



Phytochemical and Biological Studies on *Pulicaria incisa* subspecies candolleana Family Asteraceae

A Thesis Submitted By

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In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Master in Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Pharmacognosy)

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Acknowledgments

At first, I owe lots of deep gratitude and thanks to ALLAH, without his blessings, this work wouldn't be accomplished.

Sincere gratitude and profound appreciation to the people who helped me a lot to finish this work;

At first, my supervisors **Prof. Omayma A. Eldahshan**, Professor and head of Pharmacognosy department, faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University. Thanks for her supervision, guidance, patience to educate me, valuable scientific advice, variable knowledge and her unlimited insistence for perfection. Thanks for her great efforts throughout the whole work and finally revising the thesis.

Assoc. Prof. Ríham O. Bakr, Associate professor in the Pharmacognosy department, faculty of Pharmacy, Modern Sciences and Arts University, for her patience, intellectual, academic support, kind assistance whenever possible and all of her extensive efforts during the whole work and in revising the thesis.

I have a great chance to work with a person like **Assistant Prof. Ahmed M. Essam**, Assistant professor of Pharmacognosy, faculty of Pharmacy,
Ain Shams University. Many thanks to him for sharing his beneficial practical experience and knowledge with us.

Thanks to **Prof. Nahla A. Ayoub**, for her guidance, and support.

I am also very thankful to my spiritual mother Assoc. Prof. Dr. Soumaya Saad Zaghloul, Associate professor in the Pharmacognosy department, faculty of Pharmacy, Modern Sciences and Arts

University, for her sincere advices and valuable support through the whole work.

Also many thanks to **Prof. Dr. Shahira Ezzat,** Head of department of pharmacognosy in Faculty of Pharmacy, MSA University for her encouragement and support.

My colleagues in the department of Pharmacognosy from MSA university;, Dr. Mohamed Abdel Aal and A.L. Ibrahim Ezz, Salma Khaled, Mai Gohar and Omnia, Dr. Eman Shereen for their help, cooperation and their advice during the whole work. And also my colleagues from Ain Shams University, Heba El Nashar and Nouran Fahmy for always being helpful and supporters.

My colleague **A.L. Ramy Ramsís,** department of pharmaceutical chemistry, MSA University.

I am deeply thankful to my dear **parents** -whom I really love and respect- for their care, unconditional love and encouragement. My brother **Mohamed** and sister **Fatma** for their support and my parents in law for their continuous encouragement.

Finally, much of love, appreciation and many thanks to my Husband **Dr. Ahmed Fayez,** Lecturer of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Modern Sciences and Arts University for helping me in the biological assessments and for always motivating me. My little angel **Malak,** her beautiful smile helped me to pass the hard times.

Esraa Adel Shahat, Cairo, 2019

To the soul of my Grandfather...

Abstract

Phytochemical and Biological Studies on *Pulicaria incisa subspecies candolleana* Family Asteraceae

Pulicaria incisa sub. candolleana E-Gamal Eldin (Asteraceae) is one of the neglected wild plants growing in Egypt. This study includes in-depth phytochemical and biological investigations on *P. incisa* sub. candolleana essential oils and aqueous ethanolic extract in addition to *in-silico* molecular docking study of the isolated compounds as anti-inflammatory drugs on COX-2 and S-PLA-2. The composition of the essential oils extracted from leaves and flowers was analysed by GC-MS where 49 and 68 compounds were identified accounting for 86.69% and 84.29%, respectively of the total detected constituents. The cytotoxic activity of both essential oils was evaluated against hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HEPG-2, using MTT assay and vinblastine as a reference where leaf oil showed higher activity with IC₅₀ 11.4 μg/mL compared with 37.4 μg/mL for flower oil. Their antimicrobial activity was also evaluated using agar well diffusion method. The MIC of both essential oils against the tested bacterial and fungal strains was obtained in the range of 0.49 – 15.63 μg/mL.

The phenolics and flavonoids were quantitatified in the aqueous ethanolic extract of P. *incisa* sub. canolleana then the main phenolic constituents were identified using HPLC-MS/MS of the extract where the results allowed tentative identification of thirteen phenolic compounds. Four compounds were isolated from the ethanolic extract using semi-preparative HPLC including; eugenol-1-O- β -glucoside, 5-O-caffeoylquinic acid, 3, 5-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid, quercetin-3-O- β -glucoside. Their structures were elucidated using different spectroscopic analysis methods including 1D and 2D-NMR as well as by ESI/MS.

In-vitro study exhibited significant antimicrobial activity of the extract against some of the tested bacterial and fungal strains with MICs in the range of 1.9-7.81 μg/mL while showed a weak activity against others with MICs of 62.5 and 15.63 μg/mL. Moreover, *In-vivo* biological investigations showed the safety of the extract at dose 250 mg/kg as anti-hepatotoxic agent in methotrexate induced rats when compared to Silymarin with high antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. These results were further confirmed using *in-silico* screening of the isolated compounds as anti-inflammatory drugs through binding with COX-2 and S-PLA-2. Quercetin-3-O- β - glucoside showing the best docking energy score -19.12 kcal/mol against COX-2 and 3,5- Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid (-5.68 kcal/mol) was the most active one against S-PLA-2

Key words; *Pulicaria incisa* sub. canolleana, essential oil , GC/MS, Quantitative determination, HPLC/MS, phenolics, antimicrobial , hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, molecular docking, COX-2 , PLA-2

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