

**“Phytochemical Study on Some Local Plant Species
Belonging to Genera *Sisymbrium*, *Suaeda*, *Caesalpinia*
and *Conocarpus*”.**

THESIS

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(M.Sc.) Chemistry

For Ph. D. Degree In Chemistry

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2005

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ABSTRACT

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Title of the thesis: “Phytochemical Study on Some Local Plant Species Belonging to Genera *Sisymbrium*, *Suaeda* *Caesalpinia* and *Conocarpus*”.

Degree : Ph. D. Thesis, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University 2005 .

Twenty four phenolic and flavonoid compounds were isolated and their structures were elucidated by chemical methods and physical tools like UV spectrophotometry with shift reagents, MS, ^1H , ^{13}C - NMR and 2-D spectroscopy. Also, the fatty acid, sterol and hydrocarbon contents were also studied in addition to the biological activity of the methanolic extracts of the selected plants .

Key words : *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *L. Sisymbrium irio* *L. Conocarpus erectus* *L. Suaeda pruinosa* Forssk flavonoids, flavanols, flavanones, GLC analysis, antioxidant activity, antimicrobial activity and cytotoxic activity for each methanolic extract

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Acknowledgment

Praise be to Allah, the most beneficent and merciful for his great care, support and guidance in every step in our life.

The author is greatly indebted to **Prof. Dr. Abd El-Gawad Rabie** professor of organic chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for his continuous encouragements and support.

The author is also deeply grateful to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Amin El-Ansari** professor of Phytochemistry of Natural Products, National Research Centre, for suggesting the subject, his continuous help, guidance and valuable discussion.

The author is also deeply grateful to **Dr. Samy Korany Ahmed** Researcher of Phytochemistry of Natural Products, National Research Centre, for his advice and helpful discussion during the whole work.

It is a great pleasure to express my deep everlasting gratitude to **Dr. Salwa Ali Kawashty**, Assistant Professor of Plant Systematic and Egyptian Flora Department, NRC, for her great effort in the collection and identification of the plant materials.

The author wishes to thank **Prof. Dr. Abd El-Hamed Hamdy**, microbiology lab. NRC, for the antimicrobial activity test, **Prof. Dr. M. Fekry** NRC for testing antioxidant activity and **Prof. Dr. Abd El-Moneim Osman** Cancer Institute Cairo University for testing cytotoxic activity.

I need to thank the members of the Mass Spectrometry, (NRC, Egypt) and (Gottingen University, Germany) and also the members of NMR Spectroscopy (Cairo University, Egypt and Gottingen University, Germany) and **Prof. Dr. T.J. Mabry** (Texas University, USA).

The author is thankful to the National Research Centre for providing of lab. facilities and also the author conveys thanks to his colleagues in NRC for their valuable support and cooperation.

I am deeply thankful to **my parents, my wife, and my brother Mustafa**, for their sweet heart which prompts me to present this work.

Ali Mohamed El - Hagrasi

List of Abbreviations

PC : Paper chromatography.

CC : Column chromatography.

PPC : Preparative paper chromatography.

GLC : Gas Liquid chromatography.

UV : Ultraviolet Visible spectrophotometry

MS : Mass spectrometry.

EI-MS : Electron ionization-Mass spectrometry.

ESI-MS : Electrospray Ionization Mass spectrometry.

1D-NMR : One-Dimensional Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

2D-NMR : Two-Dimensional Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

^1H – NMR : Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

^{13}C -NMR : ^{13}C -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

^1H , ^1H COSY : Homonuclear proton-proton Correlation Spectroscopy.

COSY : Correlation Spectroscopy.

HMBC : Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Connectivity.

HMQC : Heteronuclear Multiple Quantum Coherence.

DEPT : Destructionless Enhancement Polarization Transfer.

s : singlet

d : doublet

m : multiplet

b : broad.

J : Coupling constant

M HZ : Mega-Hertz

δ : Chemical shift.

R.t. : Retention time .

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Aim of the work

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Egypt is one of the most important countries in the field of exportation of medicinal plants especially to Europe as well as surrounding regions. More two thousand species of medicinal and aromatic plants are growing in the Egyptian deserts which create a base of raw materials exploited for drug production.

The huge number of medicinal plants and their importance in the field folk medicine encourage the chemists to look after the chemical constituents, isolation and identification of their biologically active metabolites. Phenolic and flavonoid compounds form the largest group of natural products and receive increasing interest as they are believed to be biologically active.

The aim of this work is to study the phenolic constituents of *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* L. (*Fabeaceae*), *L. Conocarpus erecatus* L. (*Combreateae*), *Sisymbrium irio* L. (*Cruciferae*) *Suaeda pruinosa* Forssk. (*Chenopodiaceae*) through:

- Extraction of plant constituents by using suitable organic solvents and concentration of these extracts to be used.
- Isolation of the phenolic compounds by suitable and different methods of the isolation such as column chromatography containing polyamide or silica gel; purification of the isolated compounds by paper chromatography or sephadex LH-20.
- Elucidation of the chemical structure of the pure isolated phenolic compounds following standard methods of identification such as

chemical methods (acid, alkaline, enzymatic hydrolysis,etc), physical methods as spectroscopic analysis (IR, UV and NMR spectroscopy) and recent techniques in mass spectrometry.

- Study of the fatty acid, hydrocarbon and sterol constituents of these samples.
- Testing of the biological activity of the methanolic extracts of these samples to evaluate the investigated plants for cultivation and utilization.