H. orphanidis

sect. Wendia

Chemical and pharmacological characterisation of 9 taxa of the genus Heracleum L. (Apiaceae), autochthonous for Southeastern Europe

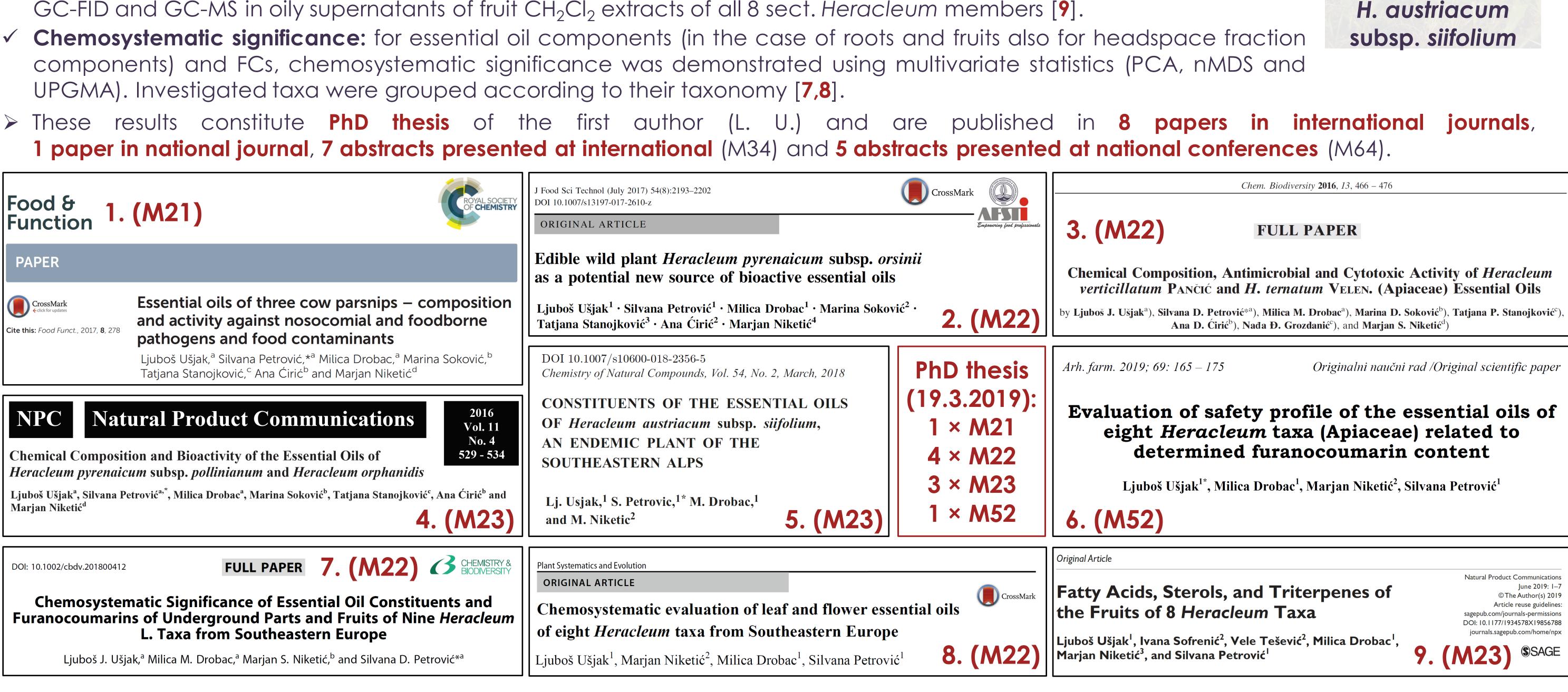
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Methods and Results

- ✓ Plant material: collected in 2009-2016 at 14 localities in SE Europe (H. sphondylium, H. montanum and H. austriacum in Slovenia, H. sibiricum and H. verticillatum in Serbia, H. ternatum and H. pyrenaicum subsp. orsinii in Montenegro, H. pyrenaicum subsp. pollinianum and H. orphanidis in North Macedonia).
- ✓ Essential oils composition: GC-FID and GC-MS analysis revealed 19-113 components in 59 hydrodistilled root, fruit, leaf or flower oils. Dominant were monoterpenes/phenylpropanoids (H. sphondylium group root oils), (Z)-falcarinol (H. orphanidis/H. austriacum root oils), aliphatic esters octyl hexanoate (H. austriacum fruit oil)/octyl acetate (other fruit oils and H. orphanidis leaf oil) and sesquiterpenes/phenylpropanoids (other leaf and flower oils) [1-5].
- ✓ Antimicrobial activity of essential oils: 17 of 30 tested oils showed strong activity in microdilution test (MIC values lower/around 100 µg/mL) on at least one of 8 tested bacteria (4 Gram(+) and 4 Gram(-), incl. Bacillus cereus and Enterobacter cloacae clinical isolates) and/or 8 tested fungi (4 Aspergillus spp., incl. A. fumigatus clinical isolate, 3 Penicillium spp. and Trichoderma viride) [1-4].
- \checkmark Cytotoxic activity of essential oils: 13 of 26 tested oils showed strong effect in MTT test (IC₅₀ values lower/around 30 µg/mL) on HeLa, LS174 and/or A549 cancer cells; oils generally did not inhibit growth of normal MRC-5 cells [1-4].
- ✓ Anti-DPPH activity of essential oils: 8 of 14 tested oils showed weak potential; composition of active zones in TLC-DPPH test was analyzed by GC (oxygenated terpenes and phenylpropanoids were dominant).
- ✓ Safety profile of essential oils based on determined furanocoumarin (FC) content: daily intake of tested Heracleum oils containing FCs (32 samples), not contributing significantly to overall risk, determined according to EMA/HMPC recommendations (Doc. Ref. EMEA/HMPC/317913/2006), ranges from 1.94 to 15.68 mL [6].
- ✓ Furanocoumarins (FCs) composition: 12 FCs identified in root and fruit CH_2CI_2 extracts of all 9 Heracleum taxa (by LC-MS) using FC standards or based on UV, MS, ¹H and ROESY NMR spectra); dominant were pimpinellin, bergapten, byakangelicol, heraclenin and/or imperatorin [7].
- \checkmark Fatty oil constituents: 18 fatty acids (dominant petroselinic), 9 sterols (dominant β -sitosterol) and a-amyrin identified by GC-FID and GC-MS in oily supernatants of fruit CH_2Cl_2 extracts of all 8 sect. Heracleum members [9].
- ✓ Chemosystematic significance: for essential oil components (in the case of roots and fruits also for headspace fraction components) and FCs, chemosystematic significance was demonstrated using multivariate statistics (PCA, nMDS and UPGMA). Investigated taxa were grouped according to their taxonomy [7,8].



Conclusions

- 1. Performed chemical characterisation significantly contributes to the knowledge on the composition of secondary and primary metabolites of 8 selected sect. Heracleum members; investigations of H. austriacum subsp. siifolium from sect. Wendia were done for the first time.
- 2. Investigated taxa are potential **new herbal sources of compounds** significant for pharmaceutical, cosmetic, food and chemical industries.
- Essential oil components and furanocoumarins have chemosystematic significance for investigated taxa.
- 4. Observed pharmacological activities of the essential oils justify further research of these potential novel herbal raw materials, with respect to determined maximum daily intakes for those essential oils in which furanocoumarins were detected.

Acknowledgements

Ministry of Education, Science and Technological development of the Republic of Serbia (No 173021, coordinated by prof. dr. Nada Kovačević); dr. Ana Ćirić (Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", Belgrade), dipl. biol. Nađa Grozdanić (Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Serbia, Belgrade), prof. dr. Vele Tešević, mast. chem. Ivana Sofrenić (Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade), dr. Miloš Petković (University of Belgrade - Faculty of Pharmacy), dr. Bojan Zlatković (Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, Niš), prof. dr. Nejc Jogan (Biotechnical Faculty, Ljubljana).

