
# Hypotensive properties of the plant salvia submutica

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ABSTRACT

Salvia submutica is a perennial plant belonging to the mint family, found in the Nurata mountains in Uzbekistan. As a result of global climate change, this plant is on the verge of extinction. The plant is a natural species, has not yet been cultivated, but interestingly, it contains the medicinal substance "lagoxylin ", which, when isolated in its pure form, has a vasodilating effect. Therefore, it is effective to use it in medicine for hypertension.

**Keywords:** Salvia submutica, labiaceae, lagoxylin, arterial hypertension.

The height of Salvia submutica is 30-60 cm, the stem is tetrahedral, branched and woody, the leaves are divided by a short band on the stem into three to five opposite parts, the tip of the reticulate veins is pointed. Its leaves are white, as if sprinkled with flour, because it contains a lot of the substance "lagoxylin". This plant blooms in June-July and ripens in July-August. The seed is brownish-black in color, the weight of 1000 seeds is 35.02 grams. Salvia submutica is highly valued for its medicinal properties among the species of the Salvia family. A decoction prepared from its surface is used in the treatment of hypertension.

Their stems are tetrahedral, simple, without opposite side leaves. Flowers grow from the leaf axils. Consisting of single, often divided in half aggregates, outwardly similar to each other, they are immediately dried or heated under the influence of moisture and heat to preserve biologically active substances. Medicinal plants lose their value when decomposed. There are requirements and standards for medicinal products prepared from plant materials. Flowers emerging from two opposite leaf axils join to form a round flower. Calyx zygamorph has a five-lobed calyx with five teeth, sometimes with two lips, the upper lip is three-lobed and the lower lip is two-lobed. Calyx usually bilabiate lower three-lobed upper two-lobed sepals 2 of 4 halves longer than the previous two sepals or remaining two reduced Ca(3) Co(2+3) An+2 G(2) Flowers June Blossoms in July, the fruit divides into four one-seeded woody fruits, two-seeded fruits are formed by coalescence of leaves, ripen in August. Intermediate threads are attached to the tube of the flower head, the mother has two leaf nodes, each node has two seeds, each node forms a barrier between the buds very early. Proterandria flowers, that is, male flowers ripen faster than female ones. The fruit is divided into 4 nut-shaped fruits with one seed or, as a result of the development of all seeds, is divided into 1-3 nut-shaped fruits. The seed is old and without endosperm. The shoot of this plant is a circle at the base of a straight knot.

Nectar is adapted for pollination by insects in various ways. The mint family is very close to the plane tree family. The root system of the shrub is directed downwards, like in flowering plants. According to the structure of the fruit, it is close to the Garabanov family, but differs from them in that the mulberry root is turned down.

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