

Polyacetylenes from *Eryngium Dichotomum*

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Abstract:

Eryngium L. consists of approximately 250 species in Eurasia, North Africa, North and South America, and Australia [1,2]. It is the largest and arguably the most taxonomically complex genus of the family Apiaceae [3] Like many other members of the celery or carrot family, *Eryngium* has been used as ornamental, vegetable, or medicinal plants. Some species, such as *E. foetidum* L., *E. maritimum* L., *E. planum* L., *E. dichotomum* Desf., *E. campestre* L. and *E. creticum* Lam. have been used as food or in traditional medicine locally or worldwide [4] (ping wang). *Eryngium campestre* L., *Eryngium creticum*, *Eryngium kotschy*, *Eryngium maritimum* L., and *Eryngium trisectum*, are used as a folk remedy for the treatment of various anti-inflammatory disorders. Some other species, for instance, *Eryngium falcatum*, are known for their antinociceptive activity[4]. Secondary metabolites isolated from plants belonging to this genus have displayed important biological activities, including antitumor, antibacterial, antimicrobial, antifungal, phototoxic, and other chemical and medicinal properties [5]. The phytochemical constituents of the *Eryngium* genus (23 studied species) [6] including terpenoids,