

An Update on Therapeutic Role of *Ballota Nigra* (Black Harehound)-A Review

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ABSTRACT

Ballota nigra (*B.nigra*) is a plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family. It is used traditionally for purposes of health benefits including diabetes. The chemical analysis of this plant has shown that the plant contains phenylpropanoid glycosides, diterpenes, flavonoids, oils and betaines. Previous black horehound pharmacological investigations showed that the plants its effects are neuro-sedative, antidepressant, antioxidant, antibacterial, insecticide, anticholinesterase and antifeedant. In this review, to compile the sources, chemical constituents, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and antidiabetic, anticholinesterase, and anticancer activities of *B.nigra*, classical as well as online-literature were studied which includes books on phytochemistry and the electronic search (SciFinder, Pubmed, the Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar and etc). The literature on the experimental and clinical trials of *B.nigra* gives clear evidence that the plant can be used as supplements to fight against life threatening diseases. This review highlights an update on the source of the plant, chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of *Ballota nigra* to open the door for further pharmacological and clinical utility of the plant.

Keywords: *Ballota nigra*, health benefits, anti diabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory.

Introduction

There has been a growing interest in the investigation over the past decades of the pharmacological effects of various extracts obtained from plants as a source of new drugs. *Ballota nigra* is a plant that belongs to the family Lamiaceae. It is commonly used particularly as a neuro-sedative treatment for many purposes. *Ballota nigra's* chemical analysis showed the plant contains phenylpropanoid glycosides, diterpenes, flavonoids, oils, and betanes. Previous *Ballota nigra* pharmacological studies showed the plant has neuro sedative, antidepressant, antioxidant, antibacterial, insecticidal, anticholinesterase and antifeedant effects. This review

has been designated in highlighting the chemical components and pharmacological effects of *Ballota nigra*. Our team has rich experience in research and we have collaborated with numerous authors over various topics in the past decade (Ariga *et al.*, 2018; Basha, Ganapathy and Venugopalan, 2018; Hannah *et al.*, 2018; Hussainy *et al.*, 2018; Jeevanandan and Govindaraju, 2018; Kannan and Venugopalan, 2018; Kumar and Antony, 2018; Manohar and Sharma, 2018; Menon *et al.*, 2018; Nandakumar and Nasim, 2018; Nandhini, Babu and Mohanraj, 2018; Ravinthar and Jayalakshmi, 2018; Seppan *et al.*, 2018; Teja, Ramesh and Priya, 2018; Duraisamy *et al.*, 2019; Gheena and Ezhilarasan, 2019; Hema Shree *et al.*, 2019; Rajakeerthi and Ms, 2019; Rajendran *et al.*, 2019; Sekar *et al.*, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2019; Siddique *et al.*, 2019; Janani, Palanivelu and Sandhya, 2020; Johnson *et al.*, 2020; Jose, Ajitha and Subbaiyan, 2020).

Distribution of the plant The plant is considered a weed in Western, Central and Northern Europe but was deliberately introduced to the U.S.(Marty, 1999). *Ballota nigra* Lamiaceae is a Mediterranean herb, but has a more consistent distribution of up to 800 meters above sea level in a wider range of fairly moist microhabitats; it has fewer than 15 leaves, typically erect and undulated, with white to dark pink flowers. Its distribution is positively influenced by elevation. *Ballota nigra* favors low pH soils, shares microhabitats of soil with heavy clay and silt, and organic matter. Such environments have a higher sand volume, moderate pH and fairly good soil moisture quality. The most important constituents of *Ballota nigra* are monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes (Bader *et al.*, 2003).

Synonyms

Ballota subsp nigra. *Ballota nigra* subsp: meridionalis (Bég.). Hayek, *Ballota nigra* subsp, foetida (Vis.) Meridionalis Bej., *Ballota nigra* L. SUPP. Nigra, nigra subsp Ballota. Briq., *Ballota nigra* subsp., Ruderalis (Sw.) Patzak, *Ballota nigras* subsp, uncinata (Bég.) Velutina Patzak (Posp.)

Traditional uses of *Ballota nigra*

The *Ballota nigra* leaves were used as an antidote for a mad dog's bite. In European countries it has been used as a sedative and tranquilizer. It is also used externally to treat wounds and internally to treat gastrointestinal disorders (Bézanger-Beauquesne, 1958; Yeşilada *et al.*, 1993). Within, however, it is used as a sedative in cases of hysteria and hypochondria, as a spasmolytic for stomach cramps and complaints, for whooping cough and to increase bile flow. It is also used

to treat nervousness, stomach upset, nausea and vomiting. It is traditionally used in France in the symptomatic treatment of nervous disorders in adults and children, in particular in sleep disorders and symptomatic cough treatment. In addition, the enemas and suppositories are used against worm infestation. It is used for gout externally(Marty, 1999). Previous *Ballota nigra* studies demonstrated that the plant has antioxidant, antibacterial, insecticidal, anticholinesterase, and antifeedant effects(Didry *et al.*, 1999). Another study showed that a *Ballota nigra* extract is used to prepare pharmaceutical composition to promote skin pigmentation that helps prevent grey hair(Kolisnyk, Kovaleva and Goryacha, 2014). *Ballota nigra* aims to minimize weight and combat obesity even in the most complicated of conditions(Shukri *et al.*, 2016). Another study reports the organic content of organic acids in black horehound stems , leaves, corolla and calyces(Kolisnyk, Kovaleva and Goryacha, 2014).

Chemical constituents

B. L nigra. Black horehound, thrives along the coast, ruderal environments, neglected gardens on rich or poor soils, and is one of Europe's most common Lamiaceae species. It was used both in folk herbalism and officially, medicinally. It is mentioned, or used to be, in, for example, pharmacopoeias-French and Hungarian. Its functions include sedative, neuroprotective, spasmolytic, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetes(Qazan, 2008), and many other types of *Ballota*. The substances shall include: phenylethanoid / phenylpropanoid glycosides, coumarylated flavonoids, and diterpene(Bertrand, Tillequin and Bailleul, 2000; Seidel *et al.*, 2000; Tóth *et al.*, 2007; Vrchovská *et al.*, 2007); In ethanol, chloroform, and ethyl acetate soluble fraction, terpenes and phenols were present in root and stem flavonoids, while in the leaves: flavonoids, terpenes, and phenols were present in fractions of ethanol, chloroform, and n-butanol(Ullah, Ahmad and Ayaz, 2014).

Antidiabetic activity

The hypoglycemic effect of *Ballota nigra* extract has been reported in rats with diabetes mellitus caused by Alloxan. Giving aqueous extract of *B. The nigra* extract reduced glucose significantly in both healthy and diabetic rats. Administration of aqueous extract of *B. nigra* extract significantly reduced glucose in both healthy and diabetic rats(Nusier *et al.*, 2007). In addition to the verbascoside, forsythoside, arenarioside and ballotetroside phenylpropanoid glycosides, four additional compounds were isolated from *Ballota nigra* 's generative aerial parts: three

phenylpropanoid glycosides, alyssonoside 5, lavandulifolioside 6, and angoroside A 7, and a non-glycosidic derivative(Janicsák, Tóth and Máthé, 2007). Beta sitosterol also exerts antioxidant activity in high fat dietary adipose tissue. A phytosterol (β -sitosterol) has been shown to improve glycemic control by activating IR and GLUT4 in high-fat adipose tissue and type 2 diabetic rats induced with sucrose(Ponnulakshmi *et al.*, 2019). Histopathological studies after eight weeks of ingestion of a high fat diet revealed all of NASH's prominent characteristics in humans(Mohan, Veeraraghavan and Jainu, 2015) .

Anti inflammatory activity

An experiment of Sever, Male Swiss albino mice and Sprague Dawley rats. The largest anti-inflammatory activity was observed in animals with an inflammatory regression of 95.7 per cent(Ullah, Ahmad and Ayaz, 2014).The purpose of this analysis was to check if the main polyphenolic compounds isolated from *Ballota nigra* were produced, four phenylpropanoid glycosides, verbascoside, forsythoside B, arenarioside, and ballotetroside, and one non-glycosid phenylpropanoid, caffeoyl-L-malic acid, inhibit Cu^{2+} -induced LDL peroxidation(Bouterfas *et al.*, 2016). Shogaol, a spicy ginger secluded compound that exhibits anti-inflammatory effects. Both *Ballota nigra* and *Scomberomorus guttatus* have the largest concentration of Pb and Zn substrates as their medicinal benefit(Rengasamy, G., Jebaraj, D.M., Veeraraghavan, V.P., Mohan, S.K., 2016; Jainu, Priya and Mohan, 2018; Chen, F.a, Tang, Y.b, Sun, Y.c, Veeraraghavan, V.P.d, Mohan, S.K.e, Cui, 2019).

Antioxidant activity

Methanolic extracts from shoots of *Ballota nigra* plants grown under ex vitro conditions have been assessed for the antioxidant potential. There are several mechanisms by which antioxidants can function, three different types of in vitro assays were used to determine the antioxidant ability of the plant material types tested(Antolovich *et al.*, 2002; Apak *et al.*, 2007). Finally, the LPO method was used to determine *Ballota nigra* extracts' ability to inhibit LA peroxidation by chain-breaking radical peroxy scavenging(Pulido, Bravo and Saura-Calixto, 2000). LA peroxidation inhibition in *Ballota nigra* extracts was not very strong, at a concentration of 250 μg / mL ranging from 21-36 per cent. No significant difference between in vitro- and in vivo-derived shoot extracts was observed in the type of antioxidant activity. In methanol extracts of

shoots from *Ballota nigra* plants initiated *in vitro* and *in vivo*, the antioxidant properties and total phenolic and flavonoid content were assessed. The plants were grown in a greenhouse and in the field, and analyzed during the stage of vegetation and flowering. The *Ballota nigra* shoot extract from wild-grown plants has also been investigated. The findings suggest that the *Ballota nigra* extracts' antioxidant ability appears to be due to their scavenging of free radicals and reducing metals, although they were less effective in preventing linoleic acid peroxidation. Strong antioxidant activity has been documented in aerial parts infusions. Prepared extractions of the various parts of the plant, and aqueous extraction of the aerial parts was the most effective in inhibiting both the growth and adherence of biofilms(Akinboro and Bakare, 2007).

Antibacterial activity

Antibacterial activity of *Ballota nigra* leaf hexane , chloroform, ethyl acetate , methanol, and aqueous extracts was studied using Agar well diffusion method(Vrchovská *et al.*, 2007). The antibacterial activity of *Ballota nigra* leaf extracts of methanol, aqueous, hexane, chloroform and ethyl acetate was evaluated using agar well diffusion method, and the inhibition zone formed by the bacterial strains shows their susceptibility to leaf extracts(Tóth *et al.*, 2007).

Anticholinesterase activity

Ballota acetone extract nigra L. SUPP. Anatolica showed 71.58% inhibitory activity against butyrylcholinesterase and 44.71% inhibitory activity against the 200 µg / mL enzyme acetylcholinesterase. The acetone extract showed a greater inhibitory effect against butyrylcholinesterase enzyme than galantamine, the reference compound.

Other medicinal properties

Ballota nigra is recommended from a medicinal point of view as an important plant and can be a potent candidate for further *in vivo* bioassays that would lead to the synthesis of safe herbal drugs with no or less side effects of global interest(Didry *et al.*, 1999). Phenocarbonic and hydroxy cinnamic corrosive, coumarins, flavonoids , tannins, basic oil parts are the fundamental organic substances of this plant material(Didry *et al.*, 1999). *Ballots nigra* and *Fragaria vesca* are known for their cytotoxic action against the cell lines of human cancer(Menon, V and Gayathri, 2016; G *et al.*, 2018). *Ballota nigra* has EGFR and Bcl-2 chemical components against lung cancer and it also acts orally(Rengasamy *et al.*, 2018). Breast cancer is a prevalent tumorigenesis

in females and accounts for high global mortality and morbidity. Several studies revealed that some naturally occurring medicinal plants inhibit the growth of different cancers. Berries like strawberries can have beneficial effects on stress-mediated oxidative diseases such as cancer(Ma *et al.*, 2019). Glioma is the leading cause of cancer-related adolescent mortality and accounts for around 80% of all malignant tumors(Li, Z.a, Veeraraghavan, V.P.b, Mohan, S.K. c, Bolla, S.R.d, Lakshmanan, H.e, Kumaran, S.f, Aruni, W.g, Aladresi, A.A.M.h, Shair, O. H.M.h, Alharbi, S.A.h, Chinnathambi, A., 2020). *Marsdenia tenacissima* (M.t), a Chinese medicinal plant, was widely used as a clinical remedy for several cancer types(Wang *et al.*, 2019). Zingerone also has an effect on anticancer(Gan *et al.*, 2019). Biosynthesized SG-GNPs induce apoptosis and exhibit anticancer properties in melanoma cells(Wu *et al.*, 2019). Drug delivery vehicles based on nanocomplexes of CR-AuNPs can include extensive uses in diagnosing and treating human cancer(Ke *et al.*, 2019).Our institution is passionate about high quality evidence based research and has excelled in various fields ((Pc, Marimuthu and Devadoss, 2018; Ramesh *et al.*, 2018; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, Smiline Girija and Paramasivam, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Ramadurai *et al.*, 2019; Sridharan *et al.*, 2019; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, 2019; Chandrasekar *et al.*, 2020; Mathew *et al.*, 2020; R *et al.*, 2020; Samuel, 2021)

Contraindication and adverse effects

Black horehound is listed by the Council of Europe as a natural source of flavouring food (category N3). This category suggests that black horehound, although insufficient information is available to properly determine possible toxicity, can be applied to foodstuffs in the generally agreed form. No health hazards or side effects are reported, in accordance with the proper administration of prescribed therapeutic dosages(Marty, 1999). Nevertheless, Black horehound is reputed to influence the menstrual cycle. Because of the lack of toxicity evidence the use of black horehound during pregnancy and lactation should be avoided.

Conclusion

Ballota nigra (Back Horehound) contains various pharmacological properties for human health. Recent update on therapeutic role of *Ballota nigra* on experimental and clinical studies gives clear evidence that this plant can be used as supplements to fight against life threatening diseases such as diabetes mellitus. High potential of this plant classifies as the notable drug of the future.

Therefore, immense research regarding its action at molecular level on life threatening diseases in humans are highly endorsed in order to establish clinical utility.

Conflict of interests

None declared.

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