

Further Investigation into Maple Syrup Yields 3 New Lignans, a New Phenylpropanoid, and 26 Other Phytochemicals

Liya Li and Navindra P. Seeram*

Bioactive Botanical Research Laboratory, Department of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881, United States

S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Maple syrup is made by boiling the sap collected from certain maple (*Acer*) species. During this process, phytochemicals naturally present in tree sap are concentrated in maple syrup. Twenty-three phytochemicals from a butanol extract of Canadian maple syrup (MS-BuOH) had previously been reported; this paper reports the isolation and identification of 30 additional compounds (1–30) from its ethyl acetate extract (MS-EtOAc) not previously reported from MS-BuOH. Of these, 4 compounds are new (1–3, 18) and 20 compounds (4–7, 10–12, 14–17, 19, 20, 22–24, 26, and 28–30) are being reported from maple syrup for the first time. The new compounds include 3 lignans and 1 phenylpropanoid: 5-(3'',4''-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxybenzyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)dihydrofuran-2-one (1), (*erythro,erythro*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (2), (*erythro,threo*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (3), and 2,3-dihydroxy-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone (18), respectively. In addition, 25 other phenolic compounds were isolated including (*threo,erythro*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (4), (*threo,threo*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (5), *threo*-guaiacylglycerol- β -O-4'-dihydroconiferyl alcohol (6), *erythro*-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-[4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-1,3-propanediol (7), 2-[4[2,3-dihydro-3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-(3-hydroxypropyl)-7-methoxy-2-benzofuranyl]-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanediol (8), acernikol (9), leptolepisol D (10), buddlenol E (11), (1*S*,2*R*)-2-[2,6-dimethoxy-4[(1*S*,3*aR*,4*S*,6*aR*)-tetrahydro-4-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1*H*,3*H*-furo[3,4-*c*]furan-1-yl]phenoxy]-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanediol (12), syringaresinol (13), isolaricresinol (14), icariside E4 (15), sakuraresinol (16), 1,2-diguaiacyl-1,3-propanediol (17), 2,3-dihydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone (19), 3-hydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-1-one (20), dihydroconiferyl alcohol (21), 4-acetylcatechol (22), 3',4',5'-trihydroxyacetophenone (23), 3,4-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzaldehyde (24), protocatechuic acid (25), 4-(dimethoxymethyl)pyrocatechol (26), tyrosol (27), isofraxidin (28), and 4-hydroxycatechol (29). One sesquiterpene, phaseic acid (30), which is a known metabolite of the phytohormone abscisic acid, was also isolated from MS-EtOAc. The antioxidant activities of MS-EtOAc (IC₅₀ = 75.5 μ g/mL) and the pure isolates (IC₅₀ ca. 68–3000 μ M) were comparable to that of vitamin C (IC₅₀ = 40 μ M) and the synthetic commercial antioxidant butylated hydroxytoluene (IC₅₀ = 3000 μ M), in the diphenylpicrylhydrazyl radical scavenging assay. The current study advances scientific knowledge of maple syrup constituents and suggests that these diverse phytochemicals may impart potential health benefits to this natural sweetener.

KEYWORDS: maple syrup, phenylpropanoids, lignans, sesquiterpene, phenolics, antioxidant

INTRODUCTION

Maple syrup is a premium natural sweetener obtained by concentrating the sap collected from certain maple (genus, *Acer*) species, primarily the sugar (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) and red (*Acer rubrum* L.) maples. Both of these maple species are native to North America and, thus, the northeastern region of North America, primarily the province of Quebec in Canada, leads the worldwide production of maple syrup.^{1,2}

The maple trees are tapped in the late winter to early spring months when freeze/thaw cycles of cold nights and warm days facilitate abundant flow of tree sap.¹ The sap is collected and boiled to concentrate the sugar, producing a 66 °Brix maple syrup. Apart from sucrose, which is its major sugar, the natural sap contains minerals, oligosaccharides, amino acids, organic acids, and phenolic compounds.^{1,2} Because of the worldwide popularity, consumption, and economical importance of maple syrup, identification of its phytochemical constituents is of great

scientific interest.³ This is relevant from a human health perspective given that plant-derived compounds, such as phenolics, have attracted immense attention for their biological effects and potential human health benefits.

Our laboratory recently embarked on a research program to investigate the chemical and biological properties of maple syrup from Canada. To that end, we recently identified several phenolic compounds, for the first time, from its butanol extract (MS-BuOH).^{4,5} Although our overall aim was to increase scientific knowledge of maple syrup constituents, we did not examine its ethyl acetate extract (MS-EtOAc) primarily because it had already been studied by other groups.^{6,7} However, since our published studies,^{4,5} we have been intrigued by striking differences

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Table 1. Total Compounds Isolated from an Ethyl Acetate Extract of Canadian Maple Syrup (MS-EtOAc)

compd	identification	references of NMR data
1	5-(3'',4''-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxybenzyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)dihydrofuran-2-one ^a	
2	(<i>erythro,erythro</i>)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol ^a	
3	(<i>erythro,threo</i>)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol ^a	
4	(<i>threo,erythro</i>)-1-[4-[(2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy)-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol ^b	9
5	(<i>threo,threo</i>)-1-[4-[(2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy)-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol ^b	9
6	<i>threo</i> -guaiacylglycerol- β -O-4'-dihydroconiferyl alcohol	10
7	<i>erythro</i> -1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-[4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-1,3-propanediol ^b	11
8	2-[4-[2,3-dihydro-3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-(3-hydroxypropyl)-7-methoxy-2-benzofuranyl]-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanediol ^c	
9	acernikol	12
10	leptolepisol D ^{b,c}	
11	buddlenol E ^b	13
12	(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-2-[2,6-dimethoxy-4-[(1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>aR</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,6 <i>aR</i>)-tetrahydro-4-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1 <i>H</i> ,3 <i>H</i> -furo[3,4- <i>c</i>]furan-1-yl]phenoxy]-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanediol ^b	14
13	syringaresinol	15
14	isolariciresinol ^b	16
15	icariside E4 ^b	17
16	sakuraresinol ^b	18
17	1,2-diguaiacyl-1,3-propanediol ^b	19
18	2,3-dihydroxy-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone ^a	
19	2,3-dihydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone ^b	20
20	3-hydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-1-one ^b	21
21	dihydroconiferyl alcohol ^c	
22	4-acetylcatechol ^b	22
23	3',4',5'-trihydroxyacetophenone ^{b,c}	
24	3,4-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzaldehyde ^{b,c}	
25	protocatechuic acid	23
26	4-(dimethoxymethyl)-pyrocatechol ^{b,c}	
27	tyrosol	24
28	isofraxidin ^b	25
29	4-hydroxycatechol ^b	26
30	phaseic acid ^b	27

^a New compounds. ^b First report from maple syrup. ^c NMR data provided for the first time herein.

in biological activities between MS-BuOH and MS-EtOAc (see ref 8 and other unpublished observations), prompting us to initiate the current study.

The main objective of the current study was to comprehensively isolate and identify compounds present in MS-EtOAc, which would complement previous studies from our laboratory and others (see refs 4 and 5 and references cited therein) to give an overall picture of the chemical constituents present in maple syrup. Here we report the isolation and identification of 30 compounds from MS-EtOAc not previously reported from MS-BuOH.^{4,5} In addition, the antioxidant activities of MS-EtOAc and the pure isolates were evaluated in the diphenylpicrylhydrazyl

(DPPH) radical scavenging assay, and these activities are also reported here.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

General Experimental Procedures. All 1D proton and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H and ¹³C NMR) and 2D NMR experiments, ¹H-¹H correlation spectroscopy (COSY), heteronuclear single quantum coherence (HSQC), heteronuclear multiple bond coherence (HMBC), and nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE), were acquired either on a Bruker 400 MHz or on a Varian 500 MHz instrument. Unless otherwise stated, deuterated methanol (CD₃OD)

Table 2. ^1H NMR [δ , (Multiplicity, J_{HH} in Hertz)] Spectroscopic Data for Compounds 1–3 and 18

no.	1	2	3	18 ^a
2	6.88 (s)	6.99 (s)	6.91 (s)	7.45 (s)
5	6.74 (br s)	6.74 (d, overlapped)	6.64 (d, 8.5)	7.47 (d, 8.0)
6	6.74 (br s)	6.77 (d, overlapped)	6.77 (d, 8.5)	6.85 (d, 8.0)
7a	3.01 (dd, 13.0, 1.5)	4.91 (d, 4.5)	4.89 (d, 7.0)	
7b	3.38 (d, 12.5)			
8		4.21 (m)	3.92 (m)	5.09 (br s)
9a		3.90 (m)	3.30 (m)	3.88 (d, 8.8)
9b		3.50 (m)	3.66 (dd, 12.0, 4.0)	3.73 (m)
2'	6.23 (br s)	6.75 (s)	6.66 (s)	
5'	6.82 (dd, 8.0, 1.5)			
6'	6.68 (d, 8.0)	6.75 (s)	6.66 (s)	
7'	5.08 (dd, 9.5, 1.5)	4.60 (d, 5.5)	4.51 (d, 5.5)	
8'	2.5 (m)	3.68 (m)	3.68 (m)	
9a'	3.92 (m)	3.5 (m)	3.58 (m)	
9b'	3.61 (m)	3.4 (m)	3.45 (dd, 12.0, 4.0)	
3-OCH ₃	3.84 (s)	3.82 (s)	3.73 (s)	
3'-OCH ₃	3.60 (s)	3.82 (s)	3.77 (s)	
4'-OCH ₃	3.82 (s)			
5'-OCH ₃		3.82 (s)	3.77 (s)	

^aNMR data for all compounds acquired at 500 MHz except 18, which was acquired at 400 MHz.

was used as solvent. High-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectral (HRESIMS) data were acquired on a Q-Star Elite (Applied Biosystems MDS) mass spectrometer equipped with a Turbo Ionspray source and were obtained by direct infusion of the pure compounds. Analytical and semipreparative high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on a Hitachi Elite LaChrom system consisting of an L2130 pump, L-2200 autosampler, and L-2455 diode array detector, all operated by EZChrom Elite software. Medium-pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) was carried out on prepacked C18 columns connected to a DLC-10/11 isocratic liquid chromatography pump (D-Star Instruments, Manassas, VA) with a fixed-wavelength detector. Optical rotation was performed on an Auto Pol III automatic polarimeter (Rudolph Research, Flanders, NJ) with samples dissolved in methanol at 22 °C using a 1 dm pathway cell.

Chemicals and Reagents. All solvents were of ACS or HPLC grade and were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich through Wilkem Scientific (Pawcatuck, RI). Sephadex LH-20, ascorbic acid, butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), and DPPH reagent were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

Extraction and Isolation of MS-EtOAc Compounds. Maple syrup (grade C, 20 L) was provided by the Federation of Maple Syrup Producers of Quebec (Canada) as previously reported.⁴ The maple syrup was shipped and kept frozen in our laboratory upon delivery. The maple syrup was subjected to liquid–liquid partitioning with ethyl acetate (10 L × 3) to yield a dried ethyl acetate extract (MS-EtOAc; 4.7 g) after solvent removal in vacuo. The MS-EtOAc (4.5 g) was initially purified on a Sephadex LH-20 column (4 × 65 cm) with a gradient system of MeOH/H₂O (3:7 to 1:0, v/v) to afford seven fractions, A1–A7. Fraction A1 (2.08 g) was then chromatographed on a C18 MPLC column (4 × 37 cm) eluting with a gradient system of MeOH/H₂O (3:7 to 1:0, v/v) to afford 16 subfractions, B1–B16. These subfractions were individually subjected to a series of semipreparative HPLC separations using a Phenomenex Luna C18 column (250 × 10 mm i.d., 5 μm, flow = 2 mL/min) with different isocratic elution systems of MeOH/H₂O to afford compounds 2 (0.9 mg), 3 (2.5 mg), 4 (0.8 mg), 5 (0.5 mg), 6 (17.5 mg), 7 (0.7 mg), 8 (1.1 mg), 9 (3.9 mg), 10 (1.1 mg), 11 (2.1 mg), 12 (2.8 mg), 13 (3.2 mg), 15 (2.4 mg), 16 (5.2 mg),

Table 3. ^{13}C NMR (δ Values) Spectroscopic Data for Compounds 1–3 and 18

no.	1	2	3 ^a	18
1	126.94	132.40	133.53	122.08
2	113.92	110.00	111.82	114.91
3	147.47	147.28	148.88	145.27
4	145.31	145.41	147.50	151.29
5	114.84	114.30	115.98	114.48
6	123.27	119.15	121.04	122.08
7	41.17	72.57	74.71	198.08
8	78.16	86.09	89.28	74.00
9	178.28	60.08	61.83	64.85
1'	130.93	138.50	140.20	
2'	108.45	103.80	105.20	
3'	149.36	152.89	154.15	
4'	149.55	134.50	136.50	
5'	110.82	152.89	154.15	
6'	119.80	103.80	105.20	
7'	81.46	73.74	75.22	
8'	49.88	75.90	77.45	
9'	57.19	63.00	64.33	
3-OCH ₃	54.92	55.20	56.44	
3'-OCH ₃	54.87	54.94	56.73	
4'-OCH ₃	55.00			
5'-OCH ₃		54.94	56.73	

^aNMR data for all compounds acquired at 125 MHz except 3, which was acquired at 100 MHz.

17 (0.8 mg), and 30 (0.5 mg). Similarly, fraction A3 (0.71 g) was purified by semipreparative HPLC using a Waters XBridge Prep C18 column (250 × 19 mm i.d., 5 μm; flow = 3.5 mL/min) and a gradient solvent system of MeOH/H₂O to afford four subfractions C1–C4. These

Table 4. Antioxidant Activities of Pure Compounds Isolated from an Ethyl Acetate Extract of Canadian Maple Syrup Showing 50% Inhibitory Concentrations (IC₅₀) in the Diphenylpicrylhydrazyl Radical Scavenging Assay^a

no.	IC ₅₀ (μM)	no.	IC ₅₀ (μM)
1	946.37 ± 58.5	18	111.78 ± 5.1
2	1540.91 ± 0.5	19 ^b	258.40 ± 33.8
3	925 ± 179.0	20	321.53 ± 31.9
7	740.20 ± 3.4	22	138.16 ± 28.2
8	655.29 ± 14.4	23	10125 ± 1668.0
9	478.95 ± 42.1	24	254.17 ± 32.5
10	578.49 ± 1.3	25	97.83 ± 24.0
11	422.94 ± 2.4	27	163.93 ± 15.2
12	207.93 ± 41.3	28	813.81 ± 37.7
13	68.90 ± 5.7	29	139.42 ± 13.3
14	694.44 ± 110.2	30 ^b	903.57
15	1810.28 ± 265.6	ascorbic acid	40.23 ± 13.4
16	2876.44 ± 44.0	BHT ^c	3000.98 ± 1122.2
17	703.12 ± 141.4		

^a Values are the mean ± standard deviation. Because of limited sample quantity all compounds were evaluated except 4–6, 21, and 26. ^b Only tested once because of the limited sample quantity. ^c BHT, butylated hydroxytoluene, a synthetic commercial antioxidant.

subfractions were separately subjected to semipreparative HPLC with isocratic solvents systems of MeOH/H₂O to afford compounds **1** (2.2 mg), **14** (4.5 mg), **19** (4.5 mg), **20** (2.2 mg), **21** (4.2 mg), **27** (3.7 mg), and **28** (1.1 mg). Similarly, fraction A4 (0.097 g) was purified by semipreparative HPLC to afford compounds **18** (1.4 mg), **22** (2.6 mg), **23** (8.0 mg), **24** (0.4 mg), and **26** (3.2 mg), and subfraction A5 (0.022 g) yielded compounds **25** (3.6 mg) and **29** (1.1 mg).

Structural Elucidation of MS-EtOAc Compounds. All of the isolated compounds were identified by examination of their ¹H and/or ¹³C NMR and mass spectral data and by comparison of these to published literature reports, when available. Table 1 shows the literature references for the known compounds for which previously published NMR data are available, and thus these spectral data are not provided here. However, the NMR data for the four new compounds (i.e., **1**–**3** and **18**) and six of the known compounds (i.e., **8**, **10**, **21**, **23**, **24**, and **26**), which are not available in the literature, are reported here for the first time as follows.

5-(3'',4''-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxybenzyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)dihydrofuran-2-one (1): colorless amorphous powder; [α]_D²⁵ +17° (c 1.5 mg/mL, MeOH); (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 427.1239 [M + Na]⁺, calcd for C₂₁H₂₄O₈Na 427.1369; the ¹H and ¹³C NMR data are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

(erythro,erythro)-1-[4-[2-Hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (2): colorless amorphous powder; [α]_D²⁵ 0° (c 0.3 mg/mL, MeOH); (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 463.1138 [M + Na]⁺, calcd for C₂₁H₂₈O₁₀Na 463.1580; the ¹H and ¹³C NMR data are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

(erythro,threo)-1-[4-[2-Hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (3): colorless amorphous powder; [α]_D²⁵ +6° (c 2.0 mg/mL, MeOH); (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 463.1693 [M + Na]⁺, calcd for molecular formula C₂₁H₂₈O₁₀Na 463.1580; the ¹H and ¹³C NMR data are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

2-[4-[2,3-Dihydro-3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-(3-hydroxypropyl)-7-methoxy-2-benzofuranyl]-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanediol (8): yellowish amorphous powder; (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 609.1852 [M + Na]⁺, calcd for molecular formula C₃₁H₃₈O₁₁;

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ 7.00 (1H, s, H-2), 6.86 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.74 (4H, s, H-2',6',2'',6''), 5.58 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H-7'), 4.99 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H-7), 4.07 (1H, m, H-8), 3.89 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.84 (9H, s, 3,3',5',5'-OCH₃), 3.80 (2H, m, H-9), 3.58 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-9''), 3.48 (1H, m, H-8'), 2.64 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-7''), 1.83 (2H, m, H-8''); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ 154.47 (C-3',5'), 149.00 (C-3), 147.51 (C-4''), 147.22 (C-4), 145.51 (C-3''), 139.99 (C-1'), 137.51 (C-1''), 137.00 (C-4'), 135.53 (C-1), 129.63 (C-5''), 120.95 (C-6), 118.06 (C-6''), 115.92 (C-5), 114.20 (C-2''), 111.71 (C-2), 103.88 (C-2',6'), 89.06 (C-8), 88.65 (C-7'), 88.65 (C-7''), 74.60 (C-7), 65.14 (C-9'), 62.31 (C-9''), 61.85 (C-9), 56.74 (3',3,5',7'-OCH₃), 56.41 (3''-OCH₃), 55.95 (C-8'), 36.97 (C-8''), 33.03 (C-7'').

Leptolepisol D (10): yellowish amorphous powder; (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 539.1623 [M + Na]⁺, calcd for molecular formula C₂₇H₃₂O₁₀; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ 7.02 (1H, s, H-2), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.81 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.74 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.68 (1H, s, H-2''), 6.64 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5',5''), 6.57 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6''), 4.93 (1H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, H-7'), 4.80 (1H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, H-7), 4.30 (1H, m, H-8), 3.86 (1H, m, H-9'a), 3.84 (1H, m, H-9a), 3.82, 3.75, 3.66 (9H, s, 3,3',5',5'-OCH₃), 3.76 (1H, m, H-9b), 3.70 (1H, m, H-9'a), 2.89 (1H, m, H-8'); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ 149.89 (C-3'), 147.29 (C-3), 146.94 (C-3''), 146.64 (C-4'), 145.56 (C-4), 144.80 (C-4''), 137.95 (C-1'), 132.78 (C-1), 130.58 (C-1''), 121.79 (C-6''), 119.46 (C-6), 118.78 (C-2'), 116.90 (C-5), 114.25 (C-5'), 114.22 (C-2''), 113.15 (C-5'), 110.98 (C-6'), 110.40 (C-2), 84.86 (C-8), 73.72 (C-7), 72.62 (C-7'), 62.97 (C-9'), 60.72 (C-9), 55.22 (C-8'), 54.94, 54.93, 54.90 (3,3',5'-OCH₃).

2,3-Dihydroxy-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone (18): yellowish amorphous powder; [α]_D²⁵ +267° (c 0.15 mg/mL, MeOH); (–) HRESIMS, *m/z* 197.0423 [M – H][–], calcd for molecular formula C₉H₈O₅ 197.0450; the ¹H and ¹³C NMR data are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Dihydroconiferol alcohol (21): white amorphous powder; (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 183.1470 [M + H]⁺, calcd for molecular formula C₁₀H₁₅O₃; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ 6.76 (1H, s, H-2), 6.69 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.61 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 3.82 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.58 (2H, t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, H-9), 2.51 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-7), 1.78 (2H, m, H-8); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ 147.41 (C-3), 144.20 (C-4), 133.53 (C-1), 120.36 (C-6), 114.78 (C-5), 111.74 (C-2), 60.83 (C-9), 34.31 (C-8), 31.24 (C-7).

3',4',5'-Trihydroxyacetophenone (23): pale yellow amorphous powder; (–) HRESIMS, *m/z* 167.0409 [M – H][–], calcd for molecular formula C₈H₇O₄; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ 7.09 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 2.53 (3H, s, CH₃).

3,4-Dihydroxy-2-methylbenzaldehyde (24): pale yellow amorphous powder; (–) HRESIMS, *m/z* 151.0444 [M – H][–], calcd for molecular formula C₈H₇O₃; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ 9.96 (1H, s, CHO), 7.27 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.80 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 2.53 (3H, s, CH₃).

4-(Dimethoxymethyl)pyrocatechol (26): white amorphous powder; (+) HRESIMS, *m/z* 183.0999 [M – H][–], calcd for molecular formula C₉H₁₁O₄; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ 6.84 (1H, s, H-2), 6.75 (2H, s, H-5, 6), 5.23 (1H, s, H-7), 3.30 (6H, s, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ 146.81 (C-3), 146.26 (C-4), 131.22 (C-1), 119.57 (C-6), 115.92 (C-5), 114.93 (C-2), 104.95 (C-7), 50.00 (OCH₃).

Analytical HPLC-UV. All analyses were conducted on a Luna C18 column (250 × 4.6 mm i.d., 5 μM; Phenomenex) with a flow rate at 0.75 mL/min and an injection volume of 20 μL. A gradient solvent system consisting of solvent A (0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid) and solvent B (methanol) was used as follows: 0–10 min, from 10 to 15% B; 10–20 min, 15% B; 20–40 min, from 15 to 30% B; 40–55 min, from 30 to 35% B; 55–65 min, 35% B; 65–85 min, from 35 to 60% B; 85–90 min, from 60 to 100% B; 90–93 min, 100% B; 93–94 min, from 100 to 10% B; 94–104 min, 10% B. Figure 2 shows the HPLC-UV chromatograms of all of the

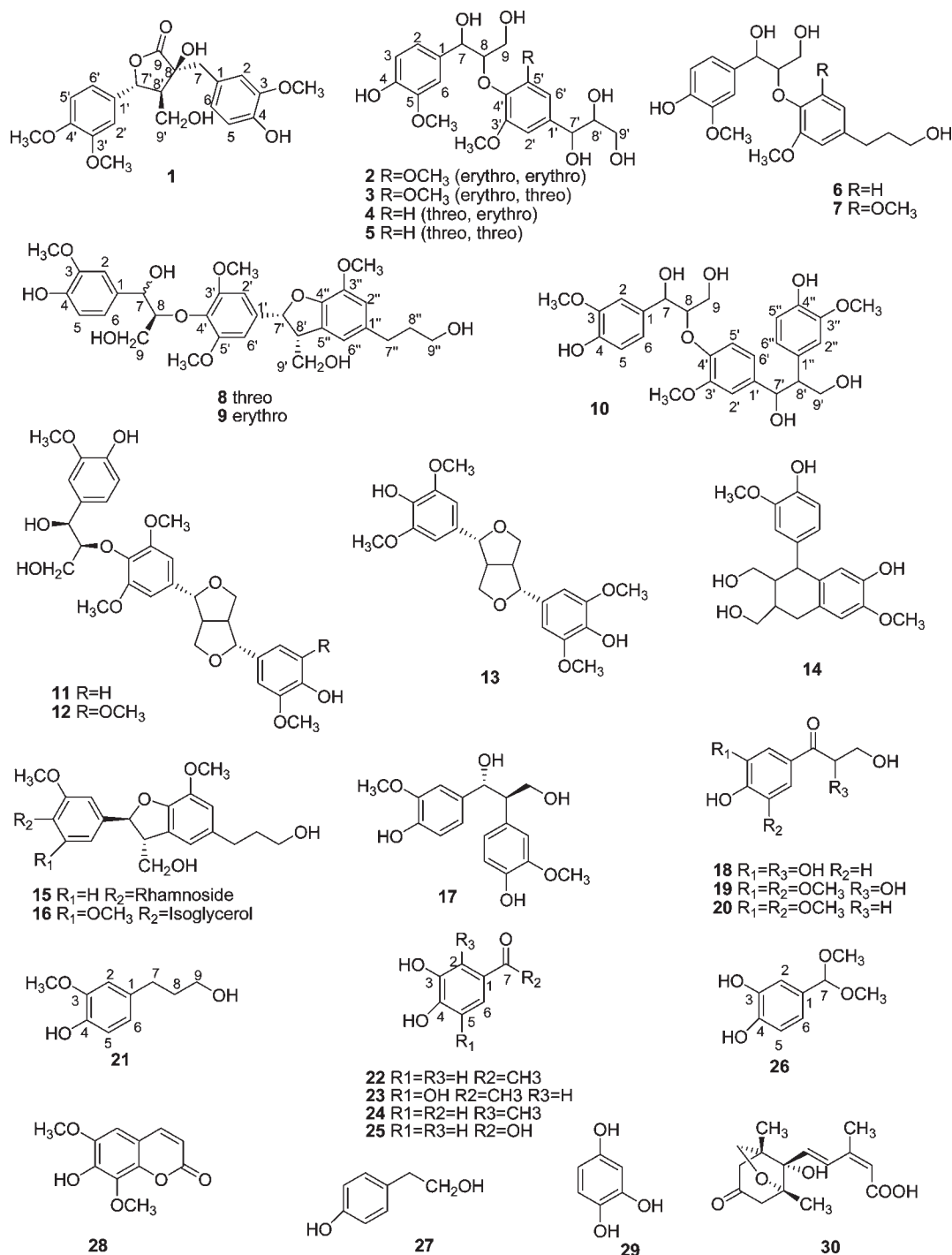


Figure 1. Structures of compounds 1–30 isolated and identified from an ethyl acetate extract of Canadian maple syrup (MS-EtOAc).

isolated compounds (combined into a single injection; panel A) and the total MS-EtOAc extract (50 mg/mL in DMSO; panel B). Unfortunately, due to limited sample quantity, we were not able to include pure compounds 21 and 26 in the HPLC-UV injection shown in Figure 2A.

Antioxidant Assay. The antioxidant potentials of the MS-EtOAc and the pure compounds were determined on the basis of the ability to scavenge the DPPH radical as previously reported.⁴ The DPPH radical scavenging activities of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and the synthetic commercial antioxidant BHT were also assayed as positive controls (see Table 4). The assay was conducted in a 96-well format using serial

dilutions of 100 μ L aliquots of test compounds (ranging from 2500 to 26 μ g/mL), ascorbic acid (1000–10.4 μ g/mL), and BHT (250000–250 μ g/mL). After this, DPPH (150 μ L) was added to each well to give a final DPPH concentration of 137 μ M. Absorbance was determined after 30 min at 515 nm, and the scavenging capacity (SC) was calculated as $SC\% = [(A_0 - A_1)/A_0] \times 100$, where A_0 is the absorbance of the reagent blank and A_1 is the absorbance of the test samples. The control contained all reagents except the compounds, and all tests were performed in triplicate. IC_{50} values denote the concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% DPPH free radicals.

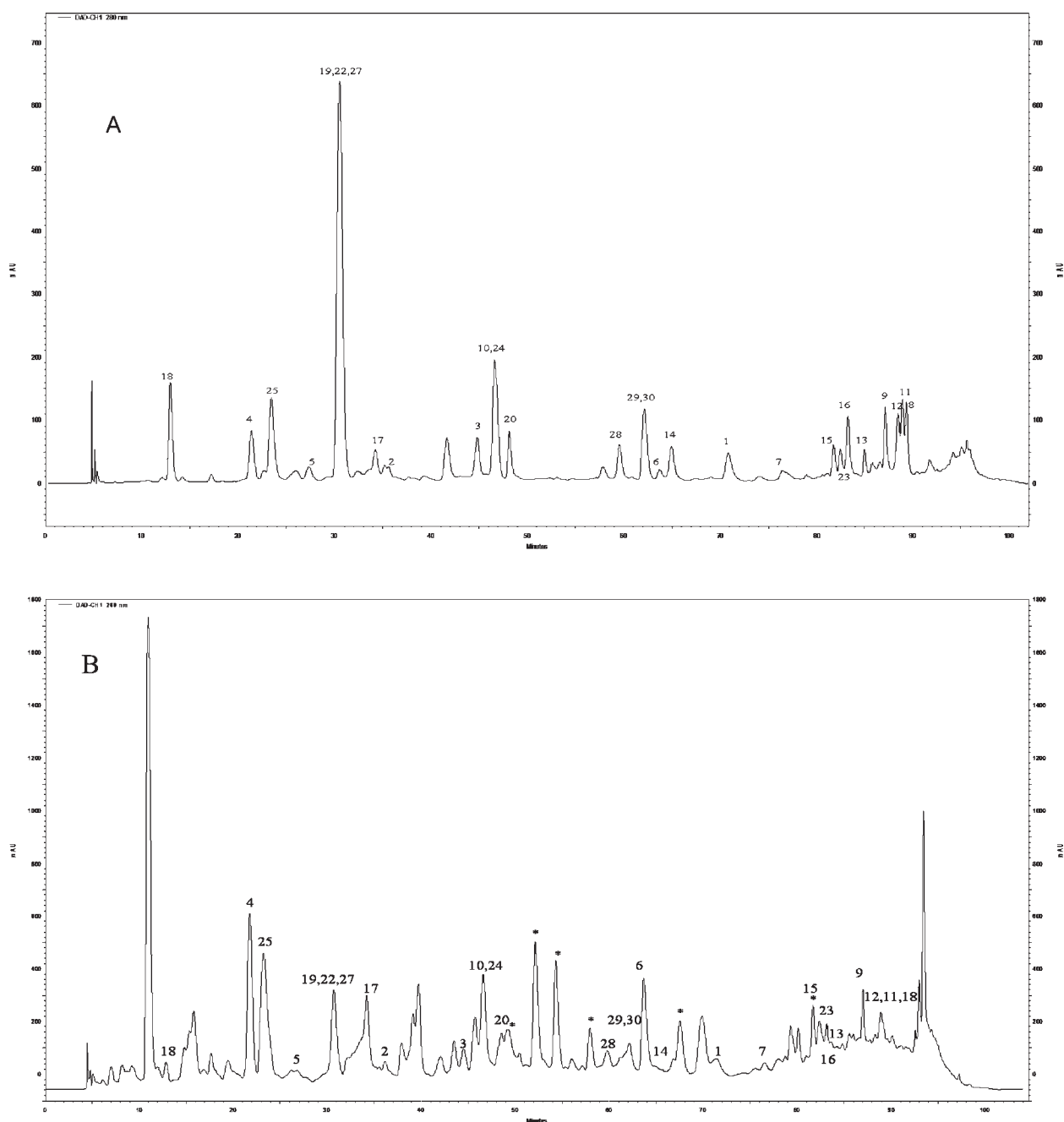


Figure 2. HPLC-UV chromatogram (at 280 nm) of (A) 30 compounds isolated and identified from an ethyl acetate extract of Canadian maple syrup (MS-EtOAc) combined in a single injection and (B) the whole MS-EtOAc extract. Compounds 21 and 26 were excluded because of limited sample quantity. Asterisks (*) indicate overlapping compounds also present in a butanol extract of Canadian Maple syrup (MS-BuOH) as previously reported.⁴

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Structural Elucidation of Compounds from MS-EtOAc. In the current study, 30 compounds were isolated and identified from an ethyl acetate extract of Canadian maple syrup (MS-EtOAc) that have not been previously reported from its butanol extract (MS-BuOH).^{4,5} The structures of the compounds (Figure 1) were derived through detailed NMR and mass spectral analyses and by comparison of these to literature data when available (see Table 1). Figure 2A shows the HPLC-UV profile of the 30 compounds isolated from MS-EtOAc, all combined into a single injection, and Figure 2B shows the chromatogram of the total MS-EtOAc extract.

Four of the isolates are new compounds, and thus detailed structural elucidations of these molecules are being reported here for the first time. These are for three new lignans (compounds 1–3) and a new phenylpropanoid (compound 18) and are described below.

Elucidation of Compound 1. Compound 1 was identified as the lignan 5-(3'',4''-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxybenzyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)dihydrofuran-2-one (1). The ¹H and ¹³C NMR data (Tables 2 and 3, respectively) of compound 1 revealed that it was the aglycon of the known lignan 3-[4-[(6-deoxy- α -L-mannopyranosyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-methyl]-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)dihydro-3-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2(3H)-furanone previously isolated by our laboratory

from MS-BuOH extract.⁴ The gross structure of **1** was elucidated by comparison of its NMR data to that of its previously reported rhamnosidic form, and its structure was confirmed by detailed 2D NMR analysis (see Supporting Information, Figures S3–S6) and examination of its HRESIMS data: m/z 427.1239 [$M + Na$]⁺ (calcd for $C_{21}H_{24}O_8Na$, 427.1369). The rhamnosidic derivative of compound **1** has also been isolated from the hardwood of sugar maple, and the relative stereochemistry of that compound was established therein.²⁸ Thus, although we did not determine the absolute stereochemistry of compound **1**, we were able to deduce its relative configuration on the basis of comparison of our NOE analyses to that published for its rhamnosidic derivative.²⁸ The NOEs between H-7'/H9'a, H-7'/H-9'b, H-8'/H-2, H-6, H-2', and H-6' indicated the β -orientations of OH-8 and H-5 and the α -orientation of H-8'. Three methoxyl groups located on two 1,3,4-trisubstituted aromatic rings could also be confirmed at the C-3, C-3', and C-4' positions from the NOEs between H-2/OMe (δ 3.84), H-2'/OMe (δ 3.60), and H-5'/OMe (δ 3.82), respectively. Thus, from the above findings, the structure of **1** was deduced as shown in Figure 1.

Elucidation of Compound 2. Compound **2** was identified as the lignan (*erythro,erythro*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (**2**). The positive HRESIMS data exhibited a molecular peak at m/z 463.1138 [$M + Na$]⁺ (calcd for $C_{21}H_{28}O_{10}Na$, 463.1580). The ¹H NMR data of **2** (Table 2) indicated the presence of a 1,3,4,5-tetrasubstituted benzene ring [6.75 (2H, s, H-2', 6')], a 1,3,4-trisubstituted benzene moiety [δ_H 6.99 (1H, s H-2), 6.74 (1H, d, overlapping, H-5), 6.77 (1H, d, overlapping, H-6)], three methoxyl groups [δ_H 3.82 (3,3',5'-OCH₃)], four oxymethines, and two oxymethylenes, which were all confirmed by the ¹³C NMR data (Table 3). The ¹H–¹H COSY suggested two partial structures, [–CH(OH)CH(O)CH₂OH] and [–CH(OH)–CH(OH)CH₂OH]. In the HMBC spectrum (see Supporting Information, Figure S12), the correlations from δ_H 4.91 (1H, d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, H-7) to C-1 (δ 132.40), C-2 (δ 110.0), and C-6 (δ 119.15) and from δ_H 4.60 (1H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, H-7') to C-1' (δ 138.50) and C-2', C-6' (δ 103.80 equivalent) indicated the presence of one guaiacylglycerol moiety and one syringylglycerol moiety, respectively. Because the C-8 in compound **2** was downfield compared to its C-8' (δ 86.09 and 75.9, respectively), this suggested that the connection of C-8 was to C-4'. This was confirmed by comparison of the ¹³C NMR data with the known compound **4**, which contains one fewer methoxyl group than compound **2**. Therefore, the gross structure of compound **2** was elucidated as 1-[4[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol. It has been previously reported that for syringoylglycerols and guaiacylglycerol derivatives, the coupling constant (J value) between H-7 and H-8 is ≤ 5 Hz for the *erythro* isomer and ≥ 7 Hz for the *threo* isomer.²⁹ Thus, the lower coupling constant between H-7 ($J = 4.5$ Hz) and H-7' ($J = 5.5$ Hz) of compound **2** suggested that it is the *erythro*, *erythro* isomer.

Elucidation of Compound 3. Compound **3** was identified as the lignan (*erythro,threo*)-1-[4-[2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (**3**). The positive HRESIMS exhibited a molecular peak at m/z 463.1138 [$M + Na$]⁺ (calcd for molecular formula $C_{21}H_{28}O_{10}Na$, 463.1580). The ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of this compound closely resembled those of compound **2** (shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively). Comparison of the ¹H NMR spectrum of these two compounds showed that the coupling constant of H-7 (δ 4.89, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz) of compound **3** is greater than that of

compound **2** (δ 4.89, d, $J = 4.5$ Hz). From the HPLC-UV analysis (Figure 2A), it was also evident that compounds **2** and **3** had different retention times under the same chromatographic methods.

It should be noted that the two new lignans isolated in this study, namely, compounds **2** and **3**, can be regarded as methoxylated derivatives of the known lignans (*threo,erythro*)-1-[4-[(2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (**4**) and (*threo,threo*)-1-[4-[(2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol (**5**), respectively, but with different stereochemistry. Whereas the known lignans **4** and **5** have been previously reported from *Zantedeschia aethiopica*,⁹ this is the first report of all four of these compounds in maple syrup (see Table 1). Interestingly, these four lignans elute with distinct retention times under our HPLC conditions (shown in Figure 2A), which would be useful for future quantification of these compounds in different grades of maple syrup and its products.

Elucidation of Compound 18. Compound **18** was identified as the phenylpropanoid 2,3-dihydroxy-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-propanone.¹⁸ The ¹H NMR data of **18** (see Table 2) indicated the presence of a 1,3,4-trisubstituted benzene moiety [δ_H 7.47 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-5), 7.45 (1H, s H-2), 6.85 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-6)] and a –CH(OH)–CH₂OH moiety [5.09 (1H, br s, H-8), 3.88 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-9a) and 3.73 (1H, m, H-9b)], which was supported by the ¹³C NMR data (Table 3). According to the NMR data, on comparison with compound **20**, 3-hydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-1-one, previously isolated from *Ficus beecheyana*,²⁰ the H-8 in compound **18** was shifted downfield from δ_H 3.20 to 5.09. This indicated that compound **18** was a hydroxyl derivative of compound **20**, which was confirmed by the HRESIMS data of m/z 197.0423, suggesting a molecular formula of $C_9H_9O_5$. It should be noted that the absolute stereochemistry of compound **18** (*viz.*, chiral center at position 8) was not determined in this study due to limited sample quantity. Thus, further studies would be required to confirm the absolute stereochemistry of compound **18**.

Other Compounds. Apart from the 4 new compounds described above, an additional 26 compounds were also isolated from MS-EtOAc that have not been previously reported from MS-BuOH.^{4,5} The structures of these compounds were elucidated on the basis of detailed NMR and mass spectral data and by comparison with literature data when available (see Table 1). Because the NMR spectral data for compounds **8**, **10**, **21**, **23**, **24**, and **26** are not available in the literature, they are being reported here for the first time (provided under Materials and Methods).

On the basis of their chemical structures, the 30 isolates from MS-EtOAc can be classified into various phytochemical subclasses including lignans (**1–16**), phenylpropanoids (**17–21**), coumarins (**28**), simple phenolics (**22–26**, **27**, **29**), and a sesquiterpene (**30**). Among these classes, lignans and phenylpropanoids were the main types of compounds found in MS-EtOAc, which is consistent with our earlier findings of MS-BuOH constituents.⁴

It should be noted that this is the first report of 23 of these phenolic compounds, namely, compounds **1–7**, **10–12**, **14–20**, **22–24**, **26**, **28**, and **29**, in maple syrup. However, whereas phenolic compounds are common to maple syrup, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first published report of a sesquiterpene, namely, phaseic acid (**30**), therein. Phaseic acid is a known oxidative metabolite of the plant hormone, abscisic acid, which has previously been reported from the natural maple sap³⁰ and

also from Canadian maple syrup (personal communication, Professor Yves Desjardins, Laval University, Québec, Canada). The occurrence of an abscisic acid metabolite in maple syrup is interesting considering that this phytohormone has attracted significant research attention for its efficacy in the treatment of diabetes and inflammation.^{31,32}

On the basis of the chromatogram shown in Figure 2B, it was apparent that there were several other peaks at 280 nm characteristic of phenolic compounds in the maple syrup extract. Here it should be noted that apart from the 30 compounds isolated from MS-EtOAc in this study, we also isolated 7 additional compounds that were previously obtained from MS-BuOH (see Figure 2B with the marked overlapping peaks). These compounds included *erythro*-guaiacylglycerol- β -O-4'-dihydroconiferyl alcohol, lyoniresinol, secoisolaricresinol, C-veratroylglycol, scopoletin, vanillin, and syringic acid.⁴ Also, although not isolated from MS-EtOAc, on the basis of HPLC-UV comparisons with compounds isolated from MS-BuOH,⁴ we were able to identify three additional compounds, syringaldehyde, syringenin, and (*E*)-coniferol, in MS-EtOAc (data not shown). Thus, apart from the 30 compounds described from MS-EtOAc in this study, an additional 10 compounds previously isolated from MS-BuOH,⁴ are also present therein as overlapping compounds (Figure 2B). Moreover, it should be noted that similar to previous observations,^{4–7} a number of compounds in maple syrup remain unidentified due to low yields and/or degradation of compounds during extraction and isolation procedures.

Antioxidant Activity. We have previously reported that phenolic compounds identified from MS-BuOH show antioxidant activity in the DDPH free radical scavenging assay.⁴ Therefore, MS-EtOAc and the pure isolates, along with vitamin C and the synthetic commercial antioxidant, BHT, were evaluated for antioxidant potential in the DPPH assay (Table 4). Consistent with our previous report,⁴ vitamin C and BHT showed IC₅₀ values of 40 μ M (ca. 7.08 μ g/mL) and 3000 μ M (ca. 660 μ g/mL), respectively, and the antioxidant activities of the MS-EtOAc (IC₅₀ = 77.5 μ g/mL) and several of the pure isolates were comparable to that of vitamin C and superior to that of BHT.

In summary, 30 compounds were isolated from MS-EtOAc that have not been previously reported from MS-BuOH.^{4,5} Among these, 4 of the isolates are new compounds and 24 others are being reported from maple syrup for the first time. In addition, MS-EtOAc contains 10 additional/overlapping compounds that are also present in MS-BuOH. The results reported here advance current knowledge of maple syrup constituents and confirm that this plant-derived natural sweetener contains a wide diversity of phytochemicals, among which phenolic compounds predominate. Thus, the biological properties of these maple syrup constituents may impart potential health benefits to this natural sweetener, but further in vivo research using animal models and human subjects would be needed to confirm this.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

S Supporting Information. Additional spectra of compounds 1–3 and 18. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*Phone: (401) 874-9367. Fax: (401) 874-5787. E-mail: nseeram@mail.uri.edu

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