical and molecular actions of nutrients transport across T84 human colon epithelia, *J Nutr*, 2005, **135**(7), 2320–2325.
  - 26 Cushnie T P T and Lamb A J, Recent advances in understanding the antibacterial properties of flavonoids, *Int J Antimicrob Agents*, 2011, **38**(2), 99–107.
  - 27 Braca A, Dal Piaz F, Marzocco S, Autore G, Vassallo A, *et al.*, Triterpene derivatives as inhibitors of protein involved in the inflammatory process: molecules interfering with phospholipase A2, cyclooxygenase, and lipoxygenase, *Curr Drug Targets*, 2012, **12**(3), 302–321.
  - 28 Rimando A M and Suh N, Biological/chemopreventive activity of stilbenes and their effect on colon cancer, *Planta Med*, 2008, **74**(13), 1635–1643.
  - 29 Mishra G, Srivastava S and Nagori B P, Pharmacological and therapeutic activity of *Cissus quadrangularis*: An overview, *Int J Pharm Tech Res*, 2010, **2**(2), 1298–1310.
  - 30 Ghouse M S, A Pharmacognostical review on *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn, *Int J Res Pharm Biosci*, 2015, **2**(7), 28–35.
  - 31 Jainu M, Mohan K V and Devi C S S, Gastroprotective effect of *Cissus quadrangularis* extract in rats with experimentally induced ulcer, *Indian J Med Res*, 2006, **123**(6), 799–806.
  - 32 Johns T, Mahunnah R L A, Sanaya P, Chapman L and Tickin T, Saponins and phenolic content in plant dietary additives of a traditional subsistence community, the Batemi of Ngorongoro District, Tanzania, *J Ethnopharmacol*, 1999, **66**(1), 1–10.
  - 33 Gupta M M and Verma R K, Lipid constituents of *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Phytochem*, 1991, **30**(3), 875–878.
  - 34 Austin A, Kannan R and Jegadeesan M, Pharmacognostical studies on *Cissus quadrangularis* L. variant I & II., *Anc Sci Life*, 2004, **23**(4), 33–47.
  - 35 Adesanya S A, Nia R, Martin M T, Boukamcha N, Montagnac A, *et al.*, Stilbene derivatives from *Cissus quadrangularis*, *J Nat Prod*, 1999, **62**(12), 1694–1695.
  - 36 Sudmoon R, Chaveerach A and Tanee T, Analysis of genetics and chemical contents relation compared to commonly used *Cissus quadrangularis* L. and barcode markers of some Thailand *Cissus* species, *Pak J Pharm Sci*, 2016, **29**(1), 65–75.
  - 37 Indran S and Raj R E, Characterization of new natural cellulosic fiber from *Cissus quadrangularis* stem, *Carbohydr Polym*, 2015, **117**, 392–399.
  - 38 Aswar U M, Mohan V and Bodhankar S L, Antiosteoporotic activity of phytoestrogen-rich fraction separated from ethanol extract of aerial parts of *Cissus quadrangularis* in ovariectomized rats, *Indian J Pharmacol*, 2012, **44**(3), 345–350.
  - 39 Chopra S S, Patel M R and Awadhiya R P, Studies on *cissus quadrangularis* in experimental fracture repair: a histopathological study, *Indian J Med Res*, 1976, **64**(9), 1365–1368.
  - 40 Subhashri S, Vedha H B N and Ramya D D, Pharmacological activities based on different extracts of *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Int J Pharmacogn Phytochem Res*, 2013, **5**(2), 128–133.
  - 41 Siddiqua A and Mittapally S, A review on *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Pharma Innov*, 2017, **6**, 329.
  - 42 Jainu M and Devi C S S, Potent antiulcerogenic activity of methanol extract of *Cissus quadrangularis* by antioxidative mechanism, *J Clin Biochem Nutr*, 2004, **34**(2), 43–47.
  - 43 Hatazawa R, Tanaka A, Tanigami M, Amagase K, Kato S, *et al.*, Cyclooxygenase-2/prostaglandin E 2 accelerates the healing of gastric ulcers via EP 4 receptors, *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol*, 2007, **293**(4), 788–797.
  - 44 Murthy K N C, Vanitha A, Swamy M M and Ravishankar G A, Antioxidant and antimicrobial activity of *Cissus quadrangularis* L, *J Med Food*, 2003, **6**(2), 99–105.
  - 45 Rao B S and Deshpande V, *Experimental biochemistry*, (International Pvt. Ltd), 2005, 273-74.
  - 46 Marquis G, Ramasamy B, Banwarilal S and Munusamy A P, Evaluation of antibacterial activity of plant mediated CaO nanoparticles using *Cissus quadrangularis* extract, *J Photochem Photobiol B Biol*, 2016, **155**, 28–33.
  - 47 Raj A J, Selvaraj A, Gopalakrishnan V K and Dorairaj S, Antimicrobial profile of *Cissus quadrangularis*., *J Herb Med Toxicol*, 2010, **4**(2), 177-180.
  - 48 Moto F C O, Arsa'a A, Ngoupaye G T, Taiwe G S, Njapdounke J S K, *et al.*, Anxiolytic and antiepileptic properties of the aqueous extract of *Cissus quadrangularis* (Vitaceae) in mice pilocarpine model of epilepsy, *Front Pharmacol*, 2018, **9**, 1–10.
  - 49 Vogel H G, Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-pyretic activity, *Drug Discov Eval*, 2007, **2**(1), 983–1116.
  - 50 Kayalvizhi J, Bharathi K, Vijayakumari P, Kavitha M, Bhuvaneshwari T S, *et al.*, Studies on the physico-phytochemical properties and hepatoprotective effect of *solanum torvum* swartz in CCL<sub>4</sub> induced experimental toxicity in albino rats, *Int J Pharm Pharm Sci*, 2012, **4**(5), 426–429.
  - 51 Udupa K N and Prasad G C, *Cissus quadrangularis* in healing of fractures, A clinical study, *J Indian Med Assoc*, 1962, **38**, 590–593.
  - 52 Pathomwachaiwat T, Suvitayavat W, Sailasuta A, Piyachaturawat P, Soonthornchareonnon N, *et al.*, Antiosteoporotic effect of sequential extracts and freeze-dried juice of *Cissus quadrangularis* L. in ovariectomized mice, *Asian Biomed*, 2012, **6**(3), 377–384.
  - 53 Potu B K, Nampurath G K, Rao M S and Bhat K M R, Effect of *cissus quadrangularis* linn on the development of osteopenia induced by ovariectomy in rats, *Clin Ter*, 2011, **162**(4), 307–312.
  - 54 Wistar O, Chamallamudi M R and Nayak S R, Anti-osteoporotic activity of the petroleum ether extract of, 2010, **5**, 252–257.
  - 55 Potu B K, Rao M S, Kutty N G, Bhat K M R, Chamallamudi M R, *et al.*, Petroleum ether extract of *Cissus quadrangularis* (Linn) stimulates the growth of fetal bone during intra uterine developmental period: A morphometric analysis, *Clinics*, 2008, **63**(6), 815–820.
  - 56 Muthusami S, Ramachandran I, Krishnamoorthy S, Govindan R and Narasimhan S, *Cissus quadrangularis* augments IGF system components in human osteoblast like SaOS-2 cells, *Growth Horm IGF Res*, 2011, **21**(6), 343–348.
  - 57 Udupa K N and Prasad G, Biomechanical and calcium-45 studies on the effect of *Cissus Quadrangularis* in fracture repair, *Indian J Med Res*, 1964, **52**(5), 480–487.
  - 58 Jainu M and Devi C S S, *In Vitro* and *in Vivo* evaluation of free-radical scavenging potential of *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Pharm Biol*, 2005, **43**(9), 773–779.

- 59 Sathyaprabha G, Kumaravel S, Ruffina D and Praveenkumar P, A comparative study on antioxidant, proximate analysis, antimicrobial activity and phytochemical analysis of aloe vera and *Cissus quadrangularis* by GC-MS, *J Pharm Res*, 2010, **3**(12), 2970–2973.
- 60 Furukawa S, Matsuda M, Furukawa S, Fujita T, Shimabukuro M, *et al.*, Increased oxidative stress in obesity and its impact on metabolic syndrome Find the latest version: Increased oxidative stress in obesity and its impact on metabolic syndrome, *J Clin Invest*, 2017, **114**(12), 1752–1761.
- 61 Panthong A, Supraditaporn W, Kanjanapothi D, Taesotikul T and Reutrakul V, Analgesic, anti-inflammatory and venotonic effects of *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn., *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2007, **110**(2), 264–270.
- 62 Jainu M and Devi C S S, Gastroprotective action of *Cissus quadrangularis* extract against NSAID induced gastric ulcer: Role of proinflammatory cytokines and oxidative damage, *Chem Biol Interact*, 2006, **161**(3), 262–270.
- 63 Carlson R P, Lynn O D, Chang J and Lewis A J, Modulation of mouse ear oedema by cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase inhibitors and other pharmacologic agents, *Agents Actions*, 1985, **17**(2), 197–204.
- 64 Kashikar N and George I, Antibacterial activity of *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn, *Indian J Pharm Sci*, 2006, **68**(2), 245–247.
- 65 Chaudhari B G, Dhar B P, Joseph G V R, Mangal A K, Mandal T K, *et al.*, *Database on medicinal plants used in ayurveda*, (New Delhi, Doc Publ Div), 2007, 61–65.
- 66 Dinan L, Bourne P and Whiting P, Determination of marker constituents from *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn. and their quantitation by HPTLC and HPLC, *Phytochem Anal*, 2001, **12**(2), 91–95.
- 67 Oben J, Kuate D, Agbor G, Momo C and Talla X, The use of a *Cissus quadrangularis* formulation in the management of weight loss and metabolic syndrome, *Lipids Health Dis*, 2006, **5**, 1–7.
- 68 Sawangjit R, Puttarak P, Saokaew S and Chaiyakunapruk N, Efficacy and safety of *Cissus quadrangularis* L. in clinical use: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, *Phyther Res*, 2017, **31**(4), 555–567.
- 69 Indran S, Raj R E, Daniel B S S and Saravanakumar S S, Cellulose powder treatment on *Cissus quadrangularis* stem fiber-reinforcement in unsaturated polyester matrix composites, *J Reinf Plast Compos*, 2016, **35**(3), 212–227.
- 70 Balasubramanian P, Jayalakshmi K, Vidhya N, Prasad R, Sheriff A K, *et al.*, Antiviral activity of ancient system of ayurvedic medicinal plant *Cissus quadrangularis* L. (Vitaceae), *J basic Clin Pharm*, 2009, **1**(1), 37–40.
- 71 Malathi A N, Nutritive value of mangoravalli (*Cissus quadrangularis*) powder and its value addition, *Curr Trends Technol Sci*, 2014, **3**(2), 223–225.
- 72 Fabricant D S and Farnsworth N R, The value of plants used in traditional medicine for drug discovery, *Environ Health Perspect*, 2001, **109**, 69–75.