

**Table S1** Bioactive compounds found in members of Apiaceae subtribe Ferulinae in Iran. Those components with high percentage have shown in bold.

Taxon	Plant part	Bioactive compounds (content %)	Major components	biological activity
<b><i>Leutea Pimenov</i></b>				
<i>L. avicennae</i> Mozaff.	Aerial parts	quercetin, astragalín, caffeic acid, p-coumaric acid, salicylic acid, from <u>Hamadan</u> [1]	Phenolic compounds [1] flavonoid	antioxidant, anti-acetylcholinesterase inhibitory [1]
<i>L. cupularis</i> (Boiss.) Pimenov	Flower	<b>DL-limonene</b> (25.04%), d-2-carene (15.81%), sabinene (7.96%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (6.89%), $\alpha$ -terpinolene (5.61%), $\delta$ -3-carene (5.21%), $\gamma$ -terpinene (2.19%), from <u>Yasuj</u> [2]	<b>Monoterpene hydrocarbons</b> (81%), oxygenated monoterpenes (17%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (0.31 %) [2]	antibacterial [2]
	Leaf	<b><math>\beta</math>-pinene</b> (13.87%), $\beta$ -ocimene (9.05%), bornyl angelate (6.55%), allo-ocimene (6.06%), <i>trans</i> -isolimonic acid (5.78%), dihydro-linalool acetate (5.02%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (4.18%), <i>p</i> -mentha-1,5,8-triene (4.05%), $\alpha$ -terpinyl isobutyrate (3.7%), terpin-4-ol (3.45%), <i>cis</i> -dihydro- $\alpha$ -terpinyl acetate (3.11%), $\delta$ -2-carene (2.9%), camphene (2.69%), neo-allo-ocimene (2.68%), citronellyl <i>n</i> -butyrate (2.63%), decane (2.37%), $\alpha$ -phellandrene (2.36%), from <u>Yasuj</u> [2]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (55%), oxygenated monoterpenes (29%), oxygenated sesquiterpene (0.68 %), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (4%), non-terpenoid components (4.8%) [2]	antibacterial [2]
	Stem	<b><math>\alpha</math>-terpinyl isobutyrate</b> (8.69%), $\delta$ -3-carene (8.38%), bornyl angelate (7.45%), <i>trans</i> -sabinol (6.87%), sothol (5.96%), <i>p</i> -cymen-9-ol (5.53%), terpinyl acetate (5.19%), linalool isobutyrate (3.41%), camphor (3.03%), $\beta$ -bourbonene (2.7%), <i>p</i> -menth-1-en-9-ol acetate (2.65%), citronellyl butyrate (2.57%), myrcenone (2.39%), <i>trans</i> -sabinyl acetate (2.19%), and isoverbanol acetate (2.18%), from <u>Yasuj</u> [2]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (8.38%), <b>oxygenated monoterpenes</b> (63.7%), oxygenated sesquiterpene (3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (18.7 %) [2]	antibacterial [2]
<i>L. elbursensis</i> Mozaff.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (37%), $\beta$ -pinene (36%), limonene (4.8%), from <u>Karaj, Tehran</u> [3]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (86%), sesquiterpenes (0.2%) [3]	—
		$\alpha$ -pinene (33.18–43.22%) and $\beta$ -pinene (32.4–	—	

	Fruit	40.9%), myrtenol (5.6%), trans-verbenol (5.6%), isobornyl acetat (4.95%), from <u>Tehran</u> [5]		—
<i>L. glaucopruinosa</i> (Rech.f.) Akhani & Salimian`	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (31.5%), sabinene (9.7%), $\beta$ -pinene (9.2%), exo-fenchyl acetate (4.5%), - (-) bornyl acetate (3.6%), limonene (2.6 %), epi-ligulyloxide (2.6 %), (Z)-verbenol (2.5%), myrtenal (2.3%), from <u>Golestan</u> [4]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (55.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (18.7%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (7%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (5%) [4]	—
<i>L. kurdistanica</i> Mozaff.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -asarone (50-62.5%), elemicin (16-22.5%), $\alpha$ -phellandrene (1-6 %), $\alpha$ -pinene (1.6-5 %), from <u>Kurdistan</u> [6]	Phenylpropanoids (68-86%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (10-28.5%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (1-2.7%) [6]	—
	Aerial parts	limonene (25%), $\gamma$ -terpinene (18%), elemicin (15%), $\Delta$ -3-carene (8%), $\alpha$ -pinene (7%), myristicin (4.8%), from <u>Kurdistan</u> [7]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (68%) [7]	antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal [7]
<i>L. petiolaris</i> (DC.) Pimenov	Aerial parts	sabinene (58%), $\delta$ -3-carene (36%), (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (1.8%), from <u>Karaj, Tehran</u> [8]	—	—
	Fruit	___, from <u>Tehran</u> [5]; terpinolene (8%), (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (24.6%), endo-fenchyl acetate (7.4%), p-cymene (11.5%), $\gamma$ -terpinene (9.7%), (Z)- $\beta$ -ocimene (8%), from <u>Shahroud</u> [9]; $\alpha$ -pinene (47.3%), sabinene (45.9%), from <u>Touchal, Tehran</u> [10]	— <b>Monoterpene hydrocarbons</b> (70.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (11%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (7%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (7.7%) [9]; Monoterpenes [10]	—
	Leaf	terpinolene (14%), (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (10%), endo-fenchyl acetate (15%), limonene (9%), (Z)- $\beta$ -ocimene (7.8%), from <u>Shahroud</u> [9]; $\alpha$ -pinene (42.6%), sabinene (42.3%), from <u>Touchal, Tehran</u> [10]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (50.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (21%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (10.3%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (6.7%) [9]	—
	Stem	terpinolene (10%), (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (10.5%), endo-fenchyl acetate (7.6%), p-cymene (15%), hexadecanoic acid (9%), $\gamma$ -terpinene (5%), from <u>Shahroud</u> [9]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (51.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (21.8%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (2%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (6%) [9]	—
	Rhizome	$\beta$ -bisabolene (31.3%), (E)-sesquilandulol	Sesquiterpenes (51%) [10]	—

		(20.5%), geranyl acetate (5.7%), $\alpha$ -pinene (5.9%), citronellyl acetate (5.2%), sabinene (5.2%), from <u>Touchal, Tehran</u> [10]		
<b><i>Ferula L.</i></b>				
<b><i>F. alliacea</i></b> Boiss.	Fruit	iso-pimpinellin, ferrulin, from <u>India</u> [11]	Furanocoumarins [11, 13]	—
	Root	epi- $\gamma$ -eudesmol (22.3%), valerianol (12.5%), hinesol (8.3%), guaiol (7.3%), <i>Z</i> -propenyl- <i>sec</i> -butyl trisulphide (6.5%), from <u>Bezgh, Khorasan-Razavi</u> [12]	<b>Oxygenated sesquiterpenes</b> (74.7%), sulphur-containing compounds (16.6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (3.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (2.6%) [12]	—
<b><i>F. ammoniacum</i></b> (D.Don) Spalik & al. ( $\equiv$ <b><i>Dorema ammoniacum</i></b> D.Don)	Aerial parts	$\beta$ -himachalene (9.3%), $\beta$ -chamigrene (8.7%), from <u>Kashan</u> [14]	Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (35%), oxygenated non-terpenes (28.7%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (1.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (5.2%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (10.4%), hydrocarbon diterpenes (4.6%), oxygenated diterpenes (3.5%) [14]	antibacterial, antioxidant [14]
	Root	$\beta$ -bisabolene (15.1%), hexadecanal (13.2%), (E)-nerolidol (11.3%), tetradecanal (10.5%), 1,15-hexadecadiene (7.1%) from <u>Kashan</u> [14]	<b>Oxygenated non-terpenes</b> (54%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (16.9%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (11.3%), monoterpenes hydrocarbon (0.9%), oxygenated monoterpenes (2.6%), hydrocarbon non-terpenes (8.1%) [14]	<b>antibacterial</b> , antioxidant [14]
	Stem	$\alpha$ -muurolol (14%), hexadecanoic acid (7%), (E)-nerolidol (5%) from <u>Shahroud</u> [9]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (0.62%), oxygenated monoterpenes (7%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (14%), <b>oxygenated sesquiterpenes</b> (38%), non terpenoid compounds (29%) [9]	—
	Leaf	(E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (30.9%), $\gamma$ -terpinene (11%), p-cymene (10%), (Z)- $\beta$ -ocimene (7%), terpinolene (6%) and endo-fenchyl acetate (5.25%), from <u>Shahroud</u> [9]	<b>Monoterpene hydrocarbons</b> (69.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (10%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (10.3%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (8%), non terpenoid compounds (1.9%) [9]	—
<b><i>F. assa-foetida</i></b> L.	Gum	(E)-1-propenyl <i>sec</i> -butyl <b>disulfide</b> (58.9%), (Z)- $\beta$ -ocimene (11.9%), (E)- $\beta$ -ocimene (9%), $\beta$ -	Monoterpene hydrocarbons, organosulphur compounds (disulfides)	—

		pinene (5%) and (Z)-1-propenyl sec-butyl disulfide (3.9%), from <u>Kerman</u> [15]; (E)-1-propenyl sec-butyl disulfide (40%), germacrene B (7.8%), from <u>Kerman</u> [16]	[15]; sesquiterpenoids [16]	
	Leaf	eremophilene (31.28%), $\delta$ -cadinene (22%), longiborneol (12.1%), dehydro aromadendrene (3.99%), isolekene (3.98%), $\tau$ -gurjunene (3.93%), J-guaiene (3.53%), from <u>Lorestan</u> [17]; umbelliprenin, tadshiferin, asacoumarin A, assafoetidin, franesiferol A, B, & C, galbanic acid, conferol, gummosin, assafoetidinol A, & B, ferocaulicin, epi-samarcandin, epi-samarcandin acetate, kamololol, foetisulfide A & C [18]	—	antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antioxidant [17-22]
	Fruit	epi- $\alpha$ -cadinol (23%), germacrene B (10.98%), $\alpha$ -gurjunene (6.18%), (Z)-1-propenyl sec-butyl disulfide (5.89%), 5-epi-7-epi- $\alpha$ -eudesmol (4.89%), $\delta$ -cadinene (4.78%), $\gamma$ -cadinene (3.36%), germacrene D (3.09%), from <u>Kermanshah</u> [23]	Sesquiterpene coumarins, coumarins, polysulfides, diterpenes, sesquiterpenes [18] Sulfur containing compounds	
	Oleo-gum-resin	(E)-1-propenyl sec-butyl disulfide (36.15%), (Z)-1-propyl sec-butyl disulfide (27.93%), Guaiol (5.50%), carotol (5.14%), from <u>Tabas, Yazd</u> [150]	Sesquiterpene	<b>antibacterial</b> [150]
	seed	$\alpha$ -D-xylofuranoside, methyl 2,5-di-o-methyl- (30.2%), (E)-1-propenyl sec-butyl disulfide (13.13%), (Z)-1-propyl sec-butyl disulfide (11.34%), trifluoromethyl t-butyl disulfide (6.33%), disulfide (5.47%), from <u>Tabas, Yazd</u> [150]		antibacterial [150]
	Aerial parts	1-methylpropyl-(1E)-disulfide (32.8%), 1-methylpropyl-(1Z)-disulfide (9.1%), $\alpha$ -pinene (11.3%), $\beta$ -pinene (6.1%), from <u>Kerman</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (23.9%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (12%), organosulfur compounds (45.3%) [149]	—
<b><i>F. aucheri</i></b> (Boiss.) Piwczynski & al. ( $\equiv$ <b><i>Dorema aucheri</i></b> )	Leaf	galic acid, chlorogenic acid, <i>p</i> -coumaric acid, from <u>Yasuj</u> [24]	<b>Flavonoids</b> , Carotenoids, anthocyanin, phenolic acids [24]	anti-oxidative, antibacterial [24]

Boiss.)	Stem	galic acid, <b>chlorogenic</b> acid, caffeic acid [24]	Phenolic acids, anthocyanin [24]	anti-oxidative [24]
	Flower	galic acid, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, <i>p</i> -coumaric acid [24]	Phenolic acids, flavonoid, anthocyanin [24]	<b>anti-oxidative, antibacterial</b> [24]
	Aerial parts	salvigenin, nepetin, circsiliol, <b>eupatorin</b> , <u>from Yasuj</u> [25]	Flavonoids, terpenoids [25]	—
	Root	—, from <u>Shiraz</u> [26]	Phenols [26]	antioxidant, antibacterial [26]
<i>F. badrakema</i> Koso-Pol.	Root	badrakemin, badrakemin acetate, isosamarandin, umbelliferone, conferol acetate, <u>from Turkmenia</u> (Kyzyl Dzhar) [27]	Hydroxycoumarins [27]; terpenoid coumarins [27, 28]	—
	Fruit	$\beta$ -pinene (46%), $\alpha$ -pinene (11%), <i>cis</i> -isolongifolanone (4%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (2.7%), myrcene (2.4%), carvacrol methyl ether (2.4%), from <u>Khorasan Razavi</u> [29, 30]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (69%), oxygenated monoterpenes (6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (9%), oxygenated sesquiterpens (11.8%), phenylpropanoids (1.8%) [30]	antibacterial, antifungal [30]
<i>F. badghysi</i> Koso-Pol. ( $\equiv$ <i>F. oopoda</i> (Boiss. & Buhse) Boiss.)	Leaf	$\beta$ -phellandrene (21.7%), thymol-methyl ether (13.8%), myrcene (13.5%), <b><math>\alpha</math>-ylangene</b> (11.3%), from <u>Zarand, Kerman</u> [91]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (56.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (16.6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (22.4 %) [91]	—
	Seed	myrcene (32.8%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (24%), germacrene D (6.8%), from <u>Zarand, Kerman</u> [91]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (72.9%), oxygenated monoterpenes (4.6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (17%), nonterpenoid hydrocarbon (0.2 %) [91]	—
<i>F. behboudiana</i> (Rech.f. & Esfand.) D.F.Chamb.	Aerial parts	disulphane (59.4%), glubolol (12.5%), $\alpha$ -pinene (8.8%), $\alpha$ -bisabolol (6%), $\beta$ -pinene (3.9%), from <u>Ilam</u> [32];  sabinene (75.3%), (E)-caryophyllene (16.1%), from <u>Lorestan</u> [149]	Disulfides [31], sulphur derivatives (60%), oxygenated sesquiterpene (19%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (13.4%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (3.6) [32];  Monoterpene hydrocarbons (82.6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (16.1) [149]	—
<i>F. diversivittata</i> Regel &	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (25.8%), limonene (15.4%), bornyl acetate (11.6%), camphene (11.4%), myrcene	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (68.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (27%),	—

Schmalh.		(7.9%), $\beta$ -pinene (6.3%), from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [33]; verbenone (69.4%), ar-curcumene (6.2%), from <u>Kashmar, Khorasan</u> [149]	sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (2.1%) [33];  Oxygenated monoterpenes (74%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (12.5%)[149]	
	Root	diversolides A-G, guaianolides from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [34]; diversivittatin [35]; diversin [36]	Sesquiterpene lactone derivatives, stigmasterol [34]; Phenylpropanoids [35]; coumarins [36, 37]	antibacterial, antifungal [34] —
	Root	—, from <u>Tashkent</u> [38]	Terpenoid coumarins [38]	
	Aerial parts & root	—, from <u>Neishabour</u> [39]	—	antioxidant [39]
<i>F. flabelliloba</i> Rech.f. & Aellen	Aerial parts & root	—, from <u>Neishabour</u> [39]	—	antioxidant [39]
	Fruit	10-epi-Y-eudesmol (14.1 %), $\beta$ - dihydroagrofuran (13.3 %), $\alpha$ -bisabolol (9.9 %), guaiol acetate (4.3 %), hinesol (3.6 %), germacrene D (3.2 %), fenchyl acetate (3.0 %) and $\beta$ -acorenol (3.0 %), from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [40]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (5.9%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3.4%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (19%), oxygenated <b>sesquiterpenes</b> (59%) [40]	—
	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (10%), from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [40]; epi- $\alpha$ -cadinol (17.8%), $\alpha$ -pinene (5.4%), $\beta$ - phellandrene (5.6%), 2,5-diethylthiophene (5.4%), from <u>Khorasan</u> [149]	<b>Monoterpenes</b> [40]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (20.3%), oxygenated monoterpenes (4.3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (49.1%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (5.1%), organosulfur compounds (5.4%) [149]	—
	Root	<u>farnesiferone B, flabellilobin A, flabellilobin B</u> ; ligupersin A, 7-epi-gamma-eudesmol, persicasulfide A, conferdione, umbelliprenin, conferone, feselol, lehmferin, farensiferol B, from <u>Khoeasan-Razavi</u> [41]	<u>Sesquiterpene coumarins</u> [41]	—
<i>F. foetida</i> (Bunge) Regel	Root	foetisulfide A, & B, & C, & D, foetithiophene A, & B, from <u>Uzbekistan</u> [42]	Organosulphur compounds – disulfide [42-44]; thiophene derivative [42, 43]; phenylpropanoid [42]	—
	Aerial parts	2,3,4,5-tetramethylthiophene (6%), 2- ethylthiopyridine (10.4%), eucalyptol, from <u>Bukhar Oblast, Uzbekistan</u> [43]	Oxygenated monoterpene, sesquiterpene coumarins, coumarin compounds [43]	—

	Resin	<i>epi</i> -conferdione, colladonin, karatavicinol, 8-acetoxy-5-hydroxyumbelliprenin, asacoumarin, from Chinese medicine store in <u>Taiwan</u> [45]	Sulfur containing compounds Terpenoid coumarins, sesquiterpene coumarins [45]	—
	Epigeal part	cynaroside (0.98%), from <u>Kazakhstan</u> [46]	Flavonoid [46]	
	Aerial parts	___, from <u>Central Elburz</u> [47]; 2,3,4-trimethylthiophene (49%), 2,5-diethylthiophene (27.5%), elemicine (8.1%), 3,6-dimethoxy-2-ethyl-benzaldehyde (3.7%), $\alpha$ -pinene (3.4%), from <u>Sabzevar, Khorasan</u> [149]	Phenolic compounds, flavonoids [47]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (6.1%), organosulfur compounds (76.6%), phenylpropanoids (13.9%) [149]	antioxidant, antihemolytic [47]
<i>F. glabrifolia</i> M.Panahi & al. ( $\equiv$ <i>Dorema glabrum</i> Fisch. & C.A.Mey.)	Root	Myristicin (14%), elemicin (11.7%), from <u>E-Azerbaijan</u> [50]	Oxygenated non-terpenes (38%)= phenylpropanoids derivatives, monoterpene hydrocarbons (17%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (19.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (8%), phenylpropanoids, phloroacetophenone glycosides (acetophenone derivatives), hydroxyl coumarin, phenolic acids, cardenolide (=Steroid)[50]	—
	Root	$\delta$ -cadinene (13%), $\beta$ -bisabolene (7.5%), copaene (5.7%), cubenol (5%), callamenene (5%) and $\alpha$ -fenchyl acetate (6%), from <u>Jolfa</u> [48]	Non-oxygenated sesquiterpenes (42.6%), oxygenated sesquiterpene (14%), oxygenated monoterpenes (12.6%) [48]	—
	Leaf	$\beta$ -caryophyllene (35%), from <u>Jolfa</u> [49]	Monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, diterpens [49]	antioxidant [49]
	Root	$\delta$ -cadinene (18.9%), myristicin (9.7%) [49]	"	antioxidant [49]
	Flower	carvone (26%), germacrene B (13%), $\alpha$ -limonene (10.7%) [49]	"	<b>antioxidant</b> [49]
	Aerial parts	elemicin (38.6%), myristicin (14%), from <u>E-Azerbaijan</u> [51]	Oxygenated non-terpenes (56%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbones (22%), daucosterol, phenolic acid derivatives, flavonoids [51]	antioxidant [51]
<i>F. gummosa</i> Boiss. ( $\equiv$ <i>F. galbaniflua</i> Boiss. & Buhse.)	Oleo-gum-resin	sabinene (40%), $\alpha$ -pinene (14%), $\beta$ -pinene (14%), <i>p</i> -cymene (8.5%), $\alpha$ -thujene (8%), from <u>market Isfahan</u> [52]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (88%) [52]	antimicrobial, antibacterial [52]
<i>F. gummosa</i> Boiss.	Seed	___, from <u>Lar, Tehran</u> [53]	—	antimicrobial [53]

		<p><math>\beta</math>-pinene (58.8%), <math>\delta</math>-3-carene (12%), <math>\alpha</math>-pinene (5.7%) and <math>\beta</math>-myrcene (4.6%), from <u>Kashan</u> [54]</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-pinene (43.8%), <math>\alpha</math>-pinene (27.3%) myrcene (3.37%), from <u>Daran, Isfahan</u> [55]</p>	<p>Monoterpenes [54]</p> <p>Monoterpene hydrocarbons (77%), oxygen-containing monoterpenes (5%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (7%), oxygen-containing sesquiterpenes (6.7%) [55]</p>	<p>antibacterial, antifungal [55]</p>
	Oleo-gum-resin & Latex			
	Fruit	<p><math>\beta</math>-pinene (82%), <math>\alpha</math>-pinene (5.4%), myrcene (3.4%), from <u>Tehran</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (1.3-4.6%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (41-69.7%), guaiol (4.6-15.7%), guaioyl acetate (5-22.8%), from 7 locations of <u>Semnan</u> [56];</p>	—	—
	Root	<p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (4.2, 8%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (62.6, 71%), <math>\Delta</math>-3-carene (3, 11.4%), guaiol (3, 8.2%), guaioyl acetate (3.6, 7.9%), from <u>Firouzkouh</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (15.6, 17.9%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (55, 78.1%), <math>\Delta</math>-3-carene (2.4, 7.4%), limonene (2, 5.9%), from <u>Zanjan</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (3.5, 5.6, 7.1%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (77.2, 73, 67.5%), p-cymene (0.6, 9, 1%), limonene (8.9, 7, 3.8%), guaiol (1, 3.4, 3.1%), from <u>Kashan</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (4.2%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (79.9%), limonene (8.4%), from <u>Delijan</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (4, 5.2%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (56.4, 66.4%), <math>\Delta</math>-3-carene (11.7, 9.1%), limonene (11.2, 0.8%), guaiol (3.7, 5.2%), guaioyl acetate (3.9, 5.3%), from <u>Margh, Kashan</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (13.8, 11.5%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (68.4, 65.5%), from <u>Beigan, N Khorasan</u> [56];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-thujene (4.6%), <math>\alpha</math>-pinene (12.6%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (45.8%), <math>\Delta</math>-3-carene (10.9%), limonene (5.8%), germacrene D (9.7%), from <u>Ploor</u> [56]</p>	—	—
		<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Pinene</b> (28.44 - 40.99%), <b><math>\alpha</math>-Pinene</b> (1.42 - 33.9%), <b><math>\delta</math>-3-Carene</b> (1.36 - 11.8%), <b>limonene</b> (5.1 - 9.15 %); from <u>Kashan, Ilam and Semnan</u> [57]</p>	—	antifungal [57]
<i>F. gummosa</i> Boiss.	Oleo-gum-resin	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-amyrin</b>, (+) <b>norinone</b>, <b>limonene</b>, from <u>Firuzkooh</u> [58]</p>	<p><b>Triterpenes/triterpenoids</b> (55%) monoterpenes/monoterpenoids (15%),</p>	—



		sesquiterpenes/sesquiterpenoids (30%), [58]	
Oleo-gum-resin	$\beta$ -pinene (26.85-69.15%), $\alpha$ -pinene (1.4-33.9%), $\delta$ -3-carene (0.59-11.80%), limonene (1.06-9.15%), from <u>16 locations of Iran</u> [59]	—	—
Root	$\beta$ -pinene (58.8%), from <u>Firouzkouh</u> (as <i>F. galbaniflua</i> ) [60]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (>55%), sesquiterpene (15.7-12.1%) [60]	—
Stem	$\beta$ -pinene (46.4%), cis-chrysanthenyl acetate (6.1%), (E)-nerolidol (5.2%); from <u>Firouzkouh, Tehran</u> [60]		
Oleo-gum-resin	$\alpha$ -pinene (13%), limonene (14%), terpinolene (10%), linalool (9%), $\beta$ -myrcene (10%), $\delta$ -3-carene (9%), from <u>Isfahan</u> [61]	—	antispasmodic [61]
Fruit	$\beta$ -pinene (50%), $\alpha$ -pinene (18.3%), $\delta$ -3-carene (6.7%), $\alpha$ -thujene (3.3%), sabinene (3%), from <u>Ploor, Tehran</u> [62]	—	antiepileptic [62]
Oleo-gum-resin	bulnesol (7.2%), $\alpha$ -eudesmol (4.4%), $\alpha$ -bisabolol (3.7%), [64]; —, from <u>Firouzkouh</u> [63, 64]	Oxygenated monoterpenes (13.32%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (1.7%) [63]; Sesquiterpenes (30.55%), oxygen-containing sesquiterpenes (45.25%) [64]	—
Root	gummosin, gumosides A & B, cauferoside, feselol, conferoside, ferilin, ferrocaulidin, ligupersin A, conferol, daucosterol, from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [65]	Terpenoid coumarins, sterol, phenylpropanoid, phenolic acid derivative [65]	Cytotoxic [65]; antibacterial [68]
Flower	—, from <u>Sari, Iran</u> [66]		antioxidant, antihemolytic, [66]
Leaf	"	<b>Phenolic &amp; flavonoid</b> compounds [66]	
Stem	"	" (higher antioxidant activity) [66]	
		" (higher antihemolytic activity) [66]	
Seed & gum	—, [67]	—	cytotoxic [67]
Root & fruit	—, from <u>Polour, Tehran</u> [69]	Terpenoids, alkaloids, cardenolids [69]	antinociceptive [69]; antiepileptic [70, 71]
Root	quercetin, from <u>Ghaemshahr</u> [72]	Phenolic & flavonoid compounds [72]	antioxidant, antihemolytic [72]

	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (16.2%), $\beta$ -pinene (40.7%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (22.7%), $\delta$ -cadinene (7.2%), from <u>Esfarayen, Khorasan</u> [149]; $\alpha$ -pinene (36.6%), $\beta$ -pinene (59%), from <u>Isfahan</u> [149] (as <i>F. galbaniflua</i> ); $\alpha$ -pinene (20.3%), $\beta$ -pinene (66.3%), $\Delta$ -carene (8.6%), from <u>Ploor, Tehran</u> [149] (as <i>F. galbaniflua</i> )	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (81.8%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (10.8%) [149]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (96.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (2.8%) [149]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (97.5%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (0.6%) [149]	—
<i>F. haussknechtii</i> H.Wolff ex Rech.f.	Root	apiene, from <u>Eastern Anatolia</u> [73]	Sesquiterpene asters [73]	—
<i>F. hezarlahzarica</i> Ajani	Aerial parts	myrcene (35.3%), (Z)- $\beta$ -ocimene (41.7%), thymyl methyl ether (3.5%), from <u>Kerman</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (78%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3.5%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (3.8%) [149]	cytotoxic [74]
<i>F. hirtella</i> Boiss.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (15.4%), thymol (15%), spathulenol (6.5%), citronellol (6.4%), $\beta$ -pinene (5.9%), from <u>Moteh, Isfahan</u> [75]; germacrene B (15.5%), bicyclogermacrene (12.9%), $\alpha$ -pinene (9.9%), $\beta$ -elemene (6.3%), $\gamma$ -elemene (8.5%), germacrene D (8.5%), citronellyl propanoate (5.2%), $\beta$ -pinene (4.6%), from <u>Yazd</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (38.4%), oxygenated monoterpenes (27.3%), sesquiterpenes (19%) [75]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (23%), oxygenated monoterpenes (8.3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (55.7%) [149]	—
<i>F. hyrcana</i> (Koso-Pol.) Puchałka & al. ( $\equiv$ <i>Dorema hyrcanum</i> Koso-Pol.)	Root	—, from <u>Golestan</u> [76]	Sesquiterpenoid derivatives, acetophenone derivatives, terpenoid coumarins [76]	antiplasmodial [76]
	Root	—, from <u>Turkmen</u> [77]	Phenolic glycosides [77]	—
<i>F. karakalensis</i> Korovin	Root	chimganidin, ferolin, federin, karaferin, karaferinin [78]	Sesquiterpene ester [78]	—
<i>F. karelinii</i> Bunge [ $\equiv$ <i>Schumannia karelinii</i> (Bunge) Korovin]	Leaf	Luteolin [79]	Flavonoids [79]	—
<i>F. kashanica</i> Rech.f.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (33%), limonene (20.3%), camphene (16.8%), myrcene (8.6%), bornyl acetate (6.2%), from <u>Isfahan</u> [33]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (83.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (11.3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (0.2%),	—

			oxygenated sesquiterpene (1.17%) [33]	
<i>F. latisecta</i> Rech.f. & Aellen	Aerial parts	(Z)-ocimene (32.4%), (E)-ocimene (20.3%), cis-pinocarveol (11.4%), from <u>Khorasan</u> [80]; methylpropyl (1Z)-disulfide (88.9%), methylpropyl (1E)-disulfide (5%), from <u>Khorasan</u> [149]	Oxygenated monoterpenes (75.3%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (8.3%), sesquiterpenes (4.1%) [80]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (0.2%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (0.4%), Oxygenated sesquiterpenes (0.4%), <b>organosulfur compounds</b> (97.8%) [149]	antibacterial [80, 81]
	Fruit	<i>sec</i> -butyl-(Z)-propenyl disulfide (65%), <i>sec</i> -butyl-(E)-propenyl disulfide (6.8%), from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [81]	Polysulphides (75.5%) [81]	antifungal [29, 81]
<i>F. macrocolea</i> Boiss.	Aerial parts	$\beta$ -pinene (15.9%), $\alpha$ -pinene (10.4%), $\beta$ -caryophyllene (8.6%), from <u>Tehran</u> [82]; $\alpha$ -pinene (21.9%), $\beta$ -pinene (17.8%), (Z)-caryophyllene (6.2%), myrtenol (4.7%), limonene (4.3%), caryophyllene oxide (4.6%), from <u>Lorestan</u> [149]	Monoterpenes (44.9%), sesquiterpenes (40.4%), aliphatic compounds (1%) [82]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (47.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (9%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (28.1%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (4.6%) [149]	—
<i>F. michaelii</i> M.Panahi & al. ( $\equiv$ <i>Dorema aitchisonii</i> Korovin ex Pimenov)	Root	phenolic glycoside, from <u>Bdkhyz, Turkmenia</u> [83]	Acetophenone derivatives [83]	
	Aerial parts	gallic acid, rutin, quercetin, coumarin [84]	Phenolic compounds, flavonoids [84]	antihemolytic [84]
<i>F. microcolea</i> (Boiss.) Boiss.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (19%), nonane (13%), $\beta$ -pinene (13%), from <u>Chalous</u> [75]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (53%), oxygenated monoterpenes (6.5%), sesquiterpenes (16.3%), aliphatic hydrocarbon (13.2%) [75]	—
	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (27.3%), $\beta$ -pinene (16.4%), nonanal (8.7%), $\beta$ -caryophyllene (8.5%), thymol (6.7%), from <u>Lorestan</u> [85]; nonane (16%), $\alpha$ -pinene (41.2%), $\beta$ -pinene (13.8%), myrcene (4.7%), limonene (4.4%), $\delta$ -cadinene (4.6%), sabinene (4.3%), from <u>Kohkilouye</u> [149]	Monoterpenes (70.8%), sesquiterpenoids (14.2%), alkyl aldehyde (8.7%) [85]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (71.4%), oxygenated monoterpenes (1.6%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (8.1%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (2.3%), aliphatic hydrocarbons (16%) [149]	antioxidant [85]
<i>F. microloba</i> Boiss.	Root	auraptene [86]; __, from <u>Turkmen</u> [87]; microlobin from <u>Turkmen</u> [89]; microlobidene [90]	Terpenoid coumarins [86, 87, 88]; Sesquiterpene coumarin [89]; Terpenoid coumarin [90]	—

<i>F. oopoda</i> (Boiss. & Buhse) Boiss.	Leaf	$\beta$ -phellandrene (22.4%), thymol-methyl ether (15.3%), myrcene (8.7%), from <u>Zarand, Kerman</u> [91]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (54.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (21%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (21.7%) [91]	—
	Seed	myrcene (36.1%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (28.2%), germacrene D (5.5%), from <u>Zarand, Kerman</u> [91]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (80.3%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (14.5%), nonterpenoid hydrocarbon (0.3%) [91]	
	Root	feruhodin A, & B, scoparone, from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [92]; badkhyisin [93, 102, 103]; guaianolide [94]; feropodin [96]; oopodin [97, 101, 105]; isobadkhyisin [99]; ferulin [100]; ferulidin [104]; opoferzin [108]; opoferdin [109]	Sesquiterpene lactones, coumarins [92, 93, 96-109]; Sesquiterpene [94]	cytotoxic [92]
	Seed	semopodin, from <u>Nakhichevan, Azerbaidzhan</u> [95, 106]	Sesquiterpene lactone [95]; aromatic ester [110]	—
<i>F. orientalis</i> L.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -terpinyl acetate (73.3%), sabinene (19.7%), from <u>Shahroud, Semnan</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (25.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (73.3%) [149]	
	Aerial parts	$\beta$ -phellandrene (23.6%), ( <i>E</i> )- $\beta$ -ocimene (13.8%), $\alpha$ -phellandrene (11.5%), $\alpha$ -pinene (12.5%), ( <i>Z</i> )- $\beta$ -ocimene (3.5%), dehydro-sesquicineole (10%), from <u>Turkey</u> [111]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons, oxygenated sesquiterpene [111]	antioxidant [111]
	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (28.4%), <b>sabinene</b> (15.4%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (5.6%), <b>naphthalene</b> (15.3%), from <u>Bingol, Turkey</u> [112]; $\alpha$ -pinene (35.5%), <b>sabinene</b> (22%), camphene (6.5%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (6.4%), from <u>Elazig, Turkey</u> [112]; $\alpha$ -pinene (27.7%), <b><math>\beta</math>-pinene</b> (20%), <b>naphthalene</b> (13.5%), from <u>Malatya, Turkey</u> [112]; nonane (45.6%), $\alpha$ -pinene (32.1%), 2-methyloctane (19.4%), from <u>Urmia, Azarbaijan</u> [149]	—	—
<i>F. orientalis</i> L.	Leaf	$\alpha$ -cadinol (10.4%), $\delta$ -cadinene (8%), germacrene D-4-ol (6.8%), epi- $\alpha$ -muurolol (5.9%), $\alpha$ -pinene (5.7%), from <u>Erzurum, Turkey</u> [113]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (33.8%), aliphatic hydrocarbons (65.2%) [149]	
			Monoterpene hydrocarbons (7.6%), oxygen-containing monoterpenes (6.4%), <b>sesquiterpene hydrocarbons</b> (31%), <b>oxygen-containing sesquiterpenes</b>	antigenotoxic [113]

	Flower	$\alpha$ -cadinol (11.7%), $\delta$ -cadinene (9.3%), germacrene D-4-ol (11.9%), epi- $\alpha$ -muurolol (6.1%), $\alpha$ -pinene (7.2%), from <u>Erzurum, Turkey</u> [113]	(36.8%) [113] Monoterpene hydrocarbons (9.3%), oxygen-containing monoterpenes (3.1%), <b>sesquiterpene hydrocarbons</b> (33.9%), <b>oxygen-containing sesquiterpenes</b> (37.3%) [113]	—
	Root	daucane, germacrane aster, from <u>EAnatolia, Turkey</u> [114]	non-volatile sesquiterpenes [114]	
<i>F. ovina</i> (Boiss.) Boiss.	Fruit	<b><math>\alpha</math>-pinene</b> (37.4%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (10.8%), isobornyl acetate (9.2%), $\alpha$ -fenchene (8.9%), myrcene (5.8%), $\gamma$ -elemene (4.6%), $\beta$ -pinene (4.1%), from <u>Khorasan-Razavi</u> [115]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (68.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (14.7%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (13%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (2.5%) [115]	—
	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (50%), limonene (11.5%), $\beta$ -pinene (9.7%), $\alpha$ -fenchyl acetate (7.4%), bornyl acetate (6%), from <u>E Tehran</u> [116]	Monoterpenes (87.5%) , sesquiterpenes (2.3%) [116]	
	Aerial parts (fresh)	<b>Limonene</b> (16.9%), $\alpha$ -pinene (15.2%), $\beta$ -myrcene (7.7%), <i>cis</i> - $\beta$ -ocimene (6.1%), isosylvestrene (5.1%), $\beta$ -pinene (4.4%), $\gamma$ -elemene (4.3%), from <u>Taleghan, Tehran</u> [117]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (63.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3.4%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (18.2%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (0.8%), alkenes (2.5%), phenylpropanoids (3.9%), sesquiterpene alcohols (2.4%) [117]	—
	Aerial parts (dry)	<b><math>\alpha</math>-pinene</b> (20.2%), spathulenol (9.6%), germacrene D (6.3%), $\beta$ -caryophyllene (5%), $\alpha$ -terpineol (5%), caryophyllene oxide (4.4%), Limonene (4.3%), $\beta$ -pinene (3.3%), from <u>Taleghan, Tehran</u> [117]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (38.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (5%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (22.5%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (15.3%), alkenes (-), phenylpropanoids (-), sesquiterpene alcohols (7.1%) [117]	—
<i>F. ovina</i> (Boiss.) Boiss.	Aerial parts	carvacrol (9%), $\alpha$ -pinene (8.2%), geranyl isovalerate (7.2%), geranyl propionate (7%), limonene (6.7%), carotol (6.5%), from <u>Isfahan</u> [118];  $\alpha$ -pinene (61%), myrcene (6.3%), limonene (6.3%), camphene (5.6%), from <u>Ghazvin</u> [149];	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (24%), oxygenated monoterpenes (52.2%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (2.1%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (7%), phenylpropanoids (trace) [118]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (86.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (2.3%),	

		<p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (63.8%), limonene (4.9%), camphene (6.5%), from <u>Bojnourd, Khorasan</u> [149];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (68.7%), camphene (4.2%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (4.25), myrcene (4.7%), limonene (4.1%), from <u>Lar, Tehran</u> [149];</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene (65.4%), <math>\beta</math>-pinene (5.1%), spathulenol (4.2%), from <u>Fars</u> [149]</p>	<p>sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (2.5%) [149]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (81.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (1%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (0.6%) [149]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (87.2%), oxygenated monoterpenes (1.4%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (1.5%) [149]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (79.8%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (7.6%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (4.2%) [149]</p>	
	Root	ferutinin, from <u>Binalood, Iran</u> [119], ferutin & ferutinin, from <u>Kyzyl-Arvat, Uzbek</u> [120]	Sesquiterpene (ester) [119, 120]	cytotoxic (antitumor)[119]
<i>F. persica</i> Willd.	Aerial part	—	—	cytotoxic [74]
var. <i>latisecta</i>	Root	—, from <u>Tehran</u> [121]	Organosulphur compounds [121]	
	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (55%), camphene (20.5%), limonene (4.8%), spathulenol (6%), sabinene (4.1%), from <u>Daran, Isfahan</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (87.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3.7%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (1.3%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (6%) [149]	—
var. <i>persica</i>	Root	dimethyl trisulphide (18.2%), myristicin (8.9%), dimethyl tetrasulphide (7.6%), $\alpha$ -terpinyl <i>n</i> -pentanoate (5.8%), from <u>Tehran</u> [122]	Sulfur compounds (28.6%), oxygenated monoterpenes (23.2%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (11.1%) [122]	
	"	persicasulfide A, & B, from <u>Tehran</u> [123]	Organosulphur compounds [123]	antifungal [123]
	"	umbelliprenin, persicasulphide B, badrakemone, farnesiferol A, gummosin, persicasulphide A, from <u>Tehran</u> [124]	Organosulphur compounds [124]	
<i>F. persica</i> var. <i>persica</i>	Aerial parts	dill-apiole (57.3%), elemicine (5.6%), from <u>Alborz Mont. Tehran</u> [125];	Phenylpropanoids (64.7%), oxygenated monoterpenes (13%), monoterpene hydrocarbons (6.7%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (3.6%) [125];	—
		$\alpha$ -pinene (33.5%), camphene (11.7%), spathulenol (8.2%), citronellyl acetate (5.3%), $\beta$ -elemene (5.1%), from <u>Ghazvin</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (54.8%), oxygenated monoterpenes (8%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (21.5%),	

			oxygenated sesquiterpenes (11.6%) [149]	
	Aerial parts & root	___, from <u>Tehran</u> [126]; Umbelliprenin, from <u>Tehran</u> [126, 128]; farnesiferol A & B, badrakemone, gummosin, farnesiferone A [129]	non-volatile sesquiterpenes [126]; terpenoid coumarins [126-129]	antibacterial [128]
	Root	Persicaosides A-D, phytosterol glycosides, from <u>Alborz Mont. Tehran</u> [127]; ___ , from <u>Azerbaidzhan</u> [130]	Sterols, sesquiterpene coumarin [127]; Monoterpene esters [130]	
<i>F. pseudalliacea</i> Rech.f.	Root	Kamololol, szowitsiacoumarin A, farnesiferon B, farnesiferol C, flabellilobin A, from <u>Sanandaj</u> [131]; kamololol acetate, fekrynol acetate, ethyl galbanate, methyl galbanate, farnesiferol B, aristolone, from <u>Sanandaj</u> [132]	Terpenoid coumarins [131, 132]; sesquiterpenes [132]	antibacterial, cytotoxic [131]; antiplasmodial [132]
<i>F. rigidula</i> Fisch. ex DC.	Root	Humulane esters, from <u>Nakhichivan, Azerbaidzhan</u> [133, 135]; Daucane esters [134]	non-volatile sesquiterpenes [133, 134]; phenyl propanoids [135]; Phenyl propanoid ester [134]	___
<i>F. schtschurowskiana</i> Regel & Schmalh. ex Regel	Root	conferone, from <u>Uzbekistan</u> [136]	Terpenoid coumarins [136]	
<i>F. sharifii</i> Rech.f. & Esfand.	Seed	$\beta$ -pinene (21.7%), $\alpha$ -pinene (16%), sabinene (5.7%), naphthalene (8%), isolongifol (6.7%), <i>trans</i> -pinocarveol (5%), myrtenol (4.8%), azulene (3.8%), from <u>Charmahal Bakhtiari</u> [137]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (43.9%) [137]	antibacterial [137]
<i>F. stenocarpa</i> Boiss. & Hausskn. ex Boiss.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (48.8%), $\beta$ -pinene (30%) [138]; $\alpha$ -pinene (37.3%), $\beta$ -pinene (36.2%), from <u>Kerman</u> [149]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons [138]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (91.5%), oxygenated monoterpenes (3.1%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (2.1%), phenylpropanoids (0.6%) [149]	___
<i>F. szowitsiana</i> DC.	Aerial parts	$\alpha$ -pinene (12.6%), germacrene D (12.5%), $\beta$ -pinene (10%), epi- $\alpha$ -cadinol (8.9%), myrcene (7%), bicyclgermacrene (5.6%), $\beta$ -phellandrene (5.6%), from <u>Semnan</u> [139]; $\alpha$ -pinene (51.6%), $\beta$ -pinene (13.7%), limonene (10%), sabinene (5.5%), from <u>Shahroud, Semnan</u>	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (37.1%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (14.2%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (21.7%) [139]; Monoterpene hydrocarbons (86.2%), oxygenated monoterpenes (0.5%),	___

	[149]	sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (7.6%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (2.4%) [149]	
Leaf	$\alpha$ -pinene (8.6%), $\beta$ -pinene (4.6%); $\beta$ -caryophyllene (5.6%); $\beta$ -eudesmol (32%), $\alpha$ -eudesmol (18.2%), guaialol (5%), caryophyllene oxide (4%), from <u>Turkey</u> [140]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (16.2%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (8.6%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (68.7%) [140]	antimicrobial [140]
Stem	$\alpha$ -pinene (6.4%), $\beta$ -pinene (4.3%); $\beta$ -caryophyllene (4.5%); $\beta$ -eudesmol (29.5%), $\alpha$ -eudesmol (16.6%), guaialol (5.3%), caryophyllene oxide (3.5%), from <u>Turkey</u> [140]	Monoterpene hydrocarbons (13.3%), sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (8%), oxygenated sesquiterpenes (65.6%) [140]	—
Root	szowitsiacoumarin A & B, auroptene, umbelliprenin, galbanic acid, methyl galbanate, farnesiferol B & C, persicasulfide A, $\beta$ -sitosterol, stigmasterol, from <u>Golestan</u> [141, 142]; —, from <u>Khoy, Iran</u> [143]	Organosulphur compounds, phenyl propanoids, sterols [141]; terpenoid coumarins [141-144]	antileishmanial [141]; cytotoxic [142];
Root	farnesiferol C, from <u>Nakhichevan</u> [144]; umbelliferone, galbanic acid, from <u>E Azarbaijan</u> [145]	—	antimicrobial synergistic [143]
Root	farnesiferol C, from <u>Nakhichevan</u> [144]; umbelliferone, galbanic acid, from <u>E Azarbaijan</u> [145]	Coumarins [144, 145]; furanocoumarin derivatives, phenylethanoid derivative [145]	antioxidant [145]
Aerial parts & root	—, from <u>Khoy, Iran</u> [146]	Phenolic compounds, monoterpene coumarins, sesquiterpene coumarins [29, 146, 147]; steroidal compounds [147]	antibacterial, antioxidant [29, 146, 147]
<i>F. tabasensis</i> Rech.f.	—	volatile sesquiterpenes [148]	

## References

1. Sabernavaei M, Kobarfard F, Hadjiakhoondi A, Aghaahmadi M, Amin M, Yassa N. Biological evaluation of the isolated compounds from methanol fraction of *Leutea avicennia* Mozaff. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research. 2018; 17(4): 1386-1391.
2. Alipour Z, Taheri P, Samadi N. Chemical composition and antibacterial activity of the essential oils from flower, leaf and stem of *Ferula cupularis* growing wild in Iran. Pharm Biol. 2015; 53(4): 483-487.



3. Masoudi S, Rustaiyan A, Ameri N. Volatile oils of *Ferulago phialocarpa* Rech. f. et H. Reidl. and *Leutea elbursensis* Mozaffarian from Iran. J Essent Oil Res. 2004; 16(2): 143–144.
4. Yassa N, Akhani H, Aqaahmadi M, Salimian M. Essential oils from two endemic species of Apiaceae from Iran. Z Naturforsch, C, J Biosci. 2003; 58 (7-8): 459–463. doi: papers3://publication/uuid/6B901673-06BD-4676-8649-D511C06995A3.
5. Emami-Tabatabaei SS, Larijani K, Mehregan I. Application and limitation of molecular data and essential oil content in identification of *Leutea elburzensis* Mozaff. in northern Iran. 2018; Acta Bot. Croat. 77(2): 119-125.
6. Faraji R, Bigdelo M, Rezaei K, Hooshidari F, Hadavand Mirzaei H. Essential Oil Composition of *Leutea kurdistanica* (Mozaff.) at the Vegetative and Flowering Stages. Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants, 2016; 19(1): 223-228.
7. Karimi N, Salimikia I, Ramak P, Soheilikhah Zh, Shamizadeh M, Gholivand MB. Chemical composition, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of essential oil from *Leutea kurdistanica* Mozaff. Herbal Medicines Journal, 2016; 1: 47-52.
8. Rustaiyan A, Komeilizadeh H, Mojab F, Khazae A, Masoudi S, Yari M. Essential oil composition of *Peucedanum petiolare* (DC.) Boiss. from Iran. J. Essent. Oil Res. 2001; 13: 49-50.
9. Masoudi Sh, Kakavand S. Volatile constituents of the aerial parts of *Terataenium lasiopentalum* (Boiss.) Manden., stems and leaves of *Dorema ammoniacum* D.Don. and leaves, fruits and stems of *Leutea petiolare* (DC.) M.Pimenov from Iran. J. Chil. Chem. Soc., 2017; 62(1): 3311-3314.
10. Mirza M, Najafpour Navaei M, Dini M. Chemical composition of the essential oils from the rhizome, leaf and seed of *Peucedanum petiolare* (DC.) Boiss. Flavour Fragr. J. 2005; 20: 196-198.
11. Chatterjee A, Bose PK, Saha SK. The chemistry of ferulin, the basic lactone of the Indian medicinal plant *Ferula alliacea* Boiss. Arch Pharm. 1962; 295: 248–255.
12. Kasaian J, Asili J, Iranshahi M. Sulphur-containing compounds in the essential oil of *Ferula alliacea* roots and their mass spectral fragmentation patterns. Pharmaceutical Biology. 2016; 54(10): 2264-2268.
13. Bose PK, Chaudhuri JC. Constitution of coumarins isolated from *Ferula alliacea*. Ann Biochem Exp Med. 1945; 6(1): 1–10.
14. Delnavazi MR, Tavakoli S, Rustaie A, Batooli H, Yassa N. Antioxidant and antibacterial activities of the essential oils and extracts of *Dorema ammoniacum* roots and aerial parts. Research Journal of Pharmacognosy. 2014; 1(4): 11–18.
15. Sefidkon F, Askari F, Mirza M. Essential oil composition of *Ferula assa-foetida* L. from Iran. J Essent Oil Res. 1998; 10(6): 687-689.
16. Khajeh M, Yamini Y, Bahramifar N, Sefidkon F, Pirmoradei MR. Comparison of essential oils compositions of *Ferula assa-foetida* obtained by supercritical carbon dioxide extraction and hydrodistillation methods. Food Chem. 2005; 91(4): 639–644.
17. Ahmadvand H, Amiri H, Elmi ZD, Bagheri S. Chemical composition and antioxidant properties of *Ferula assa-foetida* leaves essential oil. Iranian Journal of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. 2013; 12(2): 52–57.
18. Iranshahy M, Iranshahi M. Traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology of asafoetida (*Ferula assa-foetida* oleo-gum-resin)—A review. J Ethnopharmacol. 2011; 134(1): 1–10.
19. Zia-Ul-Haq M, Shahid SA, Ahmad S, Qayum M, Khan I. Antioxidant potential of various parts of *Ferula assa-foetida* L. J Med Plant Res. 2012; 6: 3254–3258.
20. Kavooosi G, Tafsiry A, Ebdam AA, Rowshan V. Evaluation of antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of essential oils from *Carum copticum* seed and *Ferula assa-foetida* latex. J Food Sci. 2013; 78(2): T356–T361.

21. Kavooosi G, Rowshan V. Chemical composition, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of essential oil obtained from *Ferula assa-foetida* oleo-gum-resin: effect of collection time. *Food Chem.* 2013; 138(4): 2180–2187.
22. Kiasalari Z, Khalili M, Roghani M, Heidari H, Azizi Y. Antiepileptic and antioxidant effect of hydroalcoholic extract of *Ferula assa-foetida* gum on pentylentetrazole induced kindling in male mice. *Basic and Clinical Neuroscience.* 2013; 4(4): 299–306.
23. Bahrami G, Soltani R, Sajjadi SE, Kanani MR, Naderi R, Ghiasvand N, Shokoohinia Y. Essential oil composition of *Ferula assa-foetida* L. fruit from westren Iran. *Journal of Reports in Pharmaceutical Sciences,* 2012; 1(1): 7-18.
24. Mianabadi M, Hoshani M, Salmanian S. Antimicrobial and anti-oxidative effects of methanolic extract of *Dorema aucheri* Boiss. *J Agr Sci Tech.* 2015; 17(3): 623–634.
25. Wollenweber E, Dörr M, Rustiyan A. *Dorema aucheri*, the first umbelliferous plant found to produce exudate flavonoids. *Phytochemistry.* 1995; 38(6): 1417. PubMed PMID: 15384990118979175166related: \_gKmAgB3gtUJ.
26. Khan A, Farooq U, Ullah F, Iqbal J, Khan AF, Zaib S, et al. Determination of biological activities and total phenolic contents of flowers of *Jasminum humile* and roots of *Dorema aucheri*. *J Chem Soc Pak.* 2014; 36(2): 291–295.
27. Bukreeva TV, Pimenov MG. Coumarins from the roots of *Ferula badrakema*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1991; 27(5): 634.
28. Kiryalov NP. Isolation of the coumarin badrakemin from the roots of *Ferula badrakema*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1967; 3(6): 307–309.
29. Sahebkar A, Iranshahi M. Biological activities of essential oils from the genus *Ferula* (Apiaceae). *Asian Biomed.* 2010; 4(6): 835–847.
30. Asili J., Sahebkar A, Fazly Bazzaz BS, Sharisi S, Iranshahi M. Identification of essential oil components of *Ferula badrakema* fruits by GC-MS and C-NMR methods and evaluation of its antimicrobial activity. *Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants (Jeobp).* 2009. 12(1): 7-15.
31. Yousefi M, Mohammadi M, Habibi Z, Shafiee A. New polysulphanes from aerial parts of *Ferula behboudiana* Rech. f. & Esfand. *Nat Prod Res.* 2010; 24(14): 1352–1357.
32. Yousefi M, Mohammadi M, Habibi Z. Disulphides in the volatile oil of *Ferula behboudiana* Rech. f. & Esfand. *Nat Prod Res.* 2011;25(17):1629–1634.
33. Akhgar MR, Moradalizadeh M, Faghihi-Zarandi A. Chemical composition of the essential oils of two *Ferula* species from Iran. *Chem Nat Compd.* 2011; 47(4): 639–640.
34. Iranshahi M, Hosseini ST, Shahverdi AR, Molazade K, Khan SS, Ahmad VU. Diversolidides A–G, guaianolides from the roots of *Ferula diversivittata*. *Phytochemistry.* 2008; 69(15): 2753–2757.
35. Iranshahi M, Hosseini ST, Sahebkar AH, Khan SS, Ahmad VU. Diversivittatin, a new phenylpropanoid derivative from the roots of *Ferula diversivittata*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 2010; 46(2): 192–194.
36. Kir'yalov NP. The coumarin diversin from the roots of *Ferula diversivittata*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1969; 5(1): 44.
37. Zarei H, Rezaee R, Behravan E, Soltani F, Mosaffa F, Iranshahi M, et al. Diversin, from *Ferula diversivittata* protects human lymphocytes against oxidative stress induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. *Nat Prod Res.* 2013; 27(11): 1016–1019.
38. Nabiev AA, Khasanov TK, Melibaev S. Coumarins of *Ferula diversivittata*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1978; 14(4): 441.
39. Lahazi V, Taheri G, Jafarisani M. Antioxidant enzymes activity of *Ferula flabelliloba* and *Ferula diversivittata* extracts. *Turk J Biochem.* 2015; 40(4): 310–315.
40. Iranshahi M, Hassanzadeh-Khayyat M, Sahebkar A, Famili A. Chemical composition of the fruit oil of *Ferula flabelliloba*. *J Essent Oil Bear Pl.* 2008; 11(2): 143–147.

41. Iranshahi M, Kalategi F, Sahebkar A, Sardashti A, Schneider B. New sesquiterpene coumarins from the roots of *Ferula flabelliloba*. *Pharm Biol.* 2010; 48(2): 217–220.
42. Duan H, Takaishi Y, Tori M, Takaoka S, Honda G, Ito M, et al. Polysulfide derivatives from *Ferula foetida*. *J Nat Prod.* 2002; 65(11): 1667–1669.
43. Khalilova EK, Bobakulov KM, Aripova SF, Abdullaev ND. Secondary metabolites of *Ferula foetida*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 2013; 49(1): 141–142.
44. Shokoohinia AG, Taghvayi R, Appendino O. Isolation of new disulphides from *Ferula foetida* roots. *Res Pharm Sci.* 2012; 7(5): S723.
45. Abd El-Razek MH, Wu YC, Chang FR. Sesquiterpene coumarins from *Ferula foetida*. *J Chin Chem Soc-Taip.* 2007; 54(1): 235–238.
46. Yuldashev MP. Cynaroside content of the plants *Ferula varia* and *F. foetida*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1997; 33(5): 597–598.
47. Nabavi SM, Ebrahimzadeh MA, Nabavi SF, Eslami B, Dehpour AA. Antioxidant and antihaemolytic activities of *Ferula foetida* Regel (Umbelliferae). *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci.* 2011; 15(2): 157–164.
48. Asnaashari S, Dadizadeh E, Talebpour AH, Eskandani M, Nazemiyeh H. Free radical scavenging potential and essential oil composition of the *Dorema glabrum* Fisch. C.A. Mey roots from Iran. *BioImpacts.* 2011; 1(4): 241–244.
49. Habibi B, Dehghan G, Ebrahimi A. Chemical composition and antioxidant activity of the essential oil and extracts of *Dorema glabrum* roots, leaves and flowers. *Journal of Food & Nutritional Disorders.* 2014; 5(5): 5. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2324-9323.1000154>.
50. Delnavazi M-R, Hadjiakhoondi A, Delazar A, Ajani Y, Yassa N. Azerosides A and B: two new phloroacetophenone glycosides from the roots of *Dorema glabrum* Fisch. & CA Mey. *Med Chem Res.* 2015; 24(2): 787–796.
51. Delnavazi M-R, Hadjiakhoondi A, Delazar A, Ajani Y, Tavakoli S, Yassa N. Phytochemical and antioxidant investigation of the aerial parts of *Dorema glabrum* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. *Iran J Pharm Res.* 2015; 14(3): 925–931.
52. Abedi D, Jalali M, Sadeghi N. Composition and antimicrobial activity of oleogumresin of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. essential oil using Alamar Blue™. *Res Pharm Sci.* 2009; 3(1): 41–45.
53. Eftekhari F, Yousefzadi M, Borhani K. Antibacterial activity of the essential oil from *Ferula gummosa* seed. *Fitoterapia.* 2004; 75(7): 758–759.
54. Ghannadi A, Amree S. Volatile oil constituents of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. from Kashan, Iran. *J Essent Oil Res.* 2002; 14(6): 420–421.
55. Ghasemi Y, Faridi P, Mehregan I, Mohagheghzadeh A. *Ferula gummosa* fruits: an aromatic antimicrobial agent. *Chem Nat Compd.* 2005; 41(3): 311–314.
56. Rezaie, MR, Berner F, Shafiei SA. *Ferula gummosa*. *Iranian Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research*, 2003; 17 (315): 1-74.
57. Jahansooz F, Ebrahimzadeh H, Najafi AA, Naghavi MR, Kouyakhi ET, Farzaneh H. Composition and antifungal activity of the oil of *Ferula gummosa* samples from Iran. *J Essent Oil Bear Pl.* 2008; 11(3): 284–291.
58. Jalali HT, Ebrahimian ZJ, Evtuguin DV, Neto CP. Chemical composition of oleo-gum-resin from *Ferula gummosa*. *Ind Crops Prod.* 2011; 33(2): 549–553.
59. Talebi Kouyakhi E, Naghavi M, Alayhs M. Study of the essential oil variation of *Ferula gummosa* samples from Iran. *Chem Nat Compd.* 2008; 44(1): 124–126.
60. Rustaiyan A, Monfared A, Masoudi S, Ameri N. Essential oils of the stem and root of *Ferula galbaniflua* Boiss. et Buhse from Iran. *J Essent Oil Res.* 2002; 14(4): 286–287.
61. Sadraei H, Asghari GR, Hajhashemi V, Kolagar A, Ebrahimi M. Spasmolytic activity of essential oil and various extracts of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. on ileum contractions. *Phytomedicine.* 2001; 8(5): 370–376.

62. Sayyah M, Kamalinejad M, Bahrami Hidage R, Rustaiyan A. Antiepileptic potential and composition of the fruit essential oil of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. Iran Biomed J. 2001; 5(2): 69–72.
63. Jalali HT, Petronilho S, Villaverde JJ, Coimbra MA, Domingues MRM, Ebrahimian ZJ, et al. Deeper insight into the monoterpenic composition of *Ferula gummosa* oleo-gum-resin from Iran. Ind Crops Prod. 2012; 36(1): 500–507.
64. Jalali HT, Petronilho S, Villaverde JJ, Coimbra MA, Domingues MRM, Ebrahimian ZJ, et al. Assessment of the sesquiterpenic profile of *Ferula gummosa* oleo-gum-resin (galbanum) from Iran. Contributes to its valuation as a potential source of sesquiterpenic compounds. Ind Crops Prod. 2013; 44: 185–191.
65. Iranshahi M, Masullo M, Asili A, Hamedzadeh A, Jahanbin B, Festa M, et al. Sesquiterpene coumarins from *Ferula gummosa*. J Nat Prod. 2010; 73(11): 1958–1962.
66. Nabavi SF, Ebrahimzadeh MA, Nabavi SM, Eslami B. Antioxidant activity of flower, stem and leaf extracts of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. Grasas y Aceites. 2010; 61(3): 244–250.
67. Gudarzi H, Salimi M, Irian S, Amanzadeh A, Mostafapour Kandelous H, Azadmanesh K, et al. Ethanolic extract of *Ferula gummosa* is cytotoxic against cancer cells by inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest. Nat Prod Res. 2014; 29(6): 546–550.
68. Fayaz F, Roodsari SR, Gachkar L, Pourkaveh B, Safaei HG. The antimicrobial activity of *Ferula gummosa* on bacterial strains isolated from patients with gastroenteritis. Arch Clin Infect Dis. 2011; 6: 21–24.
69. Mandegary A, Sayyah M, Heidari MR. Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory activity of the seed and root extracts of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss in mice and rats. DARU. 2004; 12(2): 58–62.
70. Sayyah M, Mandgary A, Kamalinejad M. Evaluation of the anticonvulsant activity of the seed acetone extract of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. against seizures induced by pentylenetetrazole and electroconvulsive shock in mice. J Ethnopharmacol. 2002; 82(2): 105–109.
71. Sayyah M, Mandgary A. Anticonvulsant effect of *Ferula gummosa* root extract against experimental seizures. Iran Biomed J. 2003; 7(3): 139–143.
72. Ebrahimzadeh MA, Nabavi SM, Nabavi SF, Dehpour AA. Antioxidant activity of hydroalcoholic extract of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. roots. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2011; 15(6): 658–664.
73. Miski M, Mabry TJ, Saya Ö. Apiene esters from *Ferula haussknechtii*. Phytochemistry. 1987; 26(6): 1733–1737.
74. Hajimehdipoor H, Esmaili S, Ramezani R, Jafari Anaraki M, Mosaddegh M. The cytotoxic effects of *Ferula persica* var. *persica* and *Ferula hezarlalehzarica* against HepG2, A549, HT29, MCF7 and MDBK cell lines. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2012; 8(2): 113–117.
75. Akhgar MR, Rustaiyan A, Masoudi S, Bigdeli M. Essential oils of *Ferula microcolea* (Boiss.) Boiss. and *Ferula hirtella* Boiss. from Iran. J Essent Oil Res. 2005; 17(3): 237–238.
76. Naghibi F, Ghafari S, Esmaili S, Jenett-Siems K. Naghibione, a novel sesquiterpenoid with antiplasmodial effect from *Dorema hyrcanum* Koso-Pol. root, a plant used in traditional medicine. Iran J Pharm Res. 2015; 14(3): 961.
77. Nurmukhamedova MR, Nikonov GK. Glycosides of *Dorema hyrcanum*. Chem Nat Compd. 1976; 12(1): 92–93.
78. Saidkhodzhaev AI, Malikov VM, Pimenov MG. Esters of *Ferula karakalensis*. Structure and stereochemistry of karaferin and karaferinin. Chem Nat Compd. 1993; 29(2): 187–190.
79. Chen XY, Liu QX. Luteolin glycosides as taxonomic markers in *Ferula* and related genera. Biochem Syst Ecol. 1989; 17(4): 309–310.
80. Habibi Z, Salehi P, Yousefi M, Hejazi Y, Laleh A, Mozaffarian V, et al. Chemical composition and antimicrobial activity of the essential oils of *Ferula latisecta* and *Mozaffariania insignis* from Iran. Chem Nat Compd. 2006; 42(6): 689–692.

81. Iranshahi M, Hassanzadeh-Khayat M, Bazzaz BSF, Sabeti Z, Enayati F. High content of polysulphides in the volatile oil of *Ferula latisecta* Rech. F. et Aell. fruits and antimicrobial activity of the oil. *J Essent Oil Res.* 2008; 20(2): 183–185.
82. Rustaiyan A, Nadimi M, Mazloomifar H, Massudi S. Composition of the essential oil of *Ferula macrocolea* (Boiss.) Boiss. from Iran. *J Essent Oil Res.* 2005; 17(1): 55–56.
83. Bukreeva TV, Pimenov MG. 2, 6-Dihydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone 2-O- $\beta$ -D-gentiobioside from the roots of *Dorema aitchisonii*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1991; 27(5): 638–639.
84. Nabavi SM, Nabavi SF, Ebrahimzadeh MA. Free radical scavenging and antioxidant activities of *Dorema aitchisonii*. *J Food Drug Anal.* 2012; 20(1): 34–40.
85. Amiri H. Chemical composition and antioxidant activity of essential oil and methanolic extracts of *Ferula microcolea* (Boiss.) Boiss. (Apiaceae). *Int J Food Prop.* 2014; 17(4): 722–730.
86. Borisov VN, Ban'kovskii AI, Sheichenko VI, Kabanov VS. Auraptene from *Ferula microloba*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1974; 10(5): 672.
87. Borisov VN, Ban'kovskii AI, Sheichenko VI, Kabanov VS. Isosamarcandin from *Ferula microloba*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1974; 10(6): 807.
88. Borisov VN, Ban'kovskii AI, Sheichenko VI, Kabanov VS, Zakharov PI. Methyl galbanate—new terpenoid coumarin from *Ferula microloba*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1974; 10(4): 522.
89. Nabiev AA, Malikov VM. Microlobin—a new coumarin from *Ferula microloba*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1983; 19(6): 664–667.
90. Nabiev AA, Malikov VM. Microlobidene—a terpenoid coumarin from *Ferula microloba* with a new type of terpenoid skeleton. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1983; 19(6): 743–744.
91. Akhgar MR, Moradalizadeh M, Faghihi-Zarandi A, Rajaei P. Chemical composition of the essential oils of *Ferula oopoda* (Boiss. & Buhse) Boiss. and *Ferula badghysi* (Korovin.) from Iran. *J Essent Oil Bear Pl.* 2011; 14(3): 297–301.
92. Kasaian J, Iranshahi M, Masullo M, Piacente S, Ebrahimi F, Iranshahi M. Sesquiterpene lactones from *Ferula oopoda* and their cytotoxic properties. *J Asian Nat Prod res.* 2014; 16(3): 248–253.
93. Kir'yalov NP, Serkerov SV. A sesquiterpene lactone badkhsinin from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1966; 2(2): 72–76.
94. Malone JF, Parves M, Karim A, McKervey MA, Ahmad I, Bhatti MK. Isolation and crystal structure of grilactone, a new guaianolide from *Ferula oopoda*. *J Chem Soc, Perkin Trans 2.* 1980; (11): 1683–1685.
95. Serkerov SV. A sesquiterpene lactone semopodin from the seeds of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1969; 5(4): 205–207.
96. Serkerov SV. Feropodin - a sesquiterpene lactone from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1969; 5(4): 208–209.
97. Serkerov SV. Oopodin — a sesquiterpene lactone from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1969; 5(5): 314–316.
98. Serkerov SV. 11, 13-Dehydro-oopodin from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1969; 5(6): 410–413.
99. Serkerov SV, Sheichenko VI. Structure of isobadkhsin. The stereochemistry of badkhsin and isobadkhsin. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1970; 6(4): 433–436.
100. Serkerov SV. The sesquiterpene lactone ferulin from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1970; 6(1): 130–131.
101. Serkerov SV. Badkhsidin — a new sesquiterpene lactone from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1972; 8(2): 181–183.
102. Serkerov SV. A new sesquiterpene hydroxylactone from *Ferula oopoda*. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1971; 7(6): 817–818.
103. Serkerov SV. The structure of badkhsinin. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1971; 7(5): 570–573.
104. Serkerov SV. Structure of ferulidin: a new sesquiterpene lactone. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1970; 6(4): 437–439.
105. Serkerov SV. The structure of oopodin and dehydro-oopodin. *Chem Nat Compd.* 1972; 8(1): 57–59.

106. Serkerov SV. The structure of semopodin and a hydroxylactone from *Ferula oopoda*. Chem Nat Compd. 1976; 12(3): 343–344.
107. Serkerov SV. Stereochemistry of the eudesmanolides of *Ferula oopoda*. Chem Nat Compd. 1980; 16(4): 366–367.
108. Serkerov SV, Rikhlevska U, Aleskerova AN, Mir-Babaev NF. A new guaianolide—opoferzin from the roots of *Ferula oopoda*. Chem Nat Compd. 1991; 27(3): 274–275.
109. Serkerov SV, Aleskerova AN, Akhmedov DM, Rasulov FA. A new sesquiterpene lactone—opoferdin from *Ferula oopoda*. Chem Nat Compd. 1992; 28(2): 248–249.
110. Serkerov SV. The structure of an ester from the fruit of *Ferula oopoda*. Chem Nat Compd. 1972; 8(4): 538–543.
111. Kartal N, Sokmen M, Tepe B, Daferera D, Polissiou M, Sokmen A. Investigation of the antioxidant properties of *Ferula orientalis* L. using a suitable extraction procedure. Food Chem. 2007; 100(2): 584–589.
112. Kılıç Ö. Essential oil composition of *Ferula orientalis* L. from different locations of Turkey and a chemotaxonomic approach. Duğze Üniversitesi Bilim ve Teknoloji Dergisi. 2015; 3: 251–257.
113. Ozkan H, Yanmis D, Karadayi M, Bal T, Baris O, Gulluce M. Determination of genotoxic and antigenotoxic properties of essential oil from *Ferula orientalis* L. by using Ames/*Salmonella* and *E. coli* WP2 bacterial test systems. Toxicol Ind Health. 2012; 30(8): 714–723.
114. Miski M, Mabry TJ, Saya Ö. New daucane and germacrane esters from *Ferula orientalis* var. *orientalis*. J Nat Prod. 1987; 50(5): 829–834.
115. Iranshahi M, Hassanzadeh-Khayyat M. Chemical composition of the volatile oil from *Ferula ovina* (Boiss.) Boiss.-Rech. fruits. J Essent Oil Bear Pl. 2008; 11(4): 350–355.
116. Rahmani B, Shiraz NZ, Masnabadi N, Masoudi S, Monfared A, Larijani K, et al. Volatile constituents of *Alococarpum erianthum* (DC) H. Riedl & Kuber. *Ferula ovina* (Boiss.) Boiss. and *Pimpinella affinis* Ledeb. three Umbelliferae herbs growing wild in Iran. J Essent Oil Res. 2008; 20(3): 232–235.
117. Azarnivand H, Alikhah-Asl M, Jafari M, Arzani H, Amin G, Mousavi SS. Comparison of essential oils from *Ferula ovina* (Boiss.) aerial parts in fresh and dry stages. J Essent Oil Bear Pl. 2011; 14(2): 250–254.
118. Ghannadi A, Sajjadi SE, Beigihasan A. Composition of the essential oil of *Ferula ovina* (Boiss.) Boiss. from Iran. DARU. 2002; 10(4): 165–167.
119. Matin MM, Nakhaeizadeh H, Bahrami AR, Iranshahi M, Arghiani N, Rassouli FB. Ferutinin, an apoptosis inducing terpenoid from *Ferula ovina*. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2014; 15(5): 2123–2128.
120. Saidkhodzhaev AI, Nikonov GK. Components of the roots of *Ferula ovina*. Chem Nat Compd. 1974; 10(4): 539–.
121. Iranshahi M, Amin G-R, Amini M, Shafiee A. Sulfur containing derivatives from *Ferula persica* var. *latisecta*. Phytochemistry. 2003; 63(8): 965–966.
122. Iranshahi M, Amin G, Sourmaghi MS, Shafiee A, Hadjiakhoondi A. Sulphur-containing compounds in the essential oil of the root of *Ferula persica* Willd. var. *persica*. Flavour Frag J. 2006; 21(2): 260–261.
123. Mirjani R, Shahverdi A-R, Iranshahi M, Amin G, Shafiee A. Identification of antifungal compounds from *Ferula persica* var. *persica*. Pharm Biol. 2005; 43(4): 293–295.
124. Shahverdi A, Saadat F, Khorramizadeh M, Iranshahi M, Khoshayand M. Two matrix metalloproteinases inhibitors from *Ferula persica* var. *persica*. Phytomedicine. 2006; 13(9): 712–717.
125. Javidnia K, Miri R, Kamalinejad M, Edraki N. Chemical composition of *Ferula persica* Wild. essential oil from Iran. Flavour Frag J. 2005; 20(6): 605–606.
126. Iranshahi M, Amin G-R, Jalalizadeh H, Shafiee A. New germacrane derivative from *Ferula persica*. Pharm Biol. 2003; 41(6): 431–433.

127. Iranshahi M, Mojarab M, Sadeghian H, Hanafi-Bojd MY, Schneider B. Polar secondary metabolites of *Ferula persica* roots. *Phytochemistry*. 2008; 69(2): 473–478.
128. Shahverdi A-R, Iranshahi M, Mirjani R, Jamalifar H, Amin G, Shafiee A. Bioassay-guided isolation and identification of an antibacterial compound from *Ferula persica* var. *persica* roots. *DARU*. 2005; 13(1): 17–19.
129. Iranshahi M, Amin G, Shafiee A. A new coumarin from *Ferula persica*. *Pharm Biol*. 2004; 42(6): 440–442.
130. Kerimov YB, Abyshev AZ, Serkerov SV, Isaev DI, Bairamov PB. Phenol derivatives from the roots of *Ferula persica*. *Chem Nat Compd*. 1992; 28(5): 506.
131. Dastan D, Salehi P, Gohari AR, Ebrahimi SN, Aliahmadi A, Hamburger M. Bioactive sesquiterpene coumarins from *Ferula pseualliacea*. *Planta Med*. 2014; 80: 1118–1123.
132. Dastan D, Salehi P, Gohari AR, Zimmermann S, Kaiser M, Hamburger M, et al. Disesquiterpene and sesquiterpene coumarins from *Ferula pseudalliacea*, and determination of their absolute configurations. *Phytochemistry*. 2012; 78: 170–178.
133. Akhmedov DM, Mir-Babaev NF, Aleskerova AN, Serkerov SV, Knight D, Salan Y. Humulane esters from *Ferula rigidula*. *Chem Nat Compd*. 1993; 29(2): 248.
134. Miski M, Jakupovic J. Daucane esters from *Ferula rigidula*. *Phytochemistry*. 1990; 29(1): 173–178.
135. Serkerov SV. An investigation of the resin of the roots of *Ferula rigidula*. *Chem Nat Compd*. 1975; 11(4): 577.
136. Barthomeuf C, Demeule M, Grassi J, Saidkhodjaev A, Beliveau R. Conferone from *Ferula schtschurowskiana* enhances vinblastine cytotoxicity in MDCK-MDR1 cells by competitively inhibiting P-glycoprotein transport. *Planta Med*. 2006; 72: 634–639.
137. Mahmoudi R, Kosari M, Barati S. Phytochemical and biological properties of *Ferula sharifi* essential oil. *Journal of Biologically Active Products from Nature*. 2013; 3(5–6): 331–338.
138. Rustaiyan A, Assadian F, Monfared A, Masoudi S, Yari M. Composition of the volatile oil of *Ferula stenocarpa* Boiss. & Hausskn. *J Essent Oil Res*. 2001; 13(3): 181–182.
139. Habibi Z, Aghaie HR, Ghahremanzadeh R, Masoudi S, Rustaiyan A. Composition of the essential oils of *Ferula szowitsiana* DC., *Artemisia squamata* L. and *Rhabdosciadium petiolare* Boiss. & Hausskn. ex Boiss. three umbelliferae herbs growing wild in Iran. *J Essent Oil Res*. 2006; 18(5): 503–505.
140. Özek G, Özek T, Işcan G, Başer KHC, Duran A, Hamzaoglu E. Composition and antimicrobial activity of the oils of *Ferula szowitsiana* DC. from Turkey. *J Essent Oil Res*. 2008; 20(2): 186–190.
141. Iranshahi M, Arfa P, Ramezani M, Jaafari MR, Sadeghian H, Bassarello C, et al. Sesquiterpene coumarins from *Ferula szowitsiana* and in vitro antileishmanial activity of 7-prenyloxycoumarins against promastigotes. *Phytochemistry*. 2007; 68(4): 554–561.
142. Barthomeuf C, Lim S, Iranshahi M, Chollet P. Umbelliprenin from *Ferula szowitsiana* inhibits the growth of human M4Beu metastatic pigmented malignant melanoma cells through cell-cycle arrest in G1 and induction of caspase-dependent apoptosis. *Phytochemistry*. 2008; 15(1): 103–111.
143. Shahverdi AR, Fakhimi A, Zarrini G, Dehghan G, Iranshahi M. Galbanic acid from *Ferula szowitsiana* enhanced the antibacterial activity of penicillin G and cephalixin against *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Biol Pharm Bull*. 2007; 30(9): 1805–1807.
144. Turabelidze DG, Kemertelidze ÉP. Farnesiferol C from the roots of *Ferula szowitsiana*. *Chem Nat Compd*. 1976; 12(5): 589.
145. Talat Gooshchi S, Nazemiyeh H, Dalirrad M, Bahmani M. Study on chemical constituents of the roots of *Ferula szowitsiana* DC and evaluation of their antioxidant activity. *Res Pharm Sci*. 2012; 7(5): S732.

146. Dehghan G, Shafiee A, Ghahremani MH, Ardestani SK, Abdollahi M. Antioxidant potential of various extracts from *Ferula szovitsiana* in relation to their phenolic content. *Pharm Biol.* 2007; 45(9): 691–699.
147. Paydar M, Wong YL, Moharam BA, Movahed E, Wong WF, Looi CY. Pharmacological activities and chemical constituents of *Ferula szovitsiana* DC. *J Med Sci (Faisalabad, Pakistan).* 2013; 13(4): 236–243.
148. Bigdeli M, Barazandeh MM, Bigdeli B, Sefid Kon F. Identification composition of essential oils of roots, seeds and aerial parts of five wild plants of *Ferula ovina*, *F. tabasensis*, *Torilis arvensis*, *Bupleurum lancifolium* and *Crambe orientalis*: AGRIS; 2007. Available from: <http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=IR2009000493>.
149. Kanani MR, Rahiminejad MR, Sonboli A, Mozaffarian V, Kazempour Osaloo Sh, Nejad Ebrahimi S. Chemotaxonomic significance of the essential oils of 18 *Ferula* species (Apiaceae) from Iran. *Chemistry & Biodiversity.* 2011; 8: 503-517.
150. Daneshkazemi A, Zandi H, Davari A, Vakili M, Emtiazi M, Lotfi R, Masoumi SMR. Antimicrobial activity of the essential oil obtained from the seed and oleo-gum-resin of *Ferula assa-foetida* against oral pathogens. *Front. Dent.* 2019; 16 (2): 113-120.