

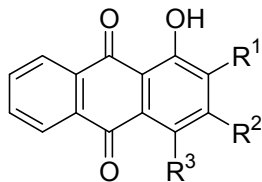
## Ayurvedic medicinal oils : Selective incorporation of constituents of *Rubia cordifolia* into 'Pinda' oil

C Ranasinghe<sup>1\*</sup>, A M Abeysekera<sup>1</sup> and G M K B Gunaherath<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, The Open University of Sri Lanka, Nawala, Nugegoda

*Rubia cordifolia* is one of the plants used in the preparation of 'Pinda' oil, which is widely used for skin disorders. As a part of our on going studies on the chemistry, standardization and quality control of Ayurvedic drugs, 'Pinda' oil was analyzed for the constituents of roots and stems of *R. cordifolia*. For this, 'Pinda' oil of a reputed manufacturer was subjected to a series of solvent – solvent partitioning and TLC systems were developed to separate the constituents in it. Methanol extract of roots and stems of *R. cordifolia* was also partitioned and was further fractionated to isolate the major constituents. This led to the isolation of rubiadin (**1**), xanthopurpurin (**2**), munjistin methyl ester (**3**), purpurin-2-methyl ether (**4**), 2-methyl-1-hydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone (**5**) and  $\beta$ -sitosterol, while two other common anthraquinones, alizarin (**6**) and purpurin (**7**) were isolated from alum solutions obtained from *R. cordifolia* soaked in HCl. Identification of these compounds was done by their melting points, UV, IR, LC-MS, and NMR data. The TLC comparisons of fractions of 'Pinda' oil and the compounds isolated from roots and stems of *R. cordifolia* showed that, out of the seven anthraquinones, only four i.e. (**1**), (**2**), (**6**), (**7**) and  $\beta$ -sitosterol have been incorporated into 'Pinda' oil.



- R<sup>1</sup> = CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> = OH, R<sup>3</sup> = H, rubiadin
- R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>3</sup> = H, R<sup>2</sup> = OH, xanthopurpurin
- R<sup>1</sup> = COOCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> = OH, R<sup>3</sup> = H, munjistin methyl ester
- R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>3</sup> = OH, R<sup>2</sup> = OCH<sub>3</sub>, purpurin 2methyl ether
- R<sup>1</sup> = CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> = R<sup>3</sup> = H, 2-methyl-1-hydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone
- R<sup>1</sup> = OH, R<sup>2</sup> = R<sup>3</sup> = H, alizarin
- R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>3</sup> = OH, R<sup>2</sup> = H, purpurin

Acknowledgement : National Science Foundation (Grant No. RG/2004/TM/03)

[\\*crana@ou.ac.lk](mailto:*crana@ou.ac.lk)

Tel: 011-2811399