



PHYTOCHEMISTRY AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF PLANTS OF THE LEONURUS GENUS: A REVIEW OF MODERN RESEARCH

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Abstract

Plants of the Leonurus genus (motherwort) are distinguished as a rich source of bioactive compounds used in both traditional and modern medicine. This review examines the key chemical components of Leonurus, including alkaloids, labdane diterpenoids, flavonoids, and phenolic compounds, as well as their pharmacological activities. Alkaloids such as leonurine and stachydrine exhibit cardioprotective, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective properties, as confirmed by research. Labdane diterpenoids display antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities, while flavonoids, including quercetin and rutin, demonstrate potent antioxidant effects. The main therapeutic effects of Leonurus include cardiovascular protection, inflammation reduction, sleep quality improvement, and support for the nervous system. Modern studies confirm that Leonurus extracts can reduce anxiety and regulate neurotransmitter activity. The cardioprotective properties of these plants contribute to lowering blood pressure and preventing thrombosis, providing protection against cardiovascular diseases. Despite extensive data on the pharmacological properties of Leonurus plants, significant opportunities for further research remain. Key directions include investigating molecular mechanisms of action, improving methods for isolating active components, and conducting clinical trials to validate their therapeutic potential. The chemical and pharmacological diversity of Leonurus highlights their importance in the development of innovative drugs.

Keywords: Leonurus, leonurine, alkaloids, flavonoids, diterpenoids, cardiovascular protection, anti-inflammatory activity, sleep regulation.



Introduction

Plants of the *Leonurus* genus, known as motherwort, represent a valuable source of bioactive compounds that are actively used in both traditional medicine and modern pharmaceutical developments. Their medical significance stems from a diverse array of chemical compounds, including alkaloids, diterpenoids, flavonoids, and phenolic compounds. This review presents an analysis of the chemical composition and pharmacological properties of these plants, focusing on promising applications.

Chemical Composition. The rich chemical composition of *Leonurus* plants determines their therapeutic potential. The main biologically active compound groups include:

Alkaloids. Alkaloids such as leonurine and stachydrine play a key role in the pharmacological activity of *Leonurus*. Leonurine is known for its cardioprotective properties, helping reduce blood pressure and protecting the cardiovascular system from damage caused by ischemia and reperfusion (Cheng et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017). Stachydrine, in turn, exhibits anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, making it promising for the treatment of inflammatory diseases (Huang et al., 2013).

Labdane Diterpenoids. Labdane diterpenoids constitute a significant portion of the chemical compounds in *Leonurus* plants. These substances exhibit antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antitumor properties. While less studied than alkaloids, their biological activity warrants further attention (Liu et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019).

Flavonoids and Phenolic Compounds. Flavonoids, including quercetin and rutin, have pronounced antioxidant properties, neutralizing free radicals and preventing oxidative stress (Huang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2018). These compounds also participate in regulating inflammatory processes, making them essential for preventing and treating chronic diseases.

Pharmaceutical Properties. Numerous studies confirm a wide range of pharmacological effects of *Leonurus* plants, including cardioprotection, neuroprotection, anti-inflammatory, and sedative activities.

Cardioprotective Effects. Leonurine, one of the most studied alkaloids, improves endothelial function, prevents platelet aggregation, and reduces the risk of thrombosis (Cheng et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2021). Additionally, it enhances antioxidant defense, minimizing heart tissue damage during ischemia.



Neuroprotective Effects. Leonurus extracts exert protective effects on the central nervous system by reducing brain inflammation and shielding neurons from damage. This property is particularly relevant for treating neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (Shi et al., 2020).

Anti-inflammatory Activity. The anti-inflammatory effects of Leonurus are due to the inhibition of pro-inflammatory cytokines and enzymes such as COX-2. Labdane diterpenoids and flavonoids reduce inflammation, making these compounds promising for treating conditions associated with chronic inflammation, such as arthritis (Liu et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019).

Sedative Effects. The sedative effects of Leonurus have been used in traditional medicine for centuries. Modern research confirms that the plant compounds interact with GABA receptors, reducing anxiety and improving sleep quality (Huang et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2021).

Applications in Medicine. Preparations based on Leonurus are widely used in pharmaceuticals, ranging from extracts and tinctures to capsules and tablets. Technological advancements allow for the isolation and modification of active components, enhancing the effectiveness and safety of medicinal formulations.

Research Prospects. Despite significant progress in studying Leonurus, there remain open questions requiring further research:

1. Elucidation of the molecular mechanisms of action of the main compounds.
2. Improvement of extraction and purification methods for bioactive substances.
3. Conducting large-scale clinical trials to confirm therapeutic potential.

Conclusion

Plants of the Leonurus genus represent a valuable source of bioactive compounds with a wide range of therapeutic effects. Their study opens up prospects for the development of new drugs aimed at treating cardiovascular, inflammatory, and neurological diseases. Thanks to modern research, these plants could become the basis for innovative approaches in medicine.

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