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P197. DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN TEN SALVIA SPECIES FROM TURKEY

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Salvia divinorum (Epling and Javita), a member of the family of Lamiaceae (Labiatae), is endemic of the northern Sierra Mazateca maountain of Mexico. It was used by Mazatec Indians in spiritual rituals for its hallucinatory effects. Although these effects were known for long time, the molecules providing the effects were isolated quite later from S. divinorum leaves, the first compounds of which were neoclerodane diterpene salvinorin A and B. Salvinorin A was found to be a potent agonist toward κ-opioid receptor (KOR). On the other hand, salvinorin B, which is a metabolite of Salvinorin A through an ester hydrolysis, was inactive at KOR. In this study, 10 different Salvinorin A and B, belonging to Salvia species in Turkey were investigated, applying two methods such as LC-MS/MS and qPCR and the which having hallucinatory effects were determined. Moreover, this study was aimed at formulating the phylogenetic tree of the species having similar gene sequences. Salvinorin A and B were found to be in between trace to 21.89±1.83 mg/kg and trace to 45.40±3.59 mg/kg, respectively, in Salvia species in Anatolia, Turkey.

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