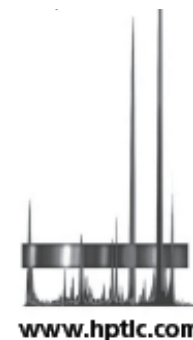




**HPTLC Symposium Basel 2011**



**Simple Densitometric-TLC Analysis of  
Non-Chromophore Containing  
Bioactive Constituents in Medicinal Plant Extracts**

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International Symposium for High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography  
Congress Center Basel, Switzerland  
6 - 8 July 2011

# Simple Densitometric-TLC Analysis of Non-Chromophore Containing Bioactive Constituents in Medicinal Plant Extracts

Densitometric TLC technique has been used successfully in Thailand for the analysis of active constituents in medicinal plants and health products:

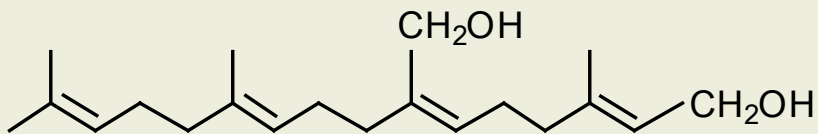
- Plaunotol (an acyclic diterpenoid) in *Croton stellatopilosus* leaves
- Curcuminoids in various *Curcuma* species
- Alliin (a sulfur-containing amino acid) in garlic cloves and products
- Lutein (a xanthophyll) in marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) flowers
- Artemisinin (a sesquiterpene lactone) in *Artemisia annua* leaves
- Asiaticoside (a triterpene glycoside) in *Centella asiatica* leaves
- Etc.



# Production of Marigold Powder and Extracts in Thailand



# Densitometric TLC for Plaunotol Analysis in *Croton stellatopilosus* Extracts



**Plaunotol**

acyclic diterpene alcohol in  
*Croton stellatopilosus* (Plau-Noi) leaves



**Kelnac** for Antipeptic Ulcer



*Croton stellatopilosus*

*Journal of Planar Chromatography* 22 (2009) 1, 55–58

**Sample:**

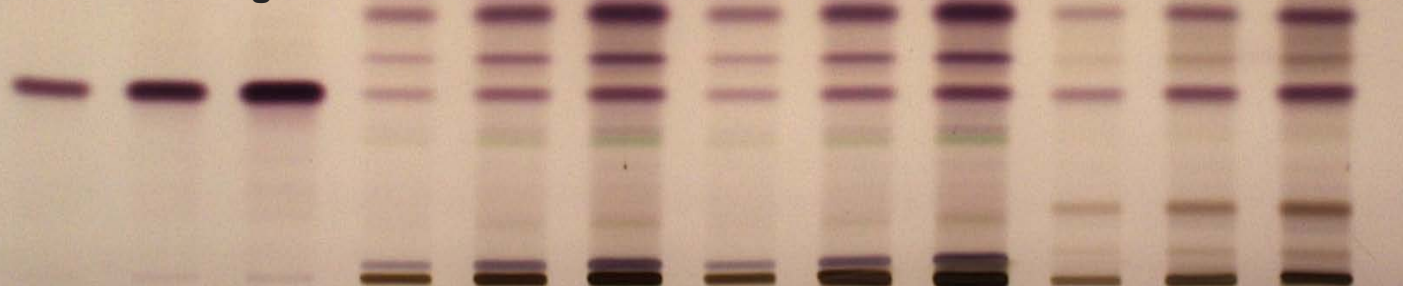
Plau-Noi methanolic extracts

**Mobile Phase:**

chloroform–n-propanol 96:4

**Stationary Phase:** silica gel

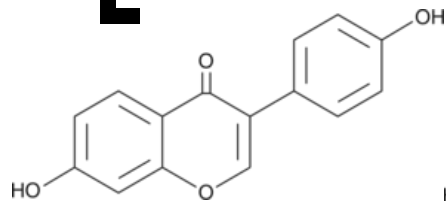
**Scan Wavelength:** 220 nm



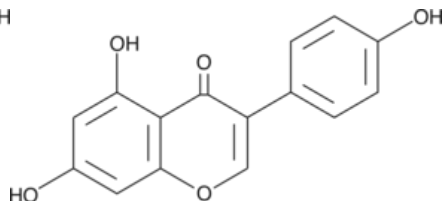
Standard  
Plaunotol

Plau-Noi leaf extract samples

# Densitometric TLC for Standardization of *Pueraria minifica* Extracts

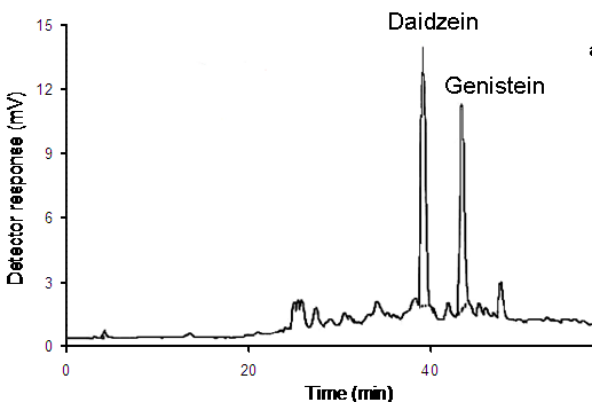


Daidzein (D)



Genistein (G)

*Pueraria minifica*



**Sample:**

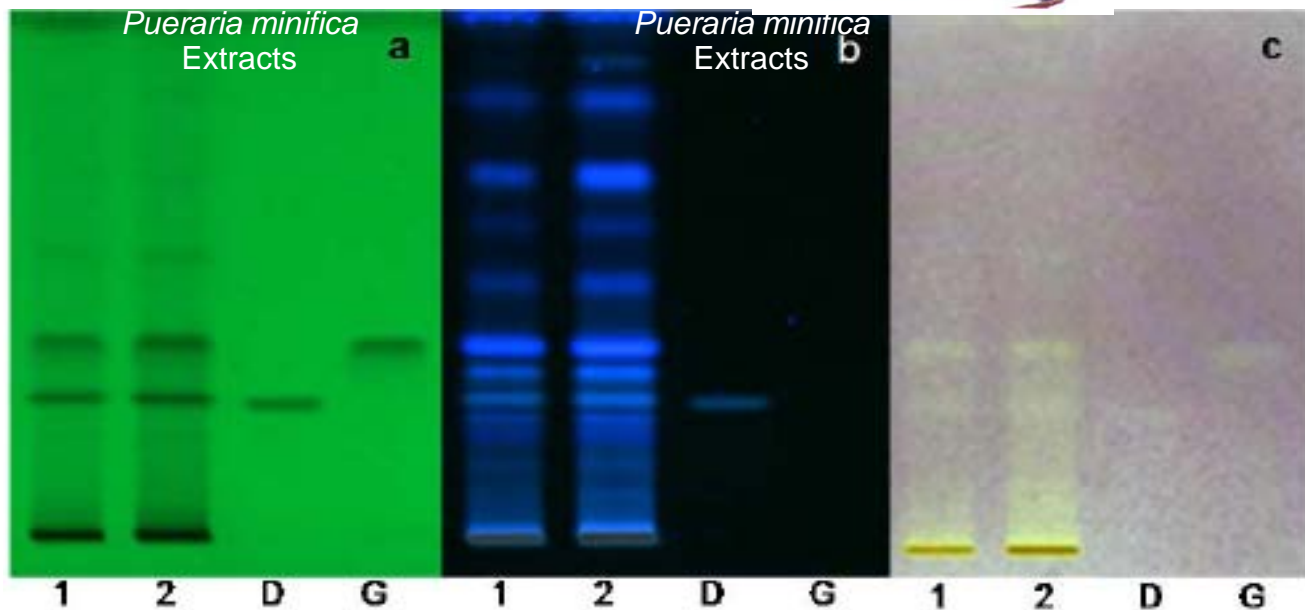
ethyl acetate-ethanol extracts

**Mobile Phase:**

chloroform: methanol (9.2: 0.8)

**Stationary Phase:** silica gel

**Scan Wavelength:** 254 nm



Wavelength 254 nm

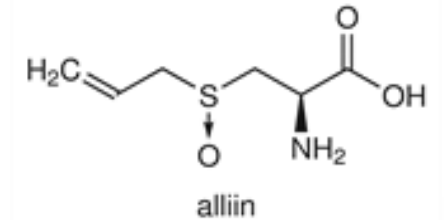
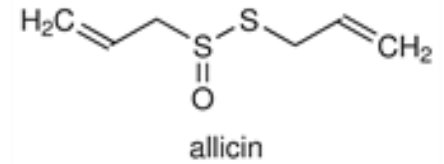
Wavelength 330 nm

Sprayed with DPPH,  
visible light

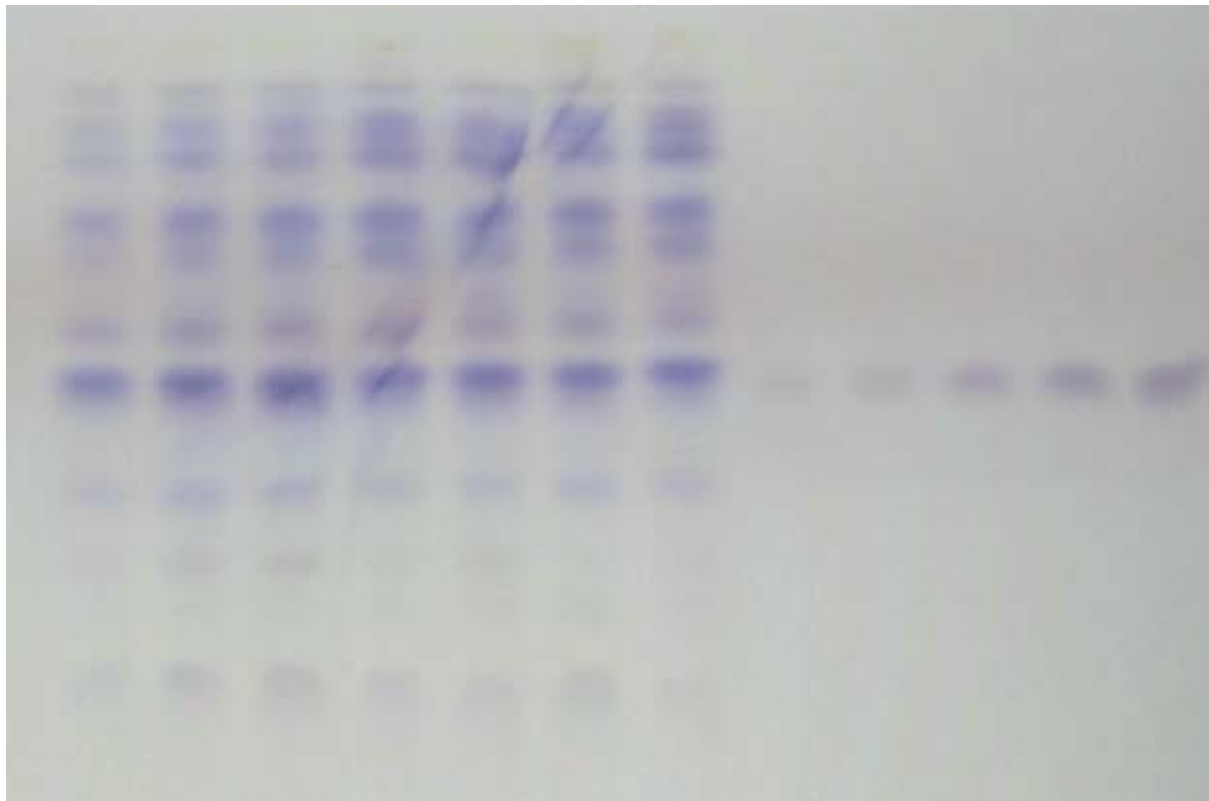
# Densitometric TLC for Alliin Analysis in Garlic Extracts

**Sample:** Sprayed-dry garlic juice

**Mobile Phase:** n-butanol-methanol-water-glacial acetic acid = 15:3:6:1) **Stationary Phase:** cellulose, **Detection:** dipped in 0.4% ninhydrin, **Scan wavelength:** 418 nm



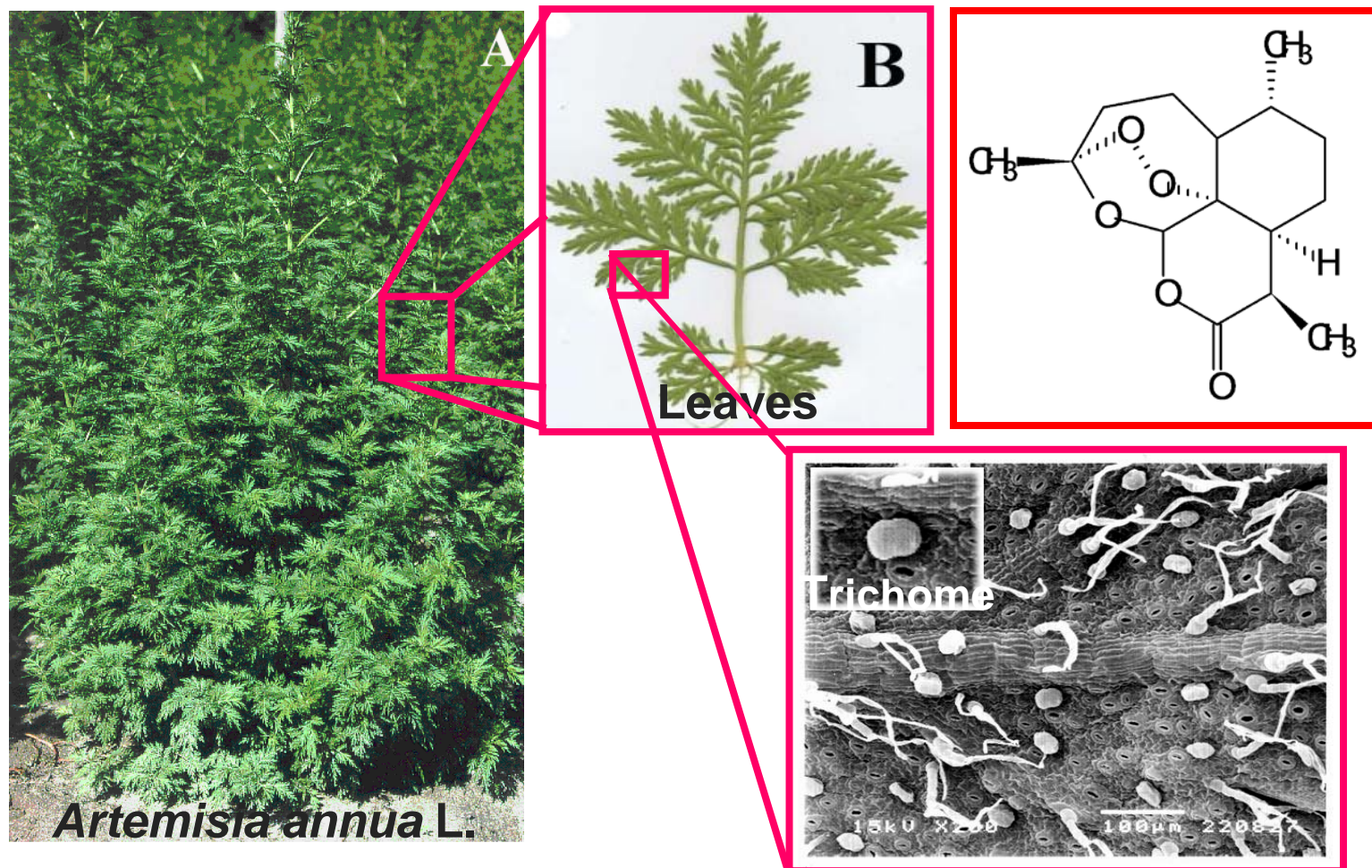
Immunitop's Garlic EXtract



Garlic Extract Samples

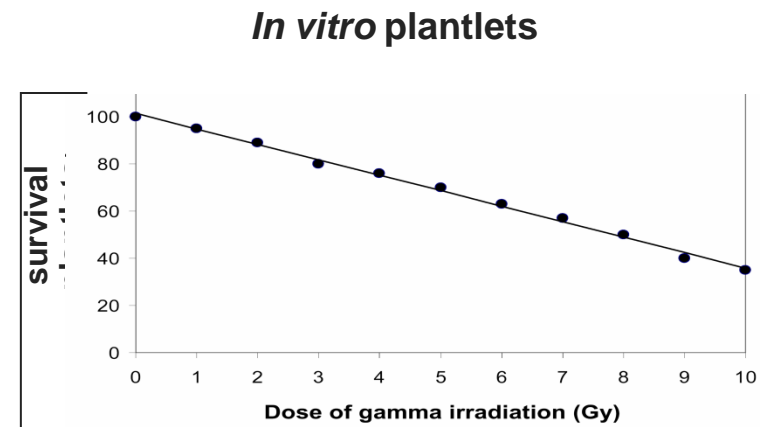
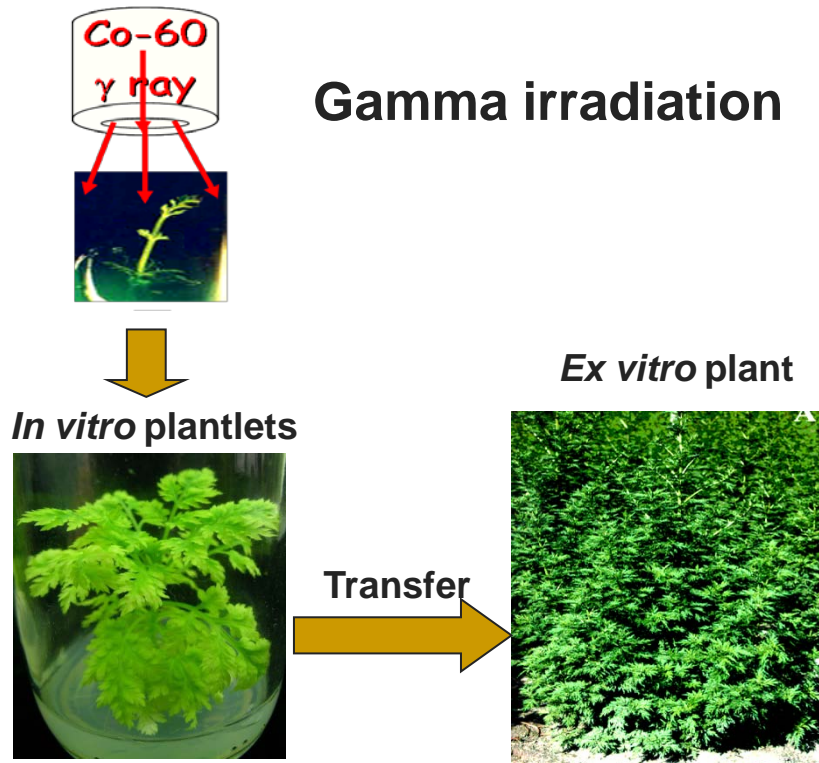
Alliin Standard

# Densitometric-TLC Analysis of Non-Chromophore Containing Artemisinin in *Artemisia annua* Extracts





# Effect of gamma irradiation on the survival and artemisinin content of *in vitro* plantlets of *A. annua*



# Artemisinin Analysis

In vitro plantlets



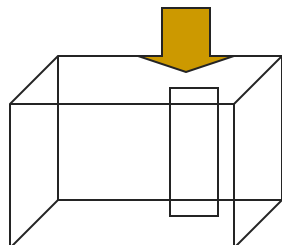
Dried leaves

Refluxed with hexane

Artemisinin extracts



sample application onto TLC plate



Developed in a solvent system

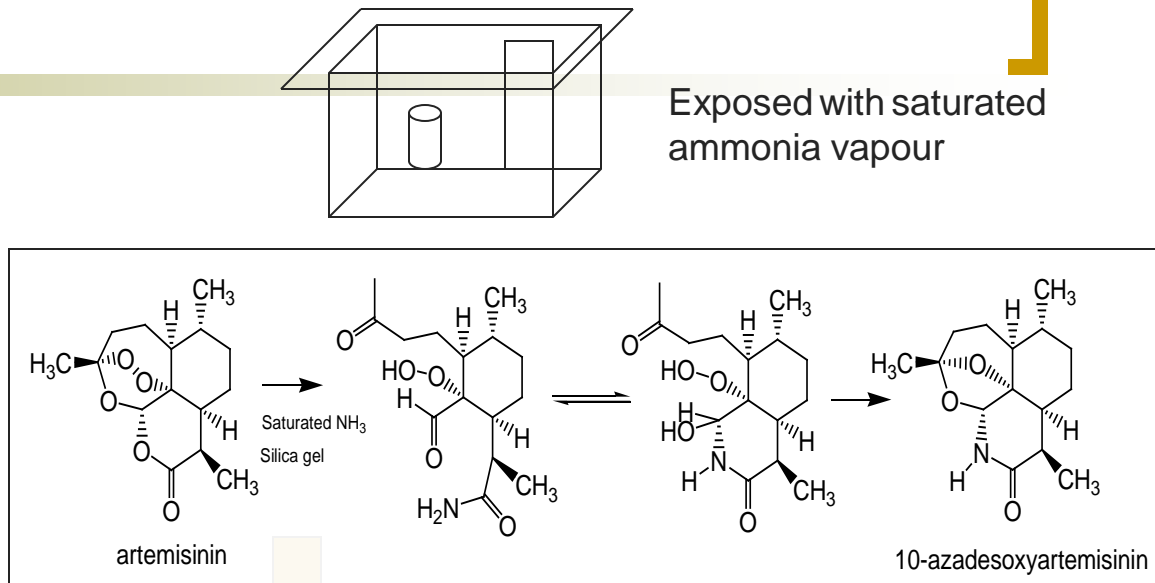


Densitometric scan at 320 nm

Limit of detection: 5 ng artemisinin

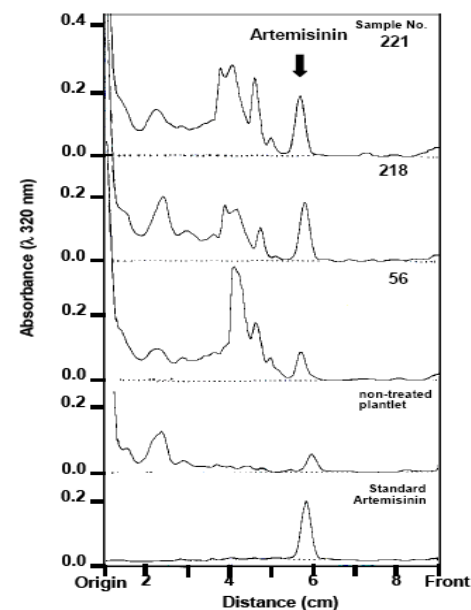
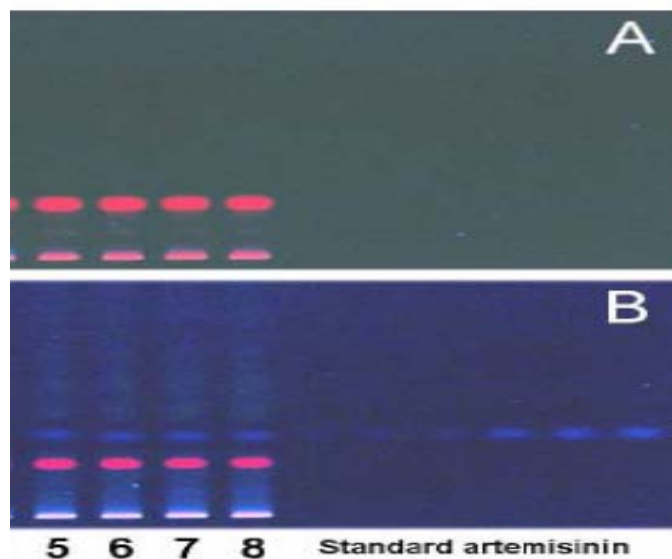
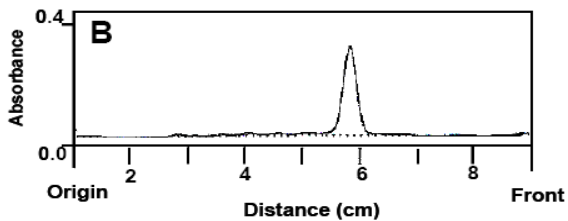
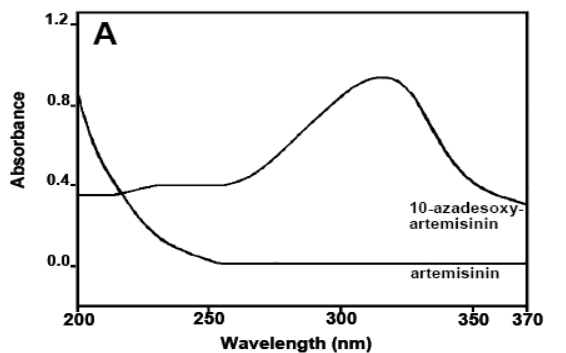
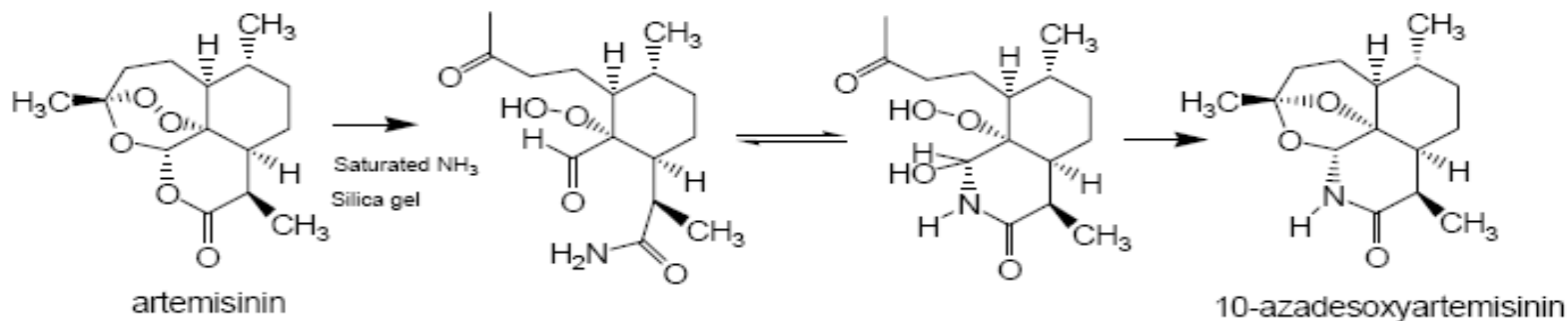
Hexane: ethylacetate: acetone, 16:1:1 HPTLC Symposium BASEL 2011

(Koobkokkrud et al., *Phytochemical Analysis* 2007)

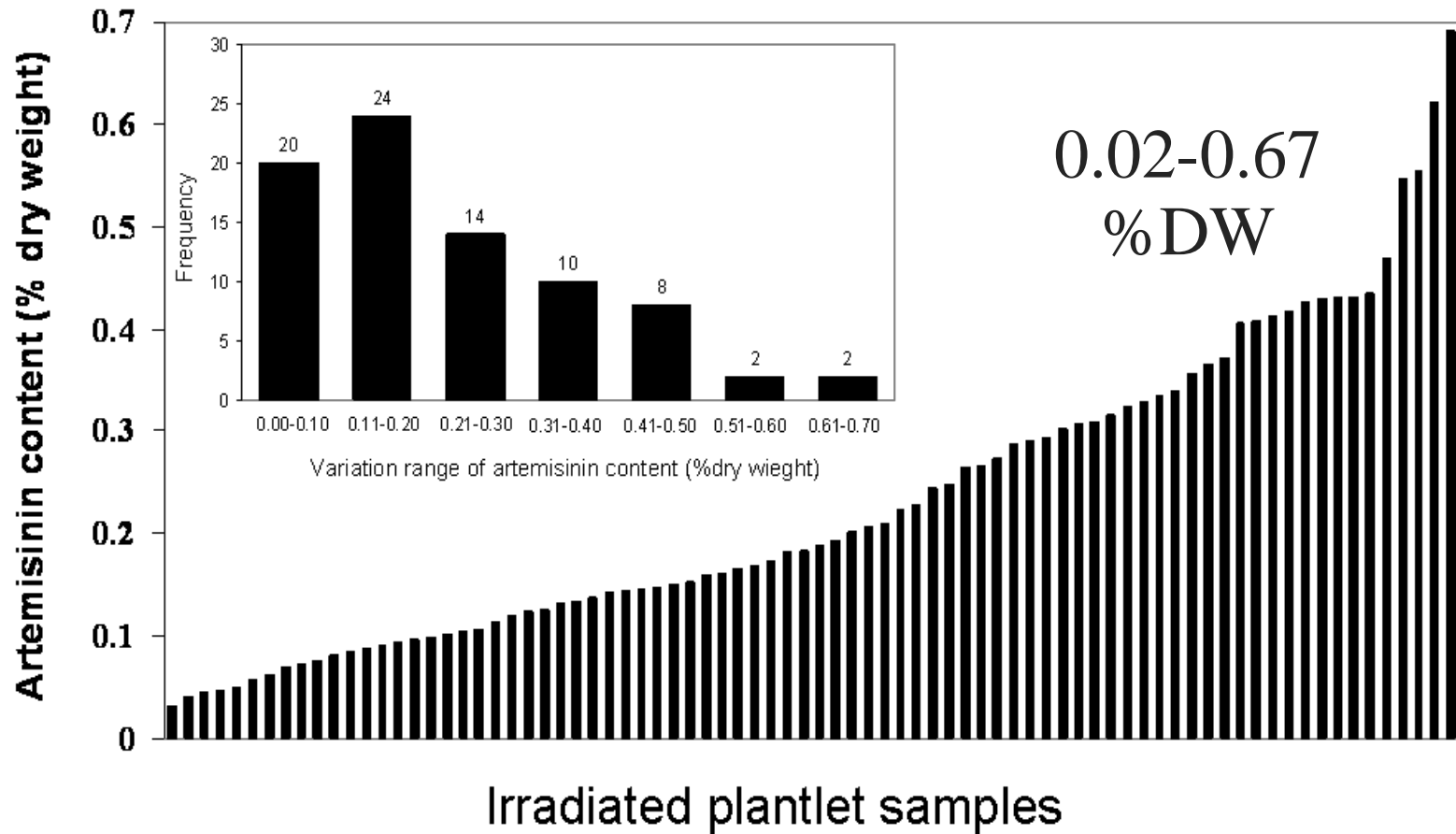


Exposed with saturated ammonia vapour

# Densitometric TLC for Artemisinin Analysis



# Variation of artemisinin content in various plantlets of *A. annua*



# Artemisinin Content:

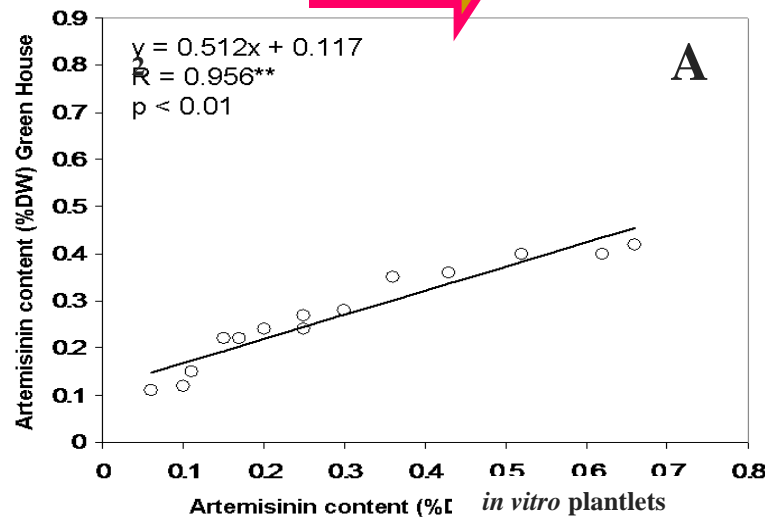
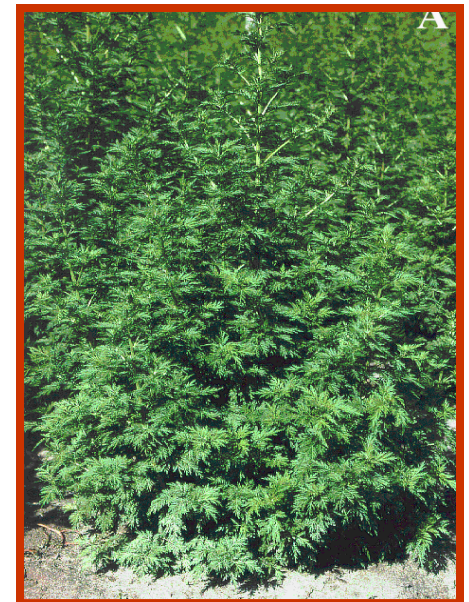
## Comparison between the *in vitro* and *ex vitro* plants

### *In vitro* Plantlets

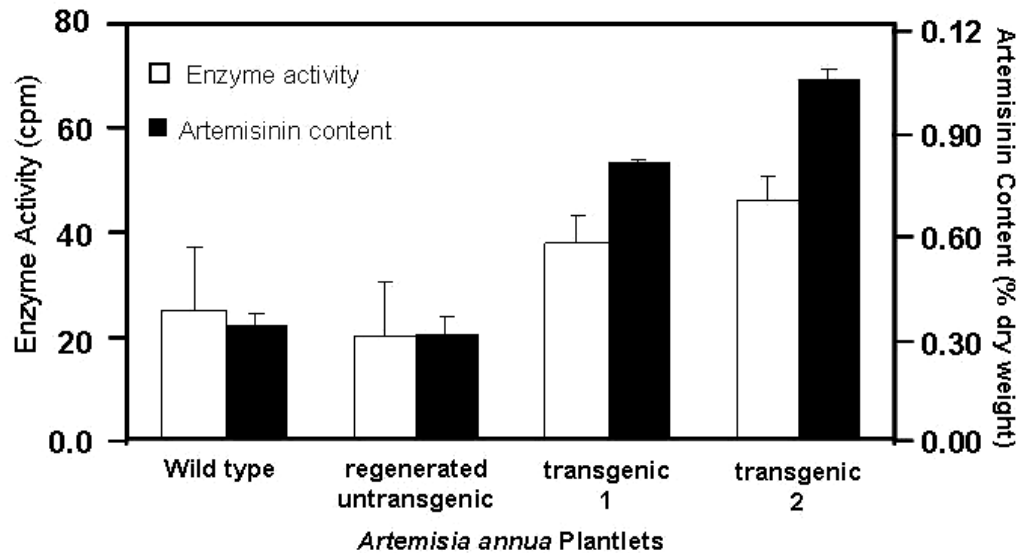
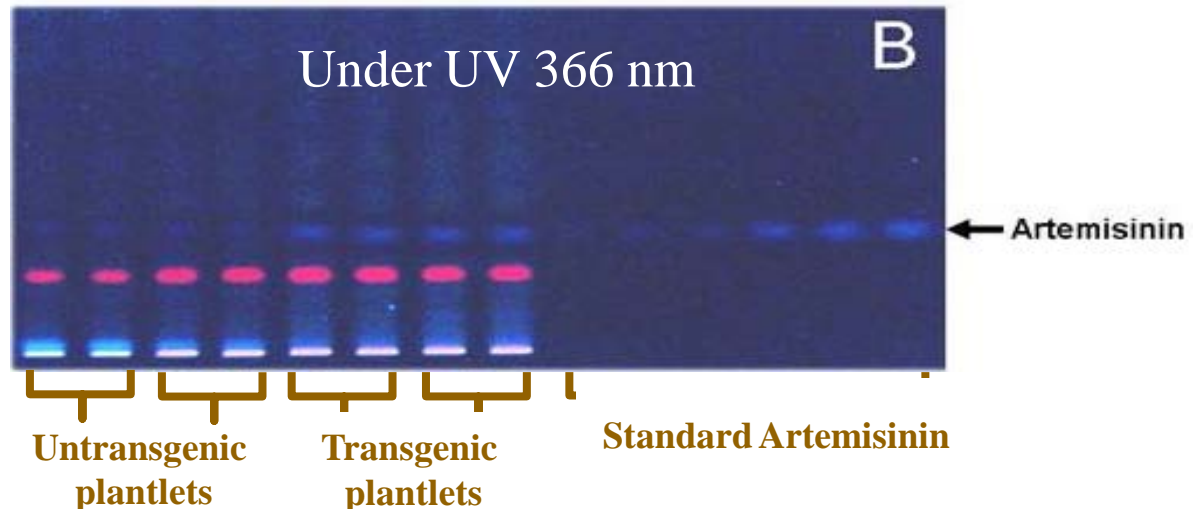


Medium condition	Culture room system		Open system			
	MS medium in Agar	MS medium with out sugar in Vermiculite		Soil		f
Development of <i>A. annua</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f
Time period	45	90	120	135	150 Days	

### *Ex vitro* Plants

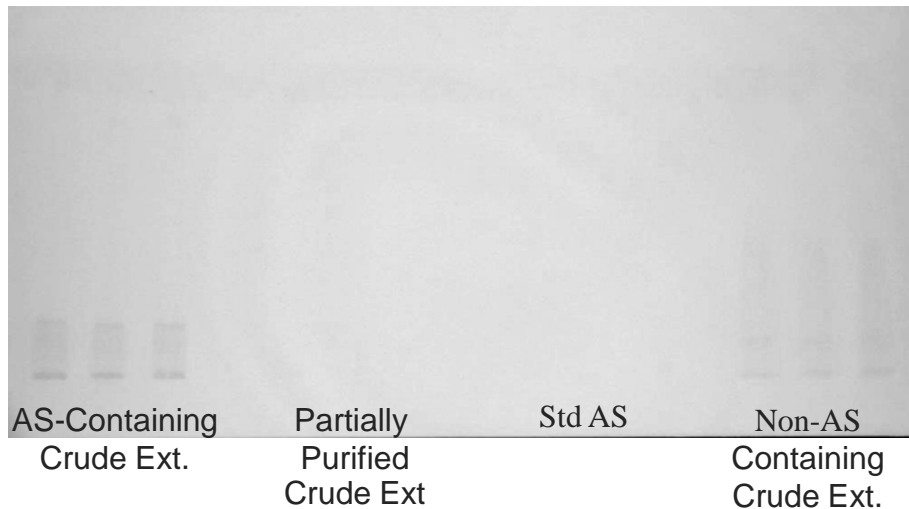


# Compare of TLC pattern of some crude extracts of untransgenic and transgenic of *A. annua*



# Densitometric-TLC Analysis of Non-Chromophore Containing Asiaticoside in *Centella asiatica* L. Extracts

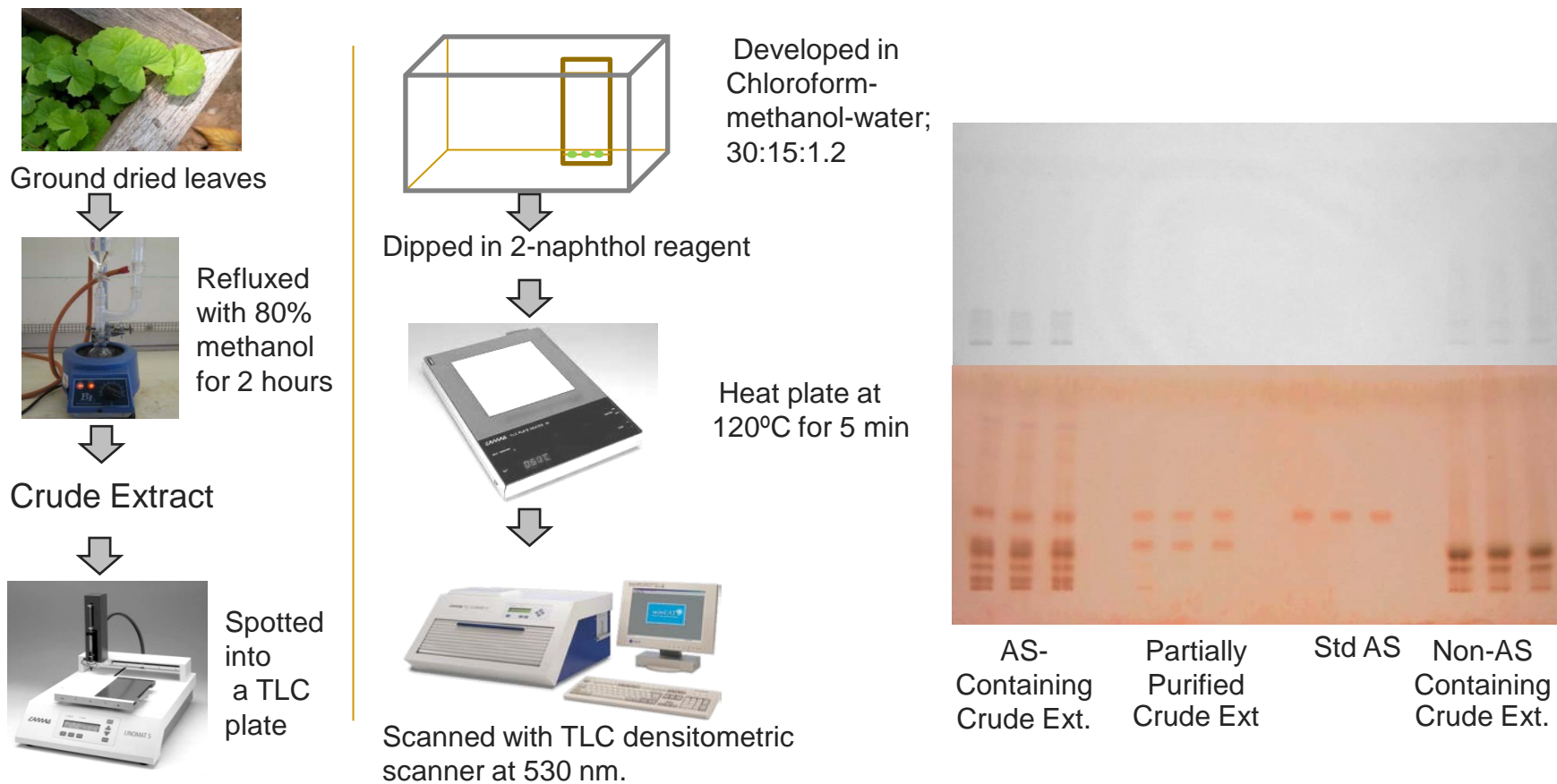
## Asiaticoside (AS)



*Centella asiatica* Linn. (Gotu Kola)

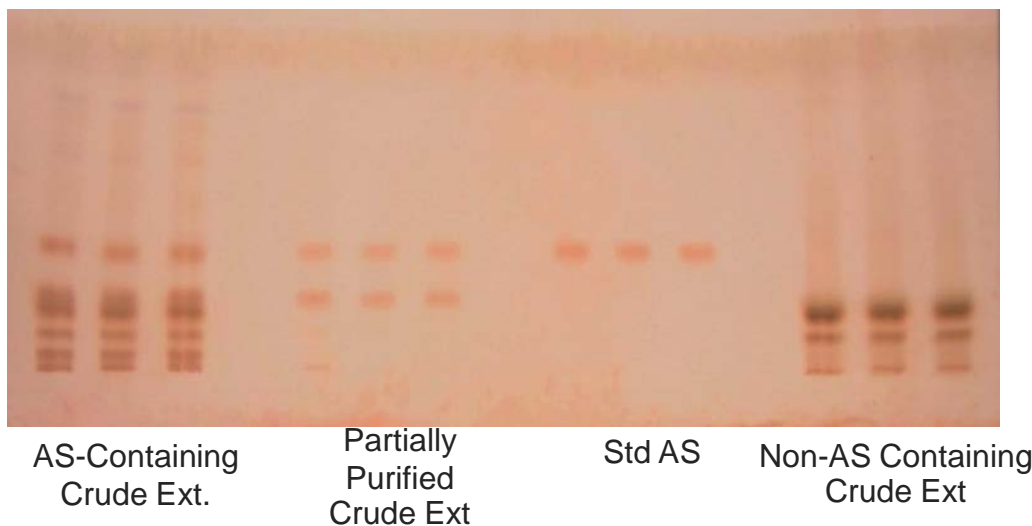
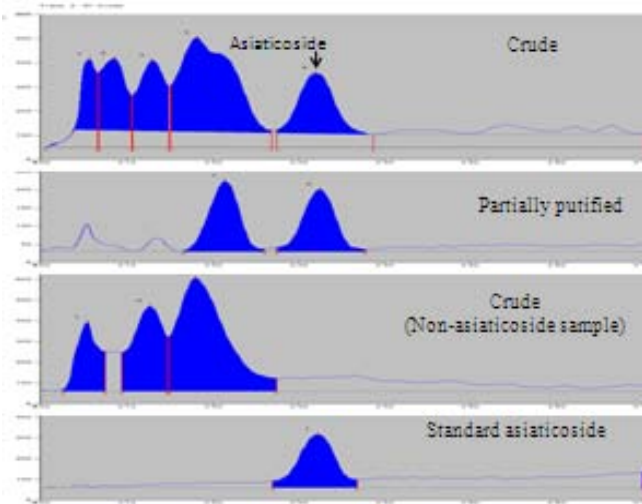
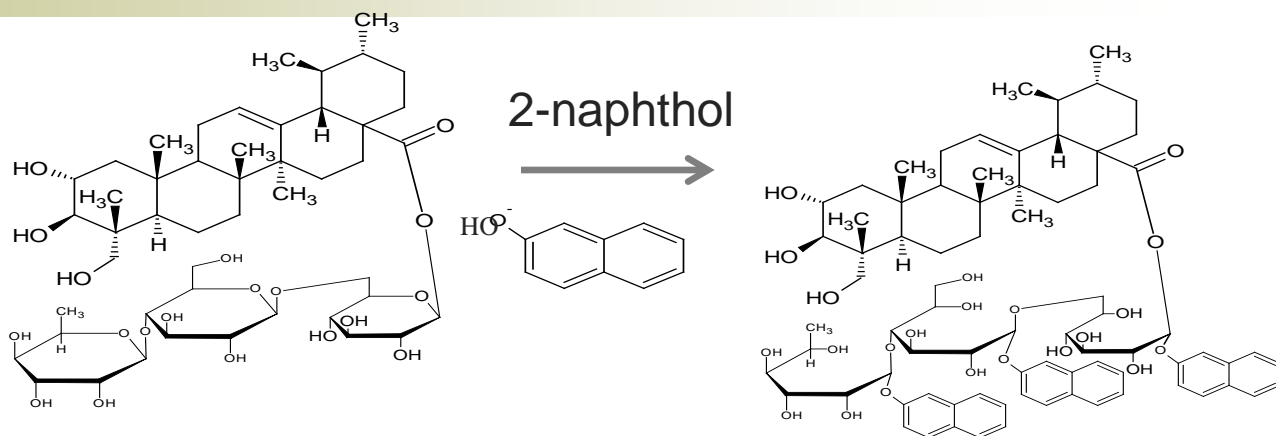
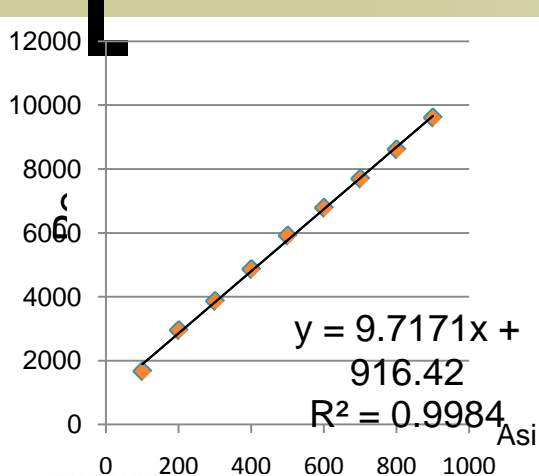
- used to treat various disorders in traditional eastern medicine: syphilis, hepatitis, epilepsy, diarrhea, fever and asthma
- Western herbalists use it for disorders that cause connective tissue swelling: scleroderma, psoriatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis
- The plant contains triterpenoid glycosides, madecassoside (MS), asiaticoside (AS) and their aglycones, madecassic acid (MA), and asiatic acid (AA)

# Densitometric-TLC Analysis of Non-Chromophore Containing Asiaticoside in *Centella asiatica* L. Extracts





# Densitometric-TLC Analysis of Non-Chromophore Containing Asiaticoside in *Centella asiatica* L. Extracts



# Conclusions

- Densitometric TLC techniques have been used successfully in Thailand for the analysis of active constituents both chromophore- and non-chromophore- containing in medicinal plant extracts and health products
- The non-chromophore-containing artemisinin can be rearranged to 10-azadesoxyartemisini n by ammonia vapour
- The non-chromophore-containing asiaticoside can be derivatized with 2-naphthol for sensitive detection and densitometric scanning
- Densitometric TLC is the technique of choices for simple standardization of plant raw materials and finished products

# Acknowledgements

- Dr. Thongchai Koobkokkrud  
Artemisinin detection
- Mr. Ariya Chaisawadi  
Asiaticoside detection
- Thailand National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology  
for financial support
- *CAMAC* for supporting my accommodation during the HPTLC 2011 Symposium

# A Proposal from Bangkok

For the Next HPTLC Symposium

How about “Bangkok 2013” ? !

