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Compounds identified on hexane and dichloromethane extracts of *Salicornia ramosissima*

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Salicornia L. (Chenopodiaceae) is a genus of annual, apparently leafless halophytic herb that have articulated and succulent stems. The *Salicornia* species (glasswort) comprise the most salt-tolerant land plant and frequently occur in saline areas. The use of glasswort as food is referred by the forensic palynology as a reality at least from 550 years ago.^[1] Nowadays it is much appreciated as a gourmet product in Europe but particularly in Asian countries, where is used in fresh salads and pickles.^[2] Some of the *Salicornia* species display applications on folk medicine (for treatment of bronchitis, hepatitis and diarrhea) and showed important biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic and cytotoxic activities.^[3]

Salicornia ramosissima J. Woods (common purple glasswort) is an annual halophyte, widely distributed in the salt marsh of Ria de Aveiro (Portugal), that belongs to the *Salicornia L.* genus (Chenopodiaceae).^[4] Although phytochemical studies genus on this genus report the presence of compounds which are well-recognized for their biological activities, such as flavonoids, chromones and alkaloids,^[3] too little is known about secondary metabolites on purple glasswort. In our previous work we were able to isolate and identify ethyl o-hydroxycinnamate, (*E*)-fatty alcohol ferulic acid and scopoletin from the dichloromethane extract of *S. ramosissima* aerial parts.^[5]

The *S. ramosissima* was collected in Ria de Aveiro on two places with distinct growth conditions and air dried. The aerial parts were extracted with hexane and dichloromethane. The quantitative analysis of the hexane extracts were performed by GC-MS and the main lipophilic compounds identified as fatty acids (mainly C16:0) and fatty alcohols. The detailed composition of the hexane extracts and the effect of different growth conditions on the hexane extracts composition will be presented. The structure and spectroscopic characterization of some secondary metabolites isolated from dichloromethane crude extract also will be presented and discussed.

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