

PHYTOCHEMISTRY

www.elsevier.com/locate/phytochem

Phytochemistry Vol. 66, No. 8, 2005

Contents

FULL PAPERS

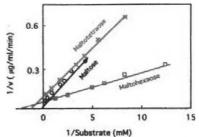
PROTEIN BIOCHEMISTRY

Purification and characterization of an α-glucosidase from germinating millet seeds

Yoshiki Yamasaki*, Mikio Fujimoto, Junji Kariya and Haruyoshi Konno

An α-glucosidase from millet increased binding affinity as the molecular weight of substrates increased.





MOLECULAR GENETICS AND GENOMICS

Characterisation of recombinant epithiospecifier protein and its over-expression in Arabidopsis thaliana

Marta de Torres Zabala, Murray Grant, Atle M. Bones, Richard Bennett, Yin Sze Lim, Ralph Kissen and John T. Rossiter*

Epithiospecifier protein (ESP) together with myrosinase (MYR) and ferrous ions (Fe²⁺) catalyses formation of epithionitriles. Ectopic expression of ESP in A. thaliana altered the glucosinolate (4-methylsulfinylbutylglucosinolate) product profile from 1isothiocyanato-4-(methylsulfinyl)butane towards the 5-(methylsulfinyl)pentanenitrile. Recombinant ESP was used to examine the formation of 3-hydroxy-3-(thiiran-2yl)propanenitrile, 2-(thiiran-2-yl)acetonitrile and 5-(methylsulfinyl)pentanenitrile from their respective glucosinolates.

pp 859-867

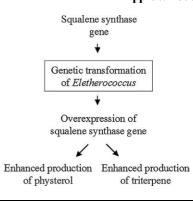
pp 851-857

Overexpression of squalene synthase in *Eleutherococcus senticosus* increases phytosterol and triterpene accumulation

Jin-Wook Seo, Jae-Hun Jeong, Cha-Gyun Shin, Seog-Cho Lo, Seong-Soo Han, Ki-Won Yu, Emiko Harada, Jeong-Yeon Han and Yong-Eui Choi*

Squalene synthase catalyzes the first enzymatic step from the central isoprenoid pathway towards sterol and triterpenoid biosyntheses. The metabolic engineering of E. senticosus for enhanced production of phytosterols and triterpenoids by introducing the PgSS1 gene was successfully achieved by Agrobacterium-mediated genetic transformation.

pp 869-877

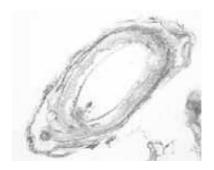


Cloning and immunolocalization of an antifungal chitinase in jelly fig (Ficus awkeotsang) achenes

pp 879-886

Yu-Ching Li, Yuan-Chang Yang, Joyce S.F. Hsu, Den-Jen Wu, Hei-Hu Wu and Jason T.C. Tzen*

A cDNA cloned from *Ficus awkeotsang* encodes an antifungal chitinase in the pericarp of achene.



METABOLISM

Biosynthesis of benzofuran derivatives in root cultures of *Tagetes patula* via phenylalanine and 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate

pp 887-899

Lilla Margl, Christian Ettenhuber, István Gyurján, Meinhart H. Zenk, Adelbert Bacher and Wolfgang Eisenreich*

Tagetes patula root cultures were supplied with [U-¹³C₆]glucose or [1-¹³C₁]glucose. The building blocks of isoeuparin and (–)-4-hydroxytremetone were determined by retrobiosynthetic NMR analysis.

Stemodane skeletal rearrangement: chemistry and microbial transformation

pp 901-909

Glenroy D.A. Martin, William F. Reynolds and Paul B. Reese*

Solvolysis of stemodinone yielded two rearranged diterpenoids. The incubation of these compounds with *Rhizopus oryzae* afforded metabolites.

$Hydrogen, \ carbon \ and \ nitrogen \ isotopic \ fractionations \ during \ chlorophyll \\ biosynthesis \ in \ C3 \ higher \ plants$

pp 911-920

Yoshito Chikaraishi*, Kohei Matsumoto, Nanako O. Ogawa, Hisami Suga, Hiroshi Kitazato and Naohiko Ohkouchi

We determined hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen isotopic compositions of chlorophylls *a* and *b* isolated from leaves of five C3 higher plant species (*Benthamidia japonica*, *Prunus japonica*, *Acer carpinifolium*, *Acer argutum* and *Querus mongloica*), and hydrogen and carbon isotopic compositions of phytol and chlorophyllides in the chlorophylls to understand isotopic fractionations associated with chlorophyll biosynthesis in these species.

CHEMOTAXONOMY

Comparative phytochemical analysis of four Mexican Nymphaea species

pp 921-927

Silvia Marquina, Jaime Bonilla-Barbosa and Laura Alvarez*

Four 3-glycosyl flavones and two 5-glycosyl isoflavones were isolated from *N. pulchella*, *N. ampla*, *N. gracilis* and *N. elegans*. These results confirmed that *N. pulchella* is a different species than *N. ampla*.

 $1 R = (2^{\prime\prime} - acetyl)xyl$

2 R = rham

Glucans of lichenized fungi: significance for taxonomy of the genera ${\it Parmotrema}$ and ${\it Rimelia}$

pp 929–934

Elaine R. Carbonero, Anderson V. Montai, Caroline G. Mellinger, Sionara Eliasaro, Guilherme L. Sassaki, Philip A.J. Gorin and Marcello Iacomini*

Nigeran (a) and lichenan-type (b) glucans of species of *Parmotrema* and *Rimelia* were characterized, suggesting that the glucan chemistry does not support the separation of *Rimelia* from *Parmotrema*.

BIOACTIVE PRODUCTS

Alkaloids of *Aconitum laeve* and their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and tyrosinase inhibition activities

Farzana Shaheen*, Manzoor Ahmad, Muhmud Tareq Hassan Khan, Saima Jalil, Asma Ejaz, Mukhlis N. Sultankhodjaev, Muhammad Arfan, Muhammad Iqbal Choudhary and Atta-ur-Rahman

A lycoctonine-type norditerpenoid alkaloid, swatinine (1), along with four known norditerpenoid alkaloids, and a benzene derivative 4-[2-(methoxycarbonyl)-anilino]-4-oxobutanoic acid (2), were isolated from the aerial parts of *Aconitum laeve* Royle.

CHEMISTRY

Composition of the essential oil of the liverwort Radula perrottetii of Japanese origin

pp 941-949

Hailemichael Tesso*, Wilfried A. König and Yoshinori Asakawa

The isolation and structural elucidation of viscida-3,9,14-triene (1), viscida-3,11(18), 14-triene (2), and a number of bisabolane sesquiterpenes from the liverwort *Radula perrottetii* are reported.

OTHER CONTENTS

Announcement: Phytochemical Society of North America Author Index Guide for Authors p I p III nn V-VI

* Corresponding author

The Editors encourage the submission of articles online, thus reducing publication times. For further information and to submit your manuscript, please visit the journal homepage at http://www.elsevier.com/locate/phytochem



INDEXED/ABSTRACTED IN: Current Awareness in Biological Sciences (CABS), Curr Cont ASCA. Chem. Abstr. BIOSIS Data, PASCAL-CNRS Data, CAB Inter, Cam Sci Abstr, Curr Cont/Agri Bio Env Sci, Curr Cont/Life Sci, Curr Cont Sci Cit Ind, Curr Cont SCISEARCH Data, Bio Agri Ind

ISSN 0031-9422

Also available on

SCIENCE DIRECT®

www.sciencedirect.com