

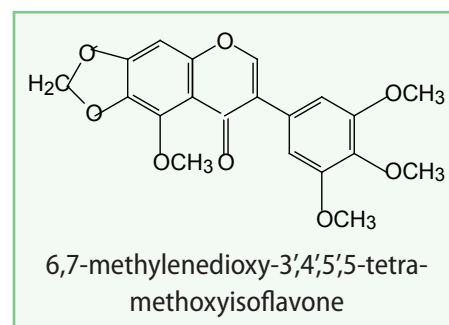
Habitat: Slopes and forest fringes in mountain steppe and forest-steppe belts [2–5].

Part used: Root

Traditional Uses: The taste is warm and the potency is cool. It is used for the following: beneficial for worm and poisoning diseases, wound healing, and when eyes become yellow, dries lymph disease, and treats stomach and large intestine fever. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Jidag-7, Ruda-11, Pagaril-4, and Namjildorj [5–7].

Microscopic characteristics: Under cork with underlying cortex, which are four-layered, angular. Many layers of parenchymatous cells are visible under the cortex. Endodermal layer thick-walled, lignified. Vascular bundle arranged in ring [8].

Chemical constituents: Root contains 5',7,8-trihydroxy-3',4',6-trimethoxy-isoflavone, 6-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-4',7-dimethoxy-3',5',8-trihydroxyisoflavone, 4',7-dimethoxy-3',3,5-trihydroxyflavanone, 6,7-methylenedioxy-3',4',5',5-tetramethoxy-isoflavone, 4',5-dihydroxy-3'-methoxy-6,7-methylenedioxyisoflavone, 5',5-dihydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxy-6,7-methylenedioxyisoflavone, 4',5-dimethoxy-3'-hydroxy-6,7-methylenedioxyisoflavone, 4'-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6,7-methylenedioxyisoflavone, iriflophenone [8].



Qualitative and quantitative assays: Flavonoids in the plant are identified by the reaction with ammonium hydroxide. Total flavonoid content is determined by spectrophotometry at 256 nm and calculated as quercetin [9].

Qualitative and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 6.0%. Ash, not more than 8.0%. Mineral matter, not more than 0.5%. Total flavonoid content, not less than 0.95% [9].

Bioactivity: Total flavonoids have kidney protective activity [8].