2026 Volume: 02 Issue: 05 www.ijrpa.com ISSN 2456-9995 Review Article

International Journal Research Publication Analysis

Page: 01-12

MIMOSA PUDICA: A DETAIL REVIEW ON MEDICINAL PLANT

*Shriya Samanth, Nakul Gupta, Sapna Chaudhar

Department of Pharmacy, IIMT College of Pharmacy, Greater Noida, U.P., India.

Article Received: 25 March 2026
Article Revised: 15 April 2026
Published on: 05 May 2026

***Corresponding Author: Shriya Samanth**
Department of Pharmacy, IIMT College of Pharmacy, Greater Noida, U.P., India.

DOI: https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijrpa.6011

ABSTRACT

Mimosa pudica plant additionally referred to as sensitive plant is a creeping annual and perennial herb. In Latin it is called as Mimosa pudica Linn. Mimosa belongs to the taxonomic group Magnoliopsida and circle of relatives Mimosaseae. This plant which folds itself when touched and spreads its leaves all over again after some time. This review offers a quick compilation of its phytochemical and pharmacological activities. Ayurveda has declared that its root is sour, acrid, cooling, vulnerary, alexipharmic. It is used for the treatment of leprosy, dysentery, vaginal and uterine infections, also for inflammations, burning sensation, bronchial asthma, leucoderma, fatigue and blood illnesses. Decoction of root is used as gargle to lessen toothache. Mimosa pudica also used for treatment of several disorders like cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, weight problems and urinary infections. It shows some pharmacological properties like antioxidant, antifungal, antibacterial, antidepressant and and so forth.

KEYWORDS: Mimosa Pudica, Pharmacological Activity, Plant Extract, Phytochemical, Antimicrobial, Morphology.

INTRODUCTION

“Mimic” approach to allude and “pudica” means bashful, so the plant simply call Mimosa pudica 1. In legume family, Mimosa is considered one of the largest genera which distribute more than 500 species. Characteristic of Mimosa pudica is its rapid plant movement Lowland tropical rainforest, savanna, tropical and subtropical dry woodland and thorn scrub, mid-elevation subtropical forest, barren region, grassland, and wet land are habitat of Mimosa To therapy of all aliments of mankind, nature affords an entire save residence of treatments for time venerated length. In Indian conditions collection of plant is opted during September to march.

The Mimosa pudica, invitations interest of the researchers global for its pharmacological sports along with anti diabetic, antitoxin, antihepatotoxin, antioxidant and wound healing activities. It's far mentioned to comprise alkaloid, glycoside, flavonoid and tannis. It's far utilized in suppresses kapha and pitta heals wounds, coagulates blood and sexual weakness [12]. All elements of the tree are considered to possess medicinal properties and used in the treatment of biliousness, leprosy, dysentery, vaginal and uterine court cases, inflammations, burning sensation, fatigue, allergies, leucoderma, blood diseases. [11] common Names of Mimosa pudica Mimosa pudica is also known as chuimui [12] or lajwanti in Hindi because of its particular assets to droop or collapse when touched and opens up a couple of minutes later. Its different names are Betguen Sosa (Guam), Memege (Niue), Mechiuaiu (Palau), Limemeihr (Pohnpei), Ra Kau Pikikaa (cook Islands). The chinese name for this plant translates to "shyness grass"[12]. In Urdu it's far known as Chui-Mui. In Bengali, this is known as 'Lojjaboti', the shy virgin. In Indonesia, it's called Putri Malu (Shy Princess). In Myanmar (Burma) it is called 'Hti Ka Yoan' which means that "crumbles while touched". It has been described as "sparshaat sankochataam yaati punashcha prasruta bhavet" -a plant which folds itself whilst touched and spreads its leaves once more after some time

Table 1: Scientific Classification.

Kingdom	**Plantae**
Division	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Fabales
Family	Fabaceae
Subfamily	Mimosoideae
Genus	Mimosa
Species	M. pudica

Table 2- Botanical variation among the major species of *Mimosa*- (Tomar, Shrivastava and Kaushik, 2014),(Reed-guy *et al.*, 2017), (Anurajini Rathnamali 2019)

Characters	***M. pudica***	***M. himalayana Syn. M. rubicaulls***	***M. hamata***
Plant	Small woody plant which is low spreading undershrub with hairy. The hairs are glandular and prickly branches.	This is a large straggling shrub which is studded with straw coloured.	This is the much branched with armed shrub. It has the numerous straw coloured straight prickles.
Leaves	Leaves are sensitive to touch which bipinnate with 1-2 pairs of pinnae.	Leaves are bipinnate mainly with rachis hooked. 5-11 pairs of	These leaves are main rachis pubescent with 2 pinnae. Sometime it is

	10-20 pairs of leaflets can see linear and glabrous.	leaflets in pinnae are long and oblong.	prickly and contains 6-10 leaflet pairs.
Flowers	It has a small hair with pink purple. Flowers are peduncled, globose and petals crenate towards base.	The numerous flowers can see with globose heads and peduncles crowded at the ends of branchlets.	It has 4 merous in globose heads. The peduncles axillary which is crowded at the end of the branches.
Pods	Pods are closely prickly on the sutures and 1.5-2.5 cm long.	The one seeded joints and 7-10 cm long pods are persistant but not prickly.	5-7cm long pods can see with 4-8 one seeded joints together. Pods are pubescent and falcate.

Special Feature of Mimosa Pudica-

Whilst we touch Mimosa pudica (contact me no longer), our touch acts as a stimulus for the plant and it closes its leaves in return. A few chemical compounds are released from the stem when we contact the plant. These chemicals pressure water to move out of the mobile main to the lack of turgor strain. As a end result, leaves stoop. Mechanism - while touched, a Mimosa pudica plant fast folds its leaflets and pinnae and droops downward on the petiole attachment. The leaves also droop at night, and when uncovered to rain or excessive warmth. Mimosa pudica bends upon being touched. This happens due to changes in the turgor pressure in its cells. The conduct is a predator avoidance mechanism.

The leaves of the Mimosa gain this rapid folding via a trade in turgor stress. Turgor pressure is the quantity of water stress inside the cellular this is pushing up towards the cell wall. While there is lots of water pushing towards the cellular wall the turgor stress is high, and cell is inflexible. Whilst water movements out of the cellular, the turgor stress decreases and the cell turns into flaccid. The motion of water into and out of the cellular is known as osmosis. Osmosis occurs while there may be an unequal attention of solutes, together with sodium or potassium ions, on two facets of a membrane, in this case the mobile wall. Water will drift from the solution with the better awareness of solutes to the decrease awareness, until equilibrium between the 2 facets is reached.

When the leaves of the Mimosa are touched, there is a slight change in the concentration gradient of potassium and chloride ions in two types of cells, the extensor and flexor cells, within the pulvinus of the plant. The “hinge-like” area called pulvinus of the plant where the midrib connects to the stem and the leaflet connects to the midrib. Water is channeled from the extensor cells, positioned on the top side, to the flexor cells, located on the bottom side of the pulvinus. Because of change in concentration of potassium and chloride ions causes water

to flow out of the extensor cells, and they become flaccid, while water flows into the flexor cells, making them turgid. This causes the leaflets to fold and the midrib to droop from the stem. [2]

The Astronomer de Mairan in 1729 and Hallberg coined the term 'Circadian Rhythm' (circa =approximately, diem = day; hence circadian) observed, pinnules of Mimosa pudica close and open at the usual time According to a circadian rhythm leaves close at night and open in the daytime which is represented as nyctinasty [3].

Geographical distribution and morphology

Mimosa pudica is native to South America and Central America. It is regarded as an invasive species in Tanzania, South Asia, South East Asia and many Pacific Islands. [12]. It is a declared weed in the Northern Territory. [13] Control is recommended in Queensland. [14] It has also been introduced to Nigeria, Seychelles, Mauritius and East Asia but is not regarded as invasive in those places. [12] Mimosa pudica is a creeping perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the Mimosaceae family [15]. It is commonly known as a sensitive, humble, shy, sleeping or touch-and-die plant. It is a low-sprawling prickly shrub with bipinnate compound leaves, spiny stipules and a globose pink flower head [15]. The stem and branches of M. pudica are covered with tiny thorns and long, weak bristles [16]. M. pudica grows to a height of 1-2 meters. The fruits can have 2–8 pods that are 1.5 cm long and 3mm wide when ripe [15]. It exhibits a unique characteristic motion with its pulvinus quick bending and the closing of leaves (the leaves quickly fold its leaflets when touched). Its roots are distinguished by their reddish brown colour and cylindrical form that branches in all directions [17].

Root- The root of the plant is chewed and the paste of the root is applied as a poultice on the bitten area. The root is also used for treating menstrual problems and also toothache. Traditionally root of touch me not plant is used for treating snake bites, diarrhoea, small pox, fever, ulcer, jaundice, haemorrhoids, asthma, fistula and leucoderma. is used for treating haemorrhoids, wounds, fistula, pink eye, toe infections, depression, insomnia.

Seed: Traditionally touch me not plant seed is used for treating urinary tract infection. The seed mucilage is used for making tablets as it is both a good binder and disintegrant.

The Whole Plant:

The whole plant is used for treating rheumatism, cancer, edema, depression, muscle pain and elephantiasis. It is also a good insect repellent. Here in our village we use the whole plant to treat leg pain.

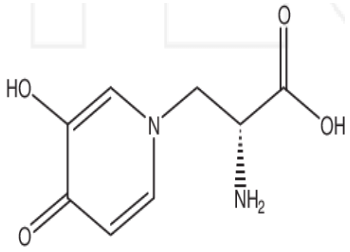
The steam and leaves- The steam and leaves are used for treating scorpion stings, to treat the paste of the whole plant is applied. Toe infections can be treated by washing the legs with touch me not plant leaf decoction.

Principal constituents of Mimosa plant

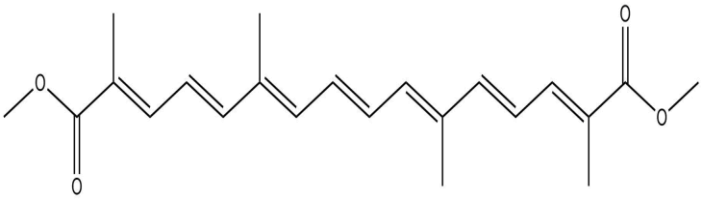
Parts	Chemical Constituent
Leaves	nor-epinephrine,d-pinitol,b-sitosterol, alkaloidsmimosine,terpenoids,flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids
Root	flavonoids, phytosterol, alkaloids, amino acids, tannins, glycoside, and fatty acids [26],ascorbic acid, crocetin , Dglucoronic acid, linoleic acid.
Seed	D-xylose, D-glucoronic acid 4-O(3,5- dihydroxybenzoicacid)-b-Dglucoronide, Tubulin, Cglycosylflavones, phenolic ketone, buffadienolide
Plant	c-tetrahydroxyl-6-C-[alpha-lrhamnopyranosyl--b-Dtrihydroxyl8-C-[a-l-rhamnopyranosyl--bDglucopyranosyl flavo-tetrahydroxyl6-C-[a-lrhamnopyranosyl-- b-Dglucopyranosyl flavone
Aerial Part	O-glycosyl flavonoids named isoquercitrin, avicularin and apigenin-7-O-D-glucoside, and also four C-glycosyl flavonoids, cassiaoccidentalin B, orientin and isoorientin from the aerial part of the plant
Stem	m-[N-(3-hydroxypyridone-4)]-aminopropionic acid [27], 5-MeODMT [2], mimosine

M. pudica contains Mimosine [11, 18], which is a toxic alkaloid. Adrenalin like substance has been identified in the extract of its leaves. Some workers have reported the presence of Crocetin dimethyl Easter in the extract of the plant. Roots contain tannin up to 10 per cent. Seeds contain a mucilage which is composed of d-xylose and d-glucuronic acid. The plant extract contains green yellow fatty oil up to 17 per cent. Seeds of M. pudica extrude hydrogelable materials, glucurono xylan polysaccharide that can be used for the delayed, sustained/ targeted release of different drugs. M. pudica is also a valuable source of jasmonic acid and abscisic acid, which can be isolated and characterized by mass spectrometry. [19] The plant is reported to contain tubuline and a new class phytohormone turgorines is found to be active in the plant. The periodic leaf movement factors are reportedly the derivatives of 4-α-(b-D-glucopyranosyl-6-sulphate) gallic acid. The preliminary phytochemical screening of the M. pudica leaf extract showed the presence of bioactive components such as terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids, quinines, phenols, tannins, saponins, and coumarins. [20] Crocetin dimethyl Easter is presence when in the extract of the plant. Roots contain tannin and seeds of this plant contain a mucilage which is composed of d-xylose and d-glucuronic acid. The plant extract of mimosa pudica contains green yellow fatty oil. [21]

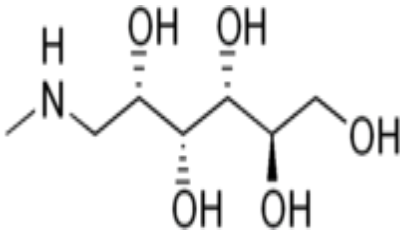
CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF THE ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS



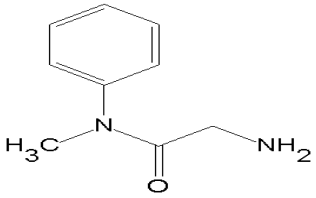
Mimosine



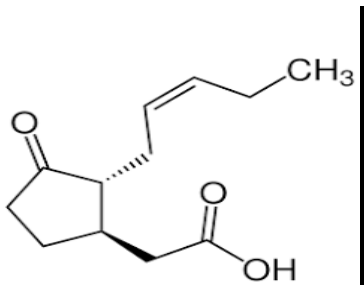
Crocetin



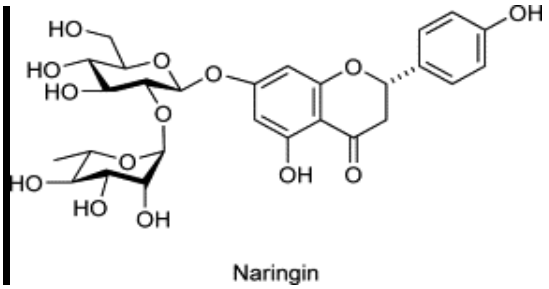
Meglumine



Methyl amino phenyl acetamide



Jasmonic acid



Naringin

Traditional Uses

Ayurveda has declared that its root is bitter, acrid, cooling, vulnerary, alexipharmic, and used in the treatment of leprosy, dysentery, vaginal and uterine complaints, inflammations, burning sensation, asthma, leucoderma, and fatigue and blood diseases. Unani Healthcare System its root is resolvent, alternative, and useful in the treatment of diseases arising from blood impurities and bile, bilious fevers, piles, jaundice, and leprosy etc. It majorly possesses antibacterial, antivenom, antifertility, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, aphrodisiac, and various other pharmacological activities. The herb has been used traditionally for ages, in

the treatment of urogenital disorders, piles, dysentery, sinus, and also applied on wounds. M. pudica is also used to avoid or cure several disorders like cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, obesity, and urinary infections.

Pharmacological uses of M. pudica

In traditional medicine, different parts of M. pudica are widely used in treating various diseases. M. pudica decoction treats dysentery, leprosy, pile, urinary problems, skin diseases, leukoderma, and jaundice [22, 24]. The parts of M. pudica are used to treat fever, cough, cholera, and tuberculosis, biliousness, burning sensation, uterine problems and syphilis. Due to its apoptotic effects, the whole plant parts have been used for cancer treatment in ethnomedicine, it has also been used to treat myalgia and rheumatism [15]. Various parts of M. pudica are used as an antidote for snake bites and scorpion stings [15]. The leaves and seeds decoction is used to treat urinary tract infections [15].

Wound healing activity

The M. pudica shoot methanolic extract, M. pudica root methanolic extract showed very good wound healing activity. [25] The methanolic extract exhibited good wound healing activity probably due to presence of phenols constituents. [26]

Antimicrobial Activity

The antimicrobial activity of methanolic extract of Mimosa was tested against Aspergillus fumigatus, Citrobacter divergens and Klebsiella pneumonia at different concentrations of 50, 100 and 200µg/disc. The antimicrobial activity was attributed to the presence of bioactive constituents like terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids, quinines, phenols, tannins, saponins and coumarin. [20]

Antibacterial efficacy

Antibacterial efficacy of M. pudica extract. Silver nitrate particles derived from the combination of 10 mL crude M. pudica flower and 90 mm silver nitrate were tested against a strain of bacteria using the agar well diffusion assay. This elicited bactericidal activity at 3.125 mg/mL for E. coli, S. aureus, and at 1.56 mg/mL for P. aueroginosa, 25 mg/mL for antibiotic-resistant strains of A. baumannii, B. paramycoides, and A. veronii [27].

Antibacterial efficacy of hydro-alcohol leaf extract of M. pudica extract against S. aureus, B. subtilis, P. aeruginosa, E. coli, S. typhi and K. pneumoniae. Results from this study showed that M. pudica extracts were active against all organisms tested and the extract showed the

most efficacy with maximum inhibitory zone noted against P. aeruginosa (23mm) and S. typhi (22mm) respectively. [28]

Using disk dilution method to evaluate the antibacterial efficacy of the methanolic extract of M. pudica against bacteria strains. M. pudica extract exhibited a significant antibacterial effect against tested bacteria justifying its use as a potential antimicrobial therapeutic agent. [29]

Antimicrobial efficacy of M. pudica methanolic leaf extract against A. fumigatus, Citrobacter divergens and K. pneumonia at different concentrations of 50, 100 and 200 µg/disc using the well-diffusion method. The extract showed a dose-dependent increase in the zone of inhibition against A. fumigatus and K. pneumonia [20]

Analgesic activity-

The analgesic effect of M. pudica using a series of tests involving pre-treatment of the test animals with 250 and 500 mg/kg ethanolic M. pudica extract. A hot plate test, tail flick test and acetic acid-induced writhing test were performed. In the tail flick test (250/500mg/kg) M. pudica ethanol extract exhibited a dosedependent increase in latency time, and writhing responses showed that the number of acetic acid-induced writhing was significantly reduced by ethanolic extract of M. pudica administered orally at 250 mg/kg was 55.6 writhe while at 500 mg/kg showed 42.6 writhe reductions [30]

Antioxidant property

The antioxidant-free radical scavenging properties of M. pudica. This study utilized 1, 1 diphenyl 1-2-picric hydrazine (DPPH), 2, 2'-azinobis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6- sulfonic acid (ABTS), and nitric oxide free radical scavenging method to determine the antioxidative activity of ethanolic and aqueous thorn extracts of M. pudica. DPPH results revealed that at 250 µg/mL concentrations, aqueous thorn extracts of M. pudica exhibited 73.41% radical scavenging efficacy using the DPPH method and revealed 26.10% inhibition by nitric oxide free radical scavenging method, while ethanolic extracts of M. pudica thorns exhibited 73.35% inhibition by ABTS free radical scavenging method. The antioxidant activities of M. pudica extracts were found to be beneficial in reducing ageing and oxidative related problems [31]

Antiulcer activity

Antiulcer potential of ethanolic extract of M. pudica leaves was evaluated by pylorus ligation, aspirin and ethanol induced ulcer models. The ethanolic extract of the leaves of M. pudica

was given by oral route at a dose of 100 mg/kg b.w. Ethanolic extract of M. pudica, dose dependently reduce, the total acidity, ulcer index, and an increase in pH of gastric juice in pylorus ligated ulcer model. [32]

Piles: Mimosa Pudica is very good for treating bleeding piles and has been used as a remedy for it for many many years. For the remedy, crush the leaves into a fine paste and apply as a poultice, it will greatly ease the burning and bleeding. This is due to it's amazing wound healing and anti inflammatory properties. [33]

Antihelminthes activity-

The different successive extracts namely petroleum ether, ethanol and water using Pheretima posthuma as a test worm to the different concentrations (100, 200, 500 mg/kg) were tested for bioassay which involved determination of paralysis and time of death of the worms. Crude alcoholic extract and aqueous extracts significantly demonstrated paralysis and also caused death of worms in dose dependent manner as compared to standard reference albendazole. While Pet. Ether extracts shows weak anthelmintic effect compared to standard, ethanol and aqueous extracts. [34]

Anti-hepatotoxic activity:

The ethanolic extract of M .pudica was given at a dose of 200 mg/kg body weight. The animal used was Wister albino rats. The extract showed dose dependent hepatoprotective effect in CCl4 induced hepatic damage. The activity was assessed for parameters such as glutamate oxalo acetate transaminase, glutamate pyruvate transaminase, alkaline phosphate, bilrubin and total protein. [35,38]

To treat insomnia/sleeplessness-

This herb is excellent for treating insomnia and insomnia. To get rid of the problem of insomnia, make a paste of Mimosa pudica leaves and boil the pasta in hot water and press it. Take it at night for 15-20 days for beneficial results.

To cure itching:

Sensitive plants help in healing scabies. To get rid of itchy skin, make a paste of this herb and apply it on the affected area or make a paste by extracting the juice of this plant and add sesame oil and apply this mixture on the affected area. This application will provide relief from itching.

REFERENCES

1. 0. G. Vinothapooshan and K.Sundar: Anti-ulcer activity of Mimosa pudica leaves against gastric ulcer in rats. Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences 2010; 1(4) 606.
2. *Plant, Cell and Environment 33:163-173.* | Volkov AG, Foster JC, Ashby TA, Walker RK, Johnson JA, Markin VS
3. Baby Joseph, Jency George, Jeevitha Mohan, Pharmacology and Traditional Uses of Mimosa pudica, International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Research;2013 5(2):41-44
4. B. Pant, Application of plant cell and tissue culture for the production of phytochemicals in medicinal plants, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 808 (2014) 25–39.
5. C.N. Ekweogu, V.C. Ude, P. Nwankpa, O. Emmanuel, EA. Ugbogu, Ameliorative effect of aqueous leaf extract of Solanum aethiopicum on phenylhydrazine-induced anaemia and toxicity in rats, Toxicol. Res. 36 (3) (2019) 227–238.
6. A. Sofowora, E. Ogunbodede, A. Onayade, The role and place of medicinal plants in the strategies for disease prevention, Afr. J. Tradit. Complement. Altern. Med. 10 (5) (2013) 210–229.
7. WHO. WHO Global Report on Traditional and Complementary Medicine 2019. https://www.who.int/traditional-complementary-integrativemedicine/ WhoGlobalReportOnTraditionalAndComplementaryMedicine2019.pdf. Accessed March 17, 2022.
8. S. Bernell, S.W. Howard, Use your words carefully: what is a chronic disease? Front. Public Health 4 (2016) 159.
9. M.P. Venuprasad, H. Kumar Kandikattu, S. Razack, F. Khanum, Phytochemical analysis of ocimum gratissimum by LC-ESI–MS/MS and its antioxidant and anxiolytic effects, South Afr. J. Bot. 92 (2014) 151–158 2014
10. Tomar, R. S., Shrivastava, V. and Kaushik, S. (2014) „Original Research Article In vitro efficacy of methanolic extract of Mimosa pudica against selected micro-organisms for its broad spectrum antimicrobial activity“, 3(4), pp. 780–784..
11. Chauhan, Bhagirath S. Johnson, Davi E. Germination, emergence and dormancy of Mimosa pudica. Weed Biology and Management 2009; 9(1):38-45.
12. Mimosa pudica. Usambara Invasive Plants. Tropical Biology Association. Retrieved 2008; 03-25.

13. Declared Weeds in the NT - Natural Resources, Environment and The Arts. Archived from the original on 2008-02-26. Retrieved 2008; 03-25.
14. Invasive plants and animals. Biosecurity Queensland. Archived from the original on 2009-04-19. Retrieved 2008; 03-25.
15. G. Muhammad, M.A. Hussain, I. Jantan, S.N.A. Bukhari, Mimosa pudica L., a high- -value medicinal plant as a source of bioactives for pharmaceuticals, Compr. Rev. Food Sci. Food Saf. 15 (2) (2016) 303–315.
16. G.H. Vaidya, U.K. Sheth, Mimosa pudica (linn.) its medicinal value and pilot clinical use in patients with menorrhagia, Anc. Sci. Life 5 (3) (1986) 156–160.
17. K. Song, E. Yeom, S.J. Lee, Real-time imaging of pulvinus bending in mimosa pudica, Sci. Rep. 4 (2014) 6466.
18. Agharkar SP. Medicinal plants of Bombay Presidency. Pbl. Scientific publishers, Jodhpur, India, 1991, pp. 142-143.
19. Reed-guy, S. et al. (2017), Sensitive plant (Mimosa pudica) hiding time depends on individual and state". doi: 10.7717/peerj.3598.
20. Gandhiraja N, Sriram S, Meena V, Srilakshmi K, Sasikumar C, Rajeshwari R. Phytochemical Screening And Antimicrobial Activity of the Plant Extracts of Mimosa pudica L. Against Selected Microbes. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 2009; 13:618-24.
21. Thi, N. et al. (2016), Antibacterial Activities of The Extracts of Mimosa pudica L . An invitro Study", (March). doi: 10.18517/ijaseit.5.5.582.
22. B. Joseph, J. George, J. Mohan, Pharmacology and traditional uses of mimosa pudica, Int. J. Pharma. Sci. Drug Res. 5 (2) (2013) 41–44.
23. K. Johnson, G. Narasimhan, C. Krishnan, Mimosa pudica Linn-a shyness princess: a review of its plant movement, active constituents, uses and pharmacological activity, J. Pharma. Sci. Res. 5 (12) (2014) 5104.
24. T. Ahmed, R. Akter, S. Sharif, M. Shahriar, M.A. Bhuiyan, In vitro antioxidant activities and in vivo anti-nociceptive and neuropharmacological activities of Mimosa pudica, Int. J. Pharm. 4 (2) (2014) 70–.
25. Kannan S, .Aravinth VJS, Sam JKE, Saminathan J, Suthakaran R, Kumar R, Mand Parimala DB. Wound healing activity of Mimosa pudica Linn formulation. IJPR 2009; 1(4):1554-58.
26. Volkov AG, Adesina T, Markin VS, Jovanov E. Kinetics and mechanism of Dionaea muscipula Ellis trap closing. Plant Physiology 2008; 146:694-702.

27. S. Ranjani, B.I. Faridha, J. Santhoshini, K.N. Senthil, K. Ruckmani, S. Hemalatha, Mimosa pudica floral nanoparticles: a potent antibiotic resistance breaker, Inorg. Nano Met. Chem. 51 (12) (2020) 1751–1758.
28. N. Balakrishnan, V.H. Bhaskar, B. B Jayakar, B. Sangameswaran, Antibacterial activity of Mimosa pudica, Aegle marmelos and Sida cordifolia, Pharmacogn. Mag. 2 (7) (2008) 198–199.
29. S. Arokiyaraj, N. Sripriya, R. Bhagya, B. Radhika, L. Prameela, N.K. Udayaprakash, Phytochemical screening, antibacterial and free radical scavenging effects of Artemisia nilagirica, Mimosa pudica and Clerodendrum siphonanthus - an in-vitro study, Asian Pac. J. Trop. Biomed. (2012) S601–S604.
30. P.K. Vikram, R. Malvi, D.K. Jain, Evaluation of analgesic and anti-inflammatory potential of Mimosa pudica Linn, Int. J. Curr. Pharm. Res. 4 (4) (2012) 47–50 2012. [91] U. Aziz, R. Akther, M. Shahriar, M.A. Bhuiyan, In vivo pharmacological investigation of Mimosa pudica L, Int. J. Pharm. Pharm. Sci. 6 (2) (2014) 66–69.
31. R. Lakshmibai, D. Amirtham, Antimicrobial activity of mimosa pudica thorns, Int. Res. J. Pharm. 9 (6) (2018) 202–206.
32. Elango V, Carolin Oliver1 Raghu PS. Antiulcer activity of the Leaf ethanolic extract of Mimosa pudica in Rats. Hygeia. J. D. Med. 2012; 4 (1): 34-40.
33. Chowdhury SA. Cytotoxicity, Antimicrobial and Antioxidant Studies of the different Plant Parts of Mimosa pudica. Stamford Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2008; 1(1, 2): 80-84
34. Bendgude RD, Maniyar1 MG, Kondawar MS, Patil SB, Hirave RV. Anthelmintic Activity of Leaves of Mimosa pudica. International Journal of Institutional Pharmacy and life sciences 2012; 2(4)
35. Nazeema T.H, Brindha V.Antihepatotoxic and antioxidant defense potential of Mimosa pudica. Int J Drug Discov. 2009; 01-04.
https://helthyleaf.com/mimosa-pudica-medicinal-qualities-uses-benefits-side-effects/
36. Umaresan Ramanathan, Sneeha Veerakumar, V. Elango, A study on hepatoprotective activity of Mimosa pudica in albino rats, International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemical Research; 2015,7(2):337-339.