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Biological importance of Glycitin in the medicine for the treatment of Hepatic disorders and complication through different molecular mechanism

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Objectives: Glycitin is a type of flavonoidal class plant derived chemical having antibacterial, antiviral and estrogenic potential. Acute lung injury is a type of pulmonary disorders caused by various types of inflammatory response and some of the plant derived medicines have been used for the treatment of such type of disorders.

Methods: To know the biological potential of glycitin in various form of liver disorders, in the present investigation different scientific databases have been searched and analyzed in order to know their therapeutic potential in the medicine. Various scientific data's of pharmacological activities of glycitin have been analyzed in the present investigation through both *In-vivo* and *In-vitro* methods. Further molecular study database have been also searched and analyzed to support the hepatoprotective activity of glycitin. All the data analysis has been performed through statistically in order to get better results.

Results: From the analysis of the various scientific databases it was found that, glycitin is present in the soy food products. Various scientific studies have proven that glycitin has anti-aging effects and protects skin from photoaging by increasing expression of collagen I in UV-exposed human dermal fibroblasts. In the research database, glycitin has been reported to have an anti-oxidant and anti-carcinogenic activity. Effects of glycitin on MMP-1 and collagens in UV-irradiated human primary dermal fibroblasts were also investigated in some scientific work and their possible anti-inflammatory mechanisms of glycitin were investigated on LPS-induced acute lung injury in mice. Analysis of the research databases have proven the beneficial effect of glycitin in the acute lung injury which could be due to the reduced expressions of IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α and NF-κB.

Conclusions: Present investigation highlighted the biological importance of glycitin in the medicine, which could be used for the development of better active pharmaceutical ingredients against various forms of liver disorders.