

## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM LEAVES OF *Rhododendron dauricum* AND *R. aureum*

D. N. Olennikov,<sup>1\*</sup> L. V. Dudareva,<sup>2</sup>  
S. N. Osipenko,<sup>2</sup> and T. A. Penzina<sup>2</sup>

UDC 582.912.42+547.913

*Rhododendron dauricum* L. and *R. aureum* Georgi. (Ericaceae) are medicinal plants used in Tibetan medicine to treat several pathological conditions [1]. Phenolic and terpenoid compounds have been observed previously in these plants [2]. In addition, the compositions of essential oils of both species growing in Russia (Khabarovsk Territory [3], Amur [4], Irkutsk Oblast, Buryatiya [5]) and in China [6] have been reported. Our goal was to study the dynamics of essential oil (EO) composition change of leaves of *R. dauricum* and *R. aureum* collected in the vicinity of Lake Baikal during June–August 2008 and in Irkutsk Oblast regions (*R. dauricum*, experimental plot of SIPFB, Irkutsk; *R. aureum*, Utulik, Slyudyansk Region).

The species were identified by Candidate of Biological Sciences T. A. Penzina [Herbarium samples of raw material (leaves) are preserved in the SIPFB, No. RD128/08-RD130/08, RA064/08-RA066/08]. EO was obtained from fresh raw material (storage time <5–6 h) by steam distillation in a Clevenger apparatus for 5 h. Extraction of the distillate with hexane produced an additional amount of EO that was combined with the main portion. EO was studied by GC—MS (Agilent Technologies with mass-selective detector, HP-Innowax column, 30 m/250  $\mu$ m/0.50  $\mu$ m, 50–250°C temperature gradient, heating rate 2°/min, He carrier gas, flow rate 1 mL/min). Table lists the analytical results for EO from *R. dauricum* and *R. aureum*.

About 30 components were observed in EO from *R. dauricum*. Among these *trans*-caryophyllene (June, August) and  $\gamma$ -cadinene (July) dominated. The high variability of EO composition during vegetation of the species is noteworthy. Thus, whereas the June samples were dominated by *trans*-caryophyllene (19.10%),  $\gamma$ -cadinene (13.95%),  $\beta$ -gurjunene (10.46%), and humulene (10.20%); the July and August samples had only traces of  $\beta$ -gurjunene and humulene and high amounts of  $\alpha$ -amorphene (8.59–10.00%). The EO content was highest (0.13%) in August. According to the literature, the principal components of *R. dauricum* EO were limonene,  $\alpha$ -pinene, and *p*-cymene [4];  $\alpha$ -pinene, tetradecane, and 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid [5]; and caryophyllene, humulene, and caryophyllene oxide [6].

Studies of EO from *R. aureum* leaves found that the dominant component of the volatile terpenoid complex was the tricyclic aristolane sesquiterpene calarene, the content of which reached 16–48% (of the EO mass). The content and composition of EO varied during the vegetative period. Its content increased toward autumn (0.18%). The components also changed. The concentration of aristolane derivatives (calarene and aristolene) decreased whereas those of burbonanes ( $\beta$ -burbonene) and cadinanes ( $\alpha$ -cadinol and  $\beta$ -cadinene) increased. The Baikal population of *R. aureum* studied by us differed from that away from Lake Baikal, the principal EO components of which were hexanoic acid, carvacrol, and  $\alpha$ -pinene [5].

---

1) Institute of General and Experimental Biology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, 670047, Ulan-Ude, fax: (3012) 43 30 34, e-mail: oldaniil@rambler.ru; 2) Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, 664033, Irkutsk, fax: (3952) 51 07 42, e-mail: penzina@sifibr.irk.ru. Translated from *Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii*, No. 3, pp. 380–381, May–June 2009. Original article submitted November 14, 2008.

TABLE 1. Compositions of Essential Oils from Leaves of *Rhododendron dauricum* and *R. aureum*

Compound	<i>Rh. dauricum</i> (day and month of collection)			<i>Rh. aureum</i> (day and month of collection)		
	21.06	23.07	21.08	25.06	22.07	28.08
$\alpha$ -Pinene	Tr.*	Tr.	0.80			
$\beta$ -Pinene	Tr.	Tr.	0.80			
Limonene	0.45	0.55	0.76			
<i>cis</i> -Ocimene		Tr.	0.16			
$\gamma$ -Terpinene	Tr.	Tr.	0.29			
$\beta$ -Fenchyl alcohol		Tr.	0.24			
$\alpha$ -Bornylacetate	0.61	2.75	2.97			
Sabinylacetate	Tr.	2.74	5.07			
$\alpha$ -Ylangene	0.63	0.60	0.64	Tr.	0.22	0.55
$\alpha$ -Copaene	1.48	1.59	1.48	Tr.	0.37	1.00
$\beta$ -Burbonene	0.92	0.88	0.45	0.91	2.06	9.74
$\beta$ -Elemene	0.31	Tr.	Tr.			
Aristolene				1.52	0.77	Tr.
<i>trans</i> -Caryophyllene	19.10	10.13	16.98			1.91
Humulene	10.20	2.14	1.15			
<i>trans</i> - $\beta$ -Farnesene	0.49	0.67	1.01			
Calarene				48.76	36.16	16.17
Aromadendrene				5.32	0.94	0.16
$\alpha$ -Amorphene	Tr.	8.59	10.00	1.60	1.21	0.58
$\alpha$ -Muurolene	8.72	2.41	1.03			
$\beta$ -Selinene	6.87	0.45	0.31	2.07	1.47	1.50
$\alpha$ -Selinene				5.16	5.13	4.81
$\alpha$ -Cubenene		Tr.	2.81			
$\beta$ -Gurjunene	10.46	Tr.				
(-)-Isoledene	Tr.	0.45	0.58			
$\alpha$ -Muurolene	0.66	2.50	1.56			
$\delta$ -Cadinene				Tr.	0.39	0.21
$\gamma$ -Cadinene	13.95	17.45	14.42	3.27	0.49	1.15
$\beta$ -Cadinene				7.18	0.57	2.09
$\alpha$ -Cadinene				1.11	Tr.	Tr.
<i>cis</i> - $\gamma$ -Bisabolene	0.75	0.55	1.11			
$\alpha$ -Calacorene	0.22	0.50	0.68	0.21	0.44	0.22
Germacrene B	0.51	0.48	0.47			
Palustrol	Tr.	0.34	Tr.			
Caryophyllene oxide	1.41	4.94	6.47		Tr.	2.79
Humulene oxide	0.90	0.60				
$\tau$ -Cadinol	0.47	2.23	1.54	0.86	1.42	
$\tau$ -Muurool					Tr.	0.94
$\alpha$ -Cadinol	0.50	2.75	1.25	0.88	0.73	1.11
Kaurene D				0.73	2.17	5.33
Identified, %	79.61	64.15	75.03	79.58	54.54	50.26
EO content, %**	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18

\*Tr, trace (<0.1%); \*\*essential oil content, % of fresh raw material mass.

## REFERENCES

1. A. F. Gammerman and B. V. Semichov, *Dictionary of Tibetan-Latin-Russian Names of Drugs Used in Tibetan Medicine* [in Russian], Ulan-Ude, 1963.
2. *Plant Resources of the USSR. Families Paeoniaceae—Thymelaeaceae* [in Russian], Leningrad, 1986.

3. M. V. Belousov, A. D. Dembitskii, T. P. Berezovskaya, and V. N. Tikhonov, *Rastit. Resur.*, **31**, No. 4, 41 (1995).
4. M. V. Belousov, E. V. Basova, M. S. Yusubov, T. P. Berezovskaya, L. M. Pokrovskii, and A. V. Tkachev, *Khim. Rastit. Syr'ya*, No. 3, 45 (2000).
5. A. D. Rogachev, V. V. Fomenko, O. I. Sa'nikova, L. M. Pokrovskii, and N. F. Salakhutdinov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 344 (2006).
6. H. X. Li, X. N. Dong, M. Y. Ding, and W. Q. Wang, *Clin. J. Pharm. Anal.*, **20**, 78 (2000).