INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
[ISSN: 0975-4725; CODEN(USA): IJPS00]
Journal Homepage: https://www.ijpsjournal.com

Review Paper

Phytopharmacological Overview of Vitex Trifolia L.: Traditional Uses to Therapeutic Potential

Vaishnavi Pinjare, Dr. Anant Deshpande*, Hanuman Hendge, Ikrama Pathan, Amar Fulsundar, Shraddha Belkunde, Aarti Kalshetti, Supriya Kumbhargave

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Channabasweshwar Pharmacy College (Degree) Latur-413512, Maharashtra, India.

ARTICLE INFO

Published: 30 May 2026
Keywords:
Vitex trifolia, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, flavonoid
DOI:
10.5281/zenodo.20465837

ABSTRACT

Vitex trifolia is one of the Vitex species were known as Lemuni. It is widely used traditionally to reduce pain, fever and minor ailments. Every part of the plant had its advantages; for example, the leaves' part can relieve pain, treat fever and can help to improve memory. It has potent pharmacological activities such as antioxidant, antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory and anticancer. In addition, every part of the plant has unique constituents with different biological activities. A few isolated and identified flavonoids in Vitex trifolia include casticin, pepsinogen, artemetin, luteolin, penduletin, vitexicarpin and chrysisplenol. These flavonoids can inhibit the cell cycle involved in carcinogenesis and have been reported to have anti-inflammatory properties. Vitex trifolia can be exploited as possible treatments for COVID-19 as the extracts have shown potential anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and other pharmacological properties due to the presence of the phytochemical constituents in the plant.Despite existing literature exploring pharmacological attributes and secondary metabolites of related species, a conspicuous gap exists, specifically focusing on the pharmacological activities and novel methods of purification of pure metabolites from Vitex trifolia. This review aimed to fill this gap by delving into traditional medicinal applications, exploring secondary metabolites comprehensively, and providing an in-depth analysis of pharmacological effects of pure metabolites. Combining traditional uses with contemporary pharmacological insights, this article sought to serve as a crucial reference for future research and practical application of Vitex trifolia. This approach contributes substantially to understanding the plant, fostering scientific inquiry, and facilitating its broader application in healthcare

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Anant Deshpande
Address: *Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Channabasweshwar Pharmacy College (Degree) Latur-413512, Maharashtra, India..*
Email : deshpandeanant33@gmail.com
Relevant conflicts of interest/financial disclosures: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, most of the global population is practising medicinal plants due to their folkloric claims. One of the species widely consumed is the Vitex species. There are almost 270 species of Vitex that have been reported in the traditional system of disease management and one of them is *Vitex trifolia* L. leaves exhibited inhibition of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. It is traditionally used by the tribes and native medical practitioners to treat various ailments, including disorders, tumours, rheumatic pains, inflammation, sprains, and fever and is used in the treatment of tuberculosis. In India, the plant parts like leaves and flowers have significant therapeutic potential. The leaves are used to improve memory, relieving pain, removing bad taste in the mouth, cure fever, and treat hair loss. The aerial parts of this plant are useful in the treatment of diabetes. The aerial parts have friedelin, β sitosterol, β-D-glucoside, long-chain hydrocarbon. Besides, the plant also possesses larvicidal, wound healing, anti-HIV, anticancer, trypanocidal, antimicrobial and antipyretic activities.[1]

Plants play a crucial role in health-related problems due to their rich reservoir of bioactive metabolites. These natural metabolites found in various plant species, such as those belonging to the Verbenaceae family, have shown immense potential in preventing and treating chronic diseases, offering a promising opportunity for therapeutic interventions. Verbenaceae is one of the largest families of the plant kingdom, consisting of trees, shrubs, lianas, and herbs. Verbenaceae comprise of 34 genera and around 1,200 species. Vitex is known as one of the largest genera in the family, possessing species mainly distributed in tropical areas, with a few in subtropical regions.[2]

Vitex trifolia, commonly known as Nirgundi, is a well-known medicinal plant in traditional systems like Ayurveda. It is rich in flavonoids, terpenoids, and phenolic compounds that exhibit antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer properties. This review focuses on the phytochemistry, pharmacological activities, and detailed mechanisms by which *Vitex trifolia* shows potential in the prevention and treatment of skin cancer. [3]

Fig. 1. *Vitex trifolia* leaves

Taxonomical Classification: [4]

Table 1: Taxonomical Classification of *Vitex trifolia*

Taxonomical Rank	Taxon
Taxonomy	*Vitex trifolia*
Class	Magnoliopsida
Kingdom	Plantae
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta
Sub-phylum	Angiospermae
Division	Magnoliopsida
Sub-division	Spermatophyta
Order	Lamiaceae
Family	Verbenaceae
Sub-class	Asteridae

Genus	Vitex
Species	*Vitex trifolia linn*
Common Name	Nirgundi

Profile of the Plant:

➢ **Habitat:**

- Coastal areas, riverbanks found mainly in tropical and subtropical regions.
- Common in countries like: India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Philippines and Australia.
- Specific growing conditions coastal areas: Sandy beaches, dunes, seashores, riverbanks, marshy lands open forests, scrublands, roadsides and wastelands.
- Climate requirements: prefers warm, humid climates thrives in full sunlight.
- Temperature range: 20-35°C moderate rainfall areas.
- Soil conditions grows best in: sandy soil, well-drained loamy soil, tolerant to salinity.

➢ **Distribution:**

In India, *Vitex trifolia* is widely distributed, mainly in coastal and tropical regions: Coastal & Southern India [Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka], Western Coast Maharashtra (Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg), Konkan region, North-East India [Assam, Manipur]

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION:[5,6]

➢ Habit: A small aromatic shrub or sometimes a small tree Grows up to 2-5 meters in height Highly branched with a bushy appearance.

➢ Root: Well-developed taproot system Roots are woody and help in anchorage in coastal and sandy soils.

➢ Stem: Erect, cylindrical, and branched young stems are quadrangular and covered with fine hairs (pubescent) Mature stems become woody and smooth Aromatic when crushed.

➢ Leaves

- Type: Trifoliate (3 leaflets), sometimes simple
- Arrangement: Opposite and decussate
- Shape: Lanceolate to oblong
- Margin: Entire
- Apex: Acute
- Upper surface: Dark green and smooth
- Lower surface: Greyish-white, covered with hairs (tomentose)
- Leaves are aromatic when crushed

➢ Inflorescence: Terminal or axillary cymes (panicle-like clusters)

➢ Flowers: Small, bluish-purple to lavender in colour

- Zygomorphic (bilaterally symmetrical)
- Calyx: 5-toothed, persistent
- Corolla: Tubular, 5-lobed
- Androecium: 4 didynamous stamens
- Gynoecium: Bicarpellary, superior ovary

➢ Fruit

- Type: Drupe
- Shape: Globose
- Size: Small (approx. 4–6 mm diameter)
- Colour: Green when young → black or dark purple when mature

➢ Seeds: Usually 4 seeds inside the fruit, hard and small

➢ Odour & Taste

- Leaves and fruits: Aromatic
- Taste: Slightly bitter and pungent

➢ Flowering & Fruiting Season

- Flowering: May to September
- Fruiting: October to December

Vernacular Name:[7]

Table 2: Vernacular names of *Vitex trifolia*

Language	Name
English	Three leaved chaste tree, Arabian lilac
Marathi	Nirgudi
Hindi	Nirgundi
Tamil	Notchi
Telugu	Vavili
Kannada	Lakkigida
Malayalam	Indrani

AYURVEDA PROPERTIES: [8]

Table 3: Ayurveda properties of *Vitex Trifolia*

Ras	Tikta
Vipak	Katu
Veerya (potency)	Ushna
Guna	Laghu
Karma	Vedanasthapana, Shothahara, krimigha
Effect on dosha	Reduces vata and kapha, may slightly increase pitta
Effect on dhatu	Acts mainly on rasa (plasma)and rakta (blood) Supports mamsa dhatu (muscle tissue)

NUTRITIONAL POTENTIAL:[9]

Presence of bioactive nutrients although not a conventional food crop, *Vitex trifolia* contains several important nutritional and health-promoting compounds: Flavonoids (e.g., casticin, luteolin, artemetin) Phenolic compounds (high antioxidant content) Iridoids and glycosides Essential oils and terpenoids These compounds act as functional nutrients, supporting body health rather than just providing calories.

Antioxidant capacity (major nutritional benefit) leaves contain high phenolic and flavonoid content shows strong free radical scavenging activity which prevents oxidative stress and reduce risk of chronic diseases (cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases).

Micronutrient-like compounds though exact vitamin/mineral data is limited; studies suggest presence of plant sterols (β-sitosterol) fatty acids and organic acids trace elements (not fully quantified). These contribute to anti-inflammatory effects metabolic health support.

Nutraceutical uses (functional food role): In some traditional systems, leaves and flowers are consumed in herbal preparations used for postpartum nutrition and recovery considered a health tonic in some cultures.

TRADITIONAL USES:[10]

Traditional uses of *Vitex trifolia* has been widely used in traditional medicine systems like Ayurveda, Unani medicine, and folk practices across Asia.

i. Skin Disorders: Leaves are applied as paste or oil for wounds and cuts, skin infections, inflammation and swelling, also used for eczema and itching.
ii. Anti-inflammatory and Pain Relief: Leaf extracts used to reduce joint pain, muscle pain, swelling, commonly applied externally as poultice.
iii. Fever and Cold: Decoction of leaves used in fever, cold and cough, acts as a mild antipyretic and expectorant.

iv. Respiratory Disorders: Used in traditional remedies for asthma, bronchitis, helps clear mucus and improve, breathing.
v. Digestive Disorders: Used for indigestion, gastric problems, worm infestations (anthelmintic use).
vi. Headache and Migraine: Leaf paste applied on forehead, oil preparations used for relief.
vii. Gynecological: Uses menstrual disorders, postpartum care, helps regulate hormonal balance (folk belief).
viii. Nervous System Disorders: Used as a mild sedative helps in anxiety, insomnia.
ix. Insect Repellent: Leaves placed in rooms or burned used to repel mosquitoes, insects.
x. Antimicrobial Use: Applied to prevent infection in wounds and used in traditional antiseptic preparations also said to be helpful in preventing stomach ulcers, preventing cardiovascular diseases, controlling blood pressure, preventing migraine attacks, and relieving respiratory symptoms.

PHYTOCHEMISTRY:[11]

So far, over 180 metabolites have been identified from different parts of *Vitex trifolia*. Investigation of the chemical profile has led to the isolation of terpenoids (monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, diterpenes, triterpenes, and phytosterols), ecdysteroids, flavonoids, lignans, phenylpropanoids, anthraquinone, fatty acids, along with xanthones isolated from the endophytic fungi of the fruit. Among them, the diterpenes special labdane-type are the most significant metabolites in this species. In the following sections, the isolated/identified phytochemicals have been classified.

Terpenoids:

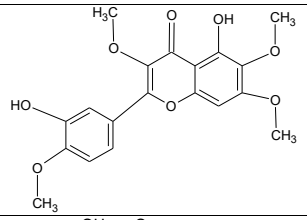
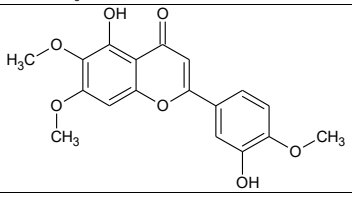
Vitex trifolia is rich in terpenoids, especially monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, and diterpenes, which contribute to its medicinal properties like anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and anticancer activities.

Flavonoids:

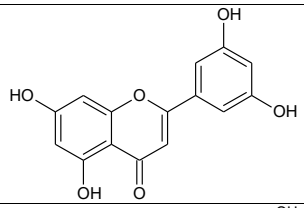
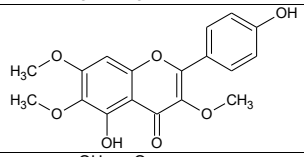
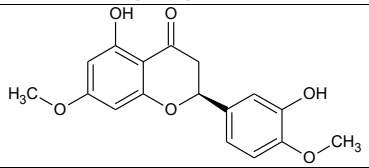
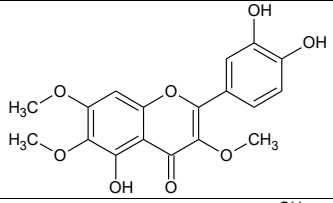
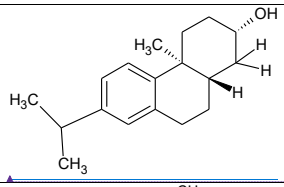
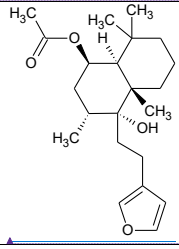
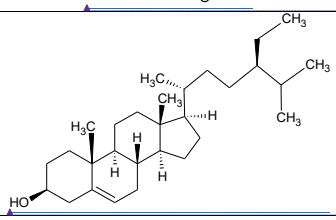
Vitex trifolia, including flavones, flavanols, and flavanones. Among these, a particular focus has been noted on methoxylated flavones. These compounds are characterized by having between two to five methoxyl groups and have been detected primarily within polar extracts or fractions derived from the leaves of the plant.

e.g. Casticin, Artemetin, Luteolin, Apigenin, Chrysosplenol D, Penduletin

Table 4: Name of phytoconstituents and structure

Sr. No	Name of compound	Structure
1	Vitexicarpin	
2	Casticin	

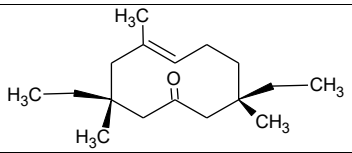
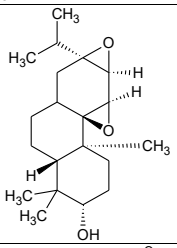
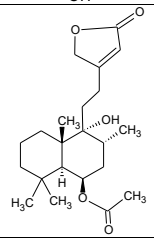
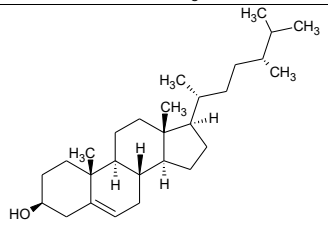
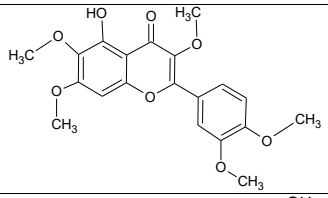
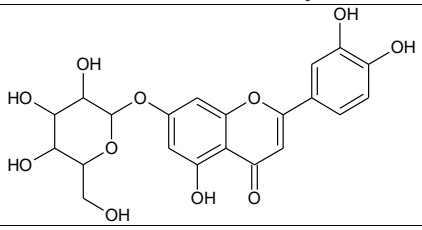
Formatted Table

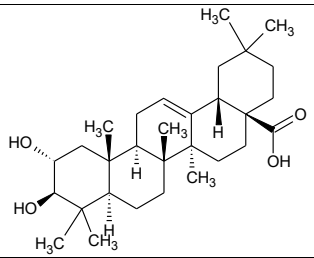
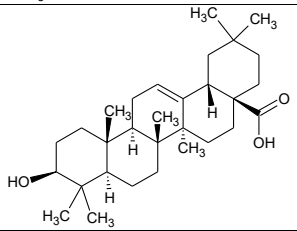
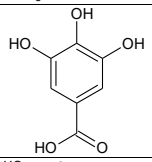
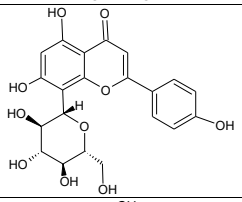
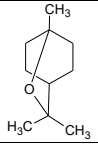
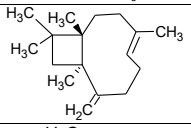
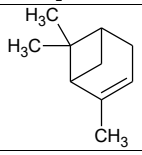
3	Luteolin	
4	Penduletin	
5	Persicogenin	
6	Chrysoplenols	
7	Abietatrien-3 β-ol	
8	Rotundifuran	
9	β- sitosterol	

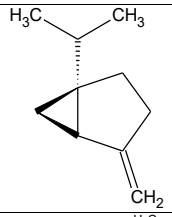
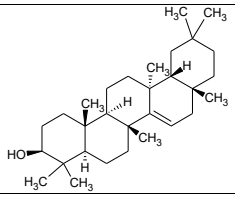
Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

10	Halimadien-6-one	
11	Vitetrifolin -AD	
12	vitexilactone	
13	Campesterol	
14	Artemetin	
15	Cynaroside	

16	Maslinic acid	
17	Oleanolic acid	
18	Gallic acid	
19	Vitexin	
20	1,8 cineole	
21	B- caryophyllene	
22	Alpha-pinene	

23	Sabinene	
24	Taraxerol	

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS:

Table 5: Pharmacological actions of *Vitex trifolia*

Pharmacological Activities	Part Used	Reference
Anti-amnesic activity	Leaves, Roots	11
Anti-oxidant	Leaves	12
Hepatoprotective activity	Bark	13
Anti-malaria activity	Leaves, Fruits	14
Wound Healing	Leaves	15
Anti-inflammatory	Leaves	16
Anti-asthmatic	-	17
Antipasmodic	-	18
Cytotoxic	Leaves	19, 20
Anti-microbial	Leaves	21
Anti-viral	Roots	22
Anti-HIV	Leaves	23
Anti-larvicidal	Leaves	24, 25
Respiratory disorder	Flowers	26

Anti-amnesic activity:[11]

In the passive avoidance and T-maze models, a high dose (20mg/kg, b.w.) of aqueous. *Vitex trifolia* leaf extract demonstrated a significant anti-amnesic activity. The extract led to a not ably shorter escape latency time(12s) compared to the control, this result was nearly twice as high as that of the control group, indicating improved memory retention compared to both the control and other treatment groups.

Antioxidant activity:[12]

Flavonoids and tannins are major groups of compounds that act as primary antioxidants or free radical scavengers. Anthocyanin is known as an antioxidant, flavonoid where it will be expressed when the chlorophyll in a plant is destroyed due to high temperature. Anthocyanin can block NF-kB activation as well as inhibit NF-kB activity (35). NF-kB is involved with carcinogenesis thus, indirectly, anthocyanin can inhibit cancer.

Hepatoprotective activity:[13]

The observed Frontiers in pharmacology hepatoprotective effects of the tested metabolite were found to be comparable to those of the standard drug, silymarin, administered at a dosage of 100 mg/kg b. w. with 7 days exposure. This similarity is evident from the significant reduction in the serum levels of key liver enzymes, namely, glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT) (342 U/ l in the control group.

Anti-malarial activity:[14]

In an investigation utilizing semi-structured questionnaires and informant interviews to gather knowledge about plants associated with malaria and related symptoms, the antimalarial potential of the extracts from 70 plant species, representing 62 genera and 34 families, was evaluated. The results highlighted Solanaceae as the most frequently cited family, with 7 species showing promising antimalarial properties.

Wound healing effect:[15]

In a comparative analysis of wound healing potential, the ethanol leaf extract of *Vitex trifolia* demonstrated superior activity compared to *Vitex altissima L*. The incision wound tissue tensile strength for the positive control was 600.00, while it was 578.20 for *Vitex trifolia* and 529.08 for *Vitex altissima*. Hydroxyproline levels, indicative of collagen formation, were higher in the ethanol leaf extract of *Vitex trifolia* (2,567 µg/100 mg) compared to *Vitex altissima* (2012 µg/100 mg), with a negative control registering at 1943 µg/ 100 mg.

Anti-inflammatory:[16]

Inflammation is the process of the body's immune response to the irritant when the body is fighting against the virus or bacteria that attacks the body. The function of inflammation is to eliminate the initial cause of cell injury and initiate tissue repair. Inflammation can be an acute incident and may lead to a chronic condition if assault persists. The acute phase of inflammation is characterized by the rapid influx of blood granulocytes, typically neutrophils, followed swiftly by monocytes that mature into inflammatory macrophages that subsequently proliferate and thereby affect the functions of resident tissue macrophages.

Anti-asthmatic:[17]

Asthma is a common allergic and inflammatory disease of the respiratory system. The prevalence of asthma increased worldwide due to worsening air pollution and immune system dysfunction. Activated Th2 cells will release excess cytokine to stimulate AHR. It will also induce eosinophil infiltration that leads to exacerbation of inflammation and allergic reaction in the lungs. Cytokine induces goblet cell hyperplasia and mucus secretion, which is causing severe respiratory obstruction. Improper activation of Th2 cells is essential for the amelioration of asthma.[14]

Antispasmodic activity:[18]

In an in vivo study the assessment of viteosin-A (34) and vitexicarpin (135), the primary active metabolites present in the n-hexane extract of *Vitex trifolia*, demonstrated that only vitexicarpin exhibited activity in the tracheospasmolytic bioassay. Notably, this activity was observed at a minimum dose of 1.3×10−5 M, for30 min, utilizing sensitized guinea pig trachea stimulated by ovalbumin. The findings suggest that vitexicarpin could potentially hinder the effects of histamine released from sensitized mast cells by stabilizing the membrane function of the mast cells.

Anticancer activity:[19]

Data Screening of five samples, namely, *Alpinia galanga (L.)* Wild. (Zingiberaceae), *Piper cubeba L*. (Piperaceae), and *Santalum album L.* (Santalaceae), along with *Vitex trifolia*. at a

concentration of 25 µg/mL and incubated for 24 h, revealed a significant inhibitory activity against the T47D breast cancer cell line, with inhibition percentages of 96.4%, 87.6%, 82.6%, and 88.7%, respectively. Epirubicin and doxorubicin were used as positive control, and DMSO for negative control.

Cytotoxic activity:[20]

The cytotoxic activities of the *Vitex trifolia* aerial parts were evaluated in an in vivo study using three different extracts: methanol, ethyl acetate, and chloroform. The brine shrimp bioassay method was employed for this purpose. The results indicated that the methanolic extract exhibited the highest cytotoxic activity, with an LC50 value of 140mg/mL.

Antimicrobial activity:[21]

The *Vitex trifolia* leaf extracts, tested at a concentration of 200 µg/ mL for 30min incubation time, demonstrated varying degrees of inhibition against different microorganisms in an in vitro experiment. The inhibition zone sizes (in mm) for each tested organism were as follows: Bacillus subtilis: 15.3mm; Staphylococcus aureus: 14.0 mm; Pseudomonas aeruginosa: 13.6 mm; Proteus mirabilis: 13.5 mm; Candida tropicalis: 12.8 mm; and Escherichia coli (E. coli): 12.5 mm; Candida albicans: 12.0 mm. The zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) coated with an extract of *Vitex trifolia* exhibited improved MIC value compared to uncoated ZnO NP.

Antiviral activity:[22]

Vitex trifolia demonstrated significant antiviral activity against Molluscum contagiosum and Herpes simplex, with effective concentrations of approximately 0.25 µg/mL and 0.5 µg/mL, respectively, at a 0.4 µg/mL concentration in an in vitro assay. Importantly, this antiviral efficacy was achieved without causing notable toxicity. These findings highlight the potential of *Vitex trifolia* as a promising natural source for developing safe and effective antiviral agents. Further exploration into the specific bioactive metabolites and their mechanisms of action, as well as broader applications in clinical settings, would enhance our understanding of the therapeutic potential of *Vitex trifolia* in antiviral interventions.

Anti-HIV activity:[23]

In a research study, the impact of aqueous and 80% ethanol extracts from 20 medicinal plants of Thai on HIV type 1 reverse transcriptase activity was investigated. The results revealed that the water extracts of *Vitex glabrata* R. Br. (branch), *V. Trifolia.* (aerial part), and *Vitex negundo L.* (aerial part) displayed a remarkably good inhibition ratio (% IR) higher than 90% at a concentration of 200 µg/mL in 1h incubation. Doxorubicin hydrochloride, as a positive control, inhibited the HIV-1 RT activity at 1 mM by 98.3%. These findings suggest that these specific extracts from *Vitex glabrata*, *Vitex trifolia*, and *Vitex negundo* possess a strong potential as candidates for further investigation in the development of anti-HIV therapies due to their significant inhibitory effects on HIV-1 reverse transcriptase activity.

Anti-larvicidal activity:[24, 25]

Vitex trifolia has been shown to have strong mosquito-repelling properties even at low concentrations. Furthermore, compared the essential oils of *Vitex trifolia* and *Vitex agnus-castus* L. and found that both oils disrupted mosquito development by increasing larval and pupal duration, mortality, and adult deformities, while also reducing adult emergence, reproductive capacity, and egg viability.

Respiratory disorder:[26]

In an in vitro study screening the inhibitory effect of alcoholic and hexanoic extracts of *Vitex trifolia* on histamine release from RBL 2H3 cells revealed that 0.5 mg/mL resulted in more than 80%

inhibition of IgE-dependent histamine release from RBL-2H3 cells. A separate study demonstrated that combining *Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb*. rhizome (Zingiberaceae; Curcumae xanthorrhizae rhizoma), *Vitex trifolia* leaves, *Zingiber officinale Roscoe*. rhizome (Zingiberaceae; Zingiberis rhizoma) and *Echinacea purpurea (L.)* Moench herb (Asteraceae) exhibited synergistic immunomodulatory effects.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed MR, Anis M. Role of TDZ in the quick regeneration of multiple shoots from nodal explant of *Vitex trifolia* L.: an important medicinal plant. **Appl Biochem Biotechnol.** 2012;168(5):957-966. doi:10.1007/s12010-012-9799-0.
2. Mohd Shukri NA, Hasan MH. Pharmacological review of *Vitex trifolia*. **Int J Pharm Nutr Cosmet Sci.** 2021;3(1):49-65. doi:10.24191/IJPNaCS.v3.05.
3. Manjunatha BK, Vidya SM. Hepatoprotective activity of *Vitex trifolia* against carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatic damage. **Indian J Pharm Sci.** 2008;70(2):241-245. doi:10.4103/0250-474X.41466.
4. Naqvi M, Gilani SQ, Syed T, Marques O, Kim HC. Skin cancer detection using deep learning: a review. **Diagnostics (Basel).** 2023;13(11):1911. doi:10.3390/diagnostics13111911.
5. Mottaghipisheh J, Kamali M, Doustimotlagh AH, Nowroozzadeh MH, Rasekh F, Hashempur MH, et al. A comprehensive review of ethnomedicinal approaches, phytochemical analysis, and pharmacological potential of *Vitex trifolia* L. **Front Pharmacol**. 2024;15:1322083. doi:10.3389/fphar.2024.1322083.
6. Dildar M, Akram S, Irfan M, Khan HU, Ramzan M, Mahmood AR, et al. Skin cancer detection: a review using deep learning techniques. **Int J Environ Res Public Health.** 2021;18(10):5479. doi:10.3390/ijerph18105479.
7. Nair MK, Varghese C, Swaminathan R. Incidence of melanoma and nonmelanoma skin cancers in India and the global regions. **Indian J Cancer.** 2019;56(3):258-265. doi:10.4103/ijcrt.IJCRT_786_19.
8. Laxmikant K. *Vitex trifolia* Linn. (Verbenaceae): a review on pharmacological and biological effects, isolated and known potential phytoconstituents of therapeutic importance. **J Res Pharm Sci.** 2012;3(3):441-445.
9. Suchitra M, Cheriyan BV. *Vitex trifolia*: an ethnobotanical and pharmacological review. **Asian J Pharm Clin Res.** 2018;11(Suppl 4):12-14. doi:10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11s4.31689.
10. Parkhe G, Bharti D. Phytochemical investigation and determination of total phenols and flavonoid concentration in leaves extract of *Vitex trifolia* Linn. **J Drug Deliv Ther.** 2019;9(4-A):705-707.
11. Ban NN, Nguyen T, Tran L, Vu G, Do T, Nguyen XN, et al. Chemical constituents of *Vitex trifolia* leaves. **Nat Prod Commun.** 2018;13(1):129-130.
12. Alam G, Wahyuono S, Ganjar IG, Hakim L, Mathankumar M, et al. Assessment of anticarcinogenic potential of *Vitex trifolia* and *Triticum aestivum*. **Int J Pharm Pharm Sci.** 2014;6:449-453.
13. Shah AR, Rahim S. Ethnomedicinal uses of plants for the treatment of malaria in Soon Valley, Khushab, Pakistan. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2017;200:84–106. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2017.02.005.
14. Nishina A, Itagaki M, Sato D, Kimura H, Hirai Y, Phay N, et al. The rosiglitazone-like effects of vitexilactone, a constituent from

Vitex trifolia L., in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes. **Molecules.** 2017;22(11):2030. doi:10.3390/molecules22112030.

15. Hasan MH. Pharmacological review of *Vitex trifolia*. **Int J Pharm Nutr Cosmet Sci.** 2021;3(1):49-65.
16. Ankalikar A, Viswanathswamy AH. Effect of leaves of *Vitex trifolia* Linn on different stages of inflammation. *Indian J Pharm Educ Res.* 2017;51(3):461-471. doi:10.5530/ijper.51.3.74.
17. Wahyuono S, Alam G, Ikawati Z, Timmerman H, Maeyama K. *Antiasthmatic compounds isolated from antiasthmatic "JAMU" ingredient Legundi leaves (Vitex trifolia L.).* Sci Pharm. 2009;77(6):192. doi:10.3797/scipharm.oephg.21.SL-25.
18. Alam G, Wahyuono S, Ganjar IG, Hakim L, Timmerman H, Verpoorte R. Tracheospasmolytic activity of viteosin-A and vitexicarpin isolated from *Vitex trifolia*. *Planta Med.* 2002;68(11):1047-1049. doi:10.1055/s-2002-35650.
19. Dai M, Fadhilah A, Rahmawati J, Forentin A, Usia T, Maryati M, et al. T47D cell-inhibiting Indonesian medicinal plants and active constituents of *Alpinia galanga* rhizome. *Pharmacogn Mag.* 2018;14:359-363. doi:10.4103/pm.pm_259_17.
20. El-Kousy S, Mohamed M, Mohamed S. Phenolic and biological activities of *Vitex trifolia* aerial parts. *Life Sci J.* 2012;9:670-677.
21. Elumalai K, Velmurugan S, Ravi S, Kathiravan V, Raj GA. Bio-approach: plant mediated synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles and their catalytic reduction of methylene blue and antimicrobial activity. *Adv Powder Technol.* 2015;26:1639-1651. doi:10.1016/j.apt.2015.09.008.
22. Vimalanathan S, Ignacimuthu S, Hudson JB. Medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu (Southern India) are a rich source of antiviral activities. *Pharm Biol.* 2009;47:422-429. doi:10.1080/13880200902800196.
23. Woradulayapinij W, Soonthornchareonnon N, Wiwat C. In vitro HIV type 1 reverse transcriptase inhibitory activities of Thai medicinal plants and *Canna indica* L. rhizomes. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2005;101:84-89. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2005.03.030.
24. Gou Y, Li Z, Fan R, Guo C, Wang L, Sun H, et al. Ethnobotanical survey and evaluation of traditional mosquito repellent plants of Dai people in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2020;262:113124. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2020.113124.
25. Tandon S, Mittal AK, Pant AK. Insect growth regulatory activity of *Vitex trifolia* and *Vitex agnus-castus* essential oils against *Spilosoma obliqua*. *Fitoterapia.* 2008;79:283-286. doi:10.1016/j.fitote.2007.11.032.
26. Ikawati Z, Hertiani T, Izzati F. Immunomodulatory activity of an Indonesian herbal formulation for respiratory disorder. *Pharmacogn Mag.* 2019;15:130. doi:10.4103/pm.pm_314_18.

HOW TO CITE: Vaishnavi Pinjare, Anant Deshpande, Hanuman Hendge, Ikrama Pathan, Amar Fulsundar, Shraddha Belkunde, Aarti Kalshetti, Supriya Kumbhargave, Phytopharmacological Overview of Vitex Trifolia L.: Traditional Uses to Therapeutic Potential, Int. J. of Pharm. Sci., 2026, Vol 4, Issue 5, 8155-8167, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20465837