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"ARNICA OF PROVENCE": AN ALTERNATIVE TO ARNICA MONTANA L.? INVESTIGATIONS ABOUT POLYPHENOLIC COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL

Clémentine ACHARD-BACCATI, Charifat SAÏD HASSANE, Elnur GARAYEV & Béatrice BAGHDIKIAN

Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS 7263, IRD 237, Avignon Université, IMBE, 27 blvd Jean Moulin, Service of Pharmacognosy and Ethnopharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, 13385 Marseille, France

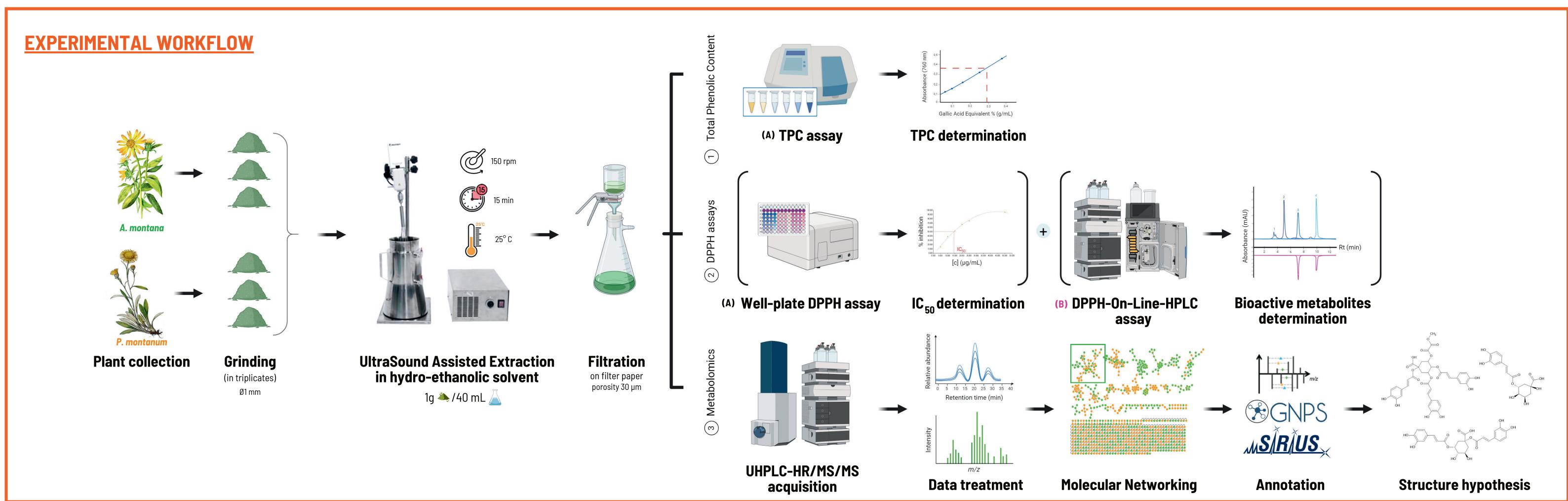


M.M.Mart.Ort., formerly known as *Inula montana* L., is traditionally used for treating bruises, wounds, rheumatism, and muscular pain, similarly to **Arnica montana** L. It is locally referred to as "Arnica de Provence" [1, 2].

Due to cultivation difficulties, A. montana has been extensively harvested for the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries, leading to a significant decline in wild populations. Conversely, P. montanum, which is easier to cultivate, could offer a viable local alternative.

In Provence (South of France), the Asteraceae species Pentanema montanum (L.) D.Gut.Larr., Santos-Vicente, Anderb., E.Rico & Both species mainly contain sesquiterpene lactones and phenolic compounds, which play a crucial role in defending against oxidative stress, a factor implicated in various acute and chronic diseases [3].

> This study compares the antioxidant potential of both species by evaluating their Total Phenolic Content (TPC) and using radical scavenging DPPH assays, including the DPPH-On-Line-HPLC assay. Additionally, their chemical composition was analyzed using UHPLC-HRMS/MS and Molecular Networking approaches [4].



ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

(A) ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL EVALUATION

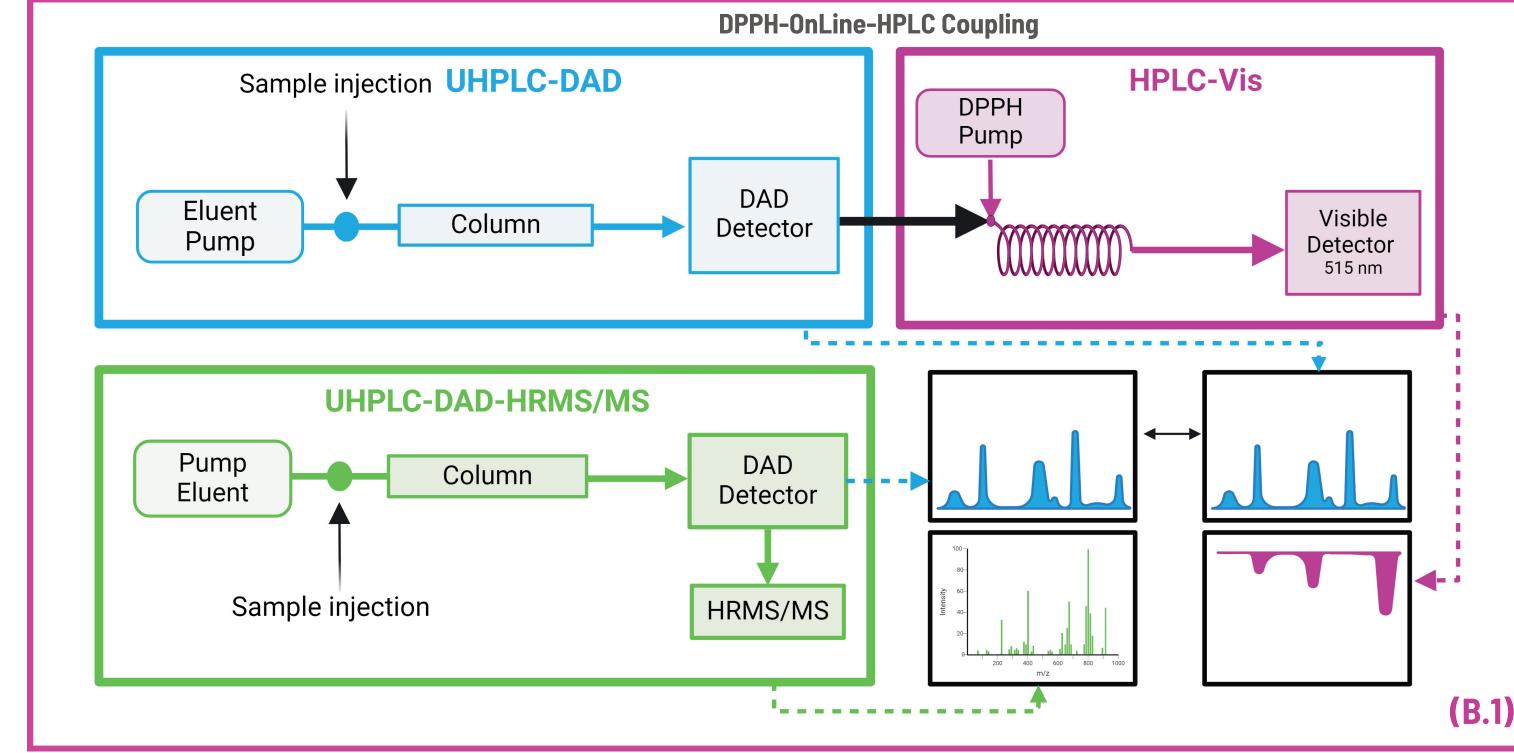
- P. montanum TPC A. montana TPC $33.39 \pm 0.46 \, \text{mg GAE} / 100 \, \text{mg}$ 44.59 ± 1.63 mg GAE /100 mg
- P. montanum IC $23.66 \pm 0.75 \,\mu g/mL$
- A. montana IC 50 $45.71 \pm 3.05 \,\mu g/mL$

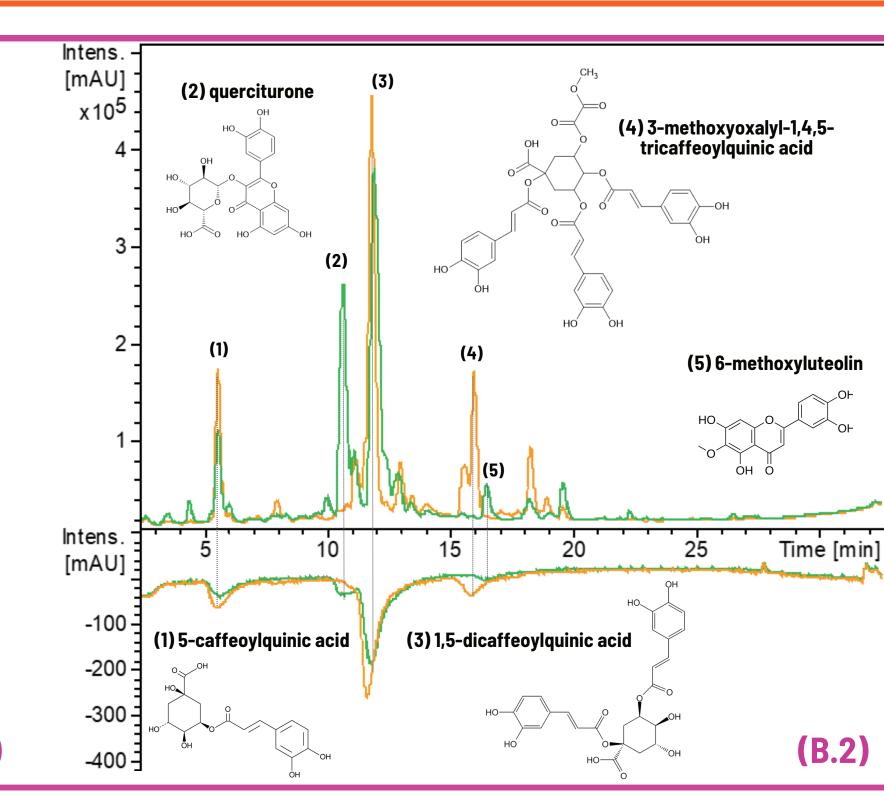
(B) ANTIOXIDANT COMPOUNDS DETERMINATION

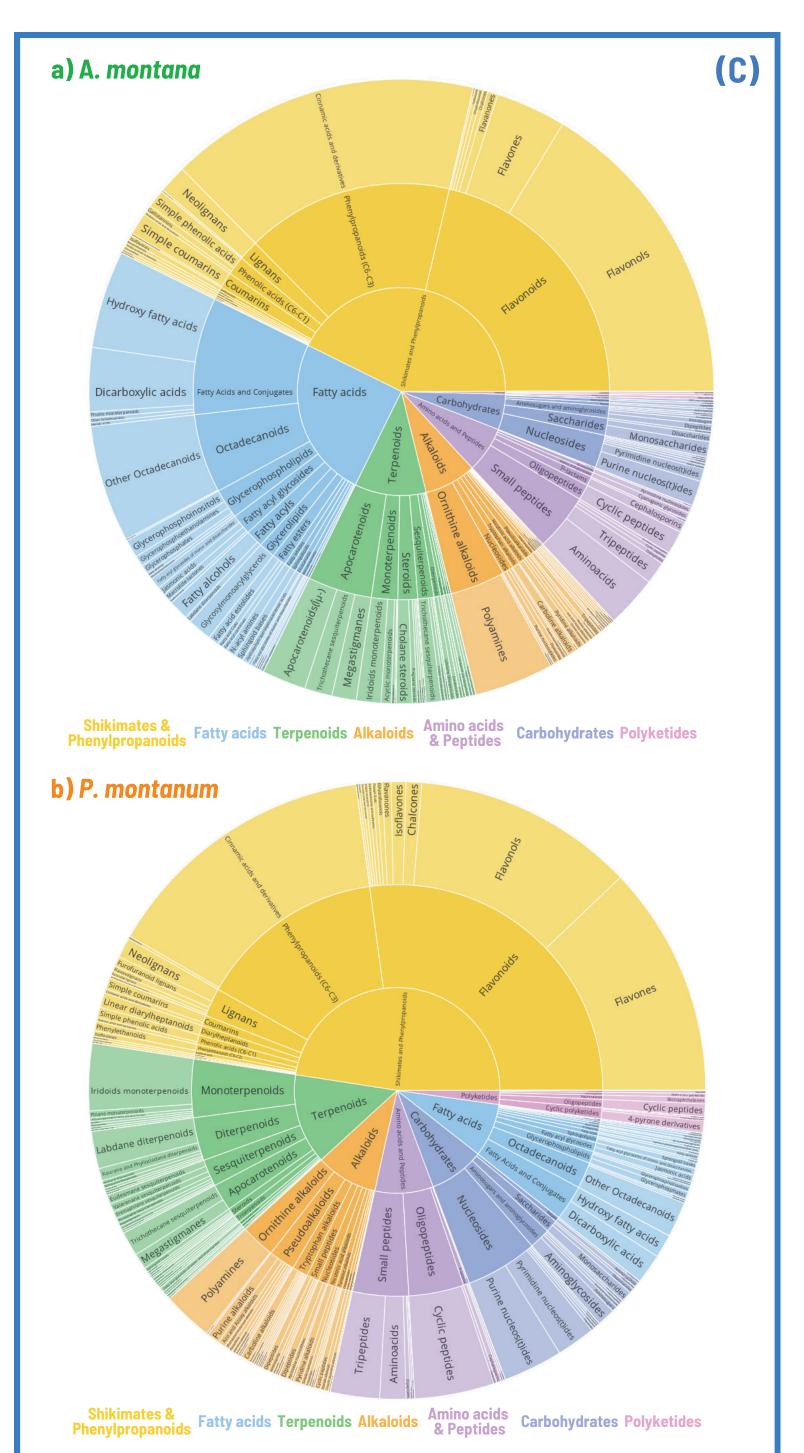
- Common bioactive compounds
- 1,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid (3) - **5-caffeoylquinic acid** (1)

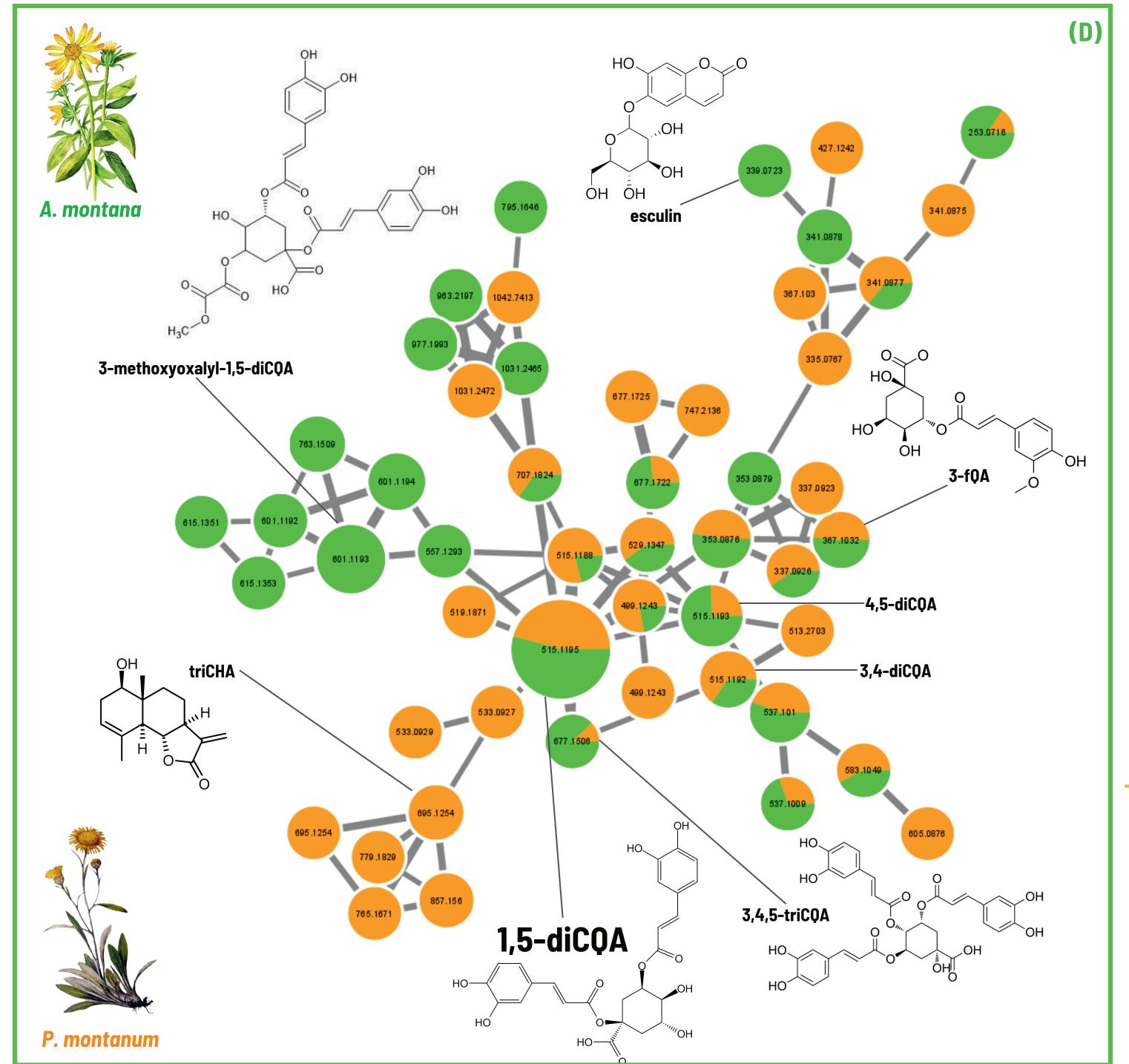
- querciturone (2)

- A. montana specific compounds
- 1,4,5-tricaffeoyl-3-methoxyoxaloylquinic acid (4)
- P. montanum specific compound - 6-methoxyluteolin (5)









CHEMICAL COMPOSITION COMPARISON

(C) COMPOUNDS CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CANOPUS **TOOL PREDICTIONS**

- Both species are dominated by metabolites from the "Shikimates & Phenylpropanoids" pathway, especially Flavonoids & Phenylpropanoids (C6 - C3)
- A. montana also showed high amounts of "Fatty acids"

(D) CHEMICAL DIVERSITY & MOLECULAR NETWORKING

- Only **136 compounds** over 1054 were common to both species, among which **5-caffeoylquinic acid** (1) and **1,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid** (3)
- Annotations of these main antioxidant compounds were confirmed by injection of reference compounds
- Caffeoyl-Quinic Acid (CQA) derivatives are already known to exhibit strong antioxidant potential [5]
- Exemple of **CQA derivatives cluster** (D) with some annotations: - dicaffeoylquinic acid (diCQA) isomers
 - tricaffeoylquinic acid (triCQA) isomers
 - feruloylquinic acid (fQA) isomers
 - methoxyoxaloyl-diCQA esters : A. montana specific group

- caffeoylhexaric acids (CHA): P. montanum specific group

- The antioxidant potential of *P. montanum* is higher

• P. montanum & A. montana shared several CQA

derivatives responsible for antioxidant activity

- than *A. montana*, although its TPC is lower
- These studies demonstrated that P. montanum can be effectively used as a local alternative to A. montana











Sustainable development





