Investigation of the essential oil of *Tanacetum albipannosum* Hub.-Mor. & Grierson for cholinesterase inhibitory and antioxidant activities

Gülmira Özek¹, Mehmet Tekin², Temel Özek¹, Fatih Göger¹, K.Hüsnü Can Başer^{1,3}

Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Anadolu University, 26470 Eskisehir, Turkey
Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Botany, Cumhuriyet University, 58140 Sivas, Turkey
College of Science, Dept. of Botany and Microbiology, King Saud University, 11451 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia tozek@anadolu.edu.tr

Keywords: *Tanacetum albipannosum*, essential oil, GC/MS, antioxidant, anticholinesterase.

The genus Tanacetum L. (Emend. Briq.) (Asteraceae) is represented in the world by 160 species and in the Flora of Turkey by 46 species (1). A number of phytochemicals and biological properties have been reported for Tanacetum species (2-4), Tanacetum albi pannosum Hub.-Mor. & Grierson has earlier been reported for its sesquiterpenic lactones and flavonoids (5). Cholinesterase inhibitory potential and partenolide content in the extract of T. albi pannosum has been evaluated (6). Tanacetum albi pannosum was collected in Sivas province of Turkey and subjected to hydrodistillation using a Clevenger-type apparatus. Composition of the essential oil was investigated using GC/FID and GC/MS techniques. The oil was subjected to in vitro biological activity tests. Cupric reducing antioxidant capacity and free radical scavenging properties of the oil were investigated with CUPRAC and DPPH tests. Cholinesterase inhibitory (anti-AChE) potential of the essential oil was evaluated in Ellman's colorimetric assay. The main compounds of the essential oil were found as bisabolone oxide A (36.0 %), 1,8-cineole (18.3 %), α-bisabolol oxide A (7.2 %), α-bisabolol oxide B (4.5 %) and α-pinene (4.2 %). Anti-AChE activity was compared to galantamine as a standard while antioxidant activity was tested against to butylated hydroxytoluene and gallic acid. The essential oil of *T. albi pannosum* demonstrated weak anticholinesterase (>30 mg mL⁻¹) and antioxidant potential (>34 mg mL⁻¹) when compared to the standards.

- 1. Davis, P.H. Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands. University Press, Edinburgh, 1982, vol. 5, p.256–292.
- 2. Gören, N., Arda, N., Çalışkan, Z. Nat. Prod. Chem., 2002, 27, 547-657.
- 3. Abad, M.J., Bermejo, P., Villar, A. Phytother. Res., 1995, **9**, 79-92.
- 4. Kumar, V., Tyagi, D.J. Pharmacog. Phytochem., 2013, 2, 159-163.
- 5. Gören, N., Jakupovic, J. Phytochem., 1990, 29, 3031-3032.
- 6. Orhan Erdogan, I. et al. Phytochem. Lett., 2015, 11, 347-352.

Acknowledgements: Authors thanks Anadolu University Scientific Research Foundation (BAP project № 1505S379) for supporting this research and to Biol. Süleyman Yur, Biol. Bilge Kara and Biol. Yeşim Haliloğlu for assistance with the biological activity assays.