Sesquiterpenoids from the Roots of Solanum aethiopicum

Hiroshi Nagase^a, Toshinori Nagaoka^{b,*}, Ayako Watanabe^{a,d}, Yoshiteru Sakata^c and Teruhiko Yoshihara^{a, d}

Division of Applied Bioscience, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University,

North-9 West-9, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060–8589, Japan ^b Faculty of Applied Biological Science, Hiroshima University, Kagamiyama 1-4-4, Higashi-

Hiroshima 739–8528, Japan. Fax: +81-824-24-0791. E-mail: tnagaok@hiroshima-u.ac.jp ^c National Research Institute of Vegetables, Ornamental Plants and Tea, Mii-machi 1823, Kurume 839–8503, Japan

^d CREST, Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST), Kawaguchi 332–0012, Japan * Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **56 c**, 181–187 (2001); received December 2, 2000/January 22, 2001

Solanum aethiopicum, Roots, Sesquiterpenoid Three new sesquiterpenoids, lubiminoic acid, epilubiminoic acid and aethione, and six known sesquiterpenoids, solavetivone, 3β-hydroxysolavetivone, 13-hydroxysolavetivone, anhydro-β-rotunol, epilubimin and lubimin, were isolated from roots of S. aethiopicum L. Their structures were elucidated by spectroscopic data.