

Frankincense: Art and Science of Resin

Nishat Fatima, Sudha Ramani, Anitha Vijayasundaram, Selvaraju Sivamani*

College of Engineering and Technology, Engineering Department, University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Salalah,
Oman

*Corresponding Author

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2024.130911>

Received: 16 September 2024; Revised: 02 October 2024; Accepted: 04 October 2024; Published: 07 October 2024

Abstract: Frankincense, derived from the resin of *Boswellia* species, has been valued for millennia across diverse cultures for its aromatic, medicinal, and economic significance. This review provides an in-depth analysis of frankincense, encompassing its historical development, geographical distribution, and trade dynamics. The paper examines the economic aspects of frankincense production, including its impact on local economies and global markets. Detailed attention is given to the plantation and harvesting practices, production statistics, and the chemical composition of frankincense. Various types and colours of frankincense are discussed, along with quality assessment criteria. The review explores the diverse properties and applications of frankincense products, including their benefits and potential side effects. Additionally, it addresses sustainable harvesting practices, conservation efforts, and regulatory considerations. The paper concludes with a summary of recent scientific research, current challenges in the industry, and future directions for exploration and improvement.

Keywords: Frankincense, History and geography, Trade and economy, Agriculture, Chemistry, Sustainability, Regulatory aspects

I. Introduction:

Frankincense is a resin derived from the *Boswellia* tree, primarily found in regions of the Middle East and Africa [1]. The tree produces the resin as a response to injury, and it's harvested by making cuts in the bark, allowing the resin to ooze out and harden. Historically, frankincense has been highly valued for its aromatic properties and has been used in religious rituals, traditional medicine, and as a luxury commodity. It has a distinctive, warm, and spicy scent that makes it popular in incense and perfumes. In addition to its use in religious and cultural practices, frankincense is known for its potential therapeutic properties [2]. It contains compounds like boswellic acids, which are believed to have anti-inflammatory and anti-anxiety effects. However, while it has a long history of use, scientific evidence supporting many of its medicinal claims is still emerging [3]. Overall, frankincense holds a special place in history and culture, and its uses continue to be explored and appreciated in various contexts today.

II. Historical Development

Frankincense boasts a rich historical legacy that spans several millennia. Its significance in ancient cultures, as well as its role in trade and religious practices, makes it a fascinating subject [4]. The historical development of frankincense can be traced through various ancient civilizations.

In ancient Egypt, frankincense was highly prized for its use in religious ceremonies and offerings to gods. It played a crucial role in the mummification process due to its preservative qualities. The resin was burned as incense to honor deities and during various rites [5]. Egypt also served as a major center for the trade of frankincense, which was imported from the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa.

In Mesopotamia, frankincense found its place in traditional medicine. It was included in various medicinal recipes and was also burned as incense in religious rituals. The Greeks and Romans valued frankincense for its aromatic properties, using it in religious ceremonies and as a luxury item [6]. In ancient Greek medicine, figures like Hippocrates mentioned its use for treating various ailments.

The Incense Route was a vital network of trade routes that facilitated the movement of frankincense and other valuable commodities between the Arabian Peninsula and the Mediterranean world [7]. This route connected regions such as modern-day Oman, Yemen, and Somalia with places like Egypt, Greece, and Rome, significantly contributing to the wealth of trading cities along the way.

In Islamic tradition, frankincense is regarded as a historically significant substance, though not as emphasized as dates or water. It appears in several Islamic texts and has been woven into various cultural practices. Similarly, in Christianity, frankincense is famously mentioned in the Bible as one of the gifts brought by the Magi to the infant Jesus, further cementing its importance [8]. Other religions, including Hinduism and Buddhism, also utilize frankincense in their practices, often burning it in temples during ceremonies.

During the medieval and Renaissance periods, frankincense continued to be traded, and its use spread throughout Europe. It became important in religious services, perfume production, and medicine [9]. Renaissance alchemists and herbalists studied frankincense for its health benefits, including remedies for respiratory ailments and skin conditions.

In modern times, frankincense remains valued for its aromatic properties and is widely used in perfumes, incense, and aromatherapy. Recent scientific research has focused on its medicinal properties, particularly its anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects, with ongoing studies exploring its therapeutic potential. The historical journey of frankincense - from ancient religious rites to modern therapeutic

applications - highlights its enduring significance and versatility, influencing various aspects of culture, trade, and health today [10]. Table 1 summarizes historical development of frankincense from 3000 BC to modern era.

Table 1. Historical development of frankincense from 3000 BC to modern era.

Era	Period
Ancient Egypt	3000 BC
Mesopotamia	2500 BC
Ancient Greece and Rome	500 to 300 BC
Incense route	200 BC to 200 AD
Christian tradition	1 AD
Medieval and Renaissance Europe	500 to 1600 AD
Islamic tradition	600 AD
Modern applications	1600 to till now

Geographical Distribution of Frankincense

Frankincense is primarily harvested from *Boswellia* trees, which are native to arid and semi-arid regions. Key geographical areas where frankincense is found and cultivated include Somalia, Oman, Yemen, Ethiopia, India, and Kenya [11]. Figure 1 illustrates the geographical distribution of various *Boswellia* trees around the world.

Somalia stands out as one of the largest producers, particularly of the *Boswellia sacra* species, making frankincense a significant part of the local economy and cultural practices. Oman is known for its high-quality frankincense and has a long history of harvesting and trading the resin, with *Boswellia sacra* thriving in the country’s mountainous regions [12]. Similarly, Yemen has a deep-rooted tradition in frankincense production, contributing to local trade for centuries.

In Ethiopia, the *Boswellia papyrifera* species is prominent, and its resin is integral to traditional practices and local commerce. India hosts some *Boswellia* species, although it is not as prominent in the global trade of frankincense as the countries [13]. Kenya also contributes to the frankincense supply with its *Boswellia* species, albeit to a lesser extent.

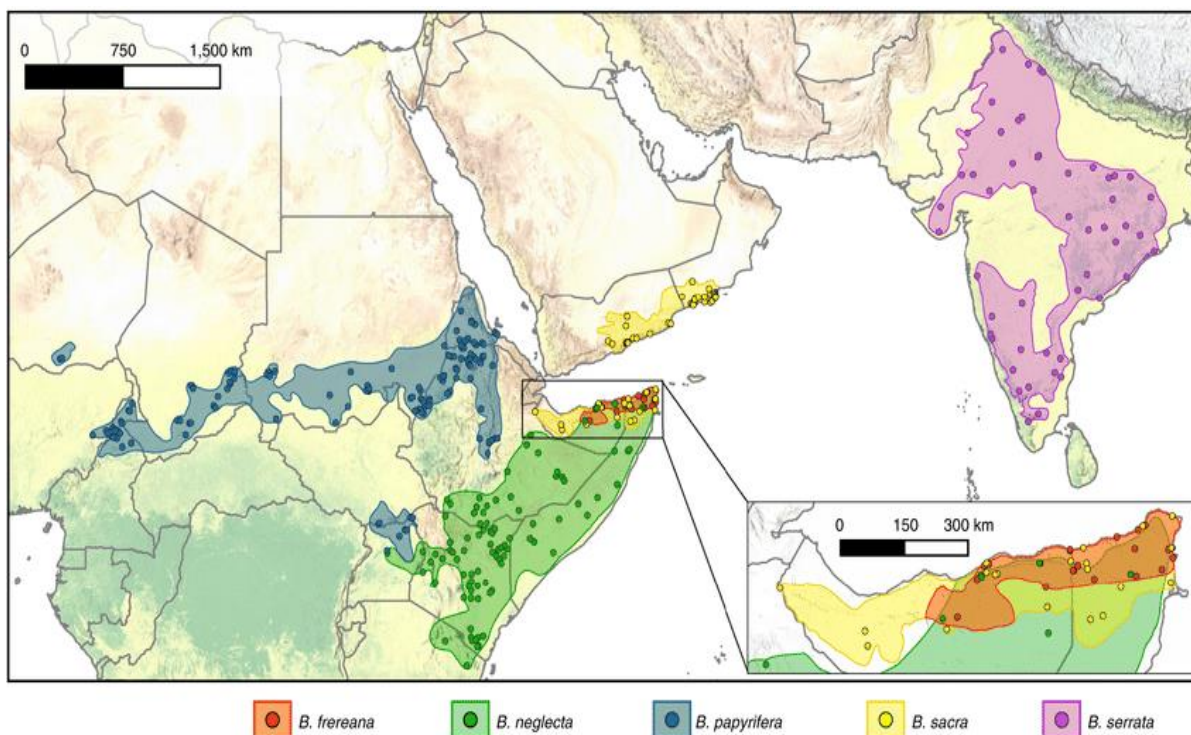


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of various *Boswellia* trees around the world

The climate in these regions is typically hot and dry, ideal for the growth of *Boswellia* trees [14]. With a long-standing tradition of frankincense production, these areas have seen the resin traded across the globe for thousands of years.

III. Trade of Frankincense

The trade of frankincense has a rich history that dates back thousands of years and continues to hold significance today. An overview of how frankincense is traded reveals both historical and modern contexts.

Historically, the ancient trade route known as the Incense Route was crucial for distributing frankincense. It connected the Arabian Peninsula, where frankincense was harvested, with the Mediterranean world, facilitating trade from regions like modern-day Oman and Yemen to markets in Egypt, Greece, and Rome [15]. Additionally, frankincense travelled along the Silk Road, linking the East with the West and transporting the resin to China and other parts of Asia (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Incense trade route according to Periplus Maris Erythraei

In contemporary trade, major exporting countries include Somalia, Oman, Yemen, and Ethiopia, supplying the global market where frankincense is used in various industries such as perfumery, cosmetics, and traditional medicine [16]. The demand for frankincense remains strong, particularly in high-end perfumes and spiritual practices, with its therapeutic properties gaining recognition and boosting its market value.

The pricing of frankincense can vary significantly based on quality, origin, and market conditions. High-quality frankincense from Oman, for example, is often priced higher than lower-quality varieties [17]. Additionally, overharvesting and environmental changes pose threats to *Boswellia* trees, leading to efforts aimed at promoting sustainable harvesting practices and conservation.

Modern trade involves a network of local harvesters, middlemen, and international traders. The resin is often processed and sold in various forms, such as raw chunks, powders, or essential oils [18]. Overall, frankincense remains a valuable commodity with a storied past, and its trade continues to be influenced by its cultural significance, economic value, and ecological concerns.

IV. Economy of Frankincense

The economy of frankincense encompasses various aspects, from its role in local economies to its dynamics in the global market. This multifaceted economic impact is critical for both communities and the broader market landscape.

At the local level, frankincense serves as a crucial source of income in countries where *Boswellia* trees are native, such as Somalia, Oman, Yemen, and Ethiopia. For many communities, frankincense production is a primary economic activity, providing livelihoods in rural and semi-arid regions. The harvesting, processing, and trade of frankincense create jobs, supporting roles like collectors, processors, traders, and transporters. Culturally, frankincense is intertwined with traditional practices and religious ceremonies, adding value beyond its market price. The resin is often used in rituals, which further embeds it into the social and cultural fabric of these communities [19,20].

On a global scale, the dynamics of frankincense trade are equally significant. Major exporters like Somalia, Oman, Yemen, and Ethiopia supply the international market with raw resin, essential oils, and processed products. Frankincense is used in a variety of applications, including perfumes, incense, cosmetics, and traditional medicine, and its appeal in high-end and niche markets supports its overall value. The market price of frankincense can vary widely, influenced by factors such as quality, origin, and demand. High-quality frankincense, especially from Oman, commands higher prices due to its superior aroma and therapeutic properties [21,22]. Prices may also fluctuate based on supply and demand, geopolitical issues, and environmental conditions affecting harvests.

Frankincense is sold in various forms, including raw resin, essential oils, and powdered resin. The essential oils, distilled from the resin, often fetch higher prices due to their concentrated nature and processing requirements. The economy of frankincense is multifaceted, highlighting the importance of balancing economic benefits with sustainability and conservation efforts [23,24]. Ensuring the long-term viability of frankincense production is key to maintaining its value as a resource for both local communities and global markets.

Production Statistics:

Global production of frankincense in recent years has been estimated at around 2,000 to 4,000 tons annually, with Somalia being the largest producer, contributing approximately 60-70% of the world's supply. A single *Boswellia* tree can yield about 1-3 kg of resin per harvest season, depending on its size and health. The global market for frankincense is valued at approximately USD 10-15 million annually, with expectations for growth driven by rising demand across various industries [25-28]. Notably, Somalia has reported exports of about 1,200 tons of frankincense in recent years, reflecting significant economic activity linked to this valuable resin.

Plantation And Harvesting of Frankincense:

The plantation and harvesting of frankincense involve specific practices tailored to the *Boswellia* tree, which produces this valuable resin [29]. The process begins with careful selection and cultivation practices.

Plantation

Choosing the right species is crucial for successful frankincense production. The most notable species include *Boswellia sacra*, *Boswellia carterii*, *Boswellia serrata*, and *Boswellia papyrifera*, with the choice often depending on the region and desired resin characteristics. These trees thrive in arid and semi-arid climates characterized by well-drained soil, typically found in areas with low annual rainfall and high temperatures. They prefer rocky, sandy, or gravelly soils, as well-drained conditions are essential to prevent root rot and ensure the tree's health.

In terms of planting and care, *Boswellia* trees can be propagated from seeds or cuttings. Seeds are usually sown in seedbeds and later transplanted once they are robust enough. Once established, these trees require minimal irrigation, being well-adapted to dry conditions. However, young trees may need some watering until they become fully established. Occasional fertilization can also promote their growth. Figure 3 exhibits plantation of *Boswellia* trees in Wadi Dawkah, Salalah, Oman.



Figure 3. Plantation of *Boswellia* trees in Wadi Dawkah, Oman

Harvesting

Harvesting frankincense is a meticulous process that involves specific timing and techniques. The optimal season for harvesting is during the dry months, typically between May and September, when the resin can harden properly, facilitating efficient collection. Trees are generally harvested when they reach an age of 8-10 years, as younger trees may not produce sufficient resin, and excessive tapping can harm them.

The harvesting process begins with making shallow cuts or incisions in the tree's bark using a knife or specialized tool. These cuts allow the resin to ooze out, but care must be taken to avoid damaging the tree. Over time, the resin, which starts as a milky sap, hardens into lumps. Once fully hardened, it is collected from the tree and cleaned to remove impurities such as bark and dust [30]. Figure 4 shows the harvesting of frankincense in Somalia.



Figure 4. (a) A farmer tapping a Boswellia tree and (b) Harvesting frankincense in Somalia

The quality of frankincense can vary significantly depending on the species, harvesting technique, and processing methods. High-quality frankincense is often clear or pale yellow, exuding a strong, aromatic scent, while lower grades might be darker and less fragrant [31]. After collection, the resin is sorted based on quality and size, and it can be used in various forms: raw chunks, ground into powder, or distilled into essential oil.

Overall, the cultivation and harvesting of frankincense require specialized knowledge and care to ensure that the resin is produced sustainably and of high quality. Balancing economic needs with environmental conservation is essential for maintaining the viability of frankincense production for future generations.

Chemistry Of Frankincense:

Frankincense is primarily composed of a complex mixture of volatile oils, resins, and gum, making its chemistry particularly intriguing due to the diverse range of chemical compounds it contains [32]. These compounds not only contribute to its distinctive aroma but also to its potential therapeutic properties (Figure 5).

Monoterpenes

The primary volatile compounds responsible for the fragrance of frankincense are known as monoterpenes. Key examples include α -Pinene, which is recognized for its pine-like aroma and is believed to possess anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties [33]. Another important monoterpene is Limonene, which adds citrusy notes to the scent and is noted for its potential antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects. These monoterpenes play a crucial role in the overall fragrance profile of frankincense.

Sesquiterpenes

In addition to monoterpenes, frankincense contains sesquiterpenes, which contribute to both the complexity of its aroma and its therapeutic benefits. Among the most studied compounds are Boswellic Acids, particularly A, B, C, and K. These acids are recognized for their anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and potentially anti-cancer properties, often highlighted in research focusing on conditions like arthritis and asthma [34]. Another notable sesquiterpene is β -Caryophyllene, known for its spicy, woody aroma and potential anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

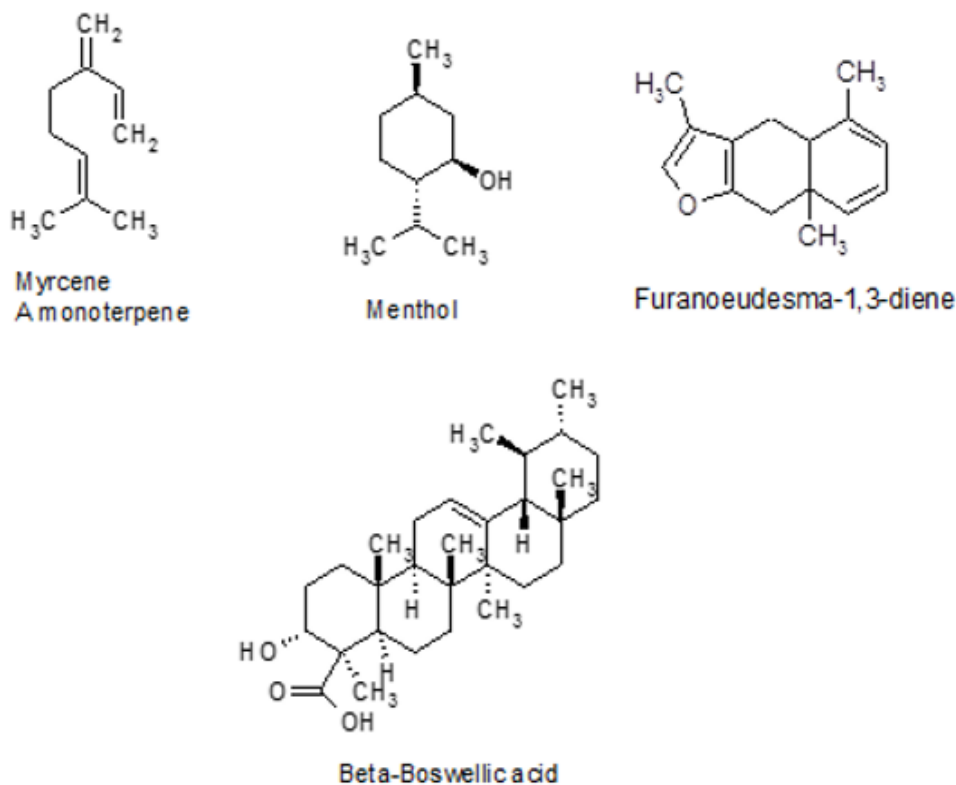


Figure 5. Aromatic compounds present in frankincense

Diterpenes

Frankincense also contains diterpenes, albeit in smaller amounts, which contribute to the resin's overall properties [35]. One example is Kaurene, recognized for its role in the formation of plant hormones and its presence in various resins. These diterpenes add to the complexity and functionality of frankincense.

Gum and Resin Polymers

Finally, the sticky, resinous nature of frankincense is due to gum and resin polymers, which are complex, high-molecular-weight compounds made up of polysaccharides and other macromolecules. These components not only enhance the texture of frankincense but also play a role in its various applications [36].

In summary, the chemistry of frankincense is characterized by a diverse array of volatile compounds and resins that define its distinctive scent and contribute to its numerous therapeutic and practical uses. This rich chemical profile underlines the resin's long-standing significance in both traditional and modern contexts.

Quality Of Frankincense:

Frankincense, derived from the resin of various *Boswellia* tree species, is valued for its unique characteristics that vary based on botanical origin and processing methods.



Figure 6. Various species of *Boswellia*: (a) *serrata*; (b) *papyrifera*; (c) *carterii*; (d) *hojari*; (e) *sacra*; (f) *dalzielii*; (g) *frereana*; (h) *rivae* and (i) *neglecta*

The main species include *Boswellia sacra*, known for its high quality and distinct aroma from Oman and Yemen; *Boswellia serrata*, widely used in traditional medicine from India; *Boswellia carterii*, favoured for incense from Somalia; *Boswellia frereana*, recognized for its sweet fragrance; and *Boswellia ovalifoliolata*, which has traditional applications in India [37]. Each species produces resin with distinct aromatic and therapeutic properties (Figure 6).

The colour of frankincense resin indicates its quality. Golden yellow is prized for purity, often from *B. sacra* or *B. frereana*. Light amber or pale yellow also signifies good quality, while brown or reddish-brown hues suggest lower grades with more impurities [38]. Dark brown or black resins are generally of lower quality, used in bulk applications. Colour can vary based on species, harvesting time, and processing methods.

Quality is assessed through species, geographical origin, and grading systems. High-grade frankincense is clear and aromatic, typically golden or yellowish, suitable for premium products. Medium-grade resin may be opaque with mixed colours, while low-grade resin is darker and less aromatic [39]. High-quality frankincense contains significant boswellic acids and essential oils, impacting both fragrance and therapeutic benefits.

In summary, understanding the variations in types, colours, and quality helps in selecting the appropriate frankincense for various applications, from personal use to commercial purposes.

Properties Of Frankincense:

Frankincense, derived from the resin of *Boswellia* trees, boasts a wide array of properties that enhance its value across multiple applications, including traditional medicine, aromatherapy, and incense production (Figure 7). One of its most significant components is boswellic acids - such as alpha-boswellic acid and beta-boswellic acid - which are well-known for their anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties [40]. Additionally, the essential oil extracted from frankincense contains various compounds, including monoterpenes like alpha-pinene and sesquiterpenes like beta-caryophyllene, contributing to both its distinctive fragrance and therapeutic effects. The resin's complex mixture of terpenes and other volatile compounds gives frankincense its characteristic warm, spicy, and slightly sweet aroma, making it a popular choice for incense and perfumes.

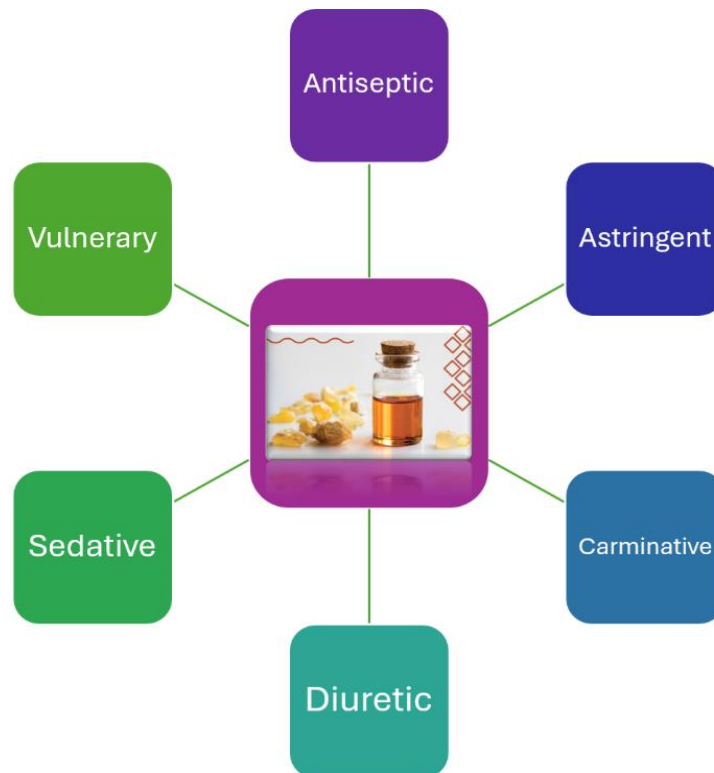


Figure 7. Properties of frankincense products

In terms of physical properties, frankincense resin can range in colour from golden yellow to brown, with its texture typically being hard and brittle when dry. High-quality resin is often clear or translucent, while its fragrance is rich and woody with spicy and citrusy notes, influenced by the specific species and processing methods used [41]. The aromatic properties of frankincense enhance its appeal in aromatherapy, where it is utilized to promote relaxation, reduce stress, and elevate mood, typically through diffusion or topical applications.

The therapeutic benefits of frankincense are extensive. The boswellic acids are recognized for their anti-inflammatory effects, making the resin useful for managing conditions like arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease. Its analgesic properties can provide relief for chronic

pain, while its antimicrobial effects may inhibit the growth of certain bacteria and fungi [42]. Emerging research also suggests potential neuroprotective effects, hinting at benefits for cognitive health.

Culturally, frankincense has been integral to spiritual and religious practices for millennia, often used in rituals for purification and prayer. In traditional medicine, various cultures have leveraged its therapeutic benefits for treating inflammation, pain, and infections [43]. Sustainability is crucial in frankincense production, necessitating responsible harvesting practices to prevent overexploitation and protect *Boswellia* tree populations.

Safety is another important consideration; while frankincense is generally safe when used correctly, excessive doses can lead to side effects such as gastrointestinal discomfort or skin irritation [44]. Individuals with known allergies should consult healthcare providers before use.

In summary, frankincense is a complex resin rich in valuable properties that contribute to its diverse applications in medicine, aromatherapy, and spiritual practices. Its unique chemical composition supports its various therapeutic effects, making it essential to understand these properties while ensuring sustainable practices to safeguard *Boswellia* trees for future generations.

Products From Frankincense:



Figure 8. Various products from frankincense (Zum brand)

Frankincense is utilized in a wide range of products, each capitalizing on its aromatic, therapeutic, and practical properties (Figure 8). Among the most common forms is raw frankincense resin, which is often burned as incense during religious and spiritual ceremonies. It is also employed in traditional rituals, with the resin typically sold in chunks that can be burned on charcoal or prepared in other incense-making methods.

Another popular product is frankincense essential oil, which is distilled from the resin to produce a highly concentrated form used in various applications. In aromatherapy, it is favoured for its calming and relaxing effects, often employed to alleviate stress and anxiety while promoting mental clarity [45]. Additionally, it finds its way into skincare formulations, where it is included in creams, serums, and lotions for its anti-inflammatory properties and potential benefits in enhancing skin health, reducing scars, and minimizing wrinkles. The essential oil is also a key ingredient in high-end perfumes, where its rich, warm, and woody scent serves as a base note.

Frankincense powder is another versatile product created by grinding the resin into a fine consistency. This powder is often utilized in dietary supplements due to its purported health benefits, such as anti-inflammatory and immune support. It may also appear in traditional medicine formulations and even as a flavouring agent in culinary dishes [46].

Incense sticks and cones are crafted by blending frankincense with other ingredients, making them popular for religious, spiritual, and aromatic purposes. These products are commonly burned in homes and places of worship for their pleasing scent and calming effects [47]. Furthermore, frankincense is incorporated into various skincare and cosmetic items, including cleansers, toners, moisturizers, and masks, known for its potential to improve skin texture and reduce the appearance of blemishes and fine lines.

Medicinal supplements containing frankincense are available in the form of capsules, tablets, or tinctures. These products are marketed for their anti-inflammatory properties and potential health benefits, particularly in supporting joint health and respiratory function, often enriched with extracts high in boswellic acids [48].

In addition to these, frankincense essential oil is used in diffusers to spread its aroma throughout a space and is also found in scented candles, enhancing their relaxing qualities [49]. Traditional and herbal remedies often include frankincense as an ingredient, combined with other herbs for various cultural practices aimed at promoting health, particularly for digestive and respiratory support.

In the realm of perfumery, frankincense is a sought-after component in high-end and niche fragrances, where its deep, resinous aroma adds complexity and richness to scent profiles [50]. Finally, frankincense resin and essential oil can also be utilized in crafting and decorative items, such as homemade candles, potpourri, and soaps.

Overall, each product derived from frankincense harnesses its unique properties, from aromatic qualities to potential health benefits. Whether in religious practices, skincare, or modern aromatherapy, frankincense continues to be a versatile and highly valued ingredient across diverse domains.

V. Benefits of Frankincense:

Frankincense has a range of benefits that span therapeutic, medicinal, and practical applications. Its uses have been recognized for thousands of years, and modern research continues to explore its potential advantages. A summary of some of the key benefits is as follows:

1. Anti-Inflammatory Effects

The resin contains boswellic acids, which are believed to have significant anti-inflammatory properties. They may help in reducing inflammation and pain associated with conditions like arthritis, asthma, and other inflammatory disorders [51].

2. Pain Relief

Frankincense may have analgesic effects, which can help alleviate pain. This makes it useful in managing chronic pain conditions and possibly in pain relief during medical treatments.

3. Improved Respiratory Health

The anti-inflammatory and expectorant properties of frankincense might benefit respiratory health. It can help soothe coughs and improve symptoms of asthma by reducing inflammation in the airways.

4. Mental Health and Stress Relief

The aromatic compounds in frankincense, such as α -pinene and limonene, are thought to have calming effects on the mind. Aromatherapy with frankincense may help reduce anxiety, stress, and improve overall emotional well-being [52].

5. Skin Health

Frankincense oil is used in skincare for its potential antiseptic and healing effects. It may help in treating minor wounds, reducing scars, and promoting healthy skin by improving elasticity and reducing wrinkles.

6. Immune System Support

Some studies suggest that frankincense can support immune function by enhancing the body's natural defence mechanisms and fighting off infections.

7. Digestive Health

Frankincense has been used traditionally to aid digestion and relieve gastrointestinal issues such as bloating and discomfort.

8. Antimicrobial Properties

Frankincense has been shown to have antimicrobial effects, which may help in preventing infections and maintaining oral health [53].

9. Cognitive Function

There is emerging evidence suggesting that frankincense may support cognitive function and mental clarity. Some studies have explored its potential in managing neurodegenerative conditions.

10. Spiritual and Emotional Benefits

Frankincense has been used in various religious and spiritual practices for centuries. Its aroma is believed to enhance meditation, focus, and spiritual experiences.

While frankincense has many potential benefits, it is important to use it appropriately and consult with a healthcare provider, especially if you have underlying health conditions or are pregnant. Frankincense is commonly utilized in its essential oil form, making it a popular choice for aromatherapy, where it is diffused to promote relaxation and mental clarity. It can also be applied topically, often diluted with a carrier oil, or ingested, but such use should always be guided by a healthcare professional to ensure safety and proper dosage. Additionally, boswellia extracts, derived from frankincense, are available as dietary supplements, celebrated for their therapeutic effects, particularly in supporting joint health and reducing inflammation. When using these products, it is essential to follow safety guidelines and consult with a healthcare provider, especially for individuals with underlying health conditions or those who are pregnant or breastfeeding. Research into its benefits is ongoing, and while many traditional uses are supported by anecdotal evidence, more scientific studies are needed to fully understand and confirm its efficacy.

Side Effects of Frankincense:

Frankincense is generally regarded as safe when used appropriately, but like any substance, it can lead to side effects or adverse reactions in some individuals. Understanding these potential side effects is crucial for safe usage. One of the primary concerns is allergic reactions, which may manifest as rash, itching, swelling, or even difficulty breathing [54-57]. Individuals with known allergies to frankincense or similar resins should avoid its use to prevent these reactions.

Gastrointestinal issues are another potential side effect, with symptoms such as nausea, upset stomach, or diarrhoea arising, particularly from high doses of frankincense supplements. Additionally, skin irritation can occur when frankincense essential oil is applied topically without proper dilution, leading to redness or rashes. To minimize this risk, essential oils should always be mixed with a carrier oil, and a patch test is recommended to check for sensitivity.

Frankincense may also interact with certain medications, including blood thinners or those metabolized by the liver. Therefore, individuals taking these medications or those with underlying health conditions should consult a healthcare provider prior to using frankincense supplements or essential oils. In rare cases, inhaling frankincense smoke or essential oil may irritate the respiratory tract or exacerbate asthma symptoms, highlighting the importance of ensuring good ventilation and avoiding excessive exposure, especially for individuals with respiratory conditions.

Moreover, some studies suggest that frankincense could affect blood sugar levels, prompting those with diabetes or blood sugar management issues to monitor their levels closely. Pregnant and breastfeeding individuals are advised to consult with a healthcare provider before using frankincense products due to limited research on its safety in these populations. Overuse can lead to various side effects, emphasizing the importance of adhering to recommended dosages and guidelines provided by manufacturers or healthcare professionals.

While the risk of toxicity from frankincense is rare, it is essential to follow dosage recommendations to avoid potential adverse effects. In summary, frankincense is generally safe for most individuals when used in moderation. However, awareness of potential side effects is important, particularly for those with allergies, gastrointestinal sensitivities, or those on medications. Consulting a healthcare provider before starting any new supplement or essential oil regimen is advisable, especially for individuals with pre-existing health conditions or concerns about treatment interactions.

Regulatory Aspects of Frankincense:

The regulatory aspects of frankincense involve various guidelines and standards aimed at ensuring the safety, quality, and efficacy of frankincense products. These regulations can differ depending on the region and the specific use of the product [58]. An overview of the key regulatory considerations for frankincense is as follows:

1. Regulation of Raw Frankincense Resin

- **International Standards:** The raw resin itself is not typically subject to stringent regulations but must adhere to basic quality standards for trade and safety. This includes ensuring that the resin is free from contaminants and properly labelled.

2. Essential Oils

- **Quality Control:** Essential oils, including frankincense, are often subject to standards set by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These standards cover purity, concentration, and safety.

- **Labelling:** Essential oils must be accurately labelled with their botanical origin, extraction method, and potential allergens. Labels should also include usage instructions and safety warnings.

3. Cosmetic and Skincare Products

- **Regulatory Bodies:** In many regions, such as the European Union (EU) and the United States, frankincense-containing cosmetic products are regulated by bodies like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or the European Medicines Agency (EMA).
- **Claims and Efficacy:** Claims about the benefits of frankincense in skincare must be supported by evidence. The efficacy and safety of the product must be demonstrated, and marketing claims should not be misleading.
- **Safety Testing:** Products must undergo safety testing to ensure they do not cause adverse reactions. This includes dermatological testing and assessments for potential irritants or allergens.

4. Dietary Supplements

- **Regulation:** Frankincense supplements are regulated as dietary supplements in many countries, including the U.S., under the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA). In the EU, supplements are regulated under food law, and there are specific directives for herbal products.
- **Labelling and Claims:** Supplements must be labelled with accurate ingredient information, dosage, and health claims. Claims must be substantiated by scientific evidence, and products must not make unapproved health claims.
- **Manufacturing Standards:** Manufacturers must follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure product quality and safety.

5. Medicinal Products

- **Approval:** In some regions, frankincense extracts or formulations used for medicinal purposes may require approval as pharmaceutical products. This involves rigorous clinical trials and regulatory reviews to demonstrate safety and efficacy.
- **Licensing:** Medicines containing frankincense may need to be licensed and registered with regulatory agencies before they can be marketed and sold.

6. Aromatherapy and Herbal Products

- **Regulation:** Aromatherapy products and herbal preparations containing frankincense are often regulated as complementary or alternative medicine. They must adhere to standards for safety, labelling, and efficacy [59].
- **Standards:** Regulations may include requirements for quality control, proper labelling, and evidence to support any health claims.

7. International Trade

- **Trade Regulations:** Frankincense trade is subject to international trade regulations, which may include export and import controls, quality standards, and certification requirements.
- **Sustainability and Fair Trade:** There are growing efforts to promote sustainable harvesting practices and fair-trade certification to ensure that frankincense is sourced responsibly and ethically.

8. Safety and Toxicology

- **Adverse Reactions:** Regulatory agencies monitor and address potential adverse reactions or side effects related to frankincense products. This includes ongoing post-market surveillance and reporting requirements for adverse events.
- **Interactions:** There may be guidelines for potential interactions between frankincense and other medications or treatments.

The regulation of frankincense varies depending on its use and the region. Ensuring compliance with relevant standards and regulations is crucial for maintaining product safety, quality, and efficacy. Consumers and manufacturers should stay informed about regulatory requirements to ensure that frankincense products meet all necessary guidelines and standards.

Scientific Research:

Scientific research into frankincense has expanded significantly in recent years, focusing on its chemical composition, therapeutic properties, and potential health benefits [60]. An overview of some key areas of research is as follows:

1. Chemical Composition

- **Boswellic Acids:** The primary bioactive compounds in frankincense are boswellic acids. These include:
 - Beta-Boswellic Acid

- Acetyl-Keto-Boswellic Acid (AKBA)
- 3-O-Acetyl-Boswellic Acid (3-O-AcBA)
- **Essential Oil Components:** Frankincense essential oil contains various aromatic compounds, such as:
 - Alpha-Pinene
 - Limonene
 - Myrcene
 - Incensole Acetate
 - Incensole
- **Research Focus:** Studies examine how these compounds interact at the molecular level, their role in therapeutic effects, and their overall impact on health.

2. Anti-Inflammatory Effects

- **Mechanisms:** Boswellic acids have been shown to inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and enzymes like COX-2, which play a role in inflammation.
- **Studies:** Research has demonstrated that frankincense extracts can reduce inflammation in conditions such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
- **Clinical Trials:** Several clinical trials are investigating the effectiveness of frankincense in managing chronic inflammatory conditions.

3. Pain Relief

- **Analgesic Properties:** Boswellic acids are believed to have pain-relieving properties, potentially through their anti-inflammatory effects.
- **Applications:** Studies have explored the use of frankincense in treating pain associated with arthritis and other chronic pain conditions.

4. Anti-Cancer Properties

- **Cancer Research:** Research has investigated the potential anti-cancer effects of frankincense. Boswellic acids have shown promise in:
 - **Inhibiting Tumour Growth:** Some studies suggest that frankincense can inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells and induce apoptosis (programmed cell death).
 - **Breast and Colon Cancer:** Specific research has focused on its effects on breast cancer, colon cancer, and other types of tumours.

5. Cognitive and Neuroprotective Effects

- **Neuroprotection:** There is growing interest in the potential cognitive benefits of frankincense, including its effects on neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's.
- **Studies:** Research has shown that frankincense may have protective effects on brain cells and could potentially improve cognitive function.

6. Respiratory Health

- **Asthma and Bronchitis:** Studies have explored frankincense's potential benefits for respiratory conditions by reducing inflammation in the airways and acting as an expectorant.
- **Mechanisms:** Research indicates that frankincense can help improve symptoms of asthma and bronchitis by modulating the immune response and reducing airway inflammation.

7. Skin Health

- **Wound Healing:** Frankincense has been investigated for its effects on skin health, including wound healing and scar reduction.
- **Anti-Aging:** The resin's potential to improve skin elasticity and reduce wrinkles is a topic of ongoing research.

8. Immune System Support

- **Immune Modulation:** Studies have examined how frankincense may influence immune system function, potentially enhancing the body's ability to fight infections and diseases.

9. Digestive Health

- **Digestive Disorders:** Research has investigated frankincense's role in managing digestive issues such as bloating, gas, and discomfort. Its anti-inflammatory effects are thought to benefit gastrointestinal health.

10. Safety and Toxicology

- **Safety Profiles:** Research also focuses on the safety of frankincense products, including potential side effects and interactions with other medications.
- **Dosage:** Studies aim to establish safe and effective dosages for various applications, including supplements and topical treatments.

Overall, scientific research into frankincense continues to uncover its potential benefits and applications, contributing to a growing understanding of its therapeutic properties and practical uses.

Current Challenges and Future Directions

- **Limited Large-Scale Studies:** While promising, many studies are still small-scale or preliminary. Larger, well-designed clinical trials are needed to confirm the effectiveness and safety of frankincense for various health conditions.
- **Standardization:** Ensuring the quality and consistency of frankincense products is crucial for reliable research and clinical use.
- **Overharvesting:** There is a risk of overharvesting and environmental degradation, which can affect the long-term availability of frankincense. Sustainable practices and conservation efforts are necessary to ensure the viability of the industry.
- **Certification:** Certifications for sustainable sourcing and fair trade can help address environmental and social concerns, promoting ethical practices in the industry.
- **Local Benefits:** Sustainable and ethical trade practices can enhance the economic benefits to local communities by providing fair wages and supporting conservation efforts.
- **Investment Opportunities:** There are opportunities for investment in sustainable harvesting practices, processing technologies, and new product development to enhance the economic impact of frankincense.
- **Increased Demand:** Growing interest in natural and organic products, along with the expanding wellness and aromatherapy markets, can drive increased demand for frankincense and open new market opportunities.
- **Research and Innovation:** Ongoing research into the medicinal and therapeutic properties of frankincense may lead to new applications and potentially higher market value.

VI. Conclusion

Frankincense continues to be a substance of profound historical, cultural, and economic importance. Its extensive use across various domains - from religious rituals to modern therapeutic applications - reflects its enduring value. The historical development and geographical distribution of frankincense underscore its role as a key commodity in ancient and contemporary trade. Economic insights reveal the significant impact of frankincense on both local economies and global markets, highlighting its importance in sustainable development. Advancements in scientific research have elucidated the complex chemistry and diverse properties of frankincense, contributing to a better understanding of its benefits and potential side effects. Efforts towards sustainable harvesting and conservation are critical in ensuring the long-term availability of frankincense and protecting its natural habitats. However, challenges remain, including issues related to quality control, regulatory standards, and environmental sustainability. Future research should focus on enhancing production practices, exploring new applications, and addressing conservation concerns to support the continued relevance and sustainability of frankincense in the global market. This review underscores the need for ongoing dialogue between researchers, producers, and policymakers to navigate the evolving landscape of frankincense and maximize its benefits while safeguarding its future.

References

1. Ammon, H. P. (2002). Boswellic acids (components of frankincense) as the active principle in treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases. *Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (1946), 152(15-16), 373-378.
2. Ernst, E. (2008). Frankincense: systematic review. *Bmj*, 337.
3. Mertens, M., Buettner, A., & Kirchoff, E. (2009). The volatile constituents of frankincense—a review. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*, 24(6), 279-300.
4. Al-Harrasi, A., Khan, A. L., Asaf, S., Al-Rawahi, A., Al-Harrasi, A., Khan, A. L., ... & Al-Rawahi, A. (2019). Frankincense and human civilization: A historical review. *Biology of Genus Boswellia*, 1-9.
5. Bongers, F., Groenendijk, P., Bekele, T., Birhane, E., Damtew, A., Decuyper, M., ... & Zuidema, P. A. (2019). Frankincense in peril. *Nature Sustainability*, 2(7), 602-610.

6. Khalifa, S. A., Kotb, S. M., El-Seedi, S. H., Nahar, L., Sarker, S. D., Guo, Z., ... & El-Seedi, H. R. (2023). Frankincense of *Boswellia sacra*: Traditional and modern applied uses, pharmacological activities, and clinical trials. *Industrial Crops and Products*, 203, 117106.
7. Hussain, H., Al-Harrasi, A., & Green, I. R. (2016). Frankincense (*Boswellia*) Oils. In *Essential Oils in Food Preservation, Flavor and Safety* (pp. 431-440). Academic Press.
8. Yadav, S., & Gupta, S. K. (2018). A systematic review on frankincense (*Boswellia* species). *Intern. J. Innovative Res. Technol.*, 5(5), 212-224.
9. Badria, F. A. (2015). Frankincense (Heaven's Gift) - chemistry, biology, and clinical applications. *Evidence-based Strategies in Herbal Medicine, Psychiatric Disorders and Emergency Medicine*, 1-22.
10. Abbood, S. M., Kadhim, S. M., Al-Ethari, A. Y. H., AL-Qaisia, Z. H., & Mohammed, M. T. (2022). Review on Frankincense Essential Oils: Chemical Composition and Biological activities. (*Humanities, social and applied sciences*) *Misan Journal of Academic Studies*, 21(44), 332-345.
11. Börner, F., Werner, M., Ertelt, J., Meins, J., Abdel-Tawab, M., & Werz, O. (2021). Analysis of boswellic acid contents and related pharmacological activities of frankincense-based remedies that modulate inflammation. *Pharmaceuticals*, 14(7), 660.
12. Sabo, P., Salako, K. V., Stephen, J., Glèlè Kakai, R., & Ouédraogo, A. (2022). Current knowledge and conservation perspectives of *Boswellia dalzielii* Hutch., an African frankincense tree. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*, 69(7), 2261-2278.
13. Maksimović, Z. (2021). On Frankincense. *Archives of Pharmacy*, 71(Notebook 1), 1-21.
14. Lu, Y., Luan, H., Peng, C., Ma, J., Li, Z., Hu, Y., & Song, X. (2024). Application of network pharmacology and dock of molecules on the exploration of the mechanism of frankincense-myrrh for lumbar intervertebral disc degeneration: A review. *Medicine*, 103(29), e38953.
15. Cao, B., Wei, X. C., Xu, X. R., Zhang, H. Z., Luo, C. H., Feng, B., ... & Zhang, D. K. (2019). Seeing the unseen of the combination of two natural resins, frankincense and myrrh: Changes in chemical constituents and pharmacological activities. *Molecules*, 24(17), 3076.
16. Hamidpour, S. H., Hamidpour, M., Shahlari, M., & Hamidpour, R. (2015). Chemistry, pharmacology and medicinal property of frankincense (*Boswellia* species): from the selection of traditional applications to the novel phytotherapy for the prevention and treatment of serious diseases. *Global Journal of Medical Research*, 15, 1-9.
17. Efferth, T., & Oesch, F. (2022, May). Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities of frankincense: Targets, treatments and toxicities. In *Seminars in cancer biology* (Vol. 80, pp. 39-57). Academic Press.
18. Almeida-da-Silva, C. L. C., Sivakumar, N., Asadi, H., Chang-Chien, A., Qoronfleh, M. W., Ojcius, D. M., & Essa, M. M. (2022). Effects of frankincense compounds on infection, inflammation, and oral health. *Molecules*, 27(13), 4174.
19. Brendler, T., Brinckmann, J. A., & Schippmann, U. (2018). Sustainable supply, a foundation for natural product development: The case of Indian frankincense (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Colebr.). *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 225, 279-286.
20. Buch, R. M., Carlson, R. E., & von Fraunhofer, J. A. (2022). Frankincense: an ancient oil in the modern world. *Journal of Essential Oil Research*, 34(4), 303-312.
21. Al-Yasiry, A. R. M., & Kiczorowska, B. (2016). Frankincense–therapeutic properties. *Advances in Hygiene and Experimental Medicine*, 70, 380-391.
22. Hussain, H., Rashan, L., Hassan, U., Abbas, M., Hakkim, F. L., & Green, I. R. (2022). Frankincense diterpenes as a bio-source for drug discovery. *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery*, 17(5), 513-529.
23. Calabrese, V., Osakabe, N., Khan, F., Wenzel, U., Modafferi, S., Nicolosi, L., ... & Rashan, L. (2024). Frankincense: A neuronutrient to approach Parkinson's disease treatment. *Open Medicine*, 19(1), 20240988.
24. Al-Harrasi, A., Hussain, H., Csuk, R., & Khan, H. Y. (2018). Frankincense in modern medicine. *Chemistry and Bioactivity of Boswellic acids and other terpenoids of the genus Boswellia*, 127-136.
25. Noroozi, S., Khadem Haghghian, H., Abbasi, M., Javadi, M., & Goodarzi, S. (2018). A review of the therapeutic effects of frankincense. *Journal of Inflammatory Diseases*, 22(1), 70-81.
26. Morikawa, T., Matsuda, H., & Yoshikawa, M. (2017). A review of anti-inflammatory terpenoids from the incense gum resins frankincense and myrrh. *Journal of oleo science*, 66(8), 805-814.
27. Hamidpour, R., Hamidpour, S., Hamidpour, M., & Shahlari, M. (2013). Frankincense (*Boswellia* Species): From the selection of traditional applications to the novel phytotherapy for the prevention and treatment of serious diseases. *Journal of traditional and complementary medicine*, 3(4), 221-226.
28. Khajehdehi, M., Khalaj-Kondori, M., & Baradaran, B. (2022). Molecular evidences on anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and memory-boosting effects of frankincense. *Phytotherapy Research*, 36(3), 1194-1215.
29. Cock, I. E., Akpe, V., & Cheesman, M. J. Frankincense (*Boswellia sacra* Flueck.) and its usage in the Middle East: molecular, cellular, and biomedical aspects. *Ancient and Traditional Foods, Plants, Herbs and Spices used in the Middle East*, 157-177.
30. Zaker, R., & Beheshti, S. (2021). An updated review of the therapeutic anti-inflammatory effects of frankincense. *Future Natural Products*, 6(1), 28-55.
31. Al-Balushi, R. A., Haque, A., Saeed, M., Al-Harthy, T., Al-Hinaai, M., & Al-Hashmi, S. (2023). Unlocking the Anticancer Potential of Frankincense Essential Oils (FEOs) Through Nanotechnology: A Review. *Molecular Biotechnology*, 1-12.
32. Abdelwahab, S. I., Taha, M. M. E., Jerah, A. A., Farasani, A., Abdullah, S. M., Aljahdali, I. A., ... & Babiker, Y. O. H. (2024). Insights into Frankincense and Myrrh Research: A Comprehensive Analytical Study of Patterns and Perspectives. *Heliyon*.
33. Van Beek, G. W. (1960). Frankincense and myrrh. *The Biblical Archaeologist*, 23(3), 70-95.

34. Van Vuuren, S. F., Kamatou, G. P., & Viljoen, A. M. (2010). Volatile composition and antimicrobial activity of twenty commercial frankincense essential oil samples. *South African Journal of Botany*, 76(4), 686-691.
35. Iram, F., Khan, S. A., & Husain, A. (2017). Phytochemistry and potential therapeutic actions of Boswellic acids: A mini-review. *Asian Pacific journal of tropical biomedicine*, 7(6), 513-523.
36. Gebrehiwot, K., Muys, B., Haile, M., & Mitloehner, R. (2003). Introducing *Boswellia papyrifera* (Del.) Hochst and its non-timber forest product, frankincense. *International forestry review*, 5(4), 348-353.
37. Niebler, J., & Buettner, A. (2016). Frankincense revisited, part I: Comparative analysis of volatiles in commercially relevant *Boswellia* species. *Chemistry & Biodiversity*, 13(5), 613-629.
38. Miran, M., Amirshahrokhi, K., Ajanii, Y., Zadali, R., Rutter, M. W., Enayati, A., & Movahedzadeh, F. (2022). Taxonomical investigation, chemical composition, traditional use in medicine, and pharmacological activities of *Boswellia sacra* flueck. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2022(1), 8779676.
39. Stürner, K. H., Stellmann, J. P., Dörr, J., Paul, F., Friede, T., Schammler, S., ... & Heesen, C. (2018). A standardised frankincense extract reduces disease activity in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (the SABA phase IIa trial). *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 89(4), 330-338.
40. Lemenith, M., & Teketay, D. (2003). Frankincense and myrrh resources of Ethiopia: II. Medicinal and industrial uses. *SINET: Ethiopian Journal of Science*, 26(2), 161-172.
41. Bansal, N., Mehan, S., Kalra, S., & Khanna, D. (2013). *Boswellia serrata*-frankincense (A Jesus Gifted Herb); an updated pharmacological profile. *Pharmacologia*, 4(6), 457-463.
42. Okano, S., Honda, Y., Kodama, T., & Kimura, M. (2019). The effects of frankincense essential oil on stress in rats. *Journal of Oleo Science*, 68(10), 1003-1009.
43. Cerutti-Delasalle, C., Mehiri, M., Cagliero, C., Rubiolo, P., Bicchi, C., Meierhenrich, U. J., & Baldovini, N. (2016). The (+)-cis-and (+)-trans-Olibanic Acids: Key Odorants of Frankincense. *Angewandte Chemie*, 128(44), 13923-13927.
44. Rashan, L., Hakkim, F. L., Idrees, M., Essa, M. M., Velusamy, T., Al-Baloshi, M., ... & Hasson, S. S. A. A. (2019). *Boswellia* gum resin and essential oils: Potential health benefits– An evidence based review. *International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases*, 9(2), 53-71.
45. Thulin, M. (2020). The Genus *Boswellia* (Burseraceae): The Frankincense Trees. *Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis*.
46. Wu, Y. R., Xiong, W., Dong, Y. J., Chen, X., Zhong, Y. Y., He, X. L., ... & Zhou, Q. (2024). Chemical Constituents and Pharmacological Properties of Frankincense: Implications for Anticancer Therapy. *Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine*, 1-9.
47. Satyal, P., & Pappas, R. S. (2016). First reporting on the chemistry and biological activity of a novel *Boswellia* chemotype: The methoxy alkane frankincense. *Glob. J. Sci. Front. Res. B Chem*, 16, 1-9.
48. Al-Salmi, F. A., Salman, N. S. S. B., Badri, N. A., Othman, F. A. A. B., & Al Salmi, S. A. A comprehensive overview of biochemical and histological inducible alterations from frankincense aqueous extract on Wistar rats.
49. Leminih, M., & Teketay, D. (2003). Frankincense and myrrh resources of Ethiopia: I distribution, production, opportunities for dryland development and research needs. *SINET: Ethiopian Journal of Science*, 26(1), 63-72.
50. Ismail, S. M., Aluru, S., Sambasivarao, K. R. S., & Matcha, B. (2014). Antimicrobial activity of frankincense of *Boswellia serrata*. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci*, 3(10), 1095-1101.
51. Khan, A. L., Al-Harrasi, A., Wang, J. P., Asaf, S., Riethoven, J. J. M., Shehzad, T., ... & Wang, X. Y. (2022). Genome structure and evolutionary history of frankincense producing *Boswellia sacra*. *Iscience*, 25(7).
52. Sultan, F. I. (2020). Phytochemical analysis and antibacterial activities of Frankincense of *Boswellia serrata*. *Plant Archives*, 20(2), 5219-5226.
53. Shen, T., & Lou, H. X. (2008). Bioactive constituents of myrrh and frankincense, two simultaneously prescribed gum resins in Chinese traditional medicine. *Chemistry & biodiversity*, 5(4), 540-553.
54. Mahdian, D., Abbaszadeh-Goudarzi, K., Raoofi, A., Dadashzadeh, G., Abroudi, M., Zarepour, E., & Hosseinzadeh, H. (2020). Effect of *Boswellia* species on the metabolic syndrome: A review. *Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences*, 23(11), 1374.
55. Almutairi, M. B. F., Alrouji, M., Almuhan, Y., Asad, M., & Joseph, B. (2022). In-Vitro and In-Vivo Antibacterial Effects of Frankincense Oil and Its Interaction with Some Antibiotics against Multidrug-Resistant Pathogens. *Antibiotics*, 11(11), 1591.
56. Moussaieff, A., & Mechoulam, R. (2009). *Boswellia* resin: from religious ceremonies to medical uses; a review of in-vitro, in-vivo and clinical trials. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, 61(10), 1281-1293.
57. Huang, K., Chen, Y., Liang, K., Xu, X., Jiang, J., Liu, M., & Zhou, F. (2022). Review of the chemical composition, pharmacological effects, pharmacokinetics, and quality control of *Boswellia carterii*. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2022(1), 6627104.
58. Jivad, N., Rafeian, M., & Yarmohammadi, P. (2017). A Clinical Survey Efficacy Of Frankincense In Acute Ischemic Stroke. *Advances in Biosciences & Clinical Medicine*, 32.
59. Su, S., Duan, J., Chen, T., Huang, X., Shang, E., Yu, L., ... & Tang, Y. (2015). Frankincense and myrrh suppress inflammation via regulation of the metabolic profiling and the MAPK signaling pathway. *Scientific reports*, 5(1), 13668.
60. Efferth, T., & Greten, H. J. (2011). Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity of boswellic acids from frankincense (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. et Colebr, *B. carterii* Birdw.). *Onco Therapeutics*, 2(4).