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A. Wongmekiat, Y. Tozuka, K. Moribe, T. Oguchi, and K. Yamamoto







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1 min ground

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Y. Shan, X. Wang, X. Zhou, L. Kong, and M. Niwa







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Antioxidative Effects of 6-Methoxysorigenin and Its Derivatives from Rhamnus nakaharai

L.-T. Ng, C.-C. Lin, and C.-M. Lu



 $R_1 = R_2 = H$ 2: 2a: R₁=R₂=COCH₃ 2b: R₁=R₂=COCH₂CH₃ 3: R₁=H, R₂=Glc 4: R₁=H, R₂=Glc₆-Xyl 5: R₁=H, R₂=Rutinose

6-Methoxysorigenin (2) exhibits potent antioxidative activities as evaluated by DPPH radical-scavenging, metal chelating, TBARS elimination, and ESR methods.

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Mutagenic, Antimutagenic and Antioxidant Activities of a New Class of β -Glucoside Hydroxyhydroquinone from Anagallis monelli Growing in Tunisia

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S. Kondo, H. Mori, Y. Sasai, and M. Kuzuya



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A Novel Preparation Method for Microspheres of Water Soluble Polymers Using Polypropyleneglycol as the Dispersion Medium

T. Seki, K. Shinohara, N. Kato, M. Uchida, H. Natsume, K. Morimoto, and K. Juni



Initial temperature of PPG **A**; 20°C **B**; 30°C (PPG-Aqueous Phase=93.3:6.7)

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Physicochemical Characterization of Tamoxifen Citrate Pseudopolymorphs, Methanolate and Ethanolate

T. Kojima, F. Kato, R. Teraoka, Y. Matsuda, S. Kitagawa, and M. Tsuhako



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Novel Cephalosporins Synthesized by Amination of 2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic Acid Derivatives Using Fungal Laccases II

A. Mikolasch, T. H. J. Niedermeyer, M. Lalk,S. Witt, S. Seefeldt, E. Hammer, F. Schauer,M. Gesell Salazar, S. Hessel, W.-D. Jülich, andU. Lindequist



1: R = -(CH₂)₃CH₃

5: R = -CH₃

2: $R = -CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$

(cone conformer)

3: $R = -CH_2CON(CH_2CH_3)_2$ **4**: $R = -CH_2CONHCH_2CH_3$

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The Effects of O-Substituents of Hexahomotrioxacalix[3]arene on Potentiometric Discrimination between Dopamine and Biological Organic/Inorganic Cations

R. Saijo, H. Murakami, S. Tsunekawa, S. Imanishi, N. Shirai, S. Ikeda, and K. Odashima





C

Six New Triterpenoid Saponins from the Leaves of *Ilex oblonga* and Their Inhibitory Activities against TMV Replication

Z.-J. Wu, M.-A. Ouyang, C.-Z. Wang, and Z.-K. Zhang



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Bioactive Saponins and Glycosides. XXVII. Structures of New Cucurbitane-Type Triterpene Glycosides and Antiallergic Constituents from *Citrullus colocynthis*

M. Yoshikawa, T. Morikawa, H. Kobayashi, A. Nakamura, K. Matsuhira, S. Nakamura, and H. Matsuda



Bioactive Constituents from Chinese Natural Medicines. XXII. Absolute Structures of New Megastigmane Glycosides, Sedumosides E_1 , E_2 , E_3 , F_1 , F_2 , and G, from *Sedum sarmentosum* (Crassulaceae)

T. Morikawa, Y. Zhang, S. Nakamura, H. Matsuda, O. Muraoka, and M. Yoshikawa



C

`OAc



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Notes

Glutathione S-Transferase Inhibiting Chemical Constituents of Caesalpinia bonduc

C. C. Udenigwe, A. Ata, and R. Samarasekera



Rha: α-L-rhamnopyranosyl; Api: β-D-apiofuranosyl

> Glutathione S-transferase (GST) assay-directed fractionations of the ethanolic extracts of *Caesalpinia bonduc* yielded one new sterol, 17-hydroxycampesta-4,6-dien-3-one (1), two known 13,14-seco-sterols, one known cassane furanoditerpene as well as one known aromatic dioxane, as the active compounds. GST inhibitory activity of the isolated compounds was compared with sodium taurocholate, a standard GST inhibitor.

Sedumoside G (6)

-¹Rha

 \hat{c}

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Preparation and Antibacterial Activity of Copper and Cobalt Complexes of 4-Chloro-3nitrobenzoate with a Nitrogen Donor Ligand

A. T. Kabbani, H. H. Hammud, and

A. M. Ghannoum



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Four Novel Metabolites from Microbial Transformation of Curcumol by *Cunninghamella blakesleana*

H. Zhang, N. Kang, F. Qiu, G. Qu, and X. Yao



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Secondary Metabolites from Andrographis paniculata

W. Li, X. Xu, H. Zhang, C. Ma, H. Fong, R. van Breemen, and J. Fitzloff



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A New 2,3-Dimethyl Butenolide from the Brittle Star *Ophiomastix mixta*

J. Lee, W. Wang, J. Hong, C.-O. Lee, S. Shin, K. S. Im, and J. H. Jung



A new butenolide (1) was isolated, along with a known acyclic polyhalogenated monoterpene (2), from the brittle star *Ophiomastix mixtra*. The compounds were tested for cytotoxicity against a panel of five human solid tumor cell lines and displayed mild to significant activity.

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Neuritogenic Activity of Gangliosides from Echinoderms and Their Structure–Activity Relationship

M. Kaneko, K. Yamada, T. Miyamoto, M. Inagaki, and R. Higuchi $\begin{array}{c} \text{NeuAc}\alpha 2 \\ \downarrow \\ 4 \\ \text{NeuAc}\alpha 2 \rightarrow 3\text{Gal}\beta 1 \rightarrow 8\text{NeuAc}\alpha 2 \rightarrow 3\text{Gal}\text{NAc}\beta 1 \rightarrow 3\text{Gal}\beta 1 \rightarrow 4\text{Gal}\beta 1 \rightarrow 1\text{ceramide} \end{array}$

SJG-2, ganglioside from sea cucumber, possessing most potent activity

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Anti-plasmodial Activity of Some Constituents of the Root Bark of *Harungana madagascariensis* LAM. (Hypericaceae)

B. Ndjakou Lenta, S. Ngouela, F. Fekam Boyom, F. Tantangmo, G. R. Feuya Tchouya, E. Tsamo, J. Gut, P. J. Rosenthal, and J. Donald Connolly



Compound 1 showed a potent antiplasmodial activity ($1.80 \, \mu M$).

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Two New Flavanone Glycosides of *Jasminum lanceolarium* **and Their Anti-oxidant Activities** J.-M. Sun, J.-S. Yang, and H. Zhang



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Bithiazole Metabolites from the Myxobacterium *Myxococcus fulvus*

J.-W. Ahn, K. H. Jang, H.-C. Yang, K.-B. Oh, H.-S. Lee, and J. Shin



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The Investigation of the Pharmacokinetics of Pulsatile-Release Salbutamol Sulfate with pH-Sensitive Ion Exchange Resin as the Carriers in Beagle Dogs

H. Liu, T. Sun, F. Yu, X. Zhao, H. Guo, and W. Pan



In the present study, we investigated the pharmacokinetics of the salbutamol sulfate pulsatile-release capsules in beagle dogs. The pharmacokinetics parameters of pulsatile-release salbutamol sulfate and reference tablet were AUC_{0-24} (ng·h/ml) 1031.8±123.1, 1112.6±1182.4, C_{max} (ng/ml) 172.4±21.4, 179.3±26.1, T_{max} (h) 3.8 ± 0.6 , 1.5 ± 0.5 , T_{lig} (h) 2.7 ± 0.5 , 0.3 ± 0.2 . The results showed that the test dosage form, and had an obviously pulsatile-release effect.

Solvolysis Study of Cycliciminomitomycins

Y. Na



n

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Four New Triterpene Glycosides from

Nigella damascena H. Yoshimitsu, M. Nishida, M. Okawa, and

T. Nohara



 $S_{1} = rha^{2} ara - S_{2} = glc \cdot \frac{3}{3} rha^{2} ara - S_{3} = rha^{2} xyl - S_{4} = glc \cdot \frac{3}{3} rha^{2} rha^{2$

nigelloside A (1) : R_1 =CHO, R_2 =S₁ nigelloside B (2) : R_1 =CHO, R_2 =S₂ nigelloside C (3) : R_1 =CH₂OH, R_2 =S₃ nigelloside D (4) : R_1 =CH₂OH, R_2 =S₄

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Cowaniin, a C-Glucosidic Ellagitannin Dimer Linked through Catechin from Cowania mexicana

H. Ito, M. Miyake, E. Nishitani, K. Miyashita, M. Yoshimura, T. Yoshida, M. Takasaki, T. Konoshima, M. Kozuka, and T. Hatano



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Synthetic Study on Telomerase Inhibitor, D8646-2-6: Synthesis of the Key Intermediate Using Sn(OTf)₂ or Sc(OTf)₃ Mediated Aldol-Type Reaction and Stille Coupling

A. Kanai, Y. Takeda, K. Kuramochi, A. Nakazaki, and S. Kobayashi



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Communications to the Editor

Catalytic Activity of Silica Gels Bound Manganese(III)–Porphyrin on Oxidative Reaction of Adrenaline

Y. Kitamura, T. Takatsuki, M. Kawamoto, M. Saito, A. Iwado, I. Tsukamoto, M. Mifune, and Y. Saito



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About the cover: ORIGAMI, the Japanese art of paper folding, is one traditional pastime in Japanese culture, and it is also well-known as one aspect of Japanese beauty throughout the world. Colorful flat square pieces of paper are folded eloquently into ORIGAMIs such as a TSURU (crane), YAKKOSAN (person), KABUTO (traditional warriors helmet), NINJA fighting star, FUSEN (balloon), and SARA (dish) as shown in the cover picture (clockwise from crane). Also, oligopeptides composed of chiral α , α -disubstituted amino acids have a strong tendency to adopt specific compact conformations (planer, 3₁₀-helix, and α -helix), though they are inferior to the ORIGAMI. The cover picture shows a regularly folded left-handed 3₁₀-helix (left side) and a left-handed α -helix (right side) of oligomers that consist of chiral cyclic α , α -disubstituted amino acids having side-chain chiral centers. See the review by Tanaka on page 349 of this issue.