

Antioxidant Activity of *Chrysophyllum africanum* Leaves and Pulp

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PERSPECTIVE

Plant and organic products have been useful in treatment and the board of illnesses, with most drug drugs got from them. Organic products comprise significant pieces of a decent eating routine as they are regular wellsprings of food supplements in particular: protein, starch, minerals and dietary fibre, required by man and creatures. African Star Apple (*Chrysophyllum africanum*), privately called "Udala" by the Ibos and "Agbalumo" by the Yorubas is tracked down generally in African Countries. Its circulation stretches out from Sierra Leone to the Congo district and Angola, found in tropical jungle and momentary developments, regularly planted for its consumable natural products. Its circulation likewise stretches out to Sierra Leone to Spain, Guinea, reaching out to Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Nyasaiano. It is additionally found in nations like Southern Nigeria, Cameroons, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.

Chrysophyllum africanum is of the family "Sapotacea". Its environment is generally on riverside in shut woods, and frequently planted in towns. *Chrysophyllum africanum* has various species; however *Chrysophyllum africanum* and *Chrysophyllum albidum* bear a similar normal name in Nigeria "UDALA". A medium estimated, evergreen tree typically 70 ft to 100 ft high; bole straight, banded, bark dim and ridged, slice dainty, pale brown, obscuring to orange, heartwood whitish when previously felled, turning a pink buff to an olive yellow lastly a yellowish brown, not differentiated from the sapwood. Surface fine to medium, grain directly to sometimes interlocked, radiance rather low; wood contains a pale earthy colored gum. *Chrysophyllum africanum* bears consumable natural products with huge berries containing five huge levelled seeds. It is greenish in shading when unripe and light orange when ready. It is pointed at the two finishes. The natural products are enormous and multiple cm wide, formed like orange or apple; it is frequently

developed for its palatable leafy foods mash having a charming corrosive taste.

Chrysophyllum africanum (African Star apple proliferation is by seed either by empowering normal recovery or ranch generally. The sapwood is light yellow and takes a decent finish. It is fine grained, hard and extreme cleans well. It is utilized in cutting and competition. The seeds yield eatable oil, which is here and there utilized in Ashanti for making cleanser. The latex is utilized as birdlime, the bark is likewise utilized restoratively, frequently sold on the lookout and the tree is generally developed for this reason. In pieces of Anambra and Imo States, this tree (African Star Apple) frames the point of convergence or setting for a richness custom, where little kids, childless spouses praises a celebration eating, singing and moving for the sole reason for petitioning the lords of birth, this is a token of noble cause, since kids are unreservedly engaged without separation or differentiation. The African Star Apples are significant wellsprings of minerals like protein, fats and oil, starches and so on.

The force of the concentrates to decrease metal particle was assessed by the technique depicted by. In deciding the decreasing force of metallic particles, phenolic substances present in the concentrates are responded with ferricyanide particle $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ and are oxidized, while the $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ is diminished to Ferro cyanide particle $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$. This then, at that point, responds with ferric particle (Fe^{3+}) structure ferric Ferro cyanide or hexacyanoferrate III ($\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$), otherwise called Prussian blue. Consequently, blue shading development estimated at 700 nm is utilized to screen the centralization of Fe^{2+} . The chemical composition and antioxidant activity of the pulp and seeds of *Chrysophyllum africanum* fruits differ significantly. The pulp of the *Chrysophyllum africanum* fruits was found to contain higher amounts for minerals, organic acids, flavonoids and phenolic compared to the amounts contained in the leaves.

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