

Anti-Inflammatory and Antinociceptive Potential of Major Phenolics from *Verbascum salviifolium* Boiss.

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The potential effects of flavonoids, phenylethanoid and neolignan glycosides from the aerial parts of *Verbascum salviifolium* Boiss. were studied in the *p*-benzoquinone-induced writhing reflex, for the assessment of the antinociceptive activity, and in carrageenan- and PGE1-induced hind paw edema and 12-*O*-tetradecanoyl-13-acetate (TPA)-induced ear edema models in mice, for the assessment of the anti-inflammatory activity. Through bioassay-guided fractionation and isolation procedures ten compounds from the aqueous extract of the plant, luteolin 7-*O*-glucoside (**1**), luteolin 3'-*O*-glucoside (**2**), apigenin 7-*O*-glucoside (**3**), chrysoeriol 7-*O*-glucoside (**4**), β -hydroxyacteoside (**5**), martynoside (**6**), forsythoside B (**7**), angoroside A (**8**), dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol-9'-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (**9**) and dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol-9-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (**10**), were isolated and their structures were elucidated by spectral techniques. Results have shown that **1**, **2**, **3** and **5** significantly inhibited carrageenan-induced paw edema at a 200 mg/kg dose, while **1**, **2** and **5** also displayed anti-inflammatory activity against the PGE1-induced hind paw edema model. However, all the compounds showed no effect in the TPA-induced ear edema model. The compounds **1** and **2** also exhibited significant antinociceptive activity.

Key words: *Verbascum salviifolium*, Anti-Inflammatory Activity, Antinociceptive Activity