

## Sage Essential Oils: Chemical Characterization and Evaluation of the Antioxidant Activity of Commercial Samples

Beatriz Pereira de Freitas<sup>1,2#</sup>, Yasmin Santos Gonçalves da Silva<sup>1,2</sup>, Alex de Aguiar Novo<sup>2</sup>, Eliane Przytyk Jung<sup>2</sup>, Leilson de Oliveira Ribeiro<sup>2#</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of Technology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

# [beatriz.pereira@int.gov.br](mailto:beatriz.pereira@int.gov.br); [leilson.oliveira@int.gov.br](mailto:leilson.oliveira@int.gov.br)

### INTRODUCTION & AIM

The essential oil of *Salvia officinalis* (Sage), an aromatic plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family, is very useful in the pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic industries due to its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antimicrobial effects.

The present work aims to optimize the extraction of essential oil from commercial samples using an experimental design with two independent variables, the solid/liquid ratio (w/v) and time, followed by an evaluation of the response variables, yield and antioxidant activity. A chemical characterization of the oils was also carried out.

### METHOD



Crushed *Salvia officinalis*



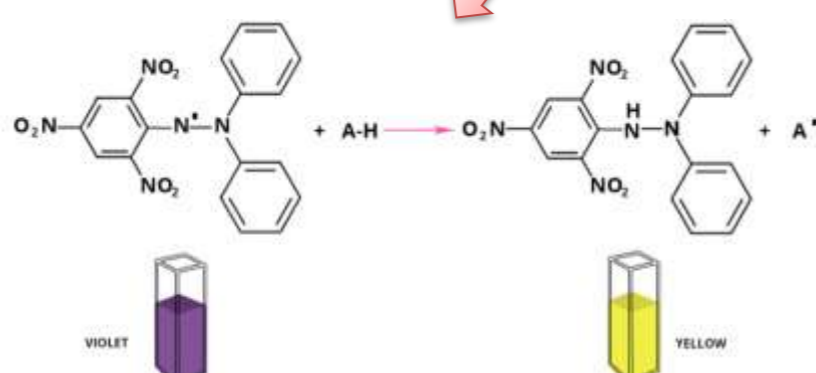
Hydrodistillation in Clevenger apparatus



Identification and quantification of the compounds by GC/MS



Essential oil

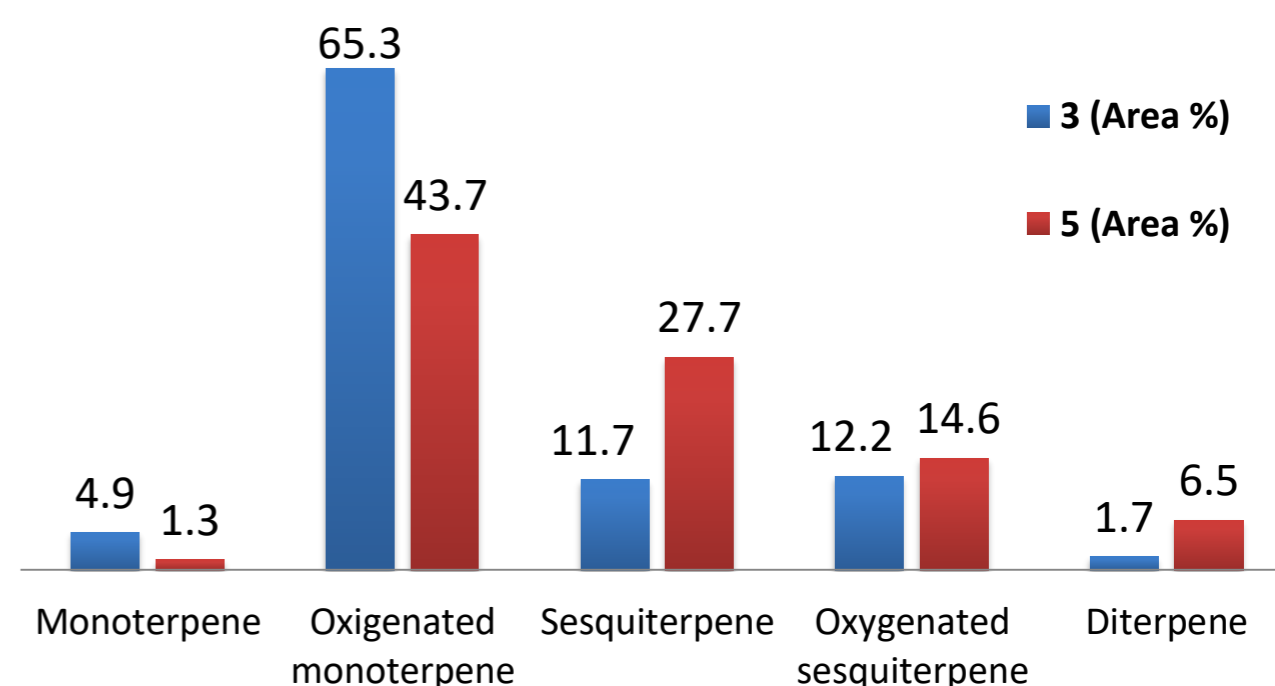


Antioxidant activity by DPPH• assay

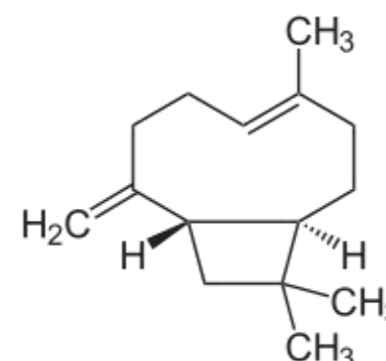
### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

**Table 1:** Experimental design to obtain *Salvia officinalis* essential oil by hydrodistillation and yield and antioxidant activity values.

Trial	Independent variables		Results	
	Solid/liquid ratio (w/v)	Time (min)	Yield (%)	Antioxidant activity (%)
1	01:20	60	0.06	16.34
2	01:20	300	0.38	13.39
3	01:50	60	0.17	8.71
4	01:50	300	0.29	24.49
5	01:14	180	0.17	28.34
6	01:56	180	0.22	22.47
7	01:35	10	0.15	9.75
8	01:35	350	0.30	24.07
9	01:35	180	0.29	24.09
10	01:35	180	0.37	22.57
11	01:35	180	0.34	21.60



**Figure 1:** Chemical classes of *Salvia officinalis* essential oils.



**Figure 2:** Chemical structure of  $\beta$ -caryophyllene, major compound into *Salvia officinalis* essential oil.

### CONCLUSION

It is concluded that *Salvia officinalis* essential oils presented antioxidant effect; however, differences in extraction conditions influenced this potential. This potential was related to of  $\beta$ -caryophyllene content. Yield ranged from 0.06 to 0.38%. It was also influenced by extraction condition.