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Essential oil composition and variability of *Hypericum perforatum* L. from wild population in Kosovo

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ABSTRACT

Aerial parts of *Hypericum perforatum* L. (*Hypericaceae*) were collected from five wild populations in Kosovo, with aim to investigate the chemical composition and natural variation of essential oils between wild populations. This species could be considered of economic potential as it is widespread in Kosovo, on the other hand *H. perforatum* is one of the best-known medicinal herbs used in Kosovo folk medicine. Essential oils were obtained by steam distillation and analysed by GC-FID and GC-MS. Sixty-seven components were identified. The yields of essential oils differed depending on the population and ranged from 0.04 to 0.26% based on dry weight. The aerial parts of *H. perforatum* were characterized by the following main constituents: 2-methyl-octane (1.1-15.5%), α -pinene (3.7-36.5%), β -caryophyllene (1.2-12.4%), caryophyllene oxide (3.3-17.7%) and n-tetradecanol (3.6-10.4%). Hierarchical cluster analysis revealed that the concentration of components depends on the origin of the plant populations, thus α -pinene and 2-methyl-octane were present in the highest concentration in population originating from Gjakovë, Prizren and Ferizaj, whereas in the populations originating from Pejë and Prishtinë the most abundant constituents were caryophyllene oxide, β -caryophyllene and n-tetradecanol. Further investigation is needed to establish the natural variability and chemopolymorphism of this species in the territory of Kosovo, which should be supported by molecular level analyses.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Hypericum* L. belongs to the *Hypericaceae* family, which consists of 484 species at the most recent count and is present in every continent in the world, except the Antarctic [5]. *Hypericum perforatum* L. (common St. John's wort) is native to Europe, Asia, Africa, and is naturalized in Africa, Australia and the Americas [8]. This species is widespread in Kosovo and usually grows wild in habitats such as pastures, uncultivated lands, roadsides, woodlands, field edges, waste grounds, etc.

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It is a perennial herbaceous aromatic plant characterized by an erect, cylindrical, 10-100 cm tall stem, branched in the upper part. It has opposite, sessile, narrow ovate to linear leaves, with transparent dots throughout the tissue. Flowers are organized in board cymes at the end of the upper branches, with a yellow colour [16, 11]. Blooming occurs from May to August.

H. perforatum L. has been used as a medicinal plant and it is one of the best-known members of the genus *Hypericum* L. as medicinal herb [5]. In Kosovo, it is one of the most frequently used herbs in folk medicine, used for different medicinal purposes like relief of temporary mental exhaustion, relief of mild gastrointestinal discomfort, topical preparations are used for the treatment of skin inflammations, sunburn and as an aid in healing minor wounds and ulcers, rheumatism, etc. [11, 12]. Although this species has been

frequently used in folk medicine for different purposes, to the best of our knowledge no information on the chemical composition of this plant is available from Kosovo.

Apart from its use in the folk medicine, it is used in modern medicine as well. Due to its importance in the treatment of the moderate depression and its topical application, it has been recognized and approved as medicinal herb by the World Health Organization [9], European Pharmacopeia [7], etc.

H. perforatum L. is characterized with a diversity of bioactive constituents, which include naphthodianthrone (pseudohypericin, hypericin), phloroglucinol derivatives (mainly hyperforin and adhyperforin), flavonoids, catechin tannins, procyanidines, but this species is known as a plant with poor content of essential oil [3, 13, 18].

Recently, several investigations of the chemical composition of *H. perforatum* L. have been reported, including the chemical composition of essential oils originating from different regions such as Serbia [10, 15], Turkey [4, 6], Bulgaria [17], France [14], etc. Results obtained from previous investigations on essential oil composition of *H. perforatum* L. did not give homogeneous results [6, 10, 15]. These investigations documented that the variability of the chemical composition depended on genetic and environmental factors, ontogeny, season, plant part analyzed and analytical methods [15].

The aims of this study were to analyse the chemical composition of the essential oil and its natural variation between populations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plant material

Plant material (aerial parts) of *H. perforatum* L. was collected during full flowering time (June-August 2012) from five different wild populations in Kosovo. The essential oil composition of 15 accessions was examined (3 accessions for each population). Voucher specimens of each population were deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Biology, University of Prishtina (Table 1). Plant material was air-dried in shade at room temperature.

Table 1. Basic characterization of the sites from where the plant materials of *H. perforatum* populations were collected

No.	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m)	Voucher no.
1	Ferizaj	42°22'05"N	21°04'53.00"E	634 m	04/EO/11
2	Prishtinë	42°38'11"N	21°08'53.27"E	628 m	01/EO/11
3	Pejë	42°39'54"N	20°13'48.21"E	651 m	02/EO/11
4	Gjakovë	42°21'23"N	20°54.62"E	238 m	05/EO/11
5	Prizren	42°15'43"N	20°40'57.76"E	322 m	03/EO/11

Isolation of essential oils

Aerial parts of St John's Wort (50 g) were cut into small pieces, and essential oils were obtained by hydro distillation in 500 ml (H₂O) using a Clevenger apparatus for 3h. The samples were stored at -18°C in the freezer until further analyses.

GC and GC-MS analyses.

GC/FID analyses were carried out using an Agilent 7890A GC System equipped with FID detector (Agilent

Technologies). The separation was performed on a HP-5MS column 30 m × 0.25 mm with 0.25 μm film thickness. Helium was used as carrier gas with an initial flow of 0.6 ml/min and subsequently a constant pressure of 50.0 psi. The front inlet was maintained at 250°C at a split ratio of 50:1. The initial GC oven temperature was 60°C and it was increased to 260°C with 5°C/min, whereas FID operated at 250°C with an air flow of 350 ml/min and a hydrogen flow of 35 ml/min. The injection volume was 1.0 μL.

GC/MS analyses were carried out using an Agilent 7890A GC System coupled with a 5975C MSD. The ionisation energy was 70 eV with a mass range of 40-400 *m/z*. The separation was performed with the same column and temperature program as for the analytical GC.

Identification of the each components of the essential oil was made by comparing their Kovats retention indexes with those in literature [1]. Calculation of the Kovats index was made based on linear interpolation of the retention time of the homologous series of n-alkanes (C₉-C₂₀) under the same operating conditions. Also, identification of the components was made by comparing mass spectra of each constituent with those stored in the Wiley/NIST 05.L database and with mass spectra from the literature [1].

Statistical analysis

To determine the relationship among different accessions and population there was used a hierarchical cluster analysis using the percentage composition of all essential oils components (SPSS software computer package). The cluster analysis was constructed based on single linkage between the groups, employing the clustering method based on squared Euclidean distances.

RESULTS

The results on essential oil composition of the aerial parts of *H. perforatum* L. are reported in Table 2. Sixty-seven components were identified, the number of identified components differed, depending on populations (Table 2).

The hydrodistillation of the aerial parts of *H. perforatum* L. gave yellowish oils. The yields differed depending on the population origins and ranged from 0.04 to 0.26% based on dry weight (Table 2). The highest content of essential oils was found in the population from Gjakovë (0.26% w/w), whereas the lowest content was found in Prishtinë (0.04% w/w).

The aerial parts of *H. perforatum* L. were characterised by the main components 2-methyl octane (1.1-15.5%), α-pinene (3.7-36.5%), β-caryophyllene (1.2-12.4%), caryophyllene oxide (3.3-17.7%) and n-tetradecanol (3.6-10.4%). The concentration of components depends on the origin of the plants populations (Table 2), thus 2-methyl octane and α-pinene were present in the highest concentration in the populations originating from Gjakovë, Prizrenë and Ferizaj, whereas populations originated from Pejë and Prishtinë were dominated by caryophyllene oxide and β-caryophyllene.

The isolated essential oils were complex mixtures of hydrocarbons, monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes and diterpenes. Their concentration varied depending on origin of plant population too. Thus, essential oil of *H. perforatum*

L. in the population originated from Gjakovë, Prishtinë and Prizren, was dominated by monoterpenes ranging from 16.1 to 46.9%. The oxygenated monoterpenes ranged from 1.2 to 2.3%. The sesquiterpenes ranged from 14.1 to 33.4% and were higher in the essential oil from the populations from Ferizaj and Pejë, whereas oxygenated sesquiterpenes ranged from 10.7 to 34.2%. Hydrocarbons represented 3.2 to 20.1% of the total oil, whereas oxygenated hydrocarbons ranged from 6.4 to 14.9%. The diterpene fractions of the essential oil were present in low quantities diterpenes (0.02-0.3%), oxygenated diterpenes (0.1-1.073%) (Table 2).

Table 2. The percentage (%) composition of essential oils from areal parts in *H. perforatum* from five different wild populations in Kosovo (percentage represent the average of 3 replicates).

	KI ^a	Compound	Ferizaj	Prizren	Gjakovë	Prishtinë	Pejë
1	881	2-Methyl octane	13.24	9.27	15.54	1.13	1.94
2	899	n-Nonane	1.36	0.87	1.31	0.00	0.32
3	926	Tricyclene	0.46	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.10
4	939	α-Pinene	14.7	22.34	36.52	3.68	3.95
5	968	3-Methyl nonane	0.88	0.71	0.93	0.17	0.32
6	979	β-Pinene	3.81	3.66	4.28	0.91	0.95
7	990	β-Myrcene	0.81	1.13	1.37	0.26	0.28
8	1020	o-Cymene	0.46	0.22	0.31	0.24	0.17
9	1029	d-Limonene	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.17	0.17
10	1034	1-8-Cineole	0.71	0.22	0.16	0.11	0.14
11	1044	cis-β-Ocimene	2.70	1.65	0.90	0.54	0.83
12	1063	2-Methyl decane	0.99	1.76	1.44	0.82	0.96
13	1099	Undecane	0.69	0.67	0.59	0.36	0.53
14	1135	trans-Pinocarveol	0.24	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12
15	1142	trans-Sabinol	0.36	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.14
16	1162	Pinocarvone	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.09	0.12
17	1177	Terpinene-4-ol	0.44	0.82	0.48	0.69	0.73
18	1188	α-Terpeneol	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.17
19	1194	Myrtenol	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.38
20	1204	Verbenone	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00
21	1263	2-Methyldodecane	0.35	0.13	0.26	0.20	0.45
22	1299	Tridecane	0.15	0.29	0.24	0.16	0.29
23	1351	α-Cubene	0.17	0.25	0.20	0.11	0.22
24	1351	α-Longipinene	0.16	0.2	0.14	0.19	0.15
25	1375	α-Ylangene	0.84	0.27	0.19	0.64	0.87
26	1376	α-Copaene	0.14	0.27	0.20	0.00	0.33
27	1384	β-Bourbonene	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
28	1390	β-Elementene	0.31	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.50
29	1418	β-Cedrene	0.24	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.08
30	1419	β-Caryophyllene	1.22	3.59	2.63	12.41	11.18
31	1433	β-Gurjenene	0.00	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.32
32	1439	α-Guaiene	0.17	0.27	0.25	0.15	0.65
33	1454	Neryl propanoate	2.36	3.34	1.18	1.68	2.7
34	1454	α-Caryophyllene	0.58	0.25	0.07	0.28	0.24
35	1461	Allo-aromadendrene	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.25
36	1475	n-Dodecanol	3.19	2.38	2.54	1.97	4.64
37	1477	γ-Muurolole	1.03	1.64	1.09	1.15	0.00
38	1482	Germacrene D	3.59	3.21	2.05	4.57	5.67
39	1490	E-Muurolole-4 (14), 5-diene	0.32	0.3	0.18	0.26	0.46
40	1495	γ-Amorphene	0.38	0.51	0.32	0.34	0.62
41	1500	Bicyclogermacrene	0.60	0.50	0.23	0.93	1.21
42	1513	γ-Cadinene	0.53	0.87	0.60	0.71	1.08
43	1524	δ-Cadinene	0.94	1.44	1.01	1.22	1.79
44	1538	α-Cadinene	0.46	0.23	0.16	0.25	0.29
45	1548	α-Calacorene	1.18	1.81	0.86	0.00	1.46
46	1563	Unknown	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00

47	1564	(E)-Nerolidol	0.37	0.46	0.37	3.44	0.55
48	1582	Pygmaein	2.91	2.36	1.77	1.78	3.43
49	1578	(-)-Spathulenol	5.47	2.03	1.47	0.00	2.38
50	1583	Caryophyllene oxide	7.34	6.59	3.63	17.71	11.87
51	1590	Globulol	0.38	0.22	0.20	0.60	0.82
52	1608	Humulene epoxide II	0.72	0.61	0.39	0.58	0.69
53	1641	Caryophylla-4(14),8(15)-ien-5ol	4.24	3.26	1.87	3.57	3.53
54	1642	Cubanol	1.19	0.33	0.36	0.98	0.65
55	1646	α-Muurolole	0.00	0.52	0.30	0.35	0.49
56	1656	α-Cadinol	0.34	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.42
57	1652	γ-Himachalene	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.30	0.30
58	1670	14-Hydroxy-9-epi-(E)-caryophyllene	0.70	0.95	0.68	0.99	1.18
59	1675	n-Tetradecanol	3.81	5.17	3.62	10.45	9.78
60	1687	Eudesma-4(15), 7-diene-1 β-ol	0.66	0.79	0.40	0.58	0.77
61	1774	α-Costol	0.28	0.35	0.18	0.00	0.41
62	1848	Unknown	0.32	0.54	0.23	0.00	0.34
63	1881	Cyclohexadecane	0.05	0.42	0.22	0.31	0.34
64	1899	Nonadecane	1.25	0.43	0.3	1.07	1.01
65	1852	n-Pentadecanoic acid	0.30	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.24
66	1942	Phytol	0.84	0.32	0.14	0.52	0.86
67	2000	Eicosane	0.10	0.22	0.02	0.23	0.28
		Yield (% w per dry weight)	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.04	0.06
		Total	92.66	93.41	96.37	82.29	88.13
		Monoterpene %	27.61	33.33	46.95	16.10	17.22
		Oxygenated monoterpenes%	2.37	2.01	1.28	2.13	2.04
		Sesquiterpene %	16.19	21.21	14.10	29.26	33.42
		Oxygenated sesquiterpenes %	24.25	18.71	10.75	34.22	27.56
		Diterpene %	0.11	0.24	0.02	0.28	0.32
		Oxygenated Diterpene %	0.91	0.34	0.15	0.63	0.98
		Hydrocarbons %	18.11	13.91	20.11	3.24	5.10
		Oxygenated hydrocarbons%	9.89	9.67	6.40	14.48	12.99
		Others %	0.57	0.58	0.24	0.66	0.39

^a Kovats Index calculated against C9-C40 n-alkanes mixture on the HP 5MS column. ctr - Trace (< 0.1%)

To identify possible relationships between volatile compounds and geographical locations, the hierarchical cluster analysis was employed. All identified components of the examined accessions of *H. perforatum* L., were used for statistical analyses. The dendrogram generated from the single linkage between the groups, employing the clustering method based on squared Euclidean distances performed on the essential oils compounds of *H. perforatum* L. populations showed the existence of two main clusters (Fig. 1). The two main clusters are separating the populations from Prizren, Ferizaj and Gjakovë (group 1) and Pejë and Prishtinë (group 2) as differentiated before into chemotypes, demonstrating – as could be expected - the big differences of the major compounds used to define the chemotypes exerting the highest influence in the cluster analysis.

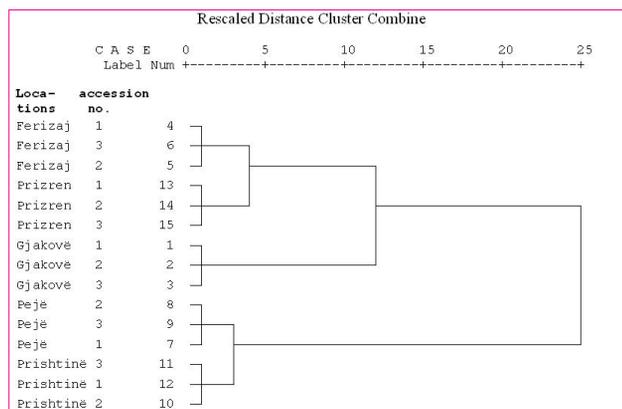


Figure 1. Dendrogram obtained by cluster analysis based on Euclidean distance performed on the essential oil compounds of the *H. perforatum* originated from five populations

DISCUSSION

The yields of essential oils differed depending on the population origins and in our population ranged from 0.04 to 0.26% based on dry weight. Previous studies show that yield of *H. perforatum* oils varies depending on the origin of plant material and ranging from 0.02% to 2.2% w/w [10, 15, 4, 2]. Accordingly the contents of essential oils originating from Serbia were 0.03-1.93 [10], France 0.03-0.12% [14] and Turkey, 0.04-0.5% [4].

The composition of the essential oil of *Hypericum perforatum* L. originating from five different regions in Kosovo did not show uniformity in chemical composition. Thus, the results show that two chemotypes could be distinguished from the analysed populations, taking into consideration that essential oil chemotypes are determined on the basis of major compounds. The first group represented by the populations Prizren, Ferizaj and Gjakovë, is characterized by oils rich in 2-methyl octane and α -pinene and second chemotype originating from Pejë and Prishtinë is characterized by the presence of caryophyllene oxide and β -caryophyllene as major compounds. 2 methyl octane and α -pinene as main components of *H. perforatum* L. oil were reported in population originating from different regions [15, 4], whereas caryophyllene oxide and β -caryophyllene as main components were the main constituents of the oil of *H. Perforatum* L. from Uzbekistan [2] and epi-bicyclosquiphellandrene and *n*-alkanes from the oil of *H. perforatum* L. from Bulgaria [17]. Further investigation is needed to establish the natural variability and chemopolymorphism of this species in the territory of Kosovo, which should be supported by molecular level analyses.

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