Antimalarial Compounds from the Stem Bark of *Vismia laurentii*

Diderot T. Noungoue[a,*], Mehdi Chaabi[b], Silvère Ngouela[a], Cyril Antheaume[c], Fabrice F. Boyom[d], Jiri Gut[e], Philip J. Rosenthal[e], Annelise Lobstein[b], and Etienne Tsamo[a]

[a] Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, TWAS Research Unit (TRU) of University of Yaoundé I, P.O. Box 812, Yaoundé, Cameroon. E-mail: didetchamo@yahoo.fr
[b] Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, LC1 UMR 7175, ULP, Faculty of Pharmacy, Strasbourg, France
[c] Laboratory of NMR, LC1 IFR85, ULP, Faculty of Pharmacy, Strasbourg, France
[d] Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Yaoundé I, P.O. Box 812, Yaoundé, Cameroon
[e] Division of Infectious Diseases Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94943, USA

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **64 c**, 210–214 (2009); received August 5/September 25, 2008

A phytochemical study of the stem bark of *Vismia laurentii* resulted in the isolation of a tetracyclic triterpene, tirucalla-7,24-dien-3-one (**1**), and seven other known compounds: 3-geranyloxyemodin (**2**), vismiaquinone A (**3**), vismiaquinone B (**4**), bivismiaquinone (**5**), epifriedelinol (**6**), betulinic acid (**7**) and stigmasta-7,22-dien-3-ol (**8**). The structure of all these compounds was elucidated by spectroscopic means. The stem bark extract and compounds **1** and **3** showed good antimalarial activity against the W2 strain of *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Key words: Vismia laurentii, Tetracyclic Triterpene, Antimalarial Activity