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COUMARINS OF THE ROOTS OF *Angelica dahurica*

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The present paper reports the results of an investigation of the coumarins of the roots of *Angelica dahurica* (Fisch.) Benth. et Hook f. ex Franch. et Savat, growing in the Mongolian People's Republic. The material was collected by the resources detachment of the Combined Soviet-Mongolian Biological Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the water meadows of the left bank of the River Khalkhin-Gol (Eastern aimak, Khamar-Daba somon) in August, 1973, in the flowering phase of the plants.

When a chloroform extract was separated and the individual fractions were rechromatographed on a column of neutral alumina (Brockmann activity grade III), five crystalline substances were isolated. Four of them — isoimperatorin, imperatorin, oxypeucedanin, and oxypeucedanin hydrate — were identified by the melting points, mixed melting points with authentic samples, and IR spectroscopy. The fifth compound was identified as bicangelicin from the mixed melting point, IR and UV spectra, and the formation of its acetate. The melting point of the acetate and its IR and UV spectra corresponded to those given in the literature [1].

Paper chromatography (with markers) before and after treatment of the chromatograms with alkali and diazonium compounds showed the presence also of xanthotoxin (system 1: mobile phase petroleum ether, stationary phase ethylene glycol), marmesin, and prangenin hydrate (system 2: mobile phase benzene, stationary phase formamide) [2].

Thus, contrary to information in the literature [3], no phellopterin or bicangelicol were found in the roots of *A. dahurica* growing in the Mongolian People's Republic.

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