

Abstract 44 – Paper ID: 094**Chemical profiling of *Melacanna beccifera* fruits**

Chingangbam Dhananjoy¹

¹Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal, Manipur, India

Email: dhananjoych@gmail.com

Abstract

The types of bamboo that bloom range greatly from one another. For instance, the *Bambosa* species (Thingtam) took 18–20 years to blossom, but the *Melacanna* species (Mautam) took 45–50 years. At the cost of the others, it signals the start of one. Sporadic or gregarious blossoming has a backstory all its own. For example, bamboo flowering causes a rat population boom that results in hunger in the affected area. The Y chromosomes in particular were damaged in the rats that were gathered during the *Melacanna* species in the Tamenglong region. Therefore, it is necessary to elucidate the relationship between the chemical responsible for the chromosomal damage and the aphrodisiac nature. Thus, the goal of the current study was to address the aforementioned question. *Melacanna baccifera* fruits were gathered, the seed slides were shade-dried, and some of the strong solvents were used to conduct a credible chemical analysis. The biochemical profile of the extracted seeds, such as the presence of steroids, total phenol, and total flavonoids, was examined. Bamboo seeds indicate the presence of steroids. The epicarp/mesocarp extract exhibited greater overall phenolic and antioxidant qualities, but the total flavonoid concentration remained same. The characteristics of these substances should be carefully examined for potential aphrodisiac or mutagenic effects. There are numerous myths about eating the *Melacanna* species in different parts of the Northeast, and certain tribal communities in South India consume the seeds, especially the *Bambosa*. Intense chemical profiling will therefore be very important for next research.

Keywords: *Melacanna*, Chemical Component, Phenol, Steroid, Flavonoids