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## Phytochemical analysis of essential oil of *Anthriscus nemorosa* and evaluation of antioxidant and anti-malarial activity

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Background and objectives: This investigation was performed in order to analyze the composition of the essential oil (EO) of Anthriscus nemorosa and evaluation of its antioxidant and anti-malarial activity of its extracts and determination of the total phenolics content (TPC) and total flavonoid content (TFC). Methods: One hundred g dried powder of Anthriscus nemorosa was submitted to hydro-distillation and also was extracted (with nhexane, dichloromethane (DCM) and methanol (MeOH)), by using Clevenger and Soxhlet apparatus, respectively. Moreover, extracted essential oil (EO) was analyzed by GC-MS. Furthermore, the anti-oxidant, anti- malaria, Total phenolics content (TPC) and total flavonoid content (TFC) of EO and the extracts were investigated by DPPH, cell free  $\beta$ hematin formation, Folin- Ciocalteau and colorimetric methods, respectively. Results: Fifty nine compounds, representing 94% of total oil were identified High content of terpenoids (60.02%) were identified in the essential oil with isogeranol (28.86%), crystathenyl acetate (13.86%) and farnesene (10.39%) as the most dominant compounds.. Methanol extract demonstrated free radical scavenging activity ( $RC_{50}$  0.192±0.133). Total phenol contents was (325.82±2.72 mg/g). Total flavonoid content was (140.4096±2.4 mg/g). None of the extracts showed anti-malaria effect. Conclusion: Main constituents of A. nemorosa were terpenoids. In comparison with other species of Anthriscus, antioxidant activity of A. nemorosa essential oil was less noticeable.

Keywords: Anthriscus nemorosa, antioxidant assay, GC-MS, isogeraniol, wild parsley

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