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Antihistaminic Activity of *Ricinus communis* Roots Using Clonidine Induced Catalepsy in Mice

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***SUMMARY*. Clonidine, an α_2 adrenoreceptor agonist, induces dose dependent catalepsy in mice, which releases histamine from mast cells which is responsible for different asthmatic conditions. *Ricinus communis* Linn (Euphorbiaceae) is a medicinal plant; root is sweetish and has been used traditionally in the treatment of inflammation, pain fever, asthma, bronchititis and leprosy. In present study ethanol extract of *R. communis* roots (ERCR) at doses 100, 125 and 150 mg/kg intraperitoneally was evaluated for antihistaminic activity using clonidine induced catalepsy in mice. Finding of investigation showed that chlorpheniramine maleate and ERCR inhibit clonidine induced catalepsy significantly $P < 0.001$ when compare to control group. Present study concludes that ERCR possesses antihistaminic activity.**

KEY WORDS: Antihistamine, Chlorpheniramine maleate, Clonidine, *Ricinus communis*.

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