

COMPOSITION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL OF *Haplophyllum myrtifolium**

**H. Saglam,¹ T. Gozler,¹ B. Kivecak,¹
B. Demirci,² and K. H. C. Baser²**

UDC 547.913+543.51

The chemical composition of the essential oil of Haplophyllum myrtifolium Boiss., endemic to Turkey, was examined by GC/MS. Ninety-seven compounds were characterized with linalool (12.8%), β-caryophyllene (10.3 %), and methyleugenol (5.9 %) as the main constituents.

Key words: *Haplophyllum myrtifolium*, Rutaceae, essential oil composition, linalool, β-caryophyllene, methyleugenol, hydrodistillation, GC/MS analysis.

The genus *Haplophyllum* (Rutaceae) is represented by about seventy species distributed in an area stretching from the Mediterranean to Eastern Siberia [1], and has been shown to contain lignans, quinoline alkaloids, coumarins, and flavonoids [2–12]. The limited number of reports on the occurrence of volatile compounds in the representatives of this genus [13, 14] have prompted us to analyze the essential oil of *Haplophyllum myrtifolium* Boiss., a perennial herb endemic to Turkey [15]. Previous studies on this species have shown the presence of quinoline alkaloids [16] and lignans [11]. In the present study, we report the chemical composition of the essential oil of *H. myrtifolium* for the first time.

Relative retention indices (RRI) and relative percentage amounts of the ninety-seven volatile compounds characterized making up 85.3 % of the essential oil are presented in Table I. The major components were linalool (12.8%), β-caryophyllene (10.3%), and methyleugenol (5.9%).

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant Material and Distillation. The aerial parts of *H. myrtifolium* were collected during the flowering period from Honaz, Denizli, in June 2000. A voucher specimen, No 1250, is deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ege University. A 1.85 kg portion of fresh plant material was subjected to hydrodistillation using a Clevenger type apparatus defined in the USP [17].

GC/ MS Analysis. The chemical composition of the essential oil of *H. myrtifolium* was examined by GC/MS, using a Hewlett-Packard GCD system. An HP-Innowax FSC column ($60 \times 0.25\text{mm } \varnothing$, with 0.25 mm film thickness) was used with helium as carrier gas (1 mL/min). The GC oven temperature was kept at 60°C for 10 min, programmed to increase to 220°C at a rate of 4°C/min, kept constant at 220°C for 10 min, and then programmed to increase to 240°C at a rate of 1°C/min. Alkanes were used as reference points in the calculation of relative indices (RRI). The split ratio was adjusted at 50:1. The injection temperature was at 250°C. MS were taken at 70 eV. Mass range was from *m/z* 35 to 425. A library search was carried out using the Wiley GC/MS Library and the TBAM Library of Essential Oil Constituents.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Ege University Research Fund. Thanks are extended to Doc. Dr. M. Ali Onur (Ege University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy) for the collection and identification of the plant material.

*Presented at the 4th International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Compound (SCNC), 6–8 June 2001, Isparta, Turkey.

1) Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Ege University, Bornova, 35100, Izmir, Turkey; 2) Medicinal and Aromatic Plant and Drug Research Centre (TBAM), Anadolu University, 26470, Eskisehir, Turkey. Published in *Khimiya Prirodnnykh Soedinenii*, No. 5, pp. 374–375, May–June, 2001. Original article submitted September 21, 2001.

REFERENCES

1. J. C. Willis, *A Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns*, 8th ed, revised by Airy H. K. Shaw, 1980, p. 532., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. I. Kostova, A. Ivanova, B. Mikhova, and A. Vitkova, *Monatsh. Chem.*, **131** (2), 191 (2000).
3. B. Gozler, R. Daniel, T. Gozler, N. Unver, and M. Hesse, *Phytochemistry*, **42**, 695 (1996).
4. B. Gozler, T. Gozler, H. Saglam, and M. Hesse, *Phytochemistry*, **42**, 689 (1996).
5. T. Gozler, B. Gozler, A. Linden, and M. Hesse, *Phytochemistry*, **43**, 1425 (1996).
6. J. M. Prieto, M. C. Recio, R. M. Giner, S. Manez, A. Massmanian, P. G. Waterman, and M. C. Rios, *Z. Naturforsch.*, **51**, 618 (1996).
7. R. Filippini, A. Piovan, G. Innocenti, R. Caniato, and E. M. Cappelletti, *Phytochemistry*, **49**, 2337 (1998).
8. I. A. Bessonova, *Chem. Nat. Compd.*, **35**, 589 (1999); *Chem. Abstr.*, **133**, 147517 (2000).
9. V. I. Akhmedzhanova, *Chem. Nat. Compd.*, **35**, 552 (1999); *Chem. Abstr.*, **133**, 147512 (2000).
10. A. J. Al-Rheaily, A. T. Al-Howiriny, S. M. Ahmad, and A. M. Al-Yahya, *Phytochemistry*, **57**, 597 (2001).
11. U. Evcim, B. Gozler, A. J. Freyer, and M. Shamma, *Phytochemistry*, **25**, 1949 (1986).
12. A. Ulubelen, S. Oksuz, B. Halfon, Y. Aynehchi, T. J. Mabry, and S. A. Matlin, *Phytochemistry*, **23**, 2941 (1984).
13. M. Yari, S. Masoudi, and A. Rustaiyan, *J. Essent. Oil. Res.*, **12**, 69 (2000).
14. E. J. Brunke, F. J. Hammerschmidt, M. A. Abd El-Kawy, and E. A. El-Kashoury, *Herba Hung.*, **30**, 34 (1991) (The Ovidtest Database).
15. P. H. Davis, *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands*, **2**, University Press, Edinburgh, 1967.
16. B. Sener, A. Mutlugil, N. Noyanalpan, and J. R. Lewis, *J. Fac. Pharm. Gazi*, **7**, 17 (1990).
17. *The United States Pharmacopeia*, 16th Ed, p. 1214, 1985, United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc.