

Ascorbic acid in watery solution extracts prepared from dog rose fruits (*Rosa canina* L.)

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Abstract

The main goal of the hereby study is two folded: firstly to mark out the most adequate methods of preparing the watery solution extracts (infusions, decoctions) in order to obtain a high content of ascorbic acid and secondly to identify the most suitable method for determining this vitamin in watery solution extracts made out of medicinal herbs.

The results obtained through the Tillmans method revealed a high level of ascorbic acid when the fruits were immersed into boiling water (100°C) and boiled in open fire ($11,02 \pm 1,51$ mg %) for 3 - 5 minutes or when they were introduced in boiling water and kept covered in the boiling basin for 30 minutes ($12,26 \pm 0,55$ mg %).

Key words: ascorbic acid (vitamin C), decoctions, dog rose fruits (*cynosbati fructus*), infusions

Determination of genetic variability and polymorphism for some *Arnica montana* L. ecotypes

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Abstract

The blossoms of *Arnica montana* have been used for therapeutic purposes because of their antiphlogistic and analgesic effects. More than 150 chemical substances have been found in Arnica blossoms and, among these, helenalin and its derivatives and flavonoids are the most important. They possess several biological activities such as antiinflammatory, antifungal, antiviral and tissue regenerative, among others.

Preparations of *Arnica montana* L. are widely used for the topical treatment of inflammatory diseases, but Arnica has not been extensively investigated.

The purpose of this study is the investigation for genetic fingerprinting using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique, between some ecotypes of *Arnica* genus from diferent parts of Roumania (Alba, Cluj and Hunedoara).

Key words: *Arnica montana* L., ecotypes, RAPD, genetic distance coefficients