Conclusions. A new promising source of raw materials – the leaves of Wisteria sinensis – is provided for the production of various groups of biologically active substances. In the future, a more detailed study of the chemical composition of the flowers and fruits of the Wisteria sinensis and the study of their biological activity remains promising.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXTRACTIVES TUBERS GRADES DAHLIAS DEPENDING ON THE SOLVENT

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Introduction. Most phytochemical substances prepared using water or water-alcohol mixtures of varying concentrations. This is due to the fact that these solvents are cost-effective, widely available and safe for human health. When you select a group account for extracting the substances that they want to extract from plant material. The main active compounds are polysaccharides korneklubney dahlia.

Currently, the plant of the genus Dahlia (*Dahlia* Cav.) Is cultivated in almost all the world, and a variety of grades of up to more than 15 thousand.

Aim. Experimentally select the optimal extractant for extracting extractives from dahlia tuber varieties.

Materials and methods. Used for analysis tubers 3 grades: Smuglyanka, Colorado Classic, Lunokhod were collected in the National Botanical Garden M. Grishka, Kiev (Ukraine). Mass tubers was 450 g, 400 g and 380 g, respectively, with the bush. In addition, the grade data undemanding to grow, do not require special storage conditions, resistant to disease and pests. Raw dried to air-dry state by conventional means. Dried underground organs were ground and sieved through a sieve, particle size was 1-3 mm. Comparative extractives exit analysis was performed according to the procedure described in Ukraine State Pharmacopeia 2.0 monograph using purified water as extractants, as well as aqueous-alcoholic solutions of different concentrations (40% ethyl alcohol and 70% ethyl alcohol).

Result and discussion. Max extractives from tubers represented grades of purified water were recovered. The highest values were observed in varieties Colorado Classic (36,09 ± 0,31%) for that solvent. Extractives content in the tuber varieties Smuglyanka and Lunokhod was less – 30,10 ± 0,27% and 30.54 ± 0.40%, respectively. Yield extractives, which did not differ extracted with 40% ethanol in tuber varieties Classic and Smuglyanka and reached 32.97 ± 0.32% and 32.04 ± 0.27%, respectively, Tubers variety Lunokhod 1.16 times inferior content extractives, extracted with 40% ethanol (26,28 ± 0,32%), the above-mentioned varieties. Results obtained by extraction with 70% ethanol in Lunokhod and Smuglyanka grades differ slightly and amounted 29.53 ± 0.31% and 29.35 ± 0.31%, respectively.

Conclusions. Thus, for optimum extractant korneklubney dahlia grades is presented purified water. The results will be used later in developing substance.

DETERMINATION OF PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS IN MEDICAL HERBAL MIX AND HERBAL REMEDIES

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Introduction. Pyrolyzidine alkaloids were found in 14 families, mainly at Asteraceae (Senecio, Tussilago), Boraginaceae (Borago, Echium, Heliotropium, Symphytum, Pseudomertensia, Onosma), Fabaceae (Crotalaria). Remedies of platyphylline and sarracin show cholinolytic and spasmolytic effect, they are used to relieve spasm of smooth muscles of the abdominal cavity, bronchial asthma, arterial