

(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  $\mu$ L. The working concentration was 100  $\mu$ g/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