

## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL OF *Salvia grossheimii* FROM IRAN

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Fifty eight species of the genus *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) are found in Iran, 17 of which are endemic [1]. Due to the use of this genus or their essential oils in the food and drug industries [2], we are investigating the oils of *Salvia* spp. which grow wild or are cultivated in Iran. In this paper, we describe the analysis of the essential oil of *S. grossheimii* Sosn. which grows wild in many regions of Iran especially in Azarbayejan province. A literature search did not reveal any reference to previous work on the essential oil of this species.

The aerial parts of *Salvia grossheimii* were collected from Azarbayejan province-koh Mishodagh. Essential oil isolated by hydrodistillation from the aerial parts was obtained in yields of 0.4% (w/w). The essential oil yields of other species in Iran were: *S. nemorosa*, 0.12% [3], *S. reuterana*, 0.15% [3], *S. virgata*, 0.48% [4], *S. syriaca*, 0.3% [4], *S. atropatana*, 0.1% [5], *S. multicaulis*, 0.2% [6], *S. sahandica*, 0.46% [7], *S. spinosa* 0.1% [8], *S. limbata* 0.07% [9], and *S. mirzayanii*, 2.2% [10].

A total of thirty-four compounds were characterized representing about 99.4% of the total components detected in *S. grossheimii*. The compounds identified with their percentages are given in Table 1.

Based on the analysis of essential oil, the components were classified in three groups as follows: monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, and esters. The oil was characterized by a high content of sesquiterpenes, which composed 88.8% of the oil. The main components were germacrene D (45.4%),  $\beta$ -caryophyllene (22.4%), and bicyclogermacrene (7.1%).

The identification of the compounds in the essential oil of different species of this genus in Iran shows that the major components of *S. nemorosa*, *S. virgata*, *S. atropatana*, and *S. multicaulis* is  $\beta$ -caryophyllene [3–6]. Germacrene B and germacrene D are the main components in *S. syriaca* [4], while (*E*)- $\beta$ -ocimene,  $\alpha$ -gurjunene, and germacrene D are the major constituents in *S. reuterana* [4]. (*E*)- $\beta$ -ocimene,  $\beta$ -caryophyllene, and isopentyl isovalerate are the major constituents in *S. spinosa* [8], while germacrene D, linalyl acetate, and linalool are the main components in *S. limbata* [9].

Twelve monoterpenes were identified in the essential oil of *S. grossheimii*, with contents ranging from 0.04 to 3.5% in the oil analyzed. Besides the mono- and sesquiterpenes, one ester, bornyl acetate (0.1%), was identified in the oil too.

**Plant Material and Isolation Procedure.** Aerial parts of the plant (250 g) were collected during flowering in May 2006 from Azarbayejan province (Koh-Mishodagh) in Iran. A voucher specimen has been deposited in the Herbarium of the Research Institute of Forest and Rangelands (TARI). The essential oil was obtained by hydrodistillation of air-dried aerial parts in a clevenger-type apparatus for 3 h. The sample oil which was light yellow in color and was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and stored under nitrogen in a sealed vial until required.

**Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.** GC and GC-MS analyses were performed using a Shimadzu GC-9A gas chromatograph and Varian 3400 GC-MS system equipped with a DB-5 fused silica column based on techniques published before [8, 9].

**Identification of Components.** The components of the oil were identified by comparison of their mass spectra to with those of a computer library or with authentic compounds and confirmed by comparison of their retention indices, either those of authentic compounds or data published in the literature [11].

TABLE 1. Composition of the Essential Oil of *Salvia grossheimii*

| Compound                  | RI   | %   | Compound                            | RI   | %    |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| $\alpha$ -Pinene*         | 942  | 3.5 | $\beta$ -Elemene                    | 1394 | 0.3  |
| Camphene                  | 956  | 0.7 | $\alpha$ -Gurjunene                 | 1412 | 0.3  |
| Sabinene*                 | 980  | 0.5 | $\beta$ -Caryophyllene              | 1426 | 22.4 |
| $\beta$ -Pinene*          | 986  | 2.7 | $\beta$ -Copaene                    | 1435 | 0.3  |
| <i>p</i> -Cymene*         | 995  | 0.2 | Aromadendrene                       | 1439 | 0.7  |
| Limonene*                 | 1035 | 0.5 | $\alpha$ -Guaiene                   | 1447 | 0.3  |
| 1,8-cineole*              | 1038 | 1.9 | $\alpha$ -Humulene                  | 1462 | 3.5  |
| Terpinolene*              | 1093 | 0.1 | <i>allo</i> -Aromadendrene          | 1469 | 0.5  |
| <i>trans</i> -Pinocarveol | 1141 | 0.1 | Germacrene D                        | 1483 | 45.4 |
| Borneol                   | 1172 | 0.2 | Bicyclogermacrene                   | 1507 | 7.1  |
| Terpinen-4-ol             | 1180 | 0.1 | Germacrene A                        | 1509 | 0.5  |
| $\alpha$ -Terpineol*      | 1187 | 0.1 | ( <i>E,E</i> )- $\alpha$ -Farnesene | 1514 | 0.9  |
| Bornyl acetate            | 1292 | 0.1 | $\delta$ -Cadinene                  | 1526 | 0.9  |
| $\alpha$ -Cubebene        | 1356 | 0.1 | Spathulenol                         | 1582 | 0.7  |
| $\alpha$ -Copaene         | 1376 | 1.0 | Globulol                            | 1585 | 1.9  |
| $\beta$ -Bourbonene       | 1386 | 0.6 | $\beta$ -Eudesmol                   | 1652 | 0.3  |
| $\beta$ -Cubebene         | 1392 | 0.5 | $\alpha$ -Eudesmol                  | 1656 | 0.5  |

Identification method: RI, MS, \*RI, MS, CoI (Co-injection with an authentic sample).

RI: retention indices relative to C<sub>6</sub>–C<sub>24</sub> *n*-alkanes on the DB-5 column.

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