

Supplementary table S1. Antimalarial plants used in Traditional African Medicine (TAM): Documented antioxidant assays, immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory activities, level of evidence (LEV I-V*) and knowledge gaps

African plants [#] /country	Antimalarial activity (<i>in vitro/vivo</i>)	Antioxidant assay ^a	Immunomodulatory activity	Anti-inflammatory activity	LEV I-V*/Reference
<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile Fabaceae South Sudan, Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	Leaves, pods and bark extracts all showed antioxidant activity with the leaves extracts possessing the highest activity	Aqueous extracts of leaves showed immunomodulatory activity	Diterpenes isolated from bark of <i>Acacia nilotica</i> produced <i>in vitro</i> anti-inflammatory activity	^{c,e,f} LEV III/ (Eldeen et al., 2010; Sadiq et al., 2017)
<i>Acacia seyal</i> Delile Fabaceae West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	The methanol fraction produced interesting DPPH free radical scavenging activity	NR	The methanolic crude extracts showed good anti-inflammatory activities at a dose of 300 mg/kg	^c LEV II/ (Elnour et al., 2018; Nguta and Mbaria, 2013)
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC. Compositae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	Phenolic rich fractions possessed strong antioxidant activity by inhibiting hydroxyl radical, hydrogen peroxide and nitric oxide scavenging.	<i>A. hispidum</i> enhances the proliferation of T lymphocytes in the porcine immune system.	NR	^{e,f} LEV IV & V* / (Gomathi et al., 2013; Koukouikila-Koussounda et al., 2013; Summerfield and Saalmüller, 1998)
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L. Malvaceae Namibia, Nigeria, Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	Extracts produced antioxidant activity and inhibited α -glucosidase.	Aqueous and Methanol extracts modulate immune response	Fruit pulp produced anti-inflammatory activity	^{c,e} LEV II, IV (Braca et al., 2018; Diallo et al., 2002; Musila et al., 2013; Ramadan et al., 1994; Sharma and Rangari, 2016)

<i>Allium sativum</i> L. Amaryllidaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	All test forms displayed in vitro antioxidant activity with fried garlic being the highest.	<i>A. sativum</i> maintained the homeostasis of the immune system to produce beneficial effects on the immune cells, mainly via the regulation of proliferation and cytokine gene expression.	Allicin from <i>A. sativum</i> inhibited Th1 proinflammatory cytokines Allicins produced an inhibitory effect on NF- κ B activation.	^{c,f} LEV IV & V* / (Bruck et al., 2005; Dorhoi et al., 2006; Hodge et al., 2002; Moutia et al., 2018; Queiroz et al., 2009; Ruslan and Baba, 2018)
<i>Aloe viridiflora</i> Reynolds Asphodelaceae South Africa, Namibia	<i>In vitro</i>	In vitro antioxidant activity	Modulate immune response	Chronic anti-inflammatory activity	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / (Cock 2015; Patel and Patel, 2013; Salehi et al., 2018; Van Zyl et al., 2002)
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild. Apocynaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	It displayed a good DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging activity (41.58 \pm 1.43 %).	NR	The alcoholic extract demonstrated significant protection of the paw against the induced inflammation.	^{c,f} LEV II & V* / (Akinmoladun et al., 2007; Imam et al., 2017; Osadebe, 2002)
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. Anacardiaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extract displayed an interesting in vitro antioxidant activity.	NR	Unripe cashew apple juice exhibited a good anti-inflammatory activity by a significant inhibition of ear edema.	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV & V* / (Gimenez et al., 2019; Kamath and Rajini, 2007; da Silveira Vasconcelos et al., 2015)
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr. Bromeliaceae	<i>In vivo</i>	The aqueous extract displayed a good DPPH activity while the	In vitro and in vivo experiment demonstrated that bromelain limit the	Extract controlled secretion of tumour necrosis factor- α ,	^c LEV II / (Kargutkar and Brijesh 2018;

Nigeria		methanol extract showed a good ABT activity	severity of angina pectoris, transient ischemic attacks and prevented aggregation of human blood platelets and decreased the symptoms in hypertensive patients.	interleukin-1 β and prostaglandins, Carrageenan-induced acute paw edema was still markedly decreased by it.	Priya, 2014; Putri et al., 2018; Uzor et al., 2020)
<i>Annickia chlorantha</i> (Oliv.) Setten & Maas Annonaceae Nigeria, Liberia	<i>In vivo</i>	Free radical scavenging potentials of the extracts were found to be proportional to their respective phenolic and flavonoid contents	Aqueous extract exerted a transient immune modulation in rat	Methanol extracts produced anti-inflammatory effect in mice	^c LEV II/ (Adebajo et al., 2013; Adesokan and Akanji 2010; Olanlokun and Akomolafe 2013; Olivier et al., 2015; Otimenyin and Uguru 2006)
<i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers. Annonaceae Nigeria, Mali	<i>In vivo; In vitro</i>	Extract and fractions exhibited good in vitro antioxidant activities at higher concentrations	Extract may stimulate immune response	Root bark extract displayed anti-inflammatory potential	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Adzu et al., 2005; Ajaiyeoba et al., 2006; Diallo et al., 2002; Ngbolua et al., 2014; Omeke et al., 2019)
<i>Anthonotha macrophylla</i> P. Beauv Fabaceae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	NR	NR	NR	^{e,t} LEV IV & V*/ (Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss. Meliaceae	<i>In vivo</i>	NR	The extract displayed marked increase in	Neem oil displayed significant anti-	^c LEV II / (Jagadeesh and

Nigeria			phagocytic index. The extract also showed increase in antibody titer against the ovalbumin and protection towards the cyclophosphamide induced myelosuppression in dose dependent manner.	inflammatory effect in both acute as well as chronic inflammation	Srinivas, 2014; Oseni and Akwetey, 2012)
<i>Bauhinia thonningii</i> Schum. Fabaceae Nigeria, Mali	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts displayed strong in vitro antioxidant activities.	Promotes healing and restores health	Isolated polyphenols showed antiinflammatory potentials as also produced by aqueous and methanol extracts	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V*/ (Diallo et al., 2002; Ibewuiké et al., 1997; Madara et al., 2010; Moriasi et al., 2020; Olela et al., 2020)
<i>Bersama abyssinica</i> Fresen Melianthaceae Ethiopia, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	In vitro antioxidant activity observed in the water fraction	NR	The antiinflammatory activities of the leaves supports the bioactive compounds in present	^{c,f} LEV IV & V*/ (Kifle and Enyew, 2020; Lather et al., 2010; Zekeya et al., 2014; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth. Phyllanthaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The aqueous extract of stem bark inhibited the formation of TBARS induced by the pro-oxidant, sodium nitroprusside, it reverses the effect of lipid peroxidation in the liver and brain tissue of albino-Wistar rats both	Albino rats fed with aqueous extract of stem bark significant decreases in the level of hemoglobin (Hb), packed cell volume and percent monocyte counts while significant increases were observed in percent	Stem bark extract showed inhibition of lipopolysaccharide-induced septic shock and vascular permeability	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Kolawole and Adesoye 2010; Mbah et al., 2012; Olajide et al., 2003; Olarewaju et al., 2013; Oloyede and Babalola,

		at a concentration of 0.33 mg/mL, with IC ₅₀ values of 3.00 ± 1.58 mg/mL and 2.99 ± 1.59 mg/mL for the liver and brain homogenates respectively.	neutrophil and lymphocyte counts.		2012; Shittu et al., 2020)
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp. Fabaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	In the beta-carotene-linoleic acid test, extracts produced a comparable inhibition capacity to the positive control. The butanol fraction displayed DPPH radical scavenging potential	Hexane extract induced a decrease in TNF- α and IL-6, as well as significant decrease in IgG serum levels	The hexane extract (200 and 400 mg/kg) retarded carrageenan-induced inflammation by 85 and 95%, respectively.	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Ajaiyeoba et al., 2013; Hassan et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2009)
<i>Canna indica</i> L. Cannaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Rhizomes have been investigated as a good source of antioxidants, showing significant activity in food and biological model systems	Ethanol extract stimulates HG in U937 monocytes resulting in activation of p38 MAPK, ERK1/2, and JNK	Ethanol extract inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators including NO, IL1 β , and PGE2 from LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages	^d LEV III (Al-Snafi, 2015b; Ayusman et al., 2020; Ménan et al., 2006)
<i>Canthium glaucum</i> Hiern Rubiaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	NR	NR	NR	^e LEV II/ (Musila et al., 2013)
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. Solanaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	DPPH assay, using <i>n</i> -hexane and chloroform extracts demonstrated 26.9% and 30.9% free radical scavenging abilities, respectively, at	Administration of capsicum extract (1 and 10 μ g/mL) and capsaicin (3 and 30 μ M) facilitated the suppression of interleukin (IL)-2, interferon (IFN)-gamma,	NR	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* (Gurnani et al., 2016; Habte and Assefa, 2020; Takano et al., 2007)

		the concentration of 1 mg/mL.	IL-4 and IL-5 production in cultured murine Peyer's patch (PP) cells in vitro and ex vivo.		
<i>Carica papaya</i> L. Caricaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	NR	Leaf extract facilitate the upregulation of immunomodulatory genes.	The anti-inflammatory activity of an ethanolic extract of leaves produced significant reduction in the amount of granuloma formed	^d LEV III/ (Bamidele et al., 2008; Imaga et al., 2010; Kovendan et al. 2012; Noriko et al., 2010)
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Leguminosae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts produced a dose dependent regulation of oxidative stress markers. The extract produced a marked reduction in malondialdehyde (MDA) levels of murine hepatic microsomes at 100 microg/mL (56%).	An improved macrophage activity and more H ₂ O ₂ production (P<0.05) in cells of birds given 0.75% <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> .	Extract reduced carrageenan-induced inflammation in mice at a dose of 250 mg/kg. The ethyl acetate extract of roots showed a pronounced anti-inflammatory activity.	^e LEV II / (Al-Snafi 2015a; Ntchapda et al., 2015; Patel et al., 2014; Sreejith et al., 2010; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. Malvaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The extracts of <i>C. pentandra</i> revealed relatively high levels of total phenolics and flavonoids. Extracts demonstrated dose dependent reducing power activity.	NR	Seed oil exhibited anti-inflammatory activity by showing percentage of membrane stability that compared favourably with that of standard Diclofenac in a concentration depended manner.	^e LEV II, IV/ (Jasso-Miranda et al., 2019; Loganayaki et al., 2013; Rao 2014)

<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. Compositae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>		Soluble polysaccharides (PoS) fraction showed immunostimulatory activity via stimulation of PBMC and production of IFN- γ in a dose-dependent manner.	Aqueous extract displayed anti-inflammatory activity and inhibited formaldehyde induced arthritis.	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Akinmoladun et al., 2007; Ezenyi et al., 2014; Thaddée et al., 2015; Owoyele, 2005)
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i> G.Don Sapotaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	Myricetin rhamnoside (an extracted compound from the ethyl ether fraction) exhibited an excellent radical scavenging activity	ethanol extract of peel significantly inhibits tumor necrosis factor- α , interleukin-6 levels and reduced immunopositive expression of COX-2 and NF- κ B.	ethanol extract of peel suppressed inflammatory responses in carrageenan-induced air pouch	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Adebayo et al., 2011; Adedapo, 2020; Mb et al., 2018)
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle Rutaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The oil displayed an interesting in-vitro antioxidant activity.	Extract inhibited the proliferation of phytohemagglutinin (PHA) activated mononuclear cells at 250 and 500 μ g/mL.	NR	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Al-Aamri et al., 2018; Ettebong et al., 2019; Gharagozloo, 2001)
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. Rutaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The peel, flowers and leaf oils of all exhibited antioxidant activity with the essential oils in the old leaves having the most antioxidant activity.	The essential oil inhibited the production of interleukin-6 (IL-6) ($98.11 \pm 1.62\%$), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) ($41.84 \pm 1.52\%$), and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) ($56.09 \pm 2.21\%$) as well	The essential oil markedly decreased the expression levels of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) gene and protein.	^d LEV III / (Chun-Yan et al., 2017; Sanei-Dehkordi et al., 2016; Sarrou et al., 2013)

			as their gene expression level.		
<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad. Rutaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The glyceric extract demonstrated a good in vitro antioxidant activity.	Peels possessed immunostimulation activity via augmentation of proliferation of mouse splenocytes (Tlymphocytes).	In acute colitis, <i>C. paradisi</i> , was found to be efficacious for the management of inflammatory bowel disease.	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Diab 2016; Giamperi et al., 2004; Ivoke et al., 2013; Rafeeq, 2016)
<i>Coccinia barteri</i> Hook. F. Cucurbitaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract produced in vitro antioxidant activity	NR	NR	^c LEV II / (Hamid et al., 2017; Orabueze et al., 2020)
<i>Cochlospermum planchonii</i> Hook.f. ex Planch. Bixaceae Ivory Coast, West Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	Broad spectrum of in vitro antioxidant activity	NR	Extract caused a biphasic inhibition of carrageenan-induced paw edema	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / ((Anaga and Oparah, 2009; Dakuyo et al., 2015; Oumar et al., 2014; Yerbanga et al., 2012)
<i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> (Lindl.) Schlechter Apocynaceae Tanzania, Angola, West Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	Extracts produced inhibition of xanthine oxidase and scavenged superoxide anions	Polysaccharides were assessed to strongly inhibit MSP1 (Malaria antigen)-induced overproduction of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α in in vitro immunological assays.	Cryptolepine alkaloid inhibited lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced microvascular permeability in mice in a dose-related fashion.	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Cimanga et al., 1997; Cimanga et al., 2000; Francine et al., 2018; Olajide et al., 2003; Wright et al., 1996)
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. Zingiberaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The essential oil and ethanol oleoresin of fresh and dry rhizomes	Extracts showed a significant increase of NO, IL-2, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, interferon (IFN)	An aqueous based extractand fractions showed potent inhibitory effect towards	^{c,d,f} LEV II, III, V* / (Chinampudur et al., 2013;

		of <i>C. longa</i> Linn. have antioxidant properties.	gamma, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha and MCP-1 production in unstimulated mouse splenocytes and mouse macrophages.	release of PGE ₂ and IL-12 levels in LPS stimulated mouse splenocytes.	Lwin et al., 2017; Singh et al., 2010)
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf Poaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Essential oil demonstrated free radical scavenging activity in peripheral blood mononuclear cells at all test concentrations.	<i>C. citratus</i> inhibited IL-6 release and LPS action after macrophages incubation with LPS.	Leaves infusion and its flavonoid-rich and tannin-rich fractions in the acute inflammation model displayed percentage oedema inhibition	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Chukwuocha, et al., 2016; Jamuna et al., 2017; Sforcin et al., 2015)
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L) Wight et Arn Fabaceae Cape Verde, Somalia, Namibia	<i>In vivo</i>	Aqueous fraction showed potent antioxidant activity by ferric ions reducing power, DPPH assay and ferrous ions chelating activity	Extracts produced immunomodulatory activity on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells	Stem bark, leaf, and root were effective in acute model as revealed by anti-inflammatory screening	^e LEV II / (Hurinathan 2009; Nguta and Mbaria, 2013; Susithra and Jayakumari, 2018)
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> Hochst. ex A.DC. Ebenaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	NR	NR	The methanol extract of <i>D. mespiliformis</i> (50 and 100 mg/kg i.p.) gave a significant activity (P<0.05) against all the anti-inflammatory models used.	^{c,f} LEV II, V* / (Adzu and Salawu, 2009; Adzu et al., 2002)
<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv. ^g Annonaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract showed a free radical scavenging activity.	NR	NR	^{c,f} LEV II, V* / (Agbaje and Onabanjo, 1991; Olanlokun and

					Akomolafe, 2013)
<i>Erigeron floribundus</i> Asteraceae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	<i>E. floribundus</i> essential oil showed a significant ferric reducing antioxidant power (tocopherol-equivalent antioxidant capacity	Aqueous leaf extract of <i>E. floribundus</i> has a stimulating effect on the blood levels of neutrophil cells, total lymphocytes and TCD4+ cells. Extract inhibited the immune-deficiency induced by methylprednisolone.	The extract markedly reduced the rat paw oedema volume at 50 mg/kg and above.	* LEV IV / (Asongalem et al., 2004; Petrelli et al., 2016; Yapo et al., 2011; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill Myrtaceae Nigeria, Southern Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	The essential oils of <i>E. globulus</i> produced high levels of monoterpenes (eucalyptol) with significant in vitro antioxidant activity.	<i>E. globulus</i> oil dose-dependently stimulated phagocytosis and immune modifying effects	Essential oils produced neutrophil-dependent and independent anti-inflammatory activities	^{d,e,f} LEV III, IV, V* / (Méndez et al., 2019; Sadlon and Lamson, 2010; Zofou et al., 2011)
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Euphorbiaceae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Methanol extract of <i>E. hirta</i> produced an interesting DPPH. Ethanol extract exhibited good superoxide scavenging activity	leaf extract stimulated specific immune response in fish while higher concentrations stimulated the production of antibodies only up to the 5th day.	<i>E. hirta</i> -treated mice had a significant reduction in the levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, down regulated cell activation markers and co-stimulatory molecules, and up regulated anti-inflammatory cytokines.	* LEV II / (Ahmad et al., 2014; Asha et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2015; Ismail et al., 2019; Pratheepa and Sukumaran, 2014; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Ficus capensis</i> Thunb. Moraceae	<i>In vitro</i>	Leaf extracts (essential oil,	Aqueous extract of leaf in rats demonstrated a dose-dependent increase in	The extract inhibited ACE (IC ₅₀ = 52.17), AChE (IC ₅₀ = 172.60	* LEV II / (Akomolafe et al., 2016;

West Africa		methanol-water and water) produced DPPH-informed antioxidant activity; Extract rich in phenolic compounds scavenged NO and OH radicals, chelated Fe ²⁺ and inhibited Fe ²⁺ lipid peroxidation	leukocyte mobilization, with doses 150 and 250 mg/kg giving total leukocyte count of 4.44±0.39×10 ⁹ and 6.10±0.86×10 ⁹ /L, respectively.	µg/mL) and arginase (IC ₅₀ = 112.50 µg/mL) activities in a dose-dependent manner.	Daikwo and Tende, 2012; Muanda et al., 2010; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) Royle Phyllanthaceae Zimbabwe, Mali	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts produced good in vitro antioxidant activity	NR	Isolated trinorditerpenes possess antiinflammatory potentials	^{e,f} LEV IV, V*/ (Chao et al., 2014; Chauke et al., 2012; Kaou et al., 2008)
<i>Gossypium barbadense</i> L. Malvaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract showed free radical scavenging activity and reducing power.	NR	Aqueous leaf extract significantly modulated and improved the pH, mucin content, glutathione (reduced) as well as gastric activities of superoxide dismutase and catalase in ulcerated rats.	^{c,d,f} LEV II, V*/ (Ade-Ademilua and Okpoma, 2018; Sabiu et al., 2017; Salako and Awodele, 2012)
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> Cav. ^g Malvaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The antioxidant effect of gossypol from <i>Gossypium</i> spp has been documented	NR	NR	^{c,f} LEV II, V*/ (Ade-Ademilua and Okpoma, 2018; Al-Snafi, 2018)
<i>Guiera senegalensis</i> J.F. Gmel. Combretaceae Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Tannins and terpenes from <i>G. senegalensis</i>	Aqueous extract of <i>G. senegalensis</i> appear to elicit immunomodulatory properties.	Crude extracts produced antiinflammatory activity	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V*/ (Benoit et al., 1996; Bouchet et al.,

		exhibited radical scavenging activity			1998; Jigam et al., 2011; Parvez et al., 2018; Sahabi and Abubakar 2018)
<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Loes. Celastraceae Tanzania, Mali	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	Extract and its fractions produced in vitro antioxidant activities	NR	The dichloromethane fractions showed inhibition of TNF- α synthesis by cells. Extract and its fractions markedly reduced inflammatory cells and improved glutathione level in lung homogenate	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V*/ (Gessler et al., 1994; Gessler et al., 1995; Kpoyizoun et al., 2020; Makgatho et al., 2018)
<i>Haematostaphis barteri</i> Hook.f. Anacardiaceae South Sudan, West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	The aqueous extract produced antioxidant activity via reducing power and nitric oxide assays.	NR	Hihg doses showed anti-inflammatory activity in animal models	^c LEV II, V*/ (Boampong et al., 2015)
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir. Hypericaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The metal chelating activity was higher in the methanolic extract which also showed greater ferric reducing power and was richer in phenolics (132.24 \pm 0.61 mgGAE/g) and flavonoids.	NR	The leaf inhibited formaldehyde-induced arthritis in vivo	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / (Antia et al., 2015; Medewase and Ezike, 2018; Ndjakou et al., 2007)
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L. Boraginaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The ethanolic extract showed marked reducing power and free radical scavenging. It	The dried leaves extract (200mg/mL) markedly raised the in vitro phagocytic index and	Ethanol extract inhibited both the clinical scores of inflammation and inflammatory cells	^{c,d,f} LEV II, III/(Ashoka et al., 2009; Kyei et al., 2016;

		was also concentration dependant.	lymphocyte viability in all assays. They also made a marked increase in antibody titer, carbon clearance and delayed type hypersensitivity in mice.	infiltration. Also, the protein level and the concentrations of TNF- α , PGE2 and MCP-1 in the aqueous humor were also markedly reduced.	Santhosha et al., 2015)
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill. Irvingiaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Petroleum ether extract had the best total antioxidant capacity at 500 μ g/mL as the activity was not markedly different from ascorbic acid. Lupeol showed an increased antioxidant activity across the concentrations when compared with standards (ascorbic acid) in a DPPH and FRAP analytical assessments.	NR	The noxious effect of sodium arsenite (SA)-induced hepatic pro-inflammatory cytokines and haematological derangements in Wistar rats was ameliorated by post-treatment and concomitant treatment with ethanol leaf extract.	^{c,f} LEV II & V* / (Abdurahman and Abdulhakim, 2020; Ekpe et al., 2019; Ewere et al., 2020; Zirihi, et al., 2005)
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn. Euphorbiaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	It exhibited a strong antioxidant activity.	Leaves have potent immunomodulatory activity on humoral and cell-mediated immune response in chicks	Anti-inflammatory activity of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> roots in mice and rats has been reported	^{c,e} LEV II, IV (Abd-Alla et al., 2009; Abiodun, et al., 2011; Airaodion and Ogbuagu, 2020; Mujumdar and Misar 2004; Rofida, 2015)
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L. Euphorbiaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	In vitro DPPH radical scavenging activity of oils obtained from the	1-phenylnaphthalene lignans content of this plant has been reported to show promise as	A significant in vitro anti inflammatory activity was documented	^{d,e} LEV III, IV/ (Akshada et al., 2008; Deo et al., 2012; Gbeassor

		leaves and stem have been reported	immunomodulatory agents	for various solvent extracts	et al., 1989; Nagaharika and Rasheed, 2013; Okoh et al., 2016; Onyegbule et al., 2019)
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> A. Juss. Meliaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	The methylenechloride methanol and water extracts inhibited microsomal lipid peroxidation.	Polysaccharide fractions isolated from stem bark strongly inhibited MSP1 (Malaria antigen)-induced overproduction of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α by PBMCs in the in vitro immunological assays.	The methanol extract of stem bark significantly inhibited the carrageenan-induced paw oedema	^{c,e,f} LEV II, III, V* (Abiodun and CHING, 2009; Bickii et al., 2000; Francine et al., 2018; Njayou et al., 2013) ⁰
<i>Lippia multiflora</i> Moldenke Tropical Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Phenylethanoid glycosides of <i>L. multiflora</i> identified as major antioxidants	NR	Essential oils obtained from the plant showed anti-inflammatory effects	^{c,d} LEV II, III/ (Abena et al., 2003; Arthur et al., 2011; Benoit et al., 1996)
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. Anacardiaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	It expressed a potent scavenging activity on hydroxyl radicals and hypochlorous acid while still acting as an iron chelator. The extract also showed a marked inhibitory effect on the peroxidation of rat-brain phospholipid and inhibited DNA damage by copper-phenanthroline system.	Ethanol extract produced an increase in humoral antibody (HA) titre and delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) in mice.	Extract reduced myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity. The extract also inhibited tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha) serum levels.	^{c,f} LEV II, III/ (Gabino et al., 2004; Malann et al., 2014; Martínez et al., 2000; Tanveer et al., 2005; Wright et al., 1996; Zirihi et al., 2005)

<i>Mareya micrantha</i> (Benth). Müll. Arg. ^g Euphorbiaceae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	NR	NR	NR	(Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> (Lam.) Kuntze ^g Compositae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	5,7,4 - trihydroxy-3,8,3-trimethoxyflavone isolated from <i>M. pyrifolia</i> produced antioxidant activity	NR	NR	(Akimanya et al., 2015; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C.Berg Moraceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract showed a good free radical scavenging potential.	NR	The crude extract and ethyl acetate fraction showed anti-inflammatory potentials.	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* (Akinpelu et al., 2019; Areola et al., 2016; Ayepola et al., 2018)
<i>Millettia zechiana</i> Harms ^g Leguminosae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	NR	NR	NR	(Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Momordica foetida</i> Schumach. Cucurbitaceae Tropical Africa, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	The aqueous extract has shown good antioxidant activity	NR	NR	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV/ (Waako et al., 2005)
<i>Mondia whitei</i> (Hook.f.) Skeels Apocynaceae	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract showed in vitro antioxidant activity	Hexane fraction of <i>Mondia whitei</i> had a reversible androgenic effect and potentiates the	NR	^{c,f} LEV II, V* (Fred-Jaiyesimi and Ogunjobi 2013; Owolabi et al., 2019;

Nigeria			action of norepinephrine on rat vas deferens.		Watcho et al., 2005)
<i>Morinda lucida</i> Benth. Rubiaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The leaf and root oils exhibited different antioxidant abilities which were concentration dependent.	Hydroethanolic leaf extract reduced pro-inflammatory cytokines interleukin (IL)-1 β and tumor necrotic factor, but elevated levels of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 <i>in vitro</i> .	Hydroethanolic leaf extract revealed profound activity against localized and systemic inflammation in inverse dose-dependent manner and caused reduction in nitric oxide and prostaglandin E2	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Frederick et al., 2020; Okoh et al., 2011; Owolabi et al., 2019)
<i>Morinda morindoides</i> (Baker) Milne-Redh. Rubiaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	Ethanol and dichloromethane extracts reduced DPPH, inhibited lipid peroxidation and markedly minimised and normalized the activity of SOD, CAT and the concentration of NO	NR	Extracts showed anti-inflammatory effects	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / (Kipré et al., 2015; Lucien et al., 2015; Mohammed et al., 2020)
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. Moringaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	The leaf extracts exhibited interesting DPPH radical scavenging and FRAP total reducing power activities	Extracts produced immunomodulatory effects on cyclophosphamide induced toxicity in mice.	The leaf and seed extracts (11.1–100 g/mL) exhibited significant anti-inflammatory activities via inhibition of NO production.	^{c,f} LEV II, V* / (Gupta et al., 2010; Mulisa et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2019)
<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> Blanco Rubiaceae	<i>In vitro</i>	The whole fruit produced a remarkable <i>in vitro</i> antioxidant activity.	NR	Ethanol and aqueous extracts of leaves demonstrated anti-inflammatory activities	^{d,f} LEV III, V* / (Benoit-Vical et al., 1998; Franklyn et al.,

Nigeria					2020; Oyedeji-Amusa and Ashafa 2019)
<i>Nauclea pobeguinii</i> (Pobég. ex Pellegr.) Merr. ex E.M.A. Petit Rubiaceae Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	Produced a significant reduction in the production of intra- and extracellular reactive oxygen species	Extracts decreased T cell proliferation	Extracts alleviated joint inflammation and pain sensitivity	^{b,c,e} LEV I, II, IV (Lusakibanza et al., 2010; Mesia et al., 2011; Mesia et al., 2012)
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Forssk. Lamiaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Methanol extract showed a DPPH scavenging activity and reductive potential comparable to gallic acid and ascorbic acid respectively.	Aqueous extract increased the decreased adherence, chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and intracellular killing of bacteria in nicotine-treated macrophages. It protects the murine peritoneal macrophages	The aqueous leaves extract exhibited anti-inflammatory effect which was significant (P<0.001) at all the doses tested.	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Akinmoladun, et al., 2007; Kefe et al. 2016; Santanu et al., 2011; Tanko et al., 2008)
<i>Periploca nigrescens</i> Afzel Apocynaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts, at 50 mg/mL produced marked (P < 0.05) inhibitory effects on Fe ²⁺ /ascorbate-induced lipid peroxidation in rat liver mitochondria. There were marked increases in	NR	<i>Extract</i> produced a marked (p<0.05) inhibition of various types of inflammation (carrageenan oedema, cotton pellet granuloma, and formaldehyde arthritis).	^{c,f} LEV II & V* / (Akinrinmade et al., 2016; Ayoola et al., 2011; Owoyele et al., 2009; Zirihi et al., 2005)

		malondialdehyde and significant reductions in reduced glutathione and glutathione S-transferase activity with IR injury, while pre-treatment with methanol extract prevented these effects.			
<i>Persea americana</i> Mill Lauraceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vivo; In vitro</i>	Seed extracts found to be high in total phenolics resulting in good antioxidant activity	Lipid-Rich seed extract regulates innate immune response in bovine mammary epithelial cells	The extract exhibited a dose-dependent inhibition of carrageenan-induced rat paw oedema.	^{c,d} LEV II, III / (Adeyemi et al., 2002; Báez-Magaña et al., 2019; Komlaga et al., 2015; Kosińska et al., 2012; Onyishi, 2020)
<i>Philenoptera cyanescens</i> (Schum. & Thonn.) Roberty [#] Fabaceae Cameroon, West Africa	NR Except in Nigerian antimalarial ethnomedicine	NR	NR	NR	(Chinedu et al., 2014)
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn. Phyllanthaceae Nigeria, West Africa)	<i>In vivo</i>	Higher total polyphenol, flavonoids and flavonol were seen in the methanol fraction of the extract and higher radical cation scavenging (TEAC) activity was observed in the aqueous extract.	<i>Extract</i> attenuated elevated oxido-nitrosative stress (Nrf2 and iNOs), immune-inflammatory makers (HO-1, TNF- α , IL-1 β , and TGF- β 1), Th2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-6) levels.	<i>Extract</i> exerted various anti-inflammatory activities via perturbation of the NF- κ B, MAPKs, PI3K/Akt, and Wnt signaling networks.	^{c,d,f} LEV II, III, V* / (Harikrishnan, et al., 2020; Ojezele et al., 2017; Olabiyi et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2019)
<i>Physalis angulate</i> L. Solanaceae	<i>In vivo</i>	Isolated withanolide modulates LPS binding	Extracts possessed stimulatory activity on B	The anti-inflammatory activity of the extract	^{c,f} LEV II, V* / (Lusakibanza, et

Nigeria		to TLR4 receptor and up-regulates the antioxidant activity	cells and less effect on T cells and augmented the antibody response in BALB/c and C3H/HeJ mice.	against carrageenan-induced paw edema was dose-dependent	al., 2010; Ukwubile et al., 1992)
<i>Picralima nitida</i> (Stapf) T. Durand & H. Durand Apocynaceae Nigeria, Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	Methanol extract showed superior in vitro antioxidant activity	Butanol extract elicited the most potent immunosuppressive effects	Pseudo-akuammigine alkaloid from the seeds of <i>P. nitida</i> possess anti-inflammatory activity	^c LEV II/ (Biruksew et al., 2018; Duwiejua et al., 2002; Stoilova et al., 2007; Teugwa et al., 2013)
<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Andrews Lamiaceae Kenya	<i>In vivo</i>	Strong in vitro antioxidant activity	Extract enhanced the stimulation of protective immune responses resulting in anti-HIV-1 activity	Extracts reduced the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines	^{c,d} LEV II, III/ (Kapewangolo and Meyer, 2018; Kapewangolo, et al., 2013; Kiraithe et al., 2016)
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. Myrtaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	The leaves extracts of different guava cultivars showed more scavenging effects on free radicals than the commercial guava tea extracts and dried fruit extract	Fish (8.33 ± 1.02 g) that were injected with guava leaf extracts (10 or 100 µg/fish) intraperitoneally demonstrated increased activity in lymphocyte proliferation, nitric oxide production, and respiratory burst until the 14th day and declined afterward.	Strongly inhibited lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced production of nitric oxide and prostaglandin E2 in a dose-dependent manner. Extracts demonstrated anti-inflammatory activity in 2 different animal models	^{c,e,f} LEV II/ (Chen and Yen, 2007; Malacrida and Jorge, 2013; Master and Abraham, 2017; Mi et al., 2014)

<p><i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb. Myristicaceae West Africa</p>	<p><i>In vitro</i></p>	<p>Against DPPH, purified sargachromenol and sargahydroquinoic acid was enough evidence that the compounds are good free radical scavengers.</p>	<p>Myristoleic acid have been characterized from the seeds; cetyl myristoleate (CMO), a derivative of myristoleic acid, is effective in the treatment of joint inflammatory disease</p>	<p>Crude seed extract and isolated compounds (sargachromenol, sargahydroquinoic acid) inhibited LPS-induced COX-2 mRNA expression</p>	<p>^{c,f}LEV II & V* / (Leonard, 2010; Simon et al., 2008; Zirihi et al., 2005)</p>
<p><i>Rauvolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel. Apocynaceae (Nigeria)</p>	<p><i>In vivo</i></p>	<p>Alkaloids and ethanol aqueous extracts of <i>R. vomitoria</i> displayed a high antioxidant activity.</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>Alkaloid rauvomine C isolated from the stems showed significant anti-inflammatory activities on NO production in LPS-induced RAW264.7 mouse macrophages with IC₅₀ value of 10.76 μM.</p>	<p>^{c,d}LEV II, III/ (Erasto et al., 2011; Guanqun et al., 2020; Momoh et al., 2014)</p>
<p><i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. Adoxaceae North Africa</p>	<p><i>In vitro</i></p>	<p>Anthocyanin flavonoids are constituents of <i>S. nigra</i> known for antioxidant properties</p>	<p>Extract caused an increase in the cytokine production using monocytes from 12 healthy human donors. There was a dose-dependent increase in secretion of proinflammatory cytokines</p>	<p>Extracts produced the inhibition of proinflammatory activities of major periodontal pathogens</p>	<p>^{b,d}LEV I, III/ (Barak and Halperin, 2001; Benoit et al., 1996; Peter and Michael, 1998)</p>
<p><i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> (A.Rich.) Hochst. Anacardiaceae Madagascar, Nigeria, Africa</p>	<p><i>In vitro; In vivo</i></p>	<p>The extracts from varied parts showed antioxidant activities.</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>The aqueous and methanol stem-bark extracts (500 mg/kg p.o.) reduced rat paw oedema. However, the methanol extract of the plant produced a greater anti-</p>	<p>^{c,e,f}LEV II, IV, V* / (Armentano et al., 2015; Mariod and Abdelwahab, 2012; Ojewole et al., 2010)</p>

				inflammatory effect than its aqueous extract	
<i>Securidaca longepedunculata</i> Fresen. Polygalaceae Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	Extract exhibited strong <i>in vitro</i> antioxidant activity	Enhanced non-specific immune function <i>in vitro</i>	Extract exhibited strong anti-inflammatory activity	^{c,e,f} LEV II, III, V* (Muanda et al., 2010; Nguta, 2019; Ottendorfer et al., 1994)
<i>Senna podocarpa</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Lock ^g Fabaceae Nigeria	NR. Only antimalarial ethnomedicinal uses reported	The high level of flavonoids, tannins and phenolic content in the leaf of <i>S. podocarpa</i> correlates with the concentration-dependent DPPH radical scavenging activity of the aqueous extract	NR	NR	^f LEV V* (Adebesin et al., 2013)
<i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Fabaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i> antioxidant activity of alcoholic extract at a dose of 50–150 mg/kg of body weight exhibited antioxidant activity	NR	Various solvent extracts of <i>S. siamea</i> showed significant and dose-dependent anti-inflammatory effects	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Kamagaté et al., 2014; Kaur et al., 2006; Ntandou et al., 2010); ³⁰⁴
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. Solanaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vitro</i> antioxidant activity of <i>S. nigrum</i> correlated well with the total phenolic content	Polysaccharides extracted from <i>S. nigrum</i> displayed immunomodulatory effects via the TLR4-MyD88 signaling pathway	Berries of <i>S. nigrum</i> are high in steroidal glycosides with anti-inflammatory activity	^d LEV III/ (Haddad et al., 2017; Loganayaki et al., 2010; Pu et al., 2020; Xiang et al., 2018)
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench. Poaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	Phenol contents of correlated highly with the antioxidant activity	Ethanol extracts of seed and leaf sheath modulates the immune functions in macrophages	African <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> leaf sheaths showed anti-inflammatory potentials	^e LEV II/ (Awika et al., 2003; Benson et

		using ORAC, ABTS and DPPH			al., 2013; Cho et al., 2016)
<i>Sphenocentrum jollyanum</i> Pierre Menispermaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Leaf extract displayed in vivo antioxidant activity in mice	NR	Methanol extracts and isolated furanoditerpene showed anti-inflammatory effect	^{c,d} LEV II/ (Moody et al., 2006; Olorunnisola and Afolayan, 2011, 2013)
<i>Strychnos spinosa</i> Lam. Loganiaceae West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extract showed dose dependent antioxidants activity with the highest radical inhibition of 43.47±2.50 % at 100 µg/mL compared to 90.12±1.61 % of the standard (Ascorbic acid).	NR	The water, chloroform and n-butanol fractions displayed lipoxygenase activity	^{e,f} LEV IV & V* / (Ndarubu et al., 2020; Sadau and Eloff, 2014; Zirihi et al., 2005)
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (L.) Fabaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Polyphenolic compounds extracted from defatted seed showed antioxidant activity using O ₂ • ⁻ , OH•, DPPH•, ABTS• ⁺ and FRAP	Polysaccharide-rich seed extract produced immunopotentiating activity in mice	Leaf and seed elicited anti-inflammatory activities in an in vivo model	^c LEV II/ (Aravind et al., 2012; Bhadoriya et al., 2012; Nguta and Mbaria, 2013; Siddhuraju, 2007; Suralkar et al., 2012)
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> Linn. Combretaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts exhibited good in vitro antioxidant properties	Immunomodulatory activity has been reported which could be attributed to the phenolic compounds	Antiinflammatory activities linked to Phenolic compounds identified	^{c,d} LEV II, III/ (Abiodun et al., 2011; Abiodun et al., 2016; Chyau et al., 2006)
<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L. Malvaceae	<i>In vitro</i>	The content of flavonoids such as	The effect of cocoa flavonoids on	Cocoa exerts regulatory activity on the secretion	^{c,d} LEV II, III/ (Komlaga et al.,

Nigeria, Ivory-Coast, West Africa		epicatechin, catechin and procyanidins in cocoa is linked with the potent antioxidant activity	adaptive immunity has been reported and <i>in vivo</i> studies support the immunomodulating effect of cocoa	of inflammatory mediators from macrophages and other leucocytes <i>in vitro</i> .	2015; Ramiro-Puig and Castell, 2009)
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> (Hemsl.) A.Gray Asteraceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro</i>	Potent <i>in vitro</i> antioxidant activity of the plant extracts tested	20–100 mg/kg of the saponin extract of <i>T. diversifolia</i> enhanced the immune function	Methanol extract of the leaves at 50–200 mg/kg produced dose-related inhibition of carrageenan-induced paw oedema	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (da Gama et al., 2014; Ejelonu et al., 2017; Goffin et al., 2002)
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume Cannabaceae Nigeria	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	The methanol extract showed strong <i>in vitro</i> antioxidant activity while aqueous extract showed a weaker activity	NR	Methanol leaf extract produced a potent anti-inflammatory activity <i>in vivo</i>	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Olanlokun et al., 2017; Oyebola et al., 2008)
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L. Compositae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	The extracts produced antioxidant activity against DPPH and ABTS free radicals.	Aqueous extracts elicited immunomodulatory effect in experimental animals	The standardized ethylacetate, methanol and 70% ethanol extracts of the shoot exhibited marked inhibition of rat paw edema at a medium dose of 200 mg/kg	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Jachak et al., 2011; Komlaga et al., 2015; Tiwari et al., 2004)
<i>Vangueria infausta</i> Burch. Rubiaceae South and East Africa	<i>In vitro; in vivo</i>	Quercetin-3-O-glucoside and quercetin isolated from methanol extract of leaves revealed free radical (DPPH), H ₂ O ₂ scavenging activities and reducing power potential as compared to rutin.	NR	crude ethanol extract and flavonoid fraction exhibited potent anti-inflammatory activity.	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V*/ (Abosi et al., 2006; Nundkumar and Ojewole, 2002)

<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile Asteraceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	Extracts produced a dose-dependent decrease (p<0.05) in some oxidative stress indices including nitric oxide and lipid peroxidation levels	Extracts showed some immunomodulatory activity in mice	Ethanol extracts inhibited proinflammatory cytokines	^c LEV II/ (Challand and Willcox, 2009; Kraft et al., 2003; Omoregie and Pal, 2016)
<i>Vernonia bipontini</i> Vatke. ^s Compositae Ethiopia, Eritrea	<i>In vivo</i>	NR	NR	NR	(Assefa et al., 2007)
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet Lamiaceae Nigeria, West Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Extracts produced in vitro antioxidant activity in a concentration-dependent manner.	Polysaccharides from the plant showed immunomodulatory properties	Leaves of the plant showed anti-inflammatory activity	^{e,f} LEV IV, V*/(Abiodun et al., 2011; Agbafor and Nwachukwu, 2011; Dénou et al., 2019; Iwueke et al., 2006)
<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal. Solanaceae Africa	<i>In vivo</i>	The root, stem and leaves extracts produced a significant scavenging effect on DPPH, chelating activity and reducing power with the scavenging effect of the extracts comparable to standard ascorbic acid.	<i>W. somnifera</i> root powder showed immunosuppressive effect following in vitro and in vivo investigations	<i>W.somnifera</i> showed a significant inhibition of TNF α in the adult zebrafish	^{c,e} LEV II, IV/ (Dikasso et al., 2006; Rasool and Varalakshmi, 2006; Sivamani et al., 2014; Yadava et al., 2011)
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L. Olacaceae East Africa	<i>In vitro</i>	Methanol extracts and bioactive compounds of the fruit of <i>X. Americana</i>	Ethanol extracts produced in vitro	Aqueous ethanol extract of root bark of <i>X.americana</i> possesses	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V*/(Almeida et al., 2016; Olabisi et al.,

		showed antioxidant activity	immunomodulating properties	anti- inflammatory properties	2011; Shettar et al., 2015)
<i>Xylopi aethiopica</i> (Dunal) A.Rich. Annonaceae Nigeria	<i>In vivo</i>	Treatment with 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg of aqueous extract effectively reduced ethanol induced raised activity of the malondialdehyde levels and increased the activity of total antioxidant capacity in the rats, but the effects was not dose dependent.	The extract showed activity towards 5-LOX, resulting in marked inhibition at concentrations ranging from 16 to 250 µg/mL (IC ₅₀ = 85 µg/mL).	Administration of <i>X. aethiopica</i> suppressed paw oedema at 100 and 300 mg kg ⁻¹ to 72.39±4.38% and 60.81±3.25% of the inflamed control response respectively.	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / (Boampong, et al., 2013; Chuks-Oguine et al., 2020; Macedo et al., 2020; Obiri and Osafo, 2013)
<i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> Engl. Rutaceae Kenya, Tanzania	<i>In vivo</i>	Extracts displayed good in vitro antioxidant activity.	NR	Antiinflammatory activity via inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity	^{c,e,f} LEV II, IV, V* / (Kiraithe et al., 2016; Matu and Van Staden, 2003; Tufts et al., 2015)

^{NR}Not reported; [#]The taxonomic description of each plant may slightly differ from the reported one because it is based on new data that clarifies the plant taxonomy and documented on The Plant List (<http://www.theplantlist.org/>) as well as World Flora Online (<http://www.worldfloraonline.org/>).

^aSince chemical anti-oxidant assays are of no pharmacological relevance, all FRAP, ABTS, DPPH and other in vitro chemical antioxidant assays documented here have been used to define the chemical profile of each of the plant presented. There is therefore no evidence of therapeutic benefits for such documented in vitro antioxidant assays.

^bLEV I - Evidence from at least one clinical study.

^cLEV II - Inferences supported by in vivo experiments.

^dLEV III - Detailed mechanistic and other in vitro evaluations support the conclusion

^eLEV IV - Evidence from preliminary in vitro screening

^fLEV V* - Findings are based on limited or very poor quality evidence

[#]Very limited antimalarial evidence with a gap in knowledge in anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties

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