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**INTERNATIONAL  
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH**

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### Study in phytochemical composition biological active substances (antioxidant) some species of sage brush (*Artemisia L.*).

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#### **Abstract**

There are 109 sorts of *Artemisia L* in Mongolia, which are growing in Khubsgul, Khentii, Khangai, in Altai mountain chain, so that mostly covering the whole country. *Artemisia L* was widely used in Mongolian traditional medicine and also in Tibetan medicine. Even if was used in traditional medicine, for Mongolia till present days it wasn't studied completely in terms of chemical composition and its pharmacological influence, therefore it was decided for research work due to its easy spreadance and based on its uncertain use as the raw material for pharmacology. The main aim of research is to define the content of main agent, which shows phytochemical and to determine the phytochemical approach of pharmaceutical raw materials. From our investigations we attained the following conclusions: Deteminedashing macro-micro elements of 12 sage brush species above section, In result of Phytochemical investigation contents of flavonoid *Artemisamacrocephala* 1.2%, Alcoloid *Artemisia Viridis*-1.676 %, Saponin<sup>+</sup>*Artemesia gmelinii*-0.156 %, Coumarin *Artemisia Abtuslioba*-0.0904% for 12 sage brush species. Their contents had very higher, Byspectrophotocchemistry for 3 substance with wavelenght 370 nm, there were light sorption, which proved the flavonoid content.

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#### **Introduction:-**

There are 109 sorts of *Artemisia L* in Mongolia, which are growing in Khubsgul, Khentii, Khangai, in Altai mountain chain, so that mostly covering the whole country. *Artemisia L* was widely used in Mongolian traditional medicine and also in Tibetan medicine. Even if was used in traditional medicine, for Mongolia till present days it wasn't studied completely in terms of chemical composition and its pharmacological influence, therefore it was decided for research work due to its easy spreadance and based on its uncertain use as the raw material for pharmacology.

#### **Material and Methods:-**

The simples were 12 sorts of sage brush /Ar / location of collected samples and its time periods are shown in Table-1. The qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, X-ray fluorescence method, chromatographic methods were used in the study.

Table -1

Nº	Name	Location	Date
1	<i>A.dracunculus.L</i>	Arkhangaiaimag , Tsahir sum	2006.8.1
2	<i>A.mongolica.L</i>	Arkhangaiaimag , Tsahir sum	2006.8.1
3	<i>A.gmelinii.L</i>	On the way from Ulaanbaatar KharKhorin 397 km	2006.7.29
4	<i>A.glaуca.L</i>	Arkhangai, Tsetserleg 72km	2006.7.30
5	<i>A.abtusiloba.L</i>	Zavkhan, Otgon sum	2006.8.4
6	<i>A.adamsa.L</i>	Tuvaimag, Lun sum	2006.7.27
7	<i>A.viridis.L</i>	Zavkhainaimag, Tselman	2006.8.2
8	<i>A.pectinata.L</i>	Tuvaimag, Lun sum	2006.7.27
9	<i>A.methifolia.L</i>	Taragt – MandalGobi 6km	2006.8.27
10	<i>A.scopiara.L</i>	Tuvaimag, Lun sum	2006.7.28
11	<i>A.frigida.L</i>	Tuv-UB 97km	2006.7.27
12	<i>A.macrocephala.L</i>	Tuvaimag , Lun sum	2006.7.27

**Result and Discussion:-****Result of qualitative analysis:-**

Determination of flavonoids, alcaloids, saponins, coumarins in 12 sorts of sage brush by table2

No	Name	Flavonoid	Alcaloid	Saponin	Coumarin
1	<i>Artemisiadracunculus</i>	+	+	+	+
2	<i>Artemisimongolia</i>	+	+	+	+
3	<i>Artemisiagmelinii</i>	+	+	+	+
4	<i>Artemisia glauca</i>	+	+	+	+
5	<i>ArtemisiaAbtusiloba</i>	+	+	+	+
6	<i>Artemisia adamsa</i>	+	+	+	+
7	<i>Artemisia viridis</i>	+	+	+	+
8	<i>Artemisia pectinata</i>	+	+	+	+
9	<i>Artemisiamethifolia</i>	+	+	+	+
10	<i>Artemisia scopiara</i>	+	+	+	+
11	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	+	+	+	+
12	<i>Artemisiacrocephala</i>	+	+	+	+

**Result of quantitative analysis:-**

Determination of flavonoids, alcaloids, suponins, coumarins, ashing and moisture by quantitative analysis table-3,4. Table-3

Nº	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name	<i>A.dracunculus</i>	<i>A.mongolia</i>	<i>A.gmelinii</i>	<i>A.glaуca</i>	<i>A.Abtsiloba</i>	<i>A.adamsa</i>	<i>A.viridis</i>	<i>A.pectinata</i>	<i>A.methifolia</i>	<i>A.scopiara</i>	<i>A.frigida</i>	<i>A.macrocephala</i>
(%)	10.9	9.8	15.3	8.3	9.4		6.9	11.9			5.8	12.3
Ash (%)	6.5	7.3	6.2	6.25	5.45	5.65	6.25	5.9	6.05	5.95	6.45	4.9

Table-4

No	Name	Flavonoid (%)	Alcaloid (%)	Suponin (%)	Coumarin(%)
1	<i>Artemisiadracunculus</i>	0.09%	0.77%	0.1%	0.02%
2	<i>Artemisiamongolia</i>	0.49%	0.86%	0.05%	0.04%
3	<i>Artemisiagmelinii</i>	0.07%	0.89%	0.15%	0.02%
4	<i>Artemisia glauca</i>	0.47%	0.91%	0.05%	0.02%
5	<i>ArtemisiaAbtusiloba</i>	0.10%	1.54%	0.05%	0.09%
6	<i>Artemisia adamsa</i>				
7	<i>Artemisia viridis</i>	0.80%	1.67%	0.07%	0.03%
8	<i>Artemisia pectinata</i>	0.85%	1.41%	0.06%	0.01%
9	<i>Artemisiamethifolia</i>				
10	<i>Artemisia scopiara</i>				
11	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	0.11%	0.92%		0.03%
12	<i>Artemisiamacrocephala</i>	1.2%	1.61%	0.05%	0.05%

From Table-4 we see that in

*Artemisiamacrocephala*-flavonoid

*Artemisia viridis*-alcaloid

*Artemisiagmelinii*-saponin

*ArtemisiaAbtusiloba*-coumarin were discovered in great amount: Due to less amount of samples *Artemisia adamsa*, *Artemisiamethifolia*, *Artemisia scopiara* quantitative analysis were not carried out.

#### **Result of macro –micro elements by X-ray fluorescence method:-**

There were determined Al, V, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Sr, Mo, Cd, Sb, Br, Pb totally 14 elements in 10 sorts of sage brush samples.

Table-5

№	Sample name	Mass of sample (gr)	Elements mg/kg or ppm						
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
1	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	1,0000	11701.2	-	20.40	5071.72	2.83	17.71	151.32
			Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			718.82	109.99	-	1.92	-	-	22.38
			0.000	-	0.799	5658.85	3.69	22.48	0.41
2	<i>Artemisia mongolia</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			732.69	<0.005	-	2.32	-	-	16.16
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			11511.35	-	46.47	17686.87	8.84	28.49	158.84
3	<i>Artemisia gmelini</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			138.66	110.15	-	4.56	-	-	<0.05
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			11641.1	-	30.22	7281.6	3.29	28.55	158.64
4	<i>Artemisia glauca</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			275.08	106.71	-	2.32	-	-	<0.05
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	19.94	36.69	16363.02	6.42	26.34	144.09
5	<i>Artemisia Abtusiloba</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			272.16	-	6.16	5.26	-	-	15.91
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	0.07	0.31	<0.020	0.48	0.60	0.54
6	<i>Artemisia adamsa</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			0.31	-	0.13	0.38	-	-	<0.05
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	3.21	12.75	-	<0.010	10.19	68.02
7	<i>Artemisia viridis</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			302.67	-	5.33	<0.005	-	-	2.63
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	9.60	13.05	-	0.56	11.11	49.40
8	<i>Artemisia pectinata</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			572.32	-	<0.03	<0.005	-	-	8.55
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	2.75	13.49	-	<0.01	22.19	43.68
9	<i>Artemisia methifolia</i>	1,0000	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			172.92	-	12.54	<0.005	-	-	2.37
			Al	V	Cr	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu
			-	10.51	16.50	-	<0.01	9.59	51.96
10	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	0.9472	Zn	Sr	Mo	Cd	Sb	Ba	Pb
			105.93	-	<0.03	<0.005	-	-	1.97

(-) undetected a particular element.

### Result of determination of antibacterial activity

Determination of 12 sorts of sage brush in alcohol extract from soil surface using 4 bacterias; E. Coli, Strph, Aureus, Entoarousantibactetial activity by paper disc method. Picture-5 Table-6

Picture-5



Table-6

Nº	Name	E.Coli	Staph.Aureus	Enterococcustaecalis	Bac.Subtilis
1	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	+	-	-	+
2	<i>Artemisia mongolia</i>	+	++	+	+
3	<i>Artemisia gmelinii</i>	++	+	+	+
4	<i>Artemisia glauca</i>	+	-	+	-
5	<i>Artemisia Abtusiloba</i>	-	+	-	-
6	<i>Artemisia adamsa</i>	++	+	+	++
7	<i>Artemisia viridis</i>	-	+	-	-
8	<i>Artemisia pectinata</i>	-	-	-	+
9	<i>Artemisia methifolia</i>	-	++	-	++
10	<i>Artemisia scopiara</i>	-	+	-	+
11	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	++	-	++	+
12	<i>Artemisia macrocephala</i>	++	+	+	+

(+ 6-10mm) (++) 11-16mm) (+++ 17-25 mm)

### Results of antioxidants (DPPH) by thin film chromatographic method:-

12 sorts of sage brush were placed in alcohol extract by thin film chromatographicmehtod. Due to choose suitable solvent system we used TLC in several solvent systems, and ste up compirisons between them.

1. Detector: (10 %; AlCl<sub>3</sub> ethanol solution (D PPM methanol solution), 2 times sprinkled 302 nm, 364nm, investigated in visible light region and compared

We chose vinegeracid : water (60:15:15) as solvent system. There were 12 species in the thin film chromatography, and sprinced with DPPH methanol solutionand watched in visible light region. Samples points, which proved the presense of antioxidant activities in comparison with other samples.

By detecting antioxidants activity 4 species of sage brush in ethanol extract fractions, N-Butanol; vinegar acid : water (60:15:15) by thin film chromatography method the results were 3,2 ( *Artemisia gmelinii*), 6,2 ( *Artemisia adamsa*), 9,2 (*Artemisia methifolia*), 10,2 (*Artemisia scopiara*) picture-10

1. N-butanol, vinegoracid : water ;(4:1:5) Detector (10 % AlCl ethanol solution).(DPPN – methanol solution ) 2 sprincles 364 nm in visiblle light region were compared. Picture-6



2. Cloroform :Etilacetate (4:6).

Picture-7



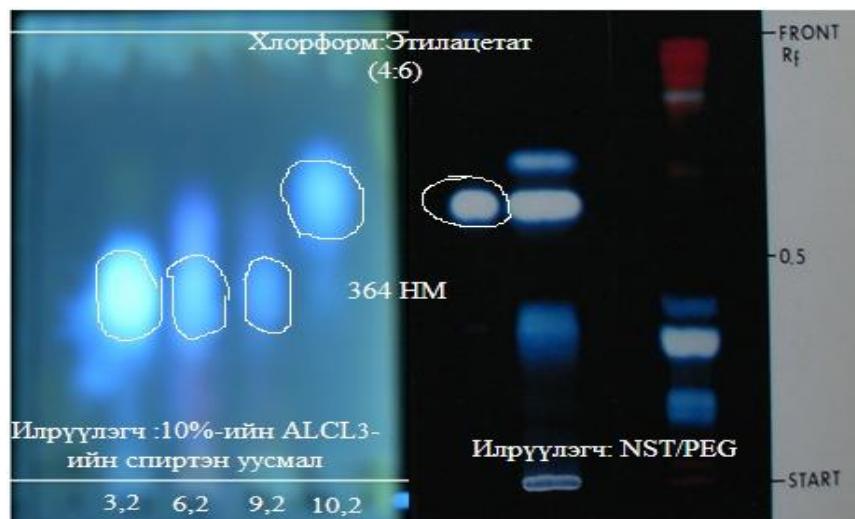
3. Chloroform : Methanol (9:1)Picture-8



We noticed through determination the content of flavonoid by antioxidant activity. 10.2 (*Artemisia scoparia* ethylacetate extract) (3,2) (6,2) (9,2) was different.

For same Rf samples (3,2) (6,2) (9,2) used column chromatography.

Picture-9



**Results of column chromatography method**

Picture-10

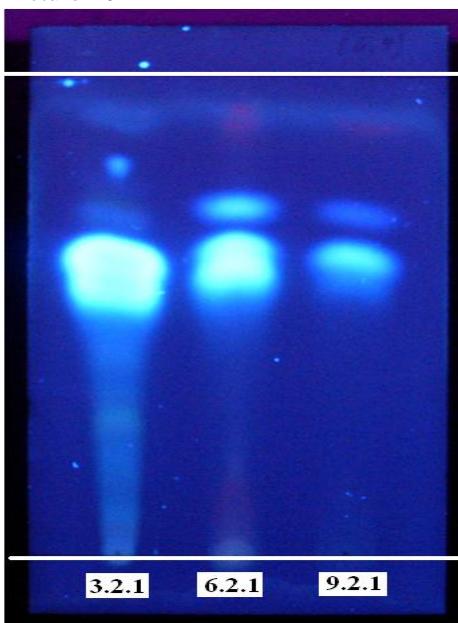


Table-7

Name	Rf1	Rf2
3.2.1	0.6	-
6.2.1	0.6	0.4
9.2.1	0.6	0.4

From our investigations we attained the following conclusions

- Determined macro-micro elements of 12 sage brush species above section
- In result of Phytochemical investigation contents of flavonoid Artemisiamacrocephala 1.2%, Alcoloid Artemisia Viridis-1.676 %, SaponinArtemisia gmelinii-0.156 %, Coumarin Artemisia Abtuslioba-0.0904% for 12 sage brush species. Their contents had very higher.
- When we saw 12 sage brush species activity Artemisia adamsa, Artemisia gmelinii, Artemisia methifolia had more antioxidant effect
- By using column chromatography in sample *Artemisia gmelinii*,*Artemisia adamsa*, *Artemisia methifolia* there was detected blue colour with same Rf-0.6 solution.
- By HPLC measurement *Artemisiagmelinii*,*Artemisia adamsa*, *Artemisia methifolia* There appeared light sorption.
- By spectrophotocolorimetry for 3 substance with wavelength 370 nm, there were light sorption, which proved the flavonoid content.

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