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# CHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF PEROVSKIA KUDRJASCHEVII

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**Abstract:** The composition of the essential oil and hexane extract of air-dried roots of *Perovskia kudrjaschevii* was studied using the GC-MS method. It was found that the main component of the essential oil is 1,8-cineole. Five natural biologically active compounds were isolated from the methanol extracts of the roots and above-ground part. Based on the study of UV, <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, HSQC and HMBC spectra, the isolated compounds were identified with coffee, rosemary and oleanolic acids,  $\beta$ -sitosterol and stigmasterol.

**Keywords:** *Perovskia kudrjaschevii*, Lamiaceae, essential oil, 1,8-cineole, coffee, rosmarinic and oleanolic acids,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, stigmasterol.

**Introduction.** The genus *Perovskia* Kar. belongs to the family Lamiaceae and has only 9 species of subshrubs, most of which grow wild in the mountainous regions of Southwest and Central Asia[1-3]. Four species of this plant grow in Uzbekistan, some of which are used by locals to treat scabies, sunburn, skin diseases, and to remove intestinal parasites from the body. Flavonoids, catechols, phenylpropanoids, lignans, sesqui- tenopenoids, diterpenoids, dinorsterpenoids, sterols, triterpenoids, and their glycosides have been isolated from plants of this genus[2-8].

*Perovskia kudrjaschevii* Gorschk. & Pjataeva – a subshrub growing on gravel along river beds, on rocky slopes of gorges from the foothills to the middle mountain belt. Medicinal, essential oil, dye and honey plant. It is found in the Pskem, Chatkal, Fergana ranges of the western Tien Shan, the Nurata, Turkestan, Gissar ranges of the Pamir-Alay in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and

Kyrgyzstan[1]. The chemical composition of the components of *P. kudrjaschevii* has not been studied.

In order to search for biologically active compounds and rational use of local plant materials, we studied the chemical composition of the roots of *P. kudrjaschevii*.

**Methodology & empirical analysis.** The roots used in this work were collected during the period of death of the aboveground part (November, 2024) in the Bostandyk district of the Tashkent region. The species was identified by PhD in Biology O.M. Nigmatullaev in the laboratory of medicinal and technical plants of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances named after academician S.Yu. Yunusov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Silica gel of the KSK brand (100/200  $\mu\text{m}$ , Tianjin Sinomed Pharmaceutical, China) was used for column chromatography (CC). Sephadex LH-20 (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB, Sweden) was used to separate individual eluates. Fluka plates (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany) were used for thin-layer chromatography. The plates were viewed in ultraviolet light in a UFS-254/365 chromatographic irradiator at 254 and 365 nm. UV spectra were recorded on EPS-3T "Hitachi", Specord UV-Vis and SF-26 spectrophotometers in ethanol. NMR spectra  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  were recorded on a JNM-ECZ600R spectrometer (Jeol, Japan) at an operating frequency of 600 MHz and 150 MHz.

*GC-MS analysis.* The qualitative and quantitative composition of the essential oil was determined on an Agilent 5975C Inert MSD/7890A GC chromatograph-mass spectrometer. The components of the mixture were separated on an Agilent HP-INNOWax quartz capillary column (30 m  $\times$  250  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

*Isolation of essential oil and hexane extract.* The essential oil was isolated from the crushed air-dried roots (350 g) by hydro distillation at atmospheric pressure for 3 hours. The resulting distillate was extracted with dichloromethane, the extract of the essential oil was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The crushed roots (5.0 g) were extracted at room temperature with hexane for 24 hours, the extract was filtered, evaporated at room temperature and transferred for study by GC-MS.

*Isolation of root components.* Ground air-dried roots (4.83 kg) were extracted six times with methanol at room temperature. The combined extract was evaporated in vacuum to obtain 498 g of extract, which was mixed with silica gel (500 g), dried at room temperature, then for two hours in a drying cabinet at a temperature of 50-60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , placed in a column and successively washed with gasoline, chloroform, ethyl acetate and n-butanol. After distilling off the solvents, 47.8 g of gasoline, 53.4 g of chloroform, 39.9 g of ethyl acetate and 75.0 g of n-butanol fraction were obtained. The gasoline fraction (47.8 g) was chromatographed on a column with silica gel (600 g), washing successively with gasoline and a gradient mixture of gasoline-ethyl acetate solvents. Washing with a mixture of gasoline and ethyl acetate solvents (19:1) yielded 127 mg of  $\beta$ -sitosterol (4) and 94 mg of stigmasterol (5).

*Isolation of components of the above-ground part.* The dried and crushed aerial parts of *P. kudrjaschevii* (6.9 kg) were extracted eight times with methanol at room temperature. The extract concentrated in a vacuum was diluted with water in a 1:1 ratio and subjected to successive liquid-liquid extraction with gasoline (6 times 1 l), chloroform (6 $\times$ 2 l), ethyl acetate (6 $\times$ 2 l) and n-butanol

(5x1 l). Washing with chloroform in the interphase medium resulted in the formation of a precipitate, which was filtered, dried and treated three times with 400 ml of methanol. Evaporation of the methanol solution yielded a precipitate of 24.0 g of rosmarinic acid (2). Evaporation of the mother liquor yielded 4.7 g of residue, which was chromatographed on a Sephadex LH-20 column in methanol. From the individual eluates, 0.57 g of caffeic acid (1) and 0.24 mg of oleanolic acid (3) were isolated.

**Results.** Using the GC-MS method, 63 substances were identified in the composition of the essential oil of the roots, which amounted to 95.2% of the total amount of essential oil [9,10]. Sesquiterpenes (46.9%) and oxidized monoterpenes (30.7%) predominate in the composition of the essential oil. The main components of the essential oil are 1,8-cineole (16.0%), camphor (7.4%),  $\beta$ -caryophyllene (8.3%), alloaromadendrene (8.0%),  $\beta$ -bisabolene (7.0%), endo-borneol (6.5%)  $\alpha$ -caryophyllene (5.9%). 1,8-Cineole (11.7%) and cyclopentadecane (19.6%) were found in the composition of the hexane extract. 1,8-Cineol (eucalyptol) is a bicyclic monoterpene and has moderate antiexudative and cytotoxic activity, as well as significant analgesic and antitumor properties[9].

The isolated compounds were identified by studying UV,  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectral data, as well as HSQC and HMBC experiments, followed by comparison with literature data for these compounds, as well as direct comparison with authentic samples of the substances.

**Compound 1.** UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (MeOH) 325, 299, 235 nm;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ +CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 600 MHz): 6.09 (d, 16.2 Hz, H-8), 6.72 (d, 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.85 (dd, 8.2 and 2.1 Hz, H-6), 6.97 (d, 2.1 Hz, H-2), 7.38 (d, 16.2 Hz, H-7).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (DMSO- $d_6$ +CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 150 MHz): 114.21 (C-8), 115.03 (C-2), 115.51 (C-5), 120.75 (C-6), 125.74 (C-1), 144.35 (C-3), 145.39 (C-7), 147.88 (C-4), 167.76 (C-9). Based on the study of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, HSQC, and HMBC spectra, compound 1 was identified with caffeic acid[11].

**Compound 2.** The UV spectrum exhibited two absorption maxima ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  MeOH) at 290 and 330 nm.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ +CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 600 MHz): 2.92 (dd, 14.4 and 8.3 Hz, H-7'), 2.99 (dd, 14.4 and 4.2 Hz, H-7'), 5.01 (dd, 8.3 and 4.2 Hz, H-8'), 6.18 (d, 15.8 Hz, H-8), 6.50 (dd, 8.2 and 2.1 Hz, H-6'), 6.62 (d, 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.67 (d, 2.1 Hz, H-2'), 6.73 (d, 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.90 (dd, 8.2 and 2.1 Hz, H-6), 7.01 (d, 2.1 Hz, H-2), 7.45 (d, 15.8 Hz, H-7).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (DMSO- $d_6$ +CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 150 MHz): 36.22 (C-7'), 72.53 (C-8'), 113.16 (C-8), 114.38 (C-2), 115.19 (C-5'), 115.54 (C-5), 116.53 (C-2'), 119.82 (C-6'), 121.25 (C-6), 125.30 (C-1), 127.08 (C-1'), 143.85 (C-4'), 144.74 (C-3'), 145.43 (C-3), 145.63 (C-7), 148.39 (C-4), 165.57 (C-9), 170.59 (C-9'). Based on the study of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, HSQC, and HMBC spectra, compound 2 was identified with rosmarinic acid[11,12].

**Compound 3.** White amorphous powder, mp 308-310°C.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz, CD $_3$ OD+CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, J/Hz): 0.71 (1H, dd, J=11.4, 1.6, H-5), 0.74 (3H, s, H-24), 0.78 (3H, s, H-26), 0.91 (3H, s, H-29), 0.92 (3H, s, H-25), 0.94 (3H, s, H-30), 0.95 (3H, s, H-23), 0.96 (1H, m, H-1a), 1.04 (1H, ddd, J=13.7, 3.4, 3.3, H-15a), 1.13 (3H, s, H-27), 1.14 (1H, m, H-19a), 1.19 (1H, m, H-21a), 1.31 (1H, m, H-7a), 1.34 (1H, m, H-21b), 1.38 (1H, m, H-6a), 1.44 (1H, m, H-7b), 1.53 (1H, m, H-22a), 1.53 (1H, m, H-9), 1.54 (1H, m, H-6b), 1.56 (1H, m, H-2), 1.58 (1H, m, H-16a), 1.62 (1H, m, H-19b), 1.62 (1H, m, H-1b), 1.72 (1H, m, H-15b), 1.72 (1H, m, H-22b), 1.87 (1H, m, H-11), 1.93 (1H, m, H-16b), 2.80 (1H, dd, J=13.8, 4.5, H-18), 3.13 (1H, dd, J=11.2, 5.0, H-3), 5.23 (1H, dd, J=3.6, 3.6, H-12).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (150 MHz, CD $_3$ OD+CCl $_4$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm): 39.57 (C-1), 27.45 (C-2), 79.16 (C-3), 39.57 (C-4), 56.34 (C-5), 19.21 (C-6), 33.72 (C-7), 40.17 (C-8), 48.62 (C-9), 37.86 (C-10), 24.23 (C-11), 123.20 (C-12), 144.58 (C-13), 42.53 (C-14), 28.52 (C-15), 23.77 (C-16), 47.08 (C-17), 42.13 (C-18), 46.87 (C-19), 31.53

(C-20), 34.81 (C-21), 33.34 (C-22), 28.79 (C-23), 16.36 (C-24), 16.02 (C-25), 17.54 (C-26), 26.63 (C-27), 181.10 (C-28), 33.90 (C-29), 24.32 (C-30). Compound 3 was identified with oleanolic acid[13].

**Compounds 4 and 5** were identified as  $\beta$ -sitosterol and stigmasterol, respectively, based on spectral data and direct comparison with authentic samples[14,15].

Caffeic acid has antioxidant properties and is used to prevent inflammation, cancer, neurodegenerative diseases and diabetes [16]. Rosmarinic acid has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, neuroprotective, and antidiabetic properties[17].

All the above compounds from *P. kudrjaschevii* were isolated for the first time. To study the antibacterial and antifungal properties of the hexane extract and essential oil from the roots of *P. kudrjaschevii*, a modified agar diffusion method was used [18], and the following strains of microorganisms were used as test cultures: gram-positive bacteria *Bacillus subtilis* (RKMUZ - 5), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923); gram-negative bacteria - *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27879), *Escherichia coli* (RKMUZ - 221) and one fungal strain *Candida albicans* (RKMUZ - 247), as a positive control - disks with ampicillin, ceftriaxone and fluconazole (Himedia Laboratories). The results of in vitro antimicrobial tests showed that the hexane extract exhibited a significant antibacterial effect observed against gram-positive strains of bacteria *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* with inhibition zone diameters of  $15.04 \pm 0.10$  and  $17.04 \pm 0.10$ , respectively.

The antibacterial and antifungal properties of essential oil and hexane extract were studied by Doctor of Biological Sciences S.A. Sasmakov in the laboratory of molecular genetics.

**Conclusions.** In order to search for biologically active compounds and rational use of local plant materials, the composition of the essential oil, hexane extract and components of the methanol extract of the roots and above-ground part of *P. kudrjaschevii* were studied for the first time. The qualitative and quantitative compositions of the essential oil and hexane extract, as well as their dominant components, were determined using GC-MS. The roots of *P. kudrjaschevii* can serve as a rich source of 1,8-cineole, which has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, neuroprotective and antidiabetic properties. Coffee, rosemary and oleanolic acids,  $\beta$ -sitosterol and stigmasterol were isolated and identified for the first time from methanol extracts of the roots and above-ground parts of the plant.

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## CONTENTS

### TECHNICAL SCIENCES: COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

<b>Kadirov K., Xoldorov B., To'xtashev A.</b>	<b>3</b>
Analysis of power quality indicators in light industry enterprises	
<b>Monnopov J., Kayumov J., Maksudov N.</b>	<b>15</b>
Evaluation of deformation properties of highly elastic knitted fabrics in sportswear design	
<b>Nazarova M., Musayeva G., Mirzaraximova S.</b>	<b>22</b>
Study of clothing quality control and analysis	
<b>Abdullayev R.</b>	<b>28</b>
Theoretical basis of technological parameters of the new pneumo-mechanical gin machine	
<b>Bakhritdinov B.</b>	<b>33</b>
Increase production volume by regeneration of cotton	
<b>Otamirzayev A.</b>	<b>38</b>
Measures to dangermine during the initial processing of cotton	
<b>Kamolova M., Abdukarimova M., Mahsudov Sh.</b>	<b>42</b>
Measures to dangermine during the initial processing of cotton	
<b>Shogofurov Sh., Jurabayev N., Xolikov K.</b>	<b>55</b>
Analysis of the technology of obtaining knitted fabrics with patterns and their physical and mechanical properties	
<b>Jurabayev N., Shogofurov Sh., Yusupov S.</b>	<b>64</b>
Study of the physical and mechanical properties of hosiery products made from bamboo yarn	

### TECHNICAL SCIENCES: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

<b>Nasriddinov B., Serkaev Q., Yo'ldiev A.</b>	<b>70</b>
Effect of solvent compositions on oil indicators in cotton oil extraction	
<b>Yulchiev A., Yuldashev Sh.</b>	<b>79</b>
Economic efficiency in the production of cream-perfumed soap	
<b>Ikromova Y., Ikromov F., Khamdamov A., Xudayberdiyev A.</b>	<b>85</b>
Modeling of primary distillation process of vegetable oil miccella	
<b>Ismailov M., Adashev B.</b>	<b>92</b>
Prevention of external flood formation on the surface of heat exchanger pipes	

### CHEMICAL SCIENCES

<b>Tajibayeva N., Ergashev O.</b>	<b>99</b>
Nanofibers based on chitosan and synthetic polymers: a review of properties and applications	

<b>Kuchkarova D., Soliyev M., Ergashev O.</b>	
Quantitative determination of adsorption activity of adsorbents obtained on the basis of cotton stalk and cotton boll	<b>104</b>
<b>Abdullaxanova G., Ergashev O.</b>	
Differential heat and entropy of adsorption of methanethiol in sodalite	<b>112</b>
<b>Paygamova M., Khamzakhojayev A., Ochilov A., Paygamov R.</b>	
Physicochemical properties of carbon adsorbents derived from renewable biomass	<b>121</b>
<b>Kochkarova R.</b>	
Use of electron spectra in determining the coordination number of central atoms of complex compounds based on Ni(II) and Co(II) ions	<b>131</b>
<b>Yusupova M., Mamadjonova M., Egamberdiev S., Abduvohidov I.</b>	
Study of the conditions for the aminolysis of secondary polycarbonate	<b>136</b>
<b>Ikramova G., Askarova O., Siddikov D., Karimov A., Botirov E.</b>	
Chemical components of perovskia kudrjashevii	<b>142</b>
<b>Kaxarova M., Soliyev M.</b>	
Types of plant growth regulators and their application in agriculture	<b>147</b>
<b>Juraboev F.</b>	
Investigation of the synthesis of acetylene amino alcohols and the study of their biological activity	<b>151</b>
<b>Salikhanova D., Usmonova Z.</b>	
Thermal activation of plums	<b>155</b>
<b>Kadirxanov J., Urinov A.</b>	
Development of composite materials for corrosion protection of main gas and oil pipelines with increased chemical adhesion	<b>160</b>
<b>Sotiboldiev B.</b>	
Synthesis of hybrid composites of polysaccharides based on methyltrimethoxysilane	<b>167</b>
<b>Jumayeva D., Nomonova Z.</b>	
Chemical characterization of raw materials used for adsorbent production	<b>174</b>
<b>Muratova M.</b>	
Method for producing a fire retardant agent with nitric acid solutions of various concentrations	<b>183</b>
<b>Shamuratova M., Abdikamalova A., Eshmetov I.</b>	
Physicochemical properties and results of sem analysis of soils in the regions of Karakalpakstan	<b>192</b>
<b>Dadakhanova G., Soliev M., Nurmonov S.</b>	
Composition of oil products and methods of separation of individual substances	<b>199</b>

<b>Hoshimov F., Bektemirov A., Ergashev O.</b>	<b>206</b>
Effectiveness of the drug "Akaragold 72%" against cotton spider mites	
<b>Abdirashidov D., Turaev Kh., Tajiyeu P.</b>	<b>213</b>
Analysis of the physicochemical properties of polyvinyl chloride and the importance of mineral fillers in increasing its fire resistance	

## TECHNICAL SCIENCES: MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

<b>Makhmudjonov M., Muminov Kh., Tilavkhanova L.</b>	<b>219</b>
Classification and analysis of level measurement methods	
<b>Mukhammadjanov M.</b>	<b>226</b>
Digital modeling of the heat transfer process in oil power transformers in operation	
<b>Mukhtorov D.</b>	<b>230</b>
Investigation of drying efficiency in a solar installation with composite polyethylene film depending on the product thickness	
<b>Tursunov A., Shodmanov J.</b>	<b>239</b>
Advancing sustainable environmental strategies in the cotton industry through dust emission reduction	
<b>Saidov O.</b>	<b>247</b>
Event-driven process orchestration in e-governance: modeling asynchronous integration patterns	
<b>Obidov A., Mamajanov Sh.</b>	<b>252</b>
Organization of scientific and research processes based on information and digital technologies in higher education	
<b>Turdaliyev V., Akbarov A., Toychieva M.</b>	<b>259</b>
Theoretical study of the vibration of chain networks	
<b>Abdusattarov B., Xamidov S.</b>	<b>265</b>
Modeling the process of separating cotton particles from air in the working chamber of a cotton gin	
<b>Toirov O., Amirov S., Khalikov S.</b>	<b>272</b>
Diagnostics of the condition of elements of electric power supply substation	

## ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

<b>Mukhtorov D., Jamoldinov K.</b>	<b>281</b>
Development and improvement of drying technologies in a solar dryer	
<b>Uzokov F.</b>	<b>291</b>
Graphical solution of systems of equations in two-and three-dimensional spaces using MS excel	

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## ECONOMICAL SCIENCES

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**Yuldashev K., Kodirov X.**

Financing of pre-school educational institutions based on public-private partnerships and their results **299**

**Boltaboev D.**

Specific aspects of labor resource management in different countries **304**

---