April 6, 2009

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the National Center for Natural Products Research, School of Pharmacy, and the University of Mississippi, we would like to welcome you to our conference entitled “8th International Conference on the Science of Botanicals” This conference is supported through a cooperative agreement between the NCNPR and the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) of the Food and Drug Administration. Co-sponsors are: CFSAN/FDA, Shanghai Institute of Material Medica/CAS, China; The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-India); the Society for Medicinal Plant Research (GA); Institute of Indigenous Medicine (IIM), Sri Lanka, and the American Society of Pharmacognosy (ASP).

We are excited to present a program featuring a roster of internationally recognized experts and researchers in the field of botanicals. We wish to extend our thanks to our speakers for their willingness to participate in and contribute to the success of the meeting.

We invite you to visit the website of the National Center for Natural Products Research at http://www.pharmacy.olemiss.edu/ncnpr to learn more about our research program. Oxford and the Ole Miss campus are a beautiful setting, and we hope you will get to explore them, especially if this is your first time to visit here. If there is anything we can do to make your visit more enjoyable, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Larry A. Walker, Ph.D.
Director
National Center for Natural Products Research

Ikhlas A. Khan, Ph.D.
Director of FDA Program
National Center for Natural Products Research

Date/Place:
April 6–9, 2009, University of Mississippi, University, MS, USA

Chairman and Issue Editor:
Ikhlas Khan

Issue Co-Editors:
Troy Smillie, Shabana Khan
A Phase 2 clinical trial with Black Cohosh and Red Clover was conceived in 2000 within our UIC/NIH Center for Botanical Dietary Supplement Research on Women’s Health. Prior to implementing the trial, a Phase 1 study was required and approval from FDA that an IND application was not required since the end point being measured was reduction in hot flashes in menopausal women. Menopause, for purposes of FDA is not considered a disease. The study was delayed for more than a year in order to prepare a botanically authenticated and chemically and biologically standardized extract. It was ascertained that the biological endpoint for purposes of the study would be interaction with certain serotonin receptors, in vitro. The study preparations had to be formulated and were subjected to accelerated stability studies. During the recruitment of suitable subjects the results of the WHI (Women’s Health Initiative) caused difficulty in the ability to recruit suitable women since the study had four arms, i.e. Black Cohosh, Red Clover, Placebo and Prempro and many women were reluctant to enter the trial if there was a possibility that there would be taking Prempro. Because of this, only 88 subjects were recruited of the 128 initially planned. The study preparations had to be formulated and were subjected to accelerated stability studies. During the recruitment of suitable subjects the results of the WHI (Women’s Health Initiative) caused difficulty in the ability to recruit suitable women since the study had four arms, i.e. Black Cohosh, Red Clover, Placebo and Prempro and many women were reluctant to enter the trial if there was a possibility that there would be taking Prempro. Because of this, only 88 subjects were recruited of the 128 initially planned. However, the study was powered sufficiently if the dropout rate was less than 15% in the final analysis, Red Clover was shown to positively affect cognition but neither test preparation reduced hot flashes. A discussion of these results will be presented.

An estimated 40,000–70,000 plant species are used as medicines worldwide. Some of these are extensively studied and their use is supported by clear clinical evidence. But in fact most have not been studied in any detail, and little is known about their activity, mode of action and possible active compounds. This poses two major problems, one is the acceptance of botanicals that are not yet evidence-based, the other is quality control. In fact acceptance is hampered by the fact that no methods for proper quality control are available if no active compound(s) is/are known. With globalization the use of botanicals is clearly increasing. Pharmacognosy has thus a major task in developing medicinal plants into evidence-based medicines. This will include both mentioned aspects: evidence for activity and quality control. In the past decades drug development has gone from in-vivo testing into molecular based assays (High Throughput Screening, HTS) for finding new leads. Certainly by HTS one may find active compounds in medicinal plants, but synergy and pro-drugs will certainly not be found in such an approach. We pharmacognosists should thus rethink our approaches for proving activity of medicinal plants. This is where systems biology and metabolomics do offer interesting options. It means going back in-vivo pharmacology in combination with the “-omics” technologies to measure the response of a test organism on treatment with the medicinal plant, and metabolomics to phytochemically characterize the medicinal plant. By chemometric methods, such as multivariate analysis, links can be made between compounds present in the plant and activities observed in the model organism. That means that not only active compounds, but also synergy and pro-drugs can be found. This approach will also be the basis for quality control. By using metabolomics in combination with multivariate analysis one can define the required profile for activity. Particularly NMR-based metabolomics has a great potential for both quality control and identification of compounds related to activity.

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been using about 1300 plants for anti-inflammatory purposes. Activity guided isolation in a medium throughput approach has resulted in the discovery of a number of new drug leads. From the fruits of Evodia rutaecarpa (Juss.) Benth. (Rutaceae), several quinoline alkaloids, like 1-methyl-2-nonyl-4(1H)-quinoline, 1-methyl-2-(6Z)-6-undecenyl-4(1H)-quinoline, 1-methyl-2-(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl-4(1H)-quinoline, evo-carpine and 1-methyl-2-(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadeca-
There are estimated to be 420,000 species of higher plants on earth, about half of which are found in the tropics. Over millennia, people have learned to use plants to sustain their lives. Ethnobotany is a science that studies the relationship between plants, people and traditional culture. This presentation discusses the study of plants used in traditional healing, with examples from Belize, Central America, The Pacific Island region of Micronesia, and New York City by a Dominican immigrant community. Traditional knowledge in America, The Pacific Island region of Micronesia, and New York City is the standardisation of plant extracts with a proven efficacy used in traditional medicine. **Nauclea pobeguinii** (Rubiaceae) is a tree from which the bark is harvested and contains 5.6% (w/w) strictosamide, was evaluated in an 80% EtOH extract of the stem bark of N. pobeguinii. A series of chloro- and aminoalkylamino-substituted indolo[2,3-b]quinoline, one of the minor alkaloids of Cryptolepis sanguinolaent, a plant used in traditional medicine in Central and West Africa. A series of chloro- and aminoalkylamino-substituted neocryptolepine derivatives were synthesized and evaluated as antimalarial agents. The evaluation included cytotoxicity (MRCS cells), inhibition of β-hemat formation and DNA-interactions (DNA/methyl green assay). Introduction of aminoalkylamino chains increased the antimalarial activity of the neocryptolepine core substantially. The most active compounds showed antimalarial activities in the nM range. Nevertheless, some compounds that were selected for in vivo evaluation in infected mice were not sufficiently active, or toxic to the animals. A different approach to develop antimalarial drugs from nature is the standardisation of plant extracts with a proven efficacy used in traditional medicine. The **Nauclea pobeguinii** (Rubiaceae) is a tree from which the bark is widely used in African traditional medicine against malaria-like symptoms. Alkaloids such as the major compound strictosamide are expected to be responsible for the activity. An HPLC method was developed and validated for the quantification of strictosamide in an 80% EOH extract of the stem bark of N. pobeguinii. This extract, containing 5.6% (w/w) strictosamide, was evaluated in vivo in the *Plasmodium berghei* mouse model in a suppressive treatment regimen. It was orally dosed (PO) at 300 mg/kg 2 ×/day during 5 consecutive days. Another group was treated intraperitoneally (IP) at 50 mg/kg using the same dosing regimen. Treatment with the crude extract, either after oral or intraperitoneal dosing, resulted in moderate depression of parasitaemia during dosing, however quickly followed by a full relapse (mean survival time = about 13 days). At termination of the experiment at day 21, a single survivor in the PO group was apparently cured (no parasitaemia), the single survivor in the IP group showed high parasitaemia and was in a moribund state. It can be concluded that the crude extract of *N. pobeguinii* has slight antimalarial potential when administered orally in a suppressive dosing regimen of 2 × 5 days at 300 mg/kg. Longer treatment may be necessary.
Triterpenoids as Anti-Inflammatory Compounds of Natural Origin

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Despite the progress in understanding the molecular mechanisms underlying chronic inflammation, the current treatment options are not satisfactory. The transcription factor NF-κB, a key player in the development and progression of chronic inflammation, is considered a promising target for therapeutic intervention. In Ayurvedic medicine, extracts from the oleogum resin from Boswellia serrata are being used as anti-inflammatory remedies. After purification to chemical homogeneity, we have identified a number of pentacyclic triterpenoids including acetyl-boswellic acids (ABAs). Using LPS as an activator of human monocytes, we found that ABAs inhibit NF-κB signaling. We identified specific inhibitory effects on IκB kinase (IKK), which is pivotal for the degradation of the NF-κB inhibitor IκB, as well as the phosphorylation of p65, two steps essential for NF-κB activation and the subsequent cytokine expression. Using active human recombinant IKKα and IKKβ, we positively confirmed the direct effect of the ABAs on the IKK complex. We further studied the effects of systemically applied AKβBA on the development of atherosclerotic lesions in apolipoprotein E-deficient (apoE−/−) mice. Atherosclerotic lesion formation was accelerated in those animals by weekly intraperitoneal lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injections. LPS alone increased the atherosclerotic lesion size by two-fold and treatment with AKβBA significantly reduced it by about 50%. Daily treatment of the mice with AKβBA potently inhibited the NF-κB activation in atherosclerotic plaques and led to significant down-regulation of several NF-κB-dependent genes such as MCP-1, MCP-3, IL-1α, MIP-2, VEGF and TF. By contrast, AKβBA did not affect the plasma concentrations of triglycerides, total cholesterol, and various subsets of lymphocyte-derived cytokines. Thus, the inhibition of NF-κB signalling by constituents of the oleogum resins from Boswellia species might represent an alternative for conventional treatments of chronic inflammatory diseases such as atherosclerosis. Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Deutsche Krebshilfe.

Scientific Studies of a Popular Sri Lankan Indigenous Therapeutic Agent Rathakalka Used in Pediatric Practice

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The test drug Rathakalka, selected for these studies, is a popular Sri Lankan indigenous medical recipe specially used for children. A clinical study of the Rathakalka recipe revealed significant changes in serum immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM, and IgA) and serum components (C3, C4) levels in infants and young children. Animal experiments with albino rats showed its highest anti-inflammatory activity 3 hours after induction of edema. In-vivo experiment demonstrated that Rathakalka reduced yeast induced elevation of the body temperature in rats. In-vitro experiment revealed that the recipe has anti-bacterial effect on Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Listeria monocytogenes. In-vivo experiment showed that the prolonged administration does not produce any toxicity changes in rabbits. Microbiological study indicated that the microbial colony counts observed in this study were with in the limits acceptable by the World Health Assembly (W.H.A.). These results scientifically evaluate that the drug samples are tested and deemed microbiologically safe and up to the microbial quality standards. These studies confirmed the presence of immune enhancing effect, anti pyretic effect, anti-inflammatory effect, non toxicity, and microbiological safety in Rathakalka. Acknowledgements: Thanks to the support and advice given by Prof. S. Widanapathirana, Prof. R.D. Sharma, Prof. Premawathi Tewari, Prof. Manjari Dwivedi, Dr. Usha Singh, Dr. N.C. Arya, Dr. B.M. Nageeb and all other co-researchers, and the financial grant from Link Natural Pharmaceuticals, and National Science Foundation, Sri Lanka, to carry out this research study.

Antidepressant New Herbal Product Development

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Depression related disorders are among the most common psychiatric disorders that affect all age groups of the general population. Currently, the preferred treatment is with pharmacological drugs that have antidepressant or anti-anxiety properties. However, these synthetic antidepressants have numerous and often serious adverse effects, including impaired cognition, ataxia, aggression, sexual dysfunction, tolerance dependence and so on. Withdrawal reactions on termination after long-term administration are also a major limiting factor in the use of these agents. Herbal remedies, for example St. John’s wort (Hypericum perforatum) or Kava has recently gained popularity as an alternative treatment for mild to moderate depression. Excitingly, we have discovered a medicinal plant named ADP, Chinese traditional medicine, used for inflammation and rheumatic conditions. Its extracts showed significantly antidepressant effect, and minor anaglasic, tranquilizing actions, simultaneity, without exciting effect. We believe that it could soon become “Chinese St. John’s wort”. Pharmacodynamics-experiment (positive control is fluoxetine and Venlafaxine) showed the curative dose of ADP for mouse ED50: 4.56 mg/kg (FST); 180.7 mg/kg (TST); rat ED50: 1.85 mg/kg (FST). Acute-toxicity-experiment showed its LD50 values > 500 mg/kg i.g; Long-term-toxicity-experiment showed through 6month SD-rats test and 9month Beagle-dogs test, under 40 mg/kg/d (amount to clinical mimic-dose 80 times) ADP was safety. The safe index of ADP for mouse is LD50/ED50 = 152–162 (TST) (Fluoxetine’s LD50/ED50=62). The in vitro test and the mechanism of action test indicate that ADP obtained through the method for this invention has prominent (re) uptake inhibiting effect on noradrenaline (NA) and/or 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), and when compared with the extract prepared by using the existing reflux method, it has the advantages of increasing the alkaloid content and the biological activity of the extract. Therefore, ADP may serve as the noradrenaline and/or 5-hydroxytryptamine and/or dopamine (re) uptake inhibitor for development into antidepresant drug, anti-anxiety drug, sedative hypnotic, and anti-senile dementia drug. By now, we have executed 2 applications for China invention patents and authorized by Chinese Patent Bureau (ZL03115911.7; ZL200410084791.7). Meanwhile, we have executed 1 PCT application at 2005, and entered into U.S.A, Japan, Canada, Korea, India, Russia and European Union from 2007(WO2006/058487 A1).

Quality Control and Standardisation of Botanicals – From Cultivation of Medicinal Plants up to its Clinical Application

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In the recent years with ever growing commercialization in the field of herbal medicines, there has been an instant demand for quality control of the drugs used in this system. In the present paper an attempt has been made for a sequential study of the quality control protocols for the herbal medicinal products from selection of medicinal plants, good agricultural practices, cultivation, good field collection practices, source and period of collection, identification and authentication, storage, chemical standardization, assay, good manufacturing practices, pre clinical studies up to clinical approach, with special reference to maintain standardization at all stages. Besides the above protocols, this study deals with approaches towards establishing the quality and safety – starting from preliminary examination of the botanicals, inadvertent con-
tamination/substitution, morpho-anatomical, pharmacognostic, physico-chemical and analytical parameters emphasizing the limits of foreign organic matter, pesticide residue, radioactive and microbial contaminations [1]. Chemical assay and phytochemical screening of different extracts using modern extractors and recent Chromatographic and spectrophotometric techniques have been described. Different stages, i.e. quality control studies of raw botanicals, method of processing, finished herbal products, standardization procedures at all stages from birth of the botanicals up to its clinical application will be discussed. Practical experiences for the identification of non-prescription and prescription synthetic chemical medicines (illegal addition) in quite a large number of recent herbal medicinal products will be described in detail. Acknowledgements may be due to 2CHRTM & HAAD, for providing facilities. References: [1] Quality Control Methods for medicinal plant materials, WHO (1998; 2007).

Effect of Polysaccharides on Enteric Mucosal Immune Response in Rats
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The effect of ginseng polysaccharide and Polyporus umbellatus polysaccharide on T-lymphocytes in enteric mucosal lymphocytes in rats, including healthy rats, those with collagen induced arthritis, and with C26 colon carcinoma were explored. For this study peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), peyer’s patch lymphocyte (PPL), intraepithelial lymphocyte (IEL), and lamina propria lymphocyte (LPL) of SD rats were isolated. These lymphocytes were co-cultured with ginseng polysaccharide and Polyporus umbellatus polysaccharide in different dosages. The TNF-α and IFN-γ in supernatants were measured with ELISA. Ginseng polysaccharide and Polyporus umbellatus polysaccharide can regulate the level of TNF-α and IFN-γ in the supernatant of PBMC, and PPL; Polyporus umbellatus polysaccharide can decrease the level of TNF-α and IFN-γ in supernatant of IEL; Ginseng polysaccharide and Polyporus umbellatus polysaccharide can regulate the function of lymphocytes in the enteric mucosal immune system.

Eliminating Analytical Ambiguity in the Scientific Study, Development and Quality Control of Natural Health Products and Dietary Supplements
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Traditional Knowledge Guided Research to Identify Legitimate Substitutes for Rare and Unavailable Herbs
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As per the principles and practice of Ayurveda, herbs with similar pharmacological properties can be used as substitutes whenever the original herb is in short supply. There are at least 30 pairs of herbs and substitutes that are mentioned in classical Ayurveda texts [1]. Cyperus rotundus L. (Cyperaceae) is claimed to be a legitimate substitute for Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle (Ranunculaceae). A. heterophyllum is a rare and expensive Himalayan herb while C. rotundus is a common, tropical, marshy weed. Going by published literature, the two herbs are taxonomically unrelated and dissimilar in major chemicals. However, our preliminary studies indicate that the chromatographic profiles [2] and pharmacological (anti-diarrhoeal) activity are similar in the two drugs making further exploration worthwhile. Research of this kind is essential to identify new substitutes for unavailable herbs and to throw light on the Ayurvedic strategy adopted for selecting substitute drugs. Acknowledgements: Thanks go to Al-Ameen College of Pharmacy for conducting the animal studies, Financial support from the TATA Trusts is gratefully acknowledged. References: [1] Sastri, B. (Ed.) (2002) Yogaratnakara. Chaukhamba, Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi, p. 171. [2] Shankar, D. et al. (2007) Curr Sci, 92(11): 1499–1505.

Metabolomics for Discovery of Novel Medicinal Compounds
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Plant tissues have complex chemical profiles consisting of both primary metabolites required for growth and development and secondary metabolites that enable the plant to sense and adapt to changing conditions. The products of plant secondary metabolism are a rich reservoir of discovery of new medicines but traditional methods of discovery such as biassay-guided fractionation are expensive and time-consuming while some plant-based treatments rely on synergy between several compounds for full biological effect. Metabolomics is the study of the whole complement of small com-
pounds in a biological sample and recently, this technique has been used to discover novel, medicinally active phytochemicals in traditional plant-based medicines. The overall objective of the Medicinal Plant Metabolomics research program is to assess the capacity for compound discovery by mass spectrometry and NMR-based metabolomics technologies and to quantitatively compare metabolites specific to individual medicinal plants. An extract of a single leaf of St. John’s wort (Hypericum perforatum L.) has been found to contain more 2,500 unique phytochemicals while extracts of species in the genus Scutellaria contain more than 4,200 individual compounds. A simple cup of coffee from a commercial retailer can contain between 8,000–10,000 distinct phytochemicals. Efforts to understand this phytochemical complexity and to develop models for study of chemodiversity form the foundation of future research in compound discovery, medicinal plant development and optimized diets.

Quality Evaluation and Quality Control of Botanicals and Traditional Chinese Medicine
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This presentation will introduce a systemic strategy and relative technologies for the quality evaluation of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), including the identification and differentiation of botanicals and also the quality standard of TCM products. The emphasis will focus on the quality control of manufacture of TCM products, especially to introduce an application of NIRS online analytical technique and quality-based control system into the extraction procedure of TCM. The system hardware was composed of the extraction equipment, the online sample pre-treatment subsystem, the NIRS subsystem, the online NIRS analysis and intelligent control subsystem, and the automatic control subsystem. A diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1. The whole system includes cooperative-working hardware and software components. The extraction process of TCM was analyzed using online NIRS, and the results demonstrated that NIRS was feasible to be applied to online monitoring and controlling in the manufacturing of TCM. Based on the online NIRS analysis technology, the real-time monitoring of the effective components or indicative components in the extraction procedure, the analysis of the extraction ratios, the diagnosis of the extraction procedure, and the real-time feedback control based on the quality status were actualized.

For cGMP compliance of dietary supplements and quality control of herbal medicinal products, proper identification of herbal raw material is of great importance. In this respect Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM) can present challenging tasks because pharmacopeial drug monographs may include multiple species and often don’t provide sufficient analytical methods. High Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) is a very suitable tool for direct comparison of fingerprints from multiple samples side by side and allows determining similarities and differences of related species. Using “BEIMU” (Fritillaria spp.) and “CANGZHU” (Atractylodes spp.) as examples, the development and use of validated methods for this purpose is illustrated. The traditional approach of associating the quality of an herbal medicine with the quantity of a marker becomes questionable, if the product contains more than one plant material. CANGZHU XIAOJIAN SAN a TCM for veterinary use contains Coptis rhizome, Aucklandia root, and Atractylodes root but the Chinese Veterinary Pharmacopoeia only relies on identification and quantitation of berberin as principal marker. Berberin is present in Coptis only. This creates the possibility for adulterated products, missing either of the other two plants to enter the market. We propose an HPTLC method that allows a more complete monitoring of quality by ensuring the presence of all species in the appropriate quantity.

Relative and Absolute Structures of Diospongin A, B and C
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While screening 60 extracts for their stimulatory activity on proliferation of osteoblast-like cell line and on inhibition of osteoclastic formation, the water extract of Dioscorea spongiosa displayed the strongest stimulation on osteoblastic proliferation and strong inhibition on osteoclastic formation. This water extract was separated using bioassay-guiding fractionation and three new diarylheptanoids were isolated and purified. The structures of three new diarylheptanoids were elucidated by analysis of NMR, IR spectra and high resolution FAB-MS. The relative stereochemistry of diospongin A and B was determined by ROESY spectra and coupling constants in 1H-NMR spectra and their absolute structures were

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Fig. 1 The system framework of the NIRS analysis and intelligent control system for TCM extraction.
identified by advanced Mosher method. By analyzing the NMR data, diospongin C was found to be an acyclic diarylheptanoid with four hydroxyl groups at C-1, C-3, C-5 and C-7; i.e., 1,7-diphenylheptan-1,3,5,7-tetraol. So there was some difficulty in the decision of its relative and absolute configuration. The relative configuration of diospongin C also can be determined by analysis coupling constants of two protons of C-2, C-4 and C-6 in Newman projections of one corresponding acetone derivative and optimizing dihedral angles [1]. Its absolute stereochemistry was identified by the CD spectrum of its dibenzoate product [2]. All the three compounds were examined the inhibitory activity on osteoclast formation and bone resorption induced by PTH in bone organ culture system. Except for diospongin A, diospongin B and C showed potent inhibition even at a concentration of 20 µM, which demonstrates that the stereochemistry was important to structure-activity relationship of these diarylheptanoids.

![Structures of diospongin A, B and C.](image)

**Fig. 1 Structures of diospongin A, B and C.**


Sourcing of Quality Raw Materials for Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Botanical Drugs

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Globally, there has been an unparalleled growth in the plant-derived medicinally useful formulations, drugs and health care products, with annual growth rates between 10–20% in most of the countries. According to WHO, the international market of herbal products is estimated to be US$ 62 billion which is poised to grow to US$ 5 trillion by the year 2050. This has attracted many large pharmaceutical and consumer product companies worldwide to have herbs/botanicals in their product portfolio. India is no exception to it and has a competitive edge as Indian Traditional pharmaceutical and consumer product companies worldwide to have herbs/botanicals in their product portfolio. India is no exception to it and has a competitive edge as Indian Traditional drugs/products, have their roots in time tested systems of medicine namely, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Renewed interest in botanical products has resulted into a huge international trade in raw plant material, feeding a range of such industries, including the $20 billion botanical medicine market. Presently between 75 and 85% of these diarylheptanoids.

Obesity and Type 2 diabetes are considered as global epidemics by the WHO. Aboriginal populations such as the Cree of Eeyou Istchee (James Bay area of northern Quebec) are particularly affected and suffer greater complications, in part because of the cultural inadequacy of modern pharmaceutical therapies. A multidisciplinary team was therefore put together to explore the antidiabetic potential of Boreal forest plants stemming from Cree Traditional Medicine (TM). The team is composed equally of scientists with expertise in botany, phytochemistry, nutrition, pharmacology, biochemistry, toxicology and clinical endocrinology as well as Cree Elders and members of various Cree health-related institutions, notably including the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay (CBHSSJB). A novel ethnobotanical approach based on diabetes symptoms was used to identify potential antidiabetic plants. A total of 17 species were characterized phytochemically and screened for primary and secondary antidiabetic activity, toxicological potential and mode of action using a comprehensive platform of bioassays. Most promising species were subjected to bioassay-guided fractionation to identify active principles. Bioavailability as well as anti-hyperglycemic and anti-obesity efficacy are then confirmed using in vivo animal models of obesity, insulin resistance or diabetes. Clinical studies are also underway to document the safety and efficacy of selected species using a culturally-adapted, all-inclusive, observational protocol. Finally, our project represents a pilot study for the integration of Cree TM into diabetes care for the CBHSSJB. Funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

**Understanding Botanical Dietary Supplements: The Research Need for Well-Characterized Test Materials – Research Grade Botanicals**

**Miller JS**

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Interpreting research on botanical dietary supplements, and also replicating research from other labs to confirm results, is complicated by the dietary supplements themselves, which are complex chemical mixtures with composition that may vary dependent on the source of the raw materials, processing and formulation, and stability of the final product. All pharmacological research requires that the substances being tested be characterized sufficiently so that studies can be interpreted as well as replicated and confirmed by other research groups. The chemical composition of botanical dietary supplements is influenced by a wide variety of factors including identity of the source plant material, geographical origin and environmental factors, methods of harvest and processing, formulation, and age of the processed materials. The influence of these factors is reviewed, recommendations are provided for controlling the effect of each variable, and a means of presenting these research results is presented.
Ayurveda is essentially an authentic practical science and all the fundamental principles ascertain in it have initiated from a philosophical background and passing through the science to accomplish its ultimate goal. The main objective of this research was to test the efficacy of an Ayurvedic botanical formula “Shothahara Compound” via scientific and philosophical approaches considering the Ayurvedic pharmacodynamics. The formula containing six botanicals, Cedrus deodara, Resinus communis, Tinospora cordifolia, Terminalia chebula, Boerhavia diffusa and Zingiber officinale was selected in the form of dried water-soluble extract. The study was specially planned to evaluate Ayurveda principles in the light of scientific testing by the animal and clinical experiments. The assessment of Dipana Pachana activity, Muthrala activity, Amahara effect, Rasayana effect and Shothahara effect were evaluated by using a food consumption test, effect on fecal output, effect of food conversion ratio, body weight changes, diuretic activity, effect on serum total cholesterol and high-density cholesterol, adoptogenic activity, carrageen induced hind paw edema in rats and capillary permeability in mice. Charles foster strain albino rats and mice in either sex, bred in animal house of Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda – India, were used for animal trials. Patients suffering from different types of oedema were subjected for clinical study. The data generated from the studies clearly indicated that the subjective Ayurveda basic principles can be tested more efficiently and interpreted logically using modern scientific parameters and results can be expressed objectively to open discussions in the scientific forums for the advancement of science.

Proteomic method (two-dimensional electrophoresis and MS/MS) was used in studying the mechanisms of Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCMs) including Gastroderma lucidum, Salvia miltiorrhiza, Panax notoginseng and todd venom. For example, the effects of Salvia miltiorrhiza, a TCM popularly used for treating cardiovascular diseases, on the protein expression profiles of platelets, cardiomyocytes and heart tissues were checked. The results indicated that salvianolic acids from Salvia miltiorrhiza could inhibit the aggregation and adhesion of platelets, migration of cardiomyocytes and could protect cardiomyocytes from ischemia-reperfusion injury both in vitro and in vivo. The effects of salvianolic acids might be based on regulation of expression of proteins related to calcium ion binding, cell skeleton structure, elimination of reactive oxygen species, response to stress, etc. Furthermore, combined effects of salvianolic acids and notoginsenosides, a TCM formula were also studied. The proteomic results showed that, in adjusting the un-normal protein expression profiles caused by ischemia-reperfusion injury back to normal, Fufang had better effect than either salvianolic acids or notoginsenosides. Our results indicated the usefulness of proteomic technology in TCM research.

The drug and pharmaceutical industry is one of the most rapidly growing and R&D intensive industries in the world. The search for new therapeutic agents and drugs from natural sources, such as plants, received a boost in the recent past due to increased awareness of side effects and toxicity associated with the allopathic drugs, coupled with the belief that botanicals products are green and more acceptable to humans. India, being the fertile ground of several medicinal systems, has given birth to a multitude of medicinal practices, some of them have survived with intact traditional knowledge. The rich Indian heritage associated with prevailing healing practices led to the identification of several medicinal plants and formulations that were traditionally used for curative purpose. Botanicals, as a source of small molecules with a view to identify new therapeutic agents, remains as one of the major developmental as well as academic activities pursued by several institutes and universities in the post independent era in India. However, the resurgence of natural products in the last decade has also forced the participation of private industry in this race. Though Indian contribution in the area of therapeutics agents, may it be a single molecule or standardized botanical preparations, have been far and few. Yet some of the leads generated have been noticed globally and developed into useful products. The present review will cover some of the past and recent efforts made by various agencies in the development of new leads or therapeutics in the Indian context. It will also include the research and development work being carried out at the Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine at Jammu.

DNA barcoding has been proposed as a novel and powerful taxonomic tool [1,2]. The universal primer COI has been widely applied in animals, but there is no such universal barcode for plants [3]. In this study, we examined the possibility of utilizing DNA barcode markers to identify labiatae medicinal herbs. First, we compared sequences of eight potential barcodes (Accr, rpb8, rpoC1, ycf1, rbcL, PsbA-trnH, ITS, and matK) among different species of labiatae. Our findings were as follows: (1) PsbA-trnH was amplified much easier than the other seven; (2) PsbA-trnH spacer is one of the most variable non-coding regions of the plastid genome in labiatae; and (3) Different species of labiatae can be differentiated effectively by comparing the PsbA-trnH intergenic region. Comparison of PsbA-trnH intergenic region among 71 species of 30 genus has provided solid and practical evidence for applying DNA barcoding on species identification. In summary, DNA barcoding was proven to be useful in identifying different species of labiatae medicinal herbs. Acknowledgements: Thanks go to the International Cooperation Program of Science and Technology (No. 2007DFA30990) and the Special Founding for Healthy Field (No. 200802043), for supporting the study. References: [1] Schindel DE, Miller SE (2005) Nature, 435: 17. [2] Miller SE (2007) PNAS, 104: 4775–4776. [3] Lahaye R, et al. (2008) PNAS, 105: 2923–2928.
The majority of commercially traded medicinal and aromatic plant species are wild collected as opposed to being produced through controlled cultivation. In order to assure a consistent supply of uniform botanical raw materials of defined pharmacopeial quality, long-term relationships, planning, technical cooperation and transparency are necessary throughout the supply chain between the wild collection firms, the intermediate buyers and processors, and the end-user finished product manufacturers. Liquiritiae radix PhEur (dried unpeeled or peeled root and stolons of Glycyrrhiza glabra L. and/or of Glycyrrhiza inflata Bat. and/or Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch., containing not less than 4.0 per cent of glycyrrhizic acid) [1] is among the most widely used and traded wild-collected medicinal plants in the global market. In 2006, in collaboration with our supplier, we began test implementations of three sustainability standards at our licorice root wild collection site: a) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wild-crop Harvesting Practice Standard [2]; b) International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP) [3]; and c) FairWild Standard [4]. Our experience to date provides evidence as to how the implementation of these three standards, with independent auditing and reporting, contributes to assuring conformance to the qualitative and quantitative pharmacopeial standards for composition, identity, quality, purity, and strength, and also facilitate compliance with the production and process control system requirements of Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) [5]. References: [1] European Pharmacopeia Commission (2008) European Pharmacopoeia, 6th edition. European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Healthcare. Strasbourg, France. [2] United States Department of Agriculture (2008) Wild-crop harvesting practice standard. In: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Vol. 3, Sec. 205.207, p. 395. [3] Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (2007) International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP), Version 1.0. Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BN), MPSG/SSC/IUCN, WWF Germany, and TRAFFIC, Bonn, Gland, Frankfurt, and Cambridge (BN-Skriften 195). [4] Meinhausen F, Winkler S, Bächi R, Staubli F (2006) FairWild Standards, Version 1 (11/2006). FairWild Foundation. Weinfelden, Switzerland. [5] United States Food and Drug Administration (2008) Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements. Subpart E: Requirement to Establish a Production and Process Control System. In: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Vol. 2, Sec. 111.75, p. 238–240. What will happen? When everyone is excited with the tempo of modernization and globalization of an indigenous medical system, when new findings and inventions are making the headlines, when business in herbal trade is booming, and when patients are converted to believe in the salvation power of herbalism... but botanicals are not properly grown, handled, processed, manufactured and traded? When plant and animal populations in the wild are dwindling down due to over-exploitation, when endangered species are illegally poached for herbal preparations, when botanicals are substituted by threatened taxa, what will happen? When farming of medicinal plants is fragmentary making it difficult to ensure quality consistence, when mercury is fumied into a botanical to increase its weight for a higher price, when flour is mixed into an herb to make it twice as large for a better sale, when processing and manufacturing procedures are reduced to save expenses regardless of toxin concentrations, what will happen? When prices of botanicals are fixed and investments of talents and financial inputs cannot be recovered, when regulatory agencies can be bribed, when advertisements merge with con artist, what will happen? The answer, my friend, is glowing in the science, the economics and the politics.
Reference substances are used to calibrate and validate the testing methods that are applied within the framework of quality control throughout all of the stages in the production and manufacture of herbal products. The quality of these reference substances is therefore of prime importance to the quality and associated safety and efficacy of these products. Manufacturers of herbal drugs, and dietary supplements in particularly, are now also being confronted with a strong increase in the regulations that apply to these substances used to analyze their products. While the legal framework and detailed requirements for evidence of quality are clearly regulated for herbal medicinal products these have not yet been defined to the same extent for dietary supplements. However, as health-promoting functions and effects are being claimed to an increasing extent for such products, we must expect the requirements for evidence of their quality to be tightened up as well. This has already taken place in the USA with the introduction of the cGMP for dietary supplements in June 2007. The presentation will focus on the requirements for the analytical characterization of primary reference substances. The necessity to determine not only organic impurities but also water, residual solvents and inorganic impurities will be illustrated by presenting a number of examples of common compounds such as hypericin, hyperforin, hyperoside, silibin and others and by pointing out the crucial points encountered during the establishment, documentation and maintenance of these reference substances. Alternatives, such as quantitative NMR for content assignment of reference substances will be discussed as well.

The main aim of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (ChP 2010 version) is to build up a quality controlling module that is in accordance with the characteristics of TCMs and is different from that of chemical medicines. It will change gradually from using single ingredient into using active, multiple ingredients, fingerprint or bio-determination to totally control the quality of TCMs. For the safety control of TCMs, the species of pesticides were determined examining the residues or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations.

Stevia is a generic term for extracts from the herb Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni), while the sweet components are more precisely known as steviol glycosides. Long-standing questions about the specifications or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations or characterization of the materials, safety, and special populations.
Arsenic is present in the environment in both organic and inorganic forms. While organic arsenicals are generally considered to have very low toxicity, the inorganic species is widely recognized as a carcinogen in addition to causing numerous other adverse health effects following acute or chronic exposure [1, 2]. The tolerance limit for arsenic as a contaminant in natural health products (NHPs) currently recommended by Health Canada’s Natural Health Products Directorate (NHPD) is 0.14 µg/kg body weight/day [3]. However, this limit represents total arsenic and does not distinguish between organic and inorganic arsenical compounds. Consequently, this current limit may be unnecessarily restrictive for the NHP industry as certain products may contain high levels of non-toxic organic arsenic forms, but only minimal amounts of the toxic inorganic arsenic. NHPD investigated this issue in order to determine whether there is substantial scientific evidence to support separate limits for inorganic and organic derivatives of arsenic, and whether suitable analytical methodology exists to distinguish between these forms in finished NHPs. The review involved assessing arsenic toxicity, analytical methodology, and exposure scenarios for natural ingredients used in dietary supplements (e.g., kelp). NHPD recommends maintaining the current tolerance limit of 0.14 µg/kg bw/day for total arsenic in NHPs at the finished product stage. However, if total arsenic content in a particular NHP exceeds the current tolerance limit of 0.14 µg/kg bw/day (taking into account dosage and subpopulation), the applicant may undertake additional arsenic speciation testing to demonstrate that inorganic arsenic consumed by ingesting the product would be < 0.03 µg/kg bw/day and that organic arsenic consumed by ingesting the product would be < 0.20 µg/kg bw/day. Acknowledgements: This research project benefitted from scientific expertise within Health Canada Offices and Directors, the United States Pharmacopeia, and NSF International. References: [1] Environment Canada. 1999. Canadian Environmental Protection Act. List of Toxic Substances, Schedule 1, Item 28. URL: http://canadagazette.gc.ca/partII/2000/20000329/html/sor109-e.html accessed 2008–12–09. [2] ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. 2007. Toxicological Profile for Arsenic. US Department of Health and Human Services. URL: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp27.html, accessed 2008-01-02. [3] Health Canada. 2007. Evidence for Quality of Finished Natural Health Products (Version 2). Natural Health Products Directorate. URL: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/prodnatur/legislation/docs/eq-paq_e.html, accessed 2008-12-09.

The Impact of Global Supply and Trade on Botanical Ingredients and Industry Practices

More than ever, the global botanical industry faces unprecedented challenges with respect to quality standards, intentional adulteration, analytical method development, as well as an array of regulatory issues. Understanding global supply, global trade and consumer demand for botanicals is essential if quality, safety and efficacy are to be respected. This presentation will provide an international perspective of leading issues and their implications for botanical traditional medicines and dietary supplements.
manufacturers in terms of quality, safety and efficacy of these herbal products will be discussed. A comparison will be made with other concepts existing worldwide, taking into account not only the above mentioned properties, but also aspects such as access to the market, cost price, and prospects for innovation of herbal products.

S-38
FDA’s Dietary Supplement Good Manufacturing Practice Regulatory Requirements for Globally Marketed Botanicals

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The Dietary Supplement (DS) CGMPs should help prevent inclusion of the wrong ingredients, too much or too little of a dietary ingredient, contamination (e.g., natural toxins, bacteria, pesticides, glass, and heavy metals such as lead), and improper packaging and labeling. Following DS CGMPs will increase consumers’ confidence in the quality of the dietary supplement products that they purchase. The CGMPs apply to all domestic and foreign companies that manufacture, package, label or hold dietary supplements, including those involved with the activities of testing, quality control, packaging and labeling, and distributing them in the U.S. The final DS CGMP rule does not apply to raw ingredient manufacturers, although they will continue to need to meet the food CGMP regulations. This presentation will provide an overview of the key CGMP requirements that foreign suppliers of botanical ingredients and dietary supplements should be aware of.

S-39
Adverse Event Reports Submitted to U.S. Food & Drug Administration Associated with Dietary Supplements

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The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was amended in 2006 to require marketers of dietary supplements and nonprescription drugs to submit to the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), as of December 22, 2007, all reports of serious adverse events associated with and received by marketers of products in these regulatory categories. The new law established additional responsibilities with regard to follow-up reports and recordkeeping. Adverse event reports submitted to FDA during 2008 by marketers of dietary supplements were obtained from FDA through requests under the Freedom of Information Act. Analysis of these records shows that most reports are submitted by marketers, though reports are also submitted by individual consumers and health care practitioners. There are more reports associated with women than with men, and with individuals between the ages of 50 and 79 than with older or younger consumers. FDA’s issuance on March 27, 2008 of a warning to advise consumers to refrain from purchasing products sold as Total Body Formula followed the agency’s receipt of 25 adverse event reports associated with the products, indicating that the reporting system is functioning as a signal generator that assists FDA in acting promptly to protect the public health.

S-40
Improving the Odds of Developing New Drugs from Botanicals: Botanical Review Team’s Perspectives

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There is no doubt that plants and animals have provided humankind with numerous purified small molecule drugs and there is reason to hope that botanical mixtures will have more to give us. Botanical mixtures, are widely used as dietary supplements in the United States or as herbal medicines elsewhere, have, for the most part, not been extensively studied through well-controlled clinical trials to show beneficial effects. We hope this will change and that more botanical derived pure compounds as well as botanical mixtures will be developed as drugs. The publication of FDA’s “Guidance for Industry-Botanical Drug Products” (drafted in 2000 and finalized in 2004) paved the regulatory pathway for developing botanical mixtures as new drugs. The first botanical drug (Veregen®, derived from green tea) approval through investigative new drug (IND) and new drug application (NDA) processes in 2006 shows that well defined botanical mixtures can be approved as new drugs with demonstration of safety and efficacy through well-controlled clinical trials. Since the publication of the guidance, there has been a growing interest in botanical drug development judged by the increasing numbers of botanical INDS and pre-IND consultations, with a cumulative total of over 350 and growing. Few of the botanical INDS with phase 1 and/or 2 clinical trials have, to date, advanced into late-phase clinical trials. So far, the Veregen® NDA remains the only one submitted and subsequently approved. Although the reasons for this are no doubt different in different cases, several common issues related to quality control and trial designs, among others, have been observed by the Botanical Review Team. A discussion of these issues could shed light on the seemingly low percentage of botanical INDS entering late-stage drug development. We would love to see more botanicals being further developed as new drugs with more success.

S-43
Novel Active Constituents of Momordica Charantia L. and its Perspectives

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Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae) is widely used as a traditional medicine, having antidiabetic, antitumor, antiviral activities and so on. Many triterpenoids and other components had been found from M. Charantia. In our present work, the fruit of Momordica Charantia L were extracted by alcohol then purified by D-101 macro porous absorptive resin followed by chloroform extraction. Isolation and purification were carried out by silica gel chromatography resulting in nine compounds: three novel cucurbitane-type triterpenoids, named charantagenins A(1), B(2) and C(3), (+)-edusemin(4) and bluemenol A(5) are being reported for the first time from Momordica Charantia L, and four known compounds: karavilagenin D(6), 3β,7β,25-trihydroxy-cucurbita-5, (23E)-diene-19-α(7), 5β,19-epoxycucurbita-6,23-diene-3-β-diol(8) and 5β,19-epoxycucurbita-6,23-diene-3β,19,25-triol(9). The compounds were identified and elucidated by spectral and chemical methods. In addition, they were tested for their cytotoxicity against six cancer cell lines by MIT assay. Test solutions were given to cells in various final concentrations such as 0, 1, 10, 50, 100 μmol/L. The cytotoxic potential of the isolated compounds was investigated by determining the concentrations required for 50 % growth inhibition (IC50 value). Compounds 1 and 7 showed cytotoxicity. Compound 7 exhibited little cytotoxicity towards Du145 prostatic carcinoma cell line (IC50 61.36 μmol/L), MCF-7 mammary adenocarcinoma cell line (IC50 30.56 μmol/L), HL-60 leukemic cell line (IC50 23.63 μmol/L), HGC gastric carcinoma cell line (IC50 50.96 μmol/L), Colon205 colon carcinoma cell line (IC50 34.49 μmol/L) and HepG2 hepatoma carcinoma cell line (IC50 41.69 μmol/L). Compound 1 showed cytotoxicity only towards MCF-7 (IC50 41.74 μmol/L). The remaining compounds showed no cytotoxicity.
The idea of combination therapy has been practiced in Traditional Chinese Medicine for thousands of years, and has been gaining ever-increasing acceptance in the world. During the past decade, owing to changes in the types of disease and limitations of Western medicine, the usage of Chinese herbal medicines (CHMs) has expanded globally. CHMs are complex mixtures consisting of thousands of compounds. Getting useful chemical and bioactive information from these highly complicated matrices has long been one of the major challenges to chemists, analysts, biologists and pharmacologists. The speaker, Prof. Li, is the head of Key Laboratory of Modern Chinese Medicine, Ministry of Education, and has been working in the field of CHMs for over 20 years. The most often used instrumental technique, high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) remains unchallenged for the analysis of CHMs, because of its low-cost, readily availability and easy of use. This report covers current HPLC-based strategies for the analysis of CHMs, and is divided into three major sections. These are simultaneous quantitation and quantification of various components in CHMs (in vitro), metabolite identification and pharmacokinetic investigation of CHMs’ components in biological samples (in vivo), and biomacromolecule (protein and DNA) affinity/LC-MS for screening of multiple bioactive candidates in CHMs. Acknowledgements: Financial support for this research from the National Science Foundation of China (No. 90709020, 30530870) is gratefully acknowledged.
tent of the fruit juice and extract, however revealed that ascorbic acid co-elutes with other compounds of similar spectral behavior. Additionally, the hydrolysable tannins, when evaluated were found to be structurally different from the previously reported structures. The earlier reported antioxidant hydrolysable tannins, emblicans A and B, correspond to beta-glucogallin (1) and mucus acid 1,4-lactone S-O-gallate (2), respectively. Only trace amounts of free ascorbic acid were detected. Beta-glucogallin is therefore a more relevant and optimal biomarker in Emblica officinalis extract, than ascorbic acid. References: [1] Ghosal S, et al. (1996) Indian J Chem 35B: 941–948. [2] Pozharitskava ON, et al. (2007) J Sep Sci 30: 1250–1254.

Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge, named “Dan-Shen” in Chinese as a traditional Chinese medicine, is used for improving body function, as well as for cardiac symptoms treatment for hundreds of years in China. The phenolic acids such as rosmarinic acid (RA) and its derivative lithospermic acid B (LAB) aroused scientists’ interest in the last twenty years because of their notable pharmacological activities [1]. In our present study, abiotic elicitors such as methyl jasmonate (MeJA) and Ag+ were found to enhance the phenolic acids at various levels. Meantime, based on the profiling changes of several related gene transcripts and metabolites (intermediates) accumulations, in response to elicitors, a gene-to-metabolite network for understanding of global responses to abiotic elicitation in S. miltiorrhiza is established (1), and a potential (putative) biosynthesis process form RA to LAB was presumed (2), which prompted the possibility of a key gene-based metabolic engineering for the synthesis of active pharmaceutical compounds in S. miltiorrhiza, and would certainly help us to globally and deeply understand metabolic flux of RA synthesis, both at stressed-elicitation and genetically-regulation levels. Acknowledgements: This research was financially supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (20572130, 30600807). This work was also supported by the program for Changjiang Scholar and Innovative Team in University (No.985-2-063-112). References: [1] Liu AH, et al. (2006) J Pharm Biomed Anal, 41: 48–56.

There are about 204 plant species of Ilex genus in China, and more than 30 of which are used as traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) or folk medicines to treat various diseases [1]. In order to systematically find out the chemical constituent’s and bioactives of Ilex plants, and lay a foundation of discovering leading compounds, we carried out an investigation on several medicinal plants of Ilex genus. Herein, we report the research results of 4 medicinal plants of which, including Ilex kudingcha, Ilex hainanensis, Ilex pernyi and Ilex asprella. In total, 194 compounds were isolated and identified from the above 4 plant species, 61 of those are new compounds, and 98 of those are triterpenoids or triterpenoid saponins. Also, the biological screening of triterpenoids and triterpenoid saponins that are the primary and typical constituents of Ilex genus, were assayed for their affect on the cell’s absorption of aggregated low density lipoprotein (agglDL). A cell based-screening model was applied on aggregated LDL induced-lipid deposition in macrophages to test the inhibitory effects of these compounds. The compounds with inhibitory effects on the intracellular accumulation of agglDL in macrophages could be regarded as having the potential bioactivity of anti-atherosclerosis. The data indicated that 19 compounds have an inhibition effect on agglDL absorption. Remarkably, kudinosauride A, C and IPB-20 show the significant bioactivity, whose inhibition ratio is 81%, 92%, and 85% at a concentration of 0.2 mg/ml respectively. Thus, the three compounds could the potential candidate for the treatment of arteriosclerosis. Acknowledgements: Thank the National Science Foundation of China for financial support (No.30672608). This work was also supported by the program for Changjiang Scholar and Innovative Team in University (No.985-2-063-112). References: [1] The editor committee for Flora of China of Chinese Academy of Sciences. (1999) Flora of China. Science Press, Beijing, China.
Effects of Nitrogen on the Yield and Quality of Selected Chinese Medicinal Plants of the Lamiaceae Family

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With many of the practicing acupuncturists in the United States prescribing herbal formulas, the demand for Chinese medicinal plants has been increasing. In the past several years, however, quality concerns have been raised about medicinal plants imported from China. To assure the safe and efficacious care for patients, practitioners need good quality plant material produced under controlled and documented conditions in accordance with good agricultural practices. The objective of this research was to determine whether quality plant material of selected species of Chinese medicinal plants could be cultivated in the northeastern United States and whether such cultivation was economically feasible. For these reasons, Agastache rugosa (Fisch. & C. A. Mey.) Kuntze, Leonurus heterophyllus Sweet, L. sibiricus L., and Schizonepeta tenuifolia Briq. were field grown in a randomized complete block design using 0, 100, and 200 kg ha−1 of nitrogen supplied as soybean meal. The nitrogen treatments resulted in dose-related increases in yield in all species. Preliminary organoleptic evaluation (color, aroma, taste, cleanliness) suggests the cultivated Chinese medicinal plants were of higher quality than commercially available plant material imported from China.

In vitro Monocyte Activity of Echinacea purpurea: Endophytic Bacteria is Affected by the Host’s Genetic Diversity and Harvest Timing

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Our previous report demonstrated that the majority of in vitro monocyte/macrophage activation exhibited by extracts of Echinacea and other immune enhancing botanicals depends on bacterial lipopolysaccharides and Braun type bacterial lipoproteins [1]. We later showed that the activity of diverse commercial Echinacea bulk material varied substantially (up to 200-fold), and that the majority of this activity was also due to these two bacterial components [2]. The objective of this study was to determine the contribution of host plant genetics and time of harvest as factors influencing the variation of E. purpurea root and leaf activity. The immune enhancing activity of the aerial part was substantially higher when harvested during the onset of leaf/stem senescence and was the only harvest time wherein significant differences were observed. There was less variation in root activity due to harvest time and genotypic diversity. Although these two factors may have contributed to the large variation in immune enhancing activity previously observed in bulk E. purpurea material obtained from different suppliers in North America, other environmental and agronomic factors may have a greater influence. Acknowledgements: This research was partially funded by grants from the National Institute for Health R01 AT002360 (NCAAM) and by the USDA, Agricultural Research Service Specific Cooperative Agreement No. 58-6408-7-012. References: [1] Pugh ND, et al. (2008) J Immunopharmacol 8: 1023–1032. [2] Tamta H, et al. (2008) J. Agric. Food Chem. 56 (22): 10552–10556.

Assessment of Cannabinoids Content in Micro-propagated Plants of Cannabis sativa L. and their Comparison with Vegetatively Propagated Plants and Mother Plant at Different Stages of Growth

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True- to- type clonal fidelity is one of the most important prequisites for rapid multiplication of plant species. However, there is always a concern of potential differences due to mutation and their effect on the chemical constituents of in vitro propagated (IVP) and vegetatively propagated (VP) plants from same source (MP). Clonal fidelity was tested among the three groups of plants (MP-indoor, IVP and VP). After the plants were well established in the soil [1, 2] samples from all three groups of plants, were periodically analyzed for their cannabinoids content to determine if differences in secondary metabolites exist within and among these groups of plants. The content of six major cannabinoids: Δ9-THC, THCV, CBD, CBG and CBN were identified and analyzed using gas chromatography/flame ionization detection (GC/FID). In general, THC content in all groups increased with plant age up to a highest level during budding stage whereas other cannabinoids differences were evident before the plants were harvested. The pattern of changes occurred in the concentration of other cannabinoids content relative to the plants age and has followed a similar trend in all groups. Minor differences observed in cannabinoids concentrations within and among the

References:
groups were found statistically insignificant. These results confirm the clonal fidelity of tissue culture raised plants of Cannabis sativa and suggest that the biochemical mechanism followed to produce the micropropagated plants does not affect the metabolic content and can be used to produce true-to-type plants of this species for commercial pharmaceutical use. Acknowledgements: The work was supported in part by National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Contract No. N01DA-0-7707. References: [1] Lata H, et al. (2008) In vitro cellular and developmental biology-Plant [In Press; DOI 10.1007/s11627-008-9167-5]. [2] Lata H, et al. (2009) Physiology and Mol Biol of Plants, 15(1): January 2009 (In Press).

Variations in Temperature Response of Photosynthesis in Drug and Fiber Type Varieties of Cannabis sativa L.

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The effect of temperature on photosynthetic characteristics of three high yielding drug type (HP Mexican, MX and W1) and three fiber type (Kimpolty, Zolo 11 and Zolo 15) varieties of Cannabis sativa, originally from different agro-climatic zones worldwide were studied. The results clearly indicate that among three drug type clones, high potency Mexican (HP Mex) clone was found to be the most thermotolerant. Optimum temperature for photosynthesis (Tdep) was observed around 30°C in HP Mex whereas, Tdep was observed in the range of 25 to 30°C in W1 [1]. A comparatively lower value (25°C) for Tdep was observed in MX. Among fiber type clones, Tdep was observed around 30°C in Zolo 11 and Zolo 15 (Ukrainian origin) whereas, in Kimpolty (from Switzerland) it was observed around 25°C. Differences observed in water use efficiency (WUE) among the clones at lower temperature were less pronounced at higher temperatures. Higher WUE and, lower stomatal conductance and transpiration in HP Mex indicate that this clone may be suitable for the plantation in relatively dry and exposed sites. Both stomatal and mesophyll components seemed to be responsible for the temperature dependence of photosynthesis (Pn) however, their magnitude varied with the clones. A two to five fold increase in dark respiration with an increase in temperature was observed in clones. However, higher increases were associated with clones having higher rate of photosynthesis, indicating an association between photosynthetic and respiratory rates. The results provide a valuable indication regarding clonal variations in temperature dependence of Pn in Cannabis sativa and may be used as a tool for initial selection of suitable clones for outdoor cultivation or to provide suitable indoor environment depending upon a particular variety/clone. Acknowledgements: The work was supported in part by National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Contract No. N01DA-0-7707. References: [1] Chandra S, et al. (2008) Physiology and Mol Biol of Plants, 14(4), October 2008 (in press).

Molecular Analysis of Genetic Stability of Micropropagated Plants of Cannabis sativa L. using ISSR Markers

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An efficient micropropagation protocol was developed and plants of a high THC yielding elite variety (MX-1) of Cannabis sativa were produced using nodal segments containing axillary buds [1]. The genetic stability of the micropropagated plants was evaluated up to thirty passages in culture and hardened in soil for 8 months using the method of Inter Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) DNA fingerprinting. ISSR profiles of micropropagated and hardened plantlets were compared with the mother plant grown indoor. A total of 15 ISSR primers resulted in 115 distinct and reproducible bands. All the ISSR profiles from micropropagated plants were monomorphic and similar to the mother plants. No variation was detected within the micropropagated plants. These results suggest that the culture conditions used for shoot proliferation are appropriate for clonal propagation of the elite variety of C. sativa as they do not seem to interfere with the integrity of the regenerated plants. This study is of high significance as these plants are selected to be used in the mass propagation for the production of biomass, as a starting material for the isolation of THC as a bulk active pharmaceutical. Acknowledgements: The work was supported in part by National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Contract No. N01DA-0-7707. References: [1] Lata H, et al. (2008) In vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology-Plant, (In Press; DOI 10.1007/s11627-008-9167-5)

A Rapid Microdistillation Method for the Texas and Turkish Salvia Species and Their Genetic Profiles

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The leaves of Salvia (Labiatae) species have a reputed use in traditional medicine. They are known as ‘ada cayi’ in Turkey and consumed as a hot drink. Sage leaves are used traditionally as a tonic, stimulant, carminative, antiseptic, for inflammations in the mouth and for infections in Turkey [1]. Salvia madresis, Salvia longispicata x farinacea, Salvia greggii, Salvia roemeriana, Salvia farinaceae, Salvia leucantha, Salvia splendens, Salvia cocinea from Dallas Arboretum & Botanical Garden and Salvia candidissima, S. forskahlet, S. tchiatatchelli, S. wiedemannii, S. napifolia, S. cryptantha, S. fruticosa from Turkey were subjected to microdistillation technique and their chemical compositions were analyzed using both gas chromatography (GC-FID) and gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS) techniques. The differences in chemical composition of 15 Salvia species will be presented in this study. Short Single Repeat (SSR) Microsatellite loci are highly informative genetic markers useful for population genetic studies, molecular breeding and parentage determination. Microsatellites, short nucleotide (1–6 bp) sequences, are the current DNA marker of choice because of their highly polymorphic distribution within the genome. In this study we also report the isolation and characterization of microsatellites from 15 Salvia species from Turkey and other countries. The utility of SSR loci as possible method in determining chemotype and authentication of plant species was evaluated and discussed. References: [1] Demirci B, Tabanca N, Baser KHC (2002) Flavour Frag. J. 17: 54–58.
Herbal teas prepared from selected Achillea (Asteraceae) species are used in traditional Turkish medicine as diuretic, emmenagogue (menstrual flow stimulant), aid in wound healing, treatments for abdominal pain, and used to counteract diarrhea and flatulence [1]. Achillea biebersteinii is locally known as “Ayvadana, Sari civan-penceri” in Turkey. The aerial parts of five Achillea biebersteinii accessions were collected from different locations in Central Turkey to study the essential oil composition and their genetic fingerprinting. Hydrodistilled essential oils were analyzed by GC–FID and GC/MS techniques. Essential oils from plants obtained from Konya region were rich in 34–37% 1,8-cineole and oil from plants obtained from the Ankara region contained 27% p-cymene as the major constituent. Achillea oils were also evaluated for their antimarial, antimicrobial and antifungal activities. Detailed chemical profile will be presented in this study. An increasing application of DNA fingerprinting is the use of marker assisted breeding and authentication/identification of (plant) species used in pharmacology or in commercial available food products. In this study we also describe the construction of a genomic library from Achillea biebersteinii enriched for Short Single Repeat (SSR) microsatellite loci. We have isolated several hundred clones with distinct SSRs fragments and designed oligonucleotides based on the identified sequence. The effectiveness of genetic markers as possible methods in determining specific chemotypes and authentication of plant species from Turkey and USA was evaluated and discussed in this study. References: [1] Konyalıoğlu S, Karamenderes C (2005) Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 102: 221–227.

Cannabis sativa is an interesting crop for several industrial uses. It has been used for fiber (hemp), for medicinal purposes, and as a psychoactive. Although the main psychoactive chemical compound in Cannabis is Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the plant is known to contain about sixty cannabinoids, however, most of these are not psychoactive. Although the main psychoactive chemical compound in Cannabis is Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the plant is known to contain about sixty cannabinoids, however, most of these are not psychoactive. The main psychoactive chemical compound in Cannabis is Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the plant is known to contain about sixty cannabinoids, however, most of these are not psychoactive.

The medicinal plants of the Araceae family are distributed widely throughout China and more than half of them are medicinal plants, whereas materials of similar morphology and chemical fingerprints are often misidentified. DNA barcoding is a new technique that uses DNA sequences from a small fragment of the genome to identify species. Five specific DNA regions (matK, rpoB, rpoC1[1], rbcL, psbA-trnH[2]) of 95 samples of 34 genera were amplified and sequenced. We found that the psbA-trnH is difficult to sequence through PCR protocol, because this region is A, T rich (70% averaged). The amplification efficiency of rbcL, matK, rpoB and rpoC1 were 87.4%, 94.7%, 98.9%, 100%, respectively. However the matK was variable enough to identify species, and the intra-specific divergence can be used for species identification. Essential oils from Asteraceae medicinal plants of the Araceae family. The matK can be used as a barcoding to identify all species of Araceae. Acknowledgements: This work is supported by the International Cooperation Program of Science and Technology (No.2007DFA30990) and the Special Foundation for Healthy Field (No.200802043) References: [1] Chase MW, et al. (2007) A proposed standard protocol for barcode all land plants 56(2): 295–299. [2] Kress WJ, et al. (2005) Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 102: 8369–8374.

In China, over 20 Salvia species have been used as Dan Shen in traditional folk medicine [1]. The rapid and accurate identification of species is critical to Salvia medicinal herbs. DNA barcodes and chemical fingerprint are two approaches that have recently garnered much attention [2,3]. Here we compared these two methods for identification of the genus of Salvia L. First, we sequenced the nucleotide sequences of the internal transcribed spacer region 2 from 32 medicinal plants belonging to Salvia L. and seven other groups of labiatae medicinal plants. By using neighbor joining analyses, phylogenetic trees were mapped by their sequence diversity. Secondly, we tested the water-solution bioactive components (Rosmarinic acid, Litoracemetic acid and Salvinal acid B.) and lipid soluble compounds (Tanshinone) of every sample by HPLC. Additionally, we compared the relationship between the sequence of ITS2 and the components of every branch in NJ tree and found significantly less relationship between them. By contrast, DNA barcoding was sequencing-based and therefore could provide more accurate and fast results in large-scale studies. This is the first paper to show the relationship between DNA barcoding and chemical components. Acknowledgements: Thanks go...

Using DNA Barcodes to Identify Rosaceae
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DNA barcoding has recently been proposed as a technique that employs a short, standardized gene region to identify species. DNA barcoding is well established in animals because of a widely appropriate sequence for them, the cytochrome oxidase 1 [1], but there is not any universally accepted barcode for plants till now. Therefore, the primary task for barcoding plants is to find more useful barcodes that can identify as many species as possible. Medicinal plants have been used as traditional Chinese drugs for treating diseases, some of them are similar in morphology, and are often misidentified by chemical fingerprints. Rosaceae includes many medicinal plants with similar morphology and are usually hard to be identified. Here, we chose five potential barcodes, Universal Plastid Amplification (matK, rpoB, rpoC1, rbcL) and the nuclear ribosomal DNA (rDNA) internal transcribed spacer (ITS), to identify species from different genera in Rosaceae. The results suggest that the nuclear ribosomal DNA (rDNA) internal transcribed spacer (ITS) is a candidate to discriminate all of plant species in Rosaceae. Acknowledgements: We thank all my teachers and classmates in our laboratory very much for their help. References: [1] Kress WJ, et al. (2005) PNAS, 102: 8369–8374.

Authentication of the Medicinal Plants in Fabaceae by DNA Barcoding Technique
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Fabaceae is the third largest family of flowering plants, with a large number of medicinal plants. However, it is arduous to identify some of the species in this family because of morphological similarity and frequent variation. The DNA barcode, a short DNA sequence originating from the genome, was first investigated for the medicinal plant in Fabaceae. Now we have completed 86 species of medicinal plants in Fabaceae including over 30 genera. Through six candidates, promising markers, four coding (rpoB, rpoC1, rbcL, matK) and two noncoding (ITS1, ITS2) chloroplast regions, we identified potential barcodes of the medicinal plants in Fabaceae by comparing DNA barcoding sequences. The results indicated, efficiency of amplification for six candidate DNA barcodes range from 100% (ITS2) to 93% (matK). Intraspecific variation and interspecific variation for six chloroplast regions derived Wilcoxon signed rank tests of divergence showed that rpoC1 was the least discriminatory region, while ITS2 was the potential candidate of medicinal plant barcoding in Fabaceae in our study. Overall, our findings showed that DNA barcoding is an efficient and powerful tool for the identification of the medicinal plants in Fabaceae. Acknowledgements: This work is supported by the International Cooperation Program of Science and Technology (No. 2007DFA30990) and the Special Founding for Healthy Field (No. 200802043). References: [1] Gregory TR, (2005), Plant Cell Physiol. 46(9): 1578–1582. [2] Sakurai S, et al. (2004) J Biol Chem. 279(38): 39767–39774. [3] Morimoto S, et al. (2017) Phytochemistry, 49(6): 1525–1529. [4] Fellermeier M, et al. (2001) Eur J Biochem. 268(5): 1596–1604.

Genetic and Metabolic Studies of Cannabinoids in Standardized Medicinal Cannabis sativa Muntendam R1, Erkelens T2, Kayser O1
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In this research we investigated the biosynthesis and accumulation of cannabinoids during the growth phases of Cannabis sativa leaves and flowers. Flowers from standardized indoor breeding were analyzed for transcription and expression of identified genes [1–5] from the cannabinoid pathway and the accumulation of the cannabinoid metabolites [6]. The correlation between the various measurements should give more information on the regulation of the cannabinoid production process within the plant. Plant samples were taken randomly during standardized cultivation. Every week, for eight weeks in a row, three plants were sampled, and materials were treated for analysis by QRT-PCR, HPLC, and 2D-electrophoresis. With QRT-PCR the transcription of CBDα-(BAF65035), THCα-(BAE48253) and olivetol synthase (BAG14339) genes were quantified against cloned genes. 2-D-electrophoresis was used to detect any specific protein expression during the cultivation period. From this ongoing study, we have indicated that the amount of THCα in the leaves stays in certain ranges throughout the sampling period and is not dependent on the vegetative or flowering status of the plant. In contrast, the content of THCa in the flowers is depending on the growth period, which is in line with previously reported data on the correlation of trichoma and cannabinoids. The information obtained from this study is used as a profound basis for further genetic and metabolic analysis. References: [1] Kim JS, et al. (2006) Biotechnol Lett. 28(13): 999–1006. [2] Sirikantarams S, et al. (2005) Plant Cell Physiol. 46(9): 1578–1582. [3] Sirikantarams S, et al. (2004) J Biol Chem. 279(38): 39767–39774. [4] Morimoto S, et al. (2017) Phytochemistry, 49(6): 1525–1529. [5] Fella M, et al. (2006) J Biol Chem. 271(29): 17411–17416. [6] Fellermeier M, et al. (2001) Eur J Biochem. 268(5): 1596–1604.

Genetic and Metabolic Studies of Cannabinoids
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Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge (Dan-shen in Chinese), is a commonly used traditional Chinese medicine for improving body function, as well as for the treatment of cardiac symptoms. The phenolic acids such as rosmarinic acid (RA) and its derivative lithospermic acid B (LAB) aroused scientists interest in the last twenty years because of their notable pharmacological activities [1]. As for S. miltiorrhiza, hairy root cultures have been suggested to be more stable and efficient than cell suspension cultures in active constituent accumulation [2]. In our present study, we found that methyl jasmonate (MeJA) and Ag+ could greatly enhance the phenolic acids at various levels. Mean time, several related gene transcripts and metabolites (intermediates) accumulations involved in RA synthesis pathway [1], in response to elicitors, were determined by real-time quantitative PCR and liquid chromatographic-tandem mass spectrometry, respectively. Therefore, a gene-to-metabolite network for understanding of global responses to abiotic elicitation in S. miltiorrhiza is established, and a potential (putative) biosynthesis process form RA to LAB is presumed (2), which is now under intensive investigation by analysis of differential expression protein and precursor feeding experiment in our laboratory. Acknowledgements: This re-

Genetic and Metabolic Studies of Cannabinoids
P-14

In this study we investigated the biosynthesis and accumulation of cannabinoids during the growth phases of Cannabis sativa leaves and flowers. Flowers from standardized indoor breeding were analyzed by transcription and expression of identified genes [1–5] from the cannabinoid pathway and the accumulation of the cannabinoid metabolites [6]. The correlation between the various measurements should give more information on the regulation of the cannabinoid production process within the plant. Plant samples were taken randomly during standardized cultivation. Every week, for eight weeks in a row, three plants were sampled, and materials were treated for analysis by QRT-PCR, HPLC, and 2-D-electrophoresis. With QRT-PCR the transcription of CBDα-(BAF65035), THCα-(BAE48253) and olivetol synthase (BAG14339) genes were quantified against cloned genes. 2-D-electrophoresis was used to detect any specific protein expression during the cultivation period. From this ongoing study, we have indicated that the amount of THCa in the leaves stays in certain ranges throughout the sampling period and is not dependent on the vegetative or flowering status of the plant. In contrast, the content of THCa in the flowers is depending on the growth period, which is in line with previously reported data on the correlation of trichoma and cannabinoids. The information obtained from this study is used as a profound basis for further genetic and metabolic analysis. References: [1] Kim JS, et al. (2006) Biotechnol Lett. 28(13): 999–1006. [2] Sirikantarams S, et al. (2005) Plant Cell Physiol. 46(9): 1578–1582. [3] Sirikantarams S, et al. (2004) J Biol Chem. 279(38): 39767–39774. [4] Morimoto S, et al. (2017) Phytochemistry, 49(6): 1525–1529. [5] Fella M, et al. (2006) J Biol Chem. 271(29): 17411–17416. [6] Fellermeier M, et al. (2001) Eur J Biochem. 268(5): 1596–1604.

Genetic and Metabolic Studies of Cannabinoids
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Profiling Changes in Gene-to-Metabolite Networks for Rosmarinic Acid and Its Derivative Biosynthesis in Salvia miltiorrhiza Hairy Root Cultures Treated with Elicitors
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“Damiana” is used traditionally as a stimulant, aphrodisiac, nerve tonic, diuretic, laxative, and for kidney, menstrual and pregnancy disorders [1]. The ancient Mayans used it to treat giddiness and loss of balance [2] while the Mexican Indians made a beverage for its reputed aphrodisiac properties [3]. Though “damiana” has a long history of usage, confusion over its precise identity and nomenclature still exists. According to British Herbal Pharmacopoeia (1996) “Damiana folium” consists of dried leaves of *Turnera diffusa* Willd. Ex Schults. var *aphrodisica* and related species. Beside “false damiana” are often used as substitutes for damiana. The name “false damiana” is referred to both *T. ulmifolia* (Turneraceae) as well as for *Aplopapus disciodes* DC (Asteraceae) [4]. We observed that existing studies were not opportune and dependable in providing the exact identity of *T. diffusa* and discriminating it from the known “false damiana” species. In the present study we have provided taxonomic account on *Turnera diffusa* and furnished easy and reliable method to authenticate *T. diffusa* and to detect its possible substitute’s using morphological and micro-morphological characteristics, with the aid of light, fluorescent and scanning electron microscopy. For the first time HPTLC, and UPLC comparative analysis were done using morphological and micro-morphological characters, with the aid of light, fluorescent and scanning electron microscopy. HPTLC and UPLC

**Identification of Weight Loss Supplement Cha De Bugre**

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The use of dietary supplement Cha De Bugre for weight loss/appetite suppressant is getting increasingly popular. The efficacy and safety of these products depends on the quality and accurate identity of raw material. Along with taxonomic evaluation, macroscopic, microscopic and organoleptic assessment is one of the reliable, consistent, competent and cost effective methods in authentification of raw material [1]. In Brazil *Cordia salicifolia* Cham (Boraginaceae) is commonly referred to as cha de bugre or coffee of the woods. On the other hand Casearia silvestris Sw. (Flacourtiaceae) is also frequently referred to as congomas-de-bugre and is often substituted for *Cordia salicifolia* due to the resemblance in its common name. In the present study we have provided a detailed monographic account (involving taxonomy, species distribution, macro and micro-morphological evaluation, analysis of powder and shifts) for the two species. We also analyzed commercially available cha de bugre samples. **Acknowledgements**: This research is funded in part by “Botanical Dietary Supplements: Science-Base for Authentication” funded by Food and Drug Administration grant number FD-U-002071-01. References: [1] Joshi V, Khan I, (2006) ed. Khan I, Snilkie T, Craker L, Gardner Z, in Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Quality and Safety Issues Related to Botanicals, ISHS, Leuven, Belgium, Acta Horticulturae 720. [2] Siqueira V, et al. (2006) Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology, 49: 215–218.

**Authentication of Caralluma adscendens var. fimbrìata (Wall.) Gravely & Mayur**

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Caralluma is an edible succulent plant used by tribes in India to suppress hunger and enhance endurance [1]. It is a new arrival in the family of succulent plants that are becoming increasingly popular for their appetite suppressant and weight loss properties as well as their ability to lower blood sugar. Accurate identity of the raw material is critically important, to ensure the efficacy and safety of these products. Available herbal monographs lack information on Caralluma. The present study, details the macroscopic and microscopic evaluation of *Caralluma adscendens* var. *fimbrìata*
along with details on its distribution and nomenclature. Acknowledgments: This research is funded in part by “Botanical Dietary Supplements: Science-Base for Authentication” funded by Food and Drug Administration grant number FD-U-002071-01. We would like to thank Dr. Aparna Watve and Dr. Gaikwari, from HiTech Bio laboratories, India for providing authenticated plant material. References: [1] Kuriyan R, et al. (2007) Appetite 48: 338–344.

P-19 Development of the NC Arboretum Medicinal Plant Germplasm Repository for Collaborative Research and Conservation

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The NC Arboretum Medicinal Germplasm Facility will be a collaborative effort by public and private organizations to advance the conservation, authentication, and cultivation of medicinal plants by collection and long-term storage of germplasm and their associated documentation. Germplasm will include but not be limited to seed, DNA, pollen, and entire plants when applicable. In addition soil samples, voucher specimens, and representative tissue samples for chemical analysis will be collected and stored. Located at the NC Arboretum in Asheville, in situ collection efforts commenced in spring 2008. The mission of the NCAM will include: 1) the long-term conservation of diverse medicinal germplasm through field collection and acquisition; 2) Germination and seed viability testing following pre-established IOSA protocols; 3) establishing collaborative germplasm-related research projects with regional cooperators; and 4) encouraging the use of the collections and associated information for phytopharmaceutical screening, crop improvement and product development. Comprehensive accession information including passport data, images, site maps, and experimental results will be maintained via an interrelational database. Conservation via seed collection and storage will play a central role in protecting the high levels of genetic diversity available in our extraordinarily rich bioregion. The collections will be suitable for a wide variety of research purposes including but not limited to analysis of metabolites of interest for pharmaceutical purposes, cultivar breeding studies, and genetic population analysis.

P-20 Building Partnership for Drug and Ag Discovery and Conservation of the Natural Resources in Brazil

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Cerrado, Brazilian savanna, covers 2 million km², representing 23% of the land surface of the country. It occupies the central part of Brazil, from the margin of the Amazonian forest to outlying areas in the southern states of Sao Paulo. According to Dias’ [1] estimation, the Cerrado contains 160,000 species of plants, fungi and animals. This proposed research program will expand and upgrade the conservation effort. The project will: 1) build an International Partnership on Conservation and Natural Product Discovery; 2) map and protect the genetic resources by establishing germplasm bank of two endemic families Leguminosae and Combrestaceae; 3) search for new pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals to control tropical diseases, and agricultural pests and pathogens; 4) create an Eco-extract-library and ex situ collections for future studies; 5) establish a microbial library of plant associated microorganisms. As the establishment of in vitro germplasm bank progresses, endophytic microbes commonly associated with plants will outgrow the host tissues and allow us to detect and identify them. Some of these organisms are responsible for production of secondary metabolites [2,3]. Clonal propagation by in vitro methods will supply the biomass for fractionation and isolation of the active metabolite(s) and future developments. In addition, micropropagation will provide a unique opportunity to identify and evaluate the contribution of plant associated microorganism to the biological properties. References: [1] Dias BF, (1992) Manejo e Consevacao dos Recursos Naturais Renovaveis. Funatura, Brasilia. DF. Brazil. [2] Lata H, et al. (2006) Plant Cell Tiss Org, 85: 353–359. [3] Strobel G, (2006) Curr Opin Microbiol, 9: 240–244.

P-21 Antifungal Activity of Strephyndonadon adstringens (Mart.) Extracts

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Strophydonadon adstringens (Mart.) Coville, is a medicinal plant that belongs to Mimosoideae. It is also known as barbatimão. Its aqueous extract has anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties [1]. This study was conducted to evaluate the phenols and tannins content and the antifungal activity of the aqueous extract against *Trichophyton rubrum*. A clinical isolate of *T. rubrum* (ATCC-MYA3108) was obtained from a patient admitted to the University Hospital of Ribeirão Preto University, SP, Brazil. The mutant strain TruMDR2 was obtained from the disruption of the TruMDR2 gene from isolate MYA3108. Phenol concentrations were determined by colorimetric method and the antifungal potential was determined in bioassays measuring the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC). The antifungal activity of the extracts was confirmed against *T. rubrum*. The aqueous extract *S. adstringens* contains phenols and tannins and showed a minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 156 µg/mL for both isolates of *T. rubrum* (Table 1), as compared to fluconazole at 75 µg/mL. The fractions were less active than the whole extract suggesting that the activity is related to possible interactions of compounds not due to a specific metabolite, as mentioned by Bezerra et al. [2]. References: [1] Souza C, Felfili J, (2006) Acta Botanica Brasileña, 20: 135–142. [2] Bezerra JCB, et al. (2002) Fitoterapia, 73: 428–430.

Table 1 Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) µg/mL of water extract and fractions of *S. adstringens* against two strains of *Trichophyton rubrum*. (Standard Deviation 6.78).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolates</th>
<th>Water extract</th>
<th>Fraction I</th>
<th>Fraction II</th>
<th>Fraction III</th>
<th>Fluconazole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYA-3108</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TruMDR2</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>7575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Eco-Li-Yao-Cai** means the Chinese materia medica with highest quality. It is a unique index used for the evaluation of Chinese materia medica in traditional Chinese medicine and is nearly completed after a long-time clinical experience evaluation of practitioners. The fruit of *Arctium lappa* is a generally-used herbal medicine in TCM for the treatment of flu, diabetes, etc. [1]. Modern research indicated that the lignans from the fruit of *A. lappa* account for most of the associated activity, especially the compound arctigenin, that possesses anti-virus, anti-cancer and anti-diabetes activity by way of its primary metabolite arctigenin [2]. To explore the ecological suitability and appropriate cultivation regions, 43 samples of *A. Lappa*, including fruits and its rhizosphere soil, were distributed to four principal cultivation regions for *A. lappa* in China. The contents of arctiin and arctigenin were selected as index markers to measure the pharmacological actions of the fruits of *A. lappa* and were determined by HPLC. In addition to these markers, the mass of a thousand seed, seed germination rate and energy, were chosen as indicators to evaluate the seed quality. The trace elements in soil and seeds were determined, the pH, total nitrogen and anions, such as Cl, NO₃, CO₃², SO₄² etc., in soils and rhizosphere microorganisms were also analyzed. In addition the information on ecological factors encompassed longitude, latitude, temperature in January and July, slope orientation, rain volume/year was collected with GISTCM. The mathematical statistic analysis indicated that the heavy metals in soil increased the seed germination rate and the rain volume increased the content of metals in soil increased the seed germination rate and the rain vol-

**Constituents of Momordica foetida and Evaluation of their Antimicrobial Activity**

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Plants are a potential source of antimicrobial compounds. In this research, a plant from the family Cucurbitaceae was studied. *Momordica foetida* Schumch. Et Thonn is a climber commonly found in swampy and wet land areas in Central and Southern Africa. It has medicinal uses ranging from spiritual and psychiatric conditions to physical diseases. Drinking of aqueous leaf extracts of the plant for the treatment of malaria is reported in East and Central Africa [1, 2]. The leaves were extracted using 70% ethanol and partitioned into hex angle, chloroform, ethyl acetate, butanol and aqueous then screened for antimicrobial activity against 32 bacterial strains for both standard and isolates. Thus, ethyl acetate and chloroform fractions were chosen for further studies due to higher antimicrobial activity with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for 32 bacterial strains ranging from 0.156 and 2.5 mg mL⁻¹. Active fractions were further purified using chromatographic techniques. A detailed phytochemical investigation resulted into isolation of four curcubinate triterpenoids and flavonoids compounds from chloroform and ethyl acetate fractions respectively. The chemical structures of the isolated compounds were established through UV, IR, 1H, 13C, COSY and 2D NMR spectroscopic data. Antimicrobial investigations were carried out on the isolated compounds against 25 bacterial strains of which 38,17 B-hydroxyx-cucubita-5,23,25-trien-19-α1-al followed by Kaemperol-3-0-B-D-glucopyranoside displayed minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for 25 bacterial strains ranging from 7.8 to 250 μg mL⁻¹. Acknowledgement: We are grateful to the National Research Foundation and University of Zululand, South Africa for financial support. References: [1] Hakimzamungu E, et al. (1992) J Ethnopharmacology 36: 143–146. [2] Rwangabo PC, (1993) La medicine traditionnelle au Rwanda. Edition Kahratha and ACCT, Paris, France.

**Comparative Pharmacognotic Studies on Aloe schweinfurthii and Aloe vera (Aloaceae) Leaves**

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In the modern era, herbs are found to be potential medicine for a variety of diseases. The usage of herbal drugs has increased in both developing and developed counties due their natural origin and minimal side effects. At present, the standardization of herbal drugs and herbal preparations is a priority area for Nigerian government and also Nigerian pharmaceutical industries. The *Aloe* plant (family, Aloaceae) has been used all over the world for many years for various medicinal and health purposes. Studies on the macro- and micro-morphology of the leaves of Aloe schweinfurthii Baker and those of *Aloe vera* (Linn.) Burm. f. (a world acknowledged *Aloe* species), were carried out for comparative identification, authentication, chemo-microscopy, quantitative microscopy and phytochemical profiles that could be incorporated into their monographs in the proposed Nigerian Herbal Pharmacopoeia (NHP). The results showed that both *Aloe* species possessed many similarities in epidermal characteristics with the ranunculous stomata that is more abundant in *A. schweinfurthii*. The TS of *A. vera* is clearly distinguished from *A. schweinfurthii* with the presence of calcium oxalate and raphides. Physical evaluation points out that the total ash value of the dried leaf, acid insoluble ash, water soluble ash, water soluble extractive and alcohol soluble extractive values of *A. schweinfurthii* are greater than that of *A. vera*. General phytochemical analysis of the melonic extracts of both *Aloe* species revealed similarities in the presence of free and combined anthraqui-

**Chemical Composition and Biological Activities of Four Achillea Essential Oils from Turkey**

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The genus *Achillea* L. of Asteraceae is widely distributed and is represented by 42 species in Turkey. *Achillea* species comprise an im-

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portant biological resource in folk medicine in the treatment of various diseases. In this study, the aerial parts of four *Achillea* species collected from different parts of Turkey were investigated for their essential oil composition and biological activity. Essential oils obtained by hydrodistillation were analyzed both by gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The main *Achillea* oil constituents were found as follows: *A. filipendula*: 43.8% santolina alcohol, 14.5% 1,8-cineole and 12.5% cis-chrysanthenyl acetate; *A. magnifolia*: 27.5% linanol, 5.8% spathulenol, 5.5% terpinen-4-ol, 4.7% α-terpinene and 4.7% β-εudesmol; *A. tenuifolia*: 12.4% artemisia ketone, 9.9% p-cymene, 7.1% camphor, 5.9% terpinen-4-ol, 4.7% caryophyllene oxide and 4.5% α-pinene; *A. tomentollum*: 9.4% camphor, 7.6% linalool, 7.1% α-terpinol, 5.3% trans-pinocarveol and 4.5% trans-verbenol. *Achillea* essential oils were investigated for antimarialar, antimicrobial and antifungal activities. *Achillea* oils showed no antibacterial activity against human pathogenic bacteria up to a concentration of 200 mg/mL. *A. tomentollum*, *A. tenuifolia* and *A. magnifolia* demonstrated mild antifungal activity against *Candida* neoformans (IC₅₀ = 45, 20 and 15 mg/mL, respectively). *A. magnifolia* and *A. filipendula* showed strong antimalarial activity against chloroquine sensitive D6 (IC₅₀ = 1.2 and 0.68 mg/mL) and chloroquine resistant W2 (IC₅₀ = 1.1 and 0.9 mg/mL) strains of *Plasmodium falciparum* without cytotoxicity to mammalian cells. Achillea oils also demonstrated weak non-selective antifungal activity against filamentous fungal plant pathogens *Colletotrichum acutatum*, *C. fragariae*, and *C. gloeosporioides*.

**P-26**

Essential Oil of *Inula sarana* Boiss. (Compositae), an Endemic Species of Turkey

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2. Gazi University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Biology, Ankara, Turkey


**P-27**

Evaluation of the Angiogenic Activity of *Salvia triloba* L. Essential Oil

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The genus *Salvia* L. (Lamiaceae) is represented by 89 species, there-of forty five endemic in Turkey [1]. Most of the *Salvia* species are used in various preparations and forms including the essential oil, in folk medicine among other uses for their anti-inflamatory, antipyretic, pain relieving and wound healing properties [1,2]. In this study, the herbal parts of *S. triloba* obtained from a commercial source cultivated in Izmir, Turkey, was investigated both for its (anti-)angiogenic properties and for its essential oil composition.

The essential oil was obtained by hydrodistillation, which was analyzed both by gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Main constituents were identified as 1,8-cineole (44%), camphor (12%), α-pinene (6%), β-pinene (6%), camphene (5%), and myrcene (3%). Using the *in vivo* CAM (Chorio Allantoic Membrane) assay the Salvia essential oil and its main constituents (0.5–100 µg/pellet) as well as *in vitro* cytotoxicity (MTT), cell migration and tube formation tests (HUV-EC-C cell lines) of the essential oil (0.01–200 µM) in comparison with standards such as suramin, thalidomide, cortisone were investigated for their angiogenic properties. As a result, *S. triloba* essential oil showed in both tests antiangiogenic activity in a dose dependent manner. Acknowledgements: TUBITAK SBAG–1075282 (3756) for financial support. References: [1] Demirci B, et al. (2005) Pharmaceutical Biology 43: 666–671. [2] Kintzios SE (2000) Sage: The Genus Salvia. Series No. 14, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants. Abington, Gordon and Breach, Harwood Academic Publishers.

**Insecticidal Activities and Composition of Essential Oils from the Medicinal Plant Garden at the National Center for Natural Products Research**

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2. National Center for Natural Products Research, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, USA

3. Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Anadolu University, 26470, Eskisehir, Turkey

4. Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmacy, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, USA

5. USDA-ARS-CMAVE, Gainesville, FL 32608, USA

6. USDA-ARS, Southern Horticultural Laboratory, Poplarville, MS 39470, USA

Plant-derived natural products are used world wide as biologically active pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Because of the necessity of finding safer insecticides in combination with the need of preventing environmental degradation and pollution, there is increasing interest in the use of plants as insecticides and insect feeding deterrents. In screening for new natural product-based insecticides, 12 different plant essential oils were tested for larvicidal activity against *Aedes aegypti* and insecticidal activity against azalea lace bugs, *Stephanitis pyrioides*. Study samples were obtained from the cultivated collection at the Medicinal Plant Garden at the NCNPR. Harvested samples were air-dried and processed to preserve volatile oils. All samples were subjected to water distillation using Clevenger-type apparatus to obtain essential oils. Twelve essential oils belonging to six families were analyzed by gas chromatography and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry techniques. Hydrocarbons and oxygenated derivatives of terpenoids, aldehydes, and phenylpropanoids comprised the volatile compounds in these essential oils. *Artemisia annua* essential oil resulted in 100% mortality at 30 ppm to 1st instar larvae of *Ae. aegypti*. Twelve oils tested at 1% concentrations exhibited 21–86% mortality against *S. pyrioides*. Detailed insecticidal results will be presented.
Bioactivity of 54 Essential Oil Extracts Topically Applied to Adult Azalea Lacebugs Stephanitis pyriodyes (Scott) [Tingidae: Hemiptera]: A Rapid Bio-Pesticide Discovery Program Sampson B1, Werle CT2, Tabanca N2, Wedge DE3, Kirker GT3
1 USDA-ARS, Southern Horticultural Laboratory, 810 Hwy 26 West, Poplarville, MS 39470, USA
2 USDA-ARS-NPURU, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677 USA

Concern about genetic pest resistance and poisoning of non-target organisms are spurring the search for “softer” insecticides with greater selectivity and multiple modes of action. Essential oils are blends of secondary metabolites that can act as deterrents against insect herbivores, but remain relatively safe and even beneficial to vertebrates [1]. We used serial-time mortality bioassays to screen the essential oils from 54 representative plant species from 30 genera comprising 13 families of gymnosperms and angiosperms for bioactivity to laboratory-cultured azalea lace bugs, Stephanitis pyriodyes (Scott). The principal developmental stages of bugs exposed to the essential oils were the adults-long-lived individuals that provide parental care to their leaf-infesting brood. Cleverger-type distillation extracted essential oils from dried plant material and lead components were purified and identified with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Oils were mixed with de-ionized water and a non-toxic emulsifier 0.9 to 1% and emulsions were applied to adult bugs in randomized blocks at concentrations of 0, 650, 1300, 2500, 5000, and 10000 ppm. Overall bug mortality, as well as LD50, LD95 and LD99 values were calculated after 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hours of exposure. Mortality data were analyzed using multivariate probits [1] and preliminary data show that 1% emulsions derived from oil of Peltagonium (94.5% bug-mortality), Cinnamomum (81.8%) were more efficacious than the molluscicides with 50.1% mortality to 1st instar larvae of Aedes aegypti at 24 h. Angelica dahurica oil at 1% concentration exhibited an 86.67% mortality in laboratory bioassays with azalea lace bugs, Stephanitis pyriodyes, in comparison with A. pubescens oil at 44.0%. References: [1] The Pharmacopeia Commission of P.R. China (2005) The Pharmacopoeia of P. R. China, 1: 69 and 185. [2] Wang YS (1983) The Pharmacology and Application of Chinese Medicine, People’s Medical Publishing House, Beijing, 796.

The Chemical Composition and Biological Activities of Notopterygium incisum and Notopoetrygium forbesii Essential Oils from China Wedge DE2, Notopterygium incisum Borer, X. Wang & S. Zhang, Pridgeon J5, Becnel JJ5, Sampson BJ6, Werle CT6
1 United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Natural Products Utilization Research Unit, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, USA
2 National Center for Natural Products Research, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, USA
3 Department of Chinese Herbal Chemistry, School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, 100102 China
4 Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Anadolu University, 26470, Eskisehir, Turkey
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6 USDA-ARS, Southern Horticultural Laboratory, Poplarville, MS, 39470, USA

Roots and rhizomes of Notopterygium incisum and Notopoetrygium forbesii (Apiaceae) are popular in China for use as Traditional Chinese Medicines. Qiang huo is the Chinese name for the root of Notopoetrygium species. Historically, Notopoetrygium Radix and Rhizone have been used as diaphoretic, antifebrile and anodyne. In the course of screening for novel naturally occurring biologically active compounds in TCM plants, we distilled essential oils from Notopoetrygium incisum and Notopoetrygium forbesii roots and N. forbesii rhizomes. Water distilled essential oils were analyzed by GC-FID and GC-MS and evaluated for antimalarial activity, antimicrobial activity against human pathogenic bacteria and fungi, antiungal activities against plant pathogenic fungi and insecticidal activity. Forty, 68 and 59 constituents were characterized and identified representing 99.8% in N. incisum root oil, 91.4% in N. forbesii root oil and 96.5% in N. forbesii rhizome oil. Major components of Notopoetrygium essential oils were 26.5–42.6% a-pinene, 13.3–28.0% b-pinene and 4.5–8.9% limonene. Notopoetrygium oils showed no antimicrobial activity against human pathogenic bacteria or fungi, nor antimalarial activity against Plasmodium falciparum. Notopoetrygium oils demonstrated non-selective antiungal activity against the plant pathogens Colletotrichum acutatum, C. fragariae, and C. gloeosporioides. Notopoetrygium forbesii root oil produced 60% mortality to 1st instar larvae of Ae. Aegypti at 15.625 ppm. Notopoetrygium oils also showed weak insecticidal activity against Stephanitis pyriodyes, with 1% concentrations exhibiting 33.33–64.00% mortality. References: [1] Fuquan J., et al. (2007) Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 111: 265–270.
In selecting methoxyflavones as potential chemopreventive agents it is important to determine how susceptible they are towards metabolism [1]. Since, microorganisms are predictive models for mammalian drug metabolism we investigated prospectively the microbial metabolism of 7, 8-dimethoxyflavone (1) and 5-methoxyflavone (8) using 40 microorganisms. Transformation of 7, 8-dimethoxyflavone (1) by Mucor rammianus produced five metabolites: 7, 8-dimethoxy-4′-hydroxyflavone (2), 3′, 4′-dihydroxy-7, 8-dimethoxyflavone (3), 7, 3′-dihydroxy-8-methoxyflavone (4), 7, 4′-dihydroxy-8-methoxyflavone (5) and 8-methoxy-7, 3′, 4′-trihydroxyflavone (6) (Table 1). It was however, completely converted to a single metabolite, 7-hydroxy-8-methoxyflavone (7) by Aspergillus flavus. 5-Methoxyflavone (8) when fermented with Beuveria bassiana gave a single product, 5-methoxyflavanone (9). Conversion of 8 with Aspergillus alliaceus yielded the metabolite, 4′-hydroxy-5-methoxyflavone (10). The structures were established by spectroscopic methods. Compound 1 showed moderate susceptibility towards oxidative metabolism [1]. 5-Methoxyflavone which was highly resistant to human microsomal oxidation [1] underwent transformation to metabolites 9 (7.47%) and 10 (71.92%) when fermented with B. bassiana and A. alliaceus respectively.

### Table 1

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<th>4</th>
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<td>OMe</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>OMe</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>OMe</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OMe</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C-2,3 dihydro

Sutherlandia frutescens (L.) R. Br (Fabaceae) is a well-known multipurpose medicinal plant in South Africa that has been widely used as a dietary supplement. Our previous paper has reported the isolation and structure elucidation of four novel cycloartenol glycosides from its leaves [1]. Our continuing studies on this medicinally important plant led to the isolation of four new 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaroyl-containing flavonol glycosides, sutherlandins A–D, from the leaves of *S. frutescens*.

**Acknowledgements:** The authors thank Dr. Bharathi Avula for recording HRESIMS spectra, Mr. Frank T. Wiggers for the assistance in obtaining NMR spectra, and Dr. Charles L. Cantrell for the assistance in GC analysis. This work is supported in part by “The International Center for Indigenous Phytotherapy Studies” funded by NCCAM, grant number 5U19 AT00264, and the USDA Agricultural Research Service Specific Cooperative Agreement No. 58-6408-2-0009. References: [1] Fu X., et al. (2008) J Nat Prod, 71: 1749–53.
New Terpenoids from *Pfaffia paniculata* Kuntze

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2 National Center for Natural Products Research, School of Pharmacy, The University of Mississippi, MS 38677, USA


Application of NMR-Based Metabolomics in Assessment of Botanicals

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2 Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, USA

Metabolomics is increasingly being used in a broad range of sciences including systems biology, drug discovery, molecular and cell biology and other medical and agricultural sciences [1,2]. The metabolomic analyses of Hoodia (*Hoodia gordonii*), Maca (*Lepidium meyenii* Walp.) and Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), as well as their products, were performed using 1H-NMR spectroscopy and multivariate statistical analysis. The different extraction conditions for sam-
Ginkgo tree (Ginkgo biloba, Family: Ginkgoaceae) is called as a living fossil, as one of the oldest trees still living on earth. The tree has a high economic value. Numerous ginkgo plantations have been developed over the world because of the increasing demand of ginkgo leaves [1]. Unlike the leaves, the fruits of ginkgo have not been well utilized. A ginkgo fruit consists of a soft and fleshy section (the sarcotesta), and a hard section (the sclerotesta). Previous pharmacological studies have reported that the extract of sarcotestas has various bioactivities including antibacterial, anti-tumor, pesticidal, mutagenic, allergenic, anti-HIV and immunomodulatory properties [2, 3]. In the present study, a phytochemical investigation of the constituents of sarcotestas of ginkgo fruits led to isolation and identification of twenty three compounds. Four of them were new (compounds 1–4). The structures of compounds 1–3 are unusual and have not been reported in nature yet. Their structures were elucidated by using spectroscopic, spectrometric and chemical methods. The biosynthesis pathways of compounds 1–3 are also proposed. Acknowledgements: The authors would like to thank Dr. Bharathi Avula for recording the mass spectrometric data. This work was funded by the FDA/CFSAN grant entitled “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Lindon JC, et al. (2006), Pharm Res, 23(6): 1075–1088. [2] Hollywood K, et al. (2006), Proteomics, 6: 4716–4723.

**References:**

la has been extensively used in Ayurveda, Unani and homeopathic medicine. Though it is a rich source of tannins and other phenolic compounds, some triterpenes and/or their glycosides were also reported from *T. chebula* [1]. For further phytochemical discoveries we investigated this plant and isolated oligoanolic acid-derived triterpenes. Their structures were determined by spectroscopic methods including NMR and HRESIMS techniques.

**Acknowledgement:** The work was supported by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Specific Cooperative Agreement No. U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Chattopadhyay RR, Battacharya SK, (2007), Pharmacognosy Reviews, 1: 151–156.

### Table 1: Validation Parameters.

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<th>AS</th>
<th>MS</th>
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<td>Linearity range (ng/spot)</td>
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<td>200 – 600</td>
<td>100 – 500</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Correlation coefficient</td>
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<td>0.998</td>
<td>0.997</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LOD (ng/spot)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>LOQ (ng/spot)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Specificity</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>$Y = 94.580 \pm 8.961 X$</td>
<td>$Y = 61.937 \pm 3.124 X$</td>
<td>$Y = 22.600 \pm 0.495 X$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$R_f$</td>
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</table>

Centella or Indian Pennywort, *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb. belongs to the family Apiaceae. It has been widely cultivated in China, Southeast Asia, India, Sri Lanka and Africa as green vegetable and medicinal herb. It is valued in Indian system of medicine for improving memory and for the treatment of nerve disorders and skin diseases. The plant and its extract were incorporated into the Indian Pharmacopeia for the treatment of inflammation and epidermal wound healing. *C. asiatica* is becoming a popular ingredient in various herbal products. However, *Centella erecta* (L.f.) Fern. is very closely related species to *C. asiatica* that is commonly found in the southeastern US and is easily confused with each other. Although *C. asiatica* has been thoroughly investigated, no compressive chemical studies were done on *C. erecta* [1,2]. A new triterpene (2α,3β,4α)-23-(sulfonyl)-2,3-dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid O-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester (1) together with eleven known compounds including asiatic acid (2), madecassic acid (3), asiaticoside (4), madecassoside (5), (2α,3β,6β)-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid O-a-L-rhamnopyrano-yl-1→4)-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester (6), betulaside A (7), 3-oxo-a-angeloyl-9-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (8), vomifoliol-9-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (roseoside) (9), 18-heptadecadiene-4,6-diyne-3,10-diol (10), (2S)-1-o-steroyl-2-o-steroyl-3-O-[a-D-galacto-pyranosyl-(1→6)]-B-D-galactopyranosylglycerol (11), (25)-1-O-linolenyl-2-O-linolenyl-3-O-[a-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→6)]-β-D-galactopyranosylglycerol (12) (Fig. 1) were isolated from the whole plant of *Centella erecta* and their structures were elucidated using 1H-NMR, 13C-NMR, HSQC, HMBC, COSY and HRMS as well as comparison with reported data. Acknowledgements: This research is funded in part by The United States Department of Agriculture Specific Cooperative Research Agreement Number 58-6408-6-067 and the FDA/CFSAN grant entitled Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements Number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. The Authors would like to thank Dr. Vaishali Joshi for authenticating the plant material. References: [1] Mabberley DJ, (1997), The Plant Book: A portable dictionary of the higher plants. Cambridge University Press. [2] Shakir JS, et al. Nat. Prod. Radiance 6(2): p.158–170, (2007).
Centella asiatica and Centella erecta by using high performance thin layer chromatographic method. The separation was achieved with chloroform: methanol: water: 13.0:6.5:0.5 v/v/v on silica gel 60F254 HPTLC plates. Quantitation was performed with densitometry in absorption-reflection mode at 600 nm by scanning the HPTLC plates after a color development by anisaldehyde reagent. The linear regression data for the calibration plots showed a good linear relationship with r = 0.999, 0.998, 0.997 and 0.998 for asiatic acid, madecassic acid, asiaticoside and madecoside, respectively. The established method was validated in terms of LOD and LOQ, linearity. Acknowledgements: This research is funded in part by The United States Department of Agriculture Specific Cooperative Research Agreement Number 58-6408-6-067 and the FDA/CFSAN grant entitled Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements Number 2 U01 FD 002071-07 References: [1] Shakir JS, et al. (2007), Nat. Prod. Radiance, 6 (2): 158–170. [2] de Paula Reis, et al. (1996), Revista Brasileira de Farmácia, 77(2): 71–72.

**Table 2** Percentage (w/w) of asiatic acid, madecassic acid, asiticoside, and madecoside in plant sample.

<table>
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<th>MS</th>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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**Coumarins and Triterpenoids from Ludwigia hyssopifolia L.**

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*Ludwigia hyssopifolia* Linn. (Synonym *Jussiaea hyssopifolia* G. Don, *Jussiaea linifolia* Vahl non *Ludwigia linifolia* Poir. Family: Onagraceae; Bengali name – Lalbunlonga) is extensively grown in Bangladesh, India and Ceylon. This plant is considered as an astringent, anthelmintic, carminative and diuretic. A decoction of this plant is used for the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery, flatulence, leucorrhoea, spitting of blood, vermifuge and purgative [1]. The leaves are used in poultices for orchitis and glands in the neck. Previous phytochemical investigation of *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* found piperine as a potential marker compound in addition to the isolation of vitexin, isovitexin, orientin and isoorientin [2]. As a continuation our dietary supplement work we isolated a series of coumarins and triterpenoids from this plant. Compounds 1–4 are known, but this is the first report of their isolation from this plant.


**Shikimic Acid as a Marker Compound from Ludwigia alternifolia L.**

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*Ludwigia alternifolia* L belongs to the Onagraceae family and is distributed throughout the Northeast, Midwest and Southern US. Shikimic acid (Fig. 1) was first isolated in 1885 by Eijkman from the fruit of the Japanese plant *Illicium religiosum* Sieb [1]. The elucida-
tion of its structure nearly 50 years later [2,3] and the discovery that shikimic acid was found to play an important role in the biosynthesis of the three aromatic amino acids phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan [4] resulted in an intensified research effort towards its synthesis [5-9], isolation from other organisms [10], identification of its metabolites [11,12] and its transformation into potential chemotherapeutics. This latter area of research has led to the syntheses of various bioactive compounds from shikimic acid. The research outlined in this presentation is the first report for the isolation of shikimic acid from this plant.


P-46

Structure Elucidation and Absolute Configuration of Megastigmane Derivatives from Cissus quadrangularis Linn

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Psoralens, also known as furanocoumarins and coumarine derivatives, are naturally occurring or synthetic tricyclic aromatic compounds. They reveal interesting photobiological activities such as skin photosensitization, characterized by the onset of erythema followed by dark pigmentation. The related angular isomers, namely angelicin, are also present in plants and have been chemically synthesized [1]. Psoralens are also of interest because they are used as a probe in molecular biology and nucleic acid chemistry [2]. Coumarins can be classified in the latter group [3]. In this paper we discuss the synthesis of psoralens (Scheme I and II). Currently there is only one report of antifungal activity reported for angular coumarins [4–5]. As part of our ongoing research program to identity chemical and/or biomarkers of dietary supplements we have synthesized a series of psoralens for biological evolution.

P.48

Indolizidine, Antinfective and Antiparasitic Compounds from Prosopis glandulosa Torr. var. glandulosa

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A new potent antifungal and antiparasitic 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolizinium chloride, (1), was isolated from Prosopis glandulosa Torr. var. glandulosa. Three additional new (2–4) and one known (5) indolizidines were also isolated, and the dihydrochloride salts of 1–3 (compounds 6, 7, and 8) were prepared. The structures were determined by 1D and 2D NMR and mass spectra. Compound 1 showed potent in vitro antifungal and antibacterial activities against Cryptococcus neoformans, Aspergillus fumigatus, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, and Mycobacterium intracellulare. The remarkable fungicidal activity of 1–4 against C. neoformans and 2, 3, and 5 against A. fumigatus were similar to amphotericin B, but > 2-fold more potent than 6–8. Prosopilosidine (1) showed potent in vivo antifungal activity at 0.0625 mg/Kg/day/ip for 5 days in a murine model of cryptococcosis by eliminating ~76% of C. neoformans infection from brain tissue compared to ~83% with amphotericin B at 1.5 mg/Kg/day. Compounds 1 and 4 exhibited potent activity against chloroquine-sensitive D6 and chloroquine-resistant W2 strains of Plasmodium falciparum. Prosopilosine (1) also showed in vivo antimalarial activity with an ED50 value of ~2 mg/Kg/day/ip against Plasmodium berghei-infected mice after 3 days of treatment.

P.49

Astraeus pteridis (Shear) Zeller, which mimics a truffle in its early developmental stage, is an earth-star fungus in the Astraeaceae. (Phylum Basidiomycota, Order Boletales). It is known only from western North America, occurring alone or in groups on the ground in forests of conifers, with which it forms symbiotic, mycorrhizal associations [1]. It is unpalatable because of its leathery texture and powdery spore mass. The related Astraeus hygrometricus (Pers.) Morgan has been used traditionally in Chinese folk medicine as a hemostatic agent [2]. Several triterpenoids have been isolated from A. hygrometricus, but no biological activities have been investigated [3]. Bioassay-guided fractionation of the EtOH extract of the Truffle-mimicking mushroom Astraeus pteridis led to the isolation and identification of three new (3–5) and two known (1, 2) lanostane triterpenes, and phenylalanine betaine. The structures of the isolates were elucidated based on 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopic data, HRESIMS results, and X-ray crystallographic analysis. The antituberculosis activity of the isolates was evaluated. Compounds 4 and 5 showed moderate antituberculosis activity with MIC values of 34.0 and 58.0 µg/mL, respectively.

References:

Acknowledgements: The authors sincerely thank Dr. Alice M. Clark, Vice-Chancellor for Research and sponsored programs, UM, for her valuable advise on antifungal activity of compounds, and Dr. Troy Smillie, Dr. D. Chuck Dunbar, Ms. Sharon Sanders, Mr. John Trott, Ms. Marsha Wright, Dr. Anupam Pradhan, Ms. Lavanya Madgula and Mr. Mohammed A. Hammad, NCNPR, for plant acquisition and biological work. This work was supported in part by the USDA-ARS Specific Cooperative Agreement No. 58-6408-2-0009, NIH, NIAID, Division of AIDS, Grant No. AI 27094, and MMV Grant No. 06-2026.
Postia balsamea (Aphyllophorales, Basidiomycota) is the causal agent of root rot and butt rot in balsam fir (Abies balsamea family Pinaceae). Mechanical or insect caused wounds to the roots or basal areas of trees provide entrances for the fungi. Root rot and butt rot cause considerable losses in softwood production [1]. Our previous studies reported the presence of polyacetylene compounds having phytotoxic activity from Postia balsamea [2]. We report herein on the isolation and characterization of new phenolic compounds methyl 3-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropanoate (1), 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropanoic acid (2), 3-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropanoic acid (3) along with two known lanostane-type triterpenes, acetyl eburicoic acid (4), 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropanoic acid (5) along with two known lanostane-type triterpenes, acetyl eburicoic acid (6), and eburicoic acid (7) from the ethyl acetate extract of the fermentation broth of Postia balsamea. These two triterpenes have previously been isolated [3,4] and found to inhibit the proliferation of human HL-60 myeloid leukemia cells in a dose dependent manner. We studied the biosynthesis of Salvinorin A, and subsequently designed and synthesized analogs with the intention to have reduced toxicity and better binding. Both naturally isolated and newly designed molecules were subjected to induced fit docking into G-actin. Molecular dynamics simulations and binding free energy (BFE) calculations of G-actin and the latrunculins were carried out. The docking studies revealed the binding mode of latrunculin B and analogs and were helpful to suggest possible modifications to reduce the toxicity [3]. The BFE calculations agreed well with actin polymerization inhibition data demonstrating that the recently isolated oxalatrunculin B binds more weakly than latrunculin A and B to G-actin. The binding of the latrunculins to G-actin and details of the protein-ligand interactions explain the decrease in activity of oxalatrunculin B and semi-synthetic analogs, reduced inhibition which should be beneficial for avoiding general toxicity.


**Chemical Constituents of Postia balsamea**

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**Free Energy Calculations on the Binding of Natural Latrunculins and Semi-synthetic Derivatives to G-Actin**

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Latrunculins are significant biological molecules isolated from Neogomata family, characterized by a macrocyclic lactone ring and a 2-thiazolidinone moiety. In vitro experiments revealed that the latrunculins disrupt actin polymerization. Despite having a wide variety of biological activities, their direct therapeutic use is limited by cytotoxicity. However modified latrunculins show great potential to have a wide range of useful biological activities including related to Alzheimer’s disease [1,2]. We have designed a few synthetically feasible analogs of Latrunculin B with intentions to have compounds with reduced toxicity and better binding. Both naturally isolated and newly designed molecules were subjected to induced fit docking into G-actin. Molecular dynamics simulations and binding free energy (BFE) calculations of G-actin and the latrunculins were carried out. The docking studies revealed the binding mode of latrunculin B and analogs and were helpful to suggest possible modifications to reduce the toxicity [3]. The BFE calculations agreed well with actin polymerization inhibition data demonstrating that the recently isolated oxalatrunculin B binds more weakly than latrunculin A and B to G-actin. The binding of the latrunculins to G-actin and details of the protein-ligand interactions explain the decrease in activity of oxalatrunculin B and semi-synthetic analogs, reduced inhibition which should be beneficial for avoiding general toxicity.
Cycas is the only genus of the family Cycadaceae, order Cycadales. Cycad chemical investigation of the constituents of the leaves of Cycas revoluta Thunb. and C. circinalis L. afforded the lignan lariciresinol (1), the flavanone naringenin (2) and 10 biflavonoids (3–12) which are derivatives of amentoflavone (A) and hinokiflavone (B). Five of these compounds were previously isolated [1,2] and seven are reported for the first time in C. revoluta Thunb. and C. circinalis L. The structures of these compounds have been established by detailed analysis of their spectroscopic, mainly 1D and 2D NMR and CD data. The antimicrobial, antimalarial, and antileishmanial activities were tested. References: [1] Varshney AK, et al. (1973), Indian Journal of Chemistry, 11(12): 1209–1214. [2] Gadek PA, (1982), Phytochemistry, 21(4): 889–890.

Peppermint (Mentha x piperita L., Lamiaceae) is widely cultivated for the essential oil used worldwide in the confectionery and pharmaceutical industries. To determine oil characteristics of peppermint plants suitable for cultivation in salt-stress conditions of Egypt, 57 peppermint cultivars, obtained from National Clonal Germplasm Repository, Corvallis, Oregon were grown in a greenhouse at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst during 2007 and 2008 to determine growth characteristics and oil production. The essential oil was extracted from fresh aerial parts of each cultivar using steam distillation for 3 h to extract a pale, yellow colored, aromatic oil. The oils were analyzed by gas chromatography (FID, Cupelcowax 10 capillary column, 30 m × 0.25 mm film). Constituents were identified by co-chromatography with known standards. A high degree of variability among the cultivars for fresh weight and total essential oil was observed with the highest fresh weight per plant obtained from cultivars labeled PM01 (144.5 g plant⁻¹) and PM01 (138.0 g plant⁻¹). The highest essential oil content was obtained from cultivars labeled MP07 (733.3 µL plant⁻¹) and MP52 (520.0 µL plant⁻¹). Menthone, menthol, and pulegone were the major constituents in all tested oils. The highest menthol content was measured in the oils from cultivars MP12 (85.93%) and MP56 (53.76%).

Japanese spicebush (Lindera obtusiloba Blume, Lauraceae), which grows wild in mountainous areas of Korea, Japan and Northeast China, is known for odd-shaped leaves that are a light green color in the spring, a dark green color in the summer, and a vivid gold color in the fall. In Korea, the plant stem and bark have been used in traditional medicine and as an insect repellent, while spring leaves were used in making cookies and tea and the seed essential oil was used for lamplight and hair oil. To understand the multiple uses of plant organs, this study examined the essential oil from flowers, leaves, stems, and roots from plants collected in Gyeonggi-Do, located in the northern part of South Korea. The essential oils were obtained by steam distillation/extract methodology using a Likens-Nickerson apparatus. Each extracted oil was analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrophotometry using an Agilent 6890 N GC connected to a Agilent 5975D (Agilent, U.S.A.). A HP-INNOWax polyethylene glycol capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm) was used and the constituents were identified by comparison of the spectral data with that in the NIST mass spectral library, ver. 2.0 (NIST, U.S.A.). The essential oil content of the plant organs varied with the flower (0.25% F.Wt.) and young stem (0.23% F.Wt.) containing a higher concentration of oil than the leaf (0.08% F.Wt.), old stem (0.05% F.Wt.) and root (0.05% F.Wt.). Main oil constituents were α-phellandrene and β-phellandrene in flower oil, caryophyllene in leaf oil, limonene in the stem oil, and camphene in the root oil.

A chemical analysis of bluebird vine (Petrea volubilis). Verbenaceae (additional common names, queen’s wreath and sandpaper vine) cultivated in Egypt as a botanical insecticide, identified the primary constituents as β-amyrin, stigmasterol, β-sitosterol, lupeol, and ursolic acid. The essential oil, extracted from fresh herb by hydrodistillation and analyzed by gas chromatography, had cineole (26.8%) as the major compound.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are common environmental contaminants that have been linked to many detrimental health conditions in humans and marine life. These industrially produced compounds are ubiquitously used in capacitors, transformers and frequently as coolants. PCBs were prized for their stability and lack of reactivity; however, these same properties allow PCBs to become persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in many environments. A number of different bioremediation strategies have been proposed, but as yet, no one method has been completely successful for PCB removal in the environment. Studying the microbial communities that survive within the PCB containing sediments may allow a better understanding for the anaerobic dehalogenation of these contaminants.

The essential oil demonstrated insecticidal effects against the common housefly (Musca domestica L.) larvae with mortality rates of 80–100%.

Carbamate compounds are useful pest control agents because they are alternatives to ozone-depleting organochloride pesticides, and because they are active against organophosphate-resistant pests. As a result, the use of carbamate pesticides has increased globally in recent years [1]. Despite this increase in use, there remain few accurate descriptions of the chemical fate of carbamate pesticides under environmental conditions. We report on studies on the aquatic chemical fate of three N-methyl carbamate pesticides used extensively in both urban and rural environments: carbofuran, carbaryl, and propoxur (Fig. 1). UV-vis and NMR spectroscopy were utilized to identify and monitor products of decomposition under various conditions. The results from characterization and kinetics studies, suggest that the degradation rates of these carbamate pesticides are governed by the identity of the substituent group on the benzene ring: carbaryl was found to hydrolyze fastest, followed by propoxur, and finally carbofuran. A mechanism for the pesticide decomposition is postulated and an explanation for the trend is proposed. Future work will investigate the reactivity of degradation products, in particular with water – soluble metals like copper (II), which are themselves components of pesticides. Thus, unexpected environmental coordination and/or organometallic reactions may be revealed in the future. References: [1] Hideyuki K, et al. (2005) Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry, 170: 239–245.

Comfrey is a common name given to plants belonging to the genus Symphytum (family Boraginaceae) [1]. The comfrey root and leaf contain varying levels of the hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs) that have been reported to cause veno-occlusive disease in humans [2]. However, the exact alkaloid profile of different species has not been clearly established, in part because comfrey PAs are not commercially available and the isolation of the individual isomers is difficult. Milligram quantities of PA components from Symphytum species can be isolated from the roots of Symphytum species by semi-preparative chiral chromatography.

**P-58**

Investigation on Processes of Degradation of N-Methyl Carbamate Pesticides under Environmental Aquatic Conditions

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**P-59**

Isolation of Pyrrolizidine Alkaloid Isomers from Symphytum Species by Semi-Preparative Chiral Chromatography

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**Fig. 1** N-methylcarbamates pesticides.
gel chromatographic column, followed by further isolation by semi-preparative HPLC. For the compounds occurring as racemic mixtures, their separation was achieved by semi-preparative chiral HPLC. These chiral stationary phases consist of cellulose immobilized on silica with carbamates as chiral selectors (Chiralpak IA and IC, Chiral technologies Inc. West Chester PA). The compositions of individual fractions were monitored by GC-MS or LC-MS and the purified components were characterized by mass and NMR spectroscopic studies [3–5]. The isolated PAs will be used for the development of analytical methods that can be applied to develop chemical profiles of different species of Symphytum and to determine alkaloid content of comfrey preparations sold in the market.

Addressing these topics usually relies on validated analytical methods. Analysis of botanicals-derived products have become important concerns. Development and validation of a reliable analytical method to analyze complicated natural ingredients derived from popular medicinal plants Aloe vera have been challenging. Fresh Aloe vera consists of three major components: acetates, polysaccharides, glucose, and malic acid, which are markers for good aloe materials. High content of lactic acid and acetic acid indicate bacterial degradation, hydrolysis and thermal degradation of the material. A proton NMR method was developed by Dr. Bernd Diehl at Spectral Service, Köln, Germany, and accepted by IASC as an analytical method to certify aloe based ingredients and finished products. This presentation will report the validation of the quantitative NMR method according to the AOAC guidelines. The validation includes specificity, linearity, accuracy, robustness, repeatability and reproducibility, limit of detection and limit of quantification. Data was collected with two different NMR instruments in two independent NMR labs. This simple and non-destructive 1H NMR method was able to quantify the amount of acetylated polysaccharides, glucose, malic acid, lactic acid and acetic acid in Aloe vera powder. Acknowledgements: Support from the International Aloe Science Council (IASC) is gratefully acknowledged.

Steroidal alkaloids are naturally occurring nitrogen-containing compounds in many edible or medicinal plants, such as potato, tomato, Fritillaria and American hellebore, which possess a variety of toxicological and pharmacological effects on humans. Such biological effects of these compounds create a critical demand for developing a sensitive and selective analytical method to accurately evaluate the presence and content of the major and minor steroidal alkaloids in these plants. In this report, we present a high-selective and sensitive method for rapid analysis of steroidal alkaloids in Fritillaria species, utilizing selective solid-phase extraction and rapid resolution liquid chromatography/time-of-flight mass spectrometry (SPE-RRLC/TOF-MS). The selective solid-phase extraction step was developed using a mixed-mode cation-exchange/reversed-phase cartridge (Oasis MCX). The strong cation exchange capacity of MCX can selectively capture basic analytes and remove acidic

Acknowledgements: Financial support for this research from the National Science Foundation of China (No. 90709020, 30530870) is gratefully acknowledged.

Over the last decades, the usage of botanicals for herbal medicines has expanded globally. Safety and efficacy as well as quality control of botanicals-derived products have become important concerns. Addressing these topics usually relies on validated analytical methods, which allows rapid and sensitive identification and quantification of relevant constituents. Botanicals are complex mixtures consisting of thousands of compounds, and getting useful chemical information from these highly complicated matrices has long been one of the major challenges to chemists and analysts. In this report, we introduced two potential and prospective methods for quality control of botanicals, i.e., ultra-fast HPLC-DAD-ELSD method and ultra-fast HPLC-TOF/MS method. This report includes three important aspects: (i) We applied ultra-fast HPLC system to routine analysis and quality control of botanicals, providing up to 5–20 times faster analysis and 60% higher resolution than conventional HPLC without sacrificing resolution, precision or sensitivity (Fig. 1). (ii) We connected UV/DAD with ELSD for simultaneous determination of various compounds in one run. UV could detect strong UV absorbing compounds such as isoflavonoids, phthalides, and phenolic acids, while as a complementation role, ELSD could detect non- or poor UV absorbing compounds such as saponins (Fig. 2). (iii) We suggest that TOF-MS provides much higher sensitivity and selectivity, as well as accurate mass measurement. It enables the simultaneous identification and determination of compounds in botanicals even with trace contents. Acknowledgements: Financial support for this research from the National Science Foundation of China (No. 90709020, 30530870) is gratefully acknowledged.

**P-60**

**1H-NMR Method Validation for Quantitative Analysis of Aloe Products**

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Development and validation of a reliable analytical method to analyze complicated natural ingredients derived from popular medicinal plant Aloe vera have been challenging. Fresh Aloe vera consists of three major components: acetates, polysaccharides, glucose, and malic acid, which are markers for good aloe materials. High content of lactic acid and acetic acid indicate bacterial degradation, hydrolysis and thermal degradation of the material. A proton NMR method was developed by Dr. Bernd Diehl at Spectral Service, Köln, Germany, and accepted by IASC as an analytical method to certify aloe based ingredients and finished products. This presentation will report the validation of the quantitative NMR method according to the AOAC guidelines. The validation includes specificity, linearity, accuracy, robustness, repeatability and reproducibility, limit of detection and limit of quantification. Data was collected with two different NMR instruments in two independent NMR labs. This simple and non-destructive 1H NMR method was able to quantify the amount of acetylated polysaccharides, glucose, malic acid, lactic acid and acetic acid in Aloe vera powder. Acknowledgements: Support from the International Aloe Science Council (IASC) is gratefully acknowledged.

**P-61**

**Quality Control of Botanicals through Identification and Quantification of Multiple Characteristic Components by Ultra-Fast HPLC-DAD-ELSD and LC-TOF/MS**

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Over the last decades, the usage of botanicals for herbal medicines has expanded globally. Safety and efficacy as well as quality control of botanicals-derived products have become important concerns. Addressing these topics usually relies on validated analytical methods, which allows rapid and sensitive identification and quantification of relevant constituents. Botanicals are complex mixtures consisting of thousands of compounds, and getting useful chemical information from these highly complicated matrices has long been one of the major challenges to chemists and analysts. In this report, we introduced two potential and prospective methods for quality control of botanicals, i.e., ultra-fast HPLC-DAD-ELSD method and ultra-fast HPLC-TOF/MS method. This report includes three important aspects: (i) We applied ultra-fast HPLC system to routine analysis and quality control of botanicals, providing up to 5–20 times faster analysis and 60% higher resolution than conventional HPLC without sacrificing resolution, precision or sensitivity (Fig. 1). (ii) We connected UV/DAD with ELSD for simultaneous determination of various compounds in one run. UV could detect strong UV absorbing compounds such as isoflavonoids, phthalides, and phenolic acids, while as a complementation role, ELSD could detect non- or poor UV absorbing compounds such as saponins (Fig. 2). (iii) We suggest that TOF-MS provides much higher sensitivity and selectivity, as well as accurate mass measurement. It enables the simultaneous identification and determination of compounds in botanicals even with trace contents. Acknowledgements: Financial support for this research from the National Science Foundation of China (No. 90709020, 30530870) is gratefully acknowledged.

**P-62**

**Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Steroidal Alkaloids in Fritillaria Species by Solid-Phase Extraction followed by Rapid Resolution LC/TOF-MS**

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Steroidal alkaloids are naturally occurring nitrogen-containing compounds in many edible or medicinal plants, such as potato, tomato, Fritillaria and American hellebore, which possess a variety of toxicological and pharmacological effects on humans. Such biological effects of these compounds create a critical demand for developing a sensitive and selective analytical method to accurately evaluate the presence and content of the major and minor steroidal alkaloids in these plants. In this report, we present a high-selective and sensitive method for rapid analysis of steroidal alkaloids in Fritillaria species, utilizing selective solid-phase extraction and rapid resolution liquid chromatography/time-of-flight mass spectrometry (SPE-RRLC/TOF-MS). The selective solid-phase extraction step was developed using a mixed-mode cation-exchange/reversed-phase cartridge (Oasis MCX). The strong cation exchange capacity of MCX can selectively capture basic analytes and remove acidic

Fig. 1

From HPLC to ultra-fast HPLC, the analytical time was greatly reduced to 1/4

Fig. 2

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and neutral compounds in the plant extract, thereby reducing the matrix effect and improving the MS detection sensitivity. The sample recoveries on Oasis MCX cartridges were found to be > 80%. The analysis of steroidal alkaloids was carried out by RRLC/TOF-MS. The use of RRLC can shorten analytical time and improve chromatographic resolution, and TOF-MS provides abundant structure information by accurate mass measurements for each molecular ion and fragment ions at different fragmentor voltage. As a result, the SPE-RRLC/TOF-MS was successfully used for simultaneous determination of 26 steroidal alkaloids in different *Fritillaria* species in a single run within 18 min (Fig. 1), which is 5-times faster than conventional HPLC/TOF-MS method [1].


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**P-64 The NIH/ODS Analytical Methods and Reference Materials Program for Dietary Supplements: Five-Year Accomplishments and Future Directions**


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Quality of natural health products remains a challenge to regulators, researchers, and manufacturers. Quality parameters include specifications for sanitation, contaminants, and content of natural chemicals. Validated analytical methods and reference materials are essential to ensure the purity and strength of natural health products are essential. Because these products and their ingredients are often complex mixtures they pose analytical challenges, and methods validation may be difficult. In response to concerns about quality, in 2002 the U.S. Congress directed the Office of Dietary Supplements at the National Institutes of Health to accelerate methods validation, and the Analytical Methods and Reference Materials Program (AMRM) was created. The program is stakeholder driven and provides a coordinated approach to validation that facilitates methods validation and production of reference materials. The major accomplishments of the first five years of the AMRM program involve collaborative efforts with FDA, AOAC, and NIST. The program has resulted in 18 collaborative studies of analytical methods. Twelve methods have been approved as Official Methods of Analysis (OMA), and 3 of these are final action OMA. The NIST reference materials project has resulted in the production of 5 suites of standard reference materials, with an additional 12 suites in various stages of completion. The NIST has also created a pilot Laboratory Quality Assurance Program that will assist laboratories to become proficient at analysis. A more detailed account of these accomplishments and an outline of the future scope and direction of the program will be presented.
Objectives of this study were to: a) optimize EPA-3052 microwave digestion method using a c/r ICP-MS method by adjusting combinations of acids, digestion temperature and duration; b) validate the c/r ICP-MS method for multi-element analyses to determine their total concentration in solid matrices; and c) set up a robust single-step partial extraction method by using the c/r ICP-MS method. Here, special emphasis has been given to total trace element analyses of marine sediment samples from the Back Biloxi Bay, MS to monitor the effects of Hurricane Katrina on the region. This study confirmed that the amount of acid extraction not only depends on the applied digestion method including different types and combinations of acids, but also the type of element, its origin (natural or anthropogenic) and its chemical form. Optimized conditions for total digestion have been selected as Acids: HNO₃+ HF + HCl (10:3:2); Temperature: 180 °C; Power: 1600 W; and Duration: 15 minutes. The dilute acid (single-step) microwave digestion methods extract a significant amount of trace elements from sediment solid matrices, therefore these methods can lead to overestimation of the amount of trace elements that might be released into the environment. The dilute acid (0.5 M HCl)(single-step)“cold” extraction method can provide valuable information for evaluating the amount of trace metal that might become remobilized and/or bioavailable. Total trace element contents of marine sediments from the Back Biloxi Bay, collected monthly following Hurricane Katrina, revealed a wide range of variation, but no apparent temporal trends. Acknowledgement: This study was supported by NOAA-NIUST-NA05NOS5421163.

The roots of Cauffhylum thalictroides is traditionally used for the treatment of menstrual difficulties and as an aid in childbirth. C. thalictroides is known to contain saponins which are considered to be responsible for the uterine stimulant effects together with teratogenic alkaloids [1]. A comparison study between HPLC UV-ELSD, UPLC-UV-ELSD and HPTLC methods was presented for the determination of major alkaloid and triterpene saponins from roots of Caulophyllum thalictroides (blue cohosh) and dietary supplements claiming to contain blue cohosh. The procedure involves the common extraction of the alkaloid and saponins from the plant and dietary samples. By liquid chromatography method with PDA and ELSD, C18 column, using gradient mobile phase of water and acetonitrile, both containing 0.1% acetic acid, aided with a detection using a PDA detector. This method was applied to the fingerprint identification of (A, B) and roots of blue cohosh (B, D).

Acknowledgements: This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. The authors would like to thank Annette Ford, University of Mississippi for extraction of samples. References: [1] Ganzera M, et al. (2003) Phytochem Anal, 14: 1–7.

Caralluma fimbriata, Fam. Asclepiadaceae, is a succulent plant and plants from Caralluma genus occur throughout Africa, and Asia, majority being indigenous to the Indian subcontinent and Arabian peninsula. Recently it has gained popularity as a weight-loss dietary supplement [1]. An HPLC method with UV detection for analysis of five pregnane compounds from Caralluma fimbriata was developed. The simultaneous chromatographic separation of the five compounds was achieved with a Gemini NX reversed phase C18 column, using gradient mobile phase of water and acetonitrile, both containing 0.1% acetic acid, aided with a detection using a PDA detector. This method was applied to the fingerprint identification of three plant materials of C. fimbriata and seven dietary supplements containing C. fimbriata. The five pregnane derivatives, boucemin (1), caraumbelloside I (2), caraumbelloside III (3), caraumbelloside II (4)
and caraumbellogenin (5) have been quantitatively identified in the plant extracts. The limit of detection (LOD), and limit of quantitation (LOQ) were in the range from 1–5 µg/mL, and 3–15 µg/mL for compounds 1–5, respectively. This method also provides a distinction between the chromatographic profiles of Caralluma, Hoodia, and Opuntia spp., and thus can be aptly employed to distinguish between these plant materials or the botanical products thereof. In the ES positive ion mode, the [M+Na]+ ions at m/z 373.23, 679.33, 841.41, 517.27 and 355.22 were observed for compounds 1–5.


The rhizomes of turmeric (Curcuma longa L., Zingiberaceae) play an important role as a coloring agent in foods, cosmetics and textiles [1]. The main yellow bioactive substances in the rhizomes are due to curcumin and two related demethoxy compounds, demethoxycurcumin and bisdemethoxycurcumin. Turmeric has been reported to possess anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, antitumour, antiviral, anticancer activities and is also used in gastrointestinal and respiratory disorders [2–3]. An HPLC method was developed for the determination of curcuminoids from roots of Curcuma longa L., different species of Curcuma (C. zedoaria, C. phaecaulis, C. wenyujin and C. kwangsiensis) and dietary supplements that claim to contain C. longa. The separation was achieved within 3.5 minutes by using C-18 column material, a water/acetonitrile mobile phase, both containing 0.05% formic acid gradient system and a temperature of 35 °C. The method was validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The limits of detection and limits of quantification of curcuminoids were found to be 0.01 µg/mL and 0.035 µg/mL, respectively. The wavelength used for quantification with the diode array detector was 420 nm for curcuminoids and 240 nm for Ar-turmerone. The total content of curcuminoids was found to be in the range from 0.825–35.37% in different species of C. longa and dietary supplements. The curcuminoids were not detected in roots of C. wenyujin and C. kwangsiensis. The developed method is simple, economic, rapid and especially suitable for quality control analysis of curcuminoids. Acknowledgements: This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. The authors would like to thank Dr. Aruna Weerasooriya, University of Mississippi for providing the plant samples and Annette Ford, University of Mississippi for extraction of samples. References: [1] Sekar N, (2004), Colourage, 51: 59–60. [2] Ammon HTP, Wahl MA, (1991), Planta Med, 57: 1–7. [3] Radha KM, et al. (2006), Life Sci, 78: 2081–2087.

Fig. 1 UPLC Chromatograms of a mixture of standards (A), roots of goldenseal (B) and dietary supplements (C–D) at 290 nm. 1 hydrastine, 2 hydrastine, 3 cotoprine, 4 jatrorrhizine, 5 canadine, 6 palmitine and 7 berberine.

The roots of Hydrastis canadensis (goldenseal) are popular phyto-medicines for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders and upper respiratory tract infections [1–2]. Simple and fast UPLC-UV-MS methods were developed for the quantification of the major constituents, berberine and hydrastine from roots of Hydrastis canadensis L. and dietary supplements containing goldenseal and Echinacea purpurea/goldenseal combination formulations. The extraction (with acidified water and methanol) and analysis were applied to several other alkaloids including canadine, hydrastinine, palmitine, cotoprine, and jatrorrhizine by a UPLC method with PDA and MS, C18 column. The mobile phase consisted of solvent A (50 mM ammonium formate, pH 3.3) and solvent B (acetonitrile with 0.05% formic acid). The developed method was validated for all the parameters tested and successfully applied to the identification of seven alkaloids in plant sample and ten dietary supplements. The plant material and ten dietary supplements were found to contain major alkaloids, hydrastine and berberine. One commercial product also contained palmitine, cotoprine and jatrorrhizine, thus indicating that the material was not pure goldenseal. LC-mass spectrometry coupled with electrospray ionization (ESI) method is described for the identification of seven alkaloids in plant sample and dietary supplements. This method involved the use of the [M+H]’ ions for cotoprine, jatrorrhizine, palmitine and berberine, [M+H]+ ions for hydrastine and canadine, [M+H+18]’ ions for hydrastinine in the positive ion mode with selective ion recording (SIR).

Heavy metals are natural components of the earth’s crust and are widely used in agricultural, manufacturing and food/material processing industries. Some heavy metals such as selenium, iron, copper, chromium and zinc are essential at low concentrations, others such as arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury are toxic. Determination of 11 metals (including arsenic, chromium, mercury, iron, copper, nickel, zinc, selenium, lead, cadmium and thallium) in botanicals and dietary supplements were carried out by using ICP-MS. Closed vessel microwave digestion of two plant samples and one product assisted by HNO₃+HCl (8:2) (Procedure-A), water (Procedure-B), methanol (Procedure-C), HNO₃ (Procedure-D), 0.5 M HCl (Procedure-E) and HNO₃ +6 M HCl (Procedure-F) were used to determine the recovery of 11 metals by ICP-MS. Sample digestion was done in a MARS 5 microwave. Elemental measurements were performed using Agilent 7500 ce ICP-MS operating in hydrogen mode for Se and Fe, and He mode for As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Cd to remove spectral interferences. The method was validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The limits of detection and limits of quantification for these heavy metals were found to be 0.004–0.51 ppb. Digestions A, D and F gave significantly higher recoveries than compared with other digestions. Microwave digestion followed by analysis by ICP-MS has been shown to be a simple, reliable method for the multi-element determination of trace metals in dietary supplements and botanicals. About 12 plant samples and 22 dietary products were analyzed and all were found to contain Fe, Zn, Cu, Cr, and Ni. Four samples for As and one sample for Cr were found to contain elevated concentrations above the recommended limit. Acknowledgements: This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Dolan SP, et al. (2003), J Agric & Food Chem, 51: 1307–1312.

Identification of Isoflavonoids from Leaves of Pueraria montana (Lour.) Merr. var. lobata (Willd.) and its Comparative Studies with Roots of Pueraria lobata by Using HPLC-ESI-MSD-TOF and MS-MS Methods

Radix of Pueraria spp. is a popular traditional Chinese medicine. Kudzu has been traditionally used in China to treat diabetes, alcoholism, gastroenteritis (inflamed stomach or intestine), and has shown to have cardiovascular, neurological, anti-oxidant properties [1,2]. Kudzu (Pueraria lobata, Family Fabaceae) is a rich source of isoflavones and isoflavone glycosides, which include puerarin, daidzin, genistin, genistein, daidzein, and daidzein-4’, 7-diglucoside. Puerarin and daidzin were the major isoflavone glucosides in kudzu root in comparison with kudzu leaf. LC-MSD-TOF and MS-MS tools have been employed for profiling and characterization of isoflavones and isoflavone glycosides including distinction between flavonoid O- and C-glycosides. The mass spectrum of O-glycoside is generally characterized by the presence of an abundant fragment ion resulting from (terminal) glycosyl cleavage and the aglycone moiety of C-glycoside was not produced. Thus puerarin (m/z = 416.10) and daidzin (m/z = 416.10) are readily distinguished. These two glucosides with [M+H]+ at m/z 415.10 and [M+H]+ at m/z 416.10 are respectively.

References:
417.12 were well resolved chromatographically ($t_r = 17.83$ and 20.18 min). These were characterized by losses of 120 and 162 amu upon fragmentation, respectively. The loss of 120 amu is characteristic of C-glycoside flavonoids.


Red yeast rice is produced by cultivating *Monascus purpureus* on polished rice. China is the world’s largest producer of red yeast rice. Red yeast rice may provide benefits beyond those provided by stat-
Researchers have reported that the benefits seem to exceed those reported with lovastatin alone [1]. Statins are a class of drugs commonly prescribed to decrease cholesterol levels and have recently been shown to also stimulate bone formation. The HPLC and UPLC methods were developed for the quantitative determination ofLovastatin in red yeast rice extracts and dietary supplements that claim to contain red yeast rice. The separation was achieved by using C-18 column material, a water/acetonitrile mobile phase, both containing acid gradient system and a temperature of 35°C. The method was validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The LOD and LOQ ofLovastatin were found to be 10 & 50 ng/mL by UPLC-UV method and 100 & 250 ng/mL by HPLC-UV method, respectively. The wavelength used for quantification with the diode array detector was 238 nm. The analysis of commercial products showed considerable variation of 0.37–5.65 µg ofLovastatin/g of red yeast extract. LC-mass spectrometry coupled with electrospray ionization (ESI) interface method is described for the identification ofLovastatin in red yeast rice samples. This method involved the use of [M+H]+ ions (m/z = 405.2641) in the positive ion mode with extractive ion monitoring (EIM).

**Acknowledgements:** This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Lu Z, et al. (2008), Am J Cardiol, 101(12): 1689–1693.

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*Nigella sativa* Linn. belongs to the Ranunculaceae family and is an indigenous herbaceous plant that is more commonly known as the fennel flower plant. The plant is also known as black cumin (English) and black-caraway (USA). The spicy seeds from this plant have medicinal usage dating back to the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. In Egypt and the Middle East the black seed oil is popularly used for certain cases of chronic cough and bronchial asthma [1,2]. An HPLC method was developed for the simultaneous determination of nine compounds of* Nigella sativa* L. The separation was achieved within 23 minutes by using C-18 column material, a water/acetonitrile mobile phase, both containing 0.1% acetic acid gradient system and a temperature of 35 °C. The method was validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The LOD and LOQ of nine compounds were found to be in the range from 0.09–10 µg/mL and 0.3–25 µg/mL, respectively. The wavelength used for quantification with the diode array detector was 205 and 260 nm. The seeds of* N. sativa* and commercial products showed the presence of all nine compounds. LC-mass spectrometry coupled with electrospray ionization (ESI) interface method is described for the identification of compounds in* Nigella sativa* L. samples. This method involved the use of [M+H]+ and [M+Na]+ ions in the positive ion mode with extractive ion monitoring (EIM).

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Characterization and Screening of Cycloartane and Flavonoid Glycosides from Stem-Leaves of *Sutherlandia frutescens* by Using HPLC-UV-ESI-MS and MS-MS Fingerprint Analysis

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*Sutherlandia frutescens* (L.) R. BR. (Family Fabaceae) is a widely used medicinal plant from South Africa. It is traditionally used for stomach problems, internal cancers, diabetes, inflammatory conditions and recently to improve the overall health in cancer and HIV/AIDS patients [1,2]. LC-ESI-TOF-TOF and ESI-MS-MS analysis were performed on cycloartane and flavonoid glycosides employing two mass spectrometers equipped with ion-trap and TOF analyzers. The data illustrates the ability of the ESI techniques in the identification of cycloartane and flavonoid glycosides, including the nature of parent compound, the number of sugar residues and the type of saccharide moiety. The preliminary analytical results showed that numerous compounds have not been investigated yet. Additionally, screening and structural characterization offered more information about the chemical constitutions of *Sutherlandia frutescens*. About 55 compounds were screened using the ESI-TOF method, the major base peak ions generated by cycloartane glycosides are m/z 435, 437, and 439 [M+H-sugar-3 H2O]+ and flavonoid glycosides at m/z 287, and 303, respectively. Sutherlandioside B was found to be the major compound among the analyzed glycosides. Fragments detected in the LC-ESI-TOF spectra of plant sample of *S. frutescens* and the dietary supplement are m/z 653.42 [M+H]+, 491.37 [M+H-sugar]+, 473.36 [M+H-sugar-H2O]+, 455.35 [M+H-sugar-2 H2O]+, 437.34 [M+H-sugar-3 H2O]+. In the MS-MS spectra, fragmentation reactions of the [M+Na]+ were recorded to provide structural information about the glycosyl and aglycone moieties.


**Fig. 1** HPLC chromatograms of standard mix, plant sample and dietary supplement at 260 nm (1) magnoflorine, (2) Kaempferol-3-O-β-glucopyranosyl (1 → 2)-O-β-galactopyranosyl (1 → 2)-O-glucopyranoside, (3) sieboldianoside A, (4) tauroside H2, (5) tauroside G3, (6) decaicoside D, (7) sapindoside B, (8) thymoquinone, (9) tauroside E.

**Fig. 1** TIC of cycloartane and flavonoid glycosides from stem-leaves of *Sutherlandia frutescens* by using HPLC-ESI-MS-TOF.
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Quantitative Determination of Cycloartane and Flavonoid Glycosides from *Sutherlandia frutescens* by UPLC-UV, UPLC-ELSD Methods and Confirmation by UPLC-MS

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*Sutherlandia frutescens* (L.) R. BR., Family Fabaceae, is a well-known and widely used medicinal plant from the Western Cape, South Africa [1,2]. Traditionally it has been used as a remedy for stomach problems, internal cancers, diabetes and various inflammatory conditions. Recently, it has been used for the management of HIV/AIDS in patients [1]. This paper describes the analytical method suitable for the determination of four flavonoid glycosides (*Sutherlandin A, B, C, D*) and four cycloartane glycosides (*Sutherlandioside A, B, C, D*) from stem-leaves of *Sutherlandia frutescens* (L.) R. BR. A separation by UPLC was achieved by using Acquity shield RP18 column, PDA with ELS detection, and a water/acetonitrile gradient as the mobile phase. The major cycloartane glycoside compound (*Sutherlandioside B*) was detected at a concentration as low as 1.0 µg/mL. The analysis of plant material and products showed considerable variation of 0.6–2.7% for the major compound. This method involved the use of the [M+H]+ and [M+Na]+ ions in the positive ion mode with extractive ion monitoring (EIM). The eight compounds were further confirmed by UPLC-MS method in plant sample and products. In the positive ion mode, the protonated species [M+H]+ at m/z 741.2, 741.2, 725.2, 725.2, 653.4, 651.4, 635.4 and 653.4 and sodiated species [M+Na]+ at m/z 763.2, 763.2, 747.2, 747.2,

![Fig. 1](image1.png)

UPLC chromatograms of a mixture of standard [Sutherlandin A (1), Sutherlandin B (2), Sutherlandin C (3), Sutherlandin D (4), Sutherlandioside B (5) Sutherlandioside C (6), Sutherlandioside D (7), Sutherlandioside A (8)] (A, C), leaves of *Sutherlandia frutescens* (B, D) by ELSD and UV detection at 260 nm.

![Fig. 2](image2.png)

MS spectrum of Sutherlandioside B (peak 31 in Fig. 1). Inset is the structure and its MS fragment pathway.
Turnera diffusa Willd. (Turneraceae), common name damiana, is an aromatic shrub with small yellow flowers. The leaves and sometimes the stems of damiana have medicinal uses. Evaluation of herbal dietary supplements marketed on the internet for recreational use shows that 10% of the most common products were claiming to contain damiana in the product ingredients [1,2].

Seven flavonoids from T. diffusa (Damiana) Extracts and Dietary Supplements Claiming to Contain Damiana by Using HPLC-UV Method

_Fucoxanthin_ is a characteristic carotenoid of brown sea weeds, such as Undaria pinnatifida, Hizikia fusiformis, and Sargassum fulvellum. It has a unique structure including an allenic bond and 5, 6-monoepoxide in the molecule. Fucoxanthin shows anti-obesity, anti-carcinogenic, anti-inflammatory and radical scavenging effects [1]. HPLC and UPLC methods have been developed for the quantitative determination of fucoxanthin in extracts and dietary supplements.

The separation was achieved by using C-18 column material in both HPLC and UPLC method using a water/acetonitrile mobile phase. For the HPLC method, both solvents contain 0.1% acetic acid and in the UPLC method, both solvents contain 0.05% formic acid. The column temperatures were maintained at 30 °C for HPLC and UPLC methods, respectively. The methods were validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The developed method was applied for the quantitative determination of eight compounds [1-8] within 45 minutes by using the C-18 material column. The mobile phase was comprised of acetonitrile/methanol (90:10, v/v) containing 0.1% acetic acid and 50 mM ammonium acetate (pH = 4.2) at a flow rate of 1 mL/min and the column temperature was maintained at 30 °C. The method was validated for linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The LOD and LOQ of fucoxanthin was found to be 50 & 150 ng/mL, 10 & 35 ng/mL and 1 & 3 ng/mL by using HPLC-UV, UPLC-UV and UPLC-MS methods, respectively.

The wavelength used for quantification with the diode array detector was 449 nm and _m/z_ at 659.4 [M+H]⁺. LC-mass spectrometry coupled with electrospray ionization (ESI) interface method is described for the identification of compounds in extracts containing fucoxanthin and dietary supplements. This method involved the use of [M+H]⁺ ions in the positive ion mode with single ion recording (SIR).


ESI-MS as a Tool to Characterize Isoquinoline Alkaloids and Identify Possible Adulterant from Dietary Supplements that Claimed to Contain Goldenseal

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Hydrastis canadensis L., commonly known as goldenseal, is a perennial herb in the buttercup family Ranunculaceae, native to southeastern Canada and the northeastern US, and an economically important North American medicinal plant that has been subject to adulteration in commerce. The phytochemicals of interest in goldenseal are the isoquinoline alkaloids hydrastine, berberine, and canadine. Other compounds of interest are palmatine, coptisine and jatrorrhizine, alkaloids that are found in potential adulterant species but not in goldenseal [1-2]. Isoquinoline alkaloids β-hydrastine, hydrastinine, canadine, berberine, coptisine, jatrorrhizine and palmatine have been characterized by using electrospray ionization multi-stage tandem mass spectrometry (ESI-MSn) coupled with an ion-trap analyzer. Fragments C11H12NO2+ are dominant or major products ions in hydrastinine and β-hydrastine, respectively. The C-ring is relative weak and likely broken in tetrahydrisoquinoline alkaloid canadine. In ESI source, the product ions of canadine are found at m/z 176 corresponding to fragments C9H16NO2+. This fragment bears the core skeleton of dominant ions in hydrastinine. However, for highly unsaturated isoquinoline alkaloids, its skeleton is relatively stable. In this sub-group, the major ions, such as presenting ions at m/z 308, 294 and 292 in palmatine, jatrorrhizine and berberine respectively, may involve the re-arrangement of D-ring. The results of the current study have classified the fragmentation pathway of each sub-group into isoquinoline alkaloids. It can be used to characterize the structures of trace isoquinoline alkaloids in dietary supplements that claimed to contain goldenseal, and will benefit to identify adulterant in dietary supplements.

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Fig. 1 Fragmentation Pattern Proposed for M+ Ions of Palmatine.
**P-79** Structural Characterization of Quinolizidine Alkaloids in *Heimia salicifolia* by Electrospray Ionization Tandem Mass Spectrometry

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*Heimia salicifolia* (Lythraceae), also known as sun opener or shrubbby yellow crest, is a wild flowering shrub distributed from Mexico, southwestern Texas to northern Argentina. It has been used as antipyretic, emetic, laxative, diuretic and anti-inflammatory and for its wound healing activity in Central and South America. The folkloric reports claimed the plant had psychotomimetic activity [1]. Nine quinolizidine alkaloids and biphenyl quinolizidine lactone alkaloids isolated from *H. salicifolia* have been structurally characterized by using electrospray ionization multi-stage tandem mass spectrometry (ESI-MSn) coupled with an ion-trap analyzer. The fragmentation patterns of these alkaloids are dominated by the existence of bridge between C-2 and C-4, and less affected in accordance with structural variations of substitution at C-2 and C-12. When forming the lactone bridge between C-2 and C-4 over a biphenyl moiety, a neutral loss of 44 Da corresponding to carbon dioxide is easily generated. Moreover, the product ions will further yield fragment ions related to the cleavage of A-ring at C-1/C-2 and C-4/C-5. B ring bearing nitrogen atom has been found as one very easily loss group in the fragmentation pathways of all analyzed quinolizidine alkaloids. The results of this study can benefit the determination of trace quinolizidine alkaloids and biphenyl quinolizidine lactone alkaloids in crude plant extract and also provide background information to aid the structural investigations of related biological studies and forensic science. **Acknowledgements:** This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Malone MH, et al. (1994), J Ethnopharm, 42: 135–159.

**P-80** Quantitative Determination of Galactolipids from *Lycium barbarum* L. by SPE Assisted HPLC-ELSD Method and Structural Characterization by ESI-MS/MS

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Lipids are important constituents of all living organisms. Galactolipids are a class of acylated membrane lipids with a sugar molecule attached to the third carbon of the glycerol molecule. These compounds are associated primarily with plastid membranes in seed plants [1]. The fruit of *Lycium barbarum* L. has been widely used in the health food industry because of its possible role in the prevention of chronic disease like age-related macular degeneration. In addition, it may possess antioxidant and antitumor activities, neuroprotective effect, and enhance immunity [2]. An SPE assisted HPLC/ELSD method has been developed for the quantitative determination of galactolipids from *Lycium barbarum* L. fruits. The separation of six galactolipids and one steroid were achieved by using C-18 column material in HPLC method coupled with an ELS detector. A water/acetonitrile mobile phase, both containing 0.1% acetic acid, was selected for the outlined method. The column temperature was maintained at 25 °C. The method was validated for logarithmic linearity, repeatability, limits of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ). The LOD and LOQ of galactolipids were found to be in the range from 10–20 µg/mL and 20–50 µg/mL, respectively. The structures of six galactolipids and one steroid were further characterized by ESI-MS/MS method. Ion-trap tandem mass spectrometry coupled with electrospray ionization (ESI) interface method is described for the identification of compounds in *L. barbarum*. The developed HPLC-ELSD method has been successfully applied for determination of target analytes in different populations of same species. **Acknowledgements:** This research is funded in part by “Science Based Authentication of Dietary Supplements” Funded by the Food and Drug Administration grant number 2 U01 FD 002071-07. References: [1] Guella G, et al. (2003), Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom, 17: 1982–1994. [2] Inbaraj BS, et al. (2008) J Pharm Biomed Anal, 47: 812–818.
Isolation and Qualitative Characterization of Antidepressant Marsiline by Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) from Marsilea quadrifolia L. Mondal AK1, Sarkar AK2, Pal TK2, Das N1, Mondal (Parui) S3

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Anxiety, depression and mental health problems constitute the second most common chronic condition in clinical practice. Various types of herbal medicines are being used as anxiolytic drugs, which necessitates the development of newer and more effective antidepressants from traditional medicinal plants whose psychotherapeutic potential needs to be assessed in a variety of animal models [1,2]. The main objective of this work was to develop a simple, sensitive, rapid and reliable liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method for the simultaneous identification of Marsiline (Fig. 1), a major central nervous system active principal, that has been found to be responsible for sedative and anticonvulsant activity in Marsilea sp. (1, 2). The LC-MS/MS system (API 2000) with triple quadruple tandem mass spectrometer (AB Sciex Instruments, Foster, Canada) was used for qualitative determination of Marsiline from methanolic extract. The most active ingredient Marsiline was extracted by simple liquid-liquid extraction with organic solvent (benzene:n-hexane 1:1 v/v). The protonated analyte was...
Acrylamide is a chemical intermediate used in a variety of laboratory and commercial products including soil-conditioning agents, dyes, pigments, and in the treatment of drinking water. Acrylamide also finds its way into the human diet when amino acids and sugars present in food are heated at high temperature during food processing. Earlier studies have demonstrated that chronic acrylamide treatment produced tumors in rats and mice; yet, the mechanism of acrylamide carcinogenicity remains unresolved. The aim of the present study was to investigate the biologic consequences of acrylamide exposure both in vitro and in vivo animal models. Animals were subjected to bone marrow micronucleus assays, chromosomal analysis, and flow cytometry analysis. Significant increases of chromosomal aberrations, in a dose dependent manner, were observed in human leukocytic culture and bone marrow cells of mice. There was also an increase in micronucleus frequency in bone marrow cells of mice. Flow cytometry analysis showed a reduced DNA content in liver cells of treated mice indicating acrylamide clastogenicity. Although acrylamide is a common laboratory reagent, its role as an environmental contaminant will only be resolved with further investigations of its detrimental effects.

Candida glabrata is an opportunistic yeast pathogen of humans and accounts for approximately 4% of all catheter associated urinary tract infection. It is normally controlled by the body's immune system and the body's bacterial flora, but can cause serious mucosal and systemic infections. C. glabrata is a nitratamine adenine dinucleotide (NAD+) auxotroph, which depends on the environmental supply of NAD+ precursors using nitratamine riboside (NR), nitric acid (NA), and nitratamine (NAM) as NAD+ precursors. These precursors are used in a functional Preiss-Handler pathway to produce NAD+. We focused on the location of enzymes used in the Preiss-Handler pathway of C. glabrata under conditions replete for NAD+ precursors and under extreme conditions such as NAD+ precursor starvation. The C-termius of the Npt1, Qns1, Nrk1 and Pnc1 was tagged with GFP to identify the location of the enzymes in the yeast before and after starvation of NA and NR. Under the fluorescent microscope, localization of enzymes was found in the cytoplasm before and after starvation. Therefore, within the limits of our assay, we conclude that localization of the Preiss-Handler pathway enzymes in C. glabrata is unaffected by environmental conditions. We intend to confirm and extend these results by exploring the subcellular localization of pathway enzymes using different tags for localization.

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a bacterium that causes infections to be especially difficult to treat. S. aureus has become a particularly significant problem in hospitals, where they often grow as biofilms and are currently the largest contributor to nosocomial infections. In previous experimentation, multiple strains of immunogens were found to be upregulated in biofilm growth. In this experiment, the antigens to four of these immunogens were grown in culture and combined to create a vaccine. This vaccine was administered to New Zealand white rabbits that were later infected with S. aureus tibia osteomyelitis. The initial vaccine was given on day zero of the experiment. The rabbit titer was boosted with a second injection after ten days. The animals were challenged after ten days with MRSA introduced to the left tibia. Responses to vancomycin were evaluated by examining osteomyelitic infection in the rabbit tibias. The combination of vaccine and vancomycin treatment significantly lowered levels of biofilm infection. From these results, we postulate that the vaccine was able to prevent the formation of the biofilm and vancomycin was able to destroy the remaining bacteria. From the positive results of this experiment, we plan on expanding this study to mouse models.
It is widely accepted that recognition of exposed glycans on the cell surface of potential pathogens by host humoral or cell-associated lectins is a key component of the innate immune response of vertebrates and invertebrates. However, the protozoan parasite Perkinsus marinus causes “Dermo” disease in the eastern oyster Crassostrea virginica, and is responsible for catastrophic damage to shellfisheries in North America. Until recently, the parasite’s mechanism(s) for entry into the hemocyte had remained obscure. The recent results suggest identification and characterization in oyster hemocytes a galectin (CvGal) with a unique carbohydrate-recognition domain (CRD) organization that, unlike most mammalian galectins, recognizes exogenous carbohydrate ligands [1]. CvGal binds to a variety of potential microbial pathogens, phytoplankton components, and Perkinsus trophozoites, suggesting that it functions as a hemocyte surface receptor for this parasite, and facilitates its entry into the host cells. Unlike all galectins known so far, CvGal displays four CRDs that contain seven of the nine amino acid residues that bind ligand in the bovine galectin-1. Because the CvGal CRDs are similar, but not identical to each other, their carbohydrate specificities may be also different. To characterize their carbohydrate specificities, we initiated the recombinant expression of the CvGal components, and characterized results suggest identification and characterization in oyster hemocytes a galectin (CvGal) with a unique carbohydrate-recognition domain (CRD) organization that, unlike most mammalian galectins, recognizes exogenous carbohydrate ligands [1]. CvGal binds to a variety of potential microbial pathogens, phytoplankton components, and Perkinsus trophozoites, suggesting that it functions as a hemocyte surface receptor for this parasite, and facilitates its entry into the host cells. Unlike all galectins known so far, CvGal displays four CRDs that contain seven of the nine amino acid residues that bind ligand in the bovine galectin-1. Because the CvGal CRDs are similar, but not identical to each other, their carbohydrate specificities may be also different. To characterize their carbohydrate specificities, we initiated the recombinant expression of the CvGal CRDs, individually and as combinations of 2 and 3 CRDs to enable the rigorous analysis of their binding specificity and affinity. We developed expression constructs into a pET expression vector for all four individual CRDs, as well as CRDs 2-3 and CRDs1-2-3. The drugs approved by FDA for the treatment of alcoholism are not recommended for the women in pregnancy [1]. Therefore, a drug.
with anticraving property as well as non-toxic to fetus is required for the treatment of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), a neurobehavioral disorder observed in the babies of alcoholic mothers who consumed alcohol during pregnancy. We have evaluated the potency of Radix puerariae (RP), the root extracts of a wild leguminous creeper kudzu (Pueraria montana), as an alternative natural medicine to prevent FASD using Japanese medaka (Oryzias latipes) embryo-larval development as the model. Previously, we have observed that ethanol was able to induce skeletal dysmorphogenesis in medaka by reducing skeletal growth in a dose-dependent manner [2]. In this experiment we have used RP and puerarin (Sigma-Aldrich) as preventive agents of ethanol-induced skeletal dysmorphogenesis in medaka. RP was collected from the Lafayette County natural creeper kudzu (Pueraria montana), as an alternative natural medicine to prevent FASD using Japanese medaka (Oryzias latipes) embryo-larval development as the model. Previously, we have observed that ethanol was able to induce skeletal dysmorphogenesis in medaka by reducing skeletal growth in a dose-dependent manner [2]. In this experiment we have used RP and puerarin (Sigma-Aldrich) as preventive agents of ethanol-induced skeletal dysmorphogenesis in medaka. RP was collected from the Lafayette County

The current study evaluates the preformulation characteristics of THC-Serine, a novel prodrug of the poorly water soluble compound Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Aqueous solubility and stability in solution and surfactants and 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin (HPβCD) were studied. The LogP and pKa were calculated using computer modeling. Chemical, thermal and enzymatic stability of the prodrug was assessed at different pH (25°C), elevated temperature (120°C) and in human saliva, respectively. THC-Serine demonstrated pH dependent solubility. Highest solubility was observed at pH 2.0 (92-fold greater than THC). Solubility of the prodrug in Tween® 80 was 320-fold higher (256.65 ± 20.52 µg/ml) than THC. With increasing concentrations of HPβCD solubility of THC-Serine was also observed to increase. Log P and pKa of THC-Serine were 3.18 and 7.05, respectively. Prodrug was most stable at pH 2.0, with a degradation rate constant of 3.17 × 10⁻⁴ h⁻¹. Almost 80% of the prodrug remained intact after heating at 120°C for 8 minutes. The degradation rate constant in saliva was found to be 11.52 × 10⁻² h⁻¹. The above results indicate that THC-Serine is a lead candidate for transmucosal THC delivery and warrants further investigation. 

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by Grant Number P20RR021929 from the National Center for Research Resources (NIH/NCCR).

Preformulation Characterization of a Novel Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Amino Acid Prodrug Betru S1, Rahman Z1, Majumdar S1,2, Gal W1,2, ElSohly MA2,3, Repka MA1,2
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δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, Fig. 1) is the primary active ingredient of the plant Cannabis sativa (marijuana) and is responsible for the majority of the pharmacological effects. While THC in marijuana is mainly known for its abuse potential, it also exhibits the therapeutic effects in the treatment of nausea and vomiting during cancer chemotherapy. The only dosage form currently approved by FDA is an oral, soft gelatin capsule (Marinol®). This dosage form is expensive, resulting in inconsistent pharmacological effects and pharmacokinetic profiles. Hence, prodrugs of THC are synthesized for the majority of the pharmacological effects. While THC in marijuana is mainly known for its abuse potential, it also exhibits the therapeutic effects in the treatment of nausea and vomiting during cancer chemotherapy. The only dosage form currently approved by FDA is an oral, soft gelatin capsule (Marinol®). This dosage form is expensive, resulting in inconsistent pharmacological effects and pharmacokinetic profiles. Hence, prodrugs of THC are synthesized for the delivery by transbuccal route. The objective is to enhance the thermal stability and permeation properties of the hemisuccinate ester prodrug of δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC-HS) by complexation with random methylated beta cyclodextrin (RAMEB). An inclusion complex of THC-HS/RAMEB was prepared by freeze-drying THC-HS and cyclodextrin (1:2 and 1:10 ratios). Stability was evaluated at 4°C, 25°C and 40°C in open and closed vials over a period of 1 month. Diffusion of THC-HS from THC-HS/RAMEB com-

Preformulation Evaluation of Δ⁹-Tetrahydrocannabinol Prodrugs – A Tool for Establishing Physicochemical Characteristics of Compounds at an Early Stage
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Blue cohosh, Caulophyllum thalictroides is a popular herb that is extensively used for women's health. Alkaloids and saponins are considered to be responsible for its pharmacological effects. In this study the effects of methanolic extract of the roots of blue cohosh, alkaloidal fraction and isolated constituents on major drug metabolizing cytochrome P450 (CYP450) enzymes were evaluated. Methanolic extract did not show any effect but the alkaloidal fraction showed a strong inhibition of CYP 2C19, 3A4, 2D6, and 1A2 (> 80% inhibition at 100 µg/ml) with IC50 values in the range of 2–20 µg/ml. Among the constituents, caulophyllumine B (a pipericidine type alkaloid), O-acetylbaptoflavin, anagyrine, and lupanine (lysinic derived alkaloids) inhibited these enzymes to various extents (IC50 2.5–50 µM). N-methylcysteine weakly inhibited CYP3AA (32% inhibition at 100 µM). A more pronounced inhibitory effect on all the four enzymes was observed by an equimolar mixture of alkaloids. Among the saponins, caulosides C and D inhibited CYP3AA at the highest test concentration of 100 µM (43% and 35% inhibition, respectively). Other enzymes were not affected. This in vitro study indicates the possibility of drug-drug interactions. The dietary supplements containing blue cohosh may pose a risk if taken with other drugs or herbs, metabolism of which involves CYP450 enzymes.

Acknowledgements: FDA grant no. FD-U-002071-07 and USDA, Agriculture Research Service Specific Cooperative Agreement no 58-6408-2-0009 are acknowledged for partial support of this work.

References:
[1] Williams SH, (2005), Amm Fm Phys, 72: 1775

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plex, across porcine buccal mucosa, was studied at 37 °C, using side-by-side diffusion cells. The degradation rate was higher in open vials as compared to closed vials. The permeability of THC-HS/RAMEB (1:2) freeze-dried complex was increased four-fold and that of the 1:10 complex increased two-fold compared to the permeability of the THC-HS alone. The inclusion complex of THC-HS/RAMEB significantly enhances the thermal stability and permeation properties of THC-HS.

Fig. 1 Effect of temperature on stability of THC-HS: RAMEB complex.

Fig. 2 Effect of RAMEB on permeability of THC-HS.


P-93

Enhancement of Natural Killer Cell Activity and Phagocytosis in Healthy Subjects by Immulina, a Spirulina Extract Enriched for Braun Type Lipoproteins
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Immulina is a commercial extract of Spirulina (Arthrospira) platensis that is standardized by biological activity. We previously reported that this extract is a potent activator of THP-1 monocytes in vitro and that oral consumption enhanced several immunological functions in mice [1]. In this study we further characterized Immulina by determining that Braun type lipoproteins are responsible for a major portion of the in vitro monocyte activation exhibited by this material. In order to understand the effect of Immulina on the human immune system, a pilot study was conducted on ten healthy individuals who supplemented their diet with Immulina (400 mg/day) for seven days. Blood was drawn from the participating individuals at two time points: before and after seven days of Immulina supplementation. Changes in mononuclear and polymorphonuclear phagocytosis were determined in heparinized whole blood as well as the cytotoxicity exhibited by natural killer (NK) and lymphokine activated killer cells. We observed statistically significant increases both in tumor cell killing by NK cells (p = 0.0019) and in phagocytosis by blood mononuclear cells (p = 0.0124) after Immulina supplementation. Acknowledgements: This research was partly funded by a USDA, Agricultural Research Service Specific Cooperative Agreement No. 58-6408-7-012. Immulina capsules were supplied by Scandinavian Clinical Nutrition Denmark A/S, Greve, Denmark. References: [1] Balachandran P, et al. (2006), Int Immunopharmacology, 6: 1808–1814.

P-92

Variability of In Vitro Macrophage Activation by Commercially Diverse Bulk Echinacea Plant Material is Due Predominantly to Bacterial Lipoproteins and Lipopolysaccharides
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We previously reported that the majority of in vitro monocyte/macrophage activation exhibited by extracts of Echinacea and other botanicals depends on bacterial lipopolysaccharides and Braun type bacterial lipoproteins [1]. We determined the contribution made by these bacterial components to the overall immune enhancing activity detected in E. purpurea and E. angustifolia from bulk root and aerial material obtained from six major growers/suppliers in North America. Substantial variation in activity (up to 200-fold) was observed in extracts of these materials when tested in two monocyte/macrophage cell lines. The majority of activity was negated by treatment with agents that target bacterial lipoproteins (lipoprotein lipase) and lipopolysaccharides (polymyxin B). Experiments comparing the activity of freeze dried, freshly harvested Echinacea plants with those harvested and dried using various commercially relevant conditions, suggest that post-harvesting procedures do not substantially contribute to the variation observed in the commercial material. Acknowledgements: This research was partially funded by grants from the National Institutes of Health R01 AT002360 (NCAAM) to DSP and the USDA, Agricultural Research Service Specific Cooperative Agreement No.58-6408-7-012. References: [1] Pugh ND, et al. (2008), Int Immunopharmacology, 8: 1023–1032.

P-94

Can Green Tea Extract Become a Cause of Acute Pancreatitis?
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Acute pancreatitis is a local inflammatory process that could occur due to multiple causes. This condition is diagnosed by elevated plasma amylase. In mice there is only one predominant model of acute pancreatitis, in which hyper-stimulatory doses of cholecystokinin or its analog caerulein are administered [1]. Nothing is known about herbs and botanicals for their potential to cause acute pancreatitis. We report a suspected potential of green tea extract to cause acute pancreatitis in mice. Balb/C mice 20–25 g was administered by oral gavage 200 uL of commercially available green tea extract. After 18 hours blood samples were taken and were analyzed for plasma chemistry profile and complete blood picture. Mice that were given green tea extract showed elevated plasma amylase (mean = 1428 ± 546.27 U/L) whereas in the normal mice the mean was 58.0 ± 0.4 U/L. In addition, slight elevation of plasma Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) was observed (mean 127 ± 79.45 U/L) com-
pared to normal controls (30 U/L). The Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) values were also raised (81 ± 51.0 mg/dl) compared to normal control (21 U/L). Green tea administered mice showed hyperactivity or restlessness compared to normal controls. The blood picture showed slight elevation of granulocytes (ranging from 26.8 to 83.2% Mean54%) as compared to normal that range between 8 to 48%. Plasma amylase elevation is a good indicator of acute pancreatitis. An increase in BUN and BUN: CRE ratio is one of the manifestations of dehydration. In our study, plasma amylase was remarkably increased in mice administered green tea. The caffeïne in the green tea extract may have caused dehydration due to increased urination hence increasing BUN and BUN: CRE ratio. We conclude that green tea extract in the doses administered in this study could lead to acute pancreatitis. Further studies are needed to confirm these results along with histopathology of treated pancreas. References: [1] Lampel M, Kern HF, (1977), Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histol, 373(2); 97–117.

Allicin Bioavailability from Alliin-Inhibited Garlic

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Allyl thiosulfinates (75% allicin) are responsible for most of the known health benefits of crushed raw garlic. Absent in garlic cloves, they are rapidly produced from alliin when endogenous alliinase is activated by crushing the cloves. The alliinase-dependent production of allyl thiosulfinates (hereafter called allicin) is known to be completely inhibited by heat and acid (pH ≤ 3.5) in vitro, bringing into question any alliin-related health benefits of cooked garlic or garlic powder supplements not protected from gastric acid. Indeed, most supplement brands have been shown to produce little allicin under USP/NF-defined simulated gastrointestinal conditions. To determine if allicin production in the human body might be different from in vitro predictions, a method for measuring allicin bioavailability was developed (breath AUC of its main metabolite, allyl methyl sulfide) and applied to heat-inactivated and acid-inactivated garlic. Allicin bioavailability from the alliin of boiled garlic was found to be 18% (14–25%), much higher than expected, with a similar result for garlic powder suspended in 1 N HCl (pH 0.6). When garlic powder was consumed in capsules with a low protein meal (expected gastric pH < 3), 34% of the alliin was converted to allicin, indicating that the local pH is increased by the dissolving capsule. When pure alliin was consumed, only 4% of it was converted to allicin, probably by intestinal bacteria. The substantial difference in allicin bioavailability between heat- or acid-inactivated garlic (18%) and pure alliin (44%) indicates that the body has the ability to partially re activate inactive alliinase. This work has important implications: (1) the health benefits of raw garlic can be obtained with cooked garlic, if consumed in larger amounts, as is often the case, and (2) allicin bioavailability from garlic powder supplements may be considerably higher than predicted in vitro, depending on how they are made and consumed.

Anti-Biofilm Activity of Marrubium vulgare L. (Lamiaceae) Extract on MRSA

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Many plants possess potent antimicrobial agents and provide effective remedies for skin conditions. Infusions of the aerial parts of Marrubium vulgare (white horehound) are used in the south Italian pharmacopoeia as a rinse for skin rashes and wounds [1]. Staphylococcus aureus, a common cause of skin infections, has generated increasing concern among health care professionals due to the prevalence of drug resistant strains. Identification of novel antibiotics and anti-biofilm agents for methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) is important to healthcare on a global scale. The aim of this study was to evaluate extracts from Marrubium vulgare for in vitro inhibition of planktonic growth, biofilm formation and adherence in MRSA. A broth microtitre dilution method was employed to determine the MIC after 18 hours growth using an optical density (OD600 nm) reading using a MRSA isolate (ATCC 33593). The impact of extracts on biofilm formation and adherence was tested by growing biofilms for 40 hours, then fixing and staining with crystal violet. After washing, 10% Tween 80 was added and OD570 nm readings were taken. A crude ethanolic extract of the roots was the most effective at inhibiting both biofilm formation (IC50 = 32 µg/mL) and adherence (IC50 = 8 µg/mL). A significant dose-dependent response for the inhibition of both biofilm formation and adherence was evident. Acknowledgements: This work was funded by NIH/NCCAM P20AT005040 (PI: C.L. Quave). References: [1] Quave, C.L. et al. (2008). Ethnobiol. Ethnomed. Vol. 4: 5.

Antitumor Activity of Arnoglossum atriplicifolium

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The southern Appalachians are home to an extraordinary variety of plant species, many of which have been used medicinally by local populations. The vast majority of these species have not been studied for their antitumor activity, constituting a significant bioexploitation opportunity. We have recently begun a targeted screening program for identifying plants indigenous to Western North Carolina with potential antitumor activity. Initial screening against the MCF-7 breast tumor cell line identified an extract of Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (aerial parts) as having cytotoxic activity. Combined CH2Cl2 extractions of the acidified crude organic extract showed dose-dependent toxicity towards MCF-7 cells, with IC50 around 100 µg/mL. Bioassay-guided fractionation by reverse phase C18 open column chromatography, followed by reverse phase C18 HPLC, afforded the major cytotoxic component, a twenty-carbon terpenoid, along with an inactive twenty-carbon compound. The major cytotoxic compound gives 73% inhibition growth of MCF-7 cells at 100 µg/mL. The structure has been characterized by NMR spectroscopy and ESI-MS, and these results will be presented. Acknowledgements: We thank the Western Carolina University SURF Program for summer support for T.J. W. We thank Wake Forest University Health Sciences Virus and Vector Core Laboratory for assay work.

Antitumor Activity of Arnoglossum atriplicifolium

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Western North Carolina is home to one of the most diverse collections of botanical species in the temperate world. The region is also an extensive repository of herbal natural healing knowledge, developed through the centuries by Native American and European settler practitioners, regional plant species with documented medicinal properties number in the hundreds. These factors combine to present urgent need for Western North Carolina to use cutting edge technology to identify, validate, protect, and use its matchless natural resources in innovative, sustainable, and productive ways including careful bioexploitation. We have recently launched a targeted screening program for identifying plants indigenous to Western North Carolina with potential antitumor activity. Initial screening against the MCF-7 breast tumor cell line identified an extract of Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (whole plant) as having cytotoxic activity. Numerous lipophilic fractions exhibit dose-dependent toxicity towards MCF-7 and PC-3 cells, with IC50 values as low as 20 µg/mL. The results of bioassay-guided fractionation by reverse phase C18 open column chromatography followed by reverse phase C18 HPLC will be presented as will data demonstrating that many of the frac
Muscadine (Vitis rotundifolia) is a native and valuable fruit crop in Southeastern US. Today muscadine products are commercially available as nutraceuticals. Major concerns in nutraceuticals are product quality and their effects on human health. This study was conducted to evaluate muscadine nutraceutical powder derived from pomace (cv. Noble) for biomarker compounds and their effects on colon cancer cell lines. The powder was extracted after acid hydrolysis. The extract (CE) was further fractionated to obtain flavonoid and anthocyanin fractions (FAF). Total phenolic (TP) and flavonoid (TF) contents, and individual biomarker compounds in each fraction were analyzed using colorimetric assays and HPLC-PDA, respectively. The TP and TF contents in the fractions were higher compared to those of CE. The main polyphenol present in CE was ellagic acid, not resveratrol as in table grapes. The major anthocyanins present were 3,5-diglucosidic anthocyanins in contrast to monoglucosidic anthocyanins present in table grapes. The effects of CE and FAF were tested in two colon cancer cell lines, HT-29 and HCT-15, for cytotoxicity and cell cycle arrest. Cell proliferation assays and flow cytometry data showed that FAF decreased viable cell proliferation in both cell lines, and evidence of G1 arrest as assayed with propidium iodide. The results indicate the bioactivity of fractions in rich flavonoids and anthocyanins may be higher than that of CE in inhibiting colon cancer cell growth.

### P-101

**Purification, Characterization and In vitro Cytotoxicity of L-Asparaginase from *Withania somnifera* L. Against Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia**

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*Withania somnifera* L. has been traditionally used as a sedative and hypnotic. *Withania somnifera* L. is reported to have anti-carcinogenic effects in animal and cell cultures by decreasing the expression of nuclear factor-kappaB, suppressing intercellular tumor necrosis factor, and potentiating apoptotic signalling in cancerous cell lines [1]. The present study was carried out on the purification, characterization and in vitro cytotoxicity of L-asparaginase from *Withania somnifera* L., a popular medicinal plant. L-asparaginase was purified from the crude extract of the fruits of *Withania somnifera* L. up to 95% through column chromatography. The purified L-asparaginase was characterized by size exclusion chromatography, PAGE and 2-D PAGE. The antitumor and growth inhibition effect of the L-asparaginase was assessed using MTT colorimetric dye reduction method. The purified enzyme is a homodimer, with a molecular mass of 72 ± 0.5 kDa, and pl value of the enzyme was around 5.1. It is the first report for plant L-asparaginase with antitumor activity. Data obtained from the MTT assay indicated that L-asparaginase significantly (P < 0.05) reduced the viability of lymphocyte cells in a dose-dependent manner, showing a LD50 value of 1.45 ± 0.05 IU/ml. *Withania somnifera* L. proved to be an effective and a novel source of L-asparaginase, furthermore it shows lot of similarity with bacterial L-asparaginases which have already been commercialized for the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

**References:**


### P-102

**Antioxidant, Analgesic and Anti-inflammatory Activities of Santalum album Linn.**

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*Santalum album* Linn. ([Family: Santalaceae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santalaceae)) is commonly known as White sandalwood (English), Safed Chandan (Hindi) and Srigandha (Sanskrit). It is found wildly and cultivated in southern states of India. Traditionally, this plant is used in headache, fever and inflammation. The wood oil is used as diuretic, stimulant and disinfensive. Sandalwood contains a volatile oil 2.5–6%. The main constituents of volatile oil are santalol, isovaleric aldehyde, santanone, santalone and tannic acid. Based upon its traditional use and chemical constituents, the wood of the plant was selected and evaluated for antioxidant, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities. The methanolic wood extract was screened for antioxidant and free radical scavenging effects at various doses (100–500 µg/ml) by different specific in vitro methods and compared with L-Ascorbic acid and BHA. It was found that extract showed maximum antioxidant effect at 50 µg/ml. The methanolic extract of wood was also screened for...
Dietary polyphenol antioxidants are known to decrease the risk of many diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases [1]. In this study polyphenolic extract (PPE) of leaves of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* was evaluated for antitumor activity in vivo. Murine Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC) model was used to assess PPE antitumor activity in vivo [2]. PPE cytotoxicity was determined in vitro in U-937 monocytoid leukemia and K-562 erythroleukemia cell lines. The total phenolics content was quantified by the Folin–Ciocalteu method [3]. Results of in vivo study showed a significant decrease in tumor volume, viable tumor cell count and a significant increase of life span in the PPE treated group compared to untreated one: the life span of PPE treated animals increased by 53.41% (50 mg PPE/kg) and 73.95% (100 mg PPE/kg). PPE (5, 10 and 20 µg/mL) effectively inhibits in vitro proliferation of U-937 and K-562 cell lines. The in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor activity of PPE from *Ichnocarpus frutescens* could be due to rich polyphenols and flavonoids [4]. Acknowledgements: All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Government of India, New Delhi, India is greatly acknowledged. References: [1] Kuroda Y, Hara Y, (1999), Mutation Research, 436: 69–97. [2] Clarkson BD, Burchenal JH, (1965), Progress in Clinical Cancer, 1: 625–629. [3] Chang CC, et al. (2002), Journal of Food Drug Analysis. 10: 178–182. [4] Singh RP, Singh RP, (1987), Journal of Indian Chemical Society, 715–756.
plant based formulation containing the organic extract of *Dioscorea bulbifera* and *Hippophae rhamnoides* in effective doses. After determination of safety and efficacy profile in various animal studies, the drug was slated for human trials. The beneficial role of the test drug was validated on coronary heart disease (CHD) risk biomarkers particularly lipid profile, homocysteine, C-reactive Protein, Interleukin-6, along with anxiety and depression among 65 menopausal women. A group of 38 menopausal women were kept on placebo therapy to compare results. It is observed that the novel test formulation has potential effect in reducing the elevated plasma homocysteine, C-reactive protein and Interleukin-levels. It also regulated the abnormal lipid levels, and thus, the future incidence of atherosclerotic vascular disease can be prevented among menopausal women without any adverse effect.

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**Pharmacokinetic Interaction of Ginkgo Biloba with Carbamazepine**

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**Ginkgo biloba** L. (Ginkgoaceae) usage has recently gained interest among herbalists and modern medical practitioners because of its unique pharmacological actions that are attributed to active substances such as flavonoids and terpenoids [1]. It is commonly prescribed for improvement of cerebral circulation, memory improvement and antioxidant activity. Epileptics have a greater chance of using the alternative remedy in specific conditions such as oxidative stress and memory impairment [2]. This study aims to evaluate the pharmacokinetic interaction between the aqueous extract of *Ginkgo biloba* and carbamazepine. Two groups of animals, each containing 6 animals were used. The Group 1 and Group 2 received pretreatment with two different doses of extract for 7 days and on day 8 the extract was co-administered with carbamazepine. The Group 3 (control) received carbamazepine alone on day 8. The blood samples were collected for 24 hours. Samples were analyzed by HPLC [3] and pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated. Analysis of the data reveals that there was very significant decrease (p < 0.05) in the C\text{max}(4.32 ± 0.24 µg/ml), AUC\text{total}(20.31 ± 1.41 µg/ml) and AUC\text{0 to t}\text{(18.31 ± 1.06 µg/ml)} of Group 1 when compared to C\text{max}(6.76 ± 0.40 µg/ml), AUC\text{total}(36.79 ± 1.57 µg/ml) and AUC\text{0 to t}\text{(34.81 ± 1.23 µg/ml)} of control. There was also a significant decrease in the C\text{max}(3.51 ± 0.28 µg/ml), AUC\text{total}(11.60 ± 0.93 µg/ml), AUC\text{0 to t}\text{(10.33 ± 0.82 µg/ml)} of Group 2 when compared to C\text{max}(6.76 ± 0.40 µg/ml), AUC\text{total}(36.79 ± 1.57 µg/ml), AUC\text{0 to t}\text{(34.81 ± 1.23 µg/ml)} and MRT\text{(5.59 ± 0.24 h)} of control. There was no significant difference in the t\text{1/2} of the drug in both study groups when compared with control. This data suggest that *Ginkgo biloba* reduced the bioavailability and increased the rate of elimination of carbamazepine which confirms that there is significant herb-drug interaction between the two. References: [1] Kleijnen J, Knipschild P. (1992), Lancet, 340: 1136–1139. [2] Christen Y. (2004), Frontiers in Bioscience, 9: 3091–3104. [3] Kishore P, Krishna DR. (2003), Drug Research, 53: 763–768.
Anticancer and Antimalarial Dihydroartemisinin Dimer Oximes

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Pregnane Derivatives from Hoodia gordonii

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Hoodia gordonii (Fam. Asclepiadaceae) is a succulent plant indigenous to South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Hoodia has gained wide popularity as one of the most sought after dietary supplements for its appetite suppressant activity. P57AS3, the reported active constituent from H. gordonii, is claimed to induce increased ATP synthesis in the hypothalamic neurons, thereby reducing appetite by giving out false satiety signals to the appetite center. In our previous phytochemical studies, we had reported isolation of several oxygenpregnane glycosides and calogenin bidesmosides, including P57AS3. Here, we report isolation and characterization of nine pregnane glycosides, including two novel abeo-sterol aldehyde glycosides, (1), and, (2). This is a first report of abeo-stereols from Hoodia spp. The chemical structures of the glycosides were established by chemical degradation studies and extensive spectroscopic techniques that included one-dimensional and two-dimensional NMR.

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