

**Botanic name :** *Coccinia grandis* (L.)Voigt

**Common name:** Telakucha, Tindora, Scarlet-fruited gourd and Ivy-gourd

**Family:** Cucurbitaceae

**Habitat:** Terrestrial, Woodland, garden

**Distribution:** Native from Africa to Asia, including India, Philippines, China, Indonesia, Thailand

**Description:** Perennial, herbaceous vine; stem glabrous; leaves alternate; cordate; flowers solitary, large, white and star-shaped; fruit smooth, bright red, ellipsoid berry

**Phytochemicals:** Alkaloids, flavonoides, terpenoides, phenols, tannins, glycosides. Parts wise as Aerial part - Heptacosane,  $\beta$  -sitosterol, cephalandrol, alkaloids Cephalandrins A and B, Root - Resin, alkaloids, carbonic acid, fatty Acids, triterpenoid, saponin coccinoside, flavonoid Glycoside,  $\beta$ -amyrin, lupeol, Taraxerol,  $\beta$ -sitosterol. Fruits- lupeol, cucurbitacin B, taraxerone, taraxerol,  $\beta$ - Amyrin acetate, cryptoxanthin,  $\beta$ -carotene, lycopene, stigma-7-en-3-one, carotenoids, xyloglucan, and  $\beta$ -sitosterol (Pekamwar et al. 2013)

**Medicinal/Economic uses:** Antidiabetic, analgesic and hypolipidemic. The leaves show anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, antispasmodic, and cathartic, expectorant activities. Fruits used in Leprosy, fever, asthma, bronchitis, jaundice, anti anaphylactic, antihistaminic, in joint pain (roots). Also, used as antioxidant, hypoglycemic agent, immune system modulator. Plant leaves are useful for treatment in ring worm, scabies, sinuses, fever, and respiratory ailments.

More read: Pekamwar et al. (2013): Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science Vol. 3 (05), pp. 114-119.