## Phytochemical Profiles of Targionia lorbeeriana: Grown in vitro and in the Open

Marta Neves<sup>a</sup>, Manuel Ferreira<sup>b</sup>, Christian Terreaux<sup>c</sup>, Kurt Hostettmann<sup>c</sup> and Rui Morais<sup>a</sup>\*

- <sup>a</sup> Escola Superior de Biotecnologia-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Rua Dr. António Bernardino de Almeida, 4200–072 Porto, Portugal. Fax: 351 225 09 0351, E-mail: rmorais-@esb.ucp.pt
- b Universidade do Minho, Departamento de Biologia, 4300 Braga, Portugal
- <sup>c</sup> Institut de Pharmacognosie et Phytochimie, Université de Lausanne, B. E. P., CH-1015 Lausanne. Switzerland
- \* Author for correspondence and reprint requests
- Z. Naturforsch. 56c 726–730 (2001); received March 13/April 17, 2001

Targionia lorbeeriana, Essential Oil, Liverwort

The terpenoid constituents of *Targionia lorbeeriana* grown *in vivo* and *in vitro* were compared. The analysis of the dichloromethane extract was performed by HPLC-UV and by HPLC-MS. The obtained results revealed that the sesquiterpene lactones isolated from the dichloromethane extract of the wild *Targionia lorbeeriana* were also produced by the liverwort in *in vitro* cultures, in the same relative amounts.

The composition of essential oils was evaluated by GC and GC-MS. Both, the yield and diversity of the essential oil obtained from wild growing *T. lorbeeriana* gametophytes were higher than those growing *in vitro*. Although, a significant number of compounds produced *in vivo* were maintained *in vitro*, a considerable number of other ones were not detected. Instead, under *in vitro* conditions, some new compounds were found which do not accumulate under wild conditions.