Anti-Inflammatory and Antinociceptive Potential of Major Phenolics from *Verbascum salviifolium* Boiss.

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The potential effects of flavonoids, phenylethanoid and neolignan glycosides from the aerial parts of *Verbascum salviifolium* Boiss. were studied in the *p*-benzoquinone-induced writhing reflex, for the assessment of the antinociceptive activity, and in carrageenan- and PGE1-induced hind paw edema and 12-*O*-tetradecanoyl-13-acetate (TPA)-induced ear edema models in mice, for the assessment of the anti-inflammatory activity. Through bioassay-guided fractionation and isolation procedures ten compounds from the aqueous extract of the plant, luteolin 7-*O*-glucoside (1), luteolin 3′-*O*-glucoside (2), apigenin 7-*O*-glucoside (3), chrysoeriol 7-*O*-glucoside (4), β-hydroxyaceteoside (5), martynoside (6), forsythoside B (7), angoroside A (8), dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol-9′-*O*-β-d-glucopyranoside (9) and dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol-9-*O*-β-d-glucopyranoside (10), were isolated and their structures were elucidated by spectral techniques. Results have shown that 1, 2, 3 and 5 significantly inhibited carrageenan-induced paw edema at a 200 mg/kg dose, while 1, 2 and 5 also displayed anti-inflammatory activity against the PGE1-induced hind paw edema model. However, all the compounds showed no effect in the TPA-induced ear edema model. The compounds 1 and 2 also exhibited significant antinociceptive activity.

**Key words:** *Verbascum salviifolium*, Anti-Inflammatory Activity, Antinociceptive Activity