



Name	:Centella	Extract
Asiaticosides		
Source:	Gotu Kola	
Botanical Name	:Centella asiatica L.	
Extract part:	Whole plant	
Composition	:Asiaticosides	
Purity:	90%	
Identification measure	:HPLC	
Appearance:	Fine White to creamy powder	

What is

Centella asiatica, commonly known as centella and gotu kola, is a small, herbaceous, frost-tender perennial plant of the family Mackinlayaceae or subfamily Mackinlayoideae of family Apiaceae, and is native to wetlands in Asia. It is used as a medicinal herb in Ayurvedic medicine, traditional African medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine. It is also known as the Asiatic pennywort or Indian pennywort in English, among various other names in other languages.

Other names

In South Asia, other common names of centella include (Thalkudi) in Odia sarswathi aku) in Telugu; (kudavan), (muththil), or (kudangal) in Malayalam; (thankuni) in Bengali; (gotu kola) in Sinhala; / (brahmi) in Marathi: (ondelaga) in Kannada; (vallaarai) in Tamil; (myin-khwar) in Burmese; brahmi booti in Hindi; perook in Manipuri; lambak in Mizo; (manimuni) in Assamese; timare in Tulu; tangkuanteh in Paite; (brahmabuti) or (ghod-tapre) in Nepali; and kholcha ghyan) in Newari (Nepal Bhasa).

In India, particularly, it is popularly known by a variety of names: bemgsag, brahma manduki, brahmanduki, brahmi, ondelaga or ekpanni (south India, west India), sarswathi aku (Andhra Pradesh), gotu kola, khulakhudi, mandukparni, mandookaparni, or thankuni (Bengal), depending on region. *Bacopa monnieri* is the more widely known Brahmi; both have some common therapeutic properties in Vedic texts and are used for improving memory. *C. asiatica* is called brahmi particularly in north India, although that may be a case of mistaken identity introduced during the 16th century, when brahmi was confused with mandukaparni, a name for *C. asiatica*. Probably the earliest study of mandookaparni as medya rasayana (improving the mental ability) was carried out at the Dr. A. Lakshmipathy Research Centre (now under CCRAS).

In Southeast Asia, it is known as (sleuk tracheakkranh) in Khmer; (mying khwar which means "Horse Hoof leaf") in Burmese; (bua bok; "land lily") in Thai; rau má ("mother vegetable") in Vietnamese; pegagan or antanan in Indonesian; takip-kohol (literally "snail lid") or yahong yahong ("little bowl") in Filipino; and penggaga, pegagan or pegaga in Malay.

In East Asia, it is known as (lei gong gen; literally "thunder god's root") or (bang dai wun; literally "chipped big bowl") in Chinese; and (byeong-pul, literally "bottle/jar grass") in Korean.

Function

1. It has the function of analgesia and stability and effect on the central nervous system of choline;
2. It has the function of promoting skin metabolism and has a good effect for skin ulcers and other skin diseases;
3. With the function of clearing away heat and detoxifying, clearing damp, subsidence of swelling and diuretic;
4. With the function of antibacterial and dissolving stones;
5. It has the function of strengthen blood vessels and promoting blood circulation

