



REVIEW ARTICLE

Nutritional composition and nutraceutical properties of *Solanum pseudocapsicum*: Beyond its therapeutic potential

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Received: 05 June 2025; Accepted: 03 July 2025; Available online: Version 1.0: 21 July 2025; Version 2.0: 29 July 2025

Cite this article: Uma MG, Arunkumar R, Velmurugan S, Veeranan AGV, Kumanan K, Senthil NK. Nutritional composition and nutraceutical properties of *Solanum pseudocapsicum*: Beyond its therapeutic potential. Plant Science Today. 2025; 12(3): 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.14719/pst.9848>

Abstract

Solanum pseudocapsicum L., known as the Jerusalem cherry or winter cherry, is a perennial underutilized shrub in the Solanaceae family. Despite its ornamental popularity, this plant has garnered significant scientific interest over recent decades due to its rich phytochemical profile and potential pharmacological applications. This review consolidates research findings predominantly from the past three decades to examine the nutritional composition, phytochemical constituents and pharmacological properties of *S. pseudocapsicum*. The plant contains significant levels of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins and glycosides. Preclinical studies (*in vitro* and *in vivo* models) suggest these contribute to antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and analgesic effects; however, the clinical evidence base for these activities remains limited. Crucially, the presence of toxic glycoalkaloids, particularly solanine and solamargine, necessitates cautious consideration of its therapeutic applications. This review also covers toxicological aspects, traditional uses and future research directions, highlighting the imperative to balance therapeutic potential with safety concerns. It provides insights into the potential of *S. pseudocapsicum* as a source of bioactive compounds for nutraceutical development, while emphasizing the need for further research, including rigorous toxicological evaluation and clinical studies, to establish standardized protocols for safe utilization.

Keywords: *Solanum pseudocapsicum*; phytochemicals; nutraceutical; therapeutic potential

Introduction

India's rich biodiversity and long-standing knowledge of traditional medical systems, such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, provide a solid foundation for the extensive use of various plants in general healthcare practices. The plant kingdom represents an invaluable source of bioactive compounds with therapeutic potential and have been exploited for millennia in traditional medicine systems worldwide (1). In recent decades, there has been a significant resurgence of interest in the scientific exploration of medicinal plants as sources of novel bioactive compounds for drug discovery and development (2). Among the numerous plant families investigated, the Solanaceae family stands out for its remarkable diversity and therapeutic significance, encompassing approximately 98 genera and 2700 species distributed globally (3).

Solanum pseudocapsicum L., commonly known as Jerusalem cherry, winter cherry, or Madeira winter cherry, is a perennial ornamental shrub belonging to the Solanaceae family (4). This plant is native to South America but has been naturalized in various regions across the globe, including parts of Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania (5). The plant typically grows to

a height of 0.5-2 m, characterized by its glossy green leaves, small white flowers and bright red to orange berries that persist throughout the winter, contributing to its ornamental value (6).

India known as the "Emporium of Medicinal Plants," holds a rich heritage of herbal resources. With around 45,000 plant species, it ranks among the world's 12 mega-biodiverse countries and nearly 70% of its rural population relies on medicinal herbs for healthcare (7). Despite its widespread cultivation as an ornamental plant, *S. pseudocapsicum* has garnered scientific attention due to its rich content of alkaloids, hydrocarbons, fatty acids, alcohols and terpenoids, including solanine (8). However, the plant is also known for its toxicity, particularly its berries, which contain significant levels of steroidal glycoalkaloids, such as solanine and solamargine which can cause gastrointestinal, neurological and respiratory symptoms if ingested. Ingestion causes gastrointestinal distress (vomiting, abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea) and neurotoxic effects such as confusion, paralysis and respiratory depression in humans. While rarely fatal, its toxicity is notably more severe in animals, particularly dogs, where it may induce circulatory collapse (9).

The scientific literature surrounding *S. pseudocapsicum* has expanded considerably in recent years, with numerous studies investigating its phytochemical constituents, pharmacological activities and potential therapeutic applications (10). However, a comprehensive and critical review consolidating these findings is lacking, particularly one that addresses both the therapeutic potential and safety concerns associated with this plant species. This review aimed to bridge this gap by systematically examining the nutritional composition, phytochemical profile, pharmacological properties, traditional uses and toxicological aspects of *S. pseudocapsicum*. Through a critical analysis of the existing literature, this review seeks to provide valuable insights into the potential of *S. pseudocapsicum* as a source of bioactive compounds for nutraceutical development, while highlighting the importance of balancing its therapeutic potential with safety considerations (11). Additionally, this review identifies gaps in the current knowledge and suggests directions for future research to optimize the medicinal potential of this plant species.

Botanical Description and Taxonomy

Solanum pseudocapsicum L. is one of the largest and most diverse plant genera, comprising approximately 1500 to 2000 species worldwide (11). The specific epithet "pseudocapsicum" derives from the Greek word "pseudo" meaning false and "capsicum" referring to the pepper genus, indicating its resemblance to peppers while being taxonomically distinct (12)

Morphological characteristics

S. pseudocapsicum is a perennial shrub characterized by its compact, bushy growth habit, typically reaching heights of 0.5-2 m. The plant features the following morphological characteristics (13). Its fruit closely resembles that of edible *S. lycopersicum* (tomato) congeners, heightening the risk of poisoning. The debated *S. capsicastrum* ("false Jerusalem cherry") may show reduced pulp toxicity but retains poisonous seeds. Other toxic relatives, such as *S. carolinense* (horse nettle), produce yellow berries that differ in colour and chemistry. Morphological illustration is represented in Fig. 1.

Vegetative features

The stems are erect, branched and woody at the base, becoming herbaceous towards the apex. The leaves are alternate, lanceolate and straightforward to ovate-lanceolate, measuring 5-12 cm in length and 2-4 cm in width, with entire or slightly wavy margins. The leaf surface is glabrous or sparsely pubescent (Fig 1.), dark green adaxially, lighter green abaxially

and has prominent veins (14).

Reproductive features

The inflorescence consists of small clusters of 1-3 flowers, that are actinomorphic, pentamerous and hermaphroditic (15). The flowers are approximately 1-1.5 cm in diameter, featuring white petals with yellow centres formed by prominent stamens with thrum type style suggesting cross pollination. Flowering typically occurs during the spring and summer, followed by fruit development (16).

The fruits are globose berries, measuring 1-2 cm in diameter, that transition from green to bright orange or red upon maturation. These berries persist on the plant throughout the winter, contributing significantly to their ornamental value. Each berry contains numerous small, flattened, pale yellow to light-brown seeds (17).

Geographical distribution and habitat

Solanum pseudocapsicum is native to South America (Brazil, Argentina and Peru), but it has spread widely due to ornamental introductions, becoming naturalized in Southern Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and North America. It is ecologically adaptable throughout tropical and temperate zones, preferring semi-shaded, well-drained soils in disturbed regions, forest margins and riparian zones (18).

This global distribution emphasizes its importance in traditional medicine (anti-inflammatory usage in South American tribes) as well as accidental exposure situations across the world. However, the phytochemical drivers (solanocapsine alkaloids) that drive such uses are still pharmacologically unproven (19).

Varieties and cultivars

Several horticultural varieties and cultivars of *S. pseudocapsicum* have been developed for ornamental purposes, differing primarily in plant size, fruit colour and growth habits. Notable cultivars include the following (20).

- *S. pseudocapsicum* 'Variegatum': Characterized by variegated foliage with cream or yellow margins
- *S. pseudocapsicum* 'Aureum': features golden-yellow fruits instead of the typical red or orange
- *S. pseudocapsicum* 'Nana': A dwarf variety suitable for container cultivation
- *S. pseudocapsicum* 'Patterson': Develops larger, more abundant fruits with enhanced ornamental appeal.



Fig. 1. Morphological illustration. A. Leaf morphology; B. Flower structure; C. Thrum type stigma; D. Whole berry; E. C.S. of berry.

Ethnopharmacological Uses

Despite its known toxicity, *S. pseudocapsicum* has been utilized in traditional medicine across various cultures. Historical documentation reveals its application in treating diverse ailments, although practices vary significantly across geographical regions and cultural contexts (21). In certain parts of Asia, particularly in traditional Chinese medicine and Indian Ayurvedic practices, preparations derived from the leaves and roots of *S. pseudocapsicum* have been used to treat bronchitis, asthma and other respiratory conditions. Plant extracts, typically prepared as decoctions or infusions, have also been used to relieve rheumatic pain and reduce inflammatory conditions (21). In its native South American range, indigenous communities have documented the use of *S. pseudocapsicum* to treat dermatological conditions, including eczema, psoriasis and minor skin infections (22). The leaves, crushed and applied topically, have been used as poultices to alleviate muscle pain and joint inflammation (23). In parts of Africa, where the plant has naturalized, traditional healers have incorporated *S. pseudocapsicum* into their remedies for managing fever, pain and gastrointestinal disorders. Root extracts have been used as analgesics, whereas leaf preparations have been employed for their purported antipyretic properties (24).

Non-medicinal traditional uses

In addition to its medicinal applications, *S. pseudocapsicum* has been used for various cultural and practical purposes in different societies. The most widespread non-medicinal application of *S. pseudocapsicum* is ornamental, particularly in Western countries, where the plant is cultivated for its aesthetic appeal, especially during winter months when its bright berries add colour to gardens and indoor settings. The plant has been particularly popular as a holiday decoration, sometimes marketed as "Christmas Cherry" or "Winter Cherry" (25). In certain European cultures, particularly in the Mediterranean region, *S. pseudocapsicum* has been associated with various folklore and superstitions, sometimes symbolizing protection against evil spirits when planted near entryways. In some South American indigenous traditions, the plant has been incorporated into ceremonial practices; however, specific details remain poorly documented in the scientific literature. Historical records suggest that certain cultures occasionally used berries to produce dyes, although this practice was not widespread due to the toxicity of the berries. Dried and processed plant parts have also been reported in some folk practices for repelling certain insects, likely because of the presence of alkaloids (26).

Historical documentation and knowledge transfer

Until recent ethnobotanical studies, knowledge about the

traditional uses of *S. pseudocapsicum* had primarily been transmitted through oral traditions within communities, with limited formal documentation until these recent studies (13). The relative scarcity of comprehensive historical records may be attributed to the toxicity of the plant, which has limited its widespread adoption in traditional pharmacopoeias compared to other solanaceous species (15).

Recent ethnopharmacological surveys have significantly contributed to documenting these traditional practices, although systematic investigations of the efficacy and safety of these applications remain limited (26). The integration of traditional knowledge with modern scientific investigation represents an important area for future research, as it aims to validate traditional claims while ensuring that safety considerations are adequately addressed.

Nutritional Composition

The macro- and micro-nutritional profile for *Solanum pseudocapsicum* is represented in the Table 1 and 2 and the secondary metabolites are described in Table 3.

Factors influencing nutritional composition

The nutritional composition of *Solanum pseudocapsicum* is influenced by multiple factors, which account for the variability reported across different studies described here.

Environmental factors

Grow conditions, including soil composition, climate, altitude and precipitation patterns, significantly affect the nutrient content and secondary metabolite profile of *S. pseudocapsicum* (27). Plants grown in mineral-rich soils with primary macronutrients typically exhibit higher mineral content. In contrast, environmental stressors, such as drought or extreme temperatures, may induce higher concentrations of certain secondary metabolites as defensive responses (28).

Developmental stage

The nutritional profile varies considerably with plant developmental stage, particularly for fruits that undergo significant biochemical changes during ripening (29). Immature fruits typically contain high levels of starch and organic acids, which are progressively converted to sugars and other compounds during ripening by starch to sugars and organic acid conversion pathways. Young leaves of *Solanum pseudocapsicum* prioritize growth and photosynthesis, resulting in higher concentrations of proteins (like enzymes Rubisco for carbon fixation and nitrogen-metabolizing enzymes) and defense compounds (like solanine alkaloids), along with thinner, less lignified cell walls, leading to lower fiber content. As leaves mature, proteins are broken down and nitrogen is remobilized to support new growth (in shoots, flowers and

Table 1. Macro nutritional profile

Component	Plant part	Concentration (% dry weight)	Notes	Reference
Carbohydrates	Leaves	45 – 55	Predominantly cellulose, hemicellulose and starch	(58)
	Fruits	12 – 18 (fresh weight)	Rich in simple sugars like fructose and glucose	(27)
Dietary fiber	Leaves	15 – 20	Significant fibre content	(59)
	Fruits	3 – 6	Moderate fibre content	
Proteins	Leaves	12 – 18	Contains essential and non-essential amino acids	(60)
	Fruits	2 – 4	Lower protein content compared to leaves	(61)
	Leaves	2 – 5	Predominantly unsaturated fatty acids like linoleic, alpha-linolenic and oleic acids	(62)
Lipids	Fruits	1 – 3	Low lipid content	(62)
	Seeds	4 – 7	Higher lipid content compared to pulp	

Table 2. Micro nutritional profile

Nutrient	Plant part	Concentration (mg/100g fresh weight)	Notes	Reference
Vitamin C	Leaves	25 -45	High antioxidant potential	(62)
	Fruits	10 - 20	Contributes to fruit colouration	(59)
Provitamin A	Leaves	2 - 4	Includes carotenoids like β -carotene	(62)
B-complex Vitamins	Leaves	Varies	Contains thiamine, riboflavin and niacin	
Potassium	Leaves	250 - 350	Essential for cellular functions	
Calcium	Leaves	150 - 200	Important for bone health	(17)
Magnesium	Leaves	50 - 80	Involved in numerous enzymatic reactions	
Phosphorus	Leaves	40 - 60	Vital for energy metabolism	
Iron	Leaves	2 - 5	Crucial for oxygen transport	
Zinc	Leaves	0.5 - 1.5	Supports immune function	(63)
Manganese	Leaves	0.5 - 1.0	Involved in bone formation and metabolism	
Copper	Leaves	0.1 - 0.3	Essential for iron metabolism	

Table 3: Secondary metabolites in *Solanum pseudocapsicum*

Compound class	Specific compounds	Plant part	Concentration	Biological significance	Reference
Phenolic compounds	Quercetin, Rutin, Kaempferol, Chlorogenic acid, Caffeic acid	Leaves	15-25 mg GAE/g dry weight	Antioxidant properties	(34)
Carotenoids	β -carotene, Lycopene, Lutein	Fruits	3-7 mg/100g fresh weight	Antioxidant properties contribute to fruit colouration	(64, 65)
Steroidal compounds	Steroidal saponins and sapogenins	Various	1-3% dry weight (roots)	May influence nutrient absorption and metabolism	(46)

developing fruits) or storage, thereby reducing the leaf's protein percentage. Simultaneously, mature leaves invest heavily in structural fibre (cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin), thickening cell walls and strengthening veins (especially around the pedicel/fruit base) to provide mechanical support for the developing berries and enhance durability against environmental stress and herbivory, resulting in a tougher texture (30).

Genetic factors

Different varieties and ecotypes of *S. pseudocapsicum* exhibit variations in their nutritional profiles, reflecting the genetic diversity within the species, including alkaloid content (solanine and solasodine glycoalkaloids), phenolic compounds and flavonoids, as well as ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) (31). These genetic variations may result from natural adaptation to different environments or selective breeding for ornamental characteristics, which may inadvertently affect nutritional parameters (32).

Nutritional significance and limitations

Despite its diverse nutrient profile, the nutritional significance of *S. pseudocapsicum* is substantially limited by its toxicity, primarily due to the steroidal glycoalkaloids discussed in subsequent sections (33). Consequently, this plant is not recommended for consumption as a food source and its nutritional attributes remain primarily of academic interest rather than practical dietary relevance. Recognizing the importance of sustainable and nutritious food systems, international organizations such as the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) have emphasized the value of promoting diverse and resilient agricultural practices to ensure food security and support future generations. However, understanding its nutritional composition remains valuable for comparative botanical studies and for evaluating its potential as a source of isolated bioactive compounds for nutritional or nutraceutical applications (34).

Phytochemical Constituents

The Phytochemical constituents of *Solanum pseudocapsicum* are influenced by multiple factors, which account for the variability reported across different studies described in the Table 4.

Phytochemical variation

The phytochemical profile of *S. pseudocapsicum* exhibits considerable variation influenced by multiple factors:

Ontogenetic variation

The developmental stage significantly influences the phytochemical composition, with distinct profiles observed during different growth phases (35). The alkaloid content typically increases during fruit development, peaking in immature fruits before declining during ripening (10, 36). Similarly, the phenolic composition changes dynamically during leaf development, with younger leaves generally containing higher concentrations of flavonoids (37).

Environmental variation

Environmental factors, including soil composition, climate, altitude and exposure to stressors, substantially influence the production and accumulation of secondary metabolites in *S. pseudocapsicum* (27, 38). Plants exposed to abiotic stressors (39), such as drought, extreme temperatures, or UV radiation, typically exhibit elevated levels of defensive compounds, including alkaloids and phenolics. Similarly, biotic stressors, such as herbivory or pathogen attack, may induce the production of specific phytochemicals as part of the plant's defence response (40).

Geographical variation

Geographical location influences the phytochemical composition through the combined effects of environmental factors and potential genetic differentiation between populations. Comparative studies of *S. pseudocapsicum* samples from different geographical regions have revealed significant variations in the alkaloid profiles, flavonoid composition and overall phytochemical diversity (34).

The complex phytochemical profile of *S. pseudocapsicum*, characterized by diverse compound classes and substantial variation, underpins its pharmacological and toxicological properties, which are explored in subsequent sections (10).

Pharmacological properties

Antimicrobial activities

S. pseudocapsicum extracts have demonstrated significant

Table 4. Diverse phytochemicals in different plant parts with different concentrations

Phytochemical class	Specific compounds	Plant part	Concentration	Biological significance	Reference
Steroidal alkaloids	Solanine, Solamargine, Solasonine, Solasodine, Tomatidine	Unripe Fruits	0.1 - 0.5% dry weight	Contributes to plant toxicity and potential nutraceutical applications	(38)
Tropane alkaloids	Hyoscyamine, Atropine	Roots	Trace amounts	Known for anticholinergic properties	(66)
Other alkaloids	Indole alkaloids, Pyridine derivatives	Various	Low concentrations	May contribute to the overall pharmacological profile	(17)
Flavonoids	Quercetin, Rutin, Kaempferol	Leaves	5 - 15 mg QE/g dry weight	Antioxidant properties	(67)
Phenolic acids	Chlorogenic acid, Caffeic acid, p-Coumaric acid, Ferulic acid	Leaves	1 - 3 mg/g dry weight	Antioxidant and antimicrobial activities	(68)
Tannins	Condensed and hydrolyzable tannins	Unripe Fruits	0.5 - 1.5 mg/g dry weight	Astringent properties and enzyme inhibition	(69)
Terpenoids	α -Pinene, β -Pinene, Limonene, Linalool, Caryophyllene	Leaves	0.1 - 0.5% dry weight	Contribute to aromatic properties and ecological interactions	(41)
Triterpenoids	Ursolic acid, Oleanolic acid	Leaves and Fruits	Not specified	Exhibit anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic properties	(41).
Steroidic triterpenoids	β -Sitosterol, Stigmasterol, Campesterol	Seeds	0.1 - 0.3% dry weight	Influence membrane properties and cellular signaling pathways	(70)
Saponins	Steroidal saponins	Roots	1 - 3% dry weight	Exhibit hemolytic and membrane-permeabilizing properties	(53)
Cardenolides	Cardiac glycosides	Various	Trace amounts	May contribute to cardiotoxic effects in cases of poisoning	(71)
Lectins	Lectin-like proteins	Seeds	Not specified	Exhibit hemagglutinating activity and immunomodulatory effects	(53, 72)
Organic acids	Citric acid, Malic acid, Ascorbic acid	Fruits	Varies with maturity	Contribute to taste profiles and antioxidant properties	(73)

antimicrobial properties against various pathogenic microorganisms owing to their diverse phytochemical constituents, particularly alkaloids, phenolics and terpenoids (41, 42). Methanol extracts of *S. pseudocapsicum* fruits exhibited significant growth inhibition against multidrug-resistant (MDR) clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* (including MRSA) and *Escherichia coli*. Researchers attributed this activity primarily to the extracts' high content of steroidal glycoalkaloids (like solasodine derivatives) and phenolic compounds (43).

Antibacterial activity

Several studies have investigated the antibacterial potential of *S. pseudocapsicum* against both Gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*) and Gram-negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) (42). The methanolic and ethanolic extracts of leaves shown notable inhibitory effects against *Staphylococcus aureus* (37) (including methicillin-resistant strains), *Bacillus subtilis* (44), *Escherichia coli* (45) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (41), with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) ranging from 125-500 μ g/mL depending on the bacterial strain and extract preparation (46).

Alkaloid-rich fractions have demonstrated potent antibacterial activity, with solanine and solamargine exhibiting MICs of 25-100 μ g/mL against various bacterial pathogens (9). The proposed mechanisms include the disruption of bacterial cell membranes, inhibition of protein synthesis and interference with bacterial cell wall synthesis (47).

Antifungal activity

S. pseudocapsicum extracts exhibit antifungal activity against various pathogenic fungi, including *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and *Microsporum canis* (48). Ethanolic and methanolic extracts from fruits demonstrated the highest antifungal activity, with MIC values ranging from 250 to 1000 μ g/mL, depending on the fungal species (37).

Saponins and steroidal alkaloids, particularly solanocapsine and solasodine, appear to be primary contributors to the antifungal properties (49). These compounds interact with ergosterol in fungal cell membranes, disrupting membrane integrity and leading to cell death. Additionally, studies have reported that *S. pseudocapsicum* extracts inhibit hyphal growth and spore germination in various fungi, suggesting multiple mechanisms of antifungal activity (50).

Antiviral activity

Few studies have explored the antiviral potential of *S. pseudocapsicum* (42). Preliminary investigations have reported inhibitory effects of fruit extracts on herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and influenza virus *in vitro* (51). The observed antiviral activity has been attributed to flavonoids, particularly quercetin and its glycosides, which may interfere with viral attachment and penetration into the host cells. Research indicates that polyphenol-rich fractions from the leaves inhibit viral replication in HSV-1-infected Vero cells with an IC₅₀ (half-maximal inhibitory concentration) value of 42.6 μ g/mL, while exhibiting minimal cytotoxicity to uninfected cells (40). However, comprehensive investigations of the plant's antiviral mechanisms and efficacy against a broader range of viruses remain limited, indicating an area for future research.

Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities

S. pseudocapsicum has demonstrated significant anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties in various experimental models, supporting its traditional use in the management of pain and inflammatory conditions.

In vitro anti-inflammatory studies

In vitro studies have shown that extracts from *S. pseudocapsicum* inhibit inflammatory mediators, including cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) (9), 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) and pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β). Methanolic leaf

extracts at concentrations of 50-200 µg/mL significantly reduced nitric oxide (NO) production in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages, with an IC₅₀ value of 78.5 µg/mL (53).

Phenolic compounds, particularly chlorogenic acid and flavonoids such as quercetin and rutin, appear to be the primary contributors to these anti-inflammatory effects through mechanisms involving the inhibition of nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-κB) signalling and a reduction in oxidative stress (10).

In vivo anti-inflammatory studies

Animal studies have confirmed the anti-inflammatory properties of *S. pseudocapsicum*. Oral administration of ethanolic leaf extracts (200-400 mg/kg body weight) significantly reduced carrageenan-induced paw edema in rats, with inhibition percentages ranging from 38-65% depending on the dose (54). Similarly, the topical application of ointments containing 2-5 % w/w fruit extracts reduced croton oil-induced ear edema in mice by 42-68 % (55).

Histopathological examination of inflamed tissues from treated animals revealed reduced leukocyte infiltration and decreased tissue damage, supporting the anti-inflammatory efficacy of *S. pseudocapsicum* extracts (56). Pharmacological properties of *Solanum pseudocapsicum* is represented in Table 5.

Conclusion

Solanum pseudocapsicum is a complex plant with considerable pharmacological potential, which must be weighed against its intrinsic toxicity. This comprehensive analysis reveals that the plant contains a diverse array of phytochemicals, including alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins and glycosides, all of which contribute to its extensive range of bioactivities. The observed antibacterial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and analgesic

activities are consistent with many traditional therapeutic uses, lending scientific support to some ethnopharmacological claims. However, the existence of poisonous glycoalkaloids, including solanine and solamargine, warrants caution while investigating their therapeutic uses. For millennia, herbalists and traditional healers throughout the world have used plant-based treatments to cure and prevent a variety of diseases. Future research should focus on developing standardized extraction and separation techniques that optimize the extraction of beneficial molecules while minimizing or eliminating harmful elements. Furthermore, extensive toxicological investigations, including long-term safety evaluations and dose-response correlations, are necessary to establish safety guidelines for potential nutraceutical formulations. Molecular and structural changes of isolated bioactive compounds may offer new pathways for creating safer medicinal compounds while maintaining acceptable pharmacological characteristics. Furthermore, investigating the synergistic interactions between *S. pseudocapsicum* substances and conventional drugs may improve treatment outcomes while potentially lowering doses and related adverse effects.

In conclusion, while *S. pseudocapsicum* exhibits intriguing therapeutic potential across various health domains, its development into a safe and effective nutraceutical product requires rigorous scientific research that prioritizes both effectiveness and safety concerns. Harmonizing traditional knowledge with current scientific methodologies is the most viable way for improving the therapeutic efficacy of this complex plant species.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for their ongoing support in the form of regular workshops that help us with writing reviews.

Table 5. Pharmacological properties of *Solanum pseudocapsicum*

Pharmacological activity	Key findings	Active compounds	Mechanisms of action	Study types	Reference
Antibacterial	Effective against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including MRSA, <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Solanine, solamargine, alkaloid-rich fractions	Disruption of bacterial cell membranes, inhibition of protein synthesis and interference with cell wall synthesis	<i>In vitro</i> (MICs: 25-500 µg/mL)	(42)
Antifungal	Active against <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>A. niger</i> , <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> , <i>M. canis</i>	Saponins, solanocapsine, solasodine	Interaction with ergosterol in fungal membranes, inhibition of hyphal growth and spore germination	<i>In vitro</i> (MICs: 250-1000 µg/mL)	(37)
Antiviral	Inhibitory effects against HSV-1 and the influenza virus	Flavonoids (quercetin and glycosides), polyphenol-rich fractions	Interference with viral attachment and penetration	<i>In vitro</i> (IC ₅₀ : 42.6 µg/mL in HSV-1)	(51, 52)
Anti-inflammatory	Reduction in inflammatory mediators and edema	Phenolic compounds (chlorogenic acid, quercetin, rutin)	Inhibition of COX-2, 5-LOX, NF-κB signaling; reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α, IL-1β)	<i>In vitro</i> (IC ₅₀ : 78.5 µg/mL for NO production) and <i>in vivo</i> (38-65% inhibition of paw edema at 200-400 mg/kg)	(10)
Analgesic	Pain reduction in various models	Alkaloids, flavonoids	Central and peripheral analgesic mechanisms, reduction in pain mediators	<i>In vivo</i> (comparable to standard analgesics at doses of 200-400 mg/kg)	(24)
Antioxidant	Significant free radical scavenging activity	Phenolic compounds, flavonoids (quercetin, rutin, kaempferol), vitamin C	Free radical neutralization, metal chelation, enzyme inhibition	<i>In vitro</i> (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP assays; IC ₅₀ : 45-120 µg/mL)	(73)
Anticancer	Cytotoxic against various cancer cell lines	Solamargine, solasodine, glycoalkaloids	Induction of apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, inhibition of cellular proliferation	<i>In vitro</i> (IC ₅₀ : 2.5-20 µg/mL depending on cell line)	(33)
Antidiabetic	Hypoglycemic effects	Flavonoids, alkaloids	α-glucosidase inhibition, enhanced glucose uptake	<i>In vitro</i> enzyme assays and animal models	(34)

Authors' contributions

GM wrote the original draft of the manuscript and organized its structure. RK conceptualized the manuscript and critically reviewed its content. SV reviewed the manuscript and provided feedback for content improvement. VG participated in reviewing the manuscript and suggested structural revisions. KK reviewed the manuscript and contributed to enhancing its clarity. NK reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical issues: None

Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process

During the preparation of this work, the authors used [PAPERAL] to grammar-check certain parts. After using this tool/service, the GUM reviewed and edited the content as needed and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

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