Artemisia argyi Levl. et Vant. 23

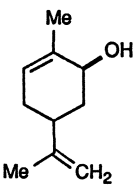
23.1 Introduction

Aiye, Folium Artemisiae argyi, is the dry leaf of *Artemisia argyi* Levl. et Vant. (Asteraceae) collected in summer before the plant blooms. It is listed officially in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia and recommended for use as an analgesic and hemostatic.

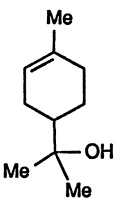
23.2 Chemical Constituents

A. argyi contains a number of terpene compounds. From the leaves *trans*-carveol, α-terpineol, 4-terpineol, α-phellandrene, camphene, α-cedrene, bornyl acetate, elemol, isoborneol, and carvone were isolated and identified [1]. From the nonvolatile fraction ethyl palmitate, ethyl oleate, ethyl linoleate, lupenone, lupenyl acetate, α-amyrin acetate, β-amyrin acetate, glutinone, fernenone, 24-methylene-cycloartanone, simiarenol, and *trans*-phenylitaconic acid were found [2]. Flavones detected in the leaves of *A. argyi* were eupatilin and 5-hydroxy-6,7,3′,4′-tetramethoxyflavone [3]. The three bitter lactones isolated from the *A. argyi* herb were isoridentin, chrysartemin B, and its stereoisomer chrysartemin A (canin) [4].

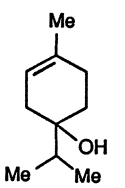
Among the terpene compounds, *trans*-carveol (*23-1*), α-terpineol (*23-2*), 4-terpineol (*23-3*), and carvone (*23-4*) are oxygenated monocyclic monoterpenes. Elemol (*23-5*) and α-cedrene (*23-6*) are sesquiterpenes.



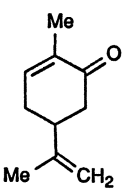
trans-Carveol (*23-1*)



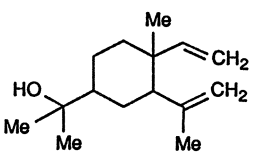
α-Terpineol (*23-2*)



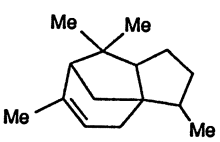
4-Terpineol (*23-3*)



Carvone (*23-4*)



Elemol (*23-5*)



α-Cedrene (*23-6*)