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***Ex Vivo* Free Radical Formation Consequently polymerization and Recede Capacity of certain Phytochemicals Useful in the Treatment of Omicron**

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Abstract

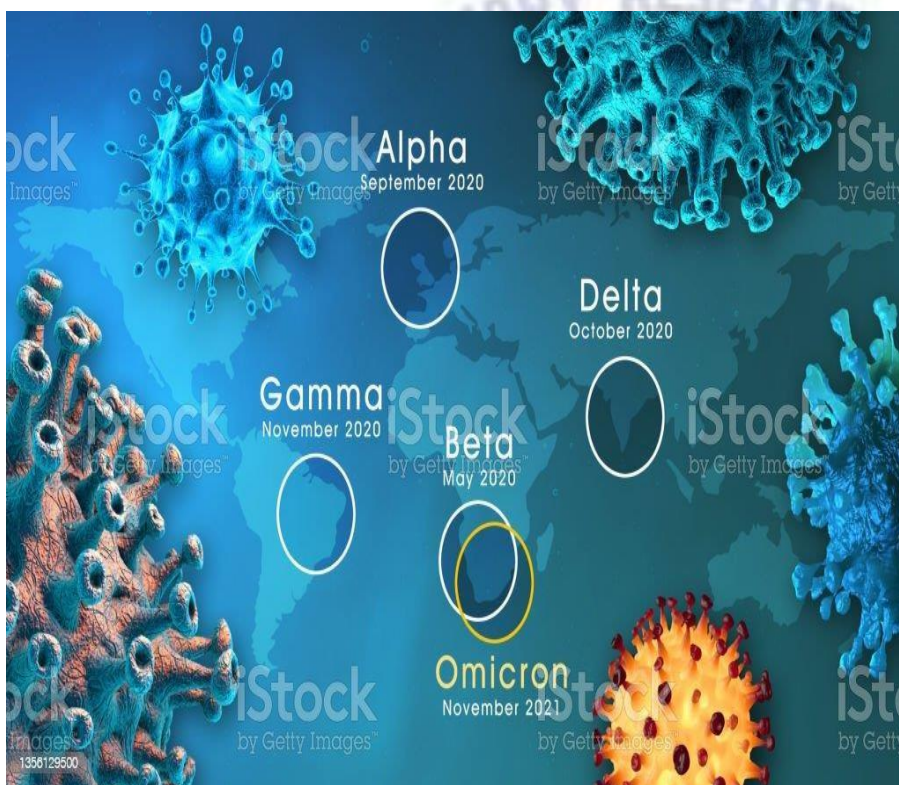
The aim of present research work is to evaluate the free radical formation consequently polymerization and recede capacity of following medicinal plants like *Mexican Butterfly Beed*, *Indian Snake Root*, *Couch Grass (Dub)*, *Perennial Herb*, *Achyranthes Aspera* etc., can be used in the treatment of Omicron with little high potency while these have been used in the treatment of other various fatal diseases from long time in our country. The work done is concentrated on the anti omicron capacity of usual herbal plants to recede Omicron in the patients. Suitable phytochemicals were extracted from the chosen herbal plants. The extract was concentrated to yield the crude extract, which was tested for antioxidant activity using appropriate reagent on the suspected. All the tested extracts showed significant antioxidant and anti proliferative activities in a concentration- and time-dependant manner. The results of the proposed study support the need of further studies to isolate potential anti omicron remedy. Additionally, the study supports the anti omicron property of medicinal plants can be used in the traditional Indian medicine system and further evaluation of the selected medicinal plants for an effective anti omicron remedy with accuracy.

Keywords: *Ex Vivo*, Recede, Omicron etc.

Introduction-

Free radicals are produced in *ex vivo* from various biochemical reactions and from the respiratory chain as a result of occasional leakage. Free radicals are cytotoxic due to the intermediate formed during univalent reduction of molecular oxygen, including superoxide radical, hydrogen peroxide, and the hydroxyl radical. These oxygen intermediates cause destructive and irreversible damage to macromolecules such as lipids, proteins, and DNA in cells. Although normal cells possess antioxidant defense systems against free radicals, the continuous accumulation of damage to the cells induces ageing and diseases such as Omicron. Omicron has created second alarming situation after Corona for us. It is well established that plants have been a useful source of clinically relevant antiviral compounds. According to WHO of the developing world's populations rely on such traditional plant based systems of medicine to provide them with primary healthcare.

Omicron possess the ability to escape apoptosis by various ways. The aim of anti omicron agents is to trigger the apoptosis signaling system in these Omicrons while disturbing their propagation. There is accumulating evidence that these agents exert their cytotoxic effects mainly by inducing apoptosis in virus. Impairment of apoptosis is known to be related to cell immortality and carcinogenesis; therefore, the induction of apoptosis in neoplastic cells is vital in omicron treatment. The chemotherapeutic drugs that have been observed to induce apoptosis ex vitro include etoposide, camptothecin, VM26, vincristine, cis-platinum, cyclophosphamide, paclitaxel, 5-fluorouracil, and doxorubicin. Thus, identification of potential chemotherapeutic agents using mechanism-based studies holds great promise for elucidating mechanisms and devising more specific and effective treatments for Omicron and other diseases. One of the approaches used in drug discovery is the ethnomedical data approach, in which the selection of a plant is based on prior information on the folk medicinal use of the plant. It is generally known that ethnomedical data substantially increase the chance of finding active plants relative to random approaches. Hence, in the present study, the solvent extracts of the above plants were screened for Ex vitro antioxidant, anti proliferative, and anti omicron activities.



Picture: Omicron istock deeply acknowledged image by Author et al

While authors are deeply thankful to istock by getty images providing the picture for study. Image clearly reveals that harmful alpha, beta, gamma, delta, corona, omicron etc. can be finished by obeying protocols saving ourselves from these and by not using the sources of radiation pollution e.g. Atomic Weapons, Towers, Cell phones, Internet, LED, Computers, High Voltage Electricity, Screen objects etc. Which have been also proved by keeping mobile phones on switch off mode in the hall by thirty users of age group 20 years regularly for six months and found healthy instead of others.

plants were sequentially extracted with three different types of solvents. Flavonoids and alkaloids have been shown to induce apoptosis both *ex vivo* and *ex vitro* and to promote antioxidative properties. Flavonoids have potent antiproliferative, antineoplastic, and antioxidant activities, and it has been suggested that they prevent diseases such as Omicron.

The antioxidant activities of the selected medicinal plants were studied by monitoring the ability of the plant extracts to scavenge free radicals generated *ex vitro* using two different methods (DPPH method and NO scavenging assay method). NO, a free radical produced in mammalian cells, regulates various physiological processes, and excess production of NO is associated with Omicron. The inactivation of free radicals is an effective method of controlling oxidative damage. methanol extract of *maderaspatensis*, and hexane extract of *M. emarginata* exhibited strong antioxidant activities as demonstrated by the ability to scavenge DPPH and NO radicals generated *in vitro*. Similar effects were observed in the NO scavenging assay, where the production of nitrite by the incubation of sodium nitroprusside in standard PBS.

Cytotoxicity screening models provide important preliminary data to select plant extracts with potential antineoplastic proper acetate and methanolic extract of *C. speciosus* root and *C. dactylon*, hexane extract of *M. emarginata*, and methanolic extract of *O. mungos* and *T. heyneana* exhibited significant cancer cell-specific cytotoxic effects in the tested cell lines in a time- and dose-dependent manner with minimal toxicity towards VERO cells. The cytotoxic activities might be due to the antiproliferative potential of the extracts to exhibit cancer cell-specific cell death. If an extract possesses significant toxicity towards cancer cells with no or minimal toxicity towards normal cells, the extract may prove useful for finding new treatments for cancer.

The ethyl acetate extract of *A. curassavica*, methanolic and ethyl acetate extracts of *C. speciosus* root and *C. dactylon*, methanolic extract of *O. mungos*, hexane extract of *M. emarginata*, and ethyl acetate extract of *A. tristis* and Considerable attention has focused on the role of apoptosis or programmed cell death in the pathogenesis and treatment of omicron. Considerable attention has focused on the role of apoptosis or programmed cell death in the pathogenesis and treatment of human cancer. The total methanol extract of *Betula platyphylla* was due to its DPPH radical scavenging. The mechanism of apoptosis is not fully understood,

Mexican Butterfly Beed - Oleanolic acid, uzarigenin, calactin, calotropin, coroglaucigenin, calotropagenin, uzarin, clepogenin, asclepogenin, curassavogenin and ascurogenin

Indian Snake Root - Beta-sitosterol, 5 α -ergost-7-en-3 β -ol, 5 α -ergost-8-(14)en-3 β -ol, and hydrocyanic acid

Couch Grass (Dub)- Camptothecin, arundoin, furfural, furfural alcohol and beta-ionone, 2-(4'-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid, phytol, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, and 4-hydroxybenzoic acids

Perennial Herb- Pinocarveol, cadinene and cineol

Achyranthes Aspera- Oleanolic acid, achyranthine and betaine

Finally the above extract of chemicals isolated to Ethyl acetate, Methyl alcohol and hexane which are anti-omicron free radicals, and alliterating the intracellular redox potential.

Conclusion-

Furthermore, the study supports the antimicrobial property of medicinal plants used in the traditional Indian medicine system and further evaluation of the selected medicinal plants for an effective antimicrobial remedy with accuracy. All the tested extracts showed significant antioxidant and anti-proliferative activities in the results of the present study support the need of further studies to isolate potential antimicrobial remedy with cancer Omicron Virus. Additionally, the study supports the antimicrobial property of medicinal plants used in the traditional Indian medicine system and further evaluation of the selected medicinal plants for an effective antimicrobial remedy with least side effects.

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