

## 뱀무로부터 테르페노이드 및 페놀성 성분의 분리

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## Terpenoids and Phenolics from *Geum japonicum*

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**Abstract** – Twenty-five compounds were isolated from the methanolic extract of *Geum japonicum* (Rosaceae), and their structures were identified as eleven triterpenoids [ursolic acid 3-acetate (**2**), cecropiadic acid 3-methyl ester (**3**), pomolic acid 3-acetate (**5**), ursonic acid (**6**), ursolic acid (**7**), pomolic acid (**8**), corosolic acid (**9**), euscaphic acid (**11**), arjunic acid (**16**), tormentic acid (**18**), 23-hydroxytormentic acid (**21**)], two saponins [rosamultin (**22**) and kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub> (**23**)], two megastigmanes [blumenol A (**14**) and (+)-dehydrovomifoliol (**15**)], three flavonoids [apigenin (**13**), isoquercitrin (**17**) and tiliroside (**24**)], two ellagic acid derivatives [3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid (**12**) and ducheside B (**25**)] and five others [eugenol (**1**), emodin (**4**), vanillic acid (**10**), gallic aldehyde (**19**), salidroside (**20**)]. The chemical structures of these compounds were identified on the basis of spectroscopic methods and comparison with literature values. This is the first report of the eleven compounds, **2**~**6**, **10**, **15**, **16**, **20**, **23**, and **25** from the genus *Geum*, as well as the first report of apigenin (**13**) and 3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid (**12**) from *G. japonicum*. The antioxidant properties of 22 isolates (**1**~**11**, **14**, **16**~**25**) were evaluated by the intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) radical scavenging using 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA) assay. Among them, isoquercitrin (**17**) showed significant scavenging activity, and gallic aldehyde (**19**) and ducheside B (**25**) showed weak scavenging activity.

**Key words** – *Geum japonicum*, Rosaceae, Isolation and identification, Terpenoids and phenolics, Antioxidant activity

장미과 식물(Rosaceae)에 속하는 *Geum* 속은 주로 온대지역에 널리 분포하고 있으며, 이노제나 수렴제로 사용되어 온 약용식물 중의 하나이다. 주성분으로는 terpenoid나 tannin 성분 등이 알려져 있으며 200여종의 화합물들이 분리 보고되어 있다.<sup>1)</sup> 우리나라에서는 큰뱀무(*G. aleppicum* Jacq.)와 뱀무(*G. japonicum* Thunb.)가 분포되어 있고 후자의 전초를 수양매(水楊梅)라고 하며 보허(補虛), 익신(益腎), 활혈, 해독효능이 알려져 있으며, 두운목현(頭暈目眩), 사지무력(四肢無力), 해수토혈(咳嗽吐血), 월경불순(月經不順), 창종(瘡腫) 등의 치료목적으로 사용되어 왔다.<sup>2)</sup> 뱀무로부터 다수의 triterpenoid 및 tannin 성분들 외에 saponin 및 flavonoid 성분 등이 보고된 바 있으며, 항바이러스(anti-HIV, anti-HSV)

활성, 항응고 활성, 허혈성 심장질환 치료 및 항고혈압 작용, 항종양 작용, MMP-9 및 -2에 대한 억제 활성, fatty acid synthase 억제활성 등이 보고되었으며 각각의 활성물질 등도 보고된 바 있다.<sup>1)</sup> 그러나 항산화 활성으로는 gallic acid aldehyde가 항산화활성을 나타낸다는 보고가 있으나 그 이상의 연구는 보고되지 않았다.<sup>1)</sup> 따라서 항산화 활성에 관한 체계적인 연구를 수행하고자 우선 뱀무의 화학적 성분연구에 착수하여 새로운 연구결과를 얻었기에 보고하고자 한다.

### 재료 및 방법

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**기기 및 시약** - 선광도는 Jasco P-1020 polarimeter (JASCO Corporation, Japan)를 사용하여 측정하였다. UV는 Hitachi U-3010 (Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation, Japan)을 사용하였으며, IR은 Jasco FT/IR-5300을 사용하여 측정하였다. NMR은 Varian (Varian Associates Inc., USA)의 Gemini 2000 (300 MHz), Bruker (Bruker BioSpin Corp., USA)의 Avance-400 (400 MHz) 또는 Avance-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer를 사용하여 측정하였으며, EI-MS는 Hewlett-Packard (Hewlett-Packard Company, USA)의 5989B GC/MS, FAB-MS는 Jeol (JEOL Ltd., Japan)의 JMS-700 high resolution mass spectrometer를 사용하였다. 형광도 측정은 Perkin Elmer (PerkinElmer Inc., USA)의 LS-5B spectrofluorometer를 사용하여 excitation 485 nm, emission 535 nm에서 측정하였다. Column chromatography용 silica gel은 Merck (Merck KGaA, Germany)의 Kieselgel 60 (no. 7734, 9385 또는 7729)을, 역상크로마토그래피는 Merck의 LiChroprep RP-18을 사용하였다. Gel 여과는 Sephadex LH-20 (Amersham Biosciences AB, Sweden)을 사용하였다. TLC plate는 Merck의 Kieselgel 60F<sub>254</sub>, RP-18<sub>254S</sub> precoated plate 또는 Merck의 precoated cellulose plate를 사용하였다. N-Acetylcysteine (NAC)과 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA)는 Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA)에서 구입하였다.

**추출 및 분획** - 뱀무 전초 4.6 kg을 세절하여 MeOH로 실온에서 냉침 (10 L × 8) 추출하여 MeOH 추출물을 얻고, 이를 H<sub>2</sub>O로 현탁시켜 동량의 hexane을 가하여 진탕 방치하여 얻어진 hexane 분획을 농축하여 hexane 분획 (39.5 g)을 얻었다. 이어서 수층에 EtOAc를 가하여 진탕 방치하여 얻어진 EtOAc 분획을 농축하여 EtOAc 분획 (116.8 g)을 얻고, 수층에 동량의 BuOH를 가하여 진탕 방치하여 BuOH 분획 (92.8 g)을 얻었다.

Hexane 분획 (39.5 g)을 silica gel (no. 7734) column에 걸쳐 chromatography를 실시하였다. 용출용매로 hexane 및 hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 : 1)로 용출시켜 4개의 소분획 (Fr. H-01~Fr. H-04)을 얻고 이중 소분획 H-02 (3.1 g)에 대하여 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)의 용출용매로 재차 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하였다. 이로부터 얻어진 소분획 H-02-04 (2 g)에 대하여 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 및 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (100 : 0.5)의 용출용매로 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하여 화합물 **1** (114 mg)을 얻었다. EtOAc 분획 (116.8 g)을 silica gel (no. 7734) column에 걸쳐 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 용매로 gradient elution시켜 chromatography를 실시하여 7개의 소분획 (Fr. E-01~Fr. E-07)으로 나누고 이중 소분획 E-03 (10 g)에 대하여 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)의 용출용매로 재차 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하여 12개의 소분획들(E-03-01~E-03-12)을 얻

었다. 소분획 E-03-05 (26 mg)를 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 및 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (100 : 0.5)의 용출용매로 chromatography를 실시하여 얻은 소분획 중 E-03-05-02 (10 mg)를 재차 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 60% MeOH로 용출시켜 얻은 분획을 농축하여 화합물 **2** (8 mg)를 분리하였다. 소분획 E-03-05-08 (7 mg)도 같은 방법으로 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 60% MeOH로 용출시켜 얻은 분획을 농축하여 화합물 **3** (5 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-03-09 (79 mg)를 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)의 용출용매로 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하여 화합물 **4** (2 mg), **5** (10 mg) 및 **6** (10 mg)을 얻었다. 소분획 E-03-11 (1.1 g)을 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 70% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **7** (50 mg)을 분리하였으며, 소분획 E-03-12 (34 mg)를 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)로 용출시켜 화합물 **8** (10 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-04 (10 g)를 silica gel (no. 9385) column에 걸쳐 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)로 용출시켜 얻은 소분획 E-04-03 (2.7 g)을 다시 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (gradient) 용매로 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하여 얻어진 소분획 E-04-03-05 (21 mg)를 다시 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 50% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **9** (12 mg)와 **10** (2 mg)을 얻었다. 소분획 E-04-04 (1.4 g)를 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (7 : 0.1 : 0.5 → 7 : 2 : 0.5)의 혼합용매로 용출시켜 화합물 **11** (65 mg)을 분리하였다. 같은 방법으로 소분획 E-04-06 (80 mg)을 column chromatography를 실시하여 화합물 **12** (4 mg)와 **13** (2 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-04-13 (3.1 g)을 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 물포화 EtOAc/MeOH (gradient)로 용출시켜 화합물 **14** (30 mg)와 **15** (2 mg)를 분리하였다. 소분획 E-04-14 (17 mg)도 같은 방법으로 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column chromatography를 실시하여 화합물 **16** (10 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-05 (18.7 g)를 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 60% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **17** (2 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-05-05 (6.1 g)를 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (7 : 0.1 : 0.5)의 혼합용매로 용출시켜 얻은 소분획 E-05-05-03 (52 mg)를 다시 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 50% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **18** (15 mg)과 **19** (10 mg)를 얻었으며, 소분획 E-05-09 (14 mg)를 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 물포화 EtOAc/MeOH (gradient)로 용출시켜 화합물 **20** (3 mg)을 분리하였다. 소분획 E-06 (6.2 g)을 다시 silica gel (no. 9385) column에 걸쳐 hexane/EtOAc (gradient)로 용출시켜 소분획 E-06-09 (1.6 g)를 얻고 이를 재차 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (gradient)의 혼합용매로 용출시켜 얻은 소분획 E-06-09-03 (16 mg)을 다시 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 40% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **21** (2 mg)을 얻었

으며, 소분획 E-06-09-04 (39 mg)도 같은 방법으로 RP-18 column에 걸쳐 40% MeOH로 용출시켜 화합물 **22** (11 mg)와 **23** (3 mg)을 얻었다. 소분획 E-06-10 (37 mg)을 다시 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐 몰포화 EtOAc/MeOH (gradient)로 용출시켜 화합물 **24** (20 mg)를 얻었으며, 소분획 E-06-13 (5 mg)도 silica gel (no. 7729) column에 걸쳐  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (7 : 0.1 : 0.5)의 혼합용매로 용출시켜 화합물 **25** (3 mg)를 분리하였다.

**Eugenol (1)** – liquid. UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 228 (3.97), 280 (3.62) nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 3.33 (2H, br d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, H-7), 3.87 (3H, s,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 5.06 ~ 5.11 (2H, m, H-9), 5.97 (1H, tdd,  $J = 6.7, 10.1, 16.9$  Hz, H-8), 6.69 ~ 6.70 (1H, overlap, H-6), 6.70 (1H, s, H-2), 6.87 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, H-5);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 131.8 (C-1), 111.1 (C-2), 146.4 (C-3), 143.9 (C-4), 114.2 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 39.8 (C-7), 137.8 (C-8), 115.4 (C-9), 55.8 ( $\text{OCH}_3$ ).

**Ursolic acid 3-acetate (2)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +47.0^\circ$  ( $c = 0.1$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.74 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.83 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.85 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.94 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.84 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.93 (3H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.00 (1H, ddd,  $J = 3.9, 13.6, 13.6$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 2.02 (3H, s, OAc), 2.17 (1H, br d,  $J = 11.3$  Hz, H-18), 4.48 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.5, 10.5$  Hz, H-3), 5.23 (1H, br s, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  498  $[\text{M}]^+$  (trace), 483  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3]^+$  (0.8), 452  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (0.8), 438  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]^+$  (3.1), 423  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} - \text{CH}_3]^+$  (1.6), 249 [A/B ring (b)] $^+$  (27.6), 248 [D/E ring (a)] $^+$  (100), 203 [a - (COOH + H)] $^+$  (41.0), 189 (b -  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ) $^+$  (18.1), 133 (31.5).

**Cecropiacic acid 3-methyl ester (19 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-2,3-secours-12-ene-2,3,28-trioic acid 3-methyl ester, 3)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = -7.3^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 0.80 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.92 (3H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.00 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.17 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.23 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.25 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.35 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.25 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz, H-1a), 2.36 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz, H-1b), 2.50 (1H, br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 2.51 (1H, br d,  $J = 10.3$  Hz, H-5), 2.55 (1H, ddd,  $J = 3.4, 12.6, 12.7$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 2.81 (1H, dd,  $J = 7.6, 10.0$  Hz, H-9), 3.62 (3H, s,  $\text{COOCH}_3$ ), 5.29 (1H, t,  $J = 3.4$  Hz, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  532  $[\text{M}]^+$  (not observed), 514  $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$

(14.8), 498  $[\text{M} - (\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3)]^+$  (3.1), 496  $[\text{M} - 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (5.5), 486  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (14.1), 472  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]^+$  (25.8), 468  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (14.1), 454  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (7.9), 426  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (8.6), 412  $[\text{M} - 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]^+$  (9.4), 369 (29.7), 325 (19.5), 264 [D/E ring (a)] $^+$  (14.8), 246 (a -  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) $^+$  (17.2), 221 (31.3), 187 (32.0), 161 (46.1), 146 (100), 133 (50.0), 121 (45.3), 119 (57.0), 107 (57.8), 102 (91.4);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 1.07 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.07 (3H, d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.15 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.34 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.38 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.40 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.84 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.62 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz, H-1a), 2.68 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz, H-1b), 2.99 (1H, dd,  $J = 3.9, 11.0$  Hz, H-5), 3.06 (1H, br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 3.07 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.4, 12.6, 12.7$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.41 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.6, 11.2$  Hz, H-9), 3.69 (3H, s,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}$ ), 5.63 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 42.3 (C-1), 174.0 (C-2), 179.9 (C-3), 46.6 (C-4), 49.0 (C-5), 21.6 (C-6), 32.9 (C-7), 40.3 (C-8), 39.3 (C-9), 42.0 (C-10), 24.2 (C-11), 128.4 (C-12), 139.7 (C-13), 42.9 (C-14), 29.4 (C-15), 26.5 (C-16), 48.3 (C-17), 54.5 (C-18), 72.7 (C-19), 42.3 (C-20), 26.9 (C-21), 38.4 (C-22), 27.7 (C-23), 24.4 (C-24), 16.7 (C-25), 17.2 (C-26), 24.4 (C-27), 180.7 (C-28), 27.1 (C-29), 19.3 (C-30), 51.9 ( $\text{COOCH}_3$ ).

**Emodin (4)** – yellow powder. IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3465 (OH), 1631, 1620 (CO), 1560, 1540, 1474, 1371, 1332, 1298, 1226, 1169, 1097, 876, 758  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 2.43 (3H, s,  $\text{CH}_3$ ), 6.57 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-7), 7.10 (1H, br s, H-2), 7.19 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-5), 7.57 (1H, br s, H-4);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 22.8 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 150.5 (C-1), 126.0 (C-2), 122.6 (C-4), 110.8 (C-5), 164.4 (C-6), 109.8 (C-7), 184.0 (C-10); EIMS  $m/z$  270  $[\text{M}]^+$  (100), 241  $[\text{M} - \text{CHO}]^+$  (9.8), 213  $[\text{M} - (\text{CHO} + \text{CO})]^+$  (12.3), 185  $[\text{M} - (\text{CHO} + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (6.6), 168  $[\text{M} - (\text{CHO} + \text{OH} + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (5.7), 139  $[\text{M} - (2\text{CHO} + \text{OH} + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (12.3), 77 (7.4).

**Pomolic acid 3-acetate (5)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} = +37.6^\circ$  ( $c = 0.1$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3577 (OH), 1735 (OAc), 1689 (COOH), 1462, 1369, 1251 (OAc), 1031, 768  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.71 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.84 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.85 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.93 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.93 (3H, d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.19 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.22 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.03 (3H, s, OAc), 2.51 (1H, br s, H-18), 2.51 (1H, overlap, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 4.48 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.9, 8.9$  Hz, H-3), 5.32 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  514

**Table I.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR data of triterpenoids and saponins from *Geum japonicum*

Carbon no.	2 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>c</sup>	8 <sup>c</sup>	9 <sup>c</sup>	11 <sup>c</sup>	16 <sup>c</sup>
1	38.3	42.6	38.1	39.5	39.1	39.0	48.0	42.8	47.5
2	23.6	175.1	23.6	34.2	28.1	28.1	68.6	66.1	68.6
3	80.9	181.7	80.9	217.7	78.1	78.2	83.8	79.3	83.9
4	37.7	47.4	37.7	47.4	39.4	39.4	39.8	38.8	39.9
5	55.4	49.9	55.2	55.3	55.8	55.9	55.9	48.7	56.0
6	18.2	22.2	18.3	19.6	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.6	19.0
7	32.9	33.5	32.6	32.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.7
8	39.5	41.0	40.0	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.1
9	47.5	40.2	47.1	46.8	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.6	48.4
10	36.9	42.7	36.9	36.7	37.3	37.4	38.4	38.7	38.7
11	23.3	24.9	23.5	23.4	23.6	24.0	23.7	24.1	23.6
12	125.8	129.5	129.3	125.6	125.7	128.1	125.5	128.0	123.3
13	138.0	139.8	137.9	138.0	139.3	140.0	139.3	139.9	144.9
14	42.0	43.4	41.0	42.1	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.2
15	28.0	29.7	28.2	28.0	28.7	29.3	28.6	29.2	29.1
16	24.1	26.7	25.3	24.1	24.9	26.4	24.9	26.4	24.3
17	47.9	49.2	47.7	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.1	48.3	46.1
18	52.7	55.1	52.8	52.6	53.6	54.6	53.5	54.8	44.8
19	39.0	73.6	73.1	39.3	39.5	72.7	39.4	72.7	81.2
20	38.8	43.1	41.0	39.0	39.3	42.4	39.5	42.2	35.7
21	30.6	27.1	26.0	30.6	31.1	27.1	31.1	26.9	28.4
22	36.7	38.9	37.5	36.7	37.5	38.5	37.4	38.5	29.2
23	28.2	28.2	28.0	26.6	28.8	28.8	29.4	29.4	28.8
24	16.7	24.3	16.7	21.1	16.6	16.8	17.7	22.3	16.8
25	15.5	19.5	15.3	15.2	15.7	15.6	16.8	16.8	17.6
26	17.1	17.4	17.0	17.0	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.3	17.6
27	23.5	24.3	24.5	23.5	23.9	24.7	23.9	24.7	24.8
28	184.0	182.3	184.0	183.4	179.9	180.7	179.9	180.7	180.9
29	17.0	27.3	27.4	17.0	17.4	26.9	21.4	27.1	29.3
30	21.3	16.6	16.1	21.4	21.4	16.5	17.4	16.6	24.8
Others	171.0 21.1	52.4	171.0 21.3						

<sup>a</sup>in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; <sup>b</sup>in  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ; <sup>c</sup>in pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>.

$[\text{M}]^+$  (1.6), 499  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3]^+$  (0.7), 481  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (0.7), 468  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (22.0), 454  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]^+$  (14.2), 439  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{CH}_3)]^+$  (5.5), 411 (4.7), 396 (11.0), 264 (5.5), 246 (21.3), 218 (27.6), 201 (35), 190 (69.3), 146 (100), 119 (33.9).

Ursonic acid (3-oxours-12-en-28-oic acid, **6**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +61.8^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  1694 (CO), 1458, 1385, 1316, 1112, 972, 757  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.81 (3H, s,

26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.84 (3H, d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.93 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.01 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.03 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.07 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.59 (1H, ddd,  $J = 7.0, 10.4, 10.4$  Hz, H-9), 2.18 (1H, br d,  $J = 11.2$  Hz, H-18), 2.36 (1H, ddd,  $J = 3.6, 6.7, 15.9$  Hz, H-2 $\alpha$ ), 2.52 (1H, ddd,  $J = 7.3, 10.7, 15.9$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.24 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  454  $[\text{M}]^+$  (4.7), 439  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_3]^+$  (2.3), 408  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (3.9), 393  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H}) -$

**Table I.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR data of triterpenoids and saponins from *Geum japonicum* (continued)

Carbon no.	18 <sup>c</sup>	21 <sup>c</sup>	22 <sup>c</sup>	23 <sup>c</sup>	Carbon no.	22 <sup>c</sup>	23 <sup>c</sup>
1	47.8	47.8	48.0	42.9	1'	95.8	95.8
2	68.6	68.9	68.6	66.1	2'	74.1	74.0
3	83.8	78.3	83.9	79.3	3'	78.9	79.0
4	39.8	43.6	38.5	38.8	4'	71.2	71.2
5	55.9	48.0	56.0	48.7	5'	79.2	79.3
6	19.0	18.7	19.0	18.6	6'	62.3	62.3
7	33.5	33.2	33.5	33.5			
8	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7			
9	47.9	47.8	47.9	47.6			
10	38.5	38.4	39.8	38.6			
11	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.1			
12	127.9	128.0	128.4	128.3			
13	140.0	140.0	139.3	139.2			
14	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.1			
15	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.2			
16	26.4	26.4	26.1	26.1			
17	48.3	48.3	48.6	48.6			
18	54.6	54.6	54.4	54.4			
19	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.6			
20	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.1			
21	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.9			
22	38.5	38.5	37.7	37.7			
23	29.3	66.6	29.3	29.4			
24	17.7	14.3	17.5	22.3			
25	16.9	17.3	17.0	16.7			
26	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.5			
27	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5			
28	180.7	180.7	177.0	177.0			
29	27.1	27.1	27.0	26.7			
30	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7			

$\text{CH}_3)^+$  (2.3), 248 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (100), 205 [A/B ring (b)]<sup>+</sup> (23.6), 203 [a - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (72.4), 133 (55.1).

**Ursolic acid** (3 $\beta$ -hydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, **7**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +66.0^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , EtOH); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 0.90 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.96 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.01 (3H, d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.03 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.23 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.25 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.64 (1H, t,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-9), 2.13 (1H, ddd,  $J =$

4.1, 13.2, 13.2 Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 2.34 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.4, 13.5, 13.3$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 2.64 (1H, br d,  $J = 11.3$  Hz, H-18), 3.46 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.3, 9.7$  Hz, H-3), 5.50 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  456 [M]<sup>+</sup> (2), 438 [M - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (1), 423 [M - CH<sub>3</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (1), 410 [M - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (1), 248 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (100), 207 [A/B ring (b)]<sup>+</sup> (26), 203 [a - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (44), 133 (32).

**Pomolic acid** (19 $\alpha$ -hydroxyursolic acid, benthamic acid, 3 $\beta$ ,19 $\alpha$ -dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, **8**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} = +36.1^\circ$  ( $c = 0.35$ , MeOH); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3420 (OH), 1688 (COOH), 1460, 1387, 1030  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 0.92 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.03 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.11 (3H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.12 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.24 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.46 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.73 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.15 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.3, 11.5, 10.8$  Hz, H-16 $\beta$ ), 2.35 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.3, 13.4, 13.4$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 3.06 (1H, br s, H-18), 3.13 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.3, 13.0, 13.0$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.44 (1H, dd,  $J = 5.4, 10.5$  Hz, H-3), 5.62 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  472 [M]<sup>+</sup> (2), 454 [M - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (5), 439 [M - CH<sub>3</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (2), 426 [M - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (18), 354 (10), 264 (14), 246 (23), 220 (24), 207 (35), 201 (34), 190 (50), 146 (100).

**Corosolic acid** (2 $\alpha$ -hydroxyursolic acid, 2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ -dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, **9**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +42.1^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , pyridine); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 0.95 (3H, d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.98 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.97 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.04 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.07 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.20 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.27 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.11 (1H, ddd,  $J = 3.8, 12.9, 13.2$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 2.24 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.2, 12.4$  Hz, H-1 $\alpha$ ), 2.32 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.8, 13.4, 13.4$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 2.62 (1H, br d,  $J = 11.3$  Hz, H-18 $\beta$ ), 3.40 (1H, d,  $J = 9.4$  Hz, H-3 $\alpha$ ), 4.09 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.3, 11.1, 9.5$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.46 (1H, t,  $J = 3.0$  Hz, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75.5 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  472 [M]<sup>+</sup> (0.8), 457 [M - CH<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (0.8), 454 [M - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (0.8), 426 [M - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (1.1), 408 [M - (COOH + H + H<sub>2</sub>O)]<sup>+</sup> (1.5), 248 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (100), 246 [a - H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (13.9), 223 [A/B ring (b)]<sup>+</sup> (6.1), 203 [a - COOH]<sup>+</sup> (38.2), 133 (31.3), 119 (9.0), 69 (9.2).

**Vanillic acid** (**10**) – amorphous white powder. UV,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (MeOH) 257, 289 nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 3.88 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.83 (1H, d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, H-5), 7.54

(1H, dd,  $J = 1.8, 8.7$  Hz, H-6), 7.55 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz, H-2);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 122.4 (C-1), 113.0 (C-2), 147.9 (C-3), 151.9 (C-4), 115.0 (C-5), 124.5 (C-6), 169.3 (COOH), 56.4 ( $\text{OCH}_3$ ); EIMS  $m/z$  168  $[\text{M}]^+$  (97.6), 153  $(\text{M} - \text{CH}_3)^+$  (72.4), 151  $[\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{O}]^+$  (21.1), 125  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3 + \text{CO})]^+$  (48.0), 97  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3 + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (100), 79 (23.6).

**Euscaphic acid (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, **11**)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +27.7^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 0.89 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.97 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.10 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.10 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.25 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.41 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.63 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.74 (1H, t,  $J = 11.8$  Hz, H-1 $\alpha$ ), 1.88 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.2, 12.0$  Hz, H-1 $\beta$ ), 2.32 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.4, 13.5, 13.6$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 3.03 (1H, br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 3.09 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.4, 13.1, 13.0$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.75 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-3 $\beta$ ), 4.29 (1H, dt,  $J = 3.0, 10.8$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.57 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  488  $[\text{M}]^+$  (3.1), 470  $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (2.3), 442  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (25.6), 424  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (5.4), 409  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3)]^+$  (3.9), 264  $[\text{D/E ring (a)}]^+$  (10.1), 246  $(\text{a} - \text{H}_2\text{O})^+$  (25.6), 223  $[\text{A/B ring (b)}]^+$  (17.1), 219  $(\text{a} - \text{COOH})^+$  (18.6), 218  $[\text{a} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (23.3), 201  $[\text{a} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (3.87), 187 (24.8), 146 (100), 133 (25.6), 119 (39.5), 105 (26.4), 55 (26.4).

**3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid (**12**)** – amorphous powder. UV,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (MeOH) 212, 247, 373 nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 4.04 (6H, s,  $2 \times \text{OCH}_3$ ), 7.52 (2H, s, H-5/5');  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75.5 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 111.6 (C-1/1'), 141.2 (C-2/2'), 140.3 (C-3/3'), 152.2 (C-4/4'), 111.5 (C-5/5'), 112.1 (C-6/6'), 158.5 (C-7/7'), 60.9 ( $2 \times \text{OCH}_3$ ); EIMS  $m/z$  330  $[\text{M}]^+$  (100), 315  $(\text{M} - \text{CH}_3)^+$  (21.9), 300  $(\text{M} - 2\text{CH}_3)^+$  (2.3), 287  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3 + \text{CO})]^+$  (9.4), 259  $[\text{M} - (\text{CH}_3 + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (2.3), 244  $[\text{M} - (2\text{CH}_3 + 2\text{CO})]^+$  (3.9), 203 (6.3), 160 (4.7), 132 (3.9), 103 (5.5), 75 (4.7).

**Apigenin (**13**)** – amorphous yellow powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +12.3^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 266 (4.23), 344 (4.27) nm; UV (MeONa)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 274 (4.30), 326 (3.12), 390 (4.45) nm; UV ( $\text{AlCl}_3$ )  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 274 (4.92), 302 (4.17), 346 (4.13), 380 (4.22) nm; UV ( $\text{AlCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$ )  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 276 (4.20), 300 (sh, 4.19), 344 (4.25), 378 (4.14) nm; UV (NaOAc)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 272 (4.35), 298 (sh, 4.17), 370 (4.20) nm; UV ( $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 +$

NaOAc)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 268 (4.24), 340 (4.26) nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 6.18 (1H, br s, H-6), 6.48 (1H, br s, H-8), 6.71 (1H, s, H-3), 6.91 (2H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.88 (2H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-2'/6'), 12.9 (1H, s, 5-OH);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75.5 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 164.3 (C-2), 103.2 (C-3), 182.2 (C-4), 161.5 (C-5), 99.3 (C-6), 164.6 (C-7), 94.5 (C-8), 157.8 (C-9), 104.0 (C-10), 121.6 (C-1'), 128.9 (C-2'/6'), 116.5 (C-3'/5'), 161.7 (C-4'); EIMS  $m/z$  270  $[\text{M}]^+$  (100), 242  $(\text{M} - \text{CO})^+$  (13.8), 213  $(\text{M} - \text{CO} - \text{CHO})^+$  (4.5), 153  $[\text{A}_1 + \text{H}]^+$  (17.1), 152  $[\text{A}_1]^+$  (13.0), 124  $[\text{A}_1 - \text{CO}]^+$  (16.3), 121  $[\text{B}_2]^+$  (17.1), 118  $[\text{B}_1]^+$  (13.8), 85 (13.0), 71 (14.5), 57 (19.5).

**Blumenol A (vomifoliol, **14**)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +217.6^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 234 (3.99) nm; IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3577 (OH), 1735 (OAc), 1689 (COOH), 1462, 1369, 1251 (OAc), 1031, 768  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 1.01 (3H, s, 12- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.03 (3H, s, 11- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.23 (1H, d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, H-10), 1.91 (3H, d,  $J = 1.2$  Hz, 13- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.15 (1H, d,  $J = 16.9$  Hz, H-2a), 2.47 (1H, d,  $J = 16.9$  Hz, H-2b), 4.31 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.4, 6.4, 12.8$  Hz, H-9), 5.76 (1H, d,  $J = 15.7$  Hz, H-7), 5.81 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.4, 15.7$  Hz, H-8), 5.87 (1H, t-like, H-4);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 42.4 (C-1), 50.7 (C-2), 201.2 (C-3), 127.1 (C-4), 167.4 (C-5), 79.9 (C-6), 129.9 (C-7), 136.9 (C-8), 68.6 (C-9), 23.8 (C-10), 23.5 (C-11), 24.5 (C-12), 19.6 (C-13); EIMS  $m/z$  224  $[\text{M}]^+$  (trace), 206  $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (1.6), 168  $[\text{M} - 56]^+$  (9.8), 150 (16.4), 135 (22.1), 124 (100), 122 (29.5), 107 (18.9), 79 (37.7), 77 (20.5).

**(+)-Dehydrovomifoliol (**15**)** – oil.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +142.7^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 234 (4.04) nm; IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3577 (OH), 1735 (OAc), 1689 (COOH), 1462, 1369, 1251 (OAc), 1031, 768  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 1.01 (3H, s, 12- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.05 (3H, s, 11- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.89 (3H, d,  $J = 1.0$  Hz, 13- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.27 (1H, d,  $J = 17.1$  Hz, H-2a), 2.30 (3H, s, 10- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.59 (1H, d,  $J = 17.1$  Hz, H-2b), 5.93 (1H, br s, H-4), 6.43 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, H-8), 6.98 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, H-7);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 42.7 (C-1), 50.5 (C-2), 200.4 (C-3), 128.1 (C-4), 80.0 (C-6), 148.3 (C-7), 131.7 (C-8), 200.7 (C-9), 27.6 (C-10), 23.5 (C-11), 24.7 (C-12), 19.2 (C-13); EIMS  $m/z$  222  $[\text{M}]^+$  (trace), 180  $[\text{M} - \text{CH}_2\text{CO}]^+$  (1.6), 166  $[\text{M} - 56]^+$  (14.1), 149 (4.7), 124 (100), 95 (10.2), 77 (4.7).

**Arjunic acid (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid, **16**)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +20.0^\circ$  ( $c = 0.1$ , EtOH); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454,

1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 1.02 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.07 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.11 (3H, s, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.19 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.27 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.64 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.24 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 12.3, 12.2$  Hz, H-1 $\alpha$ ), 2.83 (1H, ddd,  $J = 5.2, 14.0, 12.6$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.39 (1H, d,  $J = 9.3$  Hz, H-3 $\alpha$ ), 3.61 (1H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, H-19 $\beta$ ), 3.62 (1H, br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 4.11 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 10.9, 9.5$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.55 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  488  $[\text{M}]^+$  (trace), 470  $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (1.6), 452  $[\text{M} - 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (2.3), 442  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (1.6), 424  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (1.6), 264  $[\text{D/E ring (a)}]^+$  (33.3), 246  $(\text{a} - \text{H}_2\text{O})^+$  (56.6), 231  $(\text{a} - \text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{CH}_3)^+$  (46.5), 219  $(\text{a} - \text{COOH})^+$  (12.4), 201  $[\text{a} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (100), 185 (32.6), 131 (37.2), 119 (48.8), 107 (41.9), 55 (71.3).

**Isoquercitrin (17)** – amorphous yellow powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +12.3^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 254 (4.23), 354 (4.11) nm; UV (MeONa)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 270 (4.30), 406 (4.25) nm; UV ( $\text{AlCl}_3$ )  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 274 (4.29), 438 (4.28) nm; UV ( $\text{AlCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$ )  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 268 (4.20), 406 (4.08) nm; UV (NaOAc)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 272 (4.25), 386 (4.07) nm; UV ( $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 + \text{NaOAc}$ )  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 262 (4.24), 380 (4.15) nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 3.21 (1H, ddd,  $J = 2.2, 5.4, 9.6$  Hz, H-5"), 3.34 (1H, t,  $J = 9.3$  Hz, H-4"), 3.42 (1H, t,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-3"), 3.47 (1H, t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, H-2"), 3.57 (1H, dd,  $J = 5.4, 11.8$  Hz, H-6"a), 37.0 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.2, 11.8$  Hz, H-6"b), 5.24 (1H, d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, H-1"), 6.20 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz, H-6), 6.38 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz, H-8), 6.86 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-5'), 7.58 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.4$  Hz, H-6'), 7.70 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, H-2');  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 158.5 (C-2), 135.6 (C-3), 179.5 (C-4), 163.1 (C-5), 99.9 (C-6), 166.0 (C-7), 94.7 (C-8), 159.0 (C-9), 105.7 (C-10), 123.1 (C-1'), 116.0 (C-2'), 145.9 (C-3'), 149.9 (C-4'), 117.6 (C-5'), 123.2 (C-6'), 104.4 (C-1"), 75.7 (C-2"), 78.1 (C-3"), 71.2 (C-4"), 78.4 (C-5"), 62.6 (C-6").

**Tormentonic acid (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 18)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -20.2^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , pyridine); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 1.00 (3H, s, 25- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08 (3H, s, 24- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.10 (3H, s, 26- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.11 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.26 (3H, s, 23- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.43 (3H, s, 29- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.71 (3H, s, 27- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.25 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.5, 12.3$  Hz, H-1 $\alpha$ ), 2.34 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 13.2, 13.4$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 3.05 (1H,

br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 3.14 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.8, 13.2, 12.9$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.39 (1H, d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, H-3 $\alpha$ ), 4.11 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 9.6, 10.3$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.58 (1H, t-like, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75.5 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  488  $[\text{M}]^+$  (2.5), 470  $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (1.6), 442  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (19.7), 424  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (4.1), 409  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3)]^+$  (3.3), 370 (9.0), 264  $[\text{D/E ring (a)}]^+$  (4.1), 246  $(\text{a} - \text{H}_2\text{O})^+$  (13.9), 223  $[\text{A/B ring (b)}]^+$  (12.3), 219  $(\text{a} - \text{COOH})^+$  (15.2), 218  $[\text{a} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (27.9), 205 (27.9), 201  $[\text{a} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (32.8), 187 (23.0), 173 (26.2), 146 (100), 133 (33.6), 119 (36.9), 107 (28.7), 55 (36.9).

**Gallic aldehyde (3,4,5-trihydroxybenzaldehyde, 19)** – amorphous white powder. UV,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (MeOH) 257, 289 nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 6.91 (2H, s, H-2/6), 9.60 (1H, s, CHO);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 129.5 (C-1), 110.3 (C-2/6), 147.2 (C-3/5), 141.8 (C-4), 193.2 (CHO); EIMS  $m/z$  154  $[\text{M}]^+$  (81.1), 153  $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_3\text{C} \equiv \text{O}]^+$  (100), 125  $(\text{M} - \text{CHO})^+$  (35.4), 107  $[\text{M} - (\text{CHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$  (13.4), 97  $[\text{M} - (\text{CHO} + \text{CO})]^+$  (22.0), 79 (57.5).

**Salidroside (20)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -23.1^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 221 (3.81), 277 (3.30) nm;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 2.82 (2H, m, H-7), 3.17 (1H, t,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, H-2'), 3.25 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.27 (1H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-4'), 3.34 (1H, t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-3'), 3.65 (1H, dd,  $J = 5.1, 11.1$  Hz, H-6'b), 3.70 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.0, 16.4$  Hz, H-8b), 3.85 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.7, 11.1$  Hz, H-6'a), 4.02 (1H, br dd,  $J = 7.8, 16.4$  Hz, H-8a), 4.27 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-1'), 6.68 (2H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-2/6), 7.05 (2H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-3/5);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 130.8 (C-1), 130.9 (C-2/6), 116.1 (C-3/5), 156.7 (C-4), 36.4 (C-7), 72.1 (C-8), 104.4 (C-1'), 75.1 (C-2'), 78.1 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 78.0 (C-5'), 62.8 (C-6'); FABMS  $m/z$  301  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ .

**23-Hydroxytormentonic acid (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,19 $\alpha$ ,23-tetrahydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 21)** – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +27.9^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ , MeOH); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : 1.07, 1.09, 1.13 1.41, 1.65 (3H each, s, 5  $\times$   $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.11 (3H, d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 30- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.04 (1H, br s, H-18 $\beta$ ), 3.08 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 13.5, 13.5$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 3.72 (1H, d,  $J = 10.4$  Hz, H-23b), 4.19 (1H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-3 $\alpha$ ), 4.19 (1H, d,  $J = 10.4$  Hz, H-23a), 4.24 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 8.8, 8.8$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 5.58 (1H, br s, H-12);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ )  $\delta$ : Table I; EIMS  $m/z$  504  $[\text{M}]^+$  (trace), 458  $[\text{M} - (\text{COOH} + \text{H})]^+$  (6.7), 440

$[M - (COOH + H + H_2O)]^+$  (2.1), 264 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (4.1), 246 (a - H<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>+</sup> (3.9), 239 [A/B ring (b)]<sup>+</sup> (2.3), 218 [a - (COOH + H)]<sup>+</sup> (7.9), 201 [a - (COOH + H<sub>2</sub>O)]<sup>+</sup> (23.8), 187 (13.7), 173 (12.2), 146 (32.0), 133 (28.6), 119 (40.9), 107 (32.7), 72 (100), 55 (26.9).

Rosamultin (tormentic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester, **22**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -20.0^\circ$  (*c* = 0.2, pyridine); IR  $\nu_{\max}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.05 (3H, s, 25-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.06 (3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 30-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.09 (3H, s, 24-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.21 (3H, s, 26-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.25 (3H, s, 23-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.39 (3H, s, 29-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.66 (3H, s, 27-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.25 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.9, 12.3 Hz, H-1α), 2.48 (1H, ddd, *J* = 3.9, 13.5, 13.7 Hz, H-15β), 2.93 (1H, br s, H-18β), 3.10 (1H, ddd, *J* = 3.7, 13.1, 13.1 Hz, H-16α), 3.37 (1H, d, *J* = 9.3, H-3α), 4.06 (1H, m, H-5'), 4.11 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.0, 11.0, 9.3 Hz, H-2β), 4.23 (1H, br t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-2'), 4.31 (1H, t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-3'), 4.36 (1H, t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, H-4'), 4.40 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.2, 11.4 Hz, H-6'a), 4.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.4, 11.4 Hz, H-6'b), 5.54 (1H, br s, H-12), 6.30 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1'); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : Table I; (-)-FABMS *m/z* 803 [M + NBA]<sup>+</sup>, 649 [M - H]<sup>+</sup>, 487 [(M - H) - 162]<sup>+</sup>.

Kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub> (euscaphic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester, **23**) – amorphous white powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +12.0^\circ$  (*c* = 0.2, MeOH); IR  $\nu_{\max}$  3419 (OH), 1686 (COOH), 1454, 1374, 1029, 753 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.90 (3H, s, 24-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.02 (3H, s, 25-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.05 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 30-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.22 (3H, s, 26-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.25 (3H, s, 23-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.37 (3H, s, 29-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.60 (3H, s, 27-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.49 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.5, 14.1, 14.1 Hz, H-15β), 2.92 (1H, br s, H-18β), 3.08 (1H, ddd, *J* = 3.6, 12.0, 15.0 Hz, H-16α), 3.76 (1H, br s, H-3β), 4.06 (1H, ddd, *J* = 2.7, 4.2, 9.0 Hz, H-5'), 4.25 (2H, br t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-2β, 2'), 4.33 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-3'), 4.39 (1H, t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-4'), 4.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.2, 11.4 Hz, H-6'a), 4.49 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.4, 11.4 Hz, H-6'b), 5.54 (1H, t-like, H-12), 6.31 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-1'); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75.5 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : Table I; (-)-FABMS *m/z* 803 [M + NBA]<sup>+</sup>, 649 [M - H]<sup>+</sup>, 487 [(M - H) - 162]<sup>+</sup>.

Tiliroside (**24**) – amorphous yellow powder.  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +12.3^\circ$  (*c* = 0.2, MeOH); UV,  $\lambda_{\max}$  (MeOH) 267 (4.49), 294 (sh, 4.53), 314 (4.60), 360 (sh, 4.26) nm; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.17 (1H, overlap, H-4"), 3.21 (1H, overlap, H-2"), 3.25 (1H, overlap, H-3"), 3.40 (1H, overlap, H-5"), 4.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.4, 11.8 Hz, H-6"a),

4.27 (1H, br d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, H-6"b), 5.45 (1H, d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H-1"), 6.11 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-8"), 6.15 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-6), 6.38 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-8), 6.79 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-3"/5"), 6.86 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-3"/5"), 7.34 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-7"), 7.37 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-2"/6"), 8.00 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-2'/6'), 12.57 (1H, s, 5-OH); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 156.4 (C-2), 133.0 (C-3), 177.4 (C-4), 161.1 (C-5), 98.7 (C-6), 164.1 (C-7), 93.6 (C-8), 156.3 (C-9), 103.8 (C-10), 120.7 (C-1'), 130.8 (C-2'/6'), 115.1 (C-3'/5'), 160.0 (C-4'), 100.9 (C-1"), 74.1 (C-2"), 76.2 (C-3"), 69.9 (C-4"), 74.2 (C-5"), 62.9 (C-6"), 124.9 (C-1"), 130.1 (C-2"/6"), 115.7 (C-3"/5"), 159.8 (C-4"), 144.6 (C-7"), 113.6 (C-8"), 166.1 (C-9"); (+)-FABMS *m/z* 595 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>.

Ducheside B (3'-O-methylellagic acid 4-O-α-L-arabinofuranoside, **25**) – amorphous powder. UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 250 (3.70), 340 (3.07), 362 (3.19) nm; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 3.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.1, 12.0 Hz, H-5"a), 3.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.8, 12.0 Hz, H-5"b), 4.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.4, 4.4 Hz, H-3"), 4.18 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.19 (1H, overlap, H-4"), 4.41 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-2"), 5.74 (1H, s, H-1"), 7.52 (1H, s, H-5'), 7.82 (1H, s, H-5); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 115.8 (C-1), 137.2 (C-2), 143.1 (C-3), 147.8 (C-4), 113.0 (C-5), 108.5 (C-6), 160.6 (C-7), 112.9 (C-1'), 142.6 (C-2'), 141.7 (C-3'), 153.9 (C-4'), 112.8 (C-5'), 114.2 (C-6'), 160.5 (C-7'), 62.0 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 109.1 (C-1"), 82.8 (C-2"), 78.6 (C-3"), 88.5 (C-4"), 63.0 (C-5"); FABMS *m/z* 449 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, 317 [(M + H) - 132]<sup>+</sup>.

세포배양 – HaCaT (human keratinocyte) 세포는 열처리로 불활성화 시킨 10% 송아지 태반혈청(GibcoBRL, MD, USA), streptomycin (100 μg/ml) 및 penicillin (100 U/ml)이 포함된 Dulbecco의 변형된 Eagle's 배지를 사용하여 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 37°로 유지시킨 배양기에서 배양하였다.

세포내 ROS 소거력 측정 및 세포생존력 시험 – 세포내 ROS 소거력 시험은 HaCaT 세포 (0.5 × 10<sup>5</sup> cell/ml)를 사용하여 기 확립된 DCF-DA법을 약간 변형시켜 사용하였다.<sup>3)</sup> 즉 96-well에 세포를 0.5 × 10<sup>5</sup> cell/ml 이식하여 16 시간동안 배양 시킨 후, DMSO에 용해시킨 화합물 각 50 μM을 처리한 후 30분 후에 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1 mM)를 가하여 37°에서 추가로 30분간 배양하였다. 10분간에 걸쳐 25 μM 농도의 DCF-DA 용액을 가하여 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein의 형광을 측정하였다.

세포생존력 측정은 HaCaT 세포 (0.5 × 10<sup>5</sup> cell/ml)를 96-well에 이식 후 16시간 후에 사용하여 화합물 **17**, **19** 및 **25** 각 50 μM을 가한 후 37°에서 24시간 배양하였다. 배양 후 MTT용액 (2 mg/l) 50 μl를 각 well에 가하여 전체 반응액



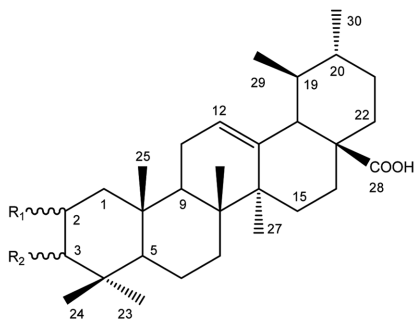
을 200  $\mu$ l로 하였다. 4시간 배양한 후 800  $\times$  g에서 5분간 원심분리한 후 얻은 formazan을 150  $\mu$ l의 DMSO용액에 용해시켜 540 nm에서 흡광도를 측정하였다.<sup>4)</sup>

### 결과 및 고찰

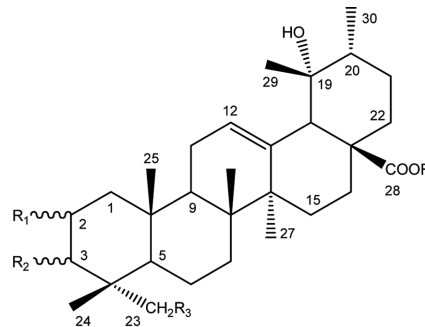
뱀무의 MeOH 엑스를 얻고 이를 분획하여 hexane, EtOAc 및 BuOH 분획들을 얻었다. Hexane 분획에 대하여 column chromatography를 실시하여 잘 알려진 monoterpene계 화합물인 eugenol (1)을 분리하였다. EtOAc 분획에 대하여도 column chromatography를 반복 실시하여 ursane계와 19 $\alpha$ -hydroxyursane계의 대표적인 화합물들로 장미과 식물에 널리 분포하고 있는 화합물들인 ursolic acid 3-acetate (2)와 ursonic acid (6), ursolic acid (7), pomolic acid 3-acetate (5), pomolic acid (8) corosolic acid (9), euscaphic acid (11), tormentic acid (18) 및 23-hydroxytormentic acid (21) 등을 분리 하였다.<sup>5-13)</sup>

이중 자연에 널리 분포하고 있는 ursolic acid 3-acetate

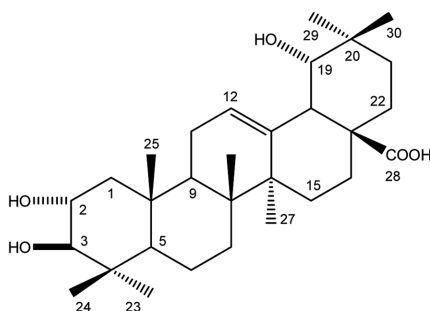
(2)<sup>10)</sup>와 ursonic acid (6),<sup>9,10)</sup> ursolic acid (7),<sup>5,7,8,14)</sup> pomolic acid (8)<sup>12,14)</sup> corosolic acid (9),<sup>15)</sup> euscaphic acid (11),<sup>12,14)</sup> tormentic acid (18)<sup>13)</sup> 및 23-hydroxytormentic acid (21)<sup>6,14)</sup> 등은 분광학적 데이터에 의해 쉽게 확인할 수 있었으며, 표준품들과 직접적으로 대조하여 확정하였다. Pomolic acid 3-acetate (5)는 CD<sub>3</sub>OD 및 CDCl<sub>3</sub> 용액 중에서 각각 2D-NMR (Fig. 2)에 의하여 assignment를 하였다. 문헌에 따르면 Fraga 등<sup>11)</sup>은 이 화합물의 NMR 데이터를 최근 발표하였으나, 이 중 C-23 및 C-29의 chemical shift값은 서로 바뀌어 assignment 되어 있으므로 수정되어야 함을 확인하였다. 이들 9개의 ursane계 triterpene 화합물들 중 ursolic acid (7),<sup>16,17)</sup> pomolic acid (8),<sup>1)</sup> corosolic acid (9),<sup>18)</sup> euscaphic acid (11),<sup>16,17)</sup> tormentic acid (18)<sup>16,18)</sup> 및 23-hydroxytormentic acid (21)<sup>17)</sup> 등은 이미 이 식물로부터 분리 보고된 바 있으나, ursolic acid 3-acetate (2)와 pomolic acid 3-acetate (5) 및 ursonic acid (6) 등은 *Geum*속 식물로부터 처음으로 분리 확인된 물질들임을 확인하였다. 화합물 3과 16은 모두 triterpene계 임을 확인하였으며, 화합물 3은  $\delta$  0.80 ~ 1.35



- 2 R<sub>1</sub>= H, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OAc
- 6 R<sub>1</sub>= H, R<sub>2</sub>= =O
- 7 R<sub>1</sub>= H, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH
- 9 R<sub>1</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH



- 5 R = R<sub>1</sub>= R<sub>3</sub>= H, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OAc
- 8 R = R<sub>1</sub>= R<sub>3</sub>= H, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH
- 11 R<sub>1</sub>= R<sub>2</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R = R<sub>3</sub>= H
- 18 R<sub>1</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH, R = R<sub>3</sub>= H
- 21 R = H, R<sub>1</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH, R<sub>3</sub>= OH
- 22 R<sub>1</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R<sub>2</sub>=  $\beta$ -OH, R<sub>3</sub>= H, R = glucose
- 23 R<sub>1</sub>= R<sub>2</sub>=  $\alpha$ -OH, R<sub>3</sub>= H, R = glucose



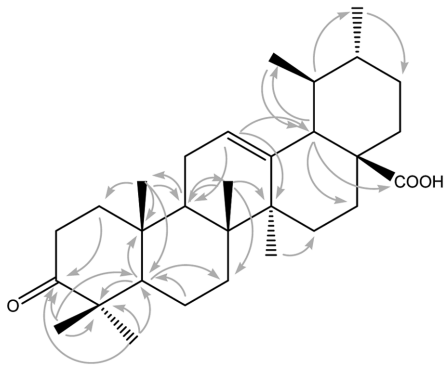


Fig. 1. Key HMBC correlations of ursonic acid (6).

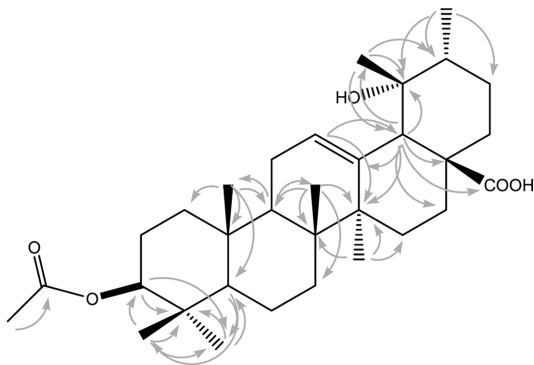
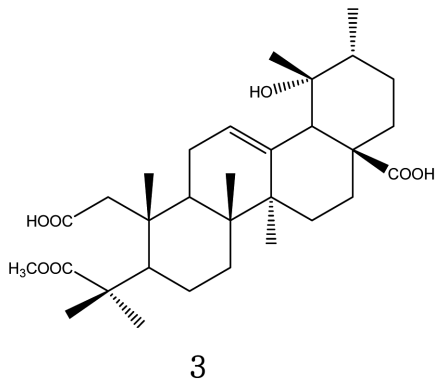


Fig. 2. Key HMBC correlations of pomolic acid 3-acetate (5).

사이에서 6개의 singlet  $\text{CH}_3$  signal들이 나타나며,  $\delta$  0.92에서 또 하나의  $\text{CH}_3$ 가 doublet ( $J = 6.6$  Hz)로 나타나고 있고 Table I에서 볼 수 있는 바와 같이 A환을 제외하고 B/C/D/E환의  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR chemical shift 값은 pomolic acid (8) 나 tormentic acid (18) 및 23-hydroxytormentic acid (21) 등과 거의 일치하는 것으로 보아  $19\alpha$ -hydroxyursane계 화합물임을 추정하였다.

NMR 상에 보면 3개의 carbonyl group에 해당하는 signal들이  $\delta$  175.1, 181.7과 182.3에서 나타나며, 이중 하나는 methyl ester임을 알 수 있었다. 또한 EIMS에서도  $19\alpha$ -



hydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid에서 나타나고 있는 전형적인 fragment ion들이  $m/z$  264 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (14.8), 246 (a -  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )<sup>+</sup> (17.2), 187 (32.0), 146 (100) 및 133 (50.0) 등에서 강하게 나타나고 있는 것으로도 이를 증명할 수 있었다.<sup>19)</sup> A환의 구조는 2D-NMR을 해석하여 확정할 수 있었다. 즉 Fig. 3에서 볼 수 있는 바와 같이 C-4에 결합하고 있는 geminal  $\text{CH}_3$ 에 해당하는 signal들이  $\delta$  1.23과 1.25에서 나타나며 이들은 모두  $\delta$  181.7에서 나타나는 carboxylic acid methyl ester group ( $\text{COOCH}_3$ )과 HMBC spectrum에서 correlation하고 있으며,  $\delta$  1.00에서 나타나고 있는 25- $\text{CH}_3$  signal과 correlation하고 있는 C-1의 methylene proton [ $\delta$  2.25 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz), 2.36 (1H, d,  $J = 18.4$  Hz)]과 correlation하고 있는 COOH ( $\delta$  175.1)에 기인하는  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR signal이 correlation하고 있는 것으로 보아 이 화합물의 A환은 2,3-seco type으로 되어 있음을 확인할 수 있었다. 이상을 종합하여 화합물 3은  $19\alpha$ -hydroxy-2,3-secours-12-ene-2,3,28-trioic acid 3-methyl ester 즉 cecropiacic acid 3-methyl ester로 결정할 수 있었다. 문헌조사 결과 cecropiacic acid는 이미 동속식물인 *G. rivale*의 지상부에서 분리 보고된 있으며,<sup>20)</sup> 이 외에도 *Musanga cecropioides* (Cecropiaceae),<sup>21,22)</sup> *Myrianthus arboreus* (Cecropiaceae),<sup>23)</sup> *Princepia utilis* (Rosaceae),<sup>24)</sup> *Zizyphus jujuba* var. *spinosa* (Rhamnaceae)<sup>25)</sup> 등에서 분리 보고된 바 있다. 또한 cecropiacic acid 3-methyl ester는 최근에 같은 장미과 식물인 *Potentilla multicaulis*로부터 분리된 바 있으며,<sup>26)</sup> 이번엔 두 번째로 분리된 물질임을 확인하였으며,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  용액 중에서 측정한 NMR 데이터를 처음으로 제시하였다.

화합물 16은 상기에 기술한 화합물들과는 달리  $\delta$  1.02 ~ 1.64 사이에서 7개의 angular  $\text{CH}_3$ 에 기인하는 signal들이 나타나는 것으로 보아 olean-12-ene계 triterpene으로 추정되었다. 이 외에도 하나의 COOH [ $\delta$  180.9]와 3개의 secondary OH가 결합하고 있는 methine carbon [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.39 (1H, d,  $J = 9.3$  Hz, H-3 $\alpha$ ), 3.61 (1H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, H-19 $\beta$ ), 4.11 (1H, ddd,  $J = 4.2, 10.9, 9.5$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ );  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  68.6 (C-2),

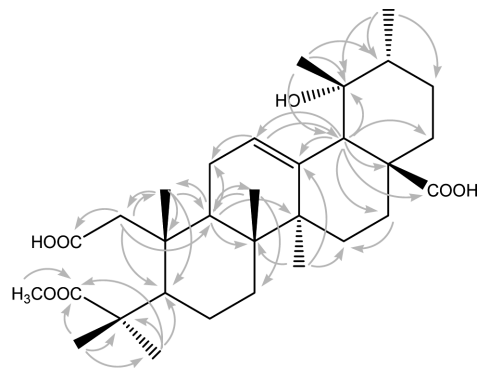
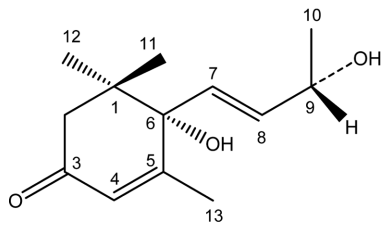


Fig. 3. Key HMBC correlations of 3.



14

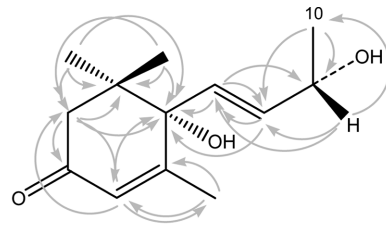
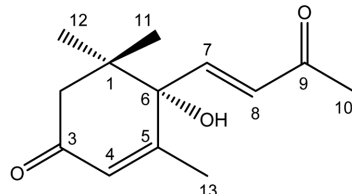
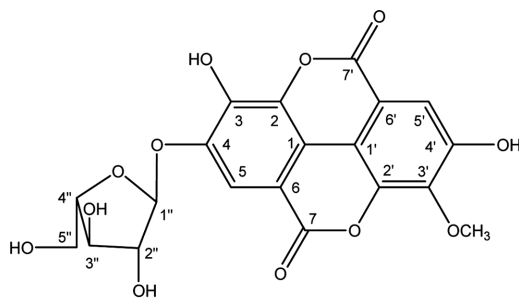


Fig. 4. Key HMBC correlations of 14.



15



25

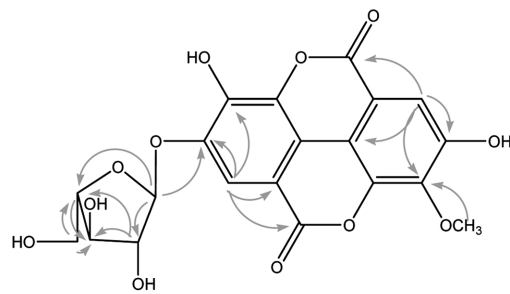
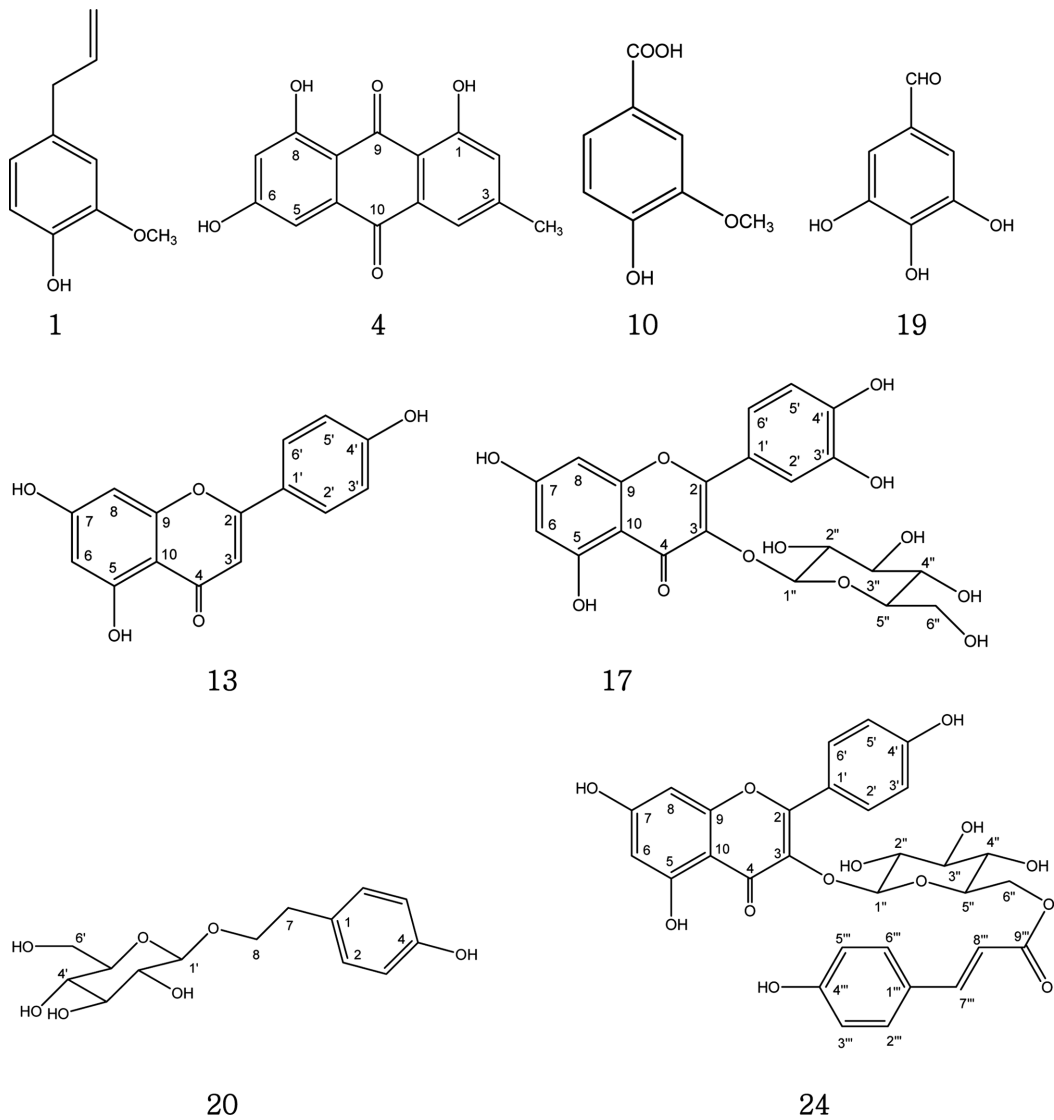


Fig. 5. Important HMBC correlations of 25.

83.9 (C-3), 81.2 (C-19)] 들이 나타나며, H-18 $\beta$ 가  $\delta$  3.62에서 broad singlet로 나타나고 있는 것으로 보아 C-2, 3 및 C-19에 이들 OH가 결합한 것으로 추정되었다.<sup>27)</sup> 이는 EIMS에서  $m/z$  264 [D/E ring (a)]<sup>+</sup> (33.3), 246 (a - H<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>+</sup> (56.6), 231 (a - H<sub>2</sub>O - CH<sub>3</sub>)<sup>+</sup> (46.5), 219 (a - COOH)<sup>+</sup> (12.4) 및 201 [a - (COOH + H<sub>2</sub>O)]<sup>+</sup> (100) 등에서 강한 fragment ion들이 나타나는 것으로도 증명할 수 있었다.<sup>19)</sup> 각 oxygenated methine proton들은 이들의 <sup>3</sup>J 값으로 보아 2 $\alpha$ -OH (H-2<sub>ax</sub>), 3 $\beta$ -OH (H-3<sub>ax</sub>), 19 $\alpha$ -OH (H-19<sub>eq</sub>)로 결합하고 있는 것으로 결정할 수 있었으며, 이들 결과를 종합하면 이 화합물 16의 화학구조는 2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid 즉 arjunic acid임을 확인하였다.<sup>28-30)</sup> 이 화합물도 *Geum*속 식물로부터 처음으로 분리 확인된 물질임을 확인하였다. EtOAc 분획 중 극성이 강한 소분획들로부터 분리한 2개의 saponin들은 장미과 식물에서 널리 분포하고 있는 rosamultin (22) 및 kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub> (23)임을 확인하였다.<sup>6,13,31)</sup> Rosamultin (22)은 이미 이 식물로부터 분리된 바 있으나,<sup>17)</sup> kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub> (23)은 *Geum*속 식물로부터 처음 분리된 화합물이다.<sup>1)</sup> 2종의 megastigmane계 화합물들

을 분리하였다. 이 중 이미 분리 보고된 바 있는 blumenol A (14)<sup>32,33)</sup> 외에 (+)-dehydrovomifoliol (15)<sup>34,35)</sup>을 처음으로 *Geum*속 식물로부터 분리하여 확인하였다.<sup>1)</sup>

EtOAc 분획에 함유되어 있는 phenol성 화합물들로 대표적인 anthraquinone계 화합물인 emodin (4)이 처음으로 분리 확인되었으며,<sup>36)</sup> 이 외에도 vanillic acid (10),<sup>37)</sup> gallic aldehyde (= 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzaldehyde, 19)<sup>38)</sup> 및 salidroside (20)<sup>5)</sup>도 분리하였다. 이들의 구조는 분광학적 방법으로 확인 후 표준품들과 직접적으로 대조하여 확인하였으며, 이 중 gallic aldehyde (19)를 제외한 3종의 화합물들은 *Geum*속 식물로부터 처음 분리된 화합물들이다.<sup>1)</sup> 이 외에도 2종의 ellagic acid 유도체들이 분리되었다. 화합물 (12)는 3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid임을 표준품과 직접적으로 대조하여 확인하였고,<sup>39)</sup> 화합물 25는 3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid (12)와 매우 유사하나 배당체임을 확인할 수 있었다. 2D NMR (Fig. 5)의 해석에 의하여 당은 arabinofuranose이며<sup>40)</sup> 문헌조사 결과 장미과 식물인 사매 (*Duchesnea chrysantha*)로부터 분리 보고된 바 있는 ducheside B임을 확인하였다.<sup>13)</sup> 최근에 뱀무의 변종인 *G. japonicum* var. *chinense*로부터 5



종의 ellagic acid 및 이의 유도체들이 분리 보고된 바 있으나,<sup>41)</sup> ducheside B (**25**)는 *Geum*속 식물로부터 처음 분리된 화합물이며 3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid (**12**)도 뱀무에서 처음으로 분리 되었다.<sup>1)</sup>

이들 외에도 3종의 flavonoid성분들을 분리하여 구조를 구명한 결과 apigenin (**13**), isoquercitrin (quercetin 3-*O*-glucoside, **17**) 및 tiliroside (**24**) 임을 직접적으로 대조하여 확인하였다.<sup>42,43)</sup> 이들 3종의 flavonoid성분들은 다른 *Geum*속 식물에서는 이미 분리 보고된 바 있으나,<sup>1)</sup> 뱀무로부터는 flavonoid 성분으로 유일하게 kaempferol 3-*O*-glucoside만이 분리 보고된 바 있다.<sup>32)</sup> 또한 Murai와 Iwashina는 뱀무에는 kaempferol, quercetin 및 isorhamnetin 3-*O*-glucuronide같은 flavonoid 화합물들은 존재하지 않는다고 보고한 바 있으며,<sup>44)</sup> 본 실험에서도 이를 확인할 수 있었다.

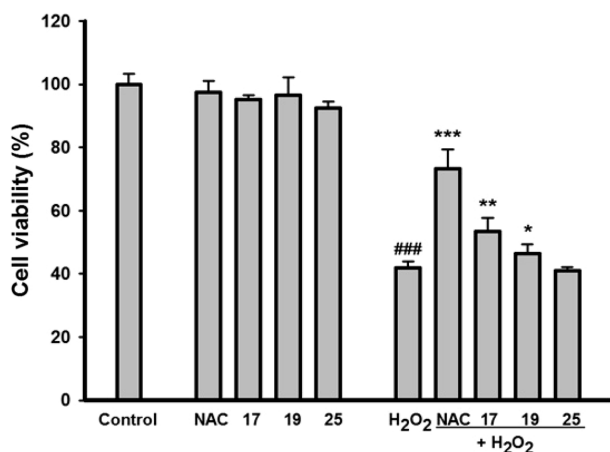
분리한 화합물 중 3,3'-di-*O*-methylellagic acid (**12**),

apigenin (**13**) 및 (+)-dehydrovomifoliol (**15**)의 3종을 제외한 22종에 대하여 항산화활성을 검색하기 위하여 세포내 활성산소 (ROS) 소거력을 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA)법으로 검색한 결과 Table II에 나타난 바와 같이 2  $\mu$ M 농도에서 83.5% 소거력을 나타낸 *N*-acetylcysteine (NAC)에 비하여 50  $\mu$ M 농도에서 isoquercitrin (**17**)만이 강한 항산화 활성 (75.2%)을 나타내었고, gallic aldehyde (**19**)와 ducheside B (**25**)는 각각 46.9%와 47.6%로 약한 활성을 나타내었으며, 다른 화합물들은 활성이 없거나 약하게 나타내었다.<sup>3,4)</sup> 이들 화합물들은 각 50  $\mu$ M 농도에서 인간의 HaCaT keratinocyte에 대하여 생존율이 각각 94%, 92.4% 및 93.6%로 세포독성을 나타내지 않았다. Control로 사용된 NAC은 2  $\mu$ M 농도에서 114.3%를 나타내었다 (Fig. 6).

**Table II.** The effects of isolates on the intracellular radical oxygen scavenging activity

No.	Scavenging activity (%)*	No.	Scavenging activity (%)*
1	42.4	14	0.7
2	1.5	16	24.1
3	-3.6	17	75.2
4	18.5	18	24.9
5	-23.6	19	46.9
6	-34.8	20	22.2
7	-3.3	21	-4.1
8	-46.6	22	19.1
9	40.5	23	39.8
10	1.9	24	2.0
11	-14.5	25	47.6
NAC**	72.4	NAC**	83.5

\*Scavenging activity was expressed in terms of % values as means of triplicate experiments. \*\*N-Acetylcysteine (Control).



**Fig. 6.** Protective effects of isoquercitrin (17), gallic aldehyde (19), and ducheside B (25) on H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced cell death. The cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Each bar represents the mean ± the standard error from tetraplicate experiments.

###Significantly different from control ( $p < 0.001$ ).

\*Significantly different from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-treated cells ( $p < 0.05$ ).

\*\*Significantly different from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-treated cells ( $p < 0.01$ ).

\*\*\*Significantly different from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-treated cells ( $p < 0.001$ ).

## 결론

장미과 식물인 뱀무의 전초로부터 25종의 화합물들을 분리하여 구조를 확인한 결과 10종의 ursane계 [ursolic acid 3-acetate, cecropiacic acid 3-methyl ester, pomolic acid 3-acetate, ursonic acid, ursolic acid, pomolic acid, corosolic

acid, euscaphic acid, tormentic acid, 23-hydroxytormentic acid], 1종의 oleanane계 [arjunic acid] triterpenoid들과 2종의 saponin [rosamultin, kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub>], 2종의 megastigmane [blumenol A, (+)-dehydrovomifoliol] 3종의 flavonoid [apigenin, isoquercitrin, tiliroside], 2종의 ellagic acid유도체들 [3,3'-di-O-methylellagic acid, ducheside B]과 3종의 phenol성 물질 [vanillic acid, gallic aldehyde, salidroside] 및 eugenol과 anthraquinone계 화합물인 emodin 으로 밝혔다. 이중 ursolic acid 3-acetate, cecropiacic acid 3-methyl ester, pomolic acid 3-acetate, ursonic acid, arjunic acid, kaji-ichigoside F<sub>1</sub>, vanillic acid, salidroside, ducheside B, emodin 및 (+)-dehydrovomifoliol은 *Geum* 속 으로부터 처음으로 분리 보고된 성분들임을 확인하였으며, apigenin과 3,3'-di-O-methylellagic acid는 뱀무로부터 처음으로 분리된 성분임을 알았다. 분광학적 데이터를 처음으로 제시한 화합물들 및 이미 보고된 데이터의 일부 오류가 있음을 밝혔다. 분리한 화합물 중 (+)-dehydrovomifoliol, 3,3'-di-O-methylellagic acid 및 apigenin을 제외한 22종에 대하여 항산화활성을 검색하기 위하여 세포내 활성산소 (ROS) 소거력을 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA)법으로 검색한 결과 isoquercitrin만이 강한 항산화 활성을 나타내었고, 다른 화합물들은 활성이 없거나 약하게 나타냄을 확인하였다.

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