



Phytochemical and Biological Studies of genus
Olibanum Family Burseraceae, which was introduced
into Egypt for folk medicine.

A Thesis presented to
Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University,
In partial fulfillment for the requirements of
Master Degree in Pharmaceutical Sciences
In Pharmacognosy

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Acknowledgement

I am grateful to God by grace of whom this work was accomplished.

*I would like to express my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Abdel Nasser Badawi Singab**, Prof. of Pharmacognosy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University for his way of supervision, valuable scientific guidance, indispensable advice and for useful efforts throughout the work.*

*I would like to express my sincere everlasting gratitude to **Dr. Khaled Meselhey Ibrahim**, Lecturer of Pharmacognosy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University, for his kind and patient supervision, support and unlimited help throughout the course of this work.*

***Dr. Amani, Sleem.**, Prof. of Pharmacology, NRC for her help in the study of pharmacological effects and toxicological testing of the unorganized fractions.*

*I am thankful to the help **Dr. Aly Ahmedy**, Ass. Prof. of Microbiology, Microbiology Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University for testing the antibacterial activity.*

*I am grateful to **Prof. Dr. Lobna Abu Shamaa**, Prof of Immunology department, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University in testing the immunstimulant activity.*

*My deepest thanks to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Youness Hagagg**, Prof. of Pharmacognosy, the head of the Department of Pharmacognosy at Misr International University, Faculty of Pharmacy Cairo University, for his efforts and unlimited encouragement*

*My deepest thanks **to all my colleagues**, for their continuous co-operation and continuous assistance.*

*Finally, my deepest thanks to **my father, my mother, my sisters**, whom play a very special part in my life. I owe them my life and success.*

ASMAA IBRAHIM ALI

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Acetyl Boswellic Acid
AKBA	Acetyl Keto Boswellic Acid
ALP	Alkaline phosphatase enzyme
ALT	Alanine transminase enzyme
AST	Aspartate transminase enzyme
BA	Boswellic Acid
BSE	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Extract
b.w t.	body weight.
CC	Column Chromatography
CYP	Cytochrome P450
¹³C-NMR	¹³ C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.
<i>d</i>	doublet
DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
ED	Extraction followed by distillation
FA	Fatty acid
FAB MS	Fast Atom Bombardment Mass Spectrometry
FAME	Fatty Acid Methyl Ester.
FID	Flame Ionization Detector.
FAME	Fatty Acid Methyl Ester
G₀	Glucose level at zero time.
GC	Gas Chromatography
Gc	Glutathione level in control rats.
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography coupled by Mass Spectrum
GLC	Gas Liquid Chromatography
Gt	Glutathione level in treated rats.
G_t	Glucose level at certain time after administration.
HC	Hydrocarbon
HD	Hydro distillation
¹H-NMR	¹ H Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HPTLC	High Performance Thin Liquid Chromatography
IA	Incensole Acetate.
IN	Incensole.
J-value	Coupling constant
KBA	Keto Boswellic Acid
KI	Kovat's Index
L₀	Liver enzymes at zero time.
LD₅₀	Median Lethal Dose
L_t	Liver enzymes at certain time after administration.
m.p.	Melting Point
Mc	Mean oedema in control rats.
Mol. wt.	Molecular weight.
Mt	Mean oedema in treated rats.
NF	Nuclear Factor
R_f	Retardation factor
R_t	Retention time
SFE	Super Critical Fluid Extraction
SPME	Solid Phase Micro Extraction
Spp.	Species
T₀	The rectal temperature at zero time
TLC	Thin Layer Chromatography
T_t	The rectal temperature at interval time of administration.
USM	Unsaponifiable matter
UV	Ultra Violet
+Ve.	Positive.
- Ve.	Negative.
V₀	The minimal voltage at zero time.
VLC	Vacuum Liquid Chromatography
Vt	The minimal voltage at certain time interval.

Introduction

Introduction

Frankincense is a generic name for the oleogumresin and tree of approximately 25 different known *Boswellia* species. Frankincense is also commonly known as "Olibanum", or "Oil of Lebanon" from the Arabic word for the resin, "Laben" or "Luban" which is a word that also means "white" or "cream."

Burseraceae comprises 18 genera and about 540 species of flowering plants, also known as the incense tree family. The family includes trees and shrubs, native to tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Some members of the family produce fragrant resins used as incense or perfume, most notably frankincense and myrrh.

Boswellia species are small trees that grow wild and prefer moist climates. Frankincense is used as anti-inflammatory in many cultures and has become popular in the West for such treatments. Frankincense is traditionally used as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and as expectorant to those suffering from asthma. It has been used extensively as an antibacterial and antifungal treatment for mature skin and acne and to heal wounds and scars. Certain phytochemical and biological studies were carried out on certain species of *Boswellia* such as anti-inflammatory effect, anticancer, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective, antidiabetic and antibacterial.

On the other hand, certain phytochemical and biological studies were carried out on *Boswellia carterii* Birdwood (Somalia), (Burseraceae) [Dwiejua, M.; *et al* (1993), Jing, Y.; *et al* (1992, 1993, 1999), Qi, Z.; *et al* (1999), Hussein, G.; *et al* (2000), Liu, X.; Qi, Z. H. (2000), Badria, F.A.; *et al* (2003), Chevrier, M. R.; *et al* (2005), Fan, A. Y.; *et al* (2005), Hamm, S.; *et al* (2005), Akihisa, T.; *et al*

(2006), Banno, N.; *et al* (2006), Frank, A.; Unger, M. (2006), Buchele, B.; *et al* (2006), Camarda, L.; *et al* (2007), Lu, M.; *et al* (2008), Yuan, H. Q.; *et al* (2008), Frank, M. B.; *et al* (2009)], It was deemed of interest to prove the phytochemical and biological studies of this unorganized drug.

Aim of work:

Although there are certain reported studies on *Boswellia* species, little was carried out on *Boswellia carterii* Birdwood (Somalia), (Bursereaceaes) relative to other species. So, it is deemed of interest to investigate the mechanism of their medicinal uses as well as the phytoconstituents of the unorganized product including oleoresin, essential oil, resin & gum.

The present work includes:

1. Literature survey.
2. Collection & authentication of the drug under investigation.
3. Phytochemical screening of the Olibanum.
4. Investigation of the lipoidal matter.
5. Study of the chemical composition of volatile oil by GC/MS analysis.
6. HPLC analysis of the gum.
7. Isolation & identification of the isolated compounds from the resin by spectroscopic analysis.
8. Biological screening of the different extracts & fractions of the unorganized product to ascertain their activities.