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**COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF BIOCHEMICAL COMPOUND IN  
GLYCYRRHIZAGLABRAROOTS FROM TWO LOCALITIES OF IRAN (BOJNOURD) AND  
AFGHANISTAN (HERATE)**

**ElhamMakhtoumi, KolsoumHoseini, AsgharKhoshnoodYazdi, Zahra Gerivani\***

*Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources of Shirvan, Ferdowsi University, Shirvan, iran  
E-mail: zahragerivani@yahoo.com*

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhizaglabra* Family *Leguminosae*) is a very popular medicinal plant in the world. It, also known as licorice and sweetwood, is native to the Mediterranean and certain areas of Asia. Licorice rhizomes are used in herbal medicines for health effects and it contains more than 100 various useful compounds including phenolics and triterpenesaponins (glycyrrizin). In this study, the content of some biochemical compounds (sugar, phenol and protein) important in pharmacy, food industry and economics were compared in *G. glabra* roots gathering from two localities of Iran (Bojnourd) and Afghanistan (Herat). Data showed that higher content of sugar (39.74 mg/gDW) was in Herat against Boujnourd (23.61). Bojnourd locality showed higher content of total phenolic compounds (167mg/gDW) than Herat (73.43). Protein content was higher in roots gathered from Herat (20.32mg/gDW) than Bojnourd, but this different was not significant. It seems that there is a correlated between the content of secondary metabolite production and climate condition. Therefore, environmental conditions are important factors in production of secondary metabolites in liquorice plants.

**References**

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