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Impacts of ionizing radiations and protective efficacy of phytochemicals: A review

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Abstract

The ionizing radiations have great impact on living cells and damage caused is owing to the multitude of ultra-fast physical and chemical reactions initiated by radiations. Irradiation of a biological system or exposure to radiation causes catastrophic damage. The ionizing radiations initiate free radical generation which causes damage to lipid membranes of the cell and cell organelles, induces strand breaks in DNA and almost every organ damages. There is devoid of commercially available radioprotectors which neutralizes the reactions caused by radiations and completely shields from the radiation induced damage. From few decades, there is search for novel, nontoxic, economically feasible, socially accessible radioprotectors and during time a large number of plants are screened extensively. The search scientifically proved plants as potent protectors against ailments caused by the radiations both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, therefore providing the scope to use against ailments caused by radiations. The phytochemicals like flavonoids, polyphenols, polysaccharides, Vitamins etc., play a significant role in therapeutic purposes and practiced as an alternative medicine in many Asian countries from time immortal. This article extensively reviews the impact of radiations on living tissue and Radioprotective efficacy of phytochemicals against the ionizing radiations.

Keywords: Ionizing Radiation, Phytochemicals, Radioprotection, Oxidative stress, Free radicals

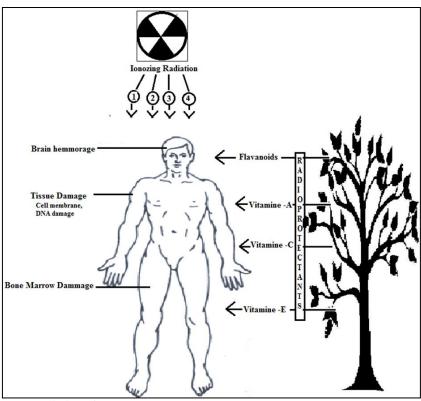
1. Introduction

The ionizing radiations include cosmic rays, gamma rays, X-rays, UV rays of upper vacuum and radiations from radioactive materials. The potential sources of exposure include nuclear power plant disasters such as Chernobyl disaster, Fukushima-Daiichi disasters (Arena C et al 2014) [9], chances of using the Nuclear weapons in Wars, highly depending on ionizing radiations in medicine either for diagnosis or treatment (Paul P et al 2011) [11, 95], using the radiations for microbial decontamination and to alter physical, chemical properties of foods (Naresh K et al 2014) [85]. Every usage or act involved with radiations increases the risk of being exposed either to workers or even the environment. Ionizing radiation at low doses causes a stochastic effect leading to cancers and tissue damage at high doses. Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) and formation of free radicals is the most striking effect of radiations on living tissue. DNA damage is the first event immediately after exposure to ionizing radiations followed by cell membrane damage (Tominaga et al 2004) [154]. Severity depends on total time of exposure, type of radiation and intrinsic characteristics of the living. A wide range of chemical and synthetic compounds are in practice to shield radiation damage and therefore to provide protection. The WR-2721 [S-2-(3-aminopropylamino) ethyl phosphorothioic acid, amifostine] is the only Food and Drug Administration (FDA, USA) approved Radioprotective drug available which protects the normal tissues against radiation induced damage (Arora R et al 2005 [10], Bisht KS et al 2000 [14], Shaw L et al 1980). The different other chemical and synthetic compounds tested for Radioprotective efficacy include Diethyldithiocarbamate showed protection against y-radiation to DNA as well as Membrane in vitro and in vivo (Gandhi NM et al 2004). Disulfiram reduced radiation induced cellular lethality and DNA damage may be by scavenging free radicals (Gandhi NM 2003) [28]. Apart from radioprotectors there are radiosensitizers that enhance cells to damage, which can be used to destroy tumor cells. For instance Sanazole (AK-2123) (N-2'-methoxy ethyl)-2-(3"-nitro-1"triazolyl) acetamide sensitizes the tumour cells and selectively enhances the damage by inducing the Apoptosis (Rajagopalan R et al 2003 [105], Raviraj J et al 2014) [110]. The usage of chemical radioprotectors is leading to side effects, Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypotension and hypocalcaemia at a therapeutic effective dose (Cairnie 1983 [15], kligerman et al 1984 [70], Glover et al 1983) [31]. There is a strong need for developing the radioprotectors from natural resources which have nontoxic and socially accessible properties.

Plants are the richest source of many compounds like flavonoids, polyphenols, polysaccharides, alkaloids, Vitamins, tannins and lignin etc., represented as phytochemicals and these compounds played a vital role in scavenging the free radicals and shielding against ailments caused by the ionizing radiations. Plants are proven to be the best alternative remedy against maladies caused by ionizing radiations. Free radical scavenging property, antioxidant property, protecting DNA from stand breaks and lipid membrane from peroxidation are the main attributes for Radioprotective efficacy of phytochemicals. This article reviews the implications of radiations on living tissue and Radioprotective efficacy of phytochemicals.

Effects of ionizing radiations on living cells: The effect of ionizing radiations on living tissue is dependent on various factors like total time of exposure, Source of radiation, distance from radiation and physical, biochemical properties of the living tissue. Whenever radiations strike the living tissue excitation and ionization of atoms and molecules will take place in 10⁻¹⁰ Sec. free radical formation occurs within 10⁻⁶Sec. if the exposure is for seconds to hours DNA oxidation occurs, lading to DNA breaks, cell death and if cell

survives causes the mutations in genetic material (Citrin D et al 2010) [21]. The main effects on DNA include Chromosomal aberrations such as Acentric fragments, Chromatid and chromosome breaks, Centric rings, Dicentrics, DNA strand breaks (Harper JV et al 2010) [39] and Micronuclei formation (Jagetia GC and Reddy TK 2002 [49], Jagetia GC et al 2003) [53, 55]. The effects on cell and cell organelles are Gastro intestinal injury, Bone marrow injury/damage, Cerebral haemorrhage, Radiation induced increased lipid peroxidation (Agrawal A and Kale RK 2001) [3], Haemopoietic damage, Mitochondrial SOD damage (Bhattacharya S 2006), Hydroxyl radical induced apoptosis, Mucous damage, Decrease in erythrocyte count, leucocyte, thrombocyte count (Firuzi O et al 2005) [26], WBC, Decline in GSH, Radiation evoked sickness, Clastogenic and biochemical alterations (Shimoi K et al 1996 [130], Emerit I et al 1995 [24], Harikumar KBN et al 2007) [38], Radiation induced pulmonary fibrosis (R. Shapira et al 1957) [123], Protein carbonylation (Daly MJ 2012) [22], Testicular damage/injury(Sharma P et al 2011) [126, 161]. Hyperplastic response, Radiation elicited free radical formation. This affects the every organ and damages all tissues.



1= Radiations from Sun

- 2= Nuclear power plant disasters and Nuclear wars
- 3=use of radiations for diagnosis and treatment

Radioprotective efficacy of phytochemicals: Plants are the richest source of different compounds which are produced as primary or secondary metabolites. A large number of phytochemicals obtained from plant sources have been reported to be Radioprotective in various animal models. Few of phytochemicals studied so far to mitigate the Radioprotective efficacy are: Arabino galactan polysaccharide from *Tinospora cordifolia* (Subramanian M *et al* 2003) [147], Allicin (Jaiswal SK and Bordia A 1996) [58], Alpha-Santalol, [1-oxo-5 beta, 6beta epoxy-with a-2-enolide] (S. Mathur *et al* 2004) [81], Caffein (Vaidya PJ *et al* 2001) [158], Chlorogenic acid (Hosseinimehr SJ *et al* 2008) [44], cinnamic acid (Cinkilic

N *et al* 2014) ^[20] Hesperidin (Kalpana KB *et al* 2009) ^[63], Magniferin (Jagetia GC *et al* 2005) ^[48, 50 54], Morin (Parihar VK *et al* 2007) ^[91,99], Oleuropein (Kimura Y and Sumiyoshi M. 2009) ^[68], Plumbagin (Sand JM *et al* 2012) ^[119], Sesamol (Parihar VK *et al* 2006) ^[92, 100], Vitexina (Hien TV *et al* 2002 ^[41]), and Zingerone (Rao BN *et al* 2009) ^[108, 8], etc. The studied phytochemicals include polysaccharide fractions, polyphenols, flavonoids, lignins, tannins etc., which are diverse in physical and biochemical properties, but all showed great potential in mitigating the radiation induced damages either *in vitro* or *in vivo* or in both experimental systems.

Table 1

			Table 1		
Name of plant	Family	Common name	Radio protective efficacy	Optimum radio protective dose mg/kg b. wt.	Reference
Acanthopanax senticosus	Araliaceae	Siberian ginseng	The extract lowered the frequency of Brain haemorrhage and increased leucocyte count in mice. 80% survival rate pre irradiation administration.	5	Miyanomae. T and Frindel E et al 1988 [83]
Acorus calamus Linn.	Araceae	Sweet flag, Calamus	The water: ethanol, 1:1 fraction of the extract scavenged free radicals, protected DNA from radiation evoked strand breaks and increased the DNA repair process	*	Sandeep D and Nair CKK 2010 [120]
Adhatoda vasica Nees	Acanthaceae	Malabar nut	Leaf extract pretreated irradiated animals exhibited radioprotection by an increase in GSH content and decrease in Lipid Per Oxidation (LPO) level. A significant increase in the serum alkaline phosphatase activity and decrease in acid phosphatase activity was also observed. Dose Reduction Factor (DRF)	800	Kumar A et al 2005 [10, 73, 74]
Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa	Rutaceae	Bel, Beli fruit, stone apple, wood apple, Bengal quince	Administering mice with extract before irradiation reduced the symptoms of radiation sickness and delayed death	15	Jagetia GC <i>et al</i> , 2003 ^[53, 55] (a)
Ageratum conyzoides Linn.	Asteraceae	Goat weed, Tropical white weed	Alcoholic extract administration one hour pre irradiation protected mice against radiation induced gastrointestinal and bone marrow related death	75	Jagetia GC <i>et al</i> , 2003 ^[53, 55] (b)
Allium cepa (Linn.)	Alliaceae	Onion	Provided protection against X-ray induced chromosomal aberrations	20	Larsson B and Kihlman BA 1960 ^[75]
Allium sativum (Linn.)	Alliaceae	Garlic	Pre-treatment with garlic extract before γ- irradiation showed significant dose-related reductions in frequencies of micro nucleated polychromatic erythrocytes; S-allyl cysteine sulphoxide, a sulphur containing amino acid of garlic is the precursor of allicin and has been showed significant radioprotection in albino rats by markedly reducing radiation induced	Dose dependent studies against 125, 250 and 500	Singh SP et al 1995 ^[133] ; Jaiswal SK and Bordia A. 1996 ^[58]
Aloe arborescens	Liliaceae	Krantz aloe, candelbara aloe	mortality Protected skin of mice against soft x-rays by altering enzymes and by hydroxyl radical scavenging	*	Sato Y et al 1990
Aloe vera	Xanthorrhoeac eae	Aloe vera	Administering the mice with <i>Aloe</i> before γ- Irradiation delayed the onset and reduced the severity of radiation sickness. DRF 1.47; <i>Aloe vera</i> extract treatment pre and post irradiation resulted in protection against radiations by restoring the levels of Fe and Cu in the liver and intestine, intestinal Zn. Protected against oxidative stress	750 300	Saini DK <i>et al</i> 2011 ^[114] Nada AS <i>et al</i> 2013 ^[84]
Alstonia scholaris	Apocyanaceae	Blackboard tree, Indian devil tree, Ditabark, Milkwood pine,	Extract oral administering for 5 consecutive days, 30minutes before irradiation provides protection against radiation-induced chromosomal damage and micronuclei induction in the bone marrow of mice	100	Jahan S <i>et al</i> 2010 [57]
Amaranthus paniculatus	Amaranthacea e	Red amaranth	Oral administering the aqueous extract of leaves before irradiation of Swiss albino mice exhibited modulation of radiation induced decrease in reduced glutathione and radiation induced increase in lipid peroxidation with a Dose Reduction Factor of 1.36.; Absent or less severe symptoms of Diarrhea, ruffled hairs, epilation and facial edema in Rajgira leaf extract treated mice	* 800	Maharwal J et al 2003; Krishna A and Kumar A 2005 [10, 73, 74]
Angelica sinensis	Apiaceae	Dong quai, female ginseng	inhibited the progress of radiation-induced pulmonary fibrosis, Possibly by down- regulating the expression of the pro	*	Zhong YH et al 2007 [165]

			inflammatory cytokine Tgfb1		
Aphanamixis polystachya	Meliaceae	Pithraj tree	Ethyl acetate fractions of plant reduced LPO in bone marrow cells of mice, significantly reduced the frequencies of aberrant cells and chromosomal aberrations	7.5	Jagetia GC and Venkatesha VA 2006 [56]
Archangelica officinalis	Apiaceae	Mountain angelica	Archangelica officinalis and Ledum palustre caused a significant protection against radiation injuries caused to gastrointestinal tract and haemopoietic system	*	Narimanov AA 1993 ^[86]
Aspalathus linearis	Fabaceae	Rooibos plant, bush tea	plant flavonoids (Luteolin) showed, anticlastogenic activity, Radioprotective efficacy which may be attributed to its hydroxyl radical scavenging	1 ml	Shimoi K <i>et al</i> 1996 ^[130]
Asparagus racemosus	Asparagaceae	Satavar, Shatavari, Shatamull	Crude extract and purified aqueous fraction protected against membrane damage induced by free radicals generated by gamma irradiation	10μg/ml	Kamat JP <i>et al</i> 2000 ^[64]
Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Indian Lilac, Neem, Nim tree	Neem leaf extract may exert radio sensitization by activating pro-apoptotic signaling and negating survival signaling	50	Veeraraghavan J et al 2011 [160]
Biophytum sensitivum	Oxalidaceae	Little tree plant, sensitive plant	the protective effect of methanolic extract on Radiation induced hematopoietic damage is mediated through immune modulation as well as sequential induction of IL-1β, GM- CSF and IFN-γ	50	Guruvayoorappan C and Kuttan G. 2008 [35]
Bixa orellana	Bixaceae	Aploppas	Pretreatment with hydro alcoholic extract of seeds protected mice with significant reduction in aberrant metaphases	500 and1000	Karchuli MS and Ganesh N 2009
Boerhaavia diffusa	Nyctaginaceae	red spiderling, spreading hogweed and tarvine	Hydro alcoholic extract of plant protected mice against lowering of white blood count ailments due to irradiation	20	Manu KA <i>et al</i> 2007 ^[79]
Brassica oleracea	Brassicaceae	Cabbage, Broccoli	Provided protection against X- ray induced mortality	*	Spector H and Calloway DH 1959 [143]
Brassica oleracea wild	Brassicaceae	Wild cabbage	Provided protection against UV radiation induced skin carcinogenesis in SKH-1 hairless mice	Extracts and 10µmol of glucoraphanin against 30mJ cm ⁻² of UV-B.	Dinkova-Kostova et al 2010
Caesalpinia digyna	Fabaceae	Teri pod	The extracts from the root exhibited free radical scavenging and radioprotection <i>in</i> vitro	*	Singh U et al 2009 [134, 76]
Camellia sinensis	Theaceae	Tea	The tea flavonoids (-)-Epicatchin and (+)- Catechin presence in solution during gamma irradiation protected the damage of macromolecules probably by scavenging the water radiolysis products	*	Ershov DS <i>et al</i> 2011 [25]
Centella asiatica	Apiaceae	Centella, gotu kola	Oral administration of the extract increased the survival time, reduced body weight loss in irradiated animals The extract significantly reduced the	100	Sharma J and Sharma R 2002 [124]; Joy J and Nair
Chelidonium majus	Papaveraceae	Greater celandine, swallow wort	radiation induced damage to DNA Injecting the plant extract increased the number of bone marrow cells, Spleen cells, GM-CFC and platelets in irradiated mice	*	CK 2009 [62] Song JY <i>et al</i> 2003 ^[141]
Citrus aurantium var.amara	Rutaceae	Bitter Orange, Seville Orange, Sour orange	i.p administration of extract reduced the frequencies of micro nucleated polychromatic erythrocytes and normochromatic erythrocytes.	250	Hosseinimer SJ et al 2003 [43]
Coronopus didymus	Brassicaceae	Lesser swine- cress	Free radical scavenging activity protected mice against radiations	400	Prabhakar KR et al 2006 (a, b,c) [92, 100, 101]
Curcuma longa Linn.	zingiberaceae	Turmeric	Curcumin (Diferuloyl methane) restored the specific activity of glyoxalase system in irradiated mice, probably due to free radical scavenging. Pretreatment with curcumin analog protects the hepatocytes against γ radiation induced cellular damage. Curcumin: copper(II) complex protected against irradiation by reducing the decline in	5, 25and 50 6.91µM of Curcumin analog 50 *	Choudhary D et al 1999; Srinivasan M et al 2007, 2008 [144]; Koiram PR et al 2007 [71]; Aktas C et al 2011;

		levels of GSH, GST, SOD, Catalase and total thiols, and reduced lipid peroxidation Curcumin prevents follicular Artesia in radiation induced apoptosis in ovarian follicles Curcumin pretreatment accelerated healing		Jagetia GC <i>et al</i> 2012 ^[4]
Euphorbiaceae	Putranjiva, lucky bean tree	of irradiated wound Pretreatment with ethanolic extract of seeds delayed the onset of mortality and increased	400	Shastry CS et al 2014 [127]
Alismataceae	**	The reduction of phenolic fractions such as trans-ferulic acid, E-caffeoyltartronic acid, 6-C-(1-hexitol)-luteolin and 6-C-(1-hexitol)-apigenin, when absorbed dose was increased indicates an important Radioprotective effect.	the studies was on antimicrobial and anti-fungal property of irradiated phenolic fractions	Silva TM <i>et al</i> 2012 ^[131]
Elaeocarpacea	Woodland	Provided protection against radiation induced	*	Park E <i>et al</i> 2008
Araliaceae	ginseng	Panax ginseng saponins and Eleutherococcus senticosus extract applied to cells in culture prior irradiation exhibited protection by	*	Ben hur and fulder 1981 [12]
Phyllanthacea e	Amla, Indian gooseberry	Prevented y ray induced LPO and also protected mitochondrial SOD. The free radical scavenging activity may be attributed to Radioprotective nature; Administering extract before irradiation caused a significant depletion in lipid peroxidation and elevation in glutathione and catalase levels	* 100	Bhattacharya S et al 2006 ^[13] ; Jindal A et al 2009 ^[61]
Ericaceae	Crowberry, black crowberry	expression reduced by irradiation. Anti- apoptotic effect was due to inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/ SEK 1)-c-Jun NH ₂ – terminal Kinase (JNK)	*	Kim KC <i>et al</i> 2011 ^[67]
Moraceae	Indian fig tree, Goolar fig, cluster fig tree	Pretreatment with Ethanol extract protected V79 cells from radiation and acted as potent	0.2	Veerapur VP et al 2009 [161]
Leguminaceae	**	Showed protective effect against UV light and Nitric oxide mediated plasmid DNA	*	Rigano D et al 2009
Leguminaceae	Dyers broom	Showed protective effect on UV light and	*	Rigano D <i>et al</i> 2009
Gentianaceae	Trumpet Gentian	Plant extracts protected Cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes against	0.1	Petrovic S et al 2008 [96]
Ginkgoaceae	Maidenhair tree	Showed complete disappearance of Clastogenic factors after regular use of the extract for 2 months post irradiation	0.1	Emerit I <i>et al</i> 1995 ^[24] ; Ni Y <i>et al</i> 1996 ^[89]
Fabaceae	Licorice	70% methanolic extract protected rat microsomal membranes from γ radiation induced lipid peroxidation	0.1	Kovalenko PGet al 2003
Malvaceae	Phalsa, falsa	Radiation induced augmentation in the levels of lipid peroxidation of mice cerebrum was	700	Sisodia R 2008
Gesneriaceae	*	Pretreatment with plant leaf extract decreased Chromosome aberrations, Micronucleus formation and MDA levels. Increased the SOD and CAT activity	1200	Georgieva Set al 2013 [30]
Apocynaceae	Kshirini, karala	Root extract showed radioprotective property of microsomal membranes by reduction in lipid peroxidation and also protected DNA from radiation induced strand breaks	*	Shetty TK <i>et al</i> 2005 [129]
	Common sea-	An aqueous alcohol extract of berries protected against radiation by increasing survival time;	30	Goel HC <i>et al</i> 2002 [32];
	Alismataceae Elaeocarpacea Araliaceae Phyllanthacea Ericaceae Moraceae Leguminaceae Leguminaceae Gentianaceae Ginkgoaceae Fabaceae Malvaceae	Alismataceae ** Elaeocarpacea Woodland Elaeocarpus Araliaceae ginseng Phyllanthacea e Growberry Ericaceae Crowberry, black crowberry Moraceae Juster fig tree Goolar fig, cluster fig tree Leguminaceae ** Leguminaceae Dyers broom Gentianaceae Trumpet Gentian Ginkgoaceae Maidenhair tree Fabaceae Licorice Malvaceae Phalsa, falsa Gesneriaceae **	Euphorbiaceae Putranjiva, lucky bean tree Putranjiva, lucky bean tree ** Alismataceae ** Putranjiva, lucky bean tree ** Alismataceae ** Putranjiva, lucky bean tree ** The reduction of phenolic fractions such as trans-ferulic acid, E-caffeoyltartronic acid, 6-C-(1-hexito))-luction and 6-C-(1-hexito)-luction and fellacocarpus Araliaceae Phyllanthaceae Phyllanthaceae Phyllanthaceae Amla, Indian gooseberry Prevented y ray induced LPO and also protected mitochondrial SOD. The free radical scavenging activity may be attributed to Radioprotective nature; Administering extract before irradiation caused a significant depletion in lipid peroxidation and elevation in glutathione and catalase levels Crowberry, black crowberry Administering extract before irradiation acused a significant depletion in lipid peroxidation and elevation in glutathione and catalase levels Eleguminaceae Moraceae Poyers broom Indian fig tree, Goolar fig. cluster fig tree Goolar fig. cluster fig tree Whoraceae Presented yradiation extract protected Vireation Antiapoptotic effect was due to inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/SEK1)-c-Jun NHz-terminal Kinase (JNK) caseades induced by y-radiation Antiapoptotic effect was due to inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/SEK1)-c-Jun NHz-terminal Kinase (JNK) caseades induced by y-radiation Antiapoptotic effect was due to inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/SEK1)-c-Jun NHz-terminal Kinase (JNK) caseades induced by y-radiation and activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/SEK1)-c-Jun NHz-terminal Kinase (JNK) caseades induced by y-radiation	thiols, and reduced lipid peroxidation Curcumin prevents follicular Areasia in radiation induced apoptosis in ovarian follicles Curcumin pretreatment accelerated healing of irradiated wound Petreatment with ethanolic extract of seeds delayed the onset of mortality and increased survival rate up to 40%. Alismataceae *** The reduction of phenolic fractions such as transferrible acid, B-catfleoylaterronic acid, 6-C(1-hexitol)-tutcolin and 6-C(1-hexitol)-apigenin, when absorbed dose was increased indicates an important Radioprotective effect, phenolic fractions Provided protection against radiation induced injuries Panax ginseng suponins and Eleutherococcus senticosus extract applied to cells in culture prior irradiation exhibited protection by morphologically altering the ells Prevented y ray induced LPO and also protected mitochondrial SOD. The free radicals exavenging activity may be attributed to Radioprotective nature; Administering extract before irradiation caused a significant depletion in lipid peroxidation and elevation in glutathione and catalase levels Ethyl acetate fraction recovered Bc-2 expression reduced by irradiation. Anti-apoptotic effect was due to inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase 4 (MKK4/SK L)-2-lan MF1- terminal Kinase (MK) Eguminaceae ** Leguminaceae ** Indian fig tree Moraceae Goolar fig. cluster fig tree Showed protective effect against UV light and Nitric oxide mediated plasmid DNA damage. Plant extracts protected Cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes against and acid as potent andioxidant in induced light peroxidation in duced diamage. Showed complete disappearance of Clastogenic factors after regular use of the extract for 2 months post irradiation in the levels of mitocount and proper protective effect on UV light and Nitric oxide mediated plasmid DNA damage. Plant extracts protected Cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes against and mitomage

Hypericum perforatum L.	Hypericaceae	St John's wort, Tipton's weed, Rosin rose, Goat weed, Chase devil	Decreased the intensity of enzymatic and non-enzymatic process of lipid peroxidation, increased number of SH groups <i>in vivo</i>	*	Smyshliaeva AV et al 1992 [140]
Isatis indigotica	Brassicaceae	Indigo Wood, glastum	Extract treated mice showed recovery of hematopoietic system, reduction in inflammatory cytokines and intestinal toxicity.	*	You WC et al 2009 [164]
Ledum palustre L.	Ericaceae	Wild rosemary, Marsh Labrador tea	Injecting mixture of extracts from Archangelica officinalis and Ledum palustre showed a significant protection to gastrointestinal tract and haemopoietic system	*	Narimanov AA 1993 ^[86]
Lycium chinense	Solanaceae	Chinese boxthorn, Chinesematrimon y vine, wolfberry	extract supplementation protected mice against the X- irradiation either by enhancing post irradiation repair or increasing proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells	500	Hsu HY <i>et al</i> 1999 ^[45]
Mangifera indica L.	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Mangiferin, a gluosylxanthone, present in the Mangifera indica protected mice against the radiation induced sickness and mortality; Invitro Plasmid DNA protection was observed in presence of mango juice against radiation induced damage	2 *	Jagetia GC <i>et al</i> 2005 ^[48, 50 54] ; Naresh K <i>et al</i> 2014. ^[85]
Mentha arvensis	Laminaceae	Field mint, wild mint, corn mint	Mint extract treatment protected the mice against gastrointestinal death and bone marrow related death. DRF is 1.2	10	Jagetia GC et al 2001
Mentha piperita (Linn.)	Lamiaceae	peppermint	Oral administering of <i>M. piperita</i> before y irradiation provided protection against radiation induced chromosomal damage in bone marrow of Swiss albino mice. Increase in GSH and decrease in LPO was also observed	1	Samarth RM and Kumar A 2003
Mentha spicata	Lamiaceae	Spearmint	Mentha spicata oil administration one hour prior irradiation showed gastroprotective and calcium channel antagonizing properties and can be utilize for preventing radiation induced behavioural changes	Mint oil 10% (v/v)	Haksar A <i>et al</i> 2009 ^[36]
Moringa oleifera	Moringaceae	Drum stick plant	One hour prior i.p administration of 50% leaf methanolic extract showed significant radiation protection to bone marrow chromosomes in mice; Leaf extract treatment restored GSH in liver and prevented radiation induced augmentation in hepatic lipid peroxidation.	150 300	Rao AV et al 2001 [107]; Sinha M et al 2011 and 2012
Myristica fragrans	Myristicaceae	Nutmeg	Pretreatment decreased Lipid peroxidation. DRF 1.3	*	Sharma M and Kumar M 2007
Nelumbo nucifera	Nelumbonacea e	Indian lotus, sacred lotus, bean of India	Procyanidins extracted with acetone- water from seedpod prevented spleen and skin damage in irradiated mice	200	Duan Y <i>et al</i> 2010 [23]
Nigella sativa	Ranunculacea e	Fennel flower, nutmeg flower, black caraway, and roman coriander	Pre administration of Oil from the plant Protected Sprague-Dawley mice from radiation by reducing the oxidative stress markers	1000	Cikman OMD et al 2014 [19]
Ocimum sanctum	Lamiaceae	Holy basil, tulasi	Flavonoids orientin and vicenin isolated from plant protected mice when either compound administered i.p. 30 minutes before irradiation, protected against the gastrointestinal syndrome and bone marrow syndrome. DMF 1.37 (vicenin), 1.30 (orientin). Radical scavenging property was also observed Patients suffering from the squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity and oropharynx undergoing radiotherapy were used in study by providing flavonoid capsules from holy basil plant, significant increase in SOD was observed	0.05 1.32	Umadevi P <i>et al</i> 1999, 2000; Reshma K <i>et al</i> 2008 ^[111]
Olea europaea	Oleaceae	Olive plant	Oleuropien a component protected mice against chronic UV B, induced skin damage	Oleuropein 10and 25	Kimura Y <i>et al</i> 2009 ^[68]

			and carcinogenesis due to inhibition of expression of VEGF, MMP-2, MMP-9, and MMP-13 through a reduction in COX-2 levels		
Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.	Bignoniaceae	Midnight horror, oroxylum, kampong or Indian trumpet flower	I.p injecting of ethanol extract protected DNA from radiation induced damage by scavenging free radicals and providing antioxidant properties	1-2 g/kg	Thokchom DS et al 2014 [152]
Paeonia suffruticosa	Paeoniaceae		Aqueous extract of seeds protected HEK 293 cells from irradiation induced cell damage		He C et al 2012
Panax ginseng	Araliaceae	**	Radioprotective effect exhibited against radiation induced hematological and biochemical alterations in blood and liver of mice	*	Preeti Verma et al 2011
Phyllanthus amarus	Phyllanthacea e	Stone breaker, seed under leaf	Protected against clastogenic effects of radiation as seen from decreased number of micronuclei	250-750	Harikumar KBN et al 2007 ^[38]
Phyllanthus niruri	Phyllanthacea e	Stone breaker, seed under leaf	Alcoholic extract showed highly significant decrease in chromosomal aberrations	250	Thakur I <i>et al</i> 2011 [151]
Pilea microphylla	Urticaceae	Artillery plant, gun powder plant	Protected hematopoietic system, inhibited iron induced lipid peroxidation, scavenged free radicals	900	Prabhakar KR <i>et</i> <i>al</i> 2007 [91, 99]
Pinus caribaea	Pinaceae	Caribbean pine	Pre or co treatment with extract and exposure to γ-rays showed anti genotoxic action in <i>E. coli</i> cells	*	Fuentes JL <i>et al</i> 2006 [27]
Pinus maritima	Pinaceae	Maritime pine, cluster pine	When exposed to UV-B, bark extract Flavangenol Inhibited increase in skin thickness, formation of wrinkles and melanin granules. The anti photo aging and anti carcino genetic activities may be due to inhibition of expression of ki-67, VEFG and scavenging the reactive oxygen species	*	Kimura Y <i>et al</i> 2010 ^[69]
Piper betle	Piperaceae	Betle plant	Leaf extract administration before irradiation enhanced radiation abated antioxidant potential of plasma, GSH level, lowered lipid peroxidation, and decline in radiation induced micro nucleated cells	225	Verma S <i>et al</i> 2010 [34, 162]
Piper longum	Piperaceae	Long pepper, Indian long pepper	Ethanolic extracts of fruit reduced the elevated levels of Glutathione Pyruvate Transaminase, Alkaline phosphatase and lipid peroxidation in liver and serum of irradiated swiss mice	*	Sunila ES <i>et al</i> 2005 [148]
Plumbago zeylanica	Plumbaginace ae	Ceylon Leadwort, Doctor bush	Plumbagin a naphthoquinone from roots showed protection against UV radiation induced development of squamous cell carcinomas by inhibiting the Nuclear factor kappa B, Stat 3 transcription factors, protein levels of Bcl 2, Bcl xL,.	*	Sand JM <i>et al</i> 2012 [119]
Podophyllum hexandrum royale (syn. P.emodi wall)	Berberidaceae	Himalayan may apple, Indian may apple	i.p administration of extract showed protection against the radiation induced damage in different types of cells present in testicular region. Partially purified fraction protected mice against lethal doses of γ irradiation Scavenged radiation inflicted free radicals and protected mice	200 *	Samanta N et al 2004 ^[115] ; Latha M et al 2009; Gupta ML et al 2010 ^[34, 162]
Potentilla alba	Rosaceae	white cinquefoil	70% methanolic extract protected rat microsomal membranes from γ radiation induced lipid peroxidation	100µg/ml	Kovalenko PG et al 2003
Pothomorphe umbellata	Piperaceae	Pariparoba	Extract inhibited the hyperplasia response and induced an increase in p53 positive cells against UV B induced skin lesions	*	Silva VVD <i>et al</i> 2009 [132]
Prunus avium	Rosaceae	Wild cherry, sweet cherry, bird cherry, gean	Before and after the irradiation administration of extract reduced radiation induced deficit in blood sugar, cholesterol and modulated hematological constituents	450	Sisodia R <i>et al</i> 2011 [138]
Punica granatum	Lythraceae	Pomegranate	Peel extract administering Protected mice against damage caused due to X- ray irradiation by reversing the leucocyte apoptosis and cell death reduction	50	Toklu HZ <i>et al</i> 2009 ^[153]
Pyrus malus	Rosaceae	Apple	In vitro studies of Radioprotective properties	2	Chaudhary P et al

	T	T			(18)	
			was studied for Epicarp and mesocarp of apple and polyphenols showed		2006 [17]	
			radioprotection properties against DNA			
			damage and Cell death in murine thymocytes			
D1 1: 1			Increased survival time with very high			
Rhodiola imbricata	Crassulaceae	**	therapeutic window by reducing oxidative	400	Arora R et al	
Edgew	Crassuraceae		stress, chelating metal ions, scavenging free	400	2005 [10]	
Bugen			radicals and inhibiting lipid oxidation			
			Pretreatment with extract considerably			
			protected against radiations by altering the biochemical parameters;		Soyal D et al	
Rosmarinus	lamiaceae	Rosemary	Treatment with extract before irradiation	*	2007 [142]	
officinalis	lamaccac	Rosemary	caused a major depletion in lipid	*	Jindal A et al	
			peroxidation and elevation in glutathione		2010 ^[60] .	
			levels			
Rubia cordifolia		Common	Alcoholic extract of root provided protection		Bhusan Y et al	
Linn.	Rubiaceae	Madder, Indian	against lipid peroxidation, hemopoietic	1200	2007	
		Madder	injury and Geno toxicity			
C 1			Sugar cane extract was orally administered to		A C 1	
Saccharum officinarum L	Poaceae	Sugar cane	3 week old chickens for 3 consecutive days before or after X-ray irradiation, survival	500	Amer S <i>et al</i> 2005 ^[6]	
ojjicinarum L			rate increased		2003	
			α-santalol effectively prevented UV –B			
			evoked skin cancer development in CD-1,			
Santalum album	Santalaceae	Indian sandal	Sencar and SKH-1 mice, reduced tumor	0.1ml, 5% w/v	Arasada BL et a	
Saniaiam aibum	Samaraceae	wood	incidence and multiplicity, increase in	in acetone	2008 [7]	
			apoptosis proteins, caspase-3 and -8 levels			
			and tumor suppressor protein P ⁵³ .			
			Pretreatment with Hydro alcoholic extract of the plant increased levels of Glutathione S-			
		Saraca asoca,	Transferase, Catalase and lowered lipid		Satish Rao BS e	
Saraca indica	Fabaceae	Ashoka tree	peroxidation. The protection mechanism may	400	al 2010	
			be attributed to free radical scavenging and			
			elevating in antioxidants. DRF 1.39			
Syzygium		Jambul,	Jamun extract protected mice against		Jagetia GC et a	
cuminii	Myrtaceae	jambolan,	radiation induced DNA damage and inhibited	50	2011	
Continue		jamblang, jamun	formation of radiation induced free radicals			
T 1		W/:1.1 : 1:	Showed selective effect on erythroid	200	Taraphdar AK e	
Tephrosia purpurea	Fabaceae	Wild indigo, wasteland weed	compartment by protecting against haemopoietic injury	200	al 2002 ^[150] ; Patel A et al 201	
ригригеи		wasterand weed	Showed free radical scavenging property		[94]	
			I.p administrating aqueous extract of fruit	80		
Terminalia	Combretaceae	Yellow myrobalan	showed decrease in radiation induced		Gandhi NM an	
chebula			damage to DNA and free radical scavenging	80	Nair CK 2005 [2	
			properties			
	Lamiaceae Common thyme,	Thymol, the main constituent of plant				
Thymus vulgaris		Lamiaceae Common thyme, garden thyme	protected Chinese hamster lung fibroblast	25 μg/ml	Archana PR <i>et a</i> 2009 [8].	
_		garden urynne	(V79) cells from Oxidative stress, lipid peroxidation and increased cell viability		2009 103.	
			Oral administration of plant extract protected			
			mice against radiation sickness such as			
				anorexia, lethargy, ruffled hair, Diarrhea and		Pahadiya S et a
					Death.	1
Tr.			The arabino galactan polysaccharide fraction	5 and 10	Subramanian N	
Tinospora	Menispermace	Guduchi, Giloy	of plant protected the yeast cells against	10;	et al 2003 ^[147]	
cordifolia	ae		radiation damage; Protected mice against the radiations and	200 75	Goel HC <i>et al</i> 2004 [33, 115];	
			increased survival time, decreased radiation	13	Sharma P et a	
			induced weight loss.		2011 ^[126, 161]	
			Plant root extract protected testicular			
			constituents against γ radiation			
			I.p administration of plant extract protected			
Vernonia	A =4	T:441- '	bal b/c mice from radiation induced ailments	20	Kumar PP and	
cinerea	Asteraceae	Little iron weed	like reduction in WBC, bone marrow cellularity and α-esterase positive cells,	20	Kuttan G 2011	
			elevation of serum enzymes etc.,			
		Broad bean, fava			Larsson B and	
Vicia faba	Fabaceae	bean, faba bean,	Provided protection against X-ray evoked	*	Kihlman BA	
		bell bean	chromosomal aberrations		1960 ^[75]	
		Mung bean,	Vitexina, a product containing flavonoid			
Vigna radiata	Fabaceae	moong bean,	Vitexin provided a significant protection to	*	Hien TV <i>et al</i> 2002 [41]	
			peripheral blood cells and to lymphocyte		////// '	

		golden gram	blast transformation function against damage caused due to radiation		
Viscum album	Santalaceae	European mistletoe, common mistletoe	Showed reduction in aspect effects caused by radiation	*	Kienle GS <i>et al</i> 2010 ^[66]
Vitis vinifera	Vitaceae	Common grape vine	Pro antho cyanidins play a vital role in interference of ROS-induced oxidative lymphocyte damage by decreasing DNA damage, lowering membrane lipid peroxidation and increasing activity of AOP enzymes	*	Stankovic M and Horvat A 2008 [146]
Withania somnifera	Solanaceae	Ahwagandha, indian ginseng, poison gooseberry, winter cherry	Root extract prevented the incidence of malignancy in cutaneous tissue and prevented incidence of skin cancer	20	Mathur S <i>et al</i> 2004 ^[81]
Xylopia aethiopica	Annonaceae	Bitter wood	Dried fruit extract increased the antioxidant defense systems in liver and kidney of irradiated animals	250	Adaramoye OA et al 2011 [1]
Zingiber officinale	Zingiberaceae	Ginger	Hydro alcoholic extract exhibited radical scavenging capability and protected mice against radiation induced injury.	250	Jagetia GC <i>et al</i> 2004 [46]

Note: Optimum dose not available=*, Common name not available =**. DRF= Dose Reduction Factor. DMF= Dose Modification Factor

Vitamins as radioprotectors: Vitamins are the phytochemical constituents with diverse biological functions. Radioprotective efficacy of Vitamin A, C, E and their derivatives was extensively studied and their role as antioxidants and radioprotectors were determined.

Vitamin A: The role of β - Carotene and Vitamin A in radiation protection with relation to antioxidant properties was studied by Seifter E *et al* 1988 ^[122]. These compounds showed great protection against damage caused by radiations by scavenging free radicals and exhibiting great antioxidant properties.

Vitamin C: The vitamin C or ascorbic acid is a potent antioxidant vitamin and free radical scavenger in both in vitro and in vivo. The Vitamin C and different derivatives of ascorbic acid are tested for their radiation protection properties. The Vitamin C potentiality to prevent the damage of the radiosensitive spermatogonial cells in the testes of mouse against radiation was studied by Narra VR et al 1994 [37, 87]. The derivatives include Ascorbic acid monoglucoside (Mathew D et al 2007) [80], a palmitoyl derivative of ascorbic acid 2-glucoside, 6 palmitoyl ascorbic acid -2- glucoside (PAsAG) (Chandrasekharn DK et al 2009), are experimentally proved that they prevent the damage of genetic material and the membrane of the cells against radioactivity. Ascorbic acid along with other phytochemicals like polyphenols protected the DNA integrity and reduced the Nucleic acid damage Jimenez L et al 2011) [59].

Vitamin E: The water soluble derivative of vitamin E, Alphatocopherol monoglucoside (TMG) has antioxidant and Radioprotective properties (Rajagopalan R *et al* 2002) [104]. Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid) a structural analogue of Vitamin E also have antioxidant properties similar to Vitamin E. Trolox is also a free radical scavenger and protects DNA from damage (Santosh Kumar S *et al* 1999). However the natural derivative of Vitamin E has higher protective properties than the synthetic chemical compounds.

Flavonoids as radioprotectors: Flavonoids, a group of

phytochemicals with a polyphenolic structures. Over 4000 flavonoids have been identified; many of them are available in fruits, vegetables, green vegetables and beverages. Most of the studies are suggesting that flavonoids act as antioxidants as well as radioprotectants. (Pietta PG 2000) [97]. Based on the chemical nature of flavonoids are categorized into - flavonols, flavones, flavanones, isoflavones and flavanols. Flavonoids affect Oxidative stress and enhance genomic stability by intercalating with DNA (Hosseinimehr SJ 2010) [42]. A large number of flavonoids were studied to elicit the Radioprotective efficacy. Few of them include flavonoids orientin and vicenin isolated from *Ocimum sanctum* protected against chromosome aberrations, hematopoietic syndrome and enhanced survival in irradiated mice (Uma Devi P et al 2000) [157]. Naringin a flavonoid found in grapefruit and in many citrus fruits was studied to evaluate the protection against radiation induced damage and found to be a potent protector against radiations (Jagetia GC and Reddy TK 2005) [48, 50, 54]. The studies of flavonoids Naringinin, Scutellarein, rutin and nepitrin have demonstrated the survival time increase in irradiated mice (Agarwal OP and Nagaratnam A. 1981) [2]. Flavonoids from tea and coffee (-) Epicatechin and (+)-Catechin acted as scavengers of free radicals and their presence reduced the damage to DNA when irradiated with radiations (Ershov DS et al 2011) [25].

Polysaccharides as radioprotectors: Apart from large number of phytochemicals, polysaccharides also contributed for the protection against radiation induced damage. Lipopolysaccharide protected the intestine and bone marrow from radiation injury in mice. The detailed studies showed lipopolysaccharides protected mice from radiations through prostaglandin dependent pathway (Riehl T *et al* 2000) [112]. The polysaccharide fractions isolated, purified from *Tinospora cordifolia* and tested for Radioprotective property. The results showed polysaccharide fraction acted as polyclonally mitogenic to mouse B-lymphocytes and showed protection through immune modulatory activity as like many of radioprotection compounds (Subramanian M *et al* 2002).

Conclusions: Plants are natural gift to humans with diverse functions and abilities. Plants are used as the best alternative

sources for therapeutic purposes in many Asian countries. They are well equipped with defense mechanisms to protect from biotic and abiotic stress and damages induced from radiations. The self-protecting ability, mechanisms to scavenge free radicals and large number of diverse compounds which can ameliorate the damage induced by radiations are advantages of plants as far as radiations exposure and protective mechanisms are considered. Easy availability, nontoxic nature at therapeutic effective doses, potentiality to be as good radioprotectors with long shelf life and success in preclinical trials owing to screen plants for radioprotectors. A large number of plants are screened in search of a novel, nontoxic and natural compounds which can work effectively and gives relief from radiation induced damage. Many phytochemicals extracted with different procedures and solvents, either in crude or purified fractions are identified as potential protectors against the radiations in vitro, in vivo and ex vivo. Thus, plants can be the alternative, natural, nontoxic sources for safeguarding from radiations induced damage.

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