7.0 CONCLUSION

- The aqueous leaf extracts of CB showed maximum cytoprotection in *invitro* study against PCM-induced toxicity on HepG2 cell lines in preventive model. The cytoprotection offered were almost similar to the cytoprotection offered by standard drug - silymarin.

- In *invivo* study against CCl4-induced acute and chronic hepatotoxic models, the aqueous extract of CB showed most prominent hepatoprotection against to CCl4 toxicity in preventive model. The hepatoprotection offered in the aforesaid model was almost similar to the protection offered by the silymarin.

- Among the nine fractions of aqueous extract of CB, the aqueous extract was found to be more active. The bioactivities (hepatoprotective effect) of the fractionized samples were less effective than the crude aqueous extract of CB indicating synergistic effect constituents in aqueous extract of CB.

- The aqueous CB extract increased cellular levels of GSH and reduction in the level of MDA. Further, treatment with aqueous extract showed up regulation of GCLC and GSR gene expression in PCM induced hepatotoxicity model, which is one of the molecular evidence to support the hepatoprotective activity of CB.