

Extraction and Separation of Phytochemicals From Amla Powder *Phyllanthus Emblica* (Amla)

Bhand Abhijit D., Abhang Archana K., Khutal Tejaswinee D.,
Hinge Pratiksha S., Prof. Padwal Prachi N.

Department of Pharmacognosy
Samarth Institute of Pharmacy, Belhe (Bangarwadi), Junnar, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. Or *Phyllanthus emblica* Linn, usually called Indian gooseberry or amla, is arguably the foremost necessary healthful plant within the Indian ancient system of medication, the piece of writing. Numerous elements of the plant are accustomed to treat a spread of diseases, however the foremost necessary is that the fruit. The fruit is employed either alone or together with different plants to treat several ailments like respiratory disease and fever; as a drug, laxative, liver tonic, refrigerant, stomachic, restorative, alterative, antipyretic, medication, hair tonic; to forestall ulceration and upset stomach, and as a biological process. Diagnosis studies have shown that amla possesses antipyretic, analgesic, medicament, antiatherogenic, adaptogenic, cardioprotective, gastroprotective, antianemia, anti hypercholesterolemia, wound healing, medication, antiatherosclerotic, hepatoprotective, nephroprotective, and neuroprotective properties. Additionally, experimental studies have shown that amla and a few of its phytochemicals like acid, ellagic acid, pyrogallol, some nor sesquiterpenoids, corilagin, geraniin, elaeocarpus, and prodelphinidins B1 and B2 additionally possess antineoplastic effects. Amla is additionally reportable to possess neuromodulatory, chemomodulatory, chemopreventive effects, atom scavenging, inhibitor, medication, antimutagenic and immunomodulatory activities..

Keywords: Antioxidant; Polyphenol; Flavonoid; Amla.