

Phytochemistry Vol. 67, No. 19, 2006

Reports on Structure Elucidation

Contents

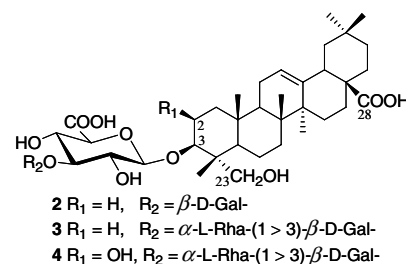
TERPENOIDS

Triterpenoid saponins from the stem bark of *Caryocar villosum*

pp 2096–2102

Abdulmagid Alabdul Magid, Laurence Voutquenne-Nazabadioko*,
Isabelle Renimel, Dominique Harakat, Christian Moretti and Catherine Lavaud

Five triterpenoid saponins (**3–7**), were isolated from the stem bark of *Caryocar villosum* along with two known compounds. Their structures were established by spectroscopic methods. The cytotoxic activity of saponins **2** and **3** was evaluated *in vitro* against the human keratinocyte cells.

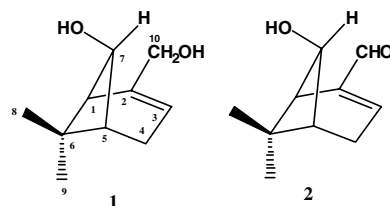


α-Pinene-type monoterpenes and other constituents from *Artemisia suksdorfii*

pp 2103–2109

Ahmed A. Mahmoud* and Ahmed A. Ahmed

Two α-pinene-type monoterpenes, 7-hydroxymyrtanol (**1**) and 7-hydroxymyrtanal (**2**), a inositol derivative, (+)-quebrachitol (**3**) and two *p*-menthene triols (**4** and **5**) were isolated from the aerial parts of *Artemisia suksdorfii*. Their structures were established by analysis of spectroscopic data (IR, HR-MS, ¹H and ¹³C NMR), including high-field 2D NMR techniques (¹H–¹H COSY, HMQC, HMBC and NOE), and X-ray analysis for **3**.

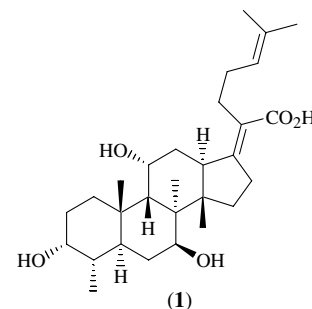


An antibacterial hydroxy fusidic acid analogue from *Acremonium crotocinigenum*

pp 2110–2114

Liam Evans, John N. Hedger, David Brayford, Michael Stavri, Eileen Smith,
Gemma O'Donnell, Alexander I. Gray, Gareth W. Griffith and Simon Gibbons*

Bioautography-led isolation of an extract of the fermentation of the mitosporic fungus *Acremonium crotocinigenum* resulted in the characterisation of the fusidane triterpene related to fusidic acid, **1**, as the major anti-staphylococcal natural product. Against efflux strains, **1** had MIC values of 16 µg/ml.

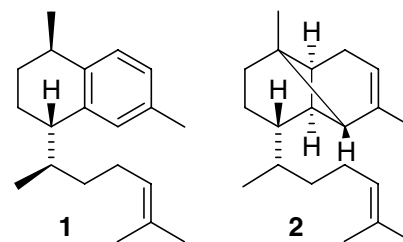


Diterpenes from the Far-eastern brown alga *Dictyota dichotoma*

pp 2115–2119

Sophia A. Kolesnikova, Anatoly I. Kalinovsky, Sergei N. Fedorov, Larisa K. Shubina and Valentin A. Stonik*

Two diterpenes, ent-erogorgiaene (**1**) and (+)-1,5-cyclo-5,8,9,10-tetrahydroerogorgiaene (**2**), have been isolated from the brown alga *Dictyota dichotoma*. Their structures were elucidated by analysis of 1D and 2D NMR, mass spectra and optical rotation data.

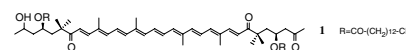


5-Hydroxy-*seco*-carotenoids from *Pittosporum tobira*

pp 2120–2125

Takashi Maoka*, Yasuhiro Fujiwara, Keiji Hashimoto and Naoshige Akimoto

Three 5-hydroxy-*seco*-carotenoids (**1–3**) were isolated from seeds of *Pittosporum tobira*. Their structures were determined by analysis of UV–vis, IR, FAB MS and NMR spectroscopic data.

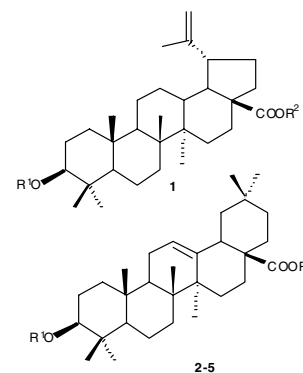


Glucuronide triterpene saponins from *Bersama engleriana*

pp 2126–2132

Azefack Léon Tapondjou, Tomofumi Miyamoto and Marie-Aleth Lacaille-Dubois*

Five 3-*O*-glucuronide triterpene saponins (**1–5**) were isolated from the stem bark of *Bersama engleriana* Gurke along with two known saponins, and one major C-glycoside xanthone, mangiferin. Structure elucidation resulted from spectroscopic methods.

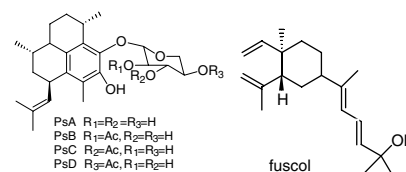


Induction of terpene biosynthesis in dinoflagellate symbionts of Caribbean gorgonians

pp 2133–2139

Nealie C. Newberger, Llanie K. Ranzer, Jennifer M. Boehnlein and Russell G. Kerr*

This report describes a series of experiments designed to determine if terpene biosynthesis is inducible in two families of marine terpenes, pseudopterosins from the gorgonian coral *Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae* and fuscil from *Eunicea fusca*.

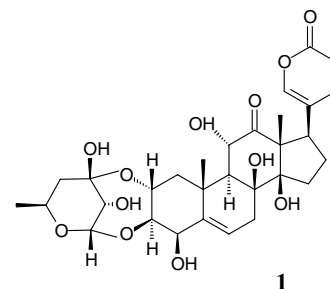


Bufadienolides from bulbs of *Urginea lydenburgensis* (Hyacinthaceae: Urgineoideae)

pp 2140–2145

Neil R. Crouch, Karen du Toit, Dulcie A. Mulholland* and Siegfried E. Drewes

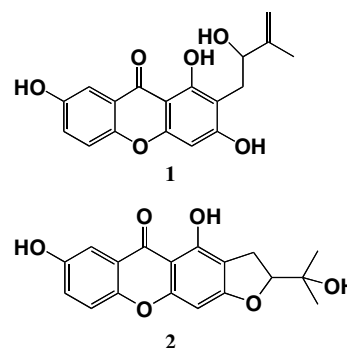
The bufadienolides, 16 β -acetoxy-3 β , 14 β -dihydroxy-19-formyl-bufa-4,20,22-trienolide (16 β -acetoxy-berscillogenin) and 4 β ,8 β ,11 α ,14 β -tetrahydroxybufa-5,20,22-trienolide-12-one, 2 α ,3 β -*O*-glycoside (lydenburgenin) (**1**) were isolated from the poisonous geophyte *Urginea lydenburgensis*.

**PHENOLICS****Xanthenes from *Hypericum chinense***

pp 2146–2151

Naonobu Tanaka and Yoshihisa Takaishi*

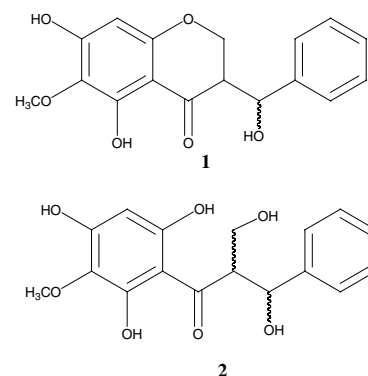
Six xanthenes, 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)-xanthone (**1**), 1,7-dihydroxy-2,3-[2''-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-dihydrofurano]-xanthone (**2**), 1,3,7-trihydroxy-5-methoxyxanthone (**3**), 1,7-dihydroxy-5,6-dimethoxyxanthone (**4**), 4,5-dihydroxy-2,3-dimethoxyxanthone (**5**), 1,3-dihydroxy-2,4-dimethoxyxanthone (**6**) and 23 known xanthenes were isolated from the leaves and stems of *Hypericum chinense*. Their structures were established based on spectroscopic studies.

**An unusual homoisoflavanone and a structurally-related dihydrochalcone from *Polygonum ferrugineum* (Polygonaceae)**

pp 2152–2158

Silvia N. López, Manuel Gonzalez Sierra, Susana J. Gattuso, Ricardo L. Furlán and Susana A. Zacchino*

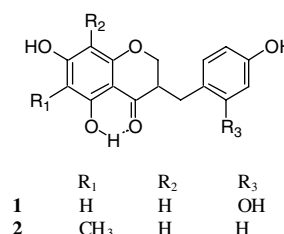
A homoisoflavanone (**1**) and a dihydrochalcone (**2**) were isolated from dry leaves of *Polygonum ferrugineum* (Polygonaceae), along with five known chalcones and flavanones. Structures were assigned on the basis of 1 and 2D NMR spectral studies. This is the first report on the occurrence of an homoisoflavanone in *Polygonum* genus. In addition, it possess distinctive features respective to other homoisoflavanones previously isolated from natural sources and could be an important finding from the point of view of chemosystematic of the genus.

**Homoisoflavanones from *Disporopsis aspera***

pp 2159–2163

Anh-Tho Nguyen*, Jeanine Fontaine, Hugues Malonne and Pierre Duez

Four homoisoflavanones along with six other known compounds were isolated from cytotoxic extracts of the rhizome of *Disporopsis aspera*. Structures of **1–2** were established on the basis of spectral evidence. The isolated homoisoflavanones inhibit the proliferation of several cancer human cell lines *i.e.* HCT15, T24S, MCF7, Bowes, A549 and K562. Possible biosynthesis routes for the homoisoflavanoids are discussed.



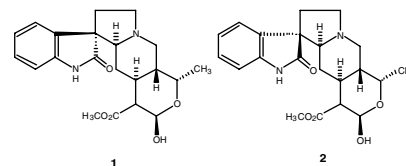
ALKALOIDS

Heteroyohimbinoïd type oxindole alkaloids from *Mitragyna parvifolia*

pp 2164–2169

Richa Pandey, Subhash C. Singh and Madan M. Gupta*

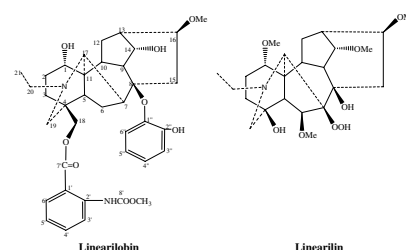
The leaves of the plant *Mitragyna parvifolia* have afforded two alkaloids, 16,17-dihydro-17 β -hydroxy isomitraphylline (**1**) and 16,17-dihydro-17 β -hydroxy mitraphylline (**2**), together with two known alkaloids, isomitraphylline (**3**) and mitraphylline (**4**). The structures of **1** and **2** were elucidated using 1D and 2D NMR spectral methods, including ^1H - ^1H COSY, DEPT, HSQC, and HMBC. Mitraphylline was the main alkaloid constituent.

Norditerpene alkaloids from *Delphinium linearilobum* and antioxidant activity

pp 2170–2175

Ufuk Kolak*, Mehmet Öztürk, Fevzi Özgökçe and Ayhan Ulubelen

From the roots of *Delphinium linearilobum* (Trautv.) N. Busch two new norditerpene and six known alkaloids were isolated. Antioxidant activity was performed by DPPH and metal chelating activity assays.



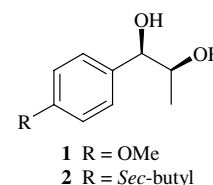
GENERAL CHEMISTRY

GC–MS analysis of the essential oils, and the isolation of phenylpropanoid derivatives from the aerial parts of *Pimpinella aurea*

pp 2176–2181

Abbas Delazar, Fahimeh Biglari, Solmaz Esnaashari, Hossein Nazemiyeh, Amir-Hossein Talebpour, Lutfun Nahar and Satyajit D. Sarker*

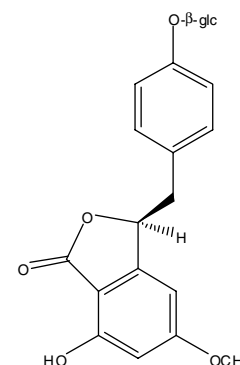
A combination of VLC and PTLC of the CH_2Cl_2 extract of the aerial parts of the Iranian plant *Pimpinella aurea* afforded two phenylpropanoids, *erythro*-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-propan-1',2'-diol (**1**) and *erythro*-1'-[4-(*sec*-butyl)-phenyl]-propan-1',2'-diol (**2**), the latter being a natural product. The antioxidant properties of these compounds were assessed by the DPPH assay. The GC–MS analysis of the essential oils of *P. aurea* provided a chemical profile that was significantly different from the previously published reports.

Stilbenoids from *Tragopogon orientalis*

pp 2182–2188

Christian Zidorn, Sandra Grass, Ernst P. Ellmerer, Karl-Hans Ongania and Hermann Stuppner*

Tragopogon orientalis L. (Asteraceae, Cichorieae) yielded the natural products 6''-*O*-(7,8-dihydrocaffeoyl)- α,β -dihydorhaponticin, 3'-*O*-methyl- α,β -dihydorhaponticin, and (*S*)-3-(4- β -glucopyranosyloxybenzyl)-7-hydroxy-5-methoxyphthalide as well as known compounds α,β -dihydorhaponticin, 3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5,7-dimethoxyphthalide, *p*-dihydrocoumaric acid methyl ester, and 1-hydroxypinoresinol-1-*O*- β -glucopyranoside. The structures were established by HR mass spectrometry, extensive 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy, and CD spectroscopy. The radical scavenging activities of the major compounds were measured using the DPPH assay. The chemosystematic impact of the occurrence of stilbene derivatives in *T. orientalis* is discussed.

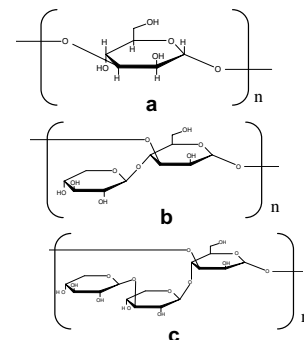


Structural characterization of a polysaccharide and a β -glucan isolated from the edible mushroom *Flammulina velutipes*

pp 2189–2196

Fhernanda R. Smiderle, Elaine R. Carbonero, Caroline G. Mellinger, Guilherme L. Sassaki, Philip A.J. Gorin and Marcello Iacomini*

Two polysaccharides were isolated from the basidiomycete *Flammulina velutipes*, via successive hot extraction with water and aq. KOH. The samples were analyzed by GC–MS, mono- and bidimensional spectroscopy, and controlled Smith degradations. A branched β -glucan was isolated and another polysaccharide, with a molar mass $30.8 \cdot 10^4$ g/mol, was characterized as a complex xylomannan.



OTHER CONTENTS

Announcement: The Phytochemical Society of Europe

p I

Author Index

p II

Guide for Authors

pp III–IV

* 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>



ELSEVIER

ISSN 0031-9422

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. Also covered in the abstract and citation database SCOPUS®. Full text available on ScienceDirect®.

Available online at

 **ScienceDirect**
www.sciencedirect.com