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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

organized by

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UCB - Union of Chemists in Bulgaria

PUC - Pancyprian Union of Chemists AGC - Association of Greek Chemists

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Health

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Phitochemical profiling by UHPLC-DAD/±HESI-MS/MS analyzes and hepatoprotective activity of Gentiana cruciata L. against CCl4 induced liver injury in Wistar rats

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Many Gentiana species are known for their pharmaceutical values, such as Gentiana cruciata L, commonly called cross gentian [1]. The dried roots and above-ground parts of G. cruciata are consumed in the Balkan region as herbal tea or a medicinal wine for loss of appetite, as a stomachic and component in preparations showing beneficial effects in gall and liver diseases [2]. This study using in vivo model investigates hepatoprotective activity of G. cruciata aerial part methanol extract (GCA) against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury in rats. Wistar rats were orally pretreated with GCA (100, 200, and 400 mg/kg) and silymarin (100 mg/kg) for seven days before they were treated with CCl₄ (1 ml/kg, 1:1 mixture in olive oil) which caused liver injury. Separation, determination and quantification of components in GCA was performed using Dionex Ultimate 3000 UHPLC system equipped with a diode array detector (DAD) and connected to a triple-guadrupole mass spectrometer. Pretreatment with GCA dose-dependently and significantly (p < 0.001) decreased levels of serum transaminases, alkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin, whereas an increase was found in the level of total protein compared with CCl₄-treated group. In the liver tissue antioxidant studies, we found a significant increase in the levels of catalase, superoxide dismutase and reduced glutathione, whereas there was marked reduction in the levels of thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances, as compared to CCI₄ treated group. Histological analyses also show that GCA reduced the incidence of liver lesions including necrosis, ballooning degeneration and micro- and macro-vesicular changes induced by CCl4 in rats. GCA was characterized by the presence of sweroside, swertiamarin, gentiopicrin, loganic acid, isovitexin 4',7-diglucoside, orientin and vitexin, as revealed by UHPLC-DAD-MS and UHPLC-MS/MS analyses. Quantification of targeted compounds in the SRM (selected reaction monitoring) experiment of UHPLC-MS/MS analysis clearly indicated that gentiopicrin (1.067%) was the dominant secoiridoid glycoside in GCA, whereas concentrations of sweroside (0.064%) and swertiamarin (0.033%) were significantly lower.

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