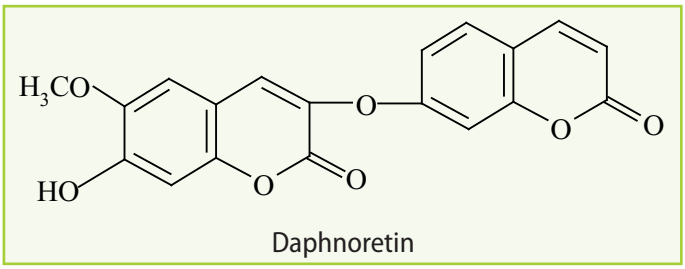
Habitat: Stony and rocky slopes, forest meadows and fringes in mountain forest-steppe and steppe zone [2–5].**Part used**: Root, herb

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and the potency is light. It is used for the following: treating poisoning, inflammation and as an antibacterial. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Bashaga-7, Bemon-9, Dagvo-13, Dotal-18, and Jilz-27 [5–9].

Chemical constituents: Root contains sugars, organic acids, saponins, 1.2% tannins, 0.35% flavonoids [10]: 5,7-dihydroxy-4′,11-dimethoxy-3′,14-dimethylbenzoflavanone [11], ruixianglangdusu A and B, 4′,4‴,5,5″,7,7″-hexahydroxy-3,3″-biflavone [12], 7-methoxyneochamaejasmin A [13], 0.31% coumarins: sfondine, isobergapten, pimpinellin, isopimpinellin [10], umbelliferone, daphniretin, bicoumastechamin [14], daphnetin [11], diterpenes [15], lignans: (+)-kusunokinin, lirioresinol-B, magnolenin C, (-)-pinoresinol monomethyl ether, (-)-pinoresinol, (+)-matairesinol, isohinokinin, and (-)-eudesmin [14], steroids: daucosterol, β-sitosterol [11]. Herba contains coumarins: daphnorin, daphnetin, daphnoretin, daphnetin 8-*O*-β-D-glycopyranoside, chamaejasmoside [16].



Daphnoretin

Qualitative and quantitative assays: The following is a suitable TLC procedure to identify coumarins: silica gel, chloroform-methanol (4:1) solvent system. Not less than two blue spots are observed under UV lamp. Total coumarin content is determined by gravimetric analysis [17].

Qualitative and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, 10.0%. Ash, not more than 8.0%. Organic matter, not more than 1.0% and mineral matter, not more than 0.5%. Total coumarin content, not less than 0.3%. Water-soluble extractive, 23–25% [17].

Bioactivities: Antifungal [18], anti-ulcerative, and laxative [10].