

Distribution: Khovs., Khent., Khang., Mong-Dag., Khovd, Mong. Alt.

Habitat: Waterside damp meadows, willow and dwarf birch thickets in mountain forest-steppe belt [2–5]. Part used: Herb

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and hot, and the potency is cold and blunt. It is used for the following: treating fever, eliminating bile, and healing wounds. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Valo-25, Givan-8, Dasimarbo-21, and Dudzitigva-2 [5–8].

Chemical constituents: Iridoids: erythrocentaurin, swertiamarin, alkaloids, 5.25% flavonoids (myagmar): orientin, luteolin, isovetexin, 6-hydroxyluteolin-7-*O*-gentiobioside, 6-hydroxyluteolin-7-*O*-glucoside [9], xanthon: 1-hydroxy-4,6,8-trimethoxyxanthone, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone, 1-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyxanthone, 1-hydroxy-3,7,8-trimethoxyxanthone, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyxanthone [9–13].

Qualitative and quantitative assays: The following is a suitable TLC procedure to identify flavonoid: silica gel, ethyl acetate-formic acid-water (10:1:1) solvent system, detection reagent: 2% ethanolic solution of aluminum chloride. Flavonoid spots are observed under UV lamp. Total flavonoid content is determined by spectrophotometry at 420 nm and calculated using the comparison curve of rutin [14].

Qualitative and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 12%. Ash, not more than 5%. Organic matter, not more than 2.0% and mineral matter, not more than 2.0%. Total flavonoid content, not less than 3.5% [14].

Bioactivities: Bile-expelling, diuretic, and antihypertensive [15].