Role of Natural Products in Parkinson's Disease

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ABSTRACT: Parkinson’s disease (PD) is the world’s second most common neurodegenerative disorder, which can significantly impair the quality of life, create dependency and trigger premature mortality of affected individuals (1). The prevalence rate of PD is 0.5-1% among people aged 65-69 years and 1-3% among those aged 80 and above. Bioactive derivatives of plants such as flavonoids, stilbenoids and alkaloids possess potent anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties that are of considerable interest for the treatment of PD. The chemical constituents derived from herbs, fruits, vegetables, and spices against PD relies on the presence of flavonoids, steroidal lactones, ginsenosides, alkaloids, caffeine, stilbenoids, ginkgolides, bilobalides, xanthenes, saponins, oligosaccharide esters, glycosides isoflavonoids, polymethoxyflavones, catechins, anthocyanins, S- Allylcysteine, lycopene, thymoquinone, sesaminoids, curcuminoids, zingerone, eugenol, and chrysotinoxine. Flavonoids, the major polyphenol group, consist of aromatic rings possessing a phenolic hydroxyl group. Anti-Parkinsonian compound are present in medicinal plants like Camelia sinesis (Green tea), Withania somnifera and Ginseng. © 2019 iGlobal Research and Publishing Foundation. All rights reserved.