**International Journal of Scientific Trends- (IJST)**
**ISSN:** 2980-4299
**Volume 4, Issue 4, April - 2025**
**Website:** https://scientifictrends.org/index.php/ijst
**Open Access, Peer Reviewed, Scientific Journal**

# Micropropagation of Rosmarinus Officinalis and Nigella Sativa for Internal Disease Applications

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**Abstract**

**This article explores the micropropagation techniques of two highly valued medicinal plants: Rosmarinus officinalis (rosemary) and Nigella sativa (black seed). The study outlines protocols for in vitro cultivation using optimized plant tissue culture methods to produce disease-free and genetically stable plantlets. By utilizing Murashige and Skoog (MS) media with specific growth regulators, efficient shoot proliferation and root induction were achieved. Furthermore, the paper investigates the therapeutic applications of the bioactive compounds derived from these plants—such as rosmarinic acid, carnosic acid, and thymoquinone—in the prevention and treatment of various internal diseases, including inflammatory, oxidative stress-related, and microbial conditions. The integration of micropropagation with hydroponic systems is also discussed as a strategy to enhance the yield and quality of phytochemicals. Overall, the study supports the potential of these plants as natural alternatives or complementary agents in modern medicine and pharmaceutical industries.**

**Keywords: Micropropagation, Rosmarinus officinalis, Nigella sativa, internal diseases, bioprotectants, antioxidants, plant tissue culture, in vitro propagation, medicinal plants, hydroponic cultivation, biostimulants.**

## Introduction

The micropropagation of medicinal plants like Rosmarinus officinalis (rosemary) and Nigella sativa (black seed) offers significant advantages in producing disease-free, high-quality plant material. These plants are renowned for their bioactive compounds, which have demonstrated

efficacy in combating internal diseases. This article explores the methodologies of micropropagation for these species and examines their applications in treating internal diseases.

**Micropropagation Techniques:**

**1.Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary):**

**Methodology:** Single-node stem segments of R. officinalis have been identified as optimal explants for micropropagation. Utilizing a Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with 0.2 mg/L benzylaminopurine (BAP) induces shoot proliferation. Rooting is achieved by transferring shoots to a medium containing 0.25 mg/L indole-3-butyric acid (IBA). This technique allows for the production of approximately 5,000 plants from a single nodal segment within a year.

**Hydroponic Integration:** Combining micropropagation with hydroponic systems enhances the yield of bioactive compounds. Studies have shown that hydroponically grown rosemary exhibits higher concentrations of flavonoids, phenolic acids, and essential oils compared to soil-grown counterparts. This method also improves the acclimatization rate of plantlets.

**2.Nigella sativa (Black Seed):**

**Methodology:** Micropropagation of N. sativa involves the use of cotyledonary node explants cultured on MS medium supplemented with BAP and IBA. This approach facilitates the rapid multiplication of plantlets and ensures the production of uniform and disease-free plants.

**Table 1: Micropropagation Protocol for Rosmarinus officinalis**

| | |
|---|---|
| Explant Type: | Single-node stem segments |
| Medium: | MS with 0.2 mg/L BAP |
| Rooting: | 0.25 mg/L IBA |
| Shoot Proliferation Rate: | ~14 shoots per explant in 30 days |
| Rooting Success: | 80% after 7 days |
| Annual Yield: | ~5,000 plants from a single nodal segment |

**1.Applications in Internal Diseases:**

**Rosemary:**

**Antioxidant Properties:** Rosemary is rich in phenolic compounds such as rosmarinic acid, carnosic acid, and carnosol, which exhibit potent antioxidant activities. These compounds play a crucial role in mitigating oxidative stress associated with various internal diseases.

**Antimicrobial and Antiviral Effects:** Rosemary extracts have demonstrated antimicrobial and antiviral properties, making them potential candidates for adjunctive therapy in treating infections. For instance, aqueous rosemary extract has been shown to reduce virus replication and systemic movement in tobacco plants infected with tobacco necrosis virus.

1. **Table 2: Bioactive Compounds in Rosemary Extracts**

| Compound |
|---|
| Rosmarinic Acid |
| Carnosic Acid |
| Carnosol |
| Flavonoids |

**2.Black Seed:**

**Immunomodulatory Effects:** The thymoquinone compound in black seed has been found to modulate immune responses, enhancing the body's defense mechanisms against internal pathogens.

**Anti-inflammatory Properties:** Black seed oil exhibits anti-inflammatory effects, which can be beneficial in managing conditions like arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.

**Conclusion:**

The integration of micropropagation techniques for Rosmarinus officinalis and Nigella sativa offers a sustainable approach to producing high-quality plant material rich in bioactive compounds. These compounds have demonstrated significant potential in the management of internal diseases, providing a natural alternative or adjunct to conventional therapies. Further research and development in this area could lead to the commercialization of these plants as functional foods or nutraceuticals, contributing to improved public health outcomes.

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