The identification of the methyl esters of the four acids was achieved by direct comparison with authentic samples (TLC, GLC, i.r. and MS).

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MYRISTICACEAE

TRIGLYCERIDES OF THE SEEDS OF MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS

P. GHIRARDI and A. MARZO

Laboratorio di Biochimica, Simes S.p.A., Milan, Via Bellerio 41, Italy, and Istituto di Biochimica, State University. Milan, Italy

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Plant. Myristica officinalis Mart.

Source. State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Uses. As a folk remedy against arthritis.¹

Previous work. None.

Seeds. Extracted with hot EtOH. On cooling, a white precipitate was obtained (13% of dry seed weight), which, after recrystallization from EtOH, showed m.p. 43–5° (uncorrected) and was constituted of only triglycerides² (TLC, light petrol (40–70)—ethyl ether–MeOH–AcOH—90:7:2:0·5). These were saponified with KOH, the fatty acids were methylated (BF₃ in MeOH) and methyl esters sepd by GLC (20% EGS column, 170°) showing the following composition:³ less than 9C: 4·06%; 9:0: 0·30%; 10:0: 0·40%; 12:0: 20·30%; 12:1: traces; 14:0: 66·45%; 14:1: 2·07%; 16:0: 4·27%; 17:0: 1·10%; 18:0: 0·54%; 19:0: 1·60%.

GLC peaks were identified by direct comparison with authentic standards and by carbon number theory.4

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