

Fig.97 Morphology of the leaves of Thian-tung-khao1 = Thian Dam2 = Thian Dang3 = Thian Khaao4 = Thian Khaoplueak5 = Thian Taatakkataen6 = Thian Yaowapanee7 = Thian Sattabut8 = Thian Taakob9 = Thian Klethoi

Thian		Leaf	inflo-	petal	
	shape	margin	rescence		
Dam	deltoid	1-3 pinnately dissected	simple	white	
Dang	ovate	1-2 pinnately dissected	raceme	white to	
				lt.purple	
Khaao	ovate	ternately dissected	umbel	rose	
Khaoplueak	deltoid	3-4 pinnately dissected	umbel	yellow	
Faatakkataen	deltoid	3-4 pinnately dissected	umbel	yellow	
Yaowapanee	deltoid	2-3 pinnately dissected	umbel	gr.white	
Sattabut	reniform	serrate or pinnately	-	-	
		dissected			
Taakob	oblong	2-3 pinnately dissected	-	-	
Klethoi	linear	entire	spike	scarious	

Table 28 Comparison of the leaves and flowers of Thian-tung-khao

lt.purple = light purple; gr.white = greenish white

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Thian Khaoplueak and Thian Taatakkataen both have the same characters of the leaves and yellow flowers. However, the green color of the leaves of Thian Taatakkataen is more intense. More obvious distinguishable characters of these two Thian are in fruits and seeds which will be mentioned in the following chapters.

4. The crude drugs of most Thian are different from others in morphology, colors and sizes (Fig.98 and Table 29) except for Thian khaao and Thian Taakob which are similar except for slight differences in the outer surface, color and size. The outer surface which is bristled for Thian Khaao, is glabrous for Thian Taakob which is also darker in color and smaller in size.

Among the Thian in the Family Umbelliferae, the largest is Thian Khaoplueak and the smallest is Thian Yaowapanee. When compared to other Thian, Thian Yaowapanee has nearly the same size as Thian Dam, Thian Dang and Thian Klethoi.

Fig.99 showed the differences of Thian-tung-khao in dorsal and sectional views.

พาลงกวณมหาวทยาลย

5. Histology of Thian in the family Umbelliferae possessed similar cell structures and sizes for endocarp, spermoderm, endosperm and embryo. The latter two are also similar in cell contents, which are oil globules, aleurone grains and microcrystals. The differences of the umbelliferous Thian are, therefore, at the epicarp and mesocarp layers.

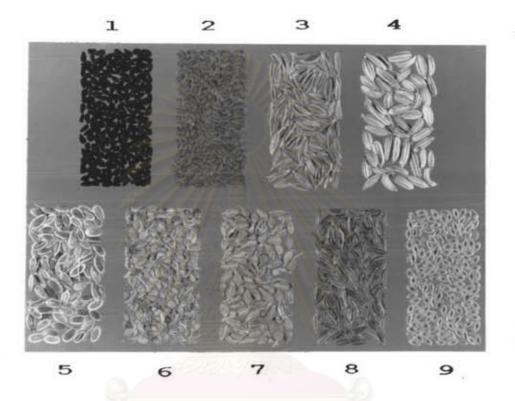


Fig.98 Morphology of the crude drugs of Thian-tung-khao 1 = Thian Dam 2 = Thian Dang 3 = Thian Khaao 4 = Thian Khaoplueak 5 = Thian Taatakkataen 6 = Thian Yaowapanee 7 = Thian Sattabut 8 = Thian Taakob 9 = Thian Klethoi

Thian	occurrence	shape	colour	size		
				length	width	
		THE REAL PROPERTY OF		(mm)	(mm)	
Dam	seed	ovoid to	black	2.5-3.0	1.4-1.8	
		lanceolate,3 or				
		nearly 5 angled				
Dang	seed	ovoid	red	2.5-2.8	1.0-1.4	
Khaao	mericarp	narrowly	brown	4.5-6.2	1.3-2.0	
		elliptical with				
		bristles				
Khaoplueak	cremocarp	oblong	brown	-	-	
	mericarp	elliptical	brown	5.0-8.0	2.0-2.5	
Taatakkataen	cremocarp	broadly ovoid	dk.brown	-	-	
	mericarp	broadly	dk.brown	4.0-6.2	1.8-2.8	
		compressed ovoid				
Yaowapanee	cremocarp	broadly ovoid	brown	Set	-	
	mericarp	crescent shaped	brown	2.0-3.1	1.0-1.4	
Sattabut	cremocarp	ovoid	brown	-	-	
	mericarp	crescent shaped	brown	3.0-4.8	1.4-2.0	
Taakob	mericarp	narrowly	dk.brown	4.8-5.9	1.0-1.4	
		elliptical				
		without bristle				
Klethoi	seed	ovoid to elliptic	brown	2.2-3.1	1.1-1.7	

Table 29 Comparison of the morphological characters of the crude drugs of Thian-tung-khao

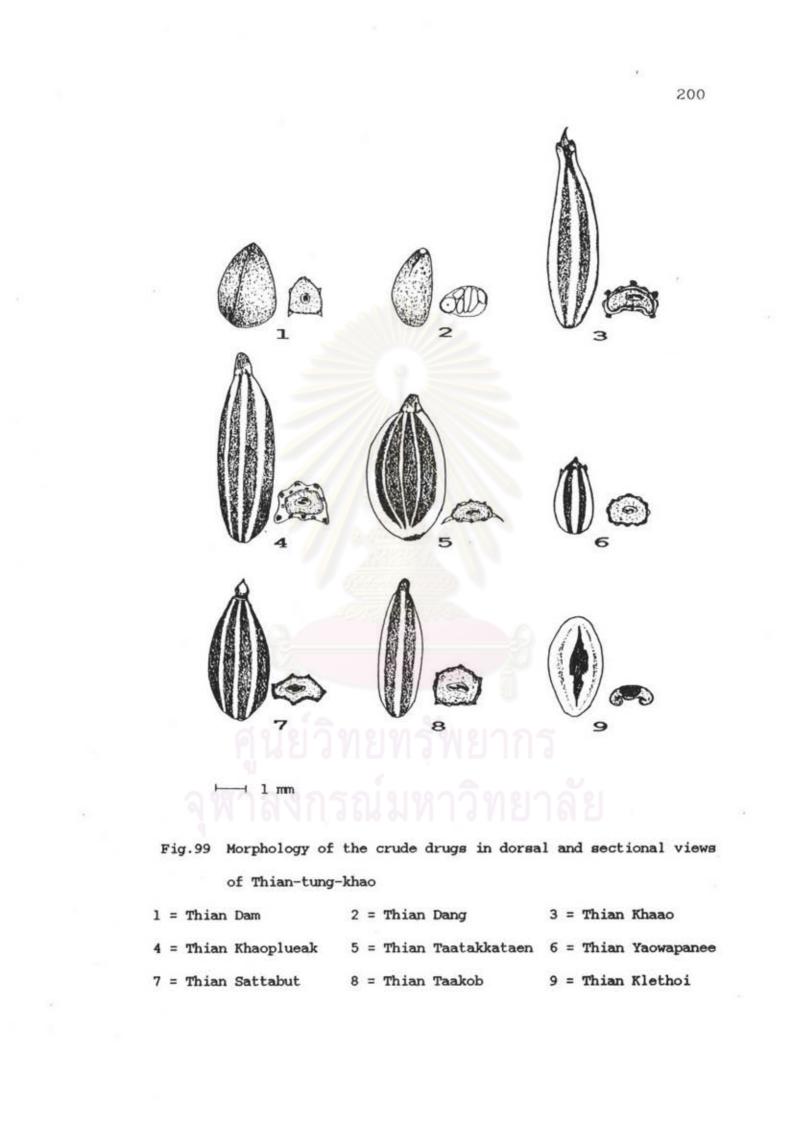


Table 30 and Fig.100 showed differences in outline cross sections for each Thian. In addition, Thian Khaoplueak possessed a smooth cuticle while the other umbelliferous Thian are striated.

As previously mentioned, Thian Khaoplueak and Thian Taatakkataen are very much alike in the morphology of the leaves and flowers. The differences between the two are clearly shown in Fig. 98,99 and 100.

Covering trichomes, which were found in Thian Khaao, Thian Yaowapanee and Thian Sattabut, were absent in Thian Khaoplueak, Thian Taatakkataen and Thian Taakob.

The mesocarp of Thian Sattabut occurred as a large number of small vittaedistributed along the dorsal side while other umbelliferous seeds were found four large vittae at the same position.

Thian Dam, Thian Dang and Thian Klethoi are derived from seeds, therefore, epicarp, mesocarp and endocarp were absent.

Mucilage was found in the outer epidermis of Thian Dang and Thian Klethoi and was absent in the outer epidermis of Thian Dam.

The pigment layer was found at the outer and inner epidermis of Thian Dam while Thian Dang found at the outer epidermis and Thian Klethoi found at the inner epidermis.

Thian	outline of	epic	arp	mesocarp	endosper	
	cross section	cuticle	trichome	vittae (number)	mucilage	micro crystal
Dam	nearly		-	-	a	a
	pentagonal					
Dang	ovate	-	-	-	p	a
Khaao	pentagonal	striated	р	p(6)	a	р
Khaoplueak	pentagonal	smooth	a	p(6)	a	р
Taatakkataen	wing-liked	striated	а	p(6)	a	р
	compressed					
	orbicular					
Yaowapanee	pentagonal	striated	р	p(6)	a	p
Sattabut	reniform	striated	р	p(32-43)	a	р
ľaakob	nearly	striated	a	p(6)	a	p
	equilaterally					
	pentagonal					
Klethoi	reniform	- (S. 100	- .	12.0	р	a

Table 30 Comparison of the histological characters of Thian-tung-khao

p = present a = absent

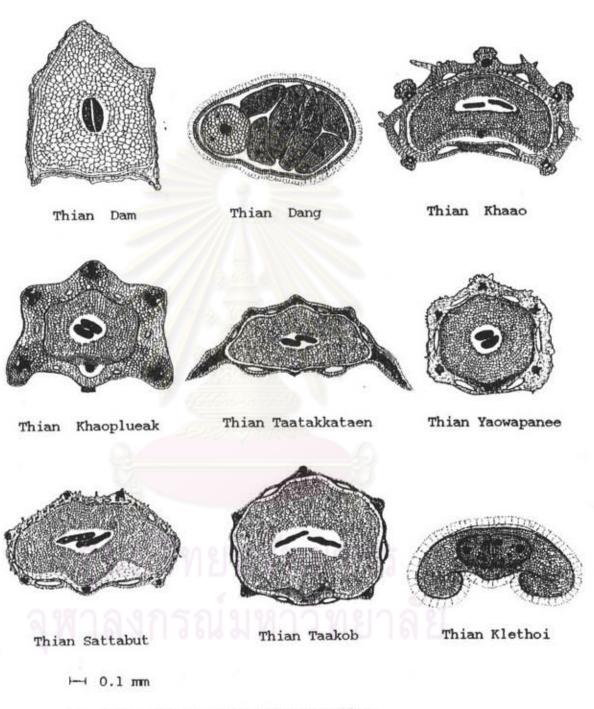


Fig.100 Histology of Thian-tung-khao

Endosperm of Thian Dang fully filled with cotyledons while Thian Dam and Thian Klethoi lied with cotyledons in the center. The three Thian are similar in cell contents which are the present of oil globules and aleurone grains and the absent of microcrystals.

6. Microscopical characters of the powdered drugs of Thian Khaao, Thian Khaoplueak, Thian Taatakkataen, Thian Yaowapanee, Thian Sattabut, and Thian Taakob are nearly similar since they are parts of cremocarp and mericarp which possessed similar cell structures. In case of Thian Dam, Thian Dang and Thian Klethoi, they are very much alike due to the powder are parts of the seed with similar cell structure.

Table 31 showed the differences in the powdered drug of Thiantung-khao which were divided into two groups according to part used. A more obvious differences among each kind of Thian in Thian-tungkhao are illustrated in Fig.101.

7. One-dimensional TLC indicated that the alcoholic extracts of Thian gave negative results to Leibermann-Burchard, Kedde's and Dragendorff's reagents. Positive results were obtained with vanillinsulphuric acid reagent and under UV light. However, specific onedimensional TLC pattern was successively obtained for each particular Thians. (Fig.102)

Table 32 showed the characteristic spot of the extract of each Thian.

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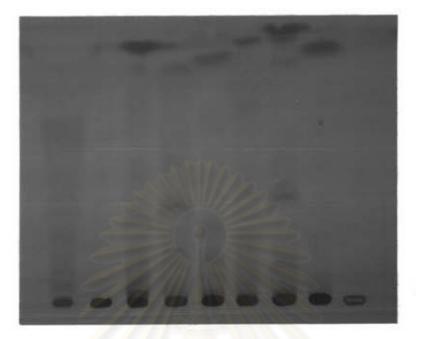
Thian	outer epidermis	inner epidermis
Dam	dark brown, thicken	brown, stripped thicken
	walls	double walls
Dang	brown, thicken double	colourless, thin walls
	walls	
Klethoi	colourless, thicken	brown, thicken walls
	walls	

Table 31 Comparison of the microscopical characters of the powdered drugs of Thian-tung-khao

Thian	trichome	epicarp, cuticle	endocarp, surface
Khaao	multicellular	striated	smooth
Khaoplueak	absent	smooth	sinuous striped marked
Taatakkataen	absent	faintly striated	sinuous striped marked
Yaowapanee	unicellular	striated	smooth
Sattabut	unicellular	faintly striated	smooth
Taakob	absent	faintly striated	smooth

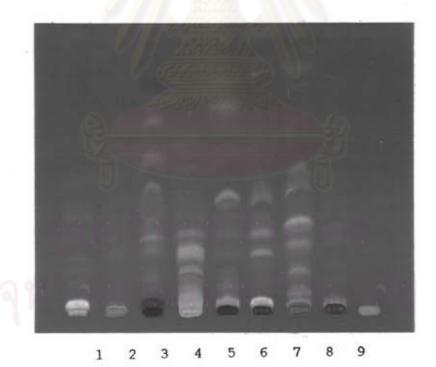


Fig.101 Microscopical characteristics of the powdered drugs of Thian-tung-khao

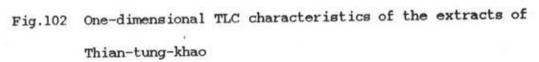


UV254

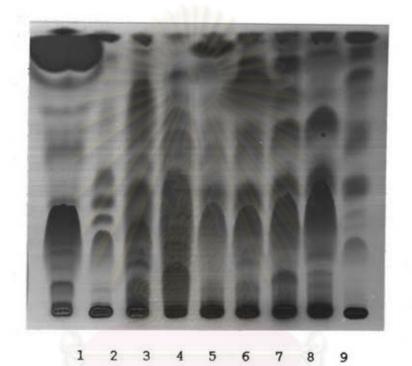
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



UV365



1 = Thian Dam	2 = Thian Dang	3 = Thian Khaao
4 = Thian Khaoplueak	5 = Thian Taatakkataen	6 = Thian Yaowapanee
7 = Thian Sattabut	8 = Thian Taakob	9 = Thian Klethoi



Vanillin-H₂SO₄

Fig.102 One-dimensional TLC characteristics of the extracts of

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Thian-tung-khao (continued)

1 = Thian D)am 2		mb i	-	Dang	2	L	mt. dam	101
	2	1	- 1111	an	Darig	3	-	Thian	Khaao
4 = Thian K	thaoplueak 5	-	Thi	an	Taatakkataen	6	=	Thian	Yaowapanee
7 = Thian S	Sattabut 8	-	Thi	an	Taakob	9	=	Thian	Klethoi

Thian	Rf value	^{UV} 254	^{UV} 365	vanillin-H ₂ SO4
Dam	0.95	-	-	reddish brown
Dang	0.54	-	-	purple
Khaao	0.76	-	blue	green
Khaoplueak	0.20	6.2	pink F	blue
Faatakkataen	0.88	dark	-	pink
Yaowapanee	0.84	12-2	-	pink
Sattabut	0.16	194	light blue	bluish purple
Taakob	0.93	dark	20-1	pink
Klethoi	0.48	20.200	aller -	yellow

Table 32 Characteristic spots of the extracts of Thian-tung-khao in one-dimensional TLC

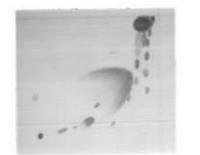
F = fluorescent

ิ ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 8. Chromatographic study of the extracts of Thian showed that the patterns of the alignment of spots and their colors with spraying reagent on two-dimensional TLC chromatograms are characteristics for each kind of Thian (Fig. 103), which were called TLC fingerprint by some authors.

9. Ultraviolet spectra of the extracts of Thian-tung-khao are characteristics for each Thian. (Fig.104)

Table 33 showed the chemical constituents and their UV absorptions⁽²¹⁰⁾ of Thian-tung-khao which are in good agreement with the UV spectrum of each Thian.





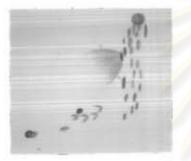
Thian Dam



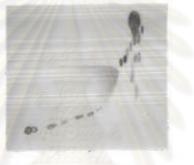
Thian Dang



Thian Khaao



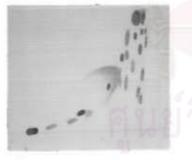
Thian Khaoplueak



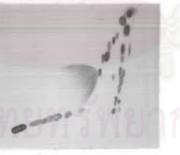
Thian Taatakkataen



Thian Yaowapanee



Thian Sattabut



Thian Taakob



Thian Klethoi

Fig.103 two-dimensional TLC characteristics of the extracts of Thian-tung-khao

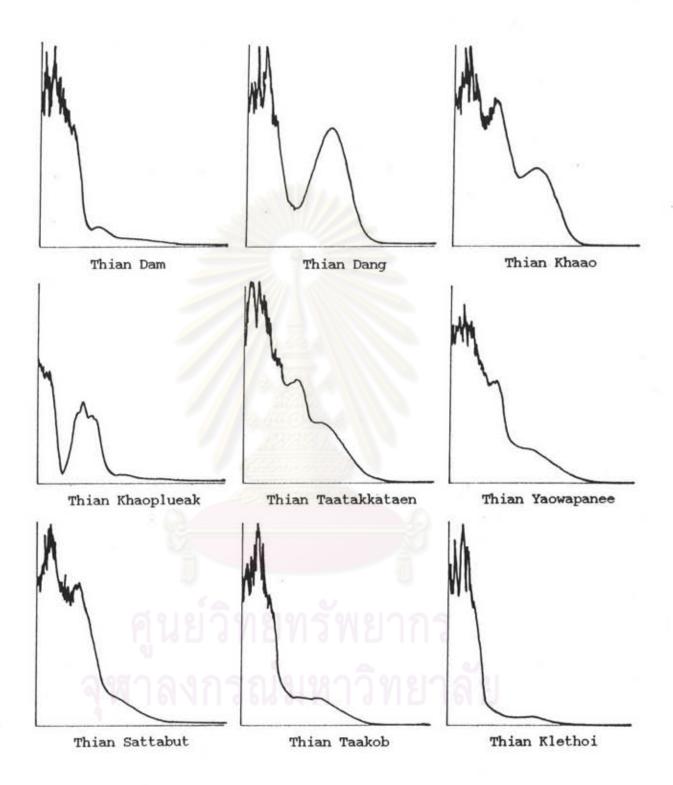


Fig.104 Ultraviolet spectra of the extracts of Thian-tung-khao

Thian	λ _{max}	chemical compound
Dam	294	thymohydroquinone
	241, 206	nigellone
Dang	333, 240, 225	sinapic acid ethyl ester
	280	lepidine
	247	benzylisothiocyanate
	223	benzylthiocyanate
Khaao	256	luteolin
	251	cuminaldehyde
Khaoplueak	288	fenchone
	258	anethole
Taatakkataen	320,235	carvone
	254	quercet in, scopolet in
	240, 216	umbelliferone

Table 33 UV absorptions of the chemical constituents of

Thian-tung-khao

Table 33 UV absorptions of the chemical constituents of

Thian-tung-khao (continued)

Thian	λ max	chemical compound		
Yaowapanee	274	coumarin		
	245	isopimpinellin		
	205	stigmasterol		
Sattabut	274	coumarin		
	268, 246	isopimpinellin		
	258	anethole		
	244	caffeic acid		
	206	stigmasterol		
Taakob	318, 236	carvone		
	251, 220	limonene		
	238	citral		
	226	myrcene		
	210	α-pinene		
	208	β-pinene		
	205	camphene		
Klethoi	232	linoleic acid		
	210	palmitic acid, stearic acid		