



STATUS OF INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN TERMS OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY (*IN VITRO*)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, literature regarding antioxidant activity (*in vitro*) of Indian medicinal plants was reviewed. Paper also gives an account of family, places of collection, part used, solvent, standards and methods used to define antioxidant potential of most of the Indian medicinal plants, which have been analyzed for free radical scavenging property.

Keywords: Indian medicinal Plants, Antioxidant activity

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are those that are commonly used in treatment and preventing specific ailment and disease, and that are generally consider playing a beneficial role in health care (Srivastava *et al.*, 1996). With 2.4% of world's area, India covers 8% of global biodiversity and one fifth of all the plants found here are utilized for medicinal purposes (Sharma and Thokchom, 2014; Schippmann *et al.*, 1990). Due to the presence of numerous natural compounds like alkaloids, saponins, resins, oils etc. medicinal plants are now considered as chemical factory (Singh, 2005). Reactive oxygen species and free radicals produced endogenously as well as exogenously (Rajurkar and Hande, 2011) are simultaneously degraded by antioxidant defense mechanisms (Auddy *et al.*, 2003) but due to their overproduction or inadequate antioxidant defense mechanism, oxidative stress and oxidative injuries are induced which leads to damaging of various biomolecules and cause several chronic human diseases (Farber, 1994; Hogg, 1998). Researches have been shown that natural antioxidants obtained from the plants are found to have ability to suppress these free radicals and reactive oxygen species. In this paper review of literature regarding antioxidant properties of Indian medicinal plants was discussed chronologically from 1999.

Review of literature

Shylesh and Padikkala (1999) examined antioxidant activity of *Emilia sonchifolia* DC. by using Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity and Superoxide radical scavenging activity, and found that both juice and extract of the *E. sonchifolia* leaves inhibit hydroxyl and superoxide radical formation *in vitro*. Alcoholic extract of *Mucuna pruriens* Linn seeds was investigated for its antioxidant property by Tripathi and Upadhyay (2001). The effect of extract was observed by FeSO₄ induced lipid peroxidation, degree of nitroblue tetrazolium reduction

and by hydroxylation of salicylate. The effect of ethanol rhizome extract of *Smilax china* Linn. was also studied on hydroxyl and superoxide radicals for estimating its antioxidant property (Tripathi *et al.*, 2001). Plant rhizome extract shows, concentration dependent protection against FeSO₄ induced lipid peroxidation and also show scavenging activity on superoxide and hydroxyl radicals; however, it shows more efficiency towards superoxide than hydroxyl radicals.

Antioxidant property of twelve Indian medicinal plants was evaluated by using Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) and Lipid peroxidation assay (Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002). Methanol extracts of *Terminalia arjuna* was found to be most active, followed by *Terminalia bellerica* in case of Free radical scavenging activity, while *Centella asiatica* and *Hypericum perforatum* in case of Lipid peroxidation assay. In the same year, Siddhuraju *et al.*, (2002) reported the antioxidant property of *Cassia fistula* L. (stem bark, leaves, flowers and mature fruit pulp) by applying some methods like, total phenolic content, Thiocyanate method, Liposomes preparation, Reducing power assay, Superoxide radical scavenging method and DPPH scavenging assay. Among all the plant extracts, alcoholic stem bark extract showed highest antioxidant potential, which might be due to the presence of high phenolic content, and flower and pulp showed low activity might be because they contained anthraquinones, polyphenols and other prooxidants.

Sen *et al.*, (2002) studied the antioxidant activity of *Pluchea indica* Less both in *in vitro* and *in vivo*. They found that in case of glucose oxidase induced paw oedema, the methanol root extract of the plant produces significant anti-inflammatory activity. Extract also showed superoxide and hydroxyl radicals scavenging activity, and inhibited hydrogen peroxide induced lysis of erythrocytes, CCl₄ induced lipid peroxidation and dioxygenase activity. Antioxidant properties of *Punica*

granatum cv. Ganesha was published by Singh *et al.*, (2002). By using β -carotene-linoleate and DPPH free radical scavenging activity method, they investigated methanol, ethyl acetate and aqueous extracts of peels and seeds of the plant and conclude that methanol extract of peels exhibited highest activity among all of the extracts.

Aqueous extracts from different parts of *Momordica charantia* Linn, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Acacia catechu* and *Terminalia chebula* were examined for their antioxidant potential by Naik *et al.*, (2003) using different methods (γ -Radiolysis, Estimation of superoxide dismutase enzyme activity and estimation of antioxidant capacity of the extracts by cyclic voltammetry and pulse radiolysis) and concluded that the *Terminalia chebula* among four plants showed maximum inhibition of radiation induced lipid peroxidation, free radical scavenging activity and maximum value of ascorbate equivalents, and it also restore superoxide dismutase activity. Hence contained high antioxidant property. From different agroclimatic regions (India, Nicaragua and Niger) leaves of *Moringa oleifera* Lam. were collected to investigate its antioxidant properties by Siddhuraju and Becker (2003). Water, aqueous methanol and aqueous ethanol extracts of *M. oleifera* leaves were studied by β -carotene-linoleic acid system, reducing power, Superoxide radical scavenging, Linoleic acid, Liposomes preparation and DPPH radical scavenging methods, and among three different samples, methanol and ethanol extracts from India reported highest antioxidant activity. Negi *et al.*, (2003) examined the ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol and aqueous extracts of *Punica granatum* cv. Ganesha for their antioxidant potential by using Phosphomolybdenum method and found that the methanol extract presented highest antioxidant activity and water extract lowest activity compared to other extracts.

Fresh and dry stem extracts (ethyl acetate, methanol, water and n-hexane) of *Cissus quadrangularis* L. were evaluated by DPPH radical scavenging assay and β -carotene linoleic acid model method to find out their antioxidant property and it concluded that ethyl acetate extract of fresh stem exhibited highest activity followed by ethyl acetate dry stem extract among all the extracts of dry and fresh stem extracts of *C. quadrangularis* (Murthy *et al.*, 2003). In the same year antioxidant activity of *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC., was also reported by Govindarajan *et al.*, (2003) by applying DPPH radical scavenging assay, Nitric oxide scavenging, assay of lipid peroxidation, Ferryl-bipyridyl assay and Hypochlorous acid scavenging method and concluded that *D. gangeticum* has a significant antioxidant potential. For the first time three medicinal plants i.e. *Sida cordifolia* Linn, *Cynodon dactylon* Linn and *Evolvulus alsinoides* Linn were evaluated for antioxidant potential by Auddy *et al.*, (2003). Evaluation was carried out by using ABTS radical cation decolorization assay which revealed high potency of *S. cordifolia* ethanol extract ($IC_{50}=16.07 \mu\text{g/mL}$) than other plants ethanol extract and water infusion of *E. alsinoides* ($IC_{50}=172.25 \mu\text{g/mL}$) than other plants infusion.

Certain Indian medicinal plants were selected for Nitric oxide scavenging activity and it is found that *Alstonia scholaris* was most potent, followed by *Cynodon dactylon* and *Morinda citrifolia* (Jagetia and Baliga, 2004). Tilak *et al.*, (2004) evaluated the antioxidant properties of *Plumbago zeylanica* aqueous and alcoholic extracts by using DPPH radical scavenging assay, ABTS radical scavenging assay and FRAP assay, and concluded that in case of DPPH and FRAP, ethanol extract showed more efficiency while in case of ABTS, aqueous extract recorded highest activity. Antioxidant activity of *Annona squamosa* Linn. was evaluated *in vitro* by antilipid peroxidation, ABTS radical scavenging assay, DPPH radical scavenging assay, scavenging of nitric oxide radical and scavenging of superoxide radical by Shirwaikar *et al.*, (2004) and found better activity in case of ABTS and DPPH, while moderate in remaining assays. By estimating SOD, Cyclic voltammetry, Xanthine-oxidase assay, DPPH assay antioxidant potential of *Terminalia chebula* was examined for antioxidant potential (Naik *et al.*, 2004) and results made *T. chebula* a potent antioxidant.

Aqueous and methanol extracts of *Cassia fistula* Linn. bark was investigated by Ilavarasan *et al.*, (2005) for antioxidant activity and in the results, it was found that both the extracts inhibited lipid peroxidation induced by CCl_4 and FeSO_4 , and also had significant antioxidant activity in DPPH, Hydroxyl radical and Nitric oxide scavenging assays. Methanol seeds extract of *Mucuna pruriens* was investigated by Rajeshwar *et al.*, (2005) for antioxidant potential and by using Reducing power assay, and scavenging activities of DPPH radical, hydroxyl radical, nitric oxide radical, superoxide anion radical, H_2O_2 radical, they found that plant has significant antioxidant property. Methanol extract of *Bauhinia racemose* Lam. was evaluated for antioxidant property by Kumar *et al.*, (2005). In the evaluation, activity of the extracts increased in concentration dependent manner and it was also found that the extract inhibited the superoxide and hydroxyl radical generation.

Bajpai *et al.*, (2005) evaluated antioxidant property of some medicinal plants by using β -carotene and Linoleic acid assay and reported that *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia muelleri*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and *Syzygium cumini* showed high antioxidant activity among all the tested plants. Different extracts of *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. seeds were examined by Negi *et al.*, (2005) for antioxidant property by applying Liposome model system, determination of reducing power and scavenging of DPPH radical methods, and found that methanol extract exhibited highest antioxidant activity. *Syzygium cumini* (L.) fruit was evaluated for antioxidant potential and found to scavenged hydroxyl, superoxide and DPPH free radicle (Banerjee *et al.*, 2005).

Underground parts of *Sphaeranthus indicus* (Linn) was analyzed for antioxidant potential by Shirwaikar *et al.*, (2006) and they came up with the results that extract showed significant scavenging activity of ABTS, DPPH and nitric oxide radical while moderate in case of remaining

assays. Twelve traditionally used medicinal plants of India were tested by Aqil *et al.*, (2006), by availing FTC, TBA and DPPH free radical scavenging assay. Among twelve plants methanol crude extract of *Lawsonia inermis* L. was found most active. Aqueous extracts of *Coleus aromaticus* Benth. leaves were studied for antioxidant property by using various *in vitro* methods and results showed that the extract reported significant nitric oxide and superoxide scavenging property with reducing power and ferrous ion chelating ability, also showed concentration dependent DPPH radical scavenging activity (Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2006).

Emblica officinalis Gaertn. was also found to have antioxidant potential by employing DPPH and ABTS assays (Scartezzini *et al.*, 2006). Hydro alcoholic seed extract of *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. presented low IC₅₀ values for both DPPH and Nitric oxide assays, which were less than standard (rutin) used, thus indicating strong antioxidant potential (Rai *et al.*, 2006). Antioxidant activity of *Phyllanthus niruri* aqueous and methanol leaves extracts were examined by Harish and Shivanandappa *et al.*, (2006) and reported that both the extracts of leaves exhibited DPPH scavenging activity with reactive oxygen species inhibition and also inhibition of membrane lipid peroxidation.

Prakash *et al.*, (2007) analyzed twenty-five plants for total phenolic content test and the plants which showed promising phenolic contents, were screened for free radical scavenging activity and among selected plants with selected parts, barks of *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and fruits of *Lawsonia inermis* showed significant results. *Bergia suffruticosa* (Delile) Fenzl was also examined for antioxidant potential by using DPPH free radical scavenging activity, assay for Superoxide radical scavenging activity and measurement of Reducing power (Anandjiwala *et al.*, 2007) and concluded that methanol whole plant extract exhibited very good free radical scavenging activity in dose dependent manner. Bark extracts of *Careya arborea* Roxb, prepared from six different solvents were evaluated for antioxidant activity by Senthilkumar *et al.*, (2007) and it was found that methanol extract showed lowest IC₅₀ value in DPPH free radical, Hydrogen peroxide, Nitric oxide, Superoxide and Lipid peroxidation inhibition methods while aqueous extract showed lowest IC₅₀ value in case of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method, aqua methanol also showed lowest IC₅₀ value in case of ABTS radical scavenging method.

Nagulendran *et al.*, (2007) also published *in vitro* antioxidant property of *Cyperus rotundus* rhizome with the conclusion that extract showed activity in concentration dependent manner. Kumaran and Karunakaran, (2007) investigated five different species of *Phyllanthus* collected from Chennai for their antioxidant potential. *Phyllanthus debilis* was reported to have highest activity among five species. Thirteen Medicinal plants collected from India's Western Ghats were analyzed for antioxidant properties using different methods and in most of the methods, *Coleus*

aromaticus Benth showed lowest IC₅₀ value among all other plant extracts (Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007).

By using DPPH and Superoxide scavenging activity, free radical scavenging property of *Achyranthes aspera* Linn was analyzed by Edwin *et al.*, (2008) and in the result activity of the aqueous leaves extract were found to be higher than ethanol extracts. Kumari and Kakkar (2008) examined bark extracts of five medicinal plants and reported their antioxidant property. Among all the plants *Crataeva nurvala* was found to have highest SOD mimetic activity, Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity and ABTS scavenging activity while *Aegle marmelos* has highest nitric oxide quenching activity. Some selected medicinal plants of India were also investigated by Kumar *et al.*, (2008) for antioxidant potential by employing lipid peroxidation assay in which *Albizia amara* reported highest lipid peroxidation inhibition activity followed by *Cassia fistula* and *Cassia auriculata*.

Different extracts of different parts of *Costus speciosus* was evaluated by using DPPH, ABTS and Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity methods, for antioxidant potential (Vijayalakshmi and Sarada, 2008) and in the result methanol extracts was found to exhibited strongest free radical and hydroxyl scavenging activity. Gupta *et al.*, (2008) investigated *in vitro* antioxidant activity of different extracts of *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent. leaves by using DPPH radical scavenging method and found that the ethyl acetate extract of leaves exhibited best scavenging effect than other solvents. *In vitro* antioxidant property of methanol extracts of five medicinal plants known as Shankhapushpi was studied by using DPPH radical scavenging activity, Superoxide radical scavenging activity, Metal chelating effect and determination of total antioxidant capacity, and out of these five medicinal plants, *Canscora decussata* expressed highest activity except in case of metal chelating effect, where *Evolvulus alsinoides* showed lowest IC₅₀ value (Nag and De, 2008).

Baravalia *et al.*, (2009) examined the leaf extracts of *Diospyros ebenum* Roxb. for their antioxidant property using DPPH radical scavenging activity and found that plant showed 20 µg/ml, IC₅₀ value. By using same method, twelve Northeast Indian medicinal plants were evaluated for antioxidant potential. Among tested plants *Oroxylum indicum* Vent. was found to have highest activity followed by *Ipomoea aquatic* Forsk. and *Moringa oleifera* Forsk. (Kumar *et al.*, 2009). In the same year antioxidant property of aqueous extract of four Indian medicinal plants was studied by Sharma *et al.*, (2009) by using Free radical absorbing power assay and found that *Emblica officinalis* exhibited highest antioxidant property than other plant extracts. Ethanol extract of *Caesalpinia bonduc* F. seeds was analyzed for antioxidant property by using four methods and plant extract showed increase in activity by a dose dependent manner in each method (Shukla *et al.*, 2009). Antioxidant potential of methanol extract of *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. stem bark was evaluated by using various *in vitro* methods, which concluded that plant extract possessed significant free radical

scavenging activity (Patil *et al.*, 2009). By using DPPH radical scavenging activity, Veeru *et al.*, (2009) examined methanol extracts of some Indian medicinal plants and concluded that among tested plants *Ocimum sanctum* L. methanol leaf extract showed lowest IC₅₀ value.

Kalaivani and Mathew (2010) subjected different solvent extracts of *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Wild. Ex Delile leaf for antioxidant potential and concluded that ethanol extract exhibited promising ability to act as antioxidant agent. Aerial parts of *Hedyotis corymbosa* (L) Lam. was examined *in vitro* for antioxidant property by using different methods viz. DPPH radical scavenging activity, reducing power, ABTS radical scavenging assay, Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity and Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity, and found to have significant antioxidant activity (Sasikumar *et al.*, 2010). Antioxidant potential of methanol and aqueous stem extracts of *Achyranthes aspera* Linn. was screened by Priya *et al.*, (2010) by applying DPPH radical scavenging activity and found that methanol extract showed high antioxidant potential than aqueous extract. Antioxidant potential of some selected medicinal plants from Gujarat was investigated by Patel *et al.*, (2010) and by using DPPH radical scavenging assay they concluded that stem extract of *Kigelia pinnata* exhibited highest radical scavenging potential followed by leaf of *Hibiscus cannabinus*.

Carum copticum (L.) was also screened for antioxidant activity and methanol fruit extract was found to have better potential than different solvent extracts (Zahin *et al.*, 2010). By using various *in vitro* radical scavenging methods Raja and Pugalendi (2010) examined aqueous leaf extract of *Melothria maderaspatica* (Linn.) Cogn. for radical scavenging potential and concluded that extract showed effective free radical scavenging property. Certain medicinal plants collected from Palakkad, Kerala, were subjected to antioxidant screening by following DPPH assay (Sini *et al.*, 2010). Results indicated that *Trianthemum decandra* appeared with most active agent followed by *Plumbago zeylanica* and *Capparis zeylanica*.

Two Indian medicinal plants viz. *Adhatodam vasica* Nees and *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers (Padmaja *et al.*, 2011) and three viz. *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Piper longum* and *Bauhinia variegata* Linn. (Mishra, *et al.*, 2011) were examined for their antioxidant potential by using different antioxidant methods and in the result concluded that the tested plants exhibited significant antioxidant activity. Roy *et al.*, (2011) studied antioxidant potential of methanol and aqueous extracts of *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. stem bark by applying different methods and came up with the result showing stronger free radical scavenging property of aqueous extract than methanol extract. Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan (2011) investigated the aqueous and ethanol extracts of thirteen medicinal plants by following DPPH radical scavenging assay and found that *Hyptis suaveolens* and *Ocimum basilicum* leaf extracts showed strongest antioxidant activity in case of aqueous and ethanol solvent, respectively. In case of *Piper cubeba* and *Piper nigrum*, ethanol extract of *P. cubeba* demonstrated

highest percentage of antioxidant property than its aqueous and methanol extracts and all the three extracts of *P. nigrum* (Nahak and Sahu, 2011). Twelve genotypes of *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk. i.e. Indian jujube cultivated in India were tested for their antioxidant potential by using various *in vitro* methods and found to have significant antioxidant potential (Koley *et al.*, 2011).

Methanol leaf extract of *Indigofera cassioides* Rottl. Ex. DC. was evaluated by seven different *in vitro* assays, for their antioxidant activity and found to have concentration dependent antioxidant activity (Kumar *et al.*, 2012). Methanol and hexane extracts of fruit pulps and seeds of *Cassia fistula* Linn. were examined by Irshad *et al.*, (2012), for their antioxidant potential and came up with the result that methanol extracts of plant parts presented stronger activity than hexane extracts, as methanol pulp extract showed highest activity followed by methanol seed extract. Venkatachalam and Muthukrishnan (2012) analyzed antioxidant potential of ethanol leaf extract of *Desmodium gangeticum* L. by using eight different methods and concluded that plant exhibited ability of free radical scavenging.

Screening of ethanol extracts of four medicinal plants, individually and in herbal combination for their free radical scavenging potential by using DPPH radical scavenging assay and Reducing power assay was performed by Padmanabhan and Jangle (2012). Herbal combination extract was found to have strongest activity while in case of individual investigation *Zingiber officinalerhizom* was most active. *Habenaria edgeworthii* Hook. f. ex. Collett, rare Himalayan medicinal orchid was also investigated for their antioxidant potential by using various methods (Giri *et al.*, 2012). Chaudhuri *et al.*, (2012) tested *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal methanol root extract, commonly known as Ashwagandha for antioxidant ability by applying nine *in vitro* methods and found that plant may serve as antioxidant agent, since extract showed significant activity.

Sen *et al.*, (2013) performed experiments by following eight different methods to analyzed antioxidant potential of *Meyna spinosa* Roxb. ex Link leaves. Different extracts of leaves were prepared out of which methanol leaves extracts possessed highest potential than other solvents extracts. By using DPPH radical scavenging activity and Reducing power assay Soni and Sosa (2013) investigated methanol leaf extracts of five medicinal plants from Andhra Pradesh, India and concluded that among five plants extracts *Mentha spicata* showed highest potential for antioxidant activity. *Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. Ex Schult. stem extract was examined for antioxidant potential and found to have high free radical scavenging ability, reducing power activity, Metal chelating activity and inhibition ability from DNA damaging, thus can be serve as source of antioxidant products (Kumar *et al.*, 2013). Antioxidant activity of root extracts of *Imperata cylindrical* was tested by using Nitric oxide scavenging method, reducing power assay and Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay, and plant was found to be have significance antioxidant

activity (Padma *et al.*, 2013). Twenty-six medicinal plants from Himachal Pradesh were evaluated by DPPH radical scavenging activity and FRAP assay and among all the plants methanol leaf extract of *Taxus baccata* L. was found to have maximum free radical scavenging property followed by *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels bark extract (Guleria *et al.*, 2013).

Methanol and aqueous extracts of gall induced leaves of *Syzygium cumini* were examined for antioxidant activity by Eshwarappa *et al.*, (2014). In the result they concluded that methanol extract showed higher activity than aqueous extract and even higher than standard Ascorbic acid. Flavonoids isolated from stem bark of *Albizia lebbeck* Benth. was evaluated by DPPH radical scavenging activity and found to have strong free radical scavenging activity (Ahmed *et al.*, 2014). Alcoholic extracts of seven medicinal plants leaves were evaluated for antioxidant activity by Kaur and Mondal (2014). Among all the tested plants *Citrus aurantifolia*, demonstrated highest antioxidant activity followed by *Ocimum sanctum* and *Catharanthus roseus*. By using DPPH free radical scavenging activity Balakrishnan *et al.*, (2014) evaluated *Cymbopogon citratus* and Mathew and Subramanian (2014) examined twenty Ayurvedic medicinal plants for their free radical scavenging ability. Shaikh *et al.*, (2014) also investigated some medicinal plants for their antioxidant capacity by using DPPH radical scavenging activity, Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity and Superoxide radical scavenging activity.

Methanol leaf extract of *Carissa carandas* Linn. was analyzed for their antioxidant potential by using various *in vitro* methods and showed concentration dependent free radical scavenging property (Verma *et al.*, 2015). Organic and aqueous extracts of *Annona squamosa* Linn. leaves were also tested by different methods for antioxidant potential and the results came out in the favor of methanol extract which showed highest potential than other solvent extracts (Kalidindi *et al.*, 2015). Antioxidant property of methanol extracts of callus and stigma of *Crocus sativus* L. Kashmirianus c.v. was examined by Paray *et al.*, (2015) by using various *in vitro* methods and concluded that stigma extract exhibited better activity in terms of four methods while callus extract in terms of lipid peroxidation method.

Antioxidant activity of different extract of *Curcuma caesia* Roxb. rhizome was examined by using DPPH radical scavenging activity and Reducing power assay by Devi *et al.*, (2015). Result concluded that among all the extracts ethanol extract showed strongest potential as antioxidant agent. Bhattacharyya *et al.*, (2015) also investigated antioxidant property of different extracts of *Dendrobium thyrsiflorum* stem, leaf and root of mother as well as *in vitro* raised plants, by applying DPPH radical scavenging activity and FRAP assay. In the result they found that methanol extract of *in vitro* raised indirect shoot organogenesis was found most active than other *in vitro* plant and stem, leaf and root of mother plant, also the methanol leaf extract exhibited highest potential among

all the extract of leaf, stem and root of mother plants. Antioxidant property of *Ocimum canum* Sims. leaves were also evaluated by Selvi *et al.*, (2015), using various methods. Dose dependent manner was observed in all the methods.

Screening of *Erythrina stricta* Roxb. stem bark for free radical scavenging activity was performed by following DPPH radical scavenging activity and FRAP assay Akter *et al.*, (2016). Methanol leaf extracts of some selected medicinal plants were analyzed for free radical scavenging activity by using DPPH radical scavenging activity, Reducing power assay and ABTS radical cation decoloration assay (Singh *et al.*, 2016). Kousalya and Bai (2016) also tested the antioxidant potential of *Canscora decussate* (Roxb.) Roem. & Schult. by using various *in vitro* methods. *Simarouba glauca*, *Syzygium cumini* and *Terminalia chebula* were evaluated for their antioxidant potential by Santhosh *et al.*, (2016), Singh *et al.*, (2016) and Saha and Verma, (2016), respectively. They used different radical scavenging methods for analysis and found that selected plants showed possibility of potential antioxidant agents.

Ghagane *et al.*, (2017) analyzed leaf extracts of *Leea indica* (Burm.f.) Merr prepared in different solvent for antioxidant activity. Nile *et al.*, (2017) also examined antioxidant activity of some Indian medicinal and aromatic plants by pursuing DPPH radical scavenging activity, Reducing power assay and β-Carotene-linoleic acid assay. Rana *et al.*, (2017) studied antioxidant potential of *Solanum indicum* Linn. by applying DPPH radical scavenging activity and Reducing power assay. In the same year Prakash *et al.*, (2017) also investigated antioxidant potential of *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch and *Vitex negundo* by using same methods.

Erigeron alpinus L., *Gentianella moorcroftiana* Wall. ex G. Don, *Trigonella foenum-graecum* Linn. and *Anethum graveolens* Linn. were analyzed for their free radical scavenging property by using DPPH radical scavenging activity (Sagar *et al.*, 2018). Two medicinal plants collected from BHU campus were also studied for their antioxidant property by using various radical scavenging methods (Keshari *et al.*, 2018). By following DPPH radical scavenging activity and Ferric reducing assay methods Dhanya Shree *et al.*, (2018) investigated antioxidant potential of *Smilax zeylanica* L.

Antioxidant property of different parts of *Arisaema jacquemontii* Blume, *Clematis grata* Wall. *Coriandrum sativum* L. and *Spilanthes acmella* L. was investigated by Bala *et al.*, (2019), Kumari *et al.*, (2019), Jeya *et al.*, 2019 and Thakur *et al.*, (2019), using DPPH free radical scavenging assay. Bhatt *et al.*, (2019) selected some plants from Junagadh, Gujarat for their antioxidant activity analysis and concluded that among all plants and different solvent extracts, aqueous extract of *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne and *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels leaves presented highest DPPH radical scavenging ability while all the extracts of *Bauhinia variegata* L.

Table 1: List of some medicinal plants tested in vitro for antioxidant activity

| Plant Name/ Family | Place | Part | Solvent | Standard | Method | References |
|---------------------------------|---|------|------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Acanthaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Adhatodam vasica</i> Nees | Andhra university Campus, Visakhapatnam | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,5), Vitamin E (6), BHT (1,2,3), EDTA (4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. Lipid peroxidation assay 4. Metal chelating activity 5. Total antioxidant activity 6. Reducing power assay | Padmaja <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> | India | AP | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Justicia glauca</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L, S | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| Aizoaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Trianthema decandra</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| Alliaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Allium sativum</i> L. | India | Bu | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| Aloaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f. | HGHRI, Jodginder Nagar, Mandi | FL | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Aloe vera</i> L. Burm f. | Loni and adjoining areas, Maharashtra | L | Et (80%) | BHT (1,2), Vitamin C (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Padmanabhan and Jangle, 2012 |
| Amaranthaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | Kodaikanal (South India) | - | - | BHT | Inhibition of lipid peroxidation | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2008 |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. | HGHRI, Jodginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn | Mandsaur, MP | L | Et, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH scavenging activity 2. Superoxide scavenging activity | Edwin <i>et al.</i> , 2008 |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn | SFA, Chittoor, AP | S | Met, Aq | Gallic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Priya <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn. | Sonitpur, Assam | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | R | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| | | | | | 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | |

continued...

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|---|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. Ex Schult. | SFA, Chittoor, AP | S | Aq | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Metal chelating activity 3. Reducing power assay 4. DNA damage inhibition efficiency | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L. | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | L | Met | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Veeru <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Spinacia olaracea</i> | Local market, Gujarat | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1), BHT (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Soni and Sosa, 2013 |
| Anacardiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Buchanania lanzae</i> Spreng. | Lucknow | SB | 50% Et | Catechin(1,2,3,4) | 1. SOD mimetic activity 2. LPO inhibitory potential 3. NO quenching capacity 4. ABTS assay | Kumari and Kakkar, 2008 |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. | India | L | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| Annonaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. | Junagadh, Gujarat | L | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn. | Dharwad, Karnataka | L | Aq, Chlo, Met | Ascorbic acid (1-4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity 3. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 4. Reducing power assay | Kalidindi <i>et al.</i> , 2015 |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn. | Painkulam, Kanyakumari, TN | L | 95% Et | - | 1. <i>In vitro</i> antilipid peroxidation 2. ABTS radical scavenging assay 3. DPPH radical scavenging assay 4. Scavenging of nitric oxide radical 5. Scavenging of superoxide radical | Shirwaikar <i>et al.</i> , 2004 |
| <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| Apiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Anethum graveolens</i> Linn. | Joginder Nagar, Mandi, HP | S, Se | Met, Act | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Sagar <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| <i>Carum copticum</i> (L.) | Aligarh | F | Et, Met, Act, Bnz, EyAt, PetEth | L-Ascorbic acid, BHT | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Total antioxidant capacity by phosphomolyb- denum method | Zahin <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> | India | AP | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> L. | Soniapur, Assam | WP, L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sul- phate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
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| <i>Centella asiatica</i> Linn. | NIPER, Punjab | WP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> Linn. | Kerala | WP | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subra- manian, 2014 |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | F | Met | BHT (1), Iron sul- phate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. | Uzhavar sandhai market, TN | Se | Aq | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Jeya <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn. | Kerala | L | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subra- manian, 2014 |
| Apocynaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | B | 85% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br. | Soniipur, Assam | SB, L, MJ | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Calotropis procera</i> | Vallabhb Vidyanagar, Gujarat | S, L | Met | BHT | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Carissa carandas</i> Linn. | Jaitpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan | L | Met (10%) | Ascorbic acid (1-4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Total antioxidant activity 3. Scavenging of Hydrogen peroxide 4. Reducing power assay | Verma <i>et al.</i> , 2015 |
| <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Botanical Garden of BHU, Varanasi | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,4,5) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity assay 4. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assay 5. Reducing power | Keshari <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| <i>Chonemorpha fragrans</i> (Moon) Alst | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> Linn. Benth. ex Kurz | Kerala | R | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subra- manian, 2014 |
| Araceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Acorus calamus</i> | India | Rh, L | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Acorus calamus</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |

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| <i>Acorus calamus</i> L. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn. | Kerala | Rh | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Arisaema jacquemontii</i> Blume | Solang valley, Manali, HP | DF, T, L | Aq, Act, Met, Chlo | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Bala <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| Aristolochiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Aristolochia indica</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | R | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| Asclepiadaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> | India | L | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Pergularia daemia</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Secamone emetica</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | F, L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Tylophora indica</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| Asparagaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Asparagus adscendens</i> Roxb. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> | India | Tu | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| Asteraceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | WP | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. | India | R | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk. | Sonitpur, Assam | L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Eclipta alba</i> L. | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | L | Met | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Veeru <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |

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| <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> DC. | Kerala | L | 70% Met | Curcumin | 1. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide radical scavenging activity | Shylesh and Padikala, 1999 |
| <i>Erigeron alpinus</i> L. | Beeling, Lahaul-Spiti, HP | WP | Met, Act | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Sagar <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| <i>Gynura conyzoides</i> Cass. | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> | India | L, R | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> | Vallabhbhai Patel Vidyavihar, Gujarat | S, L | Met | BHT | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Phlomis indica</i> Less | India | R | Met | Phenidone (2,3,4), vitamin E (1) | 1. Hydroxyl free radical scavenging activity 2. Super oxide anion radical scavenging 3. Dioxygenase activity of lipoxygenase 4. Hydrogen peroxide stimulated 5-lipoxygenase activity | Sen <i>et al.</i> , 2002 |
| <i>Saussurea lappa</i> C.B. Clarke. | Kerala | R | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> (Linn) | Manipal, Karnataka | UdP | 95% Et | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,4,5) | 1. ABTS radical cation decolorization assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of superoxide radical 4. Scavenging of nitric oxide radical 5. Iron chelating activity | Shirwaikar <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Spilanthes acmella</i> L. | Balyana, Mandi, HP | L, F, S | Act, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Thakur <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Spilanthes calva</i> DC | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of superoxide radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Barringtoniaceae | Western Ghats, Haridravati, Shimoga, Karnataka | SB | PetEth, EtyAt, Chlo, Aq, 50% Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,5), Rutin(1,2,3,4,5), BHA(3,5,6,7), α -Tocopherol(6) | 1. DPPH Free radical method 2. ABTS Free radical method 3. Hydrogen peroxide 4. nitric oxide 5. Superoxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibition method 7. Deoxyribose | Senthilkumar <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb | Western Ghats, Haridravati, Shimoga, Karnataka | | | | | |

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| Berberidaceae | <i>Berberis aristata</i> DC. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sul- phate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| Bignoniaceae | <i>Kigelia pinnata</i> | Vallabhb Vidyanagar, Gujarat | S, L | Met | BHT | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent. | Dhameta, HP | L | EtyAt, Met, Aq | L-Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging | Gupta <i>et al.</i> , 2008 | |
| <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent. | Sonitpur, Assam | SB, RB, Sc | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 | |
| Bombacaceae | <i>Adansonia digitate</i> L. | Junagadh, Gujarat | F | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| Cactaceae | <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw | Shimoga, Karnataka | F, L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Caesalpiniaceae | <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam. | Kolli Hills | SB | Met | α -tocopherol(1), BHT(2,5), BHA(3), Curcumin(4), Quercetin(5), Catechin(6) | 1. Thiocyanate 2. Reducing power 3. DPPH radical scavenging 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging 5. Super oxide anion radical scavenging 6. Hydroxyl radical scavenging | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2005. |
| <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L. | Junagadh, Gujarat | B | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 | |
| <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> F. | Sagar, MP | Sc | Et | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 4. Superoxide radical scavenging activity | Shukla <i>et al.</i> , 2009 | |
| <i>Cassia auriculata</i> | Kodaikanal (South India) | - | - | BHT | Inhibition of lipid peroxidation | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2008 | |

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| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | India | Fl, F | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | Kodaikanal (South India) | - | BHT | BHT | Inhibition of lipid peroxidation | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2008 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | Coimbatore, TN | B, L, Fl, Fp | Met(Bark, flowers, fruit pulp), Et (leaves) | BHA (2), Trolox (3), BHT (6) | 1. Total phenolic content 2. Thiocyanate method 3. Liposomes preparation 4. Reducing power assay 5. Superoxide radical scavenging method 6. DPPH scavenging assay | Siddhuraju <i>et al.</i> , 2002 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn. | Ariyalur, TN | B | Aq, Met | Ascorbic acid | 1. Scavenging of DPPH radicals 2. Scavenging of nitric oxide 3. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 4. CCl ₄ induced lipid peroxidation 5. Ferrous sulphate induced lipid peroxidation scavenging | Iavarasan <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn. | DIPSAR, New Delhi | Fp, Se | Met, Hex | Ascorbic acid (1,3,4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay 3. Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay 4. Reducing power assay | Irshad <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Cassia tora</i> L. | Junagadh, Gujarat | L | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) K. Heyne | Junagadh, Gujarat | L, B | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| Capparidaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Capparis grandiflora</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L, R | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Capparis spinosa</i> Linn. | NIPER, Punjab | R | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L, R | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch.-Ham. | Lucknow | SB | 50% Et | Catechin(1,2,3,4) | 1. SOD mimetic activity 2. LPO inhibitory potential 3. NO quenching capacity 4. ABTS assay | Kumari and Kakkar, 2008 |

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| Casuarinaceae | <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | India | SB, L | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| Celastraceae | <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi Kerala | Se Se | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 | |
| | <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd. | Pampore, JK | St | Met BHT | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 | |
| | <i>Crocus sativus</i> L. Kashmirianus c. v. | | | | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. FTC method 4. Thiobarbituric acid assay 5. Lipid peroxidation method | Parray <i>et al.</i> , 2015 | |
| Combretaceae | | | | | B-carotene and linoleic acid | | |
| <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | India | F, L, B | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 | |
| <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Wight | NIPER, Punjab | B | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 | |
| <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | India | F, L, B | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 | |
| <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb. | NIPER, Punjab | B | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 | |
| <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb. | India | F | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α-to-copherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 | |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | India | - | Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. γ-Radiolysis 2. Estimation of superoxide dismutase enzyme activity 3. Estimation of antioxidant capacity of the extracts by cyclic voltammetry and pulse radiolysis | Naik <i>et al.</i> , 2003 | |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | India | F | Aq | Ascorbic acid, gallic acid, ellagic acid | 1. Estimation of SOD 2. Cyclic voltammetry 3. Xanthine-oxidase assay 4. DPPH assay | Naik <i>et al.</i> , 2004 | |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | India | F, L, B | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 | |

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| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. | India | F | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. | Kerala | WF | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retzius | Local market, Ahmedabad | F | Met (70%) | Ascorbic acid (2,3,4,5) | 1. Reducing power assay 2. Total antioxidant capacity 3. DPPH radical scavenging activity 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging assay 5. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay | Saha and Verma, 2016 |
| <i>Terminalia muelleri</i> | India | F, L, B | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| Convolvulaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i> Choisy. | Kerala | WP | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> | Kolkata | L,S | Met | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Metal chelating effect 4. Determination of total antioxidant capacity | Nag and De, 2008 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn. | India | WP | 90% Et, Aq | Trolox | ABTS radical cation decolorization assay | Auddy <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn. | Kerala | WP | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> | Kolkata | L,S | Met | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Metal chelating effect 4. Determination of total antioxidant capacity | Nag and De, 2008 |
| <i>Ipomoea aquatic</i> Forsk. | Sonitpur, Assam | YSL | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Ipomoea digitata</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Met | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| Costaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Costus speciosus</i> | Bangalore, Karnataka | L, P, PS, R | 50% Met, Chlo, EryAt | Ascorbic acid(1), Gallic acid(2) | 1. DPPH method 2. ABTS method 3. Hydroxy radical scavenging activity | Vijayalakshmi and Sarada, 2008 |
| <i>Costus speciosus</i> Koen ex. Retz | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| Crassulaceae | | | | | | |

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| <i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> Salisb | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Cucurbitaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cucumis trigonus</i> Roxb | Shimoga, Karnataka | F | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Melothria maderaspatana</i> (Linn.) Cogn. | Chidambaram, TN | L | Aq | α -tocopherol (1,2,6), Ascorbic acid (3), BHT (4,5), | 1. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 2. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging 3. Superoxide anion radical scavenging activity 4. DPPH radical scavenging assay 5. ABTS radical scavenging assay 6. Reducing power | Raja and Pugalendi, 2010 |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn | India | - | Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. γ -Radiolysis 2. Estimation of superoxide dismutase enzyme activity 3. Estimation of antioxidant capacity of the extracts by cyclic voltammetry and pulse radiolysis | Naik <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Et Aq | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> | India | F, L, S, Se | 50% Met, Met, Aq | B-carotene and linoleic acid | | Bejpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |

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| <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> | Allahabad, UP | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid, Quercitin | Free radical absorbing power assay | Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| Cyperaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> | Thiruvaiyaru, Thanjavur, TN | Rh | 70% Et | - | 1. Superoxide anion scavenging activity assay 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. Nitric oxide scavenging activity assay 4. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assay 5. Metal chelating activity assay 6. Reducing power assay | Nagulendran <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| Dilleniaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Dillenia indica</i> (L.) | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| Ebenaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Diospyros ebenum</i> Roxb. | Rajkot, Gujarat | L | PetEth, EtyAt, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Baravalia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| Elaeagnaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L. | Lahaul and Spiti, HP | Se | Chlo, EtyAt, Act, Met | - | 1. Liposome model system 2. Determination of reducing power 3. Scavenging of DPPH radical | Negi <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| Elatinaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Bergia suffruticosa</i> (Delile) Fenzl | Ahmedabad | WP | Met | Pyrogallol(1), Ascorbic acid(2), Gallic acid(3), Tannic acid(3) | 1. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 2. Assay for superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Measurement of reducing power | Anandjiwala <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| Euphorbiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Acalypha indica</i> L. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L, S, R | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Emblica officinalis</i> | Allahabad, UP | Se | Aq | Ascorbic acid, Quercitin | Free radical absorbing power assay | Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |

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| <i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn. | India | F | Aq | Ascorbic acid(1,2) | 1. Scavenging activity on the DPPH radical 2. ABTS radical cation decolorization assay | Scartezzini <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn. | Kerala | WF | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Jatropa curcas</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | F | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Jatropa gossipifolia</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Jatropa multifida</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | F | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> | Chennai | - | Met | BHT(1,3,6), Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,4,5,) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Assay of superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 4. Assay of nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2007 |
| <i>Phyllanthus debilis</i> | Chennai | - | Met | BHT(1,3,6), Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,4,5,) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Assay of superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 4. Assay of nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2007 |
| <i>Sauvagesia androgynous</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Sauvagesia androgynous</i> L. Merr. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> | India | L, F | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |

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| Fabaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia catechu</i> | India | - | Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. γ -Radiolysis 2. Estimation of superoxide dismutase enzyme activity 3. Estimation of antioxidant capacity of the extracts by cyclic voltammetry and pulse radiolysis | Naik <i>et al.</i> , 2003 | |
| <i>Acacia catechu</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | B | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | |
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | |
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Wild. Ex Delile | Vellore | L | Et, Aq, Bnz, Chlo, PetEth, DCM | Ascorbic acid (1,2), Catechin (3), Mannitol (4) | 1. Reducing power assay 2. DPPH Radical scavenging assay 3. Lipid peroxidation 4. Hydroxyl radical scavenging effect | Kalaivani and Mathew, 2010 | |
| <i>Albizia amara</i> | Kodaikanal (South India) | - | - | BHT | Inhibition of lipid peroxidation | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2008 | |
| <i>Albizia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 | |
| <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth. | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 | |
| <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> Benth. | Allahabad, UP | B | Met, EyAt, DCM | Trolox | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Ahmed <i>et al.</i> , 2014 | |
| <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Linn. | Local market, Allahabad | L | Aq, Bnz, Chf, PetEth, EyAt, EyAl, Act | BHA(1), BHT(1), Quercetin (1), Ascorbic acid (1), Propyl gallate (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Phosphomolybdate method | Mishra, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | |
| <i>Cliorea ternata</i> | Kolkata | R | Met | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Metal chelating effect 4. Determination of total antioxidant capacity | Nag and De, 2008 | |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | R,S,Fl | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | |
| <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. | Local area Santiniketan, WB | SB | Aq, Met | Gallic acid (1,2), EDTA (3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. Ferrous ion chelating activity | Roy <i>et al.</i> , 2011 | |
| <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC. | Lucknow | SB | 50% Et | Catechin(1,2,3,4) | 1. SOD mimetic activity 2. LPO inhibitory potential 3. NO quenching capacity 4. ABTS assay | Kumari and Kakkar, 2008 | |

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| <i>Delonix regia</i> Gamble. | India | Fl. | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α-toopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Derris indica</i> (Lam.) Bennett | Junagadh, Gujarat | Se | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> L. | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | L | Met | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Veeru <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> L. | Kolli Hill, Namakkal, TN | L | Et | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3), BHT (6), Mannitol (7), EDTA (8) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide anion radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay 4. Nitric oxide radical activity 5. FRAP 6. ABTS radical scavenging activity 7. Hydroxyl radical activity 8. Iron chelating activity | Venkatachalam and Muthukrishnan, 2012 |
| <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC. | Chitrakoot, MP | AP | 50% AIC | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3), Tocopherol(4), Lipoic acid(6) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Total antioxidant capacity 3. Nitric oxide scavenging 4. Assay of lipid peroxidation 5. Ferryl-bipyridyl assay 6. Hypochlorous acid scavenging | Govindarajan <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb. | Nagaland | SB | n-Hex, DCM, EtOAc, Met, Aq, | Ascorbic acid (1), Trolox (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Akter <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> | India | - | Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. γ-Radiolysis 2. Estimation of superoxide dismutase enzyme activity 3. Estimation of antioxidant capacity of the extracts by cyclic voltammetry and pulse radiolysis | Naik <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn. | Kerala | R | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Indigofera cassioides</i> Rottl. Ex. DC. | Yercaud Hill, India | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1-7), Rutin (1-7) | 1. ABTS radical scavenging activity 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 4. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 5. Hydrogen peroxide radical scavenging method 6. Hydrogen radical scavenging activity 7. Total iron reducing power assay | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |

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| <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> | India | F | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> | Kolkata | Se | Met | BHT(1), L-Ascorbic acid(1,2,5), Quercetin(4,5,6), Tocopherol(4,5,6) | Rajeshwar <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> | India | S | Alc | - | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power |
| <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> | India | HW,L | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Determination of reducing power 3. Determination of hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 4. Determination of nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 5. Determination of superoxide anion radical scavenging activity 6. Determination of H ₂ O ₂ radical scavenging activity |
| <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers | Andhra university Campus, Visakhapatnam | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,5), Vitamin E (6), BHT (1,2,3), EDTA (4) | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> Linn. | Kerala | Se | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | Tripathi and Upadhyay, 2001 |
| <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> | Local market, Gujarat | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1), BHT (2) | Padmaja <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L. | India | L | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α-to-copherol(1,2,3) | Soni and Sosa, 2013 |
| <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> Linn. | Joginder Nagar, Mandi, HP | L, Se | Met, Act | Ascorbic acid | Aql <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| Gentianaceae | | | | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Sagar <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| <i>Canscora decussata</i> | Kolkata | LS | Met | - | Nag and De, 2008 |

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| <i>Canscora decussata</i> (Roxb.) Roem. & Schult. | Kerala | Se | Met | Trolox (2), Ascorbic acid (4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. ABTS assay 3. FRAP assay 4. Phosphomolybdenum method | Kousalya and Bai, 2016 |
| <i>Canscora diffusa</i> | Kolkata | L,S | Met | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Metal chelating effect 4. Determination of total antioxidant capacity | Nag and De, 2008 |
| <i>Gentianella moorcroftiana</i> Wall. ex G. Don | Beeling, Lahaul-Spiti, HP | F, S | Met, Act | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Sagar <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| Geraniaceae | Summer Hill, Shimla, HP | L, R | Act, Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Chauhan <i>et al.</i> , 2020 |
| <i>Geranium nepalense</i> Sweet. | | | | | | |
| Ginkgoaceae | Udupi, Karnataka | | 95% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Linn. | NIPER, Punjab | WP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| Hypericaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Hypericum patulum</i> | NIPER, Punjab | WP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> Thunb. | NIPER, Punjab | WP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| Lamiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Anisomeles malabarica</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> Walp. | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Coleus ambonicus</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | MCh:Met | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |

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| <i>Coleus aromaticus</i> Benth. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Coleus aromaticus</i> Benth. | Chennai | L | Aq | BHT(1,5), Gallic acid(2), Ascorbic acid(3), Curcumin(4), EDTA(6) | 1. β -carotene-linoleate model system 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 4. Nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power assay 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2006 |
| <i>Hypitis suaveolens</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | AP | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| <i>Lavandula bipinnata</i> (L.) O. Ktze. | Nanded, Maharashtra | Aq, Et, Hex | Ascorbic acid (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxy radical scavenging activity 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity | Shaikh <i>et al.</i> , 2014 | |
| <i>Mentha spicata</i> | Local market, Gujarat | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1), BHT (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Soni and Sosa, 2013 |
| <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims. | Coimbatore, TN | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1-4), BHT (1-4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxy radical scavenging activity 3. Metal chelating activity 4. Prevention of deoxyribose degradation | Selvi <i>et al.</i> , 2015 |
| <i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i> Guerke. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Ocimum killimandscharicum</i> G | NIPER, Punjab | AP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | L | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |

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| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> | Local market, Gujarat | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1), BHT (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Soni and Sosa, 2013 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. | India | L | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | L | Met | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Veeru <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. (Black strain) | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. (White strain) | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Origanum vulgare</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | AP | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| <i>Orthosiphon thymiflorus</i> | Attappady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | Aq | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| Lauraceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L. | Sonitpur, Assam | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) T. Nees & C. H. Eberm. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | L | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> | India | L | 50% Met, Met Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> | India | SB | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β -carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| Leeaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Leea indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr | Dandeli, WG | L | Chlo, EtyAt, Met, Et, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. FRAP assay 2. Phosphomolybdenum assay 3. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Ghagane <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| Loranthaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i> | NIPER, Punjab | L, R | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| Lythraceae | | | | | | |

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| <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> | India | L, F | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L. | India | L | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α-to-copherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> cv. Ganesha | Bangalore | Pe, Se | Met, Ethyl acetate, Aq | BHA | 1. β-carotene-linoleate antioxidant assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2002 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> cv. Ganesha | India | Pe | Ethyl acetate, Aceton, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid | Phosphomolybdenum method | Negi <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| Malvaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Abroma augusta</i> (Linn.) | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Bombax ceiba</i> (Linn.) | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> | Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat | F, S, L | Met | BHT | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> Linn. | Sonitpur, Assam | F, L, Fl | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> (Linn.) | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Mava sylvestris</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | WP | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β-Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| <i>Pavonia procumbens</i> Boiss | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |

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| <i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. | Soniipur, Assam | R, WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn. | India | WP | 90% Et, Aq | Trolox | ABTS radical cation decolorization assay | Auddy <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| Meliaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | India | SB | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb. | Lucknow | SB | 50% Et | Catechin(1,2,3,4) | 1. SOD mimetic activity 2. LPO inhibitory potential 3. NO quenching capacity 4. ABTS assay | Kumari and Kakkar, 2008 |
| <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb.) G. Don | Kerala | SB | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Sympidium fimbriifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss. | Nanded, Maharashtra | - | Aq, Et, Hex | Ascorbic acid (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity | Shaikh <i>et al.</i> , 2014 |
| Menispermaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | S | Aq, MCh, Met, Hex | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> | Botanical garden of the University of Allahabad | S | Aq, Bnz, Chf, PetEth, EtyAt, EtyAl, Act | BHA(1), BHT(1), Quercetin (1), Ascorbic acid (1), Propyl gallate (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Phosphomolybdate method | Mishra, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Thunb.) Miers | Kerala | S | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. & Thomson | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | S | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers. | Nanded, Maharashtra | Aq, Et, Hex | Ascorbic acid (1-3) | | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity | Shaikh <i>et al.</i> , 2014 |
| Moraceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | Allahabad, UP | AR | Aq | Ascorbic acid, Quercitin | Free radical absorbing power assay | Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |

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| <i>Morus alba</i> L. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Streblis aspera</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| Moringaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | India | L | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Allahabad, UP | F | Aq | Ascorbic acid, Quercitin | Free radical absorbing power assay | Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Loni and adjoining areas, Maharashtra | L | Et (80%) | BHT (1,2), Vitamin C (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Padmanabhan and Jangle, 2012 |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Forsk. | Sonitpur, Assam | R,F,L,B | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. | India | L | Aq, 80% Met, 70% Et | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4), α -tocopherol(5), BHA(1,4), BHT(4), quercetin (1), quercentin(6), kaempferol(6) | 1. β -carotene-linoleic acid system 2. Reducing power 3. Superoxide radical scavenging 4. Linoleic acid 5. Liposomes preparation 6. DPPH radical scavenging method | Siddhuraju and Becker, 2003 |
| Myrtaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> | India | L, B | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | L(1), Se(2) | 1. MCh:Met, 2. 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | India | Se | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | Bangalore | LG | Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1-4) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay 3. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging | Eshwarappa <i>et al.</i> , 2014 |

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| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | Local market, Amritsar | Fp | Et | Gallic acid(1-3), Caffeic acid(1-3), Sinapic acid(1-3), Quercetin(1-3), Delphinidin chloride (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. ABTS radical scavenging assay 3. FRAP assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels | Kolkata | Fs | Aq | Ascorbic acid(5), gallic acid(5) | 1. Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay 2. Superoxide radical scavenging assay 3. DPPH radical scavenging activity 4. Lipid peroxidation 5. Determination of total antioxidant capacity | Banerjee <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | B | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels | Junagadh, Gujarat | L | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| Nelumbonaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | Kerala | Fl | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| Nyctaginaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> | India | R | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| Nymphaeaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | India | S | 50% hydro alcoholic | Rutin(1,2), Vitamin E(3,4,5) | 1. DPPH method 2. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 3. Estimation of catalase activity 4. Estimation of superoxide dismutase 5. Measurement of lipid peroxidation | Rai <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| Orchidaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Dendrobium thyrsiflorum</i> | Cherrapunjee, Meghalaya | S, L, R | Met, Act, Chlo | - | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Bhattacharyya <i>et al.</i> , 2015 |
| <i>Habenaria edgeworthii</i> Hook. f. ex. Collett | Surkunda, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand | Se, Tu | Met (80%) | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical scavenging activity 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. FRAP assay | Giri <i>et al.</i> , 2012 |
| Oxalidaceae | | | | | | |

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| <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> | India | L | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β-carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| Papaveraceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lam. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| Papilionaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| <i>Clitoria ternate</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L, Fl | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Sophora japonica</i> Linn. | NIPER, Punjab | S | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| Passifloraceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Passiflora edulis</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | F | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| Phyllanthaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> | India | L, F | 50% Met, Met Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | Chennai | | Met | BHT(1,3,6), Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,4,5) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Assay of superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 4. Assay of nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2007 |
| <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | Sh | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |

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| <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | Mysore, Karnataka | L, F | Aq, Met | - | 1. Microsomal membrane lipid peroxidation 2. DPPH radical scavenging 3. Superoxide anion scavenging activity | Harish and Shivanandappa <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | Chennai | - | Met | BHT(1,3,6), Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,4,5,) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Assay of superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 4. Assay of nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2007 |
| <i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> | Chennai | - | Met | BHT(1,3,6), Ascorbic acid(1,2,3,4,5,) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Assay of superoxide radical scavenging activity 3. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 4. Assay of nitric oxide scavenging activity 5. Reducing power 6. Metal chelating activity | Kumaran and Karunakaran, 2007 |
| Piperaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Piper betel</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 |
| <i>Piper cubeba</i> | Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Odisha | F | Aq, Met, Et | | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Nahak and Sahu, 2011 |
| <i>Piper cubeba L.</i> | India | Se | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FFC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Piper longum</i> | India | F, L | 50% Met, Met, Aq | - | B-carotene and linoleic acid | Bajpai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 |
| <i>Piper longum</i> | Botanical garden of the University of Allahabad | F | Aq, Bnz, Chf, PetEth, EtyAt, EtyAl, Act | BHA(1), BHT(1), Quercetin (1), Ascorbic acid (1), Propyl gallate (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. Phosphomolybdate method | Mishra, <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| <i>Piper longum L.</i> | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | F | Met | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Veeru <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Piper longum L.</i> | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Piper nigrum</i> | Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Odisha | F | Aq, Met, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Nahak and Sahu, 2011 |
| Plumbaginaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> | TN | R | Aq, Et | L-ascorbic acid, Trolox | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. ABTS radical scavenging assay 3. FRAP assay | Tilak <i>et al.</i> , 2004 |

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| <i>Phumbago zeylanica</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | R, B, S | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| Poaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> | Madurai, TN | L | Chlo, Met, Aq | - | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Balakrishnan <i>et al.</i> , 2014 |
| <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> | Botanical Garden of BHU, Varanasi | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,4,5) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity assay 4. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assay 5. Reducing power | | Keshari <i>et al.</i> , 2018 |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Met | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Linn | India | WP | 90% Et, Aq | Trolox | ABTS radical cation decolorization assay | Auddy <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> | Ernakulam | R | Chlo, DCM, Met, Act, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. Nitric oxide scavenging method 2. Reducing power assay 3. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay | Padma <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Vettivera zizanoides</i> L. Nash. | Shimoga, Karnataka | Rh | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Portulacaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | WP | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| Punicaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> L. | India | Ri | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α -tocopherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> L. | Junagadh, Gujarat | Ec | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> Linn. | Kerala | WF | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |

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| Ranunculaceae | <i>Ziziphus onoplia</i> L. | Shimoga, Karnataka | F | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Caltha palustris</i> L. | Kharidhar, Kullu, HP | I, R | Act, Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2020 |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Clematis grata</i> Wall. | Kandraur, Bilaspur, HP | L, S, R | Act, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumari <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| Ziziphoraceae | <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk. | CIAH, Bikaner, Rajasthan (Twelve) | F | Et (80%) | Trolox (2,34) | 1. FRAP 2. Cupric reducing antioxidant power 3. Free radical scavenging activity using DPPH 4. Free radical scavenging activity using ABTS | Koley <i>et al.</i> , 2011 |
| Rhizophoraceae | <i>Rhizophora annamalayana</i> | Paranagipettai, TN | L | Aq | BHT (1,2,4), Ascorbic acid (3) | 1. Total antioxidant activity 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Total reducing power 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity | Arulkumar <i>et al.</i> , 2020 |
| Rhizophoraceae | <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> | Paranagipettai, TN | L | Aq | BHT (1,2,4), Ascorbic acid (3) | 1. Total antioxidant activity 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Total reducing power 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity | Arulkumar <i>et al.</i> , 2020 |
| Rosaceae | <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> | Paranagipettai, TN | L | Aq | BHT (1,2,4), Ascorbic acid (3) | 1. Total antioxidant activity 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Total reducing power 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity | Arulkumar <i>et al.</i> , 2020 |
| Rosaceae | <i>Prunus cerasoides</i> D. Don | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | B | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| Rosaceae | <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) BATSCH | Sirmaur HP | L | Met, Act, Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |

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| Rubiaceae | | | | | | | |
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| <i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam. | Coimbatore, TN | AP | Met | BHT | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power 3. ABTS radical scavenging assay 4. Nitric Oxide radical scavenging activity 5. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity | Sasikumar et al., 2010 | |
| <i>Meyna spinosa</i> Roxb. ex Link | Khowai, Tripura | L | Met, EtyAt, PetEth | BHA (2), Quercetin (3), Ascorbic acid (1,4,6), Gallic acid (5), α -tocopherol (8) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Superoxide anion radical scavenging activity 3. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging assay 5. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay 6. Reducing power assay 7. Metal chelating ability 8. Ferric thiocyanate method | Sen et al., 2013 | |
| <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | B | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 | |
| <i>Paederia foetida</i> L. | Sonitpur, Assam | L, T | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kumar et al., 2009 | |
| <i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | R | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene- β -inoleic acid assay | Nile et al., 2017 | |
| <i>Spermacoce latifolia</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini et al., 2010 | |
| Rutaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | L(1), F(2) | 1. Aq 2. 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 | |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa ex Roxb. | HGHRI, Jodginder Nagar, Mandi | L | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria et al., 2013 | |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr. | Lucknow | SB | 50% Et | Catechin(1,2,3,4) | 1. SOD mimetic activity 2. LPO inhibitory potential 3. NO quenching capacity 4. ABTS assay | Kumari and Kakkar, 2008 | |
| <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> | Jalandhar, Punjab | L | Aq:Et (80%) | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. Beta carotene bleaching method 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Kaur and Mondal, 2014 | |
| Santalaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Santalum album</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 50% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 | |
| Sapindaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | WP | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini et al., 2010 | |

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|--|--|-----|---------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Saururaceae | | | | | | | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb. | Soniipur, Assam | L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | | |
| Scrophulariaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bacopa monniera</i> (Linn.) Pennell | Kerala | WP | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 | |
| <i>Bacopa monniera</i> Linn. | Loni and adjoining areas, Maharashtra | L | Et (80%) | BHT (1,2), Vitamin C (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Padmanabhan and Jangle, 2012 | |
| <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | WP | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 | |
| <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Linn. | NIPER, Punjab | WP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 | |
| <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Royle ex benth. | HGHRI, Jodhpur Nagar, Mandi | RS | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 | |
| <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | - | 95% Et | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 | |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 | |
| Smarouhabaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Simarouba glauca</i> | Thrissur, Kerala | | PetEth, EtyAt | Ascorbic acid (1-3) | 1. Total antioxidant capacity assay 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. DPPH radical scavenging activity | Santhosh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 | |
| Smilacaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Smilax china</i> Linn. | India | Rh | Et | - | 1. Effect on FeSO ₄ induced lipid peroxidation 2. Effect on aerial oxidation of the reduced glutathione 3. Effect on superoxide and hydroxyl radicals | Tripathi <i>et al.</i> , 2001 | |
| <i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L. | Haniya, Hosanagarataluk, Shivamogga, Karnataka | L,F | Met | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Ferric reducing assay | Dhanya Shree <i>et al.</i> , 2018 | |
| Solanaceae | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> | Botanical Garden of BHU, Varanasi | L | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,4,5) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity assay 4. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assay 5. Reducing power | Keshari <i>et al.</i> , 2018 | |
| <i>Datura metel</i> | Attapady area, Palakkad, Kerala | L | Met | Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Sini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 | |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> | Kodaikanal (South India) | - | - | BHT | Inhibition of lipid peroxidation | Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2008 | |

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| <i>Solanum indicum</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn. | Kalotha, Kangra, HP | L | Met, Act, Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Rana et al., 2017 |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. | ARC, NBRI, Lucknow | F | Met | | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Vecru et al., 2009 |
| <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad. & H. Wendl. | Junagadh, Gujarat | Ap | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt et al., 2019 |
| <i>Withania coagulans</i> | Botanical Garden of BHU, Varanasi | F | Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3,4,5) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity assay 4. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assay 5. Reducing power | Keshari et al., 2018 |
| <i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal | Local vendor of Kolkata, WB | R | Met:Aq (7:3) | Ascorbic acid (1,8,9), Mannitol (2), Quercetin (3), Curcumin (4), Gallic acid (5), Sodium pyruvate (6), Lipoic acid (7) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity 3. Superoxide radical scavenging activity 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 5. Peroxynitrite anion scavenging 6. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay 7. Singlet oxygen scavenging 8. Hypochlorous acid scavenging 9. Reducing power | Chaudhuri et al., 2012 |
| <i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | R | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria et al., 2013 |
| <i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal. | Kerala | R | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| Sterculiaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Helicteres isora</i> L. | Nanded, Maharashtra | Aq, Et, Hex | Ascorbic acid (1-3) | | | Shaikh et al., 2014 |
| Symplocaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb. | Marathwada, Maharashtra | S | Et | Trolox (1-3) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. β -Carotene-linoleic acid assay | Nile et al., 2017 |
| Taxaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Taxus baccata</i> L. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | L | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria et al., 2013 |
| Theaceae | | | | | | |

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| <i>Camellia sinensis</i> L. | India | L | 98% Met | BHT(1,2,3), α-to-copherol(1,2,3) | 1. FTC Method 2. TBA method 3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay | Aqil <i>et al.</i> , 2006 |
| Trichopodaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Trichopus zeylanicus</i> Gaertn. | NIPER, Punjab | AP | Met | Vitamin C (1), Vitamin E (2) | 1. Free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) 2. Lipid peroxidation assay | Jadhav and Bhutani, 2002 |
| Valerianaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC. | Kerala | Rh | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| <i>Valeriana wallichii</i> DC. | Kerala | R | Met | Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid | DPPH radical scavenging activity | Mathew and Subramanian, 2014 |
| Verbenaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Callicarpa arborea</i> Roxb. | Dampa TRF, Mizoram | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1,2,3) | 1. ABTS radical cation decoloration assay 2. DPPH radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power assay | Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2016 |
| <i>Gmelina arborea</i> | Vallabhb Vidyanagar, Gujarat | S, L | Met | BHT | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2010 |
| <i>Gmelina arborea</i> | VNSGU | L | Met | Ascorbic acid (1), BHT (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Soni and Sosa, 2013 |
| <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. | Western Ghats, Maharashtra | SB | Met | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay 3. Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 5. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity | Patil <i>et al.</i> , 2009 |
| <i>Vitex negundo</i> | Udupi, Karnataka | L | 95% Et, MCh:Met, Aq | - | Assay of nitric production | Jagetia and Baliga, 2004 |
| <i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn. | Devthana-Nandri, Sirmaur HP | L | Met, Act, Aq | Ascorbic acid | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2017 |
| Vitaceae | | | | | | |

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| <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> (L.) | TN | AP | Et, Met | Quercetin (1-6) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity assay 3. ABTS radical scavenging property 4. Nitric oxide radical scavenging activity 5. Superoxide radical scavenging activity assay 6. Reducing power assay | Dhanasekaran, 2020 |
| <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L. | Mysore | S | Ethyl acetate, Met, Aq, n-Hex | BHA(1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging assay 2. β -carotene linoleic acid model | Murthy <i>et al.</i> , 2003 |
| <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L. | Shimoga, Karnataka | L | Met | Ascorbic acid(1,2,4,5), Rutin(1,2,4,5,7), BHA(4,6) | 1. Scavenging of ABTS radical cation 2. DPPH radical scavenging method 3. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by deoxyribose method 4. Scavenging of hydroxyl radical by p-NDA method 5. Scavenging of hydrogen peroxide 6. Lipid peroxidation inhibitory activity 7. Nitric oxide radical inhibition assay 8. Scavenging of superoxide radical by alkaline DMSO method | Badami and Channabasavaraj, 2007 |
| Zingiberaceae | | | | | | |
| <i>Alpinia calcarata</i> | BGMCC, Bangalore | L | Aq, Et | - | DPPH radical scavenging assay | Narayanaswamy and Balakrishnan, 2011 |
| <i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Willd. | NBU and Calicut university | Rh | Et | Quercetin | DNA protection assay | Nag <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Alpinia galangal</i> | India | L | 50% Met | Quercetin (2,3), Ascorbic acid(2,3) | 1. Auto-oxidation of β -carotene and linoleic acid assay 2. DPPH free radical scavenging activity 3. Reducing power | Prakash <i>et al.</i> , 2007 |
| <i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> (Pers.) B.I. Burt | NBU and Calicut university | Rh | Et | Quercetin | DNA protection assay | Nag <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxb. | Junagadh, Gujarat | Rh | Chlo, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Nitric oxide scavenging activity | Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb. | Nambol, Bishnupur, Manipur | Rh | PetEth, EtyAt, Et, Met, Aq | Ascorbic acid (2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Devi <i>et al.</i> , 2015 |
| <i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb. | NBU and Calicut university | Rh | Et | Quercetin | DNA protection assay | Nag <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. | HGHRI, Joginder Nagar, Mandi | Rh | Met | BHT (1), Iron sulphate | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. FRAP assay | Guleria <i>et al.</i> , 2013 |
| <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | Loni and adjoining areas, Maharashtra | Rh | Et (80%) | BHT (1,2), Vitamin C (1,2) | 1. DPPH radical scavenging activity 2. Reducing power assay | Padmanabhan and Jangie, 2012 |
| <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc. | NBU and Calicut university | Rh | Et | Quercetin | DNA protection assay | Nag <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |
| <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.) Smith | NBU and Calicut university | Rh | Et | Quercetin | DNA protection assay | Nag <i>et al.</i> , 2019 |

Places:

AP=Andhra Pradesh, TN=Tamil Nadu, HP=Himachal Pradesh, MP=Madhya Pradesh, UP=Uttar Pradesh, WB=West Bengal, JK=Jammu and Kashmir, WG=Western Ghats, NIPER=National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and research, ARC=Auraon Research Center, NBRI=National Botanical Research Institute, SFA=Seshachalam Forest Area, PMF=Pichavaram Mangrove Forest, BNIC=Bhupal Nobles Institute Campus, HGHRI=Herbal Garden and Herbarium Research Institute, AUC=Andhra University Campus, BGMCC=Botanical Gardens of Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, CIAH=Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, DIPSAR=Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, VNSGU=Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, TRF=Tiger reserve forest, AHG=Amity Herbal Garden, BHU=Banaras Hindu University, NBU=North Bengal University

Methods:

DPPH=1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl, ABTS=2,2'-azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid), BHA=Butylated hydroxyamsole, BHT=Butylated hydroxytoluene, LPO=Lipid peroxidation, LDL=Low density lipoprotein, MDA= Malondialdehyde, NBT=Nitroblue Tetrazolium, GSH=Glutathione, SOD=Superoxide dismutase, FRAP=Ferric reducing antioxidant power, FTC=Ferric thiocyanate, TBA=Thiobarbituric acid, TBARS=Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances, Solvents: Met=Methanol, Aq=Aqueous, Alc=Alcohol, Et=ethanol, EtyAl=Ethyl Alcohol, EtyAt=Ethyl acetate, Act=Acetone, n-Hex=n-hexane, MCh:Met=Methylene Chloride:methanol, Hex=Hexane, Bnz=Benzene, Met-HCl=Methanol-HCl, PetEth=Petrolium ether, Chlo=Chloroform, DCM=Dichloro methane, FTC=Ferric Thiocyanate, TBA=Thiobarbituric acid, AST=Aspartate aminotransferase, ALT=Alanine aminotransferase, GPX=Glutathione peroxidase,

Plant parts:

L=Leaves, F=Fruits, Fl=Flowers, S=Stem, SB=Stem Bark, R=Roots, Rh=Rhizome, Bu=Bulb, WP= Whole plant, Se=Seeds, LS=Leafy Shoot, Sh=Shoot, MJ=Milky Juice, YSL=Young Shoot Leaves, B=Bark, RB=Root Bark, T=Twigs, AR=Aerial Root, AP=Aerial part, UdP=Underground Part, P=Pods, Tu=Tubers, RS= Root stolen, FL=Fleshy leaf, LG=Leaf gall, WF=Whole Fruit, St=Stigma, Fp=Fruit pulp, Fruit skin=Fs, Ec=Epicarp, HW=Heart wood, Pe=Peel, Ri=Rind

bark and *P. pterocarpum* leaf showed higher nitric oxide inhibition. Some plants of Zingiberaceae family were studied by Nag *et al.*, (2019), using DNA protection assay for their antioxidant potential.

By using DPPH free radical scavenging assay, Chauhan *et al.*, (2020) and Singh *et al.*, (2020) examined free radical scavenging activity of *Geranium nepalense* Sweet. and *Caltha palustris* L., respectively. Arulkumar *et al.*, (2020) tested the antioxidant potential of the leaves of three Indian mangroves by using various radical scavenging methods and found that all the plants showed increase in antioxidant property in dose dependent manner. Same pattern was shown by *Cissus quadrangularis* (L.) aerial part extracts when analyzed for antioxidant activity by various radical scavenging methods (Dhanasekaran, 2020).

CONCLUSION

According to the table, more than eighty families of plants have been analyzed for antioxidant potential and among all the families, medicinal plants belong to family Fabaceae are most studied for antioxidant activity followed by Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Solanaceae, Zingiberaceae. Table also suggests that the *Ocimum sanctum*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Cassia fistula*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Moringa oleifera* and *Centella asiatica* are the medicinal plants which are highly investigated by different researches at different periods of time. About the solvent, table expressed that methanol was highly used for extraction followed by aqueous solvent. DPPH free radical scavenging method was found to be most common method for testing free radical scavenging activity and Ascorbic acid followed by BHT was considered as standered in most of the cases as per the table listing medicinal plants, tested for antioxidant activity.

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