

# Novel Cycloartan derivative with genetic and metabolic profiling of two Crassulaceae species

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## Abstract

*Crassula tetragona* L. and *Crassula ovata* (Mill). are ornamental species of family Crassulaceae. Although this family is known for its high medicinal values, however, there is not much work considering the two species. Hence, this study represents the first comparative investigation of the genetic and metabolic profiling of the aerial part of both species. In this study, an examination of the genetic properties of both plants were accomplished, quantitative estimation of the main chemical classes of both species were also performed, investigation of the lipoidal matter of the plants and the major compounds of the methylene chloride (MeCl) fractions were isolated and identified using 1D and 2D NMR. Our results proved the genetic difference using RAPD and ISSR techniques of both plants. Estimation of triterpene was 63.18 µg/100µg and 87.06 µg/100µg, ursolic acid equivalent, in *C. tetragona* and *C. ovata* respectively. The unsaponifiable matter (USM) of n-hexane extract of *C. tetragona* and *C. ovata* revealed the presence of 32 hydrocarbons with the presence of n-tricontane as the major hydrocarbon in both species, in addition to seven steroidal components in both species. The investigation of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) revealed the presence of 12 components in *C. tetragona* and 9 components in *C. ovata*, and a novel triterpene, namely, 28-Methyl-5 $\alpha$ -cycloart-12, 20, 24-trien-15 $\beta$ -ol was isolated and identified from MeCl together with 5 known compounds.

*International Journal of Research In Pharmaceutical Sciences 2020, December*