# **5** INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATURAL PRODUCTS UTILIZATION **FROM PLANTS TO 30** May **02** June 2023

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# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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## PP 108 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM FRUITS OF PEUCEDANUM LONGIFOLIUM AND P. AEGOPODIOIDES (APIACEAE)

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Composition of essential oils from ripe dried fruits of Peucedanum longifolium Waldst. & Kit. (PL) and P. aegopodioides (Boiss.) Vandas (PA) was investigated for the first time. Both taxa are distributed on the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor and Transcaucasia, and some authors include the last species in a separate genus, Rhizomatophora Pimenov [1]. Plant material was collected in Serbia, PL on Vis hill in Sićevo Gorge, PA in vicinity of Pirot, near village Basara. Oils were obtained by hydrodistillation in Clevenger-type apparatus; yields 0.91% (PL) and 0.02% (PA), w/w. GC-FID-MS analysis revealed presence of 46 components in PL oil and 48 in PA oil, accounting for 98.0% and 90.0% of total oils. PL oil was dominated by monoterpene hydrocarbons (74.4%), mainly  $\alpha$ -phellandrene (26.2%),  $\beta$ -phellandrene + limonene (21.0%) and myrcene (9.5%), followed by sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (17.9%), mainly germacrene B (9.5%). On the other hand, most abundant in PA oil were non-terpenic aliphatic hydrocarbons (46.1%), mainly *n*-undecane (16.5%) and *n*-nonane (11.3%). However, this oil also contained significant amounts of both non-oxygenated and oxygenated sesquiterpenes (11.4% and 13.6%), with (E)-sesquilavandulol being most prominent (10.0%). Previously, composition of essential oils from some other plant parts of PL was investigated. For example, essential oil from fresh leaves and young stems of this plant was dominated by sesquiterpene  $\beta$ -elemene (24.7%) and monoterpene (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (11.7%) [2], which were present in small amounts in dried fruit oil investigated in current study (0.5% and 0.6%).

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#### **References:**

[1] POWO (2023) Plants of the world online – The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (https://powo.science.kew.org/; accessed: January 15<sup>th</sup> 2023).

[2] Jovanović OP, Zlatković BK, Jovanović SČ, Petrović G, Stojanović GS (2015) Composition of *Peucedanum longifolium* Waldst. & Kit. essential oil and volatiles obtained by headspace. Journal of Essential Oil Research 27: 182-185.

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### FATTY ACIDS, PHYTOSTEROLS, FURANOCOUMARINS AND POLYPHENOLS OF *PRANGOS TRIFIDA* S.L. (APIACEAE) ROOTS AND FRUITS

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Composition of dichloromethane and methanol extracts from roots and fruits of Prangos trifida (Mill.) Herrnst. & Heyn s.l. (collected in Sićevo Gorge, Serbia in 2020) was investigated. Extracts were obtained by bimaceration, firstly with dichloromethane, then with methanol; solvents were removed under reduced pressure. GC-FID-MS analysis, conducted after saponification and methylation of samples, showed that palmitic, oleic and linoleic (14.2-51.8%) were dominant fatty acids in root dichloromethane extract, and oleic, linoleic and petroselinic in oily supernatant of fruit dichloromethane extract (10.2-49.9%); in both samples 16 fatty acids were identified. Dominant phytosterols, investigated by GC-FID-MS after unsaponifiable fractions silanization, were  $\beta$ -sitosterol (48.2 and 25.1%) and stigmasterol (14.9 and 12.8%). LC-DAD-MS analysis of dichloromethane and methanol extracts revealed presence of 7-11 furanocoumarins. including oxypeucedanin and imperatorin (up to 105.9 and 49.2 mg/g in fruit dichloromethane extract crystalline precipitate), followed by smaller amounts of oxypeucedanin hydrate, isoimperatorin, heraclenol, heraclenin and/or xanthotoxin. All extracts were rich in one 2',3'-dihydrofuranocoumarin derivative. Previously, such derivative, prantschimgin, as well as imperatorin and isoimperatorin were isolated from this plant and their *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity was demonstrated [1]. In current investigation, in root methanol extract, chlorogenic (31.6 mg/g), two dicaffeoylquinic (12.8 and 48.1 mg/g), and smaller amounts of one caffeoylquinic and one feruloylquinic acids were also determined. Furthermore, low quantities of chlorogenic and one dicaffeoylquinic acid and two guercetin-type flavonoids were detected in fruit methanol extract, and one methylluteolin-type flavonoid in both methanol extracts.

**Acknowledgements:** Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation, Republic of Serbia (Grant No. 200161).

#### **References:**

[1] Abad MJ, et al. (2001) Effects of furocoumarins from *Cachrys trifida* on some macrophage functions. Pharmacy and Pharmacology 53: 1163-1168.

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