(Buffer Preparation - 4.0 mL Ortho-Phosphoric Acid was mixed in 1000 mL of water and pH -3 adjusted with Triethylamine)] as the mobile phase. The injection volume was 20 µL. The working concentration was 100 µg/mL and mobile phase flow rate was 1 mL/min with column oven temperature 30°C. The detection was carried out at 225 nm.(Sachin Bhagwate *et al.*. 2013).

Promprom W et al. ,investigated the effects of pomegranate (Punica granatum L., Punicaceae) seed extract on uterine contractility. beta-sitosterol found to be the main constituent of the extract (16%) and its effects were also investigated. Pomegranate seed extract and beta-sitosterol increased spontaneous contractions in a concentration-dependent manner with a maximum effect at 250 mg/100 mL and 1 mg/100 mL, respectively. And concluded that pomegranate seed extract is a potent stimulator of phasic activity in rat uterus. due to nonestrogenic effects of beta-sitosterol acting to inhibit K channels and SERCA and thereby increasing contraction via calcium entry on L-type calcium channels and MLCK.

Fuhrman, B. et al. invistegated the possible mechanisms by which Pomegranate juice reduces cholesterol accumulation in macrophages. J774.A1 macrophages were preincubated with Pomegranate juice followed by analysis of cholesterol influx [evaluated as LDL or as oxidized LDL (Ox-LDL) cellular degradation], cholesterol efflux and cholesterol biosynthesis. Preincubation of macrophages with Pomegranate juice resulted in a significant reduction ($P<.01$) in Ox-LDL degradation by 40%. On the contrary, Pomegranate juice had no effect on macrophage degradation of native LDL or on macrophage cholesterol efflux. Macrophage cholesterol biosynthesis was inhibited by 50% ($P<.01$) after cell incubation with Pomegranate juice concluded that Pomegranate juice mediated suppression of Ox-LDL degradation and of cholesterol