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Phenolic Compounds Isolated from the Fruit Body of *Phellinus linteus*

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Phellinus linteus, a well-known fungus of the genus *Phellinus* in the family of Hymenochaetaceae, is distributed mainly in Asia, tropical America and north Africa. *P. linteus* has been used as a traditional oriental medicine in Korea and Japan, for the treatment of various diseases, including arthritis of the knee, oral ulcer, gastroenteric disorder, lymphatic disease and various cancers. It was also reported that *P. linteus* has the biological effect of being anti-cancer, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic, anti-mutagenic, anti-oxidant, and immune activities.

On the continuing study to search for pharmacological active compounds from the natural sources, the fruiting body of *P. linteus* was extracted with 80% aqueous MeOH, and the concentrated extract was partitioned with EtOAc, *n*-BuOH and H₂O, successively. The repeated silica gel and ODS column chromatographies of the EtOAc and *n*-BuOH fractions led to isolation of four phenolic compounds. From the result of spectroscopic data including NMR, MS and IR, the chemical structures of the compounds were determined as 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-buten-2-one (1), 2-(3',4'-dihydroxyphenyl)-1,3-benzodioxole-5-aldehyde (2), 4-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-buten-2-one (3), 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (4). Compounds 1~3 have been first isolated from *P. linteus* in this study.

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Isolation of Secondary Metabolites from the Kalopanax Cortex

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Kalopanax Cortex is the stem bark of *Kalopanax pictum* Nakai in the family of Araliaceae, which is distributed mainly in Korea. It has been used as a traditional Korean medicine for the remedies of paralysis, arthritis, anti-rheumatis, neuralgia, lumbago, antidiabetes and tonic. It was also reported that Kalopanax Cortex has the biological effect of being anti-inflammatory effect and anti-lipid peroxidative activity.

On the continuing study to search for anti-cancer compounds, Kalopanax Cortex, the EtOH extracts of which showed significant anti-cancer activity, was extracted with 80% aqueous EtOH. And the concentrated extract was partitioned with EtOAc, *n*-BuOH and H₂O, successively. The repeated silica gel and ODS column chromatographies of the EtOAc fraction led to isolation of three single compounds. From the result of spectroscopic data including NMR, MS and IR, the chemical structures of the compounds were determined. The isolated compounds will be evaluated for the VRK1(vaccinia related kinase 1) kinase inhibition activity.

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