# PP20. FLAVONOIDS FROM *ARTEMISIA PORRECTA*

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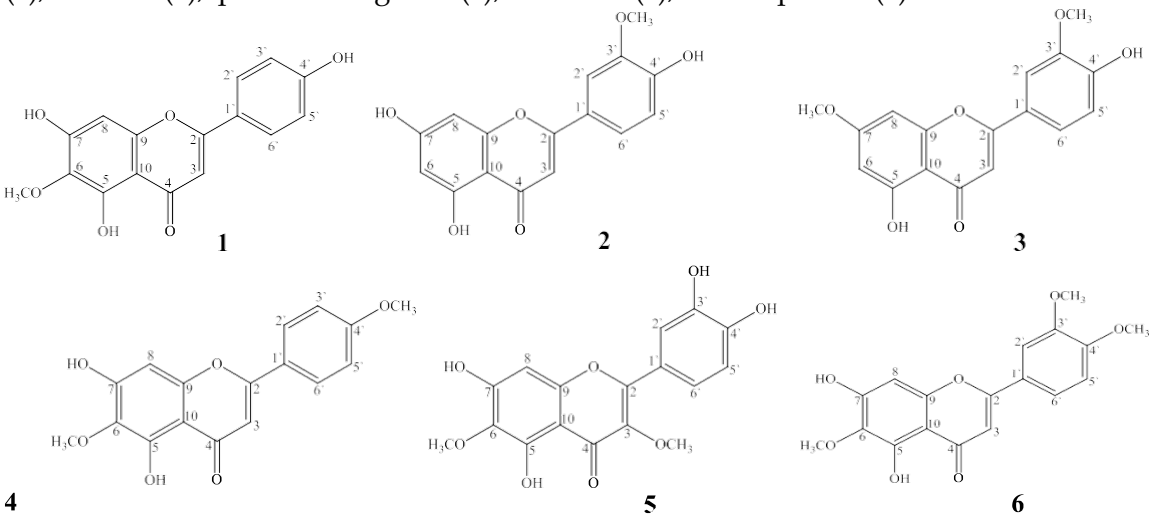
*Artemisia*, one of the largest genera in the Asteraceae family, including more than 350 species, is wide distributed in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere suchas Asia, Europe and North America [1]. 81 species of *Artemisia*, grow in the territoryof Uzbekistan [2]. A 10 kg sample of the dried *Artemisia porrecta* was extracted with 90 % ethanol (70 L) at room temperature resulting in a total yield of 1.1 kg of crude extract. The extractwas then partitioned in *n*-hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and *n*-butanol. The ethyl acetate extract (100 g) was subjected further processing columnchromatography with silica gel by eluating gradient of hexane-ethyl acetate (100:0 to0:100). As a result, six flavonoids were obtained from the ethyl acetate fraction of theplant. Their structures were elucidated by investigating their spectral data of UV, IR, and NMR spectroscopies. These structures were then compared with existing literature and authenticated samples. The isolated compounds were identified as hispidulin (1), chrysoeriol (2), velutin (3), pectolinaringenin (4), axillarin (5), and eupatilin (6).



All isolated secondary metabolites were isolated from the *A. porrecta* for first time.

**REFERENCES**

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