the isolation of new diastereomeric guaian-type sesquilignans (1, 2) including torlin (3) and eight known lignans, schizandrol A (4), angeloylgomisin H (5), lyoniside (6), nudiposide (7), 5'-methoxyisolariciresinol-9'-O-β-D-xylopyranoside (8), isolariciresinol-9'-O-β-D-xylopyranoside (9), rel-trans-dihydrodehydroconiferyl alcohol 4'-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside (10) and icariside E3 (11). Compounds 1 and 2 were identified as 7R,8R,10S (1) and 7R,8R,10R (2) diastereomers of 1,8,11-trihydroxy-4-guaien-8-angeloyl-3-one on the basis of their spectral data, respectively.

[PD2-26] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Two new nitroalkyl indole alkaloids from Saururus chinensis

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Saururus chinensis (Lour.) Baill. (Saururaceae) is a perennial plant that has been used in the treatment of edema, jaundice and gonorrhoea in Korean folk medicine. In the aerial parts of Saururus species, aristolactam alkaloids, quinones, lignans, neolignans and flavonoids have been reported previously. Separation of the methanolic extract of S. chinensis resulted in the isolation of two new nitroalkyl indole alkaloids. The structures of these compounds were determined as 2-(6-methoxy-3-indoly)-1-nitroethylene (1) and 2-(3-indoly)-1-nitroethane by spectroscopic techniques.

[PD2-27] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Antioxidant Principles from the Leaves of Prunus serrulata var. spontanea

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The antioxidant activity of *Prunus serrulata var. spontanea* was evaluated for potential to scavenge stable 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radicals, inhibit hydroxyl radicals, inhibit total reactive oxygen species generation in kidney homogenates using 2', 7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCHF-DA), and scavenge authentic peroxynitrites. The methanolic extract of *Prunus serrulata var. spontanea* showed strong antioxidant activity in tested model systems, and thus fractionated with several solvents. The antioxidant activity potential of the individual fraction was in the order of ethyl acetate > *n*-butanol > water > dichloromethane fraction. The ethyl acetate soluble fraction exhibiting strong antioxidant activity was further purified by repeated silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatographies. A new 2-*O*-β-(6'-benzoyl)-glucopyranosyl *o*-(*Z*)-coumaric acid(compound 12), as well as ten known flavonoids [prunetin(compound 1), genistein(compound 2), quercetin,(compound 5), prunetin 4'-*O*-glucopyranoside(compound 6), kaempferol 3-*O*-α-arabinofuranoside(compound 7), prunetin 5-*O*-β-glucopyranoside(compound 8), kaempferol 3-*O*-β-xylopyranoside(compound 9), genistin(compound 10), kaempferol 3-*O*-β-glucopyranoside(compound 11), and quercetin 3-*O*-β-glucopyranoside (compound 13)],and two triterpenoids [ursolic acid(compound 3), 2α-hydroxyursolic acid(compound 4)], were isolated. The structure of a new compound 12 was determined by spectroscopic data analysis. Compounds 5, 12, and 13 showed good activities in all tested model systems. Compounds 2, 4 and 10 showed scavenging activities in the DPPH and peroxynitrite tests, while compounds 7, 9, and 11 were active in the peroxynitrite and ROS tests. On the other hand, compounds 1, 3, 6, and 8 did not show any activities in tested model systems.

[PD2-28] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Further Antioxidant Principles from the Needles of Pinus densiflora

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Previously we reported that the methanolic extract of the leaves of *Pinus densiflora* Sieb. et Zucc. (Pinaceae) exerts radical scavenging effect on 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radicals. From this methanolic extract, (+)-catechin was isolated as one of active principles, together with the inactive components, dihydrokaempferol, and 1-*O*-benzoyl glucoside. In the course of continuous work on this plant, further antioxidant activity of *P. densiflora* was evaluated for potential to inhibit hydroxyl radicals, inhibit total reactive oxygen species generation in kidney homogenates using 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCHF-DA), and scavenge authentic peroxynitrites. The methanolic extract of *P. densiflora* showed strong antioxidant activity in tested model systems, and thus fractionated with several solvents. The antioxidant activity potential of the individual fraction was in the order of ethyl acetate > *n*-butanol > water > dichloromethane fraction. The ethyl acetate soluble fraction exhibiting strong antioxidant activity was further purified by repeated silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatographies. An active lignan isolarisiresinol xylopyranoside, as well as two active flavonoids [kaempferol 3-*O*-β-galactopyranoside and its 6"-acetyl derivative], were isolated.

[PD2-29] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

New triterpene aldehydes, lucialdehydes A-C, from Ganoderma lucidum and their cytotoxicity against murine and human tumor cells

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Three new lanostante-type triterpene aldehydes, named lucialdehydes A-C (**1-3**), were isolated from the fruiting bodies of *Ganoderma lucidum*, together with ganodermanonol (**4**), ganodermadiol (**5**), ganodermanondiol (**6**), ganodermanontriol (**7**), ganoderic acid A (**8**), methyl ganoderic acid C1 (**9**) and ganoderic acid B8 (**10**). The structures of the new triterpenes were determined as (24*E*)-3β-hydroxy-5α-lanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-26-aldehyde (**1**), (24*E*)-3,7-dioxo-5α-lanosta-8,24-dien-26-aldehyde (**2**) and (24*E*)-3β-hydroxy-7-oxo-5α-lanosta-8,24-dien-26-aldehyde (**3**), respectively, by spectroscopic means. The cytotoxicity of the compounds isolated from the ganoderma mushroom was tested *in vitro* against Meth-A, Sarcoma 180, LLC and T-47D tumor cell lines. Lucialdehydes B-C (**2-3**), ganodermanonol (**4**) and ganodermanondiol (**6**) showed cytotoxic effect on tested tumor cells. Of the compounds, lucialdehyde C (**3**) exhibited LLC cells with ED_{50} values of 14.3, 10.7 and 14.0 μg/ml, respectively.

[PD2-30] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Seco-guaianolides from Artemisia iwayomogi and their inhibitions of nitric oxide synthesis in activated macrophages

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In activated macrophages the inducible form of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) generates high amounts of the toxic mediator, nitric oxide (NO) that contributes to the circulatory failure associated with septic shock and inflammation. The inhibitors of i-NOS may have a role in the therapy of septic shock and inflammation. In a large-scale screening test for the searching for new i-NOS inhibitor from medicinal plants, two seco-guaianolide sesquiterpenes were isolated from *Artemisia iwayomogi* as active principles those inhibit the production of NO in lipopolysaccharide activated RAW 264.7 cells. Their structures were identified as 3β-hydroxy-1,10-dioxo-1,10-secoguaia-4,11(13)-dien-6βH-12,6-olide (**1**) and 3β-methoxy-1,10-dioxo-1,10-secoguaia-4,11(13)-dien-6βH-12,6-olide (**2**) by the analyses of