

PROSPECTS OF STUDYING OF PLANTS OF THE GENUS GLADIOLUS

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Plants of the genus *Gladiolus* of Iridaceae family are perennial herbs, with corms. The stalks are straight, single, approximately 50-150 cm tall. *Gladiolus* with purple flowers grows in damp soil, in bushes (*G. imbricatus* L.), on marshy meadows (*G. paluster* Gaud.), in the Crimea, in the Caucasus (*G. communis* L. и *G. segetum* Gawl.), on the humidified slopes and rocks, grassy places, at falls, in mountains in the Cape region of South Africa (*G. cardinalis*, *G. blandus*, *G. angustus* L., *G. alatus* L., *G. ceresianus*), in the mountains of Turkey and Iran (*G. anatolicus* Van Thub.). *G. palustris* Gaudin and *G. imbricatus* L. etc. grows in Ukraine.

Vitamin C is richly contained by *Gladiolus*, it has an anti-oxidizing role. Vitamin C has an important role in the synthesis of collagen in the tissues and bones, also being anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anesthetizing and very useful to the immune system.

Preparations of a *gladiolus* are applied at diseases of kidneys, an allergy, scrofula, against a toothache and gastric diseases, quicken process of release of milk for women and at impotence for men, to children with inguinal hernia. At a result, *G. quartinianus* was known as cancer deterrent remedy. It includes flavonoids, phenols, tannins, sterola, triterpena.

Chemical composition of *gladioluses* is studied insufficiently. It is known that leaves contain ascorbic acid (from 546 mg% and more (according to some information to 1700 mg)), starch, saponins, a glycoside of an isoflavones irigenin, fatty oil, sugar, essential oil.

Unstudied chemical composition and a broad resource base of a species and varieties of *gladiolus*, makes plants of this genus are promising for pharmacognostical studies. We have collected corms in two varieties of *gladiolus*: variety "Zephyr" (pink), garden selection, variety "Leda" (*galanter* (hybrid *gladiolus* and *acidentaly*) (light Magenta) and one natural type of *gladiolus* (orange) from Madagascar prepared in autumn, 2014 in N. N. Gryshko National Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev (Ukraine). The raw material is dried to air-dry for chemical analysis. At this stage, phytochemical analysis of BAS in corms of *gladiolus* conducts known qualitative reactions to identify and chromatography on paper.