

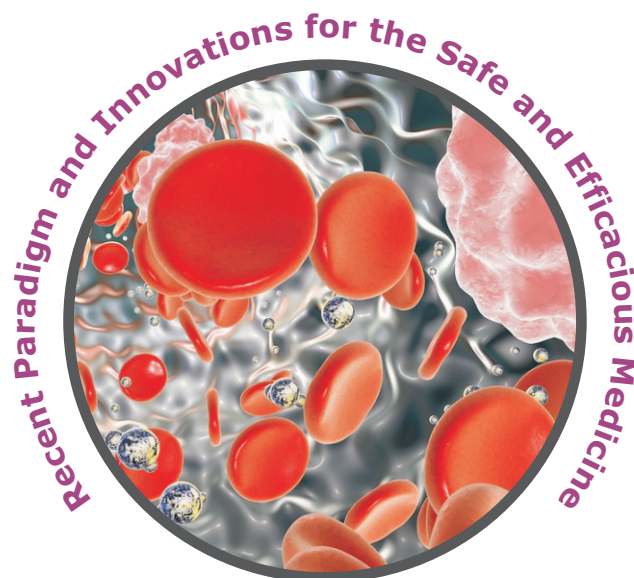


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purposes. *Ailanthus excelsa* has main chemical constituents like glycosides, saponins, phenol, lignin and tannins. *Ailanthus excelsa* shows antibacterial activity against different types of bacterial strains. The stem of *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. (Simaroubaceae) may develop vascular occlusions and gum-resin cavities in the xylem as a response to injury and infection. In recent years it has been isolated for the first time from this plant. They have paid attention, showing promising antitumor, antiviral, antimalarial, antileukemic and antifeedant properties. The bark has been used in Asian and Australian medicine to counteract worms, excessive vaginal discharge, malaria and asthma.

#### OP-06

##### ANTIOXIDANT INVESTIGATION OF BIGNONIA IGNEA VELL. STEM

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#### ABSTRACT

The objective of present studies deals with the Pharmacognostic and antioxidant studies of stems of *Bignonia ignea* Vell some distinct and different characters were observed with section of young thin stems. Physiochemical parameter ash value and LOD of powder of stem was 1.85% w/w and 6.53 % w/w respectively. The phytochemical investigation of extracts of stem of *Bignonia ignea* Vell shows the presence of sterols, triterpenes, flavonoids and tannins. Total phenolic content of total methanolic extract was determined by using folin Ciocalteu method. The total phenolic content in methanolic extract was found to be 5.55 % w/w equivalent to Tannic acid. Petroleum ether, ethyl acetate soluble, ethyl acetate insoluble and methanol extract was found to be scavenger of DPPH radical. The present study on Pharmacognostical investigation of *Bignonia ignea* Vell stems might be useful to supplement information in regard to its identification parameters assumed significantly in the way of acceptability of herbal drugs in present scenario lacking regulatory laws to control quality of herbal drugs.

#### OP-07

##### FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF FLOATING BEADS FOR CHRONOTHERAPY OF HYPERTENSION

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#### ABSTRACT

Multiple unit floating pulsatile beads of Carvedilol by simple ionotropic gelation method were prepared for chronotherapy of hypertension. Pectin and sodium alginate were used as matrix forming polymer and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was used as floating agent. A 23 full factorial design was applied to investigate the combined effect of three independent formulation variables namely amount of sodium alginate, sodium bicarbonate and calcium chloride on the dependent variables as % entrapment efficiency, floating lag time and % drug release in 0.1N HCl. Drug loaded beads were evaluated for various parameters like particle size measurement, flow properties, % drug entrapment, floating study, and dissolution study. Based on minimum drug release in 0.1 N HCl and after 6 h lag time period and maximum release in 6.8 pH phosphate buffer by burst release within 45 minutes, formulation was optimized and tested for drug release pattern, floating lag time and entrapment efficiency. Stability studies on the formulation indicated that there were no significant changes in drug content, floating lag time, entrapment efficiency and drug release in 0.1 N HCl. Thus, the floating beads were successfully formulated for chronotherapy of hypertension giving site and time specific release of drug.