Phytochemical investigations from Polygonum Hydropiper, Laksa, and Dandelion

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Abstract:

This study analyzes the major chemical constituents of two Polygonaceae plants and one Asteraceae plant using a water extraction method. The selected plants are Persicaria hydropiper (water pepper), Persicaria odorata (laksa leaf), and Taraxacum officinale (dandelion), chosen for their traditional use as liver-protective foods. The results indicate that the primary chemical compound in Persicaria hydropiper is rutin, in Persicaria odorata is miquelianin, and in Taraxacum officinale is neochlorogenic acid. These compounds—rutin, miquelianin, and neochlorogenic acid—exhibit significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory functions and health benefits.

Keywords:

Dandelion, Hydropiper, Laksa, neochlorogenic acid, rutin.