

Herbal Remedies Traditionally Used Against Malaria in Ghana: Bioassay-Guided Fractionation of *Microglossa pyrifolia* (Asteraceae)[§]

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Different extracts from 11 West African plants traditionally used against malaria in Ghana were tested against both the chloroquine-sensitive strain PoW and the chloroquine-resistant clone Dd2 of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Due to the promising *in vitro* activity of the lipophilic extract [IC₅₀: 10.5 µg/ml (PoW); 13.1 µg/ml (Dd2)], *Microglossa pyrifolia* (Lam.) Kuntze (Asteraceae) was chosen for further phytochemical investigation. From active fractions 13 compounds were isolated; their structures were established on the basis of spectroscopic methods. 1-Acetyl-6*E*-geranylgeraniol-19-oic acid and sinapyl diangelate represent new natural compounds. The two diterpenes *E*-phytol [IC₅₀: 8.5 µM (PoW); 11.5 µM (Dd2)], and 6*E*-geranylgeraniol-19-oic acid [IC₅₀: 12.9 µM (PoW); 15.6 µM (Dd2)] proved to be the most active constituents in our test system.