

green, lower surface with grey hairs. 1.5–2 cm long, white-yellow flowers in terminal raceme. Keel acute at apex. Calyx 7–8 mm long, outer surface hairy. Legumes 5–7 cm long, 7–8 mm in diameter, cylindrical. Seeds orbicular

Distribution: Alt. Ovor. (Ekh river, Khovd fountain).

Habitat: Caragana-forb-grass steppe on slopes in river and lake valleys [2,3]. Parts used: Root and herb

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and the potency is cool. It is used for the following: treats wind and fever, infections, fortifying the body, and is beneficial for heart disease and rheumatism. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Mana-4, 10, 15, Norov-7, Marchin-13, Lider-5, 7, Arjutan, Buurun shosh-7, Bariav-17, Banlag-3, Jamba-6, Jonlan-5, Tanchin-10, Tsulkhir-4, Agar-15, 35, Ar ur-14, 21, Balchin-23, Boigar-10, 18, Giban-13, and Khiin gurgum-7 [3–7].

Chemical constituents: Root contains alkaloids: sparteine, sophoridine, sophocarpine [8], oxymatrine, oxysophocarpine, sophoridine, matrine, sophocarpine [9,10], cytosine, nicotine [10], flavonoids: quercetin, rutoside [8], isobavachin, glabrol, trifolirhizin, ammthamnidin [11], vexibinol, vexibidin [12], flavonostilbenes: alopecurones A-F [13]. Herb contains alkaloids: sophoridine, cytosine, 3 α -hydroxysophoridine, baptifoline [14], aloperine, neosophoramine [15], 7 α -hydroxysophoramine, 12 β -hydroxysophocarpine, sophoramine, 14 β -hydroxymatrine, matrine, sophocarpine, adenocarpine [16], organic acids, flavonoids, coumarins, triterpene saponins [3].

Qualitative and quantitative assays: Alkaloids in the plant are identified and determined by MNS 2176–75 [17].

Qualitative and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 15.0%. Ash, 5–6% . Organic matter, not more than 0.8% and mineral matter, not more than 0.7%. Total alkaloid, not less than 0.5% [17].

Bioactivities: Anti-endotoxic [18,19], antitumor, antiviral, and antibacterial [10].