

Secondary metabolites of *Artemisia annua* and their biological activity

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Artemisia annua synthesizes and accumulates a variety of secondary metabolites. Some of the biologically active secondary metabolites substantiate the claim made in traditional system of medicine. The present review summarizes the information available on the secondary metabolites isolated from *A. annua*.

ARTEMISIA annua (known as 'quinghao' in China) is an aromatic annual herb endemic to the northern parts of Chahar and Suiyuan provinces in China. However, the plant now grows wild in Europe and America^{1–8}. It is cropped on a large scale in China, Vietnam, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Australia. In India, it is being cultivated on an experimental basis in temperate as well as subtropical conditions^{9–14}. *A. annua* is an important medicinal plant. The secondary metabolites isolated from the plant and their biological activities are reviewed.

Chemical constituents

The search for the concerned active compounds has led to isolation of the several sesquiterpenoids, flavonoids, coumarins, triterpenoids, steroids, phenolics, purines, lipids and aliphatic compounds and monoterpenoids from different plant parts of *A. annua*.

The phytochemicals isolated from different parts of the plants are listed in Table 1 (refs 15–154), which shows the percentage of the phytochemicals present in different plant parts in different countries.

Monoterpeneoids

The essential oil constituents (monoterpeneoids) of *A. annua* reported from various countries are listed in Table 2 (refs 155–169). The GC-MS analysis of the essential oil of *A. annua* characterized a large number of monoterpeneoids. The yield of the oil generally ranges between 0.3 and 0.4%. Woerdenbag *et al.*⁴⁴ reported 4.0 and 1.4% essential oil (V/W) from the genotypes grown from Chinese and Vietnamese seeds, respectively in 1993. Artemisia ketone (63.9%), artemisia alcohol (7.5%), myrcene

(5.1%), α -guainene (4.7%), and camphor (3.3%) were the main constituents found in Chinese oil. The Vietnamese oil contained camphor (21.8%), germacrene D (18.3%), α -caryophyllene (5.6%), trans- α -farnesene (3.8%), and 1,8-cineole (3.1%). No artemisia ketone was found in this analysis. In 1994, Woerdenbag *et al.*²⁸ reported maximum oil content before flowering period in the Vietnamese *A. annua* plants which contained 55% of monoterpenes.

Table 1. Compounds isolated from *Artemisia annua*

| Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------|
| <i>Sesquiterpenes</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | Abscisic acid (1) | AP | India | — | 15 |
| 2 | Abscisic acid methyl ester (2) | AP | India | — | 15 |
| 3 | Annuic acid, nor (3) | AP | India | — | 16 |
| 4 | Annulide (4) | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0006 | 17 |
| 5 | Annulide, iso (5) | LF | England (Cult) | traces | 17 |
| 6 | Arteannuic acid (6) | LF | South Korea | | 18 |
| | | LF | USA | 0.06 | 19 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands | 0.4 | 20 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands | 0.22 | 20 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands | 0.66 | 20 |
| | (Artemisinic acid) | HRC | Yugoslavia | | 21 |
| | | EP | India | | 22 |
| | | LF | Saudi Arabia (Cult) | | 23 |
| | | LF | Australia | 0.18 | 24 |
| | | HRC | India | | 25 |
| | | SC | India (Cult) | | 26 |
| | | LF | Belgium (Cult) | | 27 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands (Cult) | | 24 |
| | | EP | The Vietnam | | 28 |
| | | AP | Switzerland (Cult) | 0.006–0.02 | 29 |
| | | LF | USA-MS (Cult) | 0.0053 | 30 |
| | | LF | Saudi Arabia (Cult) | | 31 |
| | | LF | USA-MD | | 32 |
| | | AP | China | | 33 |
| | | AP | India (Cult) | | 34 |
| | (Artemisic acid) | EP | China | | 35 |
| | | EP | China | | 36 |
| | | EP | China | | 37 |
| | (Artemisinin acid) | EP | Saudi Arabia | | 38 |
| | (Artemisininic acid) | EP | China | | 39 |
| | (Artemisinoic acid) | EP | China | | 40 |
| 7 | Arteanuic acid, 11 (R)-dihydro: (7) | FL | China | | 41 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands | | 42 |
| | | LF | China | | 43 |
| 8 | Arteannuic alcohol (8) | RT | Vietnam (Cult) | | 44 |

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| Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. | Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. |
|--------|--|------------|---------------------|---------|------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------|
| 9 | (Qinghaosu I) | EP | China | 45 | | | | EP | China | 63 | |
| | | EP | China | 35 | | | | LF | USA-MD | 58 | |
| | | AP | China | 33 | | | | AP | England (Cult) | 0.001 | 51 |
| | | AP | India | 16 | | 31 | Artemisinic acid, 6,7-dehydro (31) | LF | Saudi Arabia (Cult) | 0.03733 | 23 |
| | | AP | India (Cult) | 34 | | 32 | Artemisinin (32) | EO | India (Cult) | | 64 |
| | | HRC | Yugoslavia | 21 | | | | EP | USA (Cult) | | 65 |
| | | LF | Saudi Arabia (Cult) | 31 | | | | HRC | India | | 25 |
| | | EP | China | 45 | | | | SC | India (Cult) | | 26 |
| | | LF | USA-WV | 0.02761 | 46 | | | HRC | China | | 66 |
| | | SC | Europe | 0.00065 | 47 | | | HRC | China | | 67 |
| 10 | (Qinghaosu II) | ST | The Netherlands | 0.2 | 20 | | | LF | Vietnam | | 68 |
| | | HRC | India | 25 | | | | LF | China | | 69 |
| | | SC | India (Cult) | 26 | | | | SH | Not stated | | 70 |
| | | LF | Belgium (Cult) | 27 | | | | LF | Saudi Arabia (Cult) | | 31 |
| | | EP | Vietnam | 28 | | | | CFE | USA-NY | | 71 |
| | | LF | USA-MS (Cult) | 0.0425 | 33 | | | LF | Vietnam | | 72 |
| | | LF | USA-MD | 32 | | | | LF | USA | | 73 |
| | | LF | The Netherlands | 0.15 | 20 | | | LF | Vietnam | | 74 |
| | | FL | The Netherlands | 0.24 | 20 | | | EP | Vietnam | | 28 |
| | | LF | China | 48 | | | | LF | USA-MD | | 32 |
| 10 | (Artemisinin B) | EP | Yugoslavia | 49 | | | | LF | USA-OR (Cult) | | 75 |
| | | LF | USA-MD | 0.06764 | 46 | | | LF | USA-IN (Cult) | | 76 |
| | | LF | USA | 0.07200 | 19 | | | LF | USA-IN (Cult) | | 77 |
| | | EP | China | 35 | | | | SC | Not stated | | 78 |
| | | AP | China | 33 | | | | LF | India (Cult) | | 10 |
| 11 | Arteannuin B, deoxy: EPI (11) | EP | USA-DC | 0.015 | 50 | | | EP | Vietnam | | 79 |
| | | LF | Saudi Arabia | 0.04933 | 23 | | | LF | Belgium (Cult) | | 27 |
| | | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0018 | 51 | | | LF | China | | 80 |
| 12 | Arteannuin B, dihydro (12) | LF | China | | 43 | | | EP | China | | 81 |
| 13 | Arteannuin B, dihydro EPI: deoxy (13) | LF | China | | 43 | | | LF | China | | 82 |
| 14 | Arteannuin C (14) | AP | England (Cult) | | 51 | | | EP | Turkey | | 83 |
| 15 | Arteannuin D (15) (Qinghaosu IV) | AP | India (Cult) | | 52 | | | EP | India | | 84 |
| 16 | Arteannuin E (16) | AP | India (Cult) | | 53 | | | LF | Vietnam | | 85 |
| 17 | Arteannuin F (17) (Artemisilactone) | AP | China | | 53 | | | LF | India | | 86 |
| 18 | Artemisinin G (18) | AP | China | 0.0005 | 54 | | | PNS | China | | 87 |
| 19 | Arteannuin H (19) | AP | China | 0.01 | 55 | | | RT | USA-NY | | 8 |
| 20 | Arteannuin I (20) | AP | China | 0.007 | 43 | | | EP | Not stated | | 89 |
| 21 | Arteannuin J (21) | AP | China | 0.0055 | 43 | | | LF | India (Cult) | | 9 |
| 22 | Arteannuin K (22) | AP | China | 0.0055 | 43 | | | LF | USA-MS (Cult) | | 90 |
| 23 | Arteannuin L (23) | AP | China | 0.002 | 43 | | | AP | The Netherlands (Cult) | | 91 |
| 24 | Arteannuin M (24) | AP | China | 0.0075 | 43 | | | SC | USA | | 92 |
| 25 | Arteannuin N (25) | AP | China | 0.0035 | 43 | | | EP | China | | 63 |
| 26 | Artemisia dihydroxy-cadinolide 2-A (26) | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0023 | 56 | | | LF | China | | 93 |
| 27 | Artemisia secocardinane (27) | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0023 | 56 | | | CT | China | | 94 |
| 28 | Artemisin (28) | EP | France | | 57 | | | EP | China | | 95 |
| 29 | Artemisinic acid methyl ester (29) (Artemisinonic acid methyl ester) | LF | China | 0.0005 | 58 | | | SC | Not stated | | 35 |
| 30 | Artemisinic acid, epoxy (30) (Arteannuinic acid, epoxy) | EP | China | 0.00286 | 59 | | | SC | USA | | 96 |
| | | EP | India (Cult) | 52 | | | | LF | China | | 48 |
| | | LF | China | 58 | | | | AP | China | | 97 |
| | | EP | China | 60 | | | | AP | China | | 98 |
| | | SC | Taiwan | 0.07 | 62 | | | AP | China | | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | SC | Europe | 0.00095 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | SC | USA (Cult) | 0.001 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | Germany (Cult) | 0.00133 | 101 |
| | | | | | | | | CT | Malaysia | 0.0043 | 102 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | USSR | 0.01–0.05 | 103 |
| | | | | | | | | EP | Australia (Cult) | 0.01–0.5 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | LF | USA-IN (Cult) | 0.014–0.32 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | EP | China | 0.03–0.095 | 106 |
| | | | | | | | | SD | USA-IN (Cult) | 0.04 | 107 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | Argentina | 0.04–0.1 | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | Belgium | Traces | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | USA-WA | 0.04 | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | AP | Spain | 0.04333 | 109 |
| | | | | | | | | FL | USA-DC (Cult) | 0.05–0.37 | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | LF | USA | 0.067–0.11 | 111 |
| | | | | | | | | LF | USA-MD | 0.10024 | 46 |

| Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. | Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. | |
|--------|--|------------|----------------|-----------|------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----|
| 67 | Chrysosplenol D | LF + ST | China | 0.00018 | 145 | 91 | Quercetagetrin-3'-4'-dimethyl ether | LF + ST | China | 0.0000052 | 145 | |
| | | SC | Taiwan | 0.06 | 62 | 92 | Quercetagetrin-3'-dimethyl ether | LF + ST | China | 0.000021 | 142 | |
| | | AP | Spain | 0.03433 | 109 | 93 | Quercetagetrin-4'-6'-7-trimethyl ether | EP | China | | 63 | |
| | | EP | Taiwan | 0.1 | 62 | 94 | Quercetagetrin-4'-methyl ether | LF + ST | China | 0.000026 | 142 | |
| 68 | Chrysosplenol, 3'-methoxy | AP | India (Cult) | 0.00114 | 52 | 95 | Quercetin | LF + ST | China | 0.0000315 | 142 | |
| 69 | Cirsilineol | SC | Taiwan | 0.05 | 62 | 96 | Quercetin-3'-O-beta-D-glucoside | LF + ST | Spain | 0.0005 | 109 | |
| | | LF+ | China | 0.0001 | 145 | 97 | Quercetin-3-methyl ether | LF + ST | China | 0.000013 | 142 | |
| | | ST | England | | 142 | 98 | Quercimeritin | LF + ST | China | 0.000052 | 145 | |
| 70 | Cirsiliol | LF+ ST | China | 0.000074 | 145 | 99 | Quercitrin, iso | AP | Spain | 0.000036 | 142 | |
| 71 | Cirsimarin | LF + ST | China | 0.000076 | 145 | 100 | Retusin | LF + ST | China | 0.000083 | 109 | |
| 72 | Cynaroside | LF + ST | China | 0.0000105 | 142 | 101 | Rhamnentin | LF + ST | China | 0.000031 | 142 | |
| 73 | Eupatorin | LF | England | | 144 | 102 | Rutin | AP | Spain | 0.00166 | 109 | |
| | | LF + ST | China | 0.00001 | 145 | 103 | Tamarixetin | LF + ST | China | 0.0000052 | 145 | |
| | | EP | Taiwan | 0.02 | 62 | | | | | 58 | | |
| 74 | Flavone, 2'-4'-5-trihydroxy-5'-6-7-trimethoxy | LF + ST | China | 0.0000121 | 145 | | | | | 0.000007 | 145 | |
| 75 | Flavone, 3'-5-7-8-tetrahydroxy-3'-4'-dimethoxy | LF + ST | China | 0.000063 | 145 | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Flavone, 3-3'-5-trihydroxy-4'-6-7-trimethoxy | EP | China | | 61 | 104 | Annuadiepoxyde | FL + LF | Germany (Cult) | 0.023 | 148 | |
| | | AP | India (Cult) | 0.00171 | 52 | 105 | Docosan-2-one | AP | Turkey | | 134 | |
| 77 | Flavone, 3-5-dihydroxy-3'-4'-6-7-tetramethoxy | EP | China | | 37 | 106 | Hentricontayl-triacontanoate | AP | India | 0.22 | 149 | |
| | | EP | China | | 61 | 107 | Hexacosan-1-ol | AP | Turkey | | 134 | |
| 78 | Flavone'4-5-5'-trihydroxy-3-5-6-7-tetramethoxy | LF | England | | 144 | 108 | Nonacosan-1-ol | LF + ST | India | 0.0008 | 149 | |
| 79 | Flavone, 5-hydroxy-3-4'-6-7-tetramethoxy | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0011 | 51 | 109 | Nonacosane, n | EP | India | | 126 | |
| 80 | Flavone, 5-hydroxy-3-4'-6-7-tetramethoxy | EP | China | | 60 | 110 | Octacosan-1-ol | EP | Turkey | | 134 | |
| | | EP | China | | 60 | | | | | 37 | | |
| | | LF | China | | 30 | 111 | Pentacosane, N | EP | India | | 126 | |
| 81 | Kaempferide, Iso | LF + ST | China | 0.0000105 | 142 | 112 | Ponticaepoxide + | RT | Not stated | Traces | 150 | |
| 82 | Kaempferol | AP | Spain | 0.00116 | 109 | | | FL + LF | Germany (Cult) | 0.0102 | 148 | |
| 83 | Kaempferol, 6-methoxy: 3-O-beta-D-glucoside | LF + ST | China | 0.0000315 | 142 | 113 | Triacontane,-2-29-dimethyl | LF + ST | India | 0.00007 | 149 | |
| | | AP | Spain | 0.001 | 109 | 114 | Triacosan-8-on-23-ol,2-methyl | LF + ST | India | 0.00014 | 149 | |
| 84 | Luteolin | AP | Spain | 0.00233 | 109 | 115 | Tetratricontane, n | AP | India | | 126 | |
| 85 | Luteolin-7-methyl ether | LF + ST | China | 0.0000157 | 142 | | | (Alkaloids); | | | | |
| | | LF | China | 0.0000105 | 142 | 116 | Purine, 7-8-dihydro: 6-(3'-methyl-butyl-amino)-2-hydroxy | AP | India | | 151 | |
| 86 | Pachypodol | LF | China | | 58 | 117 | Zeatin | AP | India | | 151 | |
| 87 | Patuletin | AP | Spain | 0.0005 | 109 | 118 | Zeatin, dihydro: | AP | India | | 151 | |
| 88 | Patuletin-3-O-beta-D-glucoside | AP | Spain | 0.09166 | 109 | | | riboside | | | | |
| 89 | Penduletin | LF | England | | 144 | 119 | (Benzenoids) | | | | | |
| | | LF+ | China | 0.0000078 | 145 | | | Acetophenone, 2-4-dihydroxy-6-methoxy | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0017 | 51 |
| | | ST | China | | | 120 | Aniphenone | AP | India (Cult) | 152 | | |
| 90 | Quercetagetrin-3'-4'-6-7-tetramethyl ether | LF | China | | 58 | 121 | Benzyl iso-valerate | EP | China | | 39 | |
| | | EP | Yugoslavia | | 147 | 122 | Resorcinol, 5-nona-decyl:3-O-methylether | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0036 | 51 | |
| | | EP | China | 63 | | | | | | | | |
| | | LF | USA-MD | 32 | | | | | | | | |

| Sl no. | Compound | Plant part | Country | % | Ref. |
|--------|--|--|---|---------------|--|
| 123 | Phthalate, bis-(hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl) | AP | India | | 15 |
| 124 | Xanthoxylin (Diterpenes) | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0008 | 51 |
| 125 | Phytene-1,2-diol | AP | England (Cult) | 0.0005 | 153 |
| 126 | Phytol, trans | | | | |
| 127 | Hentriacontan-1-ol-triacontanoate (Monoterpenes) | EP AP AP | India England (Cult) England (Cult) | 153 0.0009 | 126 51 |
| 128 | Fenchone | AP | India (Cult) | | 52 |
| 129 | Myrcene alfa hydro peroxide | AP | Germany (Cult) | 0.00018 | 154 |
| 130 | Mycerene Beta Hydroperoxide | EP EP EP AP | Germany (Cult) China India India (Cult) | 0.00133 | 154 60 126 34 |
| 131 | Tricyclene (Steroids) | AP | India (Cult) | | 52 |
| 132 | Sitosterol, beta | RT EP EP | India China China | | 135 60 37 |
| 133 | Stigmasterol | RT EP AP EP LF EP EP AP AP EP | India China China China USA-MD China China India (Cult) India (Cult) India | 0.00400 | 135 37 60 33 32 60 35 34 52 126 |
| 134 | (Peptide alkaloid) Aurantiamide acetate | EP | China | | 60 |
| 135 | (Phenyl propanoid) Coumaric acid (Oxygen heterocycle) | AP | England (Cult) | 0.002 | 51 |
| 136 | Chromene,2-2-6-trihydroxy | LF + ST | China | 0.0000105 | 142 |
| 137 | Chromene,2-2-dihydroxy-6-methoxy | LF+ ST | China | 0.000015 | 142 |

AP, Aerial part; ST, Stem; LF, Leaf; SD, Seed; FL, Flowers; TW, Twigs; RT, Root; SC, Suspension culture; EP, Entire plant; CR, Callus root; SH, Shoot; HRC, Hairy root culture; CFE, Cell-free extract Cult, Cultivated; PNS, Part not specified; CT, callus tissue.

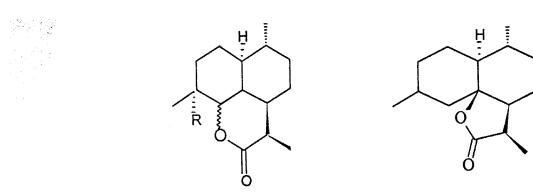
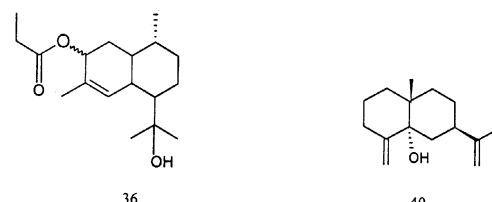
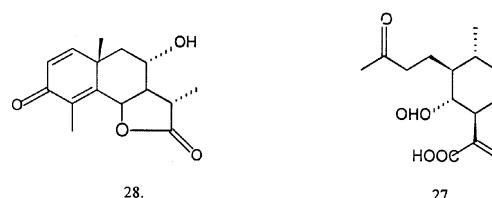
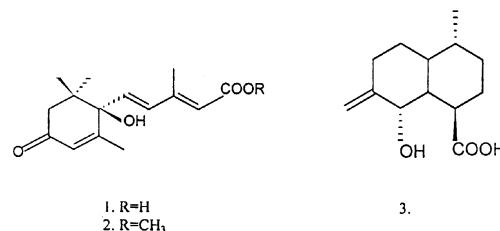
In 1995, Hethelyi *et al.*¹⁷⁰ analysed Hungarian oil content from fresh flowering shoot which varies between 0.48 and 0.81%. The oil mainly consisted of artemisia ketone and artemisia alcohol, varying between 33 and 75% and 15 and 56%, respectively. The essential oil and its composition from the plants grown in Italy was also analysed.

A. annua grown at Lucknow in India has been analysed for its essential oil constituents. The oil was found to contain artemisia ketone (58.8%), camphor (15.8%), 1,8-cineole (10.2%), and germacrene D (2.4%) as main constituents. The percentage of artemisia ketone was found to

be less (52.3%) and 1,8-cineole more (13.1%) in the plants grown in the Himalaya region. The highest artemisia ketone containing genotype was reported from Bulgaria (80.9%), followed by the Netherlands variety (63.9%) and the US variety (63.1%)³⁴.

Biological activity

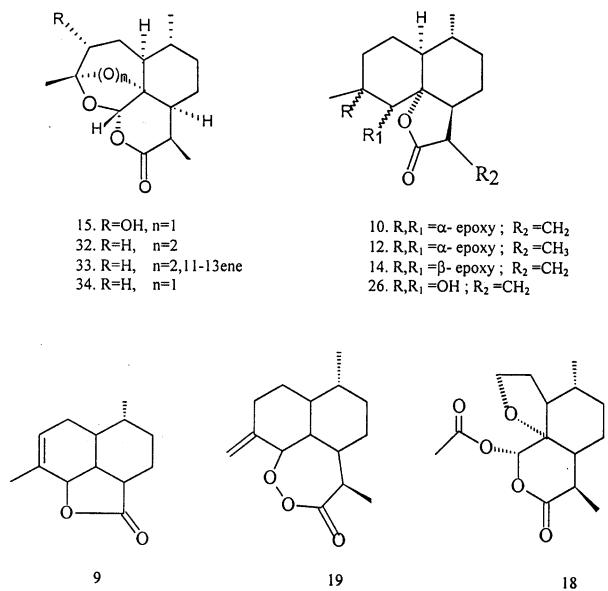
Biological activities reported for the compounds isolated from *A. annua* are antimalarial, antibacterial,



- 5- α -O, 4 (15), 11 (13)-diene, R=H
- 5- α -O, 3 (4), 11 (13)-diene, R=H
- 5- β -O, 11 (13)-diene, R=OH
- 5- α -O, 11 (13)-diene, R=OH
- 5- α -O, 4 (15) - ene, R=H
- 5- α -O, 3 (4) - ene, R=H
- 4 (5), 11 (13)-diene
- 4 (5) - ene
- 5 β -OH, 3 (4) - ene
- 5 β -OH, 4 (5) - ene
- 5 β -OH, 4 - OH



- R₁=HH, R₂=H, 4 (5), 11 (13)-diene
- R₁=HH, R₂=H, 4 (5) - ene
- R₁=O, R₂=H, 3 (4) - ene
- R₁=HH, R₂=CH₃, 4 (5), 11 (13)-diene
- R₁=HH, R₂=H, 4,5 α -epoxy, 11 (13)-ene
- R₁=HH, R₂=H, 4 (5), 6 (7), 11 (13)-triene
- R₁, R₂=HH, R₄=CH₂OH, 4 (5), 11 (13)-diene
- R₁, R₂=H, R₄=CH₂OH, 4 (5) - ene
- R₁, R₃=OH, R₂=HH, R₄=H, 4 (5) - ene
- R₁, R₃=H, R₂=O, R₄=CH₃, 4 (5), 11 (13)-diene
- R₁, R₃=H, R₂=HH, R₄=CHO, 4 (5), 7 (11)-diene



anti-inflammatory, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitory, plant growth regulatory, cytokinin-like and antitumour. The various biological activities reported from different extracts of *A. annua* are summarized in Table 3 (refs 171–184).

Antimalarial

Artemisinin is a potent antimalarial even against chloroquine and quinine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* and other malaria-causing parasites. Its activity is based on an unusual mode of action, leading to the alkylation of malarial-specific proteins¹⁸⁵. Some of the polymethoxyflavones found active in combination with artemisinin or which possess weaker activities against *P. falciparum* are: casticin¹⁴⁴, artemetin^{144,186}, chrysosplenitin, chrysosplenol-D and circilineol¹⁸⁶.

Table 2. Compounds isolated from essential oil of *Artemisia annua*

| Sl. no. | Compound | Country | % | Compound type | Ref. |
|------------|---|---------------|---------|------------------|------|
| 1 | Artemisia alcohol | China (Cult) | 7.5 | — | 155 |
| | | USA-CA | 5.2 | | 156 |
| | | China (Cult) | 7.5 | | 44 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–0.6 | | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.155 | | 34 |
| 2 | Artemisia ketone | Bulgaria | — | Monoterpene | 157 |
| | | France +++ | 52.50 | | 158 |
| | | China ++ | — | | 159 |
| | | Not stated | 38.0 | | 160 |
| | | USA-IN | 68.5 | | 161 |
| | | Vietnam | — | | 162 |
| | | Not stated | — | | 163 |
| | | USA-CA | 35.7 | | 56 |
| | | China (Cult) | 63.9 | | 44 |
| | | USSR | — | | 163 |
| | | England + | 61.0 | | 164 |
| | | China + | — | | 165 |
| 3 | Artemisia ketone, iso | China (Cult) | 63.9 | Monoterpene | 156 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–4.4 | | 28 |
| 4 | Benzyl isovalerate | Indian (Cult) | 58.84 | Monoterpene | 34 |
| | | Not stated | — | | 163 |
| 5 | Bicyclo (3,1,1) hept-2-ene, 3-7-7-trimethyl | China | — | Monoterpene | 166 |
| | | China + | — | | 165 |
| 6 | Bisabolene, beta sesquiterpene | China + | — | Monoterpene | 165 |
| | | Not stated | 20.0 | | 160 |
| 7 | Borneol | Not stated | — | Monoterpene | 167 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.6–3.7 | | 28 |
| | | China + | — | | 165 |
| | | England + | 7.0 | | 164 |
| | | — | — | | — |
| 8 | Borneol acetate | China | — | Monoterpene | 39 |
| | | — | — | | — |
| 9 | But-2-en-1-al,3-methyl | Saudi Arabia | — | Alkanal to C4 | 168 |
| | | China | — | | 166 |
| 10 | Camphene | USSR | — | Monoterpene | 163 |
| | | — | — | | — |

| Sl. no. | Compound | Country | % | Compound type | Ref. |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|------|
| 11 | Camphene hydrate | Vietnam | 0.3–1.9 | — | 28 |
| | | China ++ | | | 165 |
| 12 | Camphor | USA-IN | 12.0 | Monoterpene | 161 |
| | | India (Cult) | 1.31 | | 34 |
| 13 | Camphor, (-) | Vietnam | 21.8 | Monoterpene | 162 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 10.90 | | 44 |
| | | France +++ | 27.5 | | 158 |
| | | USA-IN | 3.3 | | 161 |
| | | China (Cult) | 21.8 | | 155 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 3.3 | | 155 |
| | | China (Cult) | 9.1–22.0 | | 44 |
| | | Vietnam | | | 28 |
| | | China | | | 165 |
| | | Indian (Cult) | 15.75 | | 34 |
| 14 | Caryophyllene | China | | Monoterpene | 166 |
| 15 | Caryophyllene oxide | China + | | Sesquiterpene | 165 |
| | | Saudi Arabia | | | 168 |
| 16 | Caryophyllene, beta | India (Cult) | Traces | Sesquiterpene | 34 |
| 17 | Caryophyllene, trans | China ++ | | Sesquiterpene | 159 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 5.6 | | 44 |
| | | USSR | | | 163 |
| | | China | | | 166 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 5.6 | | 155 |
| | | Vietnam | 3.3–8.6 | | 28 |
| 18 | Cedrol | India (Cult) | 1.62 | | 34 |
| | | China + | | Sesquiterpene | 165 |
| 19 | Chrysanthenone | Saudi Arabia | | Sesquiterpene | 168 |
| | | India (Cult) | Traces | Monoterpene | 34 |
| | | China ++ | | | 165 |
| | | Vietnam | 1.1–7.3 | | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 10.19 | | 34 |
| 20 | Cineol, 1-4 | England ++ | 3.0 | | 164 |
| | | Saudi Arabia | | Monoterpene | 168 |
| 21 | Cineol, 1-8 | India (Cult) | | Monoterpene | 169 |
| | | Vietnam | | | 162 |
| | | USSR | | | 163 |
| | | France +++ | 11.66 | | 158 |
| | | USA-IN | 22.8 | | 161 |
| | | China ++ | | | 159 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 3.1 | | 44 |
| | | USA-CA | 31.5 | | 156 |
| | | Not stated | | | 167 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 3.1 | | 155 |
| 22 | Copaene | China + | | Sesquiterpene | 165 |
| 23 | Copaene, alpha | Vietnam | 0.1–0.3 | | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.14 | | 34 |
| 24 | Cubebene, beta | India (Cult) | 0.15 | Sesquiterpene | 34 |
| 25 | Cymene, para | USSR | | Monoterpene | 163 |
| | | China + | | | 165 |
| 26 | Decan-2-one | Vietnam | 0.1–1.5 | | 28 |
| | | China | | Alkane | 165 |
| 27 | Elemene, beta | | | Sesquiterpene | 163 |
| 28 | Farnesene, beta | Vietnam | | Sesquiterpene | 162 |
| | | China | | | 39 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.15 | | 34 |
| 29 | Farnesene, beta trans | Vietnam (Cult) | 3.8 | Sesquiterpene | 44 |
| | | Vietnam | 1.1–12.8 | | 28 |
| 30 | Farnesene, trans-beta | Vietnam (Cult) | 0.38 | Sesquiterpene | 155 |
| 31 | Fenchol | India (Cult) | Traces | Monoterpene | 34 |
| 32 | Germacrene D | Vietnam (Cult) | 18.3 | Sesquiterpene | 44 |
| | | Vietnam (Cult) | 18.3 | | 155 |

| Sl. no. | Compound | Country | % | Compound type | Ref. |
|------------|--|--------------|----------|------------------|------|
| 33 | Guaiene, alpha | USA-CA | 0.7 | Sesquiterpene | 156 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.3–18.9 | | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 2.39 | | 34 |
| 34 | Hepta-3-trans-5-diene-2-one, 6-methyl | China (Cult) | 4.7 | Alkene | 155 |
| | | China (Cult) | 4.7 | | 44 |
| 34 | Hepta-3-trans-5-diene-2-one, 6-methyl | India (Cult) | 0.35 | Alkene | 34 |
| 35 | Hex-2-en-al | China + | | Alkene | 165 |
| 36 | Hex-cis-3-en-1-ol | China + | | Alkene | 165 |
| 37 | Hex-trans-2-en-1-ol | China + | | Alkene | 165 |
| 38 | Hexacosan-1-ol | Turkey | | Alkane | 134 |
| 39 | Hexadecanoic acid ethyl ether | China + | | Lipid | 165 |
| 40 | Hexan-1-ol acetate | China + | | Alkane | 165 |
| 41 | Hexan-1-ol, 2-ethyl | China + | | Alkene | 165 |
| 42 | Humulene | Vietnam | 0.2–0.7 | Sesquiterpene | 28 |
| 43 | Humulene, alpha | India (Cult) | Traces | Sesquiterpene | 34 |
| 44 | Limonene | China + | | Monoterpene | 165 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.235 | | 34 |
| 45 | Linalool | Vietnam | 0.1–4.2 | Monoterpene | 28 |
| 46 | Linalool acetate | England + | 10.0 | Monoterpene | 164 |
| 47 | Longipinene | India (Cult) | 0.15 | Sesquiterpene | 34 |
| 48 | Menthen-4-ol, para | Saudi Arabia | | Monoterpene | 168 |
| 49 | Menthol | Bulgaria | | Monoterpene | 158 |
| 50 | Menthol, 2-hydroxy | Saudi Arabia | | Monoterpene | 168 |
| 51 | Myrcene | China (Cult) | 5.1 | Monoterpene | 155 |
| | | USA-CA | 4.6 | | 156 |
| | | China (Cult) | 5.1 | | 44 |
| | | China + | | | 165 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–8.5 | | 28 |
| 52 | Myrtenal | India (Cult) | Traces | Monoterpene | 34 |
| 53 | Myrtenol | India (Cult) | 0.15 | Monoterpene | 34 |
| 54 | Nerolidol | Saudi Arabia | | Sesquiterpene | 168 |
| 55 | Octan-1-ol | China + | | Alkane | 165 |
| 56 | Pinene, alpha | USSR | | Monoterpene | 163 |
| | | USA-CA | 11.2 | | 156 |
| | | USA-IN | 16.0 | | 161 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–1.4 | | 28 |
| | | Not stated | | | 163 |
| 57 | Pinene, beta | India (Cult) | 0.39 | Monoterpene | 34 |
| | | China | | | 166 |
| | | USA-CA | 1.8 | | 156 |
| | | China + + | | | 159 |
| | | USSR | | | 163 |
| | | Not stated | | | 163 |
| 58 | Pinocamphone | India (Cult) | 1.93 | Monoterpene | 34 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–0.5 | | 28 |
| 59 | Pinocarveol, trans | Not stated | 15.0 | Monoterpene | 160 |
| | | Not stated | | | 167 |
| 60 | Pinocarvone | USA-CA | 1.1 | Monoterpene | 156 |
| | | USSR | | | 163 |
| 61 | Sabinene | USA-CA | 1.3 | Monoterpene | 156 |
| | | India (Cult) | 1.85 | | 34 |
| 62 | Sabinene, cis hydrate | USSR | 2.5 | Monoterpene | 163 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.695 | | 34 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.2–1.8 | | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | Traces | | 34 |
| 63 | Selinene, beta | USSR | | Sesquiterpene | 163 |
| 64 | Thujone | England + | 3.0 | Monoterpene | 164 |
| 65 | Thujone, alpha | India (Cult) | Traces | Monoterpene | 34 |
| 66 | Thujone, iso | Not stated | 9.0 | Monoterpene | 160 |
| | | England + | 1.0 | | 164 |
| 67 | Terpinen-4-ol | China | | | 165 |

| Sl. no. | Compound | Country | % | Compound type | Ref. |
|---------|------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|------|
| | | Vietnam | 0.3–0.7 | Monoterpene | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.13 | | 34 |
| 68 | Terpinene, alpha | USSR | | | 163 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.2–2.1 | Monoterpene | 28 |
| | | India (Cult) | 1.16 | | 34 |
| 69 | Terpinene, gamma | USSR | | Monoterpene | 163 |
| | | India (Cult) | 0.46 | | 34 |
| 70 | Terpineol, alpha | China + | | | 165 |
| | | Vietnam | 0.1–0.9 | | 28 |
| 71 | Thujene, alpha | India (Cult) + | 0.39 | Monoterpene | 34 |
| 72 | Ylangene | USSR | | Sesquiterpene | 163 |

+, Leaf essential oil; ++, Infl. essential oil; +++, Aerial part essential oil.

Table 3. Biological activities for extracts of *Artemisia annua*

| Sl. no. | Extract | Plant part | Country | IC50/ED50 conc. used | Species | Ref. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Antimalarial activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chloroform | SC | England | + 18.5 mcg/ml | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | 171 |
| 2 | Water ext. | " | " | + 500.0 mcg/ml | " | " |
| 3 | Hexane ext. | " | " | + 18.5 mcg/ml | " | " |
| 4 | Methanol ext | " | " | 500 mcg/ml | " | " |
| 5 | Chloroform ext. | " | Taiwan | 14.5 mcg/ml | " | 62 |
| 6 | Hexane ext. | LF | Belgium | ++ 0.5 mg/ml | | 172 |
| 7 | Methanol ext. | " | " | " | " | " |
| 8 | Ethanol ext. | LF | China | 50.0 mg/kg | <i>P. berghei</i> | 165 |
| 9 | Decoction | EP | Myanmar | 160.0 mg/kg | " | " |
| 10 | Ether ext. | " | " | 40.0 mg/kg | " | " |
| 11 | " | " | " | ++ 24.0 mg/kg | " | " |
| 12 | Pet ether ext. | " | " | 40.0 mg/kg | " | " |
| 13 | " | " | " | ++ 25.0 mg/kg | " | " |
| 14 | Chloroform ext. | CT | England | + 6.0 mcg/ml | <i>P. falciparum</i> | 171 |
| 15 | Water ext. | " | " | 500.0 mcg/ml | " | " |
| 16 | Hexane ext. | " | " | + 18.5 mcg/ml | " | " |
| 17 | Methanol ext. | " | " | 500.0 mcg/ml | " | 173 |
| 18 | Ethanol ext. | AP | " | + 3.9 mcg/ml | " | 174 |
| <i>Antibacterial</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Decoction | EP | Taiwan | MIC 15.63 mg/ml | <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> | 175, |
| 2 | " | " | " | 31.25 mg/ml | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> | 176 |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | <i>Micrococcus flavus</i> | |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | <i>Salmonella typhi</i> , Type 2 | |
| 5 | " | " | " | 62.5 mg/ml | <i>B. subtilis</i> | |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | |
| 8 | " | " | " | " | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | |
| 9 | " | " | " | " | <i>Sarcina lutea</i> | |
| 10 | " | " | " | 7.81 mg/ml | <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> | |
| 11 | " | " | " | " | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | |
| 12 | " | " | " | " | <i>S. epidermidis</i> | |
| 13 | " | AP | Taiwan | 15.6 mg/ml | <i>S. mutans</i> | |
| <i>Allergenic activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Water ext. | Fresh LF + ST | China | (Inhalation) | Human adult | 177 |
| 2 | " | " | " | (Intradermal) | " | |
| 3 | " | " | " | Nasal (-) | " | |
| 4 | " | " | " | Patch test | " | |
| <i>Mutagenic activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Water ext. | Fresh LF + ST | China | +++ 40.0 mg/plate | <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> TA-100 | 178 |

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| Sl no. | Extract | Plant part | Country | IC50/ED50 conc. used | Species | Ref. |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| 2 | Water ext. | Fresh LF + ST | China | +++ 40.0 mg/plate | <i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98 | |
| 3 | Water ext. | | " | - | Mouse | |
| <i>Choleric activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Water ext. | Dried LF | Japan | - | Rat | 179 |
| <i>Antiyeast activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ethanol ext. | Dried LF | - | - | <i>Candida albicans</i> | 180 |
| <i>Antiviral activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Water ext. | Fresh EP | India | - | Tobacco mosaic virus | 126 |
| <i>Antipyretic activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | Mouse | 36 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | Rat | |
| <i>Anti-inflammatory</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | Rat | 36 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | Mouse | |
| <i>Analgesic activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | Mouse | 36 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | Rat | |
| <i>Cytotoxic activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ethylacetate ext. | AP | Japan | + 41.0 mcg/ml | HELA-3-3 cells | 181 |
| <i>Antimycobacterial activity</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dichloromethane ext. | AP | Taiwan | +++ 0.1 mg/ml | <i>Mycobacterium aviom</i> | 182 |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | M.tuberculosis (VS-strain H 37 RV) | |
| <i>Chemiluminescence inhibition</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ether ext. | AP | Vietnam | + 20.0 mcg/ml | Polymorpho nuclear leucocytes | 183 |
| 2 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | " | 25.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 3 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | " | 30.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 4 | Water ext. | " | " | 80.0 mcg/ml | VS | |
| 5 | Petroleum ether ext. | " | " | 60.0 mcg/ml | | |
| <i>Complement alternative pathway inhibition</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ether ext. | AP | Vietnam | Conc. used | Serum-human | 183 |
| 2 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | " | " | " | |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | |
| 4 | Water ext. | " | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Pet Ether ext. | " | " | " | " | |
| <i>Complement classical pathway inhibition</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ether ext. | " | " | " | " | 183 |
| 2 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | " | 20.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 3 | " | " | " | 50.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 4 | Water ext. | " | " | 100.0 mcg/ml | Spleen (rat) | |
| 5 | Pet ether ext. | " | " | 100.0 mcg/ml | Serum human | |
| <i>Lymphocyte proliferation inhibition</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ether ext. | " | " | + 40.0 mcg/ml | Lymphocyte | 183 |
| 2 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | " | + 75.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 3 | " | " | " | + 150.0 mcg/ml | Lymphocyte-T | |
| 4 | Water ext. | " | " | + 240.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| 5 | Pet ether ext. | " | " | + 100.0 mcg/ml | " | |
| <i>DNA polymerase inhibition</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ethylacetate ext. | " | China | Conc. used 10.0 mcg/ml | Hepatitis B virus | 194 |

*VS chemiluminescence induced by Zymosan-stimulated PMN.
IC50 = +; ED50 = ++; Conc. used = +++.

Clinical studies: Artemisinin, artemether, and sodium artesunate were selected by the Chinese scientists for clinical evaluation during the early 1970s. A number of the tropical countries have started the clinical trials of artemisinin and its derivatives, which had good therapeutic effects and almost all patients were cured. Further, the treatment with artemisinin and derivatives was without any obvious side effects. More than 3000 malarial patients infected with *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* were clinically cured by artemisinin and its derivatives. They are also effective in cerebral malaria. In general, the body temperature of patients becomes normal within 72 h and the asexual parasite formed was eliminated within 120 h^{187,188}.

Phase III multicentric clinical trials with arteether were conducted at 8 different centres in India in 267 patients of uncomplicated and 211 patients of complicated *P. falciparum*. These trials have established the efficacy of 3 days schedule with arteether. Recently, the drug has been cleared for marketing in India. Other artemisinin derivatives like artemether and artesunate have also been marketed in India after limited efficacy studies¹⁸⁹.

Artemisinin compounds offer a major advantage in the treatment of malaria due to some highly drug-resistant strains of *P. falciparum* in various parts of the world.

Antibacterial

Artemisinic acid, a well-known precursor for semisynthesis of artemisinin has shown antibacterial activity¹⁹⁰.

Anti-inflammatory

Scopoletin, a coumarin isolated from *A. annua* has been reported to possess anti-inflammatory activity³⁶. Artemisinin, dihydro artemisinin and arteether have been found to exhibit marked suppression of humeral responses in mice at high dose level. These agents did not alter the delayed-type hypersensitivity response to sheep erythrocytes, and were not found to possess any anti-inflammatory activity when tested on carrageenan-induced oedema¹⁹¹.

Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors

The flavonoid fisetin and patuletin-3,7-dirhamnoside, isolated from *A. annua* were found to be non-peptide angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors¹⁹².

Plant growth regulatory activity

Duke *et al.*¹⁹³ and Chen *et al.*¹⁹⁴ have found plant growth inhibitory activity in artemisinin, with potential as herbicide. Artemisinin reduced growth of the roots in lettuce

and several weed species by about 50% at 33 µM. Later Bagchi *et al.*¹⁹⁵ have also reported plant growth regulatory activity in artemisinin and its one semi-synthetic derivative. The compounds bis(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl) phthalate, abscisic acid and abscisic acid methyl ester isolated from *A. annua* were also found to possess plant growth regulatory activity¹²⁵. These results indicated that artemisinin or artemisinin-derived compounds can be used in agriculture, as herbicides.

Antitumour

In 1994, Zheng *et al.*³² reported significant cytotoxic activity of artemisinin and quercetagelin-6,7,3',4'-tetramethylether against P-388, A-549, Ht-29, MCF-7 and KB tumour cells. Deoxyartemisinin, artemisinic acid, arteannuin B, stigmasterol, friedelin, friedelin-3a-ol and artemetin were ineffective in the above system. In 1997 and 1998 Beekman *et al.*^{196,197} found stereochemistry-dependent cytotoxicity in artemisinin and its semi-synthetic analogues.

Since artemisinin is a novel molecule by its chemical structure and mode of action, it is thus a new lead compound, which can be exploited for further drug development.

Conclusion

A. annua secondary metabolism appears to be a resource of many biologically active compounds. Artemisinin and its derivatives are already in extensive use for the control of drug-resistant malaria. *In vitro* studies on some of the other active compounds identified in *A. annua* will hopefully give new therapeutic and agricultural products of commercial importance.

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