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SCIENCE AND MEDICINE: A MODERN VIEW OF YOUTH

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**СБОРНИК IV МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ И МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ
«НАУКА И МЕДИЦИНА: СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЗГЛЯД МОЛОДЕЖИ»**

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IDENTIFICATION OF FLAVONOIDS IN HOSTA PLANTAGINEA LEAVES

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Date. Plants are an important source of different groups of biologically active compounds with significant pharmacological effect. Flavonoids are one of such groups. They are a class of secondary metabolites with a large number of structures found in high amounts in fruits and vegetables. Flavonoids possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties which is typical for phenolic compounds, but above all they also have antiallergic, hepatoprotective, antibacterial, antiviral, diuretic, hypotensive, cardioprotective and even antitumor properties [1, 4].

Hosta is a genus of flowering plants distributed in subtropical and temperate regions. First of all, the plants of this genus are known for their ornamental value, but some species are edible, and others are known for their therapeutic properties. For example, Hosta plants are used in Chinese and Japanese folk medicine to treat otitis, pharyngolaryngitis, mastitis, urethritis, and even bruises and snake bites [2]. The study of Hosta plantaginea in particular has shown the presence of steroidal saponins and alkaloids that show antitumor effect [3].

Since flavonoids also possess antitumor effect, it is interesting to study this group of compounds and its impact on the therapeutic activity of Hosta plantaginea leaves.

Purpose and objectives. The purpose of the experiment was to study the qualitative composition of flavonoids in Hosta plantaginea leaves.

Materials and methods. The object of the study were Hosta plantaginea leaves collected in 2016 (May - August). The paper chromatography method and quality tests were used to identify the flavonoids. 50% ethanol extracts of Hosta plantaginea leaves were used for the identification. The plates were chromatographed in the system butanol-acetic acid-water (4:1:2) and 15% acetic acid, firstly observed under the UV-light, and then sprayed with 2% aluminum chloride alcohol solution. The formation of yellow and greenish-yellow spots after processing the chromatograms with detection reagent evidenced the presence of flavonoids. The cyanidin formation test, Wilson's test, tests with sodium hydroxide, lead acetate, iron (III) chloride, 2% aluminum chloride alcohol solution were used for the identification.

Results and discussion. The preliminary identification was carried out using chemical identification tests, which showed positive results and allowed to detect flavonoids in the 50% ethanol extract of Hosta plantaginea leaves. Further chromatographic analysis with standard samples of flavonoids allowed identifying quercetin, kaempferol and their glycosides in Hosta plantaginea leaves.

Conclusion. The results obtained will be used for the further standardization of Hosta plantaginea leaves.

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