

# Technical documentation

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Product name:	<b>qRE Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt., roots</b>
Substance:	Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt., roots dry extract
Plant source common names:	en: Pale purple coneflower; fr: Echinacée pallida
Reference:	E0113
Packaging:	100 mg in a 1.5 ml borosilicate amber vial
Storage conditions:	Keep container closed. Protect from light and moisture. Keep inferior to -15 °C.
Retest:	12 months

## Botanical identification of plant source

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Plants in our botanical garden are identified and a herbal voucher is prepared by an expert botanist. Each batch collected for extraction is verified and identified.

**Reference:** Flora of North America [http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora\\_id=1&taxon\\_id=242416464](http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=242416464)

## Method of production of dry extract

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Whole plant or plant parts are collected, freeze-dried and coarsely ground. Extraction is performed by maceration in 50 % (v/v) aqueous ethanol (v/v) for 48 hours at room temperature. Ethanol is then evaporated under reduced pressure at less than 40 °C and the aqueous residue is freeze-dried.

Residual water content measurement is done by Karl Fischer titration.

## Organoleptic characteristics of dry extract

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Colour: Light brown

Odour: Non characteristic

Form: Fine powder

## Recommended methods for use

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Weight a precise weight of qRE and solubilise in the recommended solvent at the concentration indicated in the HPLC or HPTLC method described in this document.

Sonicate for 90 seconds (70 W).

Filter on a 0.45 µm PVDF membrane and put the resulting solution into HPLC dispenser or apply on the HPTLC plate.

Dose and analyse your extract with qRExtract using the HPLC / HPTLC methods described in this document or using your own methods.

## HPTLC

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### Detection of chicoric acid

**Layer:** 10 × 10 cm HPTLC Nano-Sil-20 UV 254 (Carl Roth ref. N084.1)

**Thin layer conditionnement:** 1 h at room temperature and 33 % relative humidity

**Elution solvent:**

Elution solvent compound	Volume (ml)
ethyl acetate	100
water	27
formic acid	11
acetic acid	11

**Developing distance:** 70 mm from the lower edge

**Initial spot volume and concentration:**

qRE: 4 µl of a 1.5 % (w/v) solution in 50 % (v/v) aqueous ethanol  
 chicoric acid: 2 µl of a 0.2 % (w/v) solution in ethanol 96 %

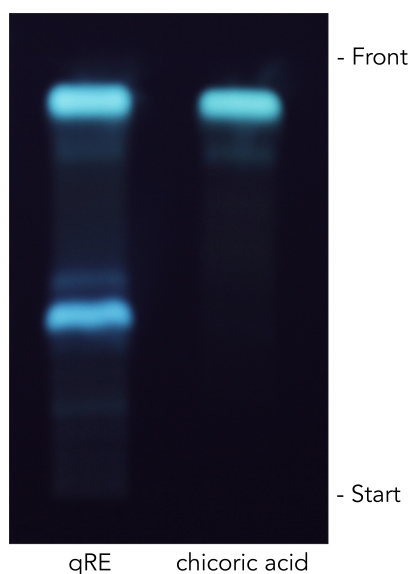
**Reagent mixture:**

Natural products - polyethylene glycol reagent (NP/PEG)

Preparation: Dissolve 0.25 g of diphenylboric acid 2-aminoethylester and 1.25 g of polyethylene glycol 400 in 25 mL of methanol.

Dip the plate in the reagent mixture and dry for 15 minutes at room temperature.

Expose to UV light at 365 nm.

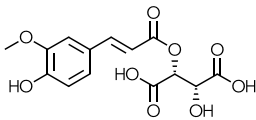
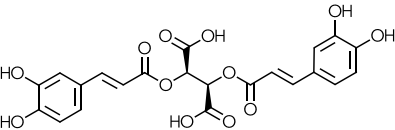
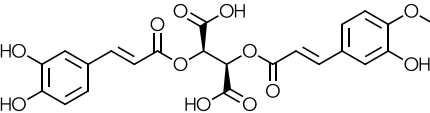
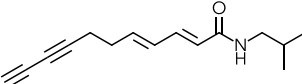
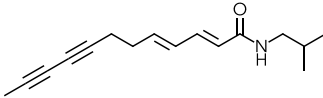
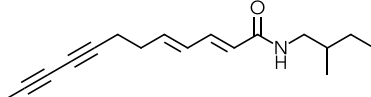
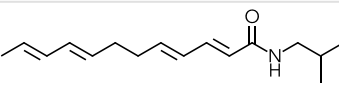


## HPLC

**Precolumn:** Ascentis® Express C18 0.5 cm × 3.0 mm 2.7 μm  
**Column:** Ascentis® Express C18 15 cm × 3.0 mm 2.7 μm  
**Sample:** 8 μl 2.69 % qRE® (w/v) solution in 50 % (v/v) aqueous ethanol  
**Flow:** 0.45 ml/min  
**Temperature:** 25 °C  
**Mobile phase:** A: 0.1 % formic acid (v/v) in water  
 B: 0.1 % formic acid (v/v) in acetonitrile  
**Detection:** Diode Array Detector, 280 nm  
**Gradient:**

Time (mn)	A %	B %
0	97	3
70	71	29
75	62	38
113	55.5	44.5

## Quantified substances

Compound	CAS No	2D Structure	Peak No
Feruloyl tartaric acid isomer	NA		1, 2
Chicoric acid	70831-56-0		3
Feruloyl caffeoyl tartaric acid isomer	NA		4, 5
Undeca-2,4-diene-8,10-diynoic acid isobutylamide (E or Z)	13891-74-2		9, 10
Dodeca-2,4-diene-8,10-diynoic acid isobutylamide (E or Z)	NA		11, 12
Dodeca-2,4-diene-8,10-diynoic acid-2-methylbutylamide	NA		13
Dodeca-2,4,8,10-tetraenoic acid isobutylamide isomer (E, E, Z, Z or E)	NA		14, 15
Unknown	NA	NA	6, 7, 8