Antiplatelet property of active components derived from *Acorus gramineus* rhizome

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The antiplatelet activity of *Acorus gramineus* rhizome-derived asaronaldehyde and its congeners was measured usinga platelet aggregometer and compared with those of aspirin as antiplatelet agent.[1-5] The active constituent from the rhizome of *Acorus gramineus* was isolated and characterized as asaronaldehyde by various spectral analyses. On the 50% inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) value, asaronaldehyde was effective in inhibiting platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid (IC_{50}, 1.6 μM) and collagen (IC_{50}, 37.7 μM). In comparison, 2,4,5-trimethoxybenzaldehyde was significantly more potent platelet inhibitor than aspirin. These results suggest that asaronaldehyde may be useful as a lead compound for inhibiting platelet aggregation induced by collagen and arachidonic acid.[6-9]

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