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New bioactive compounds from two Chrysanthemum Saharianspecies (Asteraceae) growing in Algeria

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Chrysanthemum herbs (Asteraceae) are extensively used as food additives and in folk medicine. Anti-cancer, anti-human Cimmunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1), anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive and antiproliferative activities as well as antioxidant effects have been reported for *Chrysanthemum* species. We report the isolation and identification of flavonoids and new and known terpenoids from the endemic species, *C. macrocarpum and C. deserticolum "guertoufa*", used in Algerian Sahara as tea drinks and in "couscous" and soups "Chorba". Structures of the isolated compounds were established by 1-D and 2-D homo and hetero-nuclear NMR (¹H, ¹³C, COSY, HSQC, HMBC, and NOESY), mass spectrometry, UV and comparison with literature data. *C. deserticolum* extracts were tested by four methods to identify the antioxidant activity namely, ABTS•+, DPPH• scavenging, CUPRAC and ferrous-ions chelating activity methods. The *in vitro* anticholinesterase activity was achieved by the use of the basic enzymes that occur in causing Alzheimer's disease: acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BChE). Anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, antiproliferative and antioxidant activities of *C. macrocarpum* extracts and isolated compounds are also reported here.

Biography

Zahia Kabouche has completed her PhD from the University of Rennes 1, France. She is currently working as a Professor in Department of Chemistry, University of Constantine 1, Constantine, Algeria. She has published more than 100 papers in different scientific journals and is actively serving several scientific journals as a referee and as an editorial board member.

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