

Part used: Root

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and the potency is warm. It is used for the following: enhances vigour and power, has a sedative effect and enhances breathing. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Sugmel-7, Sojed, Braibu-17, and Banlag-37 [3–6].

Chemical constituents: Root contains 0.03–0.5% coumarins [7,8], sugars: glucose, galactose, arabinose, rhamnose [9], quinones: gracillisquinones A and B [10].

Qualitative and quantitative assays: Protein is determined by the titration method using 0.1 mol/l sulphuric acid as the titrant, and sugar is titrated with potassium permanganate. Pectins are determined by gravimetric analysis [11].

Qualitative and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 6.0%. Ash, not more than 4.9%. Matter, not more than 4.0%, of which mineral matter, not more than 1.5%. Stem and leaves of this plant, not more than 0.5%. Root of other plants, not more than 1.5%. Protein, not more than 12.0%. Sugar, not more than 47.6%. Pectin, not more than 7.8% [11].

Bioactivities: Antitumour [12] and antibacterial [7].

References:

1. Gubanov, I.A. (1996). *Conspectus on Mongolian Flora (vascular plants)* (p. 80). Moscow: Valang Press.
2. Sanchir, Ch., Batkhuu, J., Boldsaikhan, B., and Komatsu, K. (2003). *Illustrated Guide of Mongolian Useful Plants*. (Vol. 1, p. 225). Ulaanbaatar: Admon Printing.
3. Ligaa, U., Davaasuren, B., and Ninjil, N. (2005). *Medicinal Plants of Mongolia Used in Western and Eastern Medicine*. (p. 383). Ulaanbaatar: JCK Printing.
4. Yuthok Yonten Gonpo., *Four Medical Tantras*, VIII-IXth century.
5. Danzanpuntsag., *Crystal rosary*. XVIIIth century.
6. Boldsaikhan, B. (2004). *Encyclopedia of Mongolian Medicinal Plants* (p. 36). Ulaanbaatar: Mongolian University of Science and Technology.
7. Sokolov, P.D. *et al.* (1988). *Plants Review of USSR: Family Rutaceae-Elaeagnaceae*. (p. 172). Leningrad: Science Printing.
8. Valutskaya, A.G., Gusikova, I.N., and Turina, E.V. (1972). The coumarin content in some plants of Umbelliflorae growing in Siberia. *Rastit. Resur.* 8, 547.
9. Banzragch, D. (2001). Characterization and structure of polysaccharides in some species of Mongolian medicinal plants. (p. 92). Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry. Ulaanbaatar: Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology.
10. Chen, N.Y., Shi, J., and Chen, T. (2000). Two new quinones from *Spallerocarpus gracillis*. *Planta Med.* 66, 187.
11. Root of *Spallerocarpus gracillis*. (1975). Mongolian National Standard 2245–75.
12. Cetlin, A.L., Nikonov, G.K., Shvarev, I.F., Pimenov, M.G. (1965). On the antitumour activity of natural coumarins. *Rastit. Resur.* 1, 507.