INTRODUCTION: Mallotus philipiensis L. commonly known as Kameela/Kamala which is a large woody multipurpose medicinal tree belongs to family of Euphorbiaceous consisting of herbs, shrubs and trees. It is up to 10-12 meters in height and is widely distributed throughout tropical India along with the Himalaya from Kashmir eastwards up to 5000 feet.

The plants are a rich source of biologically active compounds and are used as a common dye yielding plant various parts of the Kameela are used for the healing of skin problem, antifungal tape worm, eye-disease, bronchitis, diarrhoea, urinogenital infection, cancer, diabetes, jaundice, malaria, etc 1, 2.

Fruits of Mallotus philipiensis have been reported being used since long time in Ayurvedic (Indian), Arabic, Unani and Chinese traditional Medicine systems as anti-helminthics, antifungal, antibacterial and immuno-regulatory properties, anti-filarial, anti-parasitic, anti-ulcers and as aphrodisiac activities 3.

Botanical Classification:

Kingdom- Plantae
Order- Malpighiales
Family- Euphorbiaceae
Genus- Mallotus
Species: M. Philippensis 4.

Chemical constituents:
Kamala oil has been found to contain about 60% of kamlolenic acid as the only major component with minor proportions of common linoleic, oleic, and saturated acids and probably some conjugated diethenoid acid. The saturated components consist
mostly of myristic and palmitic acids. Other active constituents are phenols, steroids diterpenoids, triterpenoids, flavonoids, coumarins, isocoumarins, cardenolides and particularly phenols; that is, bergenin, mallotophilipinens, rotterlin, and isorottlerin.

**Scientific report:**

**Wound Healing activity:**
Gangwar M et al reported that ethanolic extract of *Kameela* at the dose of 200 mg/kg body wt. exhibits wound healing activity in rat models when administered orally for the duration of 10 days and histopathological evaluation revealed more density of collagen formation with minimal inflammatory cells in deeper tissues when compared to control group.

**Antimicrobial activity:**
Sheikh et al reported that methanolic extract of hairs and glands covering fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (kamala powder) showed antimicrobial activity in different culture (Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and fungi). Velanganni J et al also documented that, ethanol extract showed antimicrobial activity against the fungi *A. flavus* and *C. Albicans*.

**Hepatoprotective activity:** Ramakrishna S et al reported that ethanolic extract of *Kameela* leaves exhibit hepatoprotective activity against CCl4 induced hepatotoxicity in rats when compare to Silymarin which was standard control, which may be attributed to its antioxidant property.

**Anti-leukaemic activity:**
Khan M et al reported that hexane fraction of *M. philippensis* root extract possesses anti-leukemic activity in HL-60 cells and also confirmed that polyphenols were the main compounds of the hexane extract that inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis.

**CONCLUSION:** There are large number of western medicine available for the treatment of skin diseases but it have some drawback as high cost effective and their side effects and chance of recurrence is high when drug is stopped, because most of the cosmetic drugs are steroid based. The medicament which derived from natural sources have lesser side effects and easily available our natives. *Kameela* contain various active chemical constituents viz; flavonoids, phenolic, glycosides compound and tannins which have been reported as antimicrobial activity against various skin disorders. Further elaborative research is need hidden benefits of *Kameela* and other active constituents.
constituents. This review will be helpful as new vistas for the research scholars for various skin diseases.

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