Dictionary of Metabolite Activity

Activity categories:

Abortifacient
Acaricidal
Allelopathic
Allergenic
Amnestic
Analgesic
Anesthetic
Anthelmintic
Antiallergic
Antiamebic
Antianemic
Anti-anxiety
Antiarrhythmic
Antiarthritic
Antiasthmatic
Antibacterial
Anticancer
Anticholinergic
Anticholinesterase
Anticonvulsant
Antidementic
Antidepressant
Antidermatitic
Antidiabetic
Antidiarrheic
Antidote
Antiedemic
Antiemetic
Antifertility
Antifungal
Antigout
Antihepatitic
Antihepatotoxic
Anti-HIV
Anti-HSV
Antihyperlipidemic
Antihypertensive
Anti-inflammatory
Antileishmanial
Antileprotic

Antimalarial
Antimicrobial
Antimigraine
Anti-muscle regidity
Antimutagenic
Antimyasthenic
Antineoplastic
Antioxidant
Antiparkinson
Antiprotozoal
Antipsychotic
Antipyretic
Antiseptic
Antispasmodic
Antithrombotic
Anti-tremor
Antitrypanosomal
Antituberculotic
Antitumor
Antitussive
Antiulcerogenic
Antiviral
Anxiogenic
Attractant
Biomarker
Cardiotonic
Carminative
Choleretic
CNS stimulant
Convulsant
Cytotoxic
Defense
Dental
Depilatory
Dermatitic
Diaphoretic
Diuretic
Edematous
Emetic
Emulsifying agent
Enhance flowering
Enhance fruiting
Enhance germination

Enhance leaf growth
Enhance plant growth
Enhance plant growth
Enhance root growth
Enhance stem growth
Essential amino acid
Expectorant
Feeding attractant
Feeding deterrent
Flavor
Genotoxic
Hallucinogenic
Hemolytic
Hemostatic
Hepatotoxic
Herbicidal
Hormonal
Hypnotic
Immunomodulative
Immunostimulant
Immunosuppressant
Induce tremor
Inhibit CYP
Inhibit flowering
Inhibit fruiting
Inhibit germination
Inhibit leaf growth
Inhibit plant growth
Inhibit root growth
Inhibit spore germination
Inhibit stem growth
Insecticidal
Irritant
Laxative
Molluscicidal
Muscle relaxant
Mutagenic
Narcotic
Nematocidal
Neurotoxic
Nonessential amino acid
Nucleic acid
Nutrient

Odor
Other cardiovascular agent
Other digestive organ agent
Other genitourinary agent
Other health agent
Other nervous system agent
Other respiratory tract agent
Oviposition attractant
Oviposition deterrent
Oxytocic
Pediculicidal
Phototoxic
Phytoalexin
Phytotoxic
Pigment
Piscicidal
Pneumotoxic
Pollinator attractant
Psychotomimetic
Repellent
Sedative
Sex attractant
Solvent
Stomachic
Teratogenic
Tonic
Toxic
Tumorigenic
UV shield
Vitamin

Dictionary of Metabolite Activity

Individual descriptions of biological activities:

(+)-epipinoresinol is an immunomodulating agent with anticomplementary activity

5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, with an LC50 value of 28.2 microM

7-8 times less toxic compared with tubocurarine, but has a 5-6 times wider therapeutic spectrum

a cardiac stimulant

a constitent of lubricants, soaps and shaving creams

a cytotoxic intercalating agent

a deficiency syndrome has been described with symptoms of fatigue, headache and sleep disturbance

a direct action upon the heart, terminating in ventricular fibrillation

a fungicide

a germination inhibitor

a hundred times more active than quinine as an antimalarial drug

a hypotensive agent

a hypotensive response in anaesthetised with intravenous doses of 5-15 mg/kg

a key intermediate in the biogenesis of all betalains

a mydriatic

a neurotransmitter in the brain

a nucleoside

a nucleotide

a nutrient

a nutritional factor, often described as a vitamin of the B group

a part of respiratory chain-reaction process

a possible anticancer agent

a potent antifungal agent

a purgative

a serotonin antagonist

a strong irritant, causing damage to mucous membranes and skin

a sympathomimetic neurohormone with mainly alpha-adrenergic activity

a synergistic effect on antioxidants present

a very strong local anaesthetic action

a volatile, inflammable liquid, well known as an organic solvent

a weak mutagenic effect

a weak oxytocic

abdominal pains

abortifacient

abortifacient activity

abortifacient property

about a quarter of the hypotensive activity of reserpine

about twice as sweet as sucrose

about twice as toxic as aconitine and slightly more so than bikhaconitine

absorption through the skin can be fatal

acaricide

accelerate formation of ribosomes

accumulate as a phytoalexin in fruit

accumulate during late autumn and winter and be consumed in the spring and appear to provide winter-hardiness

ACE inhibitor

Acetylcholine antagonist

Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activities

AChE inhibitor

Acronychia pedunculata is used for treating asthma

Acronychia pedunculata is used for treating diarrhoea

Acronychia pedunculata is used for treating rheumatism

Acronychia pedunculata is used for treating ulcers

act antagonistically against the hypotensive effect of ethanol

act as a bud growth inhibitor

act as a central hypotensive agent

act as a central nervous system depressant

act as a cytoplasmic osmoticum during salt stress

act as a cytoplasmic osmoticum to counter salt stress

act as a depressant of the central nervous system

act as a depressant on central nervous system

act as a DNA biosynthesis inhibitor

act as a growth inhibitor

act as a nodulation signal in the symbiosis with its legume host, Pisum sativum

act as a plant growth stimulant in low concentrations

act as a protein inhibitor

act as a serotonin antagonist

act as a stimulant and used in doping

act as a stimulator of germination

act as a substrate for arginase, arginine decarboxylase and L-amino acid oxidase

act as an agonist of antitremor action of DOPA

act as an inhibitor of DNA and RNA polymerase of leukaemia cells

act directly sympathomimetic with effects on alpha-adrenergic receptors

act directly sympathomimetic with effects on both beta-adrenergic receptors

Activates lymph node

Activates nerve

active

active against A-549, P-388 and L-1210 cells

active against germination

active against HeLa cells

active against strains

active against the enzyme reverse transcriptase

active against the H37Rv strain

active against unaffection usually by psoralen and other photosensitisers

active as a a cardiac depressant

active as a a transient hypotensive agent

active as a feeding deterrent

active as a histamine antagonist

active as a molluscicid

active as a molluscicidal agent

active as an antifeedant

active as an antijuvenaile hormaone

active as an insecticide synergist

active in vitro against the P−388 lymphocytic leukaemia cell line

activity against termites

activity and uses are similar to those of berberine

activity as a convulsant

activity as cardiac depressor

activity as uterine

activity on the uterus, resembling that of ergot

activity similar to that of linamarin

activity similar to that of neoeriocitrin

Acts against hepatic adipose infiltration

acute and subacute toxicity

acute cardiac infarction

Acute toxicity

acute toxicity at a relatively low dose, doses of 20 mg/kg cause a fall in blood pressure attributed to to its ganglion−blocking properties

acute toxicity very close to that of aconitine

acutely toxic

addictive component of tobacco with tranquillising properties

Adenyl cyclase inhibitor

Adrenal cortex hormoneoid

Adrenaline alpha1− and alpha2−receptor agonist

adrenaline antagonist

adrenergic alpha−blocker

Adrenergic antagonist

adrenocorticotrophic

affect blood pressure

affect calcium mobilisation in vascular smooth muscle, inhibiting calcium release and extracellular influx

affect DNA binding

affect growing hair, and can become completely bald

affect heart rate

affect mitochondrial function

affect nervous system

affect prostaglandin induction

affect respiration

affect the central nervous system

affect the kidney and liver and have a delayed onset of action, at least 12 h after ingestion

against human superficial dermatomycosis

aggregation pheromones

alarm pheromone

Aldose reductase inhibitor

Algicidal

algicidal activity

Alkaline phosphatase promoter

allelopathic activity

allelopathic agent

allelopathic agent of Juglans nigra

allelopathic agent, inhibiting seed germination at a concentration of 0.05 mM

allelopathic effect

Allelopathil agent, produced from walnut tree Juglans regia

Allelopathy

Allergen

allergen in sawdust of Thuja plicata, causing asthma and rhinitis

allergen, causing skin irritations

allergen, causing the contact dermatitis together with 2,6-dimethoxybenzoquinone of Acacia melanoxylon

allergenic activity, cause contact allergic skin reactions

allergenic principle

allergenic properties

alpha-adrenergic blocking agent

alpha-glucosidase inhibitor

alpha-mannosidase inhibitor

ameliorates pain

amoebicidal

among the phenolics in millet grain responsible for the goitrogenic and antithyroid activity

AMV-reverse transcriptase inhibitor

an allelopathic agent

an anticonvulsant

an essential amino acid for children

an essential cofactor of plant metabolism

an essential fatty acid component of vitamin E

an essential ingredient of food diets

an ingredient of semi-drying oils as used in paints and coatings

anaesthetic activity

anaesthetic to cornea
Analgesic
analgesic action and duration of effect approach those of morphine and codeine
analgesic activity
analgesic agent
Analgesic, (+)Menthone shows strong action
Analgesic, acetic acid-induced writhing and hotplate method, in vivo
Analgesic, acetic acid-induced writhing model
Anesthetic
Angiogenesis inhibitor
Angiogenesis inhibitor inactive
anorexic
antagonistic to platelet activating factor
Anthelmintic
anthelmintic activity
anthelmintic activity in veterinary practice
anthelmintic in veterinary practice
Anti cancerous
Antiacne
Anti-adrenaline
anti-adrenergic
antiaggregation action on platelets in vitro
anti-algal activity
Antiallergic
anti-allergic activity
Antiallergic beta-Hexosaminidase inhibitor
Antialopecic
Antiamebic
anti-amoebic
anti-amoebic activities, attributed mainly to emetine
anti-amoebic activity
anti-amoebic compound used to treat dysentery
anti-amoebic drug for the treatment of dysentery
Antianaphylactic
anti-anaphylactic activity
anti-anaphylatic activity
Antiandrogenic
Anti-androgenic
Antianemic
anti-anxiety activity
anti-aphrodisiac properties
antiarrhythmic
anti-arrhythmic

antiarrhythmic activity

anti-arrhythmic activity

anti-arrhythmic agent

anti-arrhythmic of Fagara coco

Antiarteriosclerotic

anti-arteriosclerotic activity

Antiarthritic

anti-arthritic

Antiasthmatic

anti-asthmatic activity

anti-atherosclerotic activity

antibacteria activity

Antibacterial

antibacterial activity

antibacterial activity in vitro

antibacterial activity, including plant pathogenic bacteria

antibacterial effect

Antibacterial inactive

Antibacterial, 15 strains of dysentery

Antibacterial, broad spectrum

Antibacterial, cooperates with berberine

Antibacterial, cytochrome C reductase inhibitor

Antibacterial, in vitro

Antibacterial, no explanation of bacterial species

Antibacterial, photo-activated antibacterial

Antibiotic

antibiotic activity

antibiotic activity, inhibiting synthesis

antibiotic properties

antibiotic property

Anticancer

anticancer activity

Anti-cancer activity

anticancer activity against Walker carcinosarcoma

anticancer activity when tested against lymphocytic P388 leukaemia, PS system and M5076 ovary sarcoma

Anticancer activity, degenerative diseases of the eye

anticancer activity, probably due to its inhibition of DNA and other protein synthesis, but has not yet proved useful clinically for treating advanced carcinomas

anticapillary fragility activity

Anti-Chagas' disease

anticholesteraemic activity

anticholinergic

anticholinergic activity

anticholinergic with actions similar to but more potent than those of atropine, which is the racemate

anticholinergic, with both central and peripheral actions

anticholinesterase

anticholinesterase, with activity similar to but weaker than that of physostigmine

anticholinesterase, with activity similar to that of physostigmine

Anticoagulant

anticoagulant activity

anticoagulation activity

anticoagulative activity

Anticomplement activity

anticomplementary activity

Anti-complication of diabetes

Anticonvulsant

anticonvulsant activity

anticonvulsive activity

Anticoronary

antidepressant

antidepressant activity

antidepressant effect on the central nervous system

Antidiabetic

antidiabetic activity

Antidiarrheal

Anti-diuretic

Antidote

Antidote, alcohol and venom

Antieczemic

Anti-electroshock

Antiemetic

anti-emetic

anti-emetic activity

anti-emetic property

Antiestrogenic

antiestrogenic activity

antifeedant

antifeedant activity

antifeedant activity against larvae

antifeedant against the larva

antifeedant at a concentration of 0.005%

antifertility activity

Anti-fertility agent

antifertility effect

Antifibrinolytic
Antifibrotic
Antifungal
antifungal action
antifungal activity
antifungal activity (phytoalexin)
antifungal activity against Sarcoma 180
antifungal activity at a concentration of 0.05 microg/ml
antifungal agent
antifungal agent, phytoalexin
antifungal agent, with an ED50 of 50-75 p.p.m.
antifungal compound
antifungal effect
Antifungal inactive
antifungal property
antifungal property on needles of Pinus radiata
antifungal property, with an ED50 of 45 microM on spore germination
Antifungal, broad spectrum
Antifungal, in vitro
Antifungal, no description on fungi species
Antifungal, protects heartwood and bark
Antifungal, TLC
antigastric ulcer activity
antigonadotrophic activity
Anti-gonadotrophin
antigonadotropic
Antigranular
antihaemorrhagic
antihaemorrhagic activity
Antihemolysis inactive
Antihemolytic
Antihemolytic, AAPH-induced hemolysis of RBC
Antihemolytic, H2O2-induced hemolysis of RBC
Antihepatitis(type B) inacitve
antihepatotoxic
antihepatotoxic activity
antihepatotoxic activity against phalloidin poisoning
antihepatotoxic activity in vitro
antihepatotoxic activity, but less strong than that of its chalcone isomer isobutrin
antihepatotoxic property
Antihepatotoxin
Antihistamine
antihistamine activity

Antihistaminic

antihistaminic activity

Anti-HIV activity

Anti-HIV inactive, H9 lymphocytes

Anti-HIV inactive, no explanation of HIV species

Anti-HIV, H9 lymphocytes

Anti-HIV, HIV-Rt inhibitor

Anti-HIV, inhibits cell denaturalization affected by HIV

Anti-HIV, inhibits cell formation of giant-cell without cytotoxicity

Anti-HIV, inhibits HIV in early stage of its cell cycle, inhibits the cell fusion and formation of plasmodia

Anti-HIV, inhibits HIV replication

Anti-HIV, inhibits HIV-induced formation of giant-cells

Anti-HIV, non-competitively inhibits enzymatic substrates

Anti-HIV-1

Anti-HIV-1 inactive

Anti-HIV-1 inactive, H9 lymphocytes

Anti-HIV-1 inactive, HIV-1 IN inhibitor inactive

Anti-HIV-1 inactive, HOGR5 cells

Anti-HIV-1, binds to chemokine receptor CCR5

Anti-HIV-1, DDDP inhibitor

Anti-HIV-1, HIV-1 IN inhibitor

Anti-HIV-1, HIV-1 integrase inhibitor

Anti-HIV-1, HIV-1-induced cytopathic effect inhibitor

Anti-HIV-1, HIV-RT inhibitor

Anti-HIV-1, inhibits HIV-1 replication

Anti-HIV-1, MT-4 cells

Anti-HIV-1, RnaseH inhibitor

Antihypercholesterolemic

antihyperglycaemic activity

antihyperlipoproteinaemic agent

Antihypertensive

antihypertensive activity

antihypertensive drug

antihypertensive drug, profound in high dosages

antihypertensive, in clinical usage

Antihypertensive, no infuence on heart

anti-implantation activity

Anti-infective

Antiinflammatory

anti-inflammatory

anti-inflammatory action

anti-inflammatory action is similar to that of aconitine

anti-inflammatory activity

anti-inflammatory activity, but much less than guaiazulene

anti-inflammatory agent

Anti-inflammatory inactive

Anti-inflammatory inactive, inhibiting COX-1 assay

Anti-inflammatory inactive, inhibiting COX-2 assay

anti-inflammatory property

Anti-inflammatory, 12-LOX inhibitor in hmn platelets, without affecting the levels of cyclooxyganase

Anti-inflammatory, 15-LOX inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, 5-LOX inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, activity matches with aspirin

Anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic

Anti-inflammatory, anti-edema

Anti-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory action in models of atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis and pancreatitis; proposed mechanisms include macrophage activation inhibitor, lipoxygenase inhibitor, cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor, and metabolite production via arachidonic acid pathways

Anti-inflammatory, arthritis model, induced by carrageenan, supresses recruitment of neutrophils

Anti-inflammatory, assay of dimethyl benzene-induced inflamation

Anti-inflammatory, assay of dimethyl benzene-induced inflammation

Anti-inflammatory, blocks NO production and NOS activity and expression

Anti-inflammatory, chronic arthritis

Anti-inflammatory, COX-1 inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, COX-2 inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, COX-2 inhibitor inactive

Anti-inflammatory, COX-2 inhibitor, inhibits expression of COX-2

Anti-inflammatory, COX-2 inhibitor, to renal medulla

Anti-inflammatory, cytokine formation inhibitor, hmn peripheral blood mononuclear cells, TNF-alpha, IL-4, IL-2 and IFN-gamma

Anti-inflammatory, cytokine formation inhibitor, RAW264.7 cells, TNF-alpha and IL-6

Anti-inflammatory, ear edema, both PMA and oxazolone-induced

Anti-inflammatory, ear edema, induced by TPA

Anti-inflammatory, ear edema, prevents ear edema formation caused by PMA and synthesis of LOX products, especially LTC4 and COX metabolites derived from arachidonic acid

Anti-inflammatory, eczema in mouse ears, repeated administration of TPA

Anti-inflammatory, formaldehyde edema model

Anti-inflammatory, gpg ear edema, induced by benzoic acid

Anti-inflammatory, gpg, erythema reaction from ultraviolet irradiation

Anti-inflammatory, ICAM-1 expression inhibitor, PMA-induced

Anti-inflammatory, IL-12 production inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, IL-12 production inhibitor, macrophages, LPS-activated

Anti-inflammatory, IL-1beta production inhibitor, hmn monocyte, LPS-stimulated

Anti-inflammatory, IL-5 inhibitor

anti-inflammatory, in several experimental models of inflammation

Anti-inflammatory, increases TNF-alpha level in RAW264.7 cells

Anti-inflammatory, inflammation caused by TPA

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits activation of IL-12 gene promoter

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits activation of NF-kappaB, PMA- and TNF-alpha-induced, mechanism not involving antioxidant pathways

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits binding of several chemokines, such as CXC, CC to hmn leucocytes or cells transfected with chemokine receptors

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits expression and production of pro-inflammatory cytokines(IL-1beta, IL-6, TNF-alpha, IFN-gamma, MIP-1alpha/beta) hmn peripheral blood mononuclear cells under stimulation with superantigenic staphylococal exotoxins

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits expression of iNOS

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits lipid peroxidation, cephalopin

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits LPS-induced DNA binding activity of NF-kappaB, associated with decrease of p65 protein levels in nucleus

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits LTB4 biosynthesis

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits metabolism of arachidonic acid

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits mRNA expression and production of TNF-alpha or IL-6 in RAW264.7 cells

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits not only expression of inflammatory NF-kappaB target genes such as iNOS, COX-2 and TNF-alpha but also production of PGE2 and TNF-alpha

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits poroplast permeability

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits production of PGE2, C6 rat glioma cells

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits production of pro-inflammatory cytokines(TNF-alpha and IL-1beta), hmn monocytes and macrophages

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits protein and mRNA expression levels of iNOS and COX-2 enzymes

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits release and metabolism of arachidonic acid

Anti-inflammatory, inhibits vaso-permeability

Anti-inflammatory, lead compound to develop new anti-inflammatory drugs

Anti-inflammatory, lead compound to treat asthma

Anti-inflammatory, leucocyte elastase MMP-2/9 inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, may be useful for the treatment of various inflammatory diseases

Anti-inflammatory, modified Tan and Berridge method

Anti-inflammatory, modulator of cytokine network

Anti-inflammatory, myeloperoxidase inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, NF-kappaB inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, NF-kappaB inhibitor, LPS-induced, RAW264.7 cells

Anti-inflammatory, NF-kappaB pathway

Anti-inflammatory, no detail information

Anti-inflammatory, paw edema model, induced by 5-HT

Anti-inflammatory, paw edema model, induced by carrageenan

Anti-inflammatory, paw edema model, induced by glucosan

Anti-inflammatory, paw edema model, induced by histamine

Anti-inflammatory, paw edema model, induced by phospholipase A2

Anti-inflammatory, PGE2 production inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, PGE2 production inhibitor, LPS-induced, RAW264.7 cells

Anti-inflammatory, prevents TNF-alpha and IL-6 production in RBL-2H3 stimulated mast cells, through a mechanism involving the blockade of NF-kappaB activation

Anti-inflammatory, reduces ICAM-1 expression, in liver cells, LPS-stimulated

Anti-inflammatory, reduces leucocyte infiltration, measured as tissue peroxidase activity

Anti-inflammatory, specific NF-kappaB inhibitor of DNA-binding activity of p50 subunit

Anti-inflammatory, subcutaneous granuloma model

Anti-inflammatory, tampon granuloma model

Anti-inflammatory, TNF-alpha production inhibitor

Anti-inflammatory, TNF-alpha production inhibitor, LPS-induced, RAW264.7 cells

Anti-inflammatory, TNF-alpha production inhibitor, LPS-induced, U937 cells

Anti-inflammatory, treatment of cervicitis

Anti-inflammatory, tuberculin reaction model

Anti-inflammatory, woolball model

Antileishmanial

Antileprotic

antileukaemia activity

antileukaemic activity

anti-leukaemic activity

antileukaemic activity against KB cell lines

antileukaemic agent

antileukaemic effects in vitro

antileukaemic in vivo, P-388 lymphocytic leukaemia

antilipase activity

Antilipidemic activity

Antimalarial

antimalarial activity

antimalarial activity in vivo

antimalarial activity, a resolving agent

Antimalarial inactive

antimalarial property

Antimalarial, no detail information

Antimelancholic

Antimenorrhagic

antimetabolic activity

Antimicrobial

antimicrobial

antimicrobial action

antimicrobial activities

antimicrobial activity

Anti-microbial activity

antimicrobial activity against plant pathogens

antimicrobial activity in vitro

Antimicrobial activity towards the tested microorganisms

antimicrobial activity, but weaker than that of sanggenon C

antimicrobial, active in vivo

antimimotic activity

Antimitotic

antimitotic activity

Antimitotic and antifungal

anti-moth activity

antimuscarinic effects on isolated intestinal muscle

Antimutagenic

antimutagenic activity

antimycotic activity

antineoplastic

antineoplastic activity

antineoplastic activity to P388 leukaemia in vitro

antineoplastic agent

Antineoplastic inactive, KB, LNCaP, Lu1 and P388

Antineoplastic, 10 of 60 tested flavones show antineoplastic actvity, isovitexin was one of the strongest three compounds

Antineoplastic, 3PS leukemia

Antineoplastic, 755 adenocarcinoma

Antineoplastic, A549

Antineoplastic, antitumor promoter

Antineoplastic, ascites hepatoma

Antineoplastic, B16

Antineoplastic, bladder carcinoma

Antineoplastic, breast cancer

Antineoplastic, cardiac sinus cancer

Antineoplastic, cervical carcinoma

Antineoplastic, chorion cell carcinoma

Antineoplastic, clinical trial, given orl to 558 patients with cancer of lung and esophagus, or with superficial metastatic cancer during radiotherapy

Antineoplastic, Co115 cancer

Antineoplastic, colorectal cancer

Antineoplastic, deciduoma caused by luteosterone

Antineoplastic, EAC

Antineoplastic, EBV-EA activation inhibitor

Antineoplastic, EBV-EA activation inhibitor, TPA-induced

Antineoplastic, Ehrlich ascites carcinoma(EAC)

Antineoplastic, HAC cancer
Antineoplastic, HeLa
Antineoplastic, HeLa, inhibits proliferation of cells
Antineoplastic, horrow fiber assay
Antineoplastic, HT29
Antineoplastic, hysteromyoma
Antineoplastic, induces myelocytic leukemia M1 cell differentiation
Antineoplastic, inhibits 32P combines with phospholipid in HeLa cells
Antineoplastic, inhibits DNA synthesis
Antineoplastic, inhibits formation of melanin
Antineoplastic, inhibits melanoma lung metastasis
Antineoplastic, inhibits RNA synthesis
Antineoplastic, KB
Antineoplastic, Kichita sarcoma
Antineoplastic, L1210 Lymphocytic leukemia
Antineoplastic, L1712 leukemia
Antineoplastic, leukemia
Antineoplastic, leukemia, acute
Antineoplastic, Lewis lung cancer
Antineoplastic, liver cancer
Antineoplastic, LLC
Antineoplastic, LNCaP
Antineoplastic, lung cancer
Antineoplastic, lung cancer, essential or caused by urethan
Antineoplastic, lymphatic dyscrasia
Antineoplastic, lymphatic sarcoma
Antineoplastic, MCF7
Antineoplastic, melanoma
Antineoplastic, no description on tumor types
Antineoplastic, Oberling-Guerin transplanting myeloma
Antineoplastic, P1534 leukemia
Antineoplastic, P388
Antineoplastic, p53-deficient hmn head and neck squamous cell carcinoma SQ-20B
Antineoplastic, papillary carcinoma
Antineoplastic, prevents new vessel formation
Antineoplastic, pulmonary adenoma
Antineoplastic, pulmonary adenoma caused by nitroso compound
Antineoplastic, Radi cells
Antineoplastic, radioresistant and chemoresistant
Antineoplastic, RS188N(rad+) mutant yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Antineoplastic, RS321 mutant yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Antineoplastic, RS52YK(rad52Y) mutant yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Antineoplastic, S180 sarcoma

Antineoplastic, S37 sarcoma

Antineoplastic, screened as potential antitumor promoters

Antineoplastic, skin cancer

Antineoplastic, SN36 leukemia

Antineoplastic, squamosal carcinoma in skin

Antineoplastic, stomach tumor

Antineoplastic, SWA16

Antineoplastic, thyracoid carcinoma

Antineoplastic, transplant tumors

Antineoplastic, treatment of granulocytic leukemia

Antineoplastic, treatment of skin cancer

Antineoplastic, tubulin assay

Antineoplastic, tumor due to SV40 virus

Antineoplastic, tumor xenograft

Antineoplastic, U14 cervical carcinoma

Antineoplastic, W256 Walker sarcoma

Antineoplastic, yeast bioassay for DNA-modifying agents

Antinociception

anti-oedemic activity

antioestrogenic activity

Antiosteoclastogenic activities

Antioxidant

anti-oxidant

antioxidant activity

anti-oxidant activity

antioxidant agent

Antioxidant and free radical-scaveging actions

Antioxidant and may have protective properties againts certain forms of cancer and casdiovascular diseases

Antioxidant and the antioxidative capability of chlorogenic

antioxidant efficiency in the erythrocyte membrane ghost system

Antioxidant inactive, assay on AAPH-induced hemolysis of RBC

Antioxidant inactive, Cytochrome-C reduction

Antioxidant inactive, DCFH method, HL-60cells

Antioxidant inactive, DPPH scavenger inactive

Antioxidant inactive, DPPH scavenger inactive, TLC

Antioxidant inactive, feruric thiocyanate method

Antioxidant inactive, FMLP-induced and OZ-induced oxidative burst

Antioxidant inactive, H2O2/horseradish peroxidase assay

Antioxidant inactive, lipid peroxide inhibitory experiment(deleted), hepatic homogenate, caused by FeSO4

Antioxidant inactive, lipid peroxide inhibitory experiment(hepatic homogenate, caused by H2O2)

Antioxidant inactive, lipid peroxide inhibitory experiment(rat liver microsomes)

Antioxidant inactive, PMN cellular chemiluminescence assay

Antioxidant inactive, PMN cellular chemiluminescence assay, reduces oxidative burst FMLP-induced

Antioxidant inactive, superoxide anion generation, fMLP/CB method

Antioxidant inactive, superoxide anion radical scavenging assay

Antioxidant inactive, superoxide anion radical scavenging assay, supreoxide dismutase method

Antioxidant inactive, superoxide radical scavenging assay

antioxidant property

Antioxidant, chemiluminescence method

Antioxidant, Cytochrome-C reduction

Antioxidant, DCFH method, HL-60 cells

Antioxidant, DPPH scavenger

Antioxidant, DPPH scavenger, in vitro

Antioxidant, DPPH scavenger, TLC

Antioxidant, ferric thiocyanate method

Antioxidant, free radical scavenger, no description on type of free radical

Antioxidant, free-radical induced lysis of RBC

Antioxidant, H2O2/horseradish peroxidase assay

Antioxidant, hydroxyl radical scavenger

Antioxidant, inhibits formation of active oxygen

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in brain homogenate

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in cytoblast in liver cells

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in hepatic homogenate, caused by H2O2

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in hepatocyte membrane, effects on Fe3+/ascorbate-induced lipid peroxidation

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in liver

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in microsome of hepatocyte

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in mitochondria of hepatocyte

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation in mitochondria of hepatocyte, FeSO4-induced

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation, adriamycin-induced

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation, cephalopin

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation, effects on plasma oxidation after incubation with Fe2+/H2O2

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation, induced by vitamin C-nicotinamide ADP and Fe2+ -cysteine in microsome of murine cerebral(hepatic and renal cells)

Antioxidant, inhibits lipid peroxidation, no description on target tissue and method

Antioxidant, inhibits malondialdehyde(MDA)

Antioxidant, inhibits t-BuOOH induced luminescence

Antioxidant, iron chelating assay

Antioxidant, LDL peroxidation inhibitor

Antioxidant, LDL peroxidation inhibitor, Cu2+ -induced

Antioxidant, LDL peroxidation inhibitor, Cu2+ -induced and AAPH-induced

Antioxidant, lipid peroxidation assay, enzyme-dependent

Antioxidant, lipid peroxidation assay, enzyme-independent

Antioxidant, no description on experimental method

Antioxidant, PEP inhibitor

Antioxidant, peroxide formed from polymorph

Antioxidant, PMN cellular chemiluminescence assay

Antioxidant, reduces oxidative burst FMLP-induced

Antioxidant, SOD-like activity

Antioxidant, superoxide anion radical scavenger

Antioxidant, superoxide anion radical scavenger, cytochrome C assay

Antioxidant, superoxide anion radical scavenger, superoxide dismutase method

Antioxidant, superoxide radical scavenger

Antioxidant, up-regulats 50 genes and down-regulats many others

Antioxidative properties

antipeptic activity

antiperoxidative activity

antiperoxydative activity

Anti-phase

antiphlogistic activity

antiplatelet activity, causing 50% of platelet aggregation in the presence of arachidonic acid at a concentration of 0.5 microM

antiplatelet aggregation activity

Antiplatelet aggregration and vasorelaxing activity

antiproliferative activity in a human cell line from adenocarcinoma of the ascending colon

anti-promotion activity in carcinogenesis

Antiprostatitic

Antiprotozoal

antiprotozoal activity in vitro

antiprotozoal agent, active at a dose of 200 mg/kg body-weight in Mus musculus

antiprotozoal agent, capable of inhibiting a multi-drug resistant strain with an LC50 of 150 mg/ml

Antipyretic

antipyretic activity

antipyretic in veterinary practice

Antipyretic mechanism involves inhibition of PG synthesis in brain

antipyruvetic

antiretroviral activity in vitro and in vivo

Antiretroviral and cytotoxic

Antirheumatic

antischistosomal activity

Antischistosomal effect

antiseborrhoeic agent

antisecretory for saliva

Anti-sepsis
Anti-sepsis inactive
Antiseptic
antiseptic action
antiseptic activity
antiseptic activity, 1.5 times stronger than phenol
antiseptic activity, 7 times stronger than phenol
antiseptic agent in veterinary practice
antiseptic, 1.5 times the activity of phenol
antiseptic, 20 times more active than phenol
antiseptic, five times stronger than phenol
Antiserotonic
antisickling activity
Antispasmodic
antispasmodic activity
antispasmodic agent
antispasmodic property
Antispirochetic
Anti-sweetener
Antisyncopic
antitermite activity
Antithrombotic
antithrombotic activity
Antitoxin
Anti-Trichomonas vaginalis
Antitrypanosomal
antitrypanosomal agent
antitrypanosomal epimastigotes in vitro
antitrypanosomal in vitro
Antitrypanosomal inactive
antitubercular activity in vitro
Antituberculosis
antituberculostatic activity, inhibiting at a concentration of 0.2 mg/ml in vitro
antitubulin activity
Anti-tumor
antitumor activity
antitumor activity against Yoshida sarcoma and P-388 leuchemia
Antitumor promotion
antitumour
antitumour (Walker Sarcoma) activity
antitumour activity
antitumour activity against ascites lymphoma
antitumour activity against HeLa-cells, blocking DNA synthesis

antitumour activity against Sarcoma 180

antitumour activity against Sarcoma 180 ascite

antitumour activity against Sarcoma 180 ascites

antitumour activity against Walker 256 carcinosarcome

antitumour activity in leukaemia assays with P-388 and KB-systems

antitumour activity in the Walker 256 tumour cell system

antitumour activity in vivo, probably due to the two diterpenoid alkaloids, ovatine and lindheimerine

antitumour activity, in widespread clinical usage, especially to treat certain types of leukaemia and Hodgkin's disease

antitumour agent

antitumour agent used particularly for acute lymphocytic leukaemia in childhood

antitumour properties

antitumour properties, but too toxic for clinical use

Antitussive

antitussive activity

antitussive like codeine, but with no analgesic activity

Antitussive, dispels phlegm

anti-ulcer activity

anti-ulcer activity in vitro

Anti-ulceration

Antiulcerative

antiulcerogenic activity

anti-ulcerogenic activity

Anti-venom

Antiviral

antiviral activity

antiviral activity against herpes simplex I

antiviral activity against measles

antiviral activity, probably due to its inhibition of DNA and other protein synthesis, but has not yet proved useful clinically for treating advanced carcinomas

antiviral effect

Antiviral inactive

antiviral phototoxicity

antiviral property

Antiviral, hmn coronavirus strain 229E, HCoV-229E

Antiviral, inhibits biosynthesis of RNA

Antiviral, inhibits replication of HSV-1

Antiviral, no explanation of virus species

antiyeast activity

Aphrodisiac

APN inhibitor inactive

apply topically to chilblains and similar conditions

approved acidulant

approved flavouring agent

approved food stabiliser

aqueous solutions are used as a topical anaesthetic

Arachidonic acid oxidase inhibitor

Aromatase inhibitor

Aromatase inhibitor inactive

as a sunscreen

as the coenzyme A ester, biosynthetic precursor of hydroxycinnamic acid and other phenylpropanoids

associate with carbohydrate metabolisms by combining with pyrophosphoric acid to produce co-carboxylase

associated with flower pollination

associated with photosynthetic and respiratory pathways

Astringent

astringent property

at naturally concentrations, first-instar development of larvae are prolonged, but fourth-instar growth rates are reduced

atropine-like properties in bulb extract

Attenuates the colonic damage activities

attract and stimulate egg laying

attract the male adults

Attracted numerous ladybird beetles

Attracted to compounds comprising a large proportion of the blend that makes up fruity Protea scents

attracting pollinators

attractive flavour

augments the hypertensive effects of adrenaline

Bacterial CO2 production promotes plant growth

bactericidal

bactericidal activity

bactericidal activity against dental caries

bactericidal activity, above 5% concentration

bacteriostatic activity

base for synthesising other steroids

BChE inhibitor

behave much like abscisic acid

behave much like indole auxin

believed to possess antitumour activity

Benzodiazepine receptor antagonist

Bidirectional action to blood pressure, first increases and then lowers blood pressure, while heart rate shows

Bidirectional action to CNS system, first stimulation and then inhibition

Bidirectional action to drowsiness, excitation in low dose and inhibition in high dose

Bidirectional action to heart, first stimulates and then inhibits

Bidirectional action to heart, inhibits first and then stimulates

Bile secretion promoter

Binding activity to benzodiazepine receptor

biological precursor of the catecholamines

Biosynthesis of DNA, protein and lipid promoter

Biosynthesis of rRNA and mRNA promoter

biphasic activity profile

bitter principles of gentians, which are used as bitter tonics

bitter taste

bitter tasting , although it doesn't yield cyanide on enzymatic hydrolysis as do other cyanogenic glycosides

bitter tasting, 1/5 as bitter as quinine

bitter–sweet taste

bitter–tasting

Blood and lymph diseases (Hepatic encephalopathy)

Blood pressure lowering activity

blue flower pigment

blue pigment

blurred vision contraction of pupil

Bone marrow cell proliferation promoter

Bone resorption inhibitor

Bovine tuberculosis (Zoonotic pathogen)

brachycardiac activity

breathing difficulties, LD50 intravenously 0.23 mg/kg

broad antimicrobial activity

broad antitumour activity

broad spectrum antimicrobial activity

bronchial inhalant

bronchodilator

bronchodilatory activity

buds of Magnolia salicifolia are used as a medicine for nasal allergy

buds of Magnolia salicifolia are used as a medicine for nasal empyema

Calcium antagonist

calcium antagonistic activity affecting cardiac disorders

calcium antagonistic activity affecting hypertension

calcium antagonistic activity on taenia

calcium antagonistic activity on taenia coli

Calmodulin–dependent cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitor

CaM interactor

cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitor

can be fatal at large doses
can be irritating to, and absorbed through, the skin
can cause allergic reactions
can cause ataxia
can cause delirium
can cause kidney damage
can cause severe allergic dermatitis
can cause skin eruption
can detonate violently at room temperature
can irritate gastric mucosa
cancer chemopreventive potential
cancer prevention activity
Cancer-Preventive
Cancers (Advanced breast cancer)
Cancers (Advanced head-and-neck cancer)
Cancers (Breast cancer)
Cancers (Cancer wounds)
Cancers (Colorectal cancer)
Cancers (Lung cancer)
Cancers (Malignant head and neck tumors)
Cancers (Melanoma)
Cancers (Stomach cancer)
cantact allergen
Capillary, enhances capillary permeability
Capillary, improves barrier of microcirculation
Capillary, improves osmosis of capillary
Capillary, inhibits increase of blood capillary permeability
Capillary, reduces blood capillary brittleness
Capparis plants are widely used in the treatment of rheumatism
Carcinogen
Carcinogen promoter
Carcinogen, causes hepatic cancer
carcinogenic
carcinogenic activity
carcinogenic to liver, skin, and intestine
carcinogenic, possibly
cardiac action
cardiac stimulant
Cardiotonic
cardiotonic activity
cardiotonic agent
cardiotonic agent, inducing tachycardia
cardiotoxic

cardiovascular activity

Cardiovascular activity, antiarrhythmic

Cardiovascular activity, anti-arteriosclerosis

Cardiovascular activity, anti-ischemia myocardial

Cardiovascular activity, contracts blood vessels, increases blood pressure and stimulates heart

Cardiovascular activity, electrocardiogram changed

Cardiovascular activity, enhances collateral circulation and oxygen consumption upon lack of blood in myocardium

Cardiovascular activity, improves myocardium metabolism and promotes restration of myocardial function

Cardiovascular activity, increases coronary flow

Cardiovascular activity, increases coronary flow and cerebral blood flow

Cardiovascular activity, induces myocardial rhythm

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits cardiac contraction, causes a prolongation of the latency time and decrease of contarction force

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits content of free radicals in myocardiac cells

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits contraction of auricular smooth muscle

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits damage of myocardial cells caused by free radicals

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits myocardial automatic rhythmicity and contractile power

Cardiovascular activity, inhibits myocardial contractility

Cardiovascular activity, reduces consumption of oxygen in myocardium

Cardiovascular activity, slows heart rate

Cardiovascular activity, stimulates heart

carminative

carminative action

carmine pigment

cataleptic at high doses

Cataractagenic

Catechol-omicron-methyltransferase inhibitor

cathartic

cathartic activity

causative agent of nephropathy

cause a sudden fall in blood pressure when given intravenously in doses of 2-5 mg/kg

cause abdominal pain

cause acute kidney malfunction and possible blocking of urine flow

cause allergic skin reactions

cause an increase in the peristalsis of the small intestine

cause antifertility at nontoxic dosages

cause ataxia

cause autonomic effects such as hypertension and pupillary dilatation

cause blindness and poisoning by consumption of the fruits of Rhodomyrtus, but no verification that this compound is responsible

cause blurred vision

cause brown necrosis lesions on punctured leaves

cause cardiac depression

cause cardiovascular effects, including brief lowering of the blood pressure and disturbed respiration

cause catalepsy effect

cause central nervous system depression followed by stimulation

cause chronic ammonia toxicity

cause cleft palate and dwarfism in foetuses

cause contact allergies

cause contraction of the ileum

cause convulsions

cause convulsions and weakness of the hind limbs

cause convulsions at high doses

cause convulsions at large doses

cause damage to pulmonary vascular tissue but without hepatotoxicity

cause degenerative midgut lesions

cause delirium

cause dermatitis

cause development aberrations in embryos due to competitive inhibition of proline uptake and incorporation, with particular reference to collagen synthesis

cause diarrhoea

cause disruption of later stages of spermatogenesis

cause excitation

cause excitement

cause facial eczema by grazing

cause fatal veno-occlusive disease

cause gastroenteritis about 2–6 hours after eating, with vomiting, abdominal cramps, lassitude, headache, cyanosis, jaundice, convulsions and coma, by hydrolysis

cause glaucoma at high doses over a prolonged period

cause glycosuria by interfering with the tubular readsorption of glucose in the kidney

cause grazing toxicity

cause haemorrhagic disorders and even death by eating Melilotus officinalis containing dicoumarol

cause immobilisation of spermatozoa

cause impairment of DNA synthesis in combination with UV

cause impairment of DNA synthesis in the presence of ultraviolet light

cause intoxication, probably result of anouther alkaloid, calycanthine

cause lesions in liver and kidney, leading to death

cause liver and kidney damage

cause liver damage

cause loss of colour due to the destruction of the chloroplasts, when applied

cause motor paralysis

cause nausea

cause nausea, flushing and breathing difficalties if alcohol is consumed after eating the mushroom, similar to the disulfiram reaction used to discourage alcoholics from drinking, caused by interference with alcohol metabolism, causing accumulation of acetaldehyde in the blood

cause necrosis

cause necrotic lesions in the leaf at a concentration of 5* 10^(-3) M

cause necrotic lesions on pods or leaves, at a concentration of 3*10^(-2) M

cause necrotic symptoms when applied at a concentration of 6.2*10^(-4) mol/dm(-3)

cause neurolathyrism in a similar way to alpha-amino-beta-oxalylaminopropionic acid

cause neurolathyrism, a neurotoxic syndrome, may be permanent and death may occur, characterized by paralysis of the legs and, occasionally, the arms, bladder and bowel

cause other mental effects including anxiety and perceptual disturbances

cause paralysis

cause paralysis of respiratory organs

cause paralysis of the central nervous system

cause respiratory arrest in relatively small doses

cause respiratory paralysis

cause sedative effect

cause significant mitogenic activation of splenic lymphocytes, characteristic of immunostimulants

cause skin rashes in sensitive people

cause spasms at large doses

cause subepidermal blistering of skin

cause substantial and lasting depression of blood pressure, comparable with reserpine

cause supressed salivation

cause the acute selenium poisoning known as blind staggers

cause the death of 83% of the offspring, when fed at the rate of 10 mg/kg body-weight each day to female during gestation

cause tremors

cause tremors and weakness of the hind limbs

cause uterine contractions

cause vasoconstriction

cause vasodilation

cause violent convulsions

cause vomiting

Causes abortion

Causes arrhythmia

Causes bleeding

Causes conact dermatitis

Causes convulsion and paralysis

Causes glucopenia and vomiting sickness

Causes hypoglycemia

Causes liver injury

Causes mental illness
Causes methemoglobin disease
causing contact allergy
causing growth-inhibitory activity
causing nausea
causing slowing of the heart rate
causing wakefulness
Cell division arrester
Cell growth inhibitor
Cell viability
central nervous system activity
central nervous system depressant
central nervous system depressant (sedative)
central nervous system depressant activity
central nervous system depressant in high doses
central nervous system excitatory agent
central nervous system stimulant
central nervous system stimulant with strychnine-like activity
central nervous system stimulant, resembling strychnine, but less toxic
central nervous system toxicity
cerebral vasodilator
Chemical attractant for Ae. aegypti
Chemical attractant for Glossina spp.
chemically used as a precursor in the manufacture of anisaldehyde
chemosterilant
Choleretic
choleretic activity
choleretic property
Cholineoid action
cholinergic
cholinergic activity
Cholinesterase inhibitor
chronic absorption may cause albuminuria and haematuria
Chymotrypsin inhibitor
clastogenic activity
clinically active against forms of dermatitis
Cneorum is used as a rubefacient
Cneorum is used as antifebrifuge
Cneorum plants are used as a rubefacient
Cneorum plants are used as an antifebrifuge
CNS active
CNS depressant
CNS -depressant

Coagulant

coating and/or excipient for tablets

coconut flavour principle

coenzyme for carboxylation during metabolism of proteins and carbohydrates

co-enzyme, vitamin, converted in the body to pyridoxal phosphate, which is the co-enzyme for amino acid decarboxylase and transminase

Collagenase inhibitor

colourless precursor of the dark blue indigo

Comedolytic

competitively inhibit peroxidase activity

component in some lubricating greases, waxes and plastics

component of co-enzyme A

component of dietary amino acid

component of folic acid and B complex vitamines

component of intermediate metabolism

component of normal metabolism

component of the antimicrobially active fraction of Dittrichia viscosa

concerned with growth regulation

congestion of pulmonary circulation

constituent of arrow poisons for hunting

constituent of cytovaricin

constituent of homoglutathione

contact oviposition stimulant for laying eggs on Citrus leaves

contact sensitising (allergenic) potency

contact sensitising (allergic) properties

Contraceptive

contribute to the bitter taste of beer

contribute to the more effective pollination of flowers by making the moths drowsy

contribute to the odour of Aquillaria when it is burned as incense

contribute to the unripe sourness

contributes significantly to flavour, together with breakdown products formed during cooking

contributes significantly to odour, together with breakdown products formed during cooking

control circadian rhythm

control drought resistance

control stomatal closure

control the domancy of fruit

Controls growth

Convulsant

convulsant action

convulsant property

convulsions, and may lead to death

convulsive

convulsive agent

convulsive poison

co-occur with other toxins (nitro compounds) but could contribute to the emaciation by grazing on Astragalus

co-occur with the 6-epimer, prosophylline, which is present as the racemate

co-occur with the closely related delvaine B, which is equally poisonous

co-pigment to delphinidin 3-(6''-malonylglucoside) which in the presence of iron(II)

coronary activity

coronary dilating activity

coronary vasodilatory activity

corrosive to the skin

could be used in the pharmaceutical industry for the production of therapeutically active substances

coumarin glycoside

counter-irritant

crystallyze out of the urine if sufficient of the Fabaceae is eaten

culminating in death preceded by violent convulsions

cumulative poison over short periods

curare substitutes

curare-like action at large doses

curare-like neuromuscular blocker

curare-like neuromuscular blocking agent

Curariform action

Curtails the time of bleeding

Curtails the time of blood clotting

Cyclooxygenase inhibitor

CYP2D6 inhibitor inactive

CYP3A4 inhibitor

CYP3A4 inhibitor and CYP2D6 inhibitor

CYP3A4 inhibitor inactive

Cytochrome CyP1A inhibitor

Cytochrome P450(CYP3A4) inducer

cytostatic activity

cytostatic activity in lymphoma cell systems

cytotoxic

cytotoxic activity

cytotoxic activity against KB cell lines

cytotoxic activity against microphages at higher dosage

cytotoxic activity against P-815 and P-388 tumour cells in vitro, thus inhibiting tumour growth

cytotoxic activity against T- and B-lymphocytes at higher dosage

cytotoxic activity against Walker-256 carcino-sarcoma-ascites cells

cytotoxic against Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells at higher doses

cytotoxic against HeLa cells

cytotoxic against leukaemia L-5178Y cells and the KB cell system in vitro

cytotoxic agent
cytotoxic and antileukaemic activity against PS-cells in culture
cytotoxic at high doses
cytotoxic effect
cytotoxic in cell culture experiment
cytotoxic in the human KB tissue culture assay
cytotoxic in the P388-test
cytotoxic in vitro
cytotoxic in vitro, KB-human epidermoid carcinoma of nasopharynx
Cytotoxic inactive, 1A9
Cytotoxic inactive, 3LL
Cytotoxic inactive, A2780 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, A375 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, A549 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, AGS cells
Cytotoxic inactive, assay to screen for inhibitors of cell division
Cytotoxic inactive, BC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BC-1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BCA-1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Bcap37 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Bel7402 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Bel7405 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BGC823 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BL6 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Bowes cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Bre04 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BST assay
Cytotoxic inactive, BT474 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BT549 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, BXPC3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, CAKI cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Calu1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Capan2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, CCM2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, CHAGO cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Col2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Colon205 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Colon205-L5 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, COS-7 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, DU145 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, EAC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, for normal hmn gingival fibroblasts HGF
Cytotoxic inactive, HCT116 cells

Cytotoxic inactive, HCT15 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HCT8 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HeLa cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HeLa-S3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HEp2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Hep3B cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Hepa cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HEPA59T/VGH cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HepG cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HepG2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HGF cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HL-60 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HM02 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HO-8910 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HONE-1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HSC-2 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HSG cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HT1080 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HT29 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, hTERT-RPE1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, HUVEC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Jurkat-T cells
Cytotoxic inactive, K562 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Kato3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, KB cells
Cytotoxic inactive, KB16 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, KB-VI cells
Cytotoxic inactive, KB-VIN cells
Cytotoxic inactive, L1210 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, L6(=L-6) cells
Cytotoxic inactive, L-929 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, LLC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, LNCaP cells
Cytotoxic inactive, LNCaP-FGC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Lu04 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Lu1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, mammalian cell lines
Cytotoxic inactive, McCoy cells
Cytotoxic inactive, MCF cells
Cytotoxic inactive, MCF7 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, MDA-MB-231 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, MH-60 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, MT-4 cells

Cytotoxic inactive, myosarcoma cells
Cytotoxic inactive, N04 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, NCI-H1417 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, NCI-H187 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, NCI-H446 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, no explanation on cell species
Cytotoxic inactive, NSCLC-N6 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, NUGC cells
Cytotoxic inactive, NUGC-4 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, OVCAR-3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, P388 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, PANC1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, PC3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, primary culture hmn PBMCs
Cytotoxic inactive, PTX10 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Raji cells
Cytotoxic inactive, RAW264.7 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, RL33 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, S180 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, S180A cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SF268 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SiHa cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SK-MEL cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SK-MES-1 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SK-OV-3 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, SW620 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, T24 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, T24S cells
Cytotoxic inactive, T47D cells
Cytotoxic inactive, U251 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, U-87-MG cells
Cytotoxic inactive, U937 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Vero cells
Cytotoxic inactive, WI-38 cells
Cytotoxic inactive, WiDr cells
Cytotoxic inactive, Wish cells
Cytotoxic inactive, yeast assay, no selective DNA-damaging, RS321NpRAD52(gal)
Cytotoxic inactive, yeast assay, no selective DNA-damaging, RS321NYCp50(gal)
cytotoxic to hepatoma cells
cytotoxic to naspharyngeal carcinoma cells in vitro
cytotoxic to P-388 lymphocytic leukaemia cells in vitro
cytotoxic to P-388, KB and cancer cell lines
Cytotoxic, 1,3,8-trihydroxy for anthraquinone plays a significant role in the cytotoxic activity

Cytotoxic, 212 cells

Cytotoxic, 9KB hmn epidermatoid nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, 9L glioma cells

Cytotoxic, a promising lead as potential cancer chemopreventive agents

Cytotoxic, A2780 hmn ovarian cancer cells

Cytotoxic, A375 hmn melanoma cells

Cytotoxic, A498 hmn renal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, A549 non-small cell lung cancer cells

cytotoxic, against tumours

Cytotoxic, AGS gastric adenocarcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, animal tumor and plant tumor

Cytotoxic, antioxidant assay

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, A-2780

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, AGS cells

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, colorectal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, MCF7

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, PC3

Cytotoxic, antiproliferative, six esophageal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, aromatase inhibitor

Cytotoxic, B16 melanoma cells

Cytotoxic, B16(F-10) (moved) melanoma cells

Cytotoxic, BC hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BC-1 hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BCA-1 hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Bcap37 hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Bel7402 hmn liver cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Bel7405 hmn liver cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BGC823 hmn stomach cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BL6 melanotic carcinoma

Cytotoxic, BL6 mouse melanotic carcinoma

Cytotoxic, blocks expression of vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF) mRNA in GI-101A cells

Cytotoxic, breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Brine Shrimp Lethality bioassay (Brine Shrimp Test)

Cytotoxic, BST

Cytotoxic, BT474 hmn galactophore cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BT549 hmn galactophore cancer cells

Cytotoxic, BXPC3 pancreas cancer cells

Cytotoxic, CA hmn liver cancer cells

Cytotoxic, CAKI hmn renal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Calu1 hmn lung cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Capan1 pancreas cancer cells
Cytotoxic, CaSki hmn cervical carcinoma cells
Cytotoxic, cellular differentiation inducer in myelocytic leukemia cells
Cytotoxic, cellular differentiation inducer, HL-60
Cytotoxic, cellular differentiation inducer, mus myelocytic leukemia cells
Cytotoxic, CHAGO hmn undifferentiated lung cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Col2 hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Colon205 colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Colon26-L5 mus colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, COX-1 inhibitor
Cytotoxic, COX-2 inhibitor
Cytotoxic, cultural hmn throat epicytoma cells
Cytotoxic, cultured epidermal 308 cells
Cytotoxic, CXF94L hmn tumor cells
Cytotoxic, DLD hmn colorectal adenocarcinoma cells
Cytotoxic, DNA-damaging activity
Cytotoxic, DU145 prostatic cancer cells
Cytotoxic, EAC Ehrlich ascites cancer cells
Cytotoxic, EBV-EA
Cytotoxic, EBV-EA inhibitor TPA-induced
Cytotoxic, Ehrlich ascites cancer cells
Cytotoxic, EJ-1 hmn bladder cancer cells
Cytotoxic, estrogen alpha-receptor-binding assay
Cytotoxic, estrogen beta-receptor-binding assay
Cytotoxic, FM3A breast cancer cells
Cytotoxic, gpg horn cells
Cytotoxic, GXF251L
Cytotoxic, H116 hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HCT hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HCT116 hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HCT15 hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HCT8 hmn colorectal cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HEL normal hmn embryonic lung fibrocytes
Cytotoxic, HeLa culture cervical epithelial cancer cells from Henrietta Lack
Cytotoxic, HeLa-S3 hmn cervical epithelial cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Hep2 hmn liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Hep2,2,15 transfected with hepatitis B virus hmn liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Hep3B hmn liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Hepa1c1c7 liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, Hepa59T/VGH hmn liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HepG2 hmn liver cancer cells
Cytotoxic, HGF normal hmn gingival fibroblast cells

Cytotoxic, HL-60 leukemia cells

Cytotoxic, hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, hmn cervical carcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, hmn colorectal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, hmn embryo lung cells

Cytotoxic, hmn intestinal mucoadenocarcinoma

Cytotoxic, hmn lymphocytes

Cytotoxic, hmn medulloblastoma

Cytotoxic, hmn peripheral blood T cells

Cytotoxic, HO-8910 hmn ovarian cancer cells

Cytotoxic, HOG.R5 green fluorescent protein(GFP)-based reporter cells

Cytotoxic, HONE-1hmn nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, Hs578T hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Hs740T hmn stomach cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Hs742T hmn breast cancer cells

Cytotoxic, Hs756T hmn stomach cancer cells

Cytotoxic, HSC-2 hmn oral squamous cell carcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, HSC-2 hmn oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, also active for normal hmn gingival fibroblasts HGF

Cytotoxic, HT1080 hmn fibrosarcoma cells

Cytotoxic, HT1080 hmn fibrosrcoma cells

Cytotoxic, HT29 hmn colorectal cancer cells

Cytotoxic, hTERT-RPE1 hmn telomerase reverse transcriptase-retinal pigment epithelial cells

Cytotoxic, HUVEC hmn umbilical vein endothelial cells

Cytotoxic, in vitro, Hepa1c1c7 liver cancer cells

Cytotoxic, induces apoptosis, causes rapidly apoptosis of many radioresistant and chemoresistant hmn squamous cell carcinoma

Cytotoxic, induces apoptosis, HL-60

Cytotoxic, inhibits biosynthesis of DNA, RNA and protein

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, GI-101A

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, HepG2

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, HL-60

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, KB

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, MCF7

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, NCI-H460

Cytotoxic, inhibits growth of cells, SF268

Cytotoxic, inhibits TPA-induced 32P combines with phospholipid in HeLa cells

Cytotoxic, Ishikawa anti-E2 bioassay

Cytotoxic, Jurkat-T hmn T-cell leukemia cells

Cytotoxic, K562 doxorubicin-resistant hmn leukemia cells

Cytotoxic, K562 hmn leukemia cells

Cytotoxic, Kato3 hmn stomach cancer cells

Cytotoxic, KB hmn nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells

Cytotoxic, quinone reductase induction assay, Hepa1c1c7 liver cancer cells

death from respiratory depression

decoction of the leaves of Atalantia ceylanica is applied for itching and other skin complaints

decomposes to form the thiocyanate ion, SCN−

decrease blood pressure at doses of 20 mg/kg body−weight

decrease motor activity

decrease myocardial oxygen consumption

decrease the blood pressure and the heart rate in the anaesthetised

decrease the rate of heart beat of cultures myocardial cells

Decreased the length of barley roots

defence

Defend against biotic stressors such as insects and pathogens

deficiency causes anorexia

deficiency causes beri−beri in severe cases

deficiency causes fatigue

deficiency causes gastrointestinal disturbances

deficiency causes megaloblastic anaemia

dehydration gives senecionine

dehydrogenated after ingestion to the related pyrrole, which is more toxic because it binds to the DNA in the liver

delayed intention tremors, ataxia, hypothermia and bradypnoea

deleterious and block the action of delta9−desaturase in seed oil of Gossypium indicum

demulcent agent

Dendrobium lohohense is a component of the Chinese drug, shi−hu

depigmentor

depilatory

depress blood pressure

depress heart rate

depress nervous activity

depress respiration

depressant effect on central nervous system, leading to death by respiratory failure

depressant on the central nervous system

desiccation resistance

detoxicant in medicine

diagnostic aid

diaphoretic activity

diaphoretic agent

dietary amino acid

dietary supplement

dietary supplement to treat multiple sclerosis

digitalis−like activity

digitalis−like, with acidotoxic activities

digitalis-like, with cardiotonic activities

dilation of the pupils

Dionaea plants have been used as an anticancer drug

disagreeable, rancid-cheese odour

Diseases of the immune system (Sepsis)

disinfectant agent

diuretic

diuretic activity

diuretic agent

diuretic of short duration

diuretic stimulant

DNA binding activity

DNA binding effect

DNA-binding activity

DNA-binding effect

dopamine antagonist in vivo (in cell culture and in radioreceptor assays)

dormancy regulating activity

dose of 10 mg/kg produce a substantial fall in blood pressure in anaesthetised

doses above 0.25 mg/kg produce a small rise in blood pressure

drowsiness

easily hydrolysed, the gallotannins in crude extracts prevent hydrolysis, and thus crude extracts are more effective

effective against gut microsomal monooxygenase

effective against leprosy, although it has now been superseded by synthetic drugs

effective against ringworm when taken orally

effective against tuberculosis, although it has now been superseded by synthetic drugs

effective aginst lymphocytic leukaemia in vivo at a dose of 25.0 microg/kg

effective as an anthelmintic

effective as an antirheumatic

effective as an emmenagogue

effective for the treatment of asthma

effective for the treatment of chronic bronchitis

effective gamma-aminobutyric acid antagonist

effective in the arachidonate metabolism of leukocytes

effective toxic agent

elicitor of allergic skin reaction

emetic

emetic activity

Emit volatiles in high amounts if plants are attacked by herbivores

employ as an antimicrobial in foodstuffs

employ as an antioxidant in foodstuffs

employed as a deodorant (in a wick type freshener)

employed in organic synthesis

enhance adrenocorticotrophic hormone–induced lipolysis in fat cells

enhance adrenocorticotrophic hormone–induced lipolysis of liver cells

enhance adventitious bud formation

enhance chemical alteration of sex expression

enhance colour change of fruit

enhance embryogenesis in callus

enhance epicotyl growth

enhance fruit blackening

enhance fruit growth

enhance fruit set

enhance growth

enhance growth at low concentration

enhance in vitro phagocytosis of granulocytes

enhance lateral bud formation

enhance leaf senescence

enhance noradrenaline and dopamine levels in brain

enhance petal senescence

enhance pod set

enhance seed germination

enhance seedling growth

enhance senescence

enhance the synthesis of glutathione necessary for the detoxification of paracetamol

enhance vegetative growth

Enhanced plant growth of Arabidopsis thaliana

essential catalyst for photosynthesis

essential dietary amino acid

essential for the growth of infants

essential in metabolism as a constituent of nucleic acids, especially as the D–riboside, adenosine

essential in metabolism as a constituent of nucleic acids, especially as the riboside, cytidine

essential in metabolism as a constituent of nucleic acids, especially as the riboside, guanosine

essential in metabolism as a constituent of nucleic acids, especially as the riboside, uridine

essential in metabolism as a nucleotide

essential in metabolism as cytidine monophosphate CMP (2'– and 3'–cytidylic acid), ribonuclease inhibitors

essential in metabolism as guanosine mono–, di–, and tri– phosphates

essential in metabolism as uridine diphosphate glucose

ester derivatives have been used medicinally for treating myasthenia gravis

excessive dose is involved in the pathogenesis of pellagra

excessive doses are neurotoxic

excessive perspiration

excitation tremors

excitatory activity

excite central neurones

exert hypotensive action

exerting an antimitotic effect by immediately terminating protein synthesis in cells

exhibit alpha-amylase activity in aleurone

exhibit antibacterial activity

exhibit antifungal activity

exhibit antiviral phototoxicity

exhibit cathartic activity

exhibit delta5-lipoxygenase

exhibit efficacy in respiratory infections

exhibit immunomodulatory activity

exhibit lens aldose reductase

exhibit markedly toxic property

exhibit photodynamic antibacterial activity

exhibit phytotoxicity which can be prevented by large excesses of ornithine, citrulline or arginine

exhibit piscicidal activity

exhibit spasmolytic activity

exhibit strong analgesic activity comparable to that of morphine

exhibit toxicity, the intermediate host of Schistosoma

exhibit tuberization process

expectant activity

expectorant

expectorant activity

expectorant in veterinary practice

extremely toxic

extremely toxic and carcinogenic, affecting DNA, RNA and protein synthesis as well as lipid metabolism

extremely toxic, causing paralysis of motor nerve endings

far less toxic than retrorsine except when given orally, where it is converted by gut enzymes to retrorsine base

fatal dose is about 50 mg

fatal dose is between 2 and 5 mg/kg body-weight, stop respiration by blocking the tricarboxylic acid cycle

febrifuge activity, as well as central nervous system action

feeding attractant

feeding attractant on Morus alba

feeding attractant on phloem of Oryza sativa

feeding attractant on Polygonum

feeding attractant on Polygonum species

feeding attractant on Salix

feeding attractant to the caterpillars

Feeding attractants
feeding deterrent
feeding deterrent activity
feeding deterrent on Polygonum species
feeding deterrent to larvae on Polygonum
feeding deterrent to the caterpillars
Feeding deterrents
feeding inhibitor
feeding inhibitor for the fifth instar larva
feeding stimulant
feeding stimulant partly
feeding stimulants from Gossypium hirsutum
Female-specific diseases (Breast cancer)
fishy odour
flammable
flavanone
flavor precursor of (R)-5-vinyl-2-oxazolidinethione (goitrin)
flavour component
flavour component, together its the decomposition products
flavour component, together with breakdown products formed during cooking
flavour component, together with decomposition products produced during cooking
flavour component, together with enzymatic hydrolysis products
flavour component, together with hydrolysis products formed during cooking
flavour component, together with its breakdown products
flavour component, together with its decomposition products formed during cooking
flavour component, together with its enzymatic breakdown products
flavour component, together with the breakdown products
flavour compound
flavour ingredient
flavour principle of Zingiber officinale
flower buds of Magnolia salicifolia are used as a tranquilliser
flower buds of Magnolia salicifolia are used for nasal diseases
flower buds of Magnolia salicifolia are used for treating headaches
flowers of Carthamus tinctorius were formerly used in rouge and for dyeing food
for the effects of ergot poisoning or ergotism, see ergotamine
frequent cause of poisoning
Fritillaria alkaloids are used for the treatment of chest ailments
Fungal growth inhibition
Fungal infections
fungicidal activity
fungistatic activity
fungitoxic
fungitoxic activity

Galipea officinalis bark has antidysenteric property
Galipea officinalis bark has antiperiodic property
Galipea officinalis bark has antipyretic property
Galipea officinalis bark has bitter tonic property
ganglionic blocking agent
ganglioplegic parasympathomimetic agent
gastric secretion
gastric sedative
genotoxic
genotoxic in fibroblast mutagenicity assay
genotoxic in the fibroblast–mutagenicity assay
genotoxicity in the fibroblast mutagebicity assay
germination inhibitor
goitrogenic in calves produced by heifers fed mimosine
gonadotrophic (follicular stimulation) activity
good antibacterial activity
Good markers to indicate early fungal contamination
granulating agent
granulation inhibitory activity
growth factor
growth inhibitor
growth inhibitory activity against Co-115 human carcinoma cell line
growth inhibitory activity against larvae
growth promoting activity, similar to gibberellic acid when tested on hypocotyls
growth promoting factor
growth retardant when given orally
growth-promoting effects
haemoglobin induction activity
haemolytic activity
haemorrhagic activity
haemorrhagic effect
haemostatic
haemostatic action on platelets in vitro
hallucinogen
hallucinogen, major constituent of ololiuqui
hallucinogen, principal active constituent of ololiuqui
hallucinogenic
hallucinogenic at high doses
hallucinogenic component of snuff
hallucinogenic in high doses
hallucinogenic property
hallucinogenic, due mainly to the presence of mescaline and N-methylmescaline

hallucinogenic, with an unusually pleasant sensation of intellectual and physical relaxation, involving distortions of time and space perception

Haplopappus heterophyllus is claimed to be responsible for milk sickness after comsumption of milk from Bos taurus feeding on Eupatorium urticaefolium

has an important role as a cytoplasmic osmoticum in counteracting the salt stress

has insecticidal properties

has one-tenth the activity of 2,4-D as a plant growth inhibitor

have a direct action upon the heart, often terminating in ventricular fibrillation

have potential as a defleecing agent

have promise in the treatment of schistosomiasis

have some central nervous system activity, but less so than caffeine

have some potency as a neuromuscular blocking agent

help control blood sugar

help to protect teak wood

hepatic function

hepatocarcinogenic

Hepatoprotective

hepatotoxic

hepatotoxic activity

hepatotoxic alkaloid causing necrosis of the liver

hepatotoxic, causing veno-occlusive disease

hepatotoxin

herbal remedy

herbicidal

herbicidal activity

herbicide

high cytotoxicity against nasopharyngeal cancer cells

high doses cause an initial enhancement followed by depression

high toxicity

highly active in vivo on the uteri

highly active inhibitor of cholinesterase activity

highly effective inhibitor of growth

highly poisonous

highly toxic

highly toxic alkaloid

highly toxic at concentrations of 20 mg/kg body-weight

highly toxic by inhalation

highly toxic by Narcissus, LD50 41 mg/kg body-weight

highly toxic in any quantity

highly toxic though 40 times less toxic than aconitine intravenously

highly toxic when taken orally

highly toxic, causing respiratory paralysis

highly toxic, LD50 18 mg/kg body-weight intraperitoneally

highly toxic, with a lethal dose of 100mg
highly toxic, with a lethal dose of 10mg
highly unpleasant odour
host-specific pathotoxin
hot and pungent
hot taste of Piper
hydrochloride is a strong antimicrobial agent
hydrocholeretic effect
hydrolysis forms allyisothiocyanate
hydrolysis leads to the formation of a volatile, pungent isothiocyanate
hydrolysis liberates the thiocyanate ion, SCN-
hydrolysis yields the thiocyanate ion SCN-
hyperactivity, tremors, and may lead to death
hyperglycaemic activity
hypertensive
hypertensive activity
hypnotic
hypnotic activity
hypnotic synergist
hypocholesterolaemic agent
Hypocholesterolemic
Hypocholesterolemic and hypoglycaemic activities
hypoglycaemic
hypoglycaemic activity
hypoglycaemic activity in fasting at 20 mg/kg body-weight intravenously
hypoglycaemic activity in fasting at 50 mg/kg body-weight orally
Hypoglycaemic, hypolipidaemic, hypocholesterolic
hypolipidaemic activity
hypotensive
hypotensive action
hypotensive activity
hypotensive activity, causing a transient fall in blood preesure
hypotensive agent
hypotensive agent, causing a transient fall in blood preesure
hypotensive effect
hypothermic
hypothermic action
hypothermic activity
immunomodulating activity
Immunomodulator
immunomodulator, inhibiting the generation of reactive oxygen species by neutrophils
immunomodulatory effect at low concentrations
immunostimulant

immunostimulating at low doses

immunosuppressant

immunosuppressive activity

immunosupressive activity

immunosupressive activity in lymphocyte cells test systems at higher dosage

immunosupressive activity in microphages at higher dosage

immunosupressive activity in vitro

impair liver function

impair mitochondrial respiratory activity in liver

implicated in the poisoning when ingested Convolvulus arvensis

important antimalarial drug

important flavour precursor

important in carbohydrate metabolism as a galactosyl donor molecule in the biosynthesis of raffinose and other storage oligosaccharides

important ingredient of arrow poisons known as curare

important intermediate in the biosynthesis of morphine

Improve blood circulation and promote hair growth

improve coordination

Improved the growth of tobacco seedlings in vitro

in general, the toxicity seems to be slightly lower than that of aconitine

in part responsible for the resistance to attack as well as to microbial infection

in vitro antihepatotoxic activity due to enzyme inhibitory action on glutamine–pyruvic transaminase

in vitro antihepatotoxic activity, due to enzyme inhibitory action on glutamine–pyruvic transaminase

in vitro antitumour activity

in vitro cytotoxicity in P–388 lymphocytic leukaemia test

inactive by mouth but, when given by injection, produce vasoconstriction

inactive by mouth but, when given by injection, reduced blood flow to the brain, kidney, liver, skin and skeletal muscle and dilatation of the pupil

incorporated into polyamide and polyester fibers

increase bile flow

increase blood flow in isolated heart

increase blood pressure

increase cardiac output

increase cell size or cell number in apical meristem

increase cell size or cell number in frond

increase coronary blood in heart

increase coronary resistance

increase learning efficiency

increase neutrophilic granulocyte count

increase phloem regeneration

increase protein synthesis

increase RNA synthesis in liver nuclei in vitro

increase skin capillary resistance in both intensity and duration

increase the amplitute and decrease the frequency of cardiac contractions

increase the amplitute and frequency of respiratory movements

increase the heart rate

increase the heart tone and contractility

increased mental activity

indicate anti-inflammatory activity in vitro

indicated for treatment of hyperlipaemic syndrome, mainly due to lowering of the serum cholesterol level

indicating activity against allergic diseases

indicating activity against asthma diseases

Indirect defense responses

induce acute renal failure

induce allergic skin reactions

induce beta-carotene accumulation

induce bud formation

induce chilling resistance

induce chlorosis

induce coleoptile elongation

induce contractions of uterus

induce cytochrome P450

induce delirium

induce dermatitis

induce domancy

induce elongation of decapitated epicotyl

induce elongation of decapitated hypocotyl

induce epicotyl elongation

induce epinasty

induce ethylene production

induce expansion growth of leaf

induce flower bud formation

induce flowering

induce fruit ripening

induce fruitlet abscission

induce gravitropism

induce growth of pollen tube

induce haemoglobin

induce haemolysis

induce hallucinations

induce hook growth

induce hypocotyl elongation

induce hypocotyl elongation in light-inhibited seedling

induce hyponastic curvature of primary leaf

induce internode growth in perianth removed plant

induce leaf abscission

induce leaf growth

induce leaf senescence

induce leaf–sheath elongation

induce lignication

induce mesocotyl elongation

induce microtubule disruption

induce muscular spasm

induce necrosis in cell cultures, upsetting the redox potential of the plant cell

induce necrotic lesions in susceptible cultivars at a concentration of 5 microg/ml in less than 12 hours

induce nodulation gene expression in the symbiosis with its legume host, Pisum sativum

induce oestrogen synthetase

induce pathenocarpy

induce pedicel abscission

induce peduncle elongation

induce petiole abscission

induce petiole epinasty

induce photodermatitis

induce respiration

induce ripening

induce root elongation

induce root formation

induce root formation in cutting

induce root formation in shoot

induce RubisCO degradation

induce secondary xylem formation

induce shoot regeneration on callus

induce shoot regeneration on leaf disk

induce shoot regeneration on protonemata

induce skin rashes by prolonged treatment

induce sleep

induce synthesis of proteinase inhibitors

induce tendril coiling

induce thicknening growth of cotyledon

induce thicknening growth of hypocotyl

induce thicknening growth of tuber

induce translocation

induce vascular differentiation in callus

induce vascular differentiation in root

induce vascular differentiation in shoot

induce vascular differentiation in stem

Induced resistance to bacterial infection

Induction of indirect defenses

inductor of cytochrome P450

industrial uses include the manifacture of ascorbic acid, humectants, pharmaceutical excipients, plasticisers and toothpastes

ineffective

infected Mangifera indica may be toxic

infertile

ingestion can cause vomitin and/or diarrhoea

ingestion may cause convulsions

ingredient in choleretics

ingredient in laxatives

ingredient of antifreeze mixtures

ingredient of copying inks

ingredient of liqueurs

ingredient of lubricants

ingredient of pharmaceutical preparations

ingredient of plasticisers

ingredient of shock absorbing fluids

inhbit growth

inhibit 5-lipoxygenase

inhibit 5-lipoxygenase and cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase, thus explaining the anti-inflammatory

inhibit 5-lipoxygenase, an enzyme of arachidonic acid metabolism

inhibit activation of protein kinase C

inhibit activation of protein kinase C in a dose-dependent manner

inhibit activity of mitochondria

inhibit adenylate cyclase activity in brain preparations and in thyroid cells

inhibit adrenaline-induced lipolysis in fat cells

inhibit adrenaline-induced lipolysis of fat cells

inhibit adventitous root elongation in hypocotyl and epicotyl cuttings

inhibit adventitous root formation

inhibit adventitous root formation in hypocotyl and epicotyl cuttings

inhibit aggregation of platelets to various agonists (considerably more potent than theophylline)

inhibit aldose reductase

inhibit arachidonic acid metabolism

inhibit binding of leukotrienes in various receptor assays

inhibit both cyclo-oxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase pathways of arachidonic metabolism

inhibit carrageenan-induced foot inflammation

inhibit chemically induced carcinogenic action

inhibit cholineesterase activity (reversible)

inhibit chorionic gonadotrophin

inhibit coleoptile elongation
inhibit coleoptile elongation by IAA
inhibit coleoptile growth
inhibit conditioned avoidance reactions
inhibit conidial germination
inhibit cotyledon growth
inhibit cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase
inhibit cyclic adenosine monophosphodiesterase in vitro
inhibit cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase
inhibit cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases
inhibit cyclo-oxygenase
inhibit delta5-lipoxygenase
inhibit delta5-lipoxygenase of platelets, due to inhibition of cyclo-oxygenase
inhibit deposition of lipid peroxides and cholesterol in injured liver
inhibit development in a concentration of 3 microg/ml
inhibit development in concentrations of 0.1-3 microg/ml
inhibit DNA synthesis
inhibit drying of varnishes and polyester lacquers
inhibit ear oedema
inhibit electron transport in isolated mitochondria
inhibit elongation growth
inhibit embryo germination
inhibit embryogenesis in callus
inhibit embryogenesis in cell suspension culture
inhibit embryogenesis in cultured leaf explant
inhibit embryogenesis in petiole culture
inhibit embryogenesis in stem
inhibit enzymatic IAA degradation in vitro
inhibit epicormic bud development
inhibit epicotyl elongation
inhibit expansion and mitosis of cell
inhibit fatty acid mobilisation
inhibit flowering
inhibit formation of 5-lipoxygenase products in leukocytes
inhibit formation of 5-lipoxygenase products in leukocytes, indicating anti-inflammatory property
inhibit formation of 5-lipoxygenase products in peritoneal cells
inhibit formation of cyclooxygenase products of the arachidonate metabolism in vitro
inhibit fruit growth
inhibit fruit ripening
inhibit gastric ATPases
inhibit gastric secretion
inhibit germ tube growth

inhibit germination
inhibit germination of spore at concentrations of 5*10^(-5) M and higher
inhibit glyoxalase-I
inhibit gonadotrophin release activity in brain preparations and in thyroid cells
inhibit gonadotropin release
inhibit growth
inhibit growth at high concentration
inhibit growth by interfering with protein synthesis on the ribosome
inhibit growth of crown gall tumours on disks
inhibit growth of larvae, as does astilbin
inhibit growth of shoot apex
inhibit gynophore elongation
inhibit heart beat at higher concentrations
inhibit heat shock tolerance
inhibit HeLa cell growth and stabilise HeLa cell polysomes in vivo
inhibit HeLa cell growth as well as protein synthesis in cells
inhibit HeLa-cell proliferation
inhibit histidine decarboxylase
inhibit human immunodeficiency virus reverse transcriptase, thus showing anti-AIDS activity
inhibit hypocotyl elongation
inhibit hypocotyl growth
inhibit hypocotyl or radical growth in germinating seedlings
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation in liver microsomes
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation in liver mitochondria
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation in microsomes of liver cells
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation in mitochondria and microsomes of liver
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation in mitochondria in fat cells
inhibit induced lipid peroxidation of liver microsomes
inhibit induced lipolysis in liver mitochondria
inhibit induced oedema formation in paw
inhibit induced peroxidation in liver mitochondria and microsomes
inhibit inflammation caused by the tumour promotor, 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate
inhibit inflammation induced by the tumour promotor 12-O-tetradeanoylphorbol-13-acetate
inhibit insulin degradation
inhibit internode elongation
inhibit iodothyronine deiodinase
inhibit ionophore-induced arachidonic acid release and metabolism
inhibit ionophore-induced arachidonic acid release and metabolism in peritoneal macrophages
inhibit larval development
inhibit lateral bud formation
inhibit leaf development
inhibit leaf greening
inhibit leaf growth

inhibit lens aldose reductase

inhibit leukocyte elastase

inhibit lipase activity

inhibit lipid peroxidation in mitochondria of liver cells

inhibit liver mitochondrial monoamine oxidase in vitro and, hence, acts on the central nervous system

inhibit lycopene accumulation

inhibit many enzymes, e.g., 3',5'–cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterases

inhibit many enzymes, e.g., lipogenases

inhibit many enzymes, e.g., protein kinase C, lens aldose reductase

inhibit mesocotyl growth

inhibit mobilisation of spermatozoa

inhibit monoamine oxidase in vitro

inhibit monoamine oxidase/A in vitro

inhibit monoamineoxidase

inhibit mycelial growth

inhibit NADH–oxidase

inhibit NADH–oxydase

inhibit NADH–oxydase and succinoxidase enzyme systems

inhibit ornithine carbamoyltransferase

inhibit oxygen intake of ascites tumour

inhibit peripheral action of acetylcholine

inhibit phenylalanine metabolism

inhibit photophosphorylation

inhibit photosynthesis

inhibit placental alkaline phosphatase caused by canavanine acting as an antimetabolite, and thereby blocking arginine uptake

inhibit platelet activating factor, a lipid mediator of hypertensitivity and inflammation, from binding to its receptor site

inhibit platelet aggregation

inhibit platelet aggregation in vitro

inhibit platelet lipoxygenase

inhibit polen germination

inhibit prolactin release

inhibit prolactin release, preventing implantation and lactation

inhibit proliferation and invasion of basophil histamine release

inhibit proliferation and invasion of malignant tumour cells in vitro and the release of oxidants by neutrophils

inhibit proliferation of lymphocytes

inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis

inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis in vitro

inhibit prostaglandin synthase

inhibit prostaglandin synthesis by human colonic mucosa

inhibit prostaglandin synthesis in vitro

inhibit prostaglandin synthetase

inhibit protein kinase C

inhibit protein synthesis in cells by inhibiting peptide bond formation

inhibit protonema growth

inhibit pulvinules opening

inhibit respiration of art liver mitochondria at low concentration

inhibit respiratory process at high doses

inhibit reverse transcriptase activity of various RNA oncogenic viruses

inhibit root elongation

inhibit root formation

inhibit root growth

inhibit root induction

inhibit seed germination

inhibit seedling growth

inhibit seedling growth at 10 ppm

inhibit serotonin secretion

inhibit shoot growth

inhibit smooth muscle activity in vitro

inhibit smooth muscle contraction

inhibit specific binding of the tumour-promoting agent 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate to skin

inhibit specifically serine protease

inhibit spore germination

inhibit stem growth

inhibit succinoxidase

inhibit the binding of calcium to muscle protein

inhibit the binding of platelet activating factor to its reception site

inhibit the binding of platelet factor to its receptor site

inhibit the contraction of isolated duodenal strip

inhibit the contractions of isolated intestine

inhibit the growth

inhibit the growth of sarcoma 45

inhibit the metabolism of arachidonic acid by human polymorphonuclear leukocytes

inhibit the metabolism of the carcinogen benzopyrene in embryo cell cultures

inhibit the proliferation of lymphocytes at a concentration of 10^(-4) M

inhibit the tumour-promoting activity of teleocidin

inhibit the viability of Ehrlich ascites tumour cells

inhibit tumour growth in vitro

inhibit tumour-promoting activity of teleocidin on skin

inhibit various enzymes including ATP-ase, diamine oxidase and some aminotransferases

inhibition of germination

inhibition of growth

inhibitor of 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene-induced hypersensitivity

inhibitor of aldose reductase

inhibitor of amyloglucosidase

inhibitor of cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase

inhibitor of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases

inhibitor of intestinal peristalsis

inhibitor of lens aldose reductase

inhibitor of seed germination

inhibitor of the enzyme monoamine oxidase/A

inhibitor of various enzymes

inhibitor of xanthine oxidase

inhibitory action against HeLa cells

inhibitory action on adenosine diphosphate-induced platelet aggregation

inhibitory action on induced lipolysis in liver microsomes

inhibitory activity against basophil histamine release

inhibitory activity against cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase

inhibitory activity on the enzyme xanthine oxidase

inhibitory against microphages at higher dosage

inhibitory against T- and B-lymphocytes at higher dosage

inhibitory effect on blood platelet aggregation

inhibitory effect on platelet aggregation

inhibitory to HeLa cells

inhibitory transmitter at the neuromuscular junction in the central nervous system

inovolved in the electron transport in mitochondria

insect antifeedant

insect antifeedant at a concentration of 0.05%

insect antifeedant at a concentration of 0.25%

insect attractant

insect feeding inhibitor

insecticidal

insecticidal activity

insecticidal against larvae

insecticidal property

insecticidal, killing larvae at a concentration of 2.0 microg/ml

insecticide

insecticide synergist

insecticide, synergistic with other insecticides

insecticide, with antimetabolic activity due to blocking nitrogen transfer from glutamine to aspartic acid, and essentially nontoxic in other systems

intensely sweet (80 times sweeter than sucrose)

intensification of heart contraction and diureses

interact with benzodiazepine receptors

interesting cardiovascular properties

intermediate in flavours

intermediate in perfumery

intermediate in the shikimic acid pathway

intermediate in the synthesis of drugs, dyes and high polymers

intermediate in tropane alkaloids

intermediate used in the manufacture of dyes, and of esters

intestinal stimulant similar to but weaker than that of hydrastine

intraperitoneal injection produces muscular weakness

intravenous administration lowers blood pressure for 15–20 min

intravenous administration of 20 mg/kg lowers the blood pressure

intravenous administration produces a brief hypotensive response

intravenous doses of 5–15 mg/kg cause a fall in blood pressure

intravenous doses of 5–15 mg/kg cause a temporary respiratory depression

intravenous injection produces convulsions

involved in carbohydrate metabolism

involved in hormone-mediated biological systems as a second messenger molecule

involved in the diurnal regulation of this key enzyme of metabolism

involved in the intermediate metabolism of plants, e.g., in the biosynthesis of lathyrine

irritant

irritant to eyes, nose and throat

irritant, and corrosive to skin

irritate eyes and mucosa

is a tremorgenic toxin

its aglycone acts a an oxidant in seed

its harmful side-effects have so far prevented its use in clinical practice

its odour resembles that of coumarin

its spasmolytic activity is higher than that of thymol or carvacrol

jasmine odour, attracting pollinators

jointly responsible for milk sickness after comsumption of milk from Bos taurus feeding on Eupatorium urticaefolium

Juglans nigra-like odour

Justicia is used as an antistress and antifatigue drug

Kadsura longipedunculata is used as a treatment for ulcers

keratolytic agent

key role in the biosynthesis of threonine, isoleucine and methionine

Kill a broad range of plant- and human-pathogenic fungi and bacteria

killing by respiratory paralysis

kinetin-like activity, stimulating root growth of seedlings

lachrymator

lachrymatory

large doses cause respiratory paralysis

large doses have a strychnine-like effect, causing convulsions and paralysis

large quantities can affect the central nervous system

larger doses lead to a decrease in motor activity, to respiratory difficauties, tremor, increased tone in the skeletal musculature and clonicotonic convulsions

larval feeding stimulant

larval growth inhibitor

larvicidal

larvicide

laxative

laxative activity

laxative property

LD50 on intravenous injection is 57 mg/kg body-weight

lead to myocardinal ischaemic improvement

Leaf and stem have the highest antioxidant activity

Ledebouriella is used as a diaphoretic

Ledebouriella is used as an analgesic

Ledebouriella is used as an antipyretic

lemon-like scent

less sweet than cane sugar

less than one-third as sweet as sucrose

less toxic

lethal

lethal and clastogenic effects on cells in tissue culture

lethal and mutagenic photosensitising effects

lethal dose is about 200 mg

lethal dose is about one gram

lethal dose lies between 1 and 10 mg

lethal when given intravenously, but does not appear to be toxic orally

lipid lowering activity in liver microsomes

lipotropic

lipotropic and associated with vitamin B complexes

little effect on the heart rate of anaesthetised in doses up to 5 mg/kg intravenously

liver protective activity

local anaesthetic action, about three times as potent as cocaine

local anaesthetic action, almost equal to that of cocaine

local anaesthetic activity

local anaesthetic potentiator

local anaesthetic used mainly in opthalmology

low anti-inflammatory activity

low doses produce only a slight enhancement of the response to the phrenic nerve-diaphragm preparation

low grade hepatocarcinogen

low toxicity

low toxicity compared to aconitine

low toxicity compared with most pyrrolizidine alkaloids

low toxity, LD50 intravenously in 1290 mg/kg body-weight

lower blood glucose levels

lower blood pressure

lower blood sugar levels

lower isolation-induced aggression

lower serum cholesterol in large doses

lower the blood pressure

lowering of blood pressure

lowers blood pressure when administered intravenously at a dose of 1.0 mg/kg body-weight

main causal agent of poisoning by leaves of Taxus baccata

main clinical use is as an antidepressant

main component in a exhibiting antimicrobial activity

main source of energy

main use is as a bronchodilator in asthma

main use is as a diagnostic agent for circulatory disoders

main use is as a diagnostic agent for gastric secretion

main use is as a respiratory stimulant in asthma

main use is as a tool in biochemical research

main use is as a tool in biochemical reserach

main use is as a vasoconstrictor of mucous membranes in rhinitis and sinusitis

main use is in the form of eye drops as a miotic

main use is in treatment of shock, but is inactive orally and must be given by dilute intravenous infusion

main uses are in biochemical research on heredity, cancer

main uses are in biochemical research on heredity, viral diseases

major allergen, causing allergic skin reactions

major attractant

major contributor to the quince flavour

major electron acceptor in the oxidation of carbohydrates in plant metabolism, but also has many other roles

major floral scent constituent

major odour principle of Allium sativum

major use is in dentrifices and mouthwashes because of its antiplaque activity

major use is to discourage smoking of tobacco

major use is to prevent rejection of implanted organs such as heart and kidney

mannosidase inhibitor

marked hypotensive activity

mauve pigment

mauve to blue flower pigment

may be involved in protein synthesis and growth regulation

may be pharmacologically active

may be responsible for neurological disorders feeding on Calysteria

may be used to counteract the effects of anticholinergics such as atropine

may cause contact dermatitis

may cause eczematous dermatitis

may cause short-lived intoxication in high doses

may contribute, with parthenolide, to the medicinal use of feverfew as a plant drug

mediator of hypersensitivity

mediator of inflammatory processes

medicine as an anticonvulsant

membrane stabiliser

Mental and behavioral disorders (Autism spectrum disorders)

Mental and behavioral disorders (Schizophrenia)

metabolite of cocaine

microbial growth inhibitor

microbial growth retardant due to competitive inhibition of proline uptake and incorporation, with particular reference to collagen synthesis

mild analgesic

mild anticholinergic

mild antidepressant activity

mild antiseptic activity, 2.25 times stronger than phenol

mild central nervous system depressant with antistress

mild depressant effect on the central nervous system

mild euphoriant

mild irritant

mild laxative

mild local anaesthetic activity

mild sweetener

mildly abdominal pain

mildly cardiotonic

mildly causing nausea

mildly dilation of the pupils

mildly drowsiness

mildly toxic

mildly toxic base

mildly toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 750 mg/kg body-weight

mimic the effects of the neurotransmitter GABA

minimum lethal dose of hydrogen cyanide is 0.5–3.5 mg/kg body-weight

minor central nervous system depressant with some anti-anxiety activity

minor central nervous system depressant with some antistress activity

moderate action

moderate anaesthetic activity

moderate analgesic properties

moderate antibacterial activity

moderate anticholinesterase activity

moderate antifeedant activity

moderate antifungal activity

moderate antifungal activity in vitro

moderate contact sensitising (allergenic) activity

moderate cytotoxic activity

moderate inhibition of the enzyme monoamine oxidase/A in vitro

moderate inhibitor of induced lipid peroxidation in liver mitochondria

moderate inhibitor of monoamine oxidase/A

moderate molluscicidal activity

moderate mutagenic activity

moderate toxicity

moderate tuberculostatic activity

moderately active against P-388 lymphocytic leukaemia tumours

moderately active as a phagocytose inhibitor of granulocytes

moderately active in depressing the response of the phrenic ileum preparation

moderately active in depressing the response of the phrenic nerve-diaphragm preparation

moderately antifungal activity

moderately cytotoxic against KB-cell lines

moderately cytotoxic in 3 tumour cell lines

moderately cytotoxic in the P-388 lymphocytic leukaemia cell system

moderately phototoxic

moderately phytotoxic

moderately toxic

moderately toxic, LD50 27.5 mg/kg body-weight, causing cardiac damage, dyspnoea, and lowered blood pressure

moderately zoo-toxic

molluscicidal activity

molluscicide

more effective as a respiratory depressant than aconitine, but the cardiovascular potencies of the two alkaloids are very similar

more soluble derivative, hydroxyethylrutoside

more toxic than morphine

more toxic than rotenone

more toxic when inhaled than when ingested

mortal

most common medicinal used is based on antimicrobial action against infections or wounds

motor depressant at low doses

mousy odour

much too toxic

murin antileukaemic (P388) activity

muscle relaxant

muscle relaxant in bulb extract

muscle-relaxant similar to (+)-tubocurarine

muscular relaxant action

mutagen

mutagenic

mutagenic activity in strain TA 100

mutagenic to cell chromosomes

mutagenic to chromosomes

mutagenic to cultured cells

mydriatic

narcotic

narcotic action

narcotic analgesic

narcotic, cocaine-like stimulant

narcotic, subject to widespread abuse

nasal inhalant

natural inhibitor of flowering present in leaves

negligible effect on the heart rate of anaesthetised in doses up to 5 mg/kg intranenously

nematocidal activity

nematocidal at a concentration of 25 microg/ml

nematocide

neoplasm-inhibiting activity

neuro-excitatory in large doses

neuromuscular blocking agent

neuromuscular blocking agent, six to eight times more potent than the isoquinoline alkaloid tubocurarine

neurotoxic

neurotoxin

neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, not pass the blood-brain barrier

neurotrophic activity on neuronal cell cultures of foetal cerebral hemisphere

nicotine antagonist, but with no medicinal usage

nicotine-like action on the nervous system

no activity

no arrhythmogenic activity, in contrast to, e.g., aconitine and lappaconitine

nodulation signal in Medicago sativa

nodulation signal in roots of Pisum sativum

noncompetitive inhibitor of peroxidase activity

nonessential amino acid

nonessential dietary amino acid

nonhepatotoxic unless esterified

nontoxic

nontoxic up to 500 mg/kg body-weight

not a typical cyanogenic glycoside

not markedly toxic

not seem to share the hypotensive and sedative activities of reserpine, although similar in structure

notably as a repellent

nucleic acid base of limited distribution

numerous phytotoxic effects

nutrient

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (3-Methylcrotonylglycinuria)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Cystinuria)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Diabetes)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Diabetes/diabetic ketoacidosis)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Hypermethioninemia)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Isovaleric acidemia)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Methionine malabsorption syndrome)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Phenylketonuria)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Trimethylaminuria)

Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (Type 1 diabetes mellitus)

Nutritional and metabolic diseases (Tyrosinaemia)

occur in the defensive secretions

odoriferous principle of seeds

odour of Allium sativum

odour of rotten Brassica oleracea

odour principle

odour, fishy

oedematous agent

oestrogenic

oestrogenic activity

on hydrolysis, it gives demissidine, for use as a cholinesterase inhibitor

on hydrolysis, it gives demissidine, for use as a repellent

one of a number of chemically related plant hormones called turgorins

one of natural precursors of the theaflavins

one of the bitterest substances known, significantly bitter at a molar concentration of 1*10^(-5)

one of the main alkaloids responsible for the gangrenous infections of the extremities, due to the loss of blood supply

one of the major contact allergens of bee propolis

one of the major contact allergens of propolis

one of the most potent plant anticancer agents discovered

one of these is 3-(methylsulfonyl)-propylisothiocyanate

only slight central nervous system stimulation

orally active neuromuscular blocking agent

orally toxic

orange pigment

orange-brown pigment

orange–red pigment

orange–red pigment, the principle of madder, one of the most ancient of natural dyestuffs

oviposition deterrent to the females

oviposition repellent to female

oviposition stimulant

oviposition stimulant to female

Oviposition stimulants

oxytocic agent

oxytocic agent, which has been used in treatment of cardiac insufficiency

paralysing effect in higher doses

parenteral administration causes weakness in the extremities, clonic convulsions and respiratory depression

paresis and clonic movements

partial loss of motor control and respiratory paralysis

partly responsible for the condition when concentration is high

partly responsible for the toxic condition

partly used as a clinical antifibrillating agent

pathogen

Pear plants exposed to 2,3–butanediol–emitting bacteria were promoted in dry mass and branching

perspiration

pharmaceutical diluent for tablets and capsules

pharmacodynamic activity on the cardiovascular (e.g., antitumour effect) in experiments

pharmacodynamic activity on the central nervous systems (e.g., analgesic activity) in experiments

pharmacological activity closely resembles that of talatizamine

pharmacological activity in some anti–cancer therapies

pharmacological properties approach those of aconitine, but with minor differences in potency

pharmacology effects are similar to those of aconitine and mesaconitine but it is 5–8 times less effective, among others, in analgesic activity

pharmacology effects are similar to those of napelline. i.e., brief hypertension

pharmacology effects are similar to those of napelline. i.e., disturbed respiration

pharmacology similar to that of methyllycaconitine

phosphodiesterase inhibitor

photo–enhanced fungicide

photographic reducer and developer

photosensitising activity

phototoxic

phototoxic activity

phototoxic activity in long wavelength UV

physiological effects are closely similar to those of aconitine

phytoalexin

Phytoalexins and inducers of nitrogen fixing bacteria

phytotoxic

phytotoxic activity on leaves and pods

phytotoxin

phytotoxin responsible for the symptoms of blight

phytotoxin which infects panicles with false smut balls

phytotoxin, a fungus causing black spot disease

phytotoxin, attack seeds

phytotoxin, causing necrotic spots on the leaf

picicidal activity

pigment

pink pigment

piscicidal

piscicidal activity

piscicidal effect

plant growth inhibiting activity

plant growth inhibitor

plant growth inhibitory activity

plant growth regulator

plant growth regulator in the transfer RNA

plant growth regulator similar to jasmonic acid

plant growth regulator, active at very low concentrations but only in the presence of indoleacetic acid

plasma protein binder, e.g., albumin

platelet aggregation inhibitor

pleasant lemon-like odour

plus antioxidant activity

pneumotoxic

pneumotoxin

poisonous

poisonous alkaloid, with an intravenous LD50 of 4 mg/kg body-weight

poisonous effects are virtually identical with those obtained with veatchine

poisonous, when taken in soluble form, causing paralysis of the nervous system

Pollinator attractants

poor antifungal activity

positive inotropic effect on the heart

positively inotropic

possess a broad-spectrum activity against experimental neoplasts

possess antifugal property

possess antitumour activity

possess curare-like properties

possess pesticidal property

possess pharmacological properties similar to those of aconitine

possess plant growth inhibitory properties by suppressing cell division and cell elongation

possible anticancer agent

possible antineoplasric activities

possible antiviral activities

possible use as a sweetener

possibly have psychotropic property

potent ability to excite

potent amoebicide

potent and relatively selective inhibitor of arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase

potent antifeedant against the larva

potent antiperoxidative activity

potent antitermite activity

potent antitumour agent

potent cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase inhibitor

potent hypotensive agent with characteristic action on the heart, causing irregularity and prolongation of the beat

potent inducer of hepatic epoxide hydrolase

potent inhibitor of 4-aminobutanoic acid

potent inhibitor of aldose reductase

potent inhibitor of alpha- and beta-glucosidases

potent inhibitor of beta-glycosidase

potent inhibitor of bull seminal cyclo-oxygenase activity

potent inhibitor of glycosidases

potent inhibitor of iodothyronine-deiodinase in liver microcosmal membranes

potent inhibitor of nucleotide phosphodiesterase

potent inhibitor of the enzyme xanthine oxidase

potent inhibitor of the photosynthetic enzyme ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase

potent inhibitor of thyroid peroxidase

potent inhibitor of viral glycoprotein processing glucosidase I

potent inhibitory activity against some strains of the HIV retrovirus

potent insecticidal activity

potent may be responsible for neurological disorders feeding on Solanum leaves

potent neuromuscular poison with classical curariform activity

potent oral contraceptive, possessing 85% anti-implantation activity

potent oxytocic

Potent plasmodial activity

Potent protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) inhibitory activity

potent skin irritant

potent vasoconstrictor

potential for treating AIDS

potential source of natural red food colouring

potentially useful in counteracting the damage caused by applying herbicide

potentiate effects of barbiturate

potentiate the activity of prostalidins A–C, lignans

potentiate the analgesic effects of morphine

potentiation of some hypnotics such as pentobarbital

powdered Ptaeroxylon is pungent and irritating, causing violent sneezing

powerful analgesic

powerful hypotensive agent

powerful inhibitor of pyridoxal phosphate–containing enzymes

powerful mutagen

powerful stimulant, also employed for relieving rheumatic pains and for paralysis

powerful transient hypotensive agent

powerful vesicant

precipitate steroids and proposed as an alternative to digitonin

precipitates blood calcium

precursor in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes

precursor in the biosynthesis of prostaglandins

precursor in the biosynthesis of thromboxanes

precursor of angiosperm lignin

precursor of indoleacetic acid

precursor of lignin biosynthesis

precursor of many aporphine and morphinane alkaloids

precursor of propanthiol S–oside

precursor of serotonin

preservative

preservative for foods

presumably poisonous

prevent both initiation and promotion in the process of chemical carcinogenesis

prevent complications of diabetesmellitus

prevent endotoxin–induced shock

prevent experimentally induced granulocytopenia

Prevent fungal growth in stored corn

prevent haemorrhagic shock

principle odour (Cucumis sativus), odour threshold is 0.0001 ppm

probably act as a competitive inhibitor

probably act as antimetabolite of arginine

probably an endogeneous growth hormone

produce a significant fall of blood pressure

produce amnesia, assist the induction of anaesthesia and reduce some of its side–effects

produce autonomic effects, such as increase in blood pressure and dilatation of the pupil

produce bacterial blight symptoms in artificially infected leaves at a concentration of 6 microg/g fresh–weight

produce bradycardia

produce brief hypotension at doses of 5–15 mg/kg but no effect observed on heart rhythm and no central effects on conditioned reflexes

produce cardiac irregularity

produce central nervous system depression

produce chromosomal aberrations in cells

produce chronic liver disease

produce gross behavioural changes

produce lachrymation

produce leaf necrosis and stem collapse at a concentration of 10^(−2) M

produce moderate activation of spleen lymphocytes

produce necrotic lesions at the 1 microglevel

produce necrotic lesions, with a reddish brown border, when applied to the leaves at a concentration between 10^(−4) and 10^(−5) M

produce necrotic symptoms at 20 microg per droplet on leaves

produce neurolathyrism

produce neuromuscular block

produce peripheral vasoconstriction

produce phytoalexin

produce respiratory failure

produce selenosis, in a similar manner to selenocystathionine, as well as the syndrome known as blind staggers

produce the blue chromophore of flowers

produce tremors

produce wilting symptoms

producing respiratory paralysis

prolactin release inhibitor, preventing implantation and lactation

prolong the clotting time of fibrinogen by thrombin in high concentrations

prolong the clotting time of fibrinogen by thrombin in high concentrations (0.1–1 mM)

prolonged use leads to habituation

promote adventitious root formation

promote chlorophyll degradation

promote early embryo growth

promote elongation of coleoptile segment

promote elongation of epicotyl segment

promote elongation of hypocotyl segment

promote female flowering

promote fruit development

promote gorwth of light-inhibited mesocotyl

promote growth of 1st internode all organs above 1st internode it was removed

promote growth of decapitated coleoptile

promote growth of decapitated gynophore

promote growth of endosperm removed coleoptile

promote growth of leaf excised mesocotyl

promote growth of leaf excised shoot

promote haustorium formation

promote hypocotyl elongation

promote lamina inclination

promote leaf growth

promote leaf senescence by inhibiting chlorophyll synthesis

promote metabolite transport in fruit

promote metabolite transport in root

promote metabolite transport in stem

promote muscle relaxation

promote protoplast growth

promote root elongation

promote root growth

promote stem growth

promote stomatal closing

promote stomatal opening

pronounced analeptic properties

pronounced antitumour activity

propabply toxic, although it doesn't yield cyanide on enzymatic hydrolysis as do other cyanogenic glycosides

properties similar to those of borrecapine

prostaglandin synthetase (enzyme of arachidonic acid metabolism) inhibitor

protect against attack

protect erythrocytes from hypotonic lysis

protect from the toxic effects of canaline

protective against invasion

protective role in Maclura pomifera

protein synthesis and growth regulator

protoverine is obtained by hydrolysis of protoveratrine A

provide colour in leaf

provide flavour in leaf

provide taste in leaf

provoke heavy allergic skin reactions

provoke hypertension

psychotomimetic

psychotomimetic activity including hallucinations, anxiety and perceptual distortions

psychotomimetic, due mainly to the presence of mescaline and N–methylmescaline

pungent

pungent odour

purgative

purgative activity

purgative in veterinary practice

purple pigment

purple–brown pigment

purple–red pigment

radical scavenger
raise blood pressure
Ralstonia solanacearum volatiles reduced Aspergillus flavus conidiation
react with the structural protein actin, and is severely hepatotoxic
readily oxidised to a blue pigmant when Psilocybe mexicana is bruised
rearrange, in damaged bulbs of Tulipa hybrida, to a lactone, tulipalin A, which is allergenic
rearrange, in damaged bulbs of Tulipa hybrida, to a lactone, tulipalin A, which is fungitoxic
rearrange, in damaged bulbs of Tulipa hybrida, to a lactone, tulipalin B, which is allergenic
rearrange, in damaged bulbs of Tulipa hybrida, to a lactone, tulipalin B, which is fungitoxic
red fruit pigment
red pigment
reddens on exposure to light
reduce acute myocardial infarction
reduce cardiac activity
reduce cholesterol level
Reduce fat mass in obese humans
reduce in patients with parkinsonism
reduce the ability of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) to infect cultured cells
reduce the degree of ulceration, the free and total acidity, and the volume of gastric content
reduce the response of an electrically stimulated sciatic nerve–gastrocnemius muscle preparation
reduce time taken to run through a labyrinth
reduction of the heart frequency
reflex associated with eating and movement
reflex associated with movement and eating
regard as a beneficial dietary component for coronary heart disease
regulate bud dormancy
relatively nontoxic, compared with aconitine
relax involuntary muscle
relaxant activity
release hydrogen cyanide without the intervention of a beta-glucosidase
repellent
repellent activity
reported to have specific antiprotozoal activity
reputed to have contraceptive property
resemble pilocarpine in its pharmacological properties, but less active
reserve carbohydrate
respiratory depressant
Respiratory diseases (Asthma)
Respiratory diseases (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
Respiratory diseases (Cystic Fibrosis)
Respiratory diseases (Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension)
Respiratory diseases (Pulmonary tuberculosis)

Respiratory diseases (Ventilator associated pneumonia)

respiratory muscle-stimulating action

respiratory paralytic

respiratory stimulant

respiratory stimulant, with a nicotine-like activity

responsible for attracting to pollinate flowers of Orchdaceae

responsible for black patch disease (excessive salivation, diarrhoea and anorexia) by eating infected Trifolium repens

responsible for crooked calf disease caused by ingestion of Fabaceae plants

responsible for cyclopic malformation grazing on Veratrum californicum

responsible for favism, a haemolytic anaemia associated with individuals deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and who have condumed Vicia faba

responsible for poisoning

responsible for the acute dermatitis caused in handling Anacardium occidentale

responsible for the antifertility activity

responsible for the bitterness

responsible for the carcinogenic action of bracken

responsible for the cathartic action of bark

responsible for the charasterstic odour

responsible for the contact dermatitis of Acacia melanoxylon (together with acamelin)

responsible for the effects of the extract of Paeonia suffruticosa

responsible for the induction of leaf movements after perception of external stimulus

responsible for the insecticidal activity

responsible for the symptoms of the dying-arm disease of the grapevine

responsible for the syndrome known as vomiting sickness, characterised by violent retching, vomiting, convulsions and coma (may be fatal)

responsible for the toxicity of cycad palms(moved)

responsible for the toxicity of the plant after inestion, leading to paralysis and finally death

responsible for toxic effect

responsible in part for the toxicity of Thermopsis montana, when it is grazed

Respratory diseases (Bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, or immune suppression)

restrict invasion of tubers to a mycorrhizal relationship

retard circulation by vascular constriction

retard flower senescence

retard fruitlet abscission

retard leaf senescence

retard petiole abscission

reversal of abscisic acid inhibition of coleoptile growth

reverse abscisic acid inhibition of growth in germinating axes

reverse hypoglycaemia and ketosis caused by starvation

reversible loss of scalp and body hair a week or two later

rubefacient

safety laminations use ricinolate plasticisers
salivation and lachrymation
scarlet flower pigment
scarlet pigment
scarlet to pink flower pigment
Schisandra chinensis fruit is used as an antitussive drug
Schisandra chinensis is used as a treatment for ulcers
sedative
sedative action
sedative activity
sedative effect
sedative property
sedative property, but not a hallucinogen
seed germination inhibiting activity
seeds do not contain strychnine
selectively inhibit 5–lipoxygenase of cultured mastocytoma cells
sequestered and stored by Battus archidamus
serve as a fungicide in butter of Myristica otoba
severe teratogen
sex attractant
show a parasympathetic stimulant action
show antitumour activity
show bronchodilatory action
show hypotensive property
show increasing coronary flow in isolated heart
show potent cytotoxic activity against naspharyngeal cells, however lack antitumour property
show some anthelmintic activity
show toxic symptoms in leaf when applied at a concentration of 10^(−8) to 10^(−9) mol/dm
show uterine stimulant activity
show weakly hypotensive ionotropic action
siderophore
significant antimicrobial activity
significant antitumour activity
significant cytotoxic activity
significant effect on uterine contractability
Significant reduction in upwind flight of Aedes aegypti to attractive human hands (repellent)
silage treatment resists the growth of mycotoxins
similar activity to hyoscyamine
similar biological activities to caribine
similar in activity to physostigmine, but not in clinical use
similar in effect to bufotenine
similar pharmacological activity that of sparteine but lower of lower potency
similar pharmacological properties to those of methyllycaconitine

similar to cathine
similar to mescaline
similar to safrole
similar toxicity to its higher homologue hypoglycin
skeletal muscle relaxant
skeletal muscle relaxant activity
skeletal muscle relaxant used to paralyse muscles during surgical operations
Skin and Connective Tissue (Chronic wounds)
skin irritant
skin irritant and sensitiser
slight antimicrobial activity
slight central nervous system depression
slight hypotensive activity
slight peppermint odour
slight photosensitising activity
slightly cytotoxic to ascites tumour cells in vitro
slightly hepatotoxic
slightly toxic
slowing of the heart
small doses increase the contractions of a intestine preparation
small doses stimulate respiration
smooth muscle relaxant
Solanum sodomeum is lethal
some activity in the ileum assay with a response at a concentration of 2*10^(-4)M
some antihistamine activity
some hypotensive states
some mutagenic activity
some piscicidal activity
some toxicity, LD50 1.8 g/kg body-weight
some uncertainly exists as to whether or not it is orally toxic
some uses in biochemical research
sometimes used as a flavouring agent
source of cevine by epimerisation
source of veratridine (weakly hypertensive) by methoxybenzoylation
spasmolytic
spasmolytic action
spasmolytic activity
spasmolytic agent
spasmolytic effect
spasmolytic principle
specific inhibitor of exo-1,4-alpha-glucosidase
spermicidal property
spore-settlement suppressive activity at a concentration of 1 microg/ml

starting base for synthesising medicinally useful steroids

starting material for the manufacture of cocaine

starting point for synthesis of steroidal drugs

stereospecific gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor antagonist

sterically undefined tetrahydrocannabiol has exhibited antiviral activity

stimulate cell division with its stimulation of growth

stimulate central nervous system activity at low doses

stimulate coleoptile growth in deep-water

stimulate differentiation of secondary xylem fiber

stimulate egg laying

stimulate feeding

stimulate fruit senescence

stimulate fruit set

stimulate germination

stimulate glucagon secretion in patients with pancreatitis

stimulate heart beat at lower concentrations

stimulate hepatic regeneration

stimulate intestinal peristalsis

stimulate leaf senescence

stimulate liver regeneration

stimulate phagocytose at low dosage

stimulate phagocytosis

stimulate platelet cAMP levels

stimulate prostaglandin synthetase

stimulate respiration

stimulate respiration slightly

stimulate RNA synthesis in liver nuclei in vitro

stimulate smooth muscle

stimulate the central nervous system

stimulate the parasympathetic nerve endings, increasing thereby salivatory, gastric and lachrymal secretions

stimulate the release of growth hormone from the pituitary gland

stimulate the uterus

stimulate tuberisation of tissue in vitro at concentrations of 3*10^(-8) M

stimulate uterus at small amounts

stimulating effect on central nervous system

stimulating isolated intestine

stimulating isolated uterus

storage carbohydrate

stored for protection by feeding on Senecio jacobaea

stress metabolite

stress prevention activity in vivo

stress-reducing activity

strong acid taste, and contributes to the acidity of grapes and of wines
strong acid which, when ingested, cause a collapse of the circulatory system
strong acid with acute toxicity
strong acid, but less toxic than oxalic acid
strong anticholinesterase activity
strong antifungal activity
strong antigonadotropic activity
strong antihepatotoxic activity
strong antihepatotoxic activity against phalloidin poisoning
strong anti-inflammatory activity
strong attractant
Strong axillary odor formation
strong central nervous system depressant
strong curarising agent
strong cytotoxic activity against carcinomas
strong fishy odour
strong inhibitor of platelet aggregation
strong inhibitor of RNA synthesis
strong inhibitory activity against platelet aggregation
strong irritant to eyes and skin
strong liver-protective activity
strong muscle constractant
strong mutagenic activity
strong parasympathomimetic agent
strong radical scavenger
strong skin irritant
strong tetanic poison
strong vagolytic agent
strongly antibiotic
strongly inhibit lens aldose reductase
strongly inhibit platelet aggregation
strongly phototoxic
strongly purgative
Styrax is used as a parasiticide in veterinary medicine
Styrax is used as a topical protectant
Styrax is used for manufacturing fumigating pastiles and powders
Styrax is used in perfumery
substitute for tartaric acid in beverages and baking powers
suggested as a therapeutic treatment for cystic fibrosis
sulfonamide antagonist
suppress aggressive responses to electrical stimulation
supress growth of coleptiles in vitro
supressive action in granulocyte test systems in higher doses

supressive action in lymphocyte test systems in higher doses

sweet principle

sweet rose odour

sweet taste

sweet taste with bitter after-taste

sweet tasting substance, about 12 times sweeter than sucrose

sweet tasting substance, about 20 times sweeter than sucrose

sweet tasting syrup

sweetener

sweetener for diabetics, mainly converted to carbon dioxide without appearing as glucose

sweetener, about 70% as aweet as sucrose

sweetener, twice as sweet as glucose

sympathomimetic activity with direct and indirect effects on alpha-adrenergic receptors

sympathomimetic activity with direct and indirect effects on beta-adrenergic receptors

sympathomimetic agent with indirect adrenergic activity

symptoms include nausea, vomiting, convulsions, colic, severe diarrhoea, then apparent recovery for up to 5 days, followed by hepatitis, renal failure, coma and vascular collapse

symptoms of poisoning occur within 30-120 minutes of ingestion

synergist of gibberellic acid in inducing elongation of hypocotyl

synergistic activity to insecticides, e.g., xanthotoxin

synergistic activity with pyrethrin and the pesticide sevin

synergistic effect with acetylcholine on ileum

systolic depressant

taken up for defence by larvae, which feed on Teline monspessulana

tans proteins

teniacide

teratogen

teratogenic

teratogenic activity

teratogenic after eaten Conium maculatum during pregnancy

termite repellent

tetanic action

the (-)-form found in the exudate of Eucalyptus hemiphloia is used as an astringent and antidiarrhoeal agent

the acetyl derivative is widely used as a mild painkiller

the acute toxicity is about three times that of lycoctonine

the acute toxicity is about twice that of talatizamine

the aglycon shows antibacterial activity

the aglycon shows anti-inflammatory activitiy

the aglycon shows antitumour activitiy

the aglycone is 4-(methylsulfinyl)butylisothiocyanate

the aglycone is erucin

the aglycone, erysoline, has antibacterial activity

the aglycone, erysoline, has antifungal activity

the aglycone, erysoline, is cytotoxic

the anthocyanin extract of Vaccinium myrtillus berries, which contains 3-galactosides of cyanidin has anti-inflammatory activity

the bark of Magnolia has depressant effects on the central nervous system

the bark of Magnolia is used for gastrointestinal complaints

the bark of Magnolia is used for neurosis

the blood pressure of anaesthetised is lowered by doses of 5-15 mg/kg

the breakdown product is isopropylisothiocyanate

the cause of poisoning following ingestion of Laburnum seeds

the chloride shows antimicrobial activity

the coenzyme of the galactowaldenase system which catalyses the conversion of galactose 1-phosphate into glucose 1-phosphate

the diacetate is used as an anti-inflammatory drug

the diacetate is used as an antirheumatic drug

The Digestive System (Cholera)

The Digestive System (Fetor hepaticus)

The digestive system (Gastrointestinal disease)

The Digestive System (Irritable Bowel Syndrome)

The Digestive System (Liver diseases, Fetor hepaticus)

The Digestive System (Ulcerative colitis)

the drug of addiction is the diacetate, heroin

the ether extract of the crude drug derived from Magnolia bark has muscle relaxant activity

the ether extract of the crude drug derived from Magnolia bark has sedative activity

the extract of Magnolia salicifolia has an inhibitory effect on histamine release

the extracts of the bark of Litsea turfosa show antifungal activity

the free acid has been used as a food preservative

the free acid has been used as a topical keratolytic

the free acid has been used in medicine

the glycosylated cyanhydrin structure is lacking, for generating hydrogen cyanide spontaneously the epoxy ring has to be hydrilysed by an epoxyhydrolase

the hydrochloride has been used as an agricultural pesticide, LD50 intraperitoneally 42 mg/kg body-weight

the hydrolysis product is 2-phenylethylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is 3-(methylsulfinyl)propylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is 3-(methylthio)propylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is 5-(methylthio)pentylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is but-3-enylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is ethylisothiocyanate

the hydrolysis product is methyl isothiocyanate

the hydrolysis products are benzyl isothiocyanate and benzyl thiocyanate

the hydrolysis products is an unstable isothiocyanate which liberates free thiocyanate, SCN-

the LD50 after intravenous injection is 2.7 mg/kg body-weight

the main lachrymatory principle, which is produced by the action of alliinase when cut or bruised

the most characteristic symptom of poisoning seems to be respiratory depression, which is the primary cause of death

the most important pungent principle of Zingiber officinale

the most toxic of the veatchine-like alkaloids

the pharmacology most closely resembles that of aconitine in its spectrum of effects, but it has only about half that alkaloid's toxicity

the pomace and lees of Vitis, which contains malvin, is used as a natural food colouring

the presence of amines in floral volatiles is associated with fly pollination

the racemate is a mydriatic

the rhizomes of Alpinia galanga are used as a spice

the rhizomes of Alpinia galanga are used for treating dysentery and problems of indigestion

the rhizomes of Alpinia galanga are used for treating fungal skin infections

the ribalinium salt is moderately active

the second most impotant pigment

the seeds are used in veterinary medicine as a laxative

the seeds are used in veterinary medicine as a teniafuge

the seeds are used medicinally, being astringent

the seeds are used medicinally, being diaphoretic

the seeds are used medicinally, being miotic

the seeds are used medicinally, being teniacide

the simplest of all known phytotoxins

the sodium salt shows analgesic and antirheumatic activity

the stem bark extract of Goniothalamus giganteus is antileukaemic in vivo

the symptoms of poisoning generally resemble those of aconitine

the toxicity is relatively high in comparison with other alkanolamines of either the C19 or C20 type

the toxicity of Strychnos nux-vomica is due to strychnine and no to this alkaloid

the trans-isomer acts as an oviposition stimulant

the trans-isomer may also reduce larval growth

The urinary system (Uraemia/kidney failure)

the urushiols are used as anti-allergic agents in hyposensitisation therapy

therapeutic activity

To treat antiandrogenic

To treat hypercholesterolemia

too toxic

too toxic to be used in medicine

topical anaesthetic

topical antipruritic activity

topical antipruritic agent in veterinary practice

topical treatment of afflictions as asthma

topical treatment of afflictions as coughs and wounds

topical treatment of afflictions as febrile colds

topical treatment of afflictions as leprosy

topical treatment of afflictions as ulcers

toxic

toxic alkaloid

toxic associated with its ability to chelate Cu2+ and Fe2+ ions

toxic at a concentration of 0.007% in the diet

toxic by feeding, causing symptoms similar to the genetic disorder mannosidosis, and eventually death

toxic constituent of tubers of Solanum tuberosum

toxic doses produce respiratory paralysis

toxic effects include weight loss, general malaise and eye inflammation

toxic precursor of the hallucinogenic principle, muscimol

toxic properties are similar to those of cycasin

toxic symptoms include gasping, convulsions and respiratory failure

toxic to larvae

toxic when applied at concentrations of 10^(-3) to 10^(-5) M

toxic, affect the central nervous system

toxic, and carry the Schistosoma parasite

toxic, LD50 19.4 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 26 mg/kg

toxic, LD50 4.1 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 500 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 10.9 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 2.8 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 29.5 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 530 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally 6 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intraperitoneally in 250 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intravenously 15-20 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intravenously 4.8 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intravenously 58.6 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 intravenously 80 mg/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 orally 10 mg/kg body weight

toxic, LD50 orally in 1.2 g/kg body-weight

toxic, LD50 orally in 4.75 g/kg body-weight

toxic, less poisonous but much quicker acting than amanithin, 1-2 h

toxic, with a digitalis-like effect on the heart

toxic, with an LD50 on intravenous injection of 3.3 mg/kg body-weight

toxicity

toxicity characterised by ataxia, prostration and loss of muscle control

toxicity not established, but suspected to be hepatotoxic

toxicity not yet established, but hepatotoxicity suspected

toxicity of the seeds of Prunus amygdalus var. amara is 100 mol/g, and of Prunus armeniaca is 20–80 mol/g

toxicity produced in infected Arachis hypogaea, LD50 in one–day 20 mg/kg body–weight

toxicity symptoms include vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucination and coma, oral ingestion of 2.8 mg/kg is toxic

toxicity, the host intermediate of Schistosoma

toxin causing methaemoglobinaemia

toxin, causing severe pain and a reddish oedema on hands and feet, if ingested

trace constituent

tranquiliser

tranquilizer

tranquilizer, in clinical usage

tranquillising activity

tremorigenic agent of low toxicity

trigger of infection by crown gall disease, Agrobacterium tumefaciens

trigger off heat production required for successful fly pollination

trigger transfer of t–DNA in Agrobacterium tumefaciens, thus inducing virulence

Triggering growth promotion via volatile chemical signals

Trypanocidal

trypanocidal in vitro

trypanosomal activity

tuberculostatic

tuberculostatic activity

tuberculostatic activity in vitro

tuberculostatic agent

tuberisation hormone

tumour inhibiting activity

tumourigenic

tumour–inhibiting activity

tumour–inhibitor in vitro

tumour–inhibitory property

unconfirmed

under consideration for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

undergo clinical trials for treating breast canser

undergo decarboxylation in vivo, when Amanita muscaria is eaten, and muscimol extreted in the urine

undergo stepwise oxidation to lysergic acid, which forms a peptide linkage with a variety of amino acids, to yeild the therapeutically useful ergot alkaloids

unpleasant faecal odour

unripe seeds cause severe gastrointestinal irritation and sometimes death when eaten

urinary anti–infective activity

usea as a gargle

used as a biochemical tool in studying the mode of action of anaesthetics, because of its effects on liposome formation

used as a bitter stomachic

used as a bitter stomachic agent

used as a bitter tonic

used as a bittering agent

used as a cardiovascular agent

used as a carminative

used as a carminative in veterinary practice

used as a catalyst for the polimerisation of olefins

used as a children's laxative

used as a choleretic and slimming aid

used as a coccidostat in veterinary practice

used as a colourant in food

used as a colouring agent in the food industry

used as a component in the manufacture of alkyd resins

used as a component of varnishes

used as a coronary vasodilator

used as a counter-irritant

used as a cross-linkage agent for epoxy resins

used as a decalcifier for hides

used as a developer in photography

used as a diagnostic agent for kidney function

used as a drug for stimulating muscle activity

used as a drying oil for varnishes

used as a drying oil ingredient

used as a dye

used as a dye, acid (yellow)-base (red) indicator

used as a febrifuge (Alstonia scholaris bark)

used as a fish poison

used as a flavour compound

used as a flavour enhancer

used as a flavour in foods and liqueurs

used as a flavouring

used as a flavouring agent

used as a flavouring agent in confectionery, beverages, foods and perfumery

used as a food

used as a food flavour

used as a food preservative

used as a fungicide

used as a gas odourant

used as a haemostatic agent in veterinary therapy

used as a haemostatic in obstetrics

used as a herbal medicine to treat inflammation

used as a herbal medicine to treat liver complaints

used as a herbal medicine to treat skin infections

used as a horticultural insecticide

used as a humectant

used as a jet fuel additive

used as a laxative

used as a local anaesthetic

used as a local analgesic in rheumatic conditions

used as a lubricant

used as a lubricant for cosmetics, employed in pharmaceuticals, notably entric pills, ointments and suppositories

used as a mild expectorant in folk medicine

used as a natural dye

used as a nutrient

used as a nutrient in modified milk

used as a parenteral supplement of sugar for diabetes

used as a pediculicide

used as a perfume of ingredient

used as a pesticide

used as a pharmaceutical aid

used as a pigment

used as a pigmentation agent in the treatment of leukodermia (vitiligo) and psoriasis

used as a plasticiser for buna rubber and plastics

used as a poison

used as a popular medicine in the treatment of the asthma

used as a popular medicine in the treatment of the asthma, and in the healing of wounds

used as a popular medicine in the treatment of the common cold

used as a popular medicine in the treatment of the coughs

used as a pre-operative mediation to sedate, reduce secretions

used as a ptrotective coating of fruits

used as a reagent for aluminium and zinc

used as a reagent for pentoses, lignin, sugar etc.

used as a reagent for pentoses, lignin, turpentine oil, and free HCl in gastric juice

used as a red dye for cosmetics and food

used as a remedy against leprosy and various skin diseases

used as a remedy for skin disorders in herbal medicine

used as a repellent

used as a rodenticide

used as a rubefacient

used as a sclerosing agent in the treatment of varicose veins

used as a sedative in folk medicine

used as a soft-soap drier

used as a solvent

used as a solvent for oils

used as a stain in microscopy

used as a stain in the manufacture of ink

used as a starting material for C-nor-D-homosteroids

used as a starting point for the synthesis for various hydroxy derivatives and of the 3-epimer or the 20-epimer

used as a substitute for glucose in parenteral nutrition (note risk of lactic acidosis)

used as a sweetener

used as a synonym of beta-sitosterol, a plant steroid

used as a synthetic precursor

used as a tea or for chewing owing to the presence of ephedrine-like bases

used as a thichening agent for lubricating oils

used as a thickener for greases

used as a tonic

used as a tool in biochemical research

used as a topical antipruritic

used as a topical antiseptic

used as a trail pheromone

used as a tranquiliser

used as a urinary antiseptic

used as a UV screen

used as a weak sedative

used as an acid-base indicator

used as an acidulant for foods

used as an acidulating agent in foods

used as an additive to dry cleaning soaps for texile finishing

used as an additive to Turkey red oil

used as an adjuvant in the treatment of liver disease

used as an agricultural fungicide

used as an amoebicide

used as an anaesthetic in dentistry

used as an analgesic

used as an anthelmintic

used as an anticholesterolaemic

used as an antidote for opium poisoning

used as an antifoaming agent

used as an antihypercholesterolaemic drug

used as an antimicrobial agent in veterinary medicine

used as an antioxidant in oils, fats, hydrocarbon fuels and lubricants

used as an antiseptic

used as an antiseptic in dentistry

used as an arrow poison (root bark)

used as an attractant

used as an emetic

used as an emmenagogue

used as an emulsifying agent

used as an expectorant

used as an external parasiticide

used as an ingredient in suntan preparations

used as an ingredient of arrow poisons

used as an ingredient of drying oils and soaps

used as an insecticide

used as an insecticide in veterinary medicine

used as an intermediate for dyes

used as an intermediate for fungicides

used as anthelmintic agent

used as antimalarial agent

used as antimicrobial agent

used as antipyretic agent

used as assess intestinal permeability

used as attractants in field traps

used as chlorophyll a

used as cytotoxic agent

used as expectorant

used as flavours

used as for amurensine

used as insecticides

used as laxative

used as lubricant

used as poisons

used as the coagulation of rubber latex

used as tonic

used both as a perfumery

used clinically

used clinically to treat acute myelocytic leukaemia

used clinically to treat depression

used clinically to treat mental disorders associated with this since, unlike serotonin, it crosses the blood–brain barrier

used clinically to treat post–partum haemorrhage

used commercially as a condensing agent in syntheses of polyamides and intermediate for dyes

used commercially as a preservative in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics

used commercially as a purgative

used commercially as a repellent

used commercially as a synergist for the flavour additive, monosodium glutamate

used commercially in artificial fruit essences

used cosmetically as a skin-bleaching agent

used extensively as a cough suppressant

used extensively as a spasmolytic

used extensively for diarrhoea

used extensively for pain

used extensively for pain relief, especially in terminal care

used extensively in cough medicines

used for a flavouring foods

used for bleaching of leather and straw

used for cake decoration (Angelica, taste of Benedictine)

used for cleaning metals and wood

used for color stability in poly(vinyl chloride) and acrylic resins

used for curing tobacco

used for detection of boron

used for dropsical cases

used for dyeing

used for dyeing fabrics

used for dyeing leather

used for dysentery (roots are boiled)

used for flavouring

used for flavouring (very young leaves)

used for flavouring and food and beverages

used for flavouring confectionery

used for manufacture of dyes

used for manufacture of dyes and explosives

used for preserving botanical and biological specimens

used for preserving foods

used for skin diseases

used for staining of leather

used for tanning

used for textile finishing

used for the manufacture of alkyd and polyester resins, nonmigrating plasticisers and synthetic polyamide fibers

used for the manufacture of artificial resins, pharmaceutical excipients and plasticisers

used for the manufacture of esters in the perfume industry

used for the manufacture of vanillin

used for the preparation of curcuma paper

used for the reduction of the cholesterol saturation index in the treatment of gallstones

used for the treatment of chronic constipation

used for the treatment of diseases resulting from disorders of vascular permeability and fragility

used for treating chronic dermatoses

used for treating gastro-intestinal disorders

used for various type of diarrhea

used for various type of fever

used for various type of urinary diseases

used for waterproofing leather

used for waterproofing textiles

used formerly as an antineuralgicum but now rarely used interally

used in a variety of disorders to increase cerebral blood circulation

used in alkyd resin manufacture

used in anaesthesia

used in analytical chemistry for separating racemic mixtures

used in anti-smoking preparations

used in biochemical research

used in biochemical research and in industry to inhibit enzymatic browning

used in bronchial medicines

used in cases of hepatic dysfunction and cholelithiasis

used in cellulose acetate butyrate manufacture

used in chemical syntheses

used in chemical synthesis

used in cherry and vanilla flavours

used in chewing gum

used in combination with linoleic and linolenic acids to treat a fat deficiency associated with vitamin F

used in corrosion inhibitors

used in cosmetics

used in dentifrices, odour reminiscent of camphor and peppermint

used in dentistry

used in diabetes

used in eye drops for healing alkali burns

used in eyedrops as a hypertonic agent in the reduction of corneal oedema

used in flavours

used in folk medicine as narcotics

used in folk medicine as sedatives

used in folk medicine for narcotic purpose

used in folk medicine for sedative purpose

used in foods as neutralising agent, sequestrant and buffer

used in herbal medicine for the treatment of skin disorders

used in hypoglycaemia

used in Indian medicine in the treatment of rickets

used in ketosis to counteract hepatotoxins

used in lipsticks and other cosmetics

used in lung

used in many proprietary preparations containing aspirin and paracetamol to enhance analgesic activity

used in mouth washes

used in native medicine as a laxative

used in native medicine as a tonic

used in organic syntheses

used in organic synthesis

used in perfumery

used in perfumery and toilet soaps

used in perfumery because of its floral odour

used in perfumery to impart an orange-blossom-like odour

used in perfumery, particularly in rose perfumes

used in perfumes

used in photography

used in plasticisers

used in red varnishes

used in soap perfumes

used in some skin antibiotic preparations

used in some surfactants

used in stabilisers

used in sunscreen lotions and creams

used in the bread industry for growth inhibition

used in the casting of phenolaldehyde resins

used in the cosmetics industry

used in the flavouring industry under the name 'pear ester'

used in the flavourings

used in the food industry

used in the food industry as an acidulant

used in the investigation of folate deficiency

used in the manufacture of acid and chrome dyes for wool

used in the manufacture of alkyd resins, aluminium and zinc stearates, and candles

used in the manufacture of barbiturates

used in the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet preparations, yields azelaic acid on alkali cleavage

used in the manufacture of dyes

used in the manufacture of esters for artificial fruit flavours

used in the manufacture of flavours

used in the manufacture of heliotropin

used in the manufacture of hexyl esters and phenols

used in the manufacture of itaconic acid

used in the manufacture of liqueurs

used in the manufacture of perfume chemicals

used in the manufacture of plastics (notably nylon-6,6), resins and urethane foams

used in the manufacture of polyamides, and polyesters

used in the manufacture of polyhydric alchols and synthetic resins

used in the manufacture of sedatives

used in the manufacture of soaps

used in the manufacture of varnishes

used in the paint industry as a drying oil

used in the perfumery and soaps

used in the preparation of biotin by biosynthesis with fungi and bacteria

used in the preparation of the sweetening agent aspartame

used in the production of alkyd resins, cocoa butter substitutes, flavourings, margarine and soaps

used in the same way as nicotic acid to prevent pellagra, but has no vasodilator action or effect on serum lipids

used in the synthesis and biosynthesis of other alkaloids, such as vindoline, vincamine and vinblastine

used in the synthesis of cuminaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, which has antiviral activity

used in the synthesis of esters for flavours

used in the synthesis of esters for perfumes

used in the synthesis of vinblastine, of which it constitutes half the molecule

used in the synthesis of vitamin A

used in the treatment of eczema

used in the treatment of glaucoma

used in the treatment of hepatic encephalopathy

used in the treatment of hiccups

used in the treatment of hypothrombinaemias

used in the treatment of leukoderma (vitiligo) and psoriasis, but less effective than psoralen

used in the treatment of nervous diseases

used in the treatment of paracetamol overdose

used in the treatment of severe alcohol poisoning

used in the treatment of vomiting in pregnancy

used in the veterinary medicine

used in theperfumes

used in veterinary practice

used in veterinary practice as disinfectants

used in veterinary practice as local antiseptics

used in veterinary practice as parasiticides

used in waxes

used in wound healing

used industrially as a modifier for plastic fiber

used internally as a carminative and gastric sedative

used medically in the treatment of paralysis following infectious disease

used medically to improve liver function in alcholism

used medically to improve liver function in hepatitis

used medicinally against capillary fragility and varicosis

used medicinally as a vasodilatory agent

used medicinally for its emetic

used medicinally for its expectorant

used occasionally in uraemia and chronic renal failure

used particularly as an antispasmodic, for motion sickness

used to aid detoxification in cases of poisoning by substances which block the thiol groups of some enzymes

used to assist the absorption of drugs through the skin, but is mildly irritating

used to attack other fungi

used to break emulsions

used to counteract gastric hyperacidity combined with antacids

used to impart a pungent taste to brandy

used to improve cerebral blood circulation

used to induce polyploidy

used to mask odours of industrial products

used to modify oriental perfumes

used to muscular rigidity

used to Parkinson's disease

used to reduce cerebral oedema

used to reduce cerebrospinal pressure

used to reduce gastric irritation caused by aspirin

used to relieve the pain of acute gout

used to treat alcoholism and mental deficiency

used to treat ammonia intoxication

used to treat amoebic dysentery, despite the gastrointestinal effects

used to treat cerebral disorders, including coma

used to treat deficiency states, such as pyridoxine-dependent convulsions of infancy and some types of depression and pre-menstrual syndrome, and those due to drug therapy, e.g., during isoiazid treatment of tuberculosis

used to treat depression

used to treat herpes simplex lesions

used to treat hyperammonaemia

used to treat migraine

used to treat Parkinson's disease, a neurological disorder characterised by tremors, rigidity and hypokinesis

used to treat peripheral vasomotor collapse

used to treat pernicious anaemia

used to treat soil, prior to planting Allium cepa, to reduce the chance of fungal infection

used to treat symptoms of Parkinson's disease

used to treat the congenital condition homocystinuria

used to treat vascular disorders, e.g., chiblains, frostbite, and Menieres disease

used topically as a component of many suntan preparations

used topically in hypertensive glaucoma

used widely for the prophylaxis and treatment of bronchospasm associated with asthma

used widely for the prophylaxis and treatment of bronchospasm associated with emphysema and chronic bronchitis

used widely in brewing, and in the food industry

useful antidote in the treatment of the toxicity

useful anti-HIV activity, preclinical development in progress

useful antitumour agent, with activity aginst lymphocytic leukaemia in vivo at a concentration of 1.4 mg/kg

useful as a premedication before anaesthesia

useful in the treatment of tumours

usually hydrolysed as a crude extract and converted to cocaine

uterine stimulant

uterine stimulant activity

uterotonic

uterotonic effect

utilised for defence against predation

utilised for pheromone production

UV shield

vasodilatating action

vasodilator

vasodilator effect

vasodilatory

vasodilatory activity

vasodilatory agent, used in medicine

Vasorelaxant activity

Veratrum album has shown teratogenic activity

Veratrum album is a very poisonous plant which has been used in the past as an arrow poison

Veratrum alkaloids are hypertensive

Veratrum alkaloids may cause nausea

Veratrum alkaloids show evidence of teratogenicity

Veratrum viride extracts have veterinary use as circulatory depressants

Veratrum viride extracts have veterinary use as emetics

Veratrum viride extracts have veterinary use as parasticides

vermifuge

very bitter

very bitter taste

very mildly toxic

very poisonous, 10-15 times more toxic than phalloidin

very potent and quick acting poison

very sweet taste

very toxic

very toxic, causing convulsions and considerable mortality when injected

viable starting material for producing adrenocortical and glucocortical steroids, which are used as anti-inflammatory agents

viable starting material for producing adrenocortical and glucocortical steroids, which are used for contraception

violet pigment

vitamin or enzyme co-factor

vitamin, co-enzyme

vitamine or enzyme co-factor

Volatiles from skin bacteria attract mosquito An. Gambiae s.s.

weak activity against HeLa-cell proliferation

weak analgesic

weak analgesic action

weak antibacterial activity

weak antibiotic activity

weak anticancer activity

weak antifungal activity

weak antifungal property

weak antimicrobial activity

weak antimicrobial agent

weak antipyretic action

weak antitumour activity

weak antitumour agent

weak antiviral activity against herpes simplex

weak central nervous system depressant

weak curarising agent

weak mutagenic activity

weak narcotic

weak neuromuscular blocking agent

weak pain relieving activity

weak parasympathomimetic

weak sedative action

weak smooth muscle stimulant

weak tranquilising effect

weak tumour-inhibiting activity compared with other bisbenzylisoquinolines

weakly active against spore germination

weakly active as a cardiac depressant

weakly analgesic

weakly anti-inflammatory

weakly sedative

when Allium sativum is crushed, converted enzymatically to allicin

when fresh plants are bruised, it is converted to protoanemonin, a vesicant oil with an acrid taste

when released from roots of Allium cepa into the soil, it stimulates germination
wide range of pharmacodynamic activities although only a few have commercial use
wide ranging parasympathetic activity when taken internally
widely used as a precursor in synthesis of organic compounds
widely used in neurological research
widely used in the food industry as a bittering agent, e.g., in bitter lemon drinks
widely used to relieve symptoms of blonchial and nasal congestion
yellow colouring matter of root
yellow flower pigment
yellow in colour
yellow pigment