Volume. 7, Issue 06, June (2024)

PORTULACA OLERACEA L.: A NUTRITIONAL AND MEDICINAL MARVEL OF CENTRAL

ASIA

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12275096

Yusupov Islombek Abdumutalib ugli

Assistant of Central Asian Medical University

Annotation: Portulaca oleracea L., commonly known as purslane, is a versatile and hardy plant widely distributed in Central Asia. Renowned for its remarkable nutritional profile and diverse medicinal properties, purslane has been a staple in traditional medicine and culinary practices. This article delves into the botanical characteristics, beneficial properties, and detailed chemical composition of Portulaca oleracea L., highlighting its significance in both health and nutrition.

Keywords: Portulaca oleracea, purslane, Central Asia, nutritional benefits, medicinal properties, chemical composition

INTRODUCTION

Portulaca oleracea L., known commonly as purslane, is a succulent annual plant that thrives in various regions, including the arid landscapes of Central Asia. This plant has gained recognition not only for its adaptability and resilience but also for its exceptional nutritional and medicinal benefits. Historically utilized in traditional medicine and as a food source, purslane's rich chemical composition makes it a valuable addition to both dietary and therapeutic practices.

Botanical Characteristics. Portulaca oleracea L. is characterized by its fleshy, succulent leaves and stems, which are adapted to withstand harsh, dry conditions. The plant typically grows low to the ground, forming a dense mat that can thrive in poor soil conditions. Its small, yellow flowers bloom from midsummer to early autumn, attracting various pollinators.



Picture 1 - Portulaca oleracea

Volume. **7**, Issue 0**6**, June (2024)

Nutritional and Medicinal Benefits. Purslane is highly regarded for its nutritional density. It is an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, particularly alpha-linolenic acid, which is uncommon in most terrestrial plants. Additionally, it contains significant amounts of vitamins A, C, and E, as well as essential minerals such as magnesium, calcium, potassium, and iron.

The plant is also noted for its antioxidant properties, primarily due to the presence of beta-carotene, ascorbic acid, and glutathione. These antioxidants play a crucial role in neutralizing harmful free radicals, thereby reducing oxidative stress and inflammation.

Medicinally, Portulaca oleracea L. has been used to treat a variety of ailments. Traditional uses include remedies for gastrointestinal issues, skin diseases, and respiratory conditions. Recent studies have highlighted its potential in managing diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and even certain cancers, attributed to its anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, and anticancer properties.

Chemical Composition. The chemical composition of purslane is extensive, encompassing a variety of bioactive compounds:

Fatty Acids: Predominantly omega-3 fatty acids, with alpha-linolenic acid being the most significant.

Vitamins: High levels of vitamins A (beta-carotene), C (ascorbic acid), and E (tocopherols).

Minerals: Rich in magnesium, calcium, potassium, and iron.

Antioxidants: Beta-carotene, ascorbic acid, glutathione, and flavonoids such as quercetin and kaempferol.

Alkaloids: Compounds like oleracein and dopamine, which have shown potential health benefits.

Sterols: Beta-sitosterol, which has been linked to cholesterol-lowering effects.

These components contribute to the plant's overall health-promoting properties, making it a potent natural remedy and dietary supplement.

Conclusion. Portulaca oleracea L., or purslane, stands out as a plant of significant nutritional and medicinal value. Its rich chemical composition and diverse beneficial properties underscore its importance in both traditional and modern health practices. As interest in natural and holistic remedies continues to grow, purslane offers a promising addition to the arsenal of natural health products. Further research into its bioactive compounds and therapeutic potential could unveil even more applications, solidifying its role in promoting health and well-being.

REFERENCES:

1. Xu, X., Yu, L., & Chen, G. (2006). "Determination of flavonoids in Portulaca oleracea L. by capillary electrophoresis with electrochemical detection." *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis*, 41(2), 493-499.

Volume. **7**, Issue 0**6**, June (2024)

2. Yang, Z., Liu, C., Xiang, L., & Zheng, Y. (2009). "Phenolic alkaloids as a new class of antioxidants in Portulaca oleracea." *Phytotherapy Research*, 23(7), 1032-1035.

3. Simopoulos, A. P., & Salem, N. (1992). "Purslane: A terrestrial source of omega-3 fatty acids." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 329(10), 690-691.

4. Marufjonoʻg, S. O. Q., &Numonjonoʻgʻli, S. X. (2023). OLXO ʻRI MEVASINING INSON SALOMATLIGIGA TA'SIRI. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(22), 4-6.

5. Karimov Sherali, & Yusupov Islombek. (2022). APIS MELLIFERA (ASALARI) TARKIBIDAN AMINOPOLISAXARIDLARNI AJRATIB OLISH. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, 1(6), 174–180.

6. Yusupov Islombek. (2023). ASALARI (APIS MELLIFERA) TARKIBIDAN AMINOPOLISAXARID-XITOZAN AJRATIB OLISH. UNIVERSAL JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES, 1(5), 57–65.