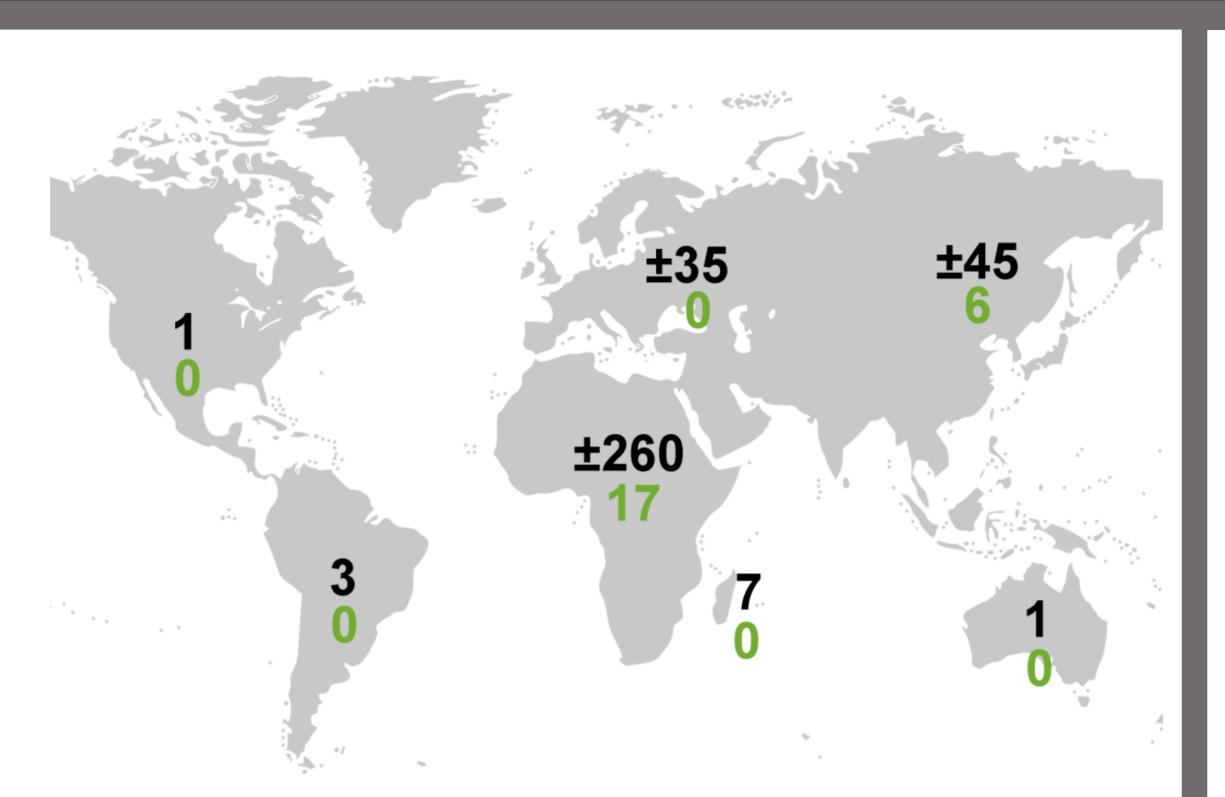
The ethnobotany, contemporary uses, chemistry and pharmacology of Thesium (Santalaceae)

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Introduction

- Thesium L. is a genus of hemi-parasitic plants in the family Santalaceae, with approximately 350 species occurring world-wide (Fig. 1).
- Several species play important roles in communities around the globe, as amongst others, food and commercial medicines (e.g., *T. chinense* Turcz.).
- No attempt has yet been made to review the available ethnobotanical and ethnopharmacological literature.
- The economic importance and commercial potential of the genus remains mostly unexplored.



Thesium species = ±350 *Thesium* species with uses = 23

Figure 1. The geographic distribution of all *Thesium* species (in black), as well as Thesium species with traditional and contemporary uses (in

Use category

Functional feeds and fodder

Asian

species

species

Aims

- 1. To provide a comprehensive literature review on the ethnobotany, contemporary uses, chemistry and pharmacology of *Thesium*.
- 2. To give insights into possible future research opportunities.

Methods

- Relevant literature was gathered from standard search engines (e.g., Google, PubMed) using the phrase Thesium and generic synonyms, as well as from books, theses, patents and herbarium specimen information.
- Recorded uses were divided into ten use categories, and medicinal uses divided into ten subcategories (ailments).

Thesium

Results and Discussion

Ethnobotany and contemporary uses

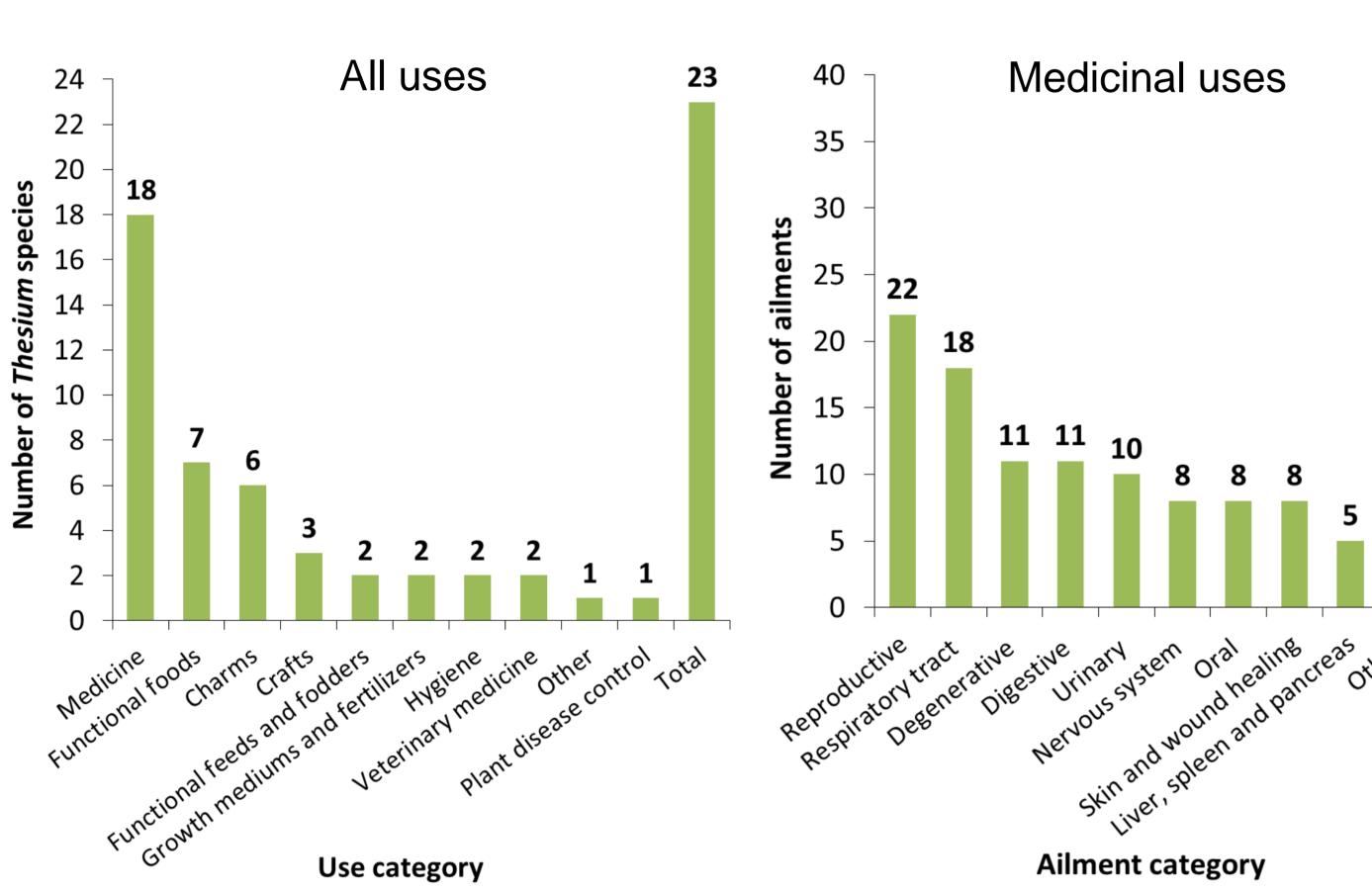


Figure 2. Ethnobotanical and contemporary uses of *Thesium* species in all parts of the world, arranged according to ten different use categories.

Thesium

racemosum

ailments treated with Thesium species in each of ten ailment categories.

- Three vernacular names and three uses were recorded for the first time for *T. fastigiatum* A.W.Hill, *T. junceum* Bernh. and *T. stuhlmannii* Engl.
- A total of 23 *Thesium* species have traditional and contemporary uses.
- They are mainly used as medicines (Fig. 2) to treat 137 ailments (Fig. 3), often reproductive and respiratory related ailments.
- Species with uses are entirely restricted to Africa and Asia (Fig. 1) with a large difference in use between the two continents (Fig. 4).
- Two Asian species, *T. chinense* and *T. longifolium* Turcz., are used commercially, but no African species.
- Thesium chinense is included in ca. 175 Asian patents.

Figure 3. The numbers of medical

Figure 4. The total number of ethnobotanical and contemporary uses (values above each bar) for 23 Thesium species, as well as the proportion of applications from ten different categories of use (shown by different shades) Chemistry

- More than 70 compounds have been isolated from eight Thesium species.
- The main known compound classes are (also see Fig. 5):
- Phenolics (flavanones, flavones, flavonols and phenylpropanoids).
- Fatty acids (acetylenic, saturated and unsaturated).
- Alkaloids (pyrrolizidine and quinolizidine).

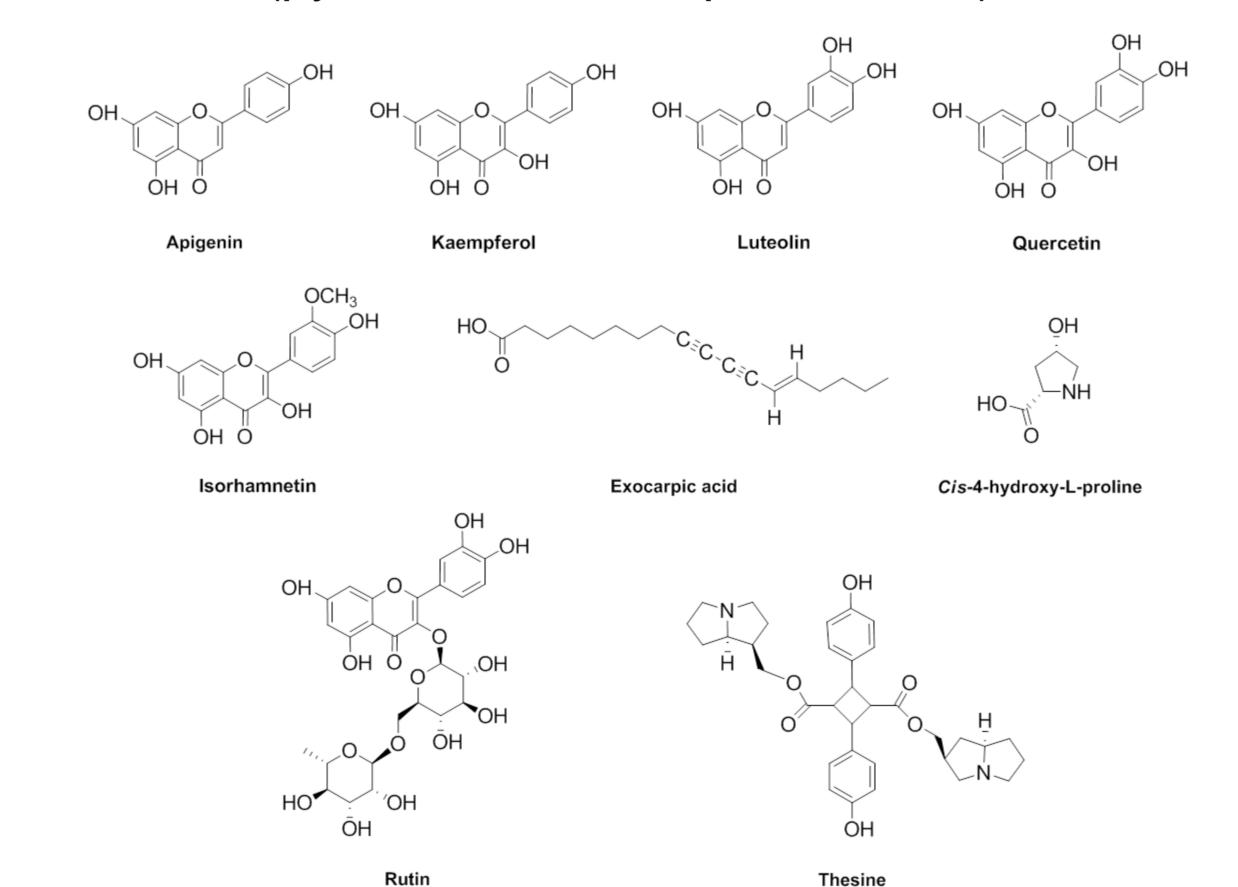
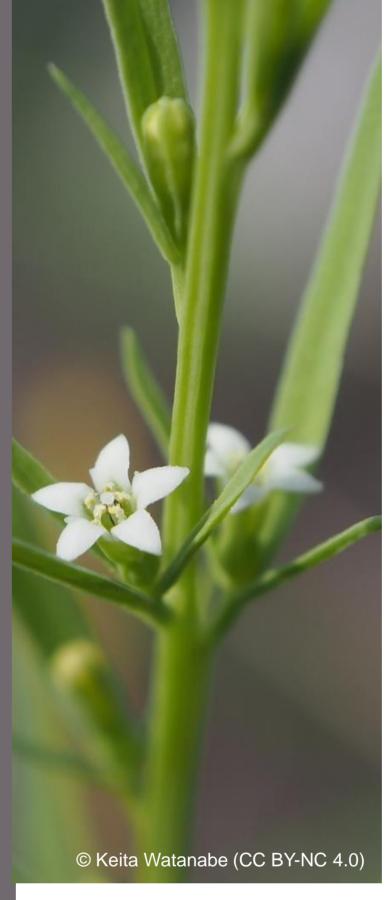


Figure 5. Chemical structures of common compounds isolated from *Thesium* species.



Thesium chinense

Pharmacology

- Pharmacology of only two species, T. chinense and T. viride A.W.Hill is known.
- Pharmacological activities include:
- Analgesic
- Anti-bacterial
- Anti-inflammatory
- Anti-oxidant
- Chemopreventive
- Cytotoxic
- Poisonous
- Therapeutic compounds are flavonoids and phenolic acids.

Conclusions

 There is substantial scope for new scientific and developmental work to be done on *Thesium*, especially on the African species, against the background of the widely traded and scientifically well-known *T. chinense*. The information presented in this review offers baseline data for such much-needed future studies.

Future research opportunities

- Future research priorities include investigations on:
- The identity and traditional uses of ethnobotanically relevant Thesium species.
- Phytochemistry and chemosystematics.
- Parasite-host relationships.
- Pharmacology and pharmacokinetics, including clinical experiments and toxicity studies.
- Crop development, to explore methods of sustainable production of raw materials as is already done with T. chinense.
- Product development, to create new medicinal and functional food products.

