

**Distribution:** Khovs., Khent., Khang., Mong-Dag., Dund. Khalkh, Dor. Mong.

**Habitat:** Larch and pine forests, forest fringes, birch forest, shrubberies, rocky areas [2–5].

**Parts used:** Root and rhizome

**Traditional Uses:** The taste is sweet and the potency is warm and light. It is used for the following: treating kidney disease, preventing atherosclerosis, improving strength and kidney function, and increasing appetite. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Bawru-3, Briyangu-9, Brega-14, Vanlag-37, Braivu-15, 17, Braisa-15, Dowchen-13, Dosel-22, and Dudzi-5 [5–9].

**Microscopic characteristics:**

**Root:** Epidermis single-layered, outer wall thickened, lignified. Below epiderm is seen endoderm, vascular bundle, parenchyma cells.

**Rhizome:** Vascular bundle is collateral type and numerous [10].

**Chemical constituents:** sugar: polysaccharides [11], dipeptide: *N*-benzoyl-*S*-phenylalanyl)-*S*-phenylalaninol [12], steroids [13,14], 0.23% alkaloids [15], saponins: polyfuroside [16], 3-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)-[ $\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)]- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-galactopyranosyl-25*R*-spirost-5-en-3 $\beta$ ,14 $\alpha$ -diol [17], furostanol glycoside: 22-hydroxy-25(*R* and *S*)-furost-5-en-12-one-3 $\beta$ ,22,26-triol 26-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside [12].

**Qualitative and quantitative assay:** Saponins in the plant are identified by the reactions to produce a foam and with lead acetate. Total saponin content is determined by gravimetric assay [10].

**Qualitative and quantitative standards:** Loss on drying, not more than 9%. Ash, not more than 5%. Organic matter, not more than 0.5% and mineral matter, not more than 0.5%. Water-soluble extractive, not less than 3.0%. Total saponin content, not less than 1.4% [10].

**Bioactivities:** Psychostimulant, hypoglycemic, and antifungal [11].