

## Secondary Metabolites from two *Garcinia* Species and Their Biological Activities

GWENDOLINE CHENG LIAN EE\* and YUEN LIN CHEOW

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science & Environmental Studies  
University Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia  
E-mail: gwen@fsas.upm.edu.my

Detail chemical studies on *Garcinia maingayi* have yielded one xanthone, 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthone, one benzophenone, isoxanthochymol, one benzoic acid derivative 3,4-dihydroxy-methylbenzoate and two triterpenoids, stigmasterol and sitosterol. Meanwhile, investigations on *Garcinia parvifolia* have afforded one triterpenoid,  $\alpha$ -amyrin and two xanthenes, cowanin and rubraxanthone. Their structures were derived based on spectroscopic evidence, mainly 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy. Acetylation reaction was carried out on rubraxanthone to yield triacetate rubraxanthone. It was found that the pure rubraxanthone was strongly active against the larvae of *Aedes aegypti* with LC<sub>50</sub> value of 15.49  $\mu$ g/mL and HL-60 cell line with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 7.5  $\mu$ g/mL.

**Key Words:** *Garcinia maingayi*, *Garcinia parvifolia*, 1,3,7-Trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-xanthone, Isoxanthochymol, 3,4-Dihydroxy-methylbenzoate, Cowanin, Rubraxanthone, Triacetate rubraxanthone.

### INTRODUCTION

*Garcinia* is best known in Malaysia as a genus of fruit trees. The genus has been the subject of phytochemical studies which revealed it to be a major source of prenylated xanthenes, benzophenones and biflavanoids linked between C-3 and C-8<sup>1,2</sup>. Some of these exhibit a wide range of biological and pharmacological activities namely cytotoxic, antiinflammatory, antimicrobial and antifungal activity<sup>3,4</sup>. A number of *Garcinia* species have been investigated but only a few have been extensively studied. *Garcinia mangostana* and *Garcinia subelliptica* are the two species that have been well studied<sup>3-9</sup>. There is no previous record on the chemistry and bioactivity of *Garcinia maingayi*.

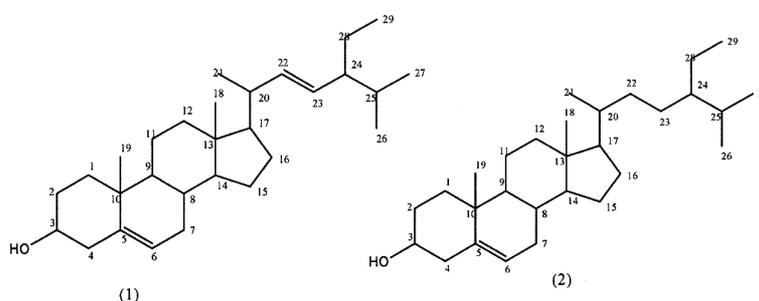
### EXPERIMENTAL

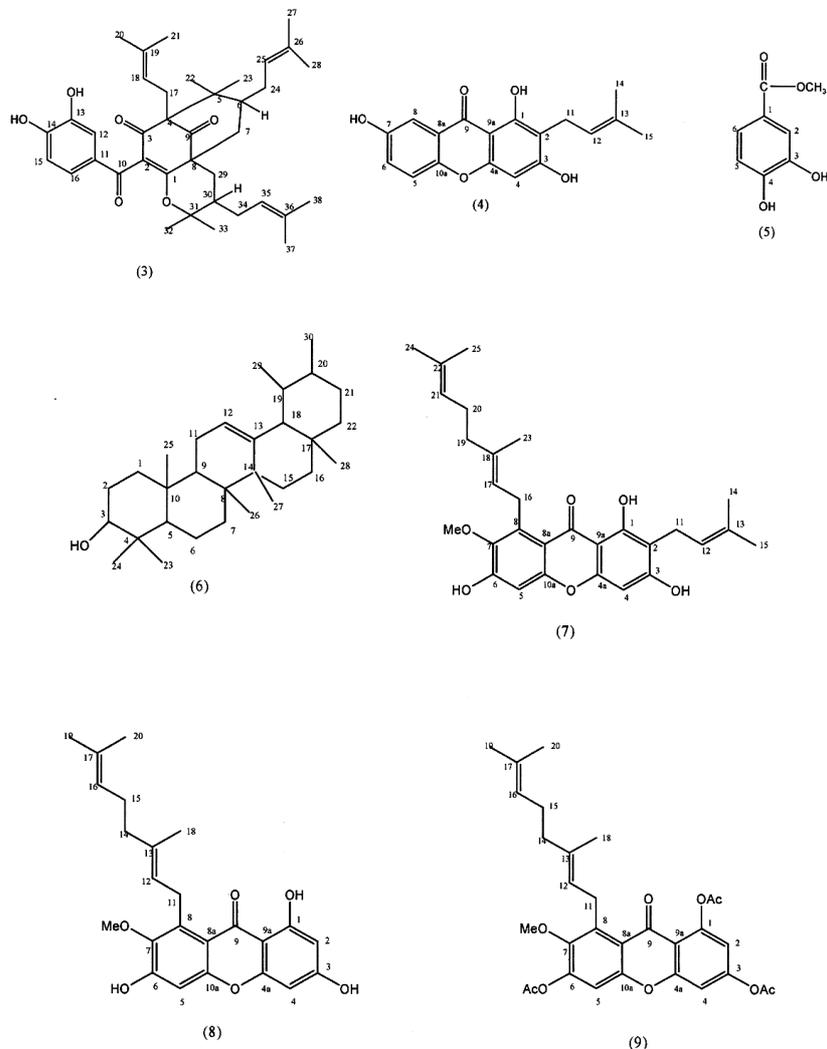
The stem bark of *Garcinia maingayi* and *Garcinia parvifolia* were collected from Fraser's Hill in Pahang. Voucher specimens are kept in the Institute of Bioscience, University Putra Malaysia.

Infrared spectra were measured in a KBr/NaCl pellet on a Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrum BX spectrometer. EIMS were recorded on a Shimadzu GCMS-QP5050A spectrometer. NMR spectra were obtained using a Unity INOVA 500 MHz NMR/Jeol 400 MHz FT NMR spectrometer with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. Ultra violet spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-160A, UV-Visible recording spectrometer. Chromatographic separation was carried out using silica gel Merck 9385 and Sephadex LH-20.

**Extraction and isolation of compounds:** The dried and powdered steam bark material (1.5 kg each) of *Garcinia maingayi* and *Garcinia parvifolia* were extracted successively with distilled *n*-hexane, chloroform, acetone and methanol twice for 48 h. About 12.8 g of crude hexane extract was fractionated by column chromatography over silica gel to yield stigmasterol (**1**) and sitosterol (**2**). The other three extracts were also subjected to a silica gel column chromatography and Sephadex LH-20 column to give isoxanthochylmol (**3**), 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthone (**4**) and 3,4-dihydroxymethylbenzoate (**5**). Fractionation of the hexane extract of *Garcinia parvifolia* (6.5 g), over a silica gel column yielded  $\alpha$ -amyrin (**6**). Similarly, the chloroform extract was directly chromatographed on a silica gel column to give 20 fractions which when further purified in a Sephadex LH-20 column, gave cowanin (**7**). Rubraxanthone (**8**) was recrystallized as pale yellow powder in acetone after it was obtained from the column chromatography of the acetone extract.

**Synthesis of triacetate rubraxanthone (9):** Acetylation of **8** was carried out by dissolving **8** (30 mg) in pyridine (3 mL) and acetic anhydride (3 mL). The solution was left at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was poured into iced distilled water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract was evaporated to dryness and purified by silica gel column chromatography to yield triacetate rubraxanthone (**9**).





**Isoxanthochymol (3):** White prisms, m.p. 125-127 °C. UV (EtOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 278 (1.24), 233 (1.10). IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3648, 2974, 2938, 1718, 1680, 1640, 1606, 1454, 1366, 1184. CI-MS  $m/z$  (re. int.): 603 ( $m+1$ ) (5), 469 (10), 391 (10), 279 (15), 221 (15), 149 (100), 113 (22), 74 (42).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (Table-1).

**1,3,7-Trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthone (4):** Pale yellow needles, m.p. 211-213 °C (Lit. 217-218°C)<sup>10,11</sup>. UV (EtOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 239.5 (1.36), 262.5 (1.28), 313.5 (0.66), 377.0 (0.25). IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3438, 2924, 1786, 1642. EI-MS  $m/z$  (rel. int.): 312 [ $\text{M}^+$ , 48], 297, (37), 269 (82), 257 (100), 244 (16), 229 (11), 137 (12), 115 (10), 77 (12), 65 (19), 53 (19), 41 (20). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data are in agree with literature values<sup>11</sup>.

TABLE-1  
 NMR DATA FOR ISOXANTHOCHYMOL (3)

Position	<sup>1</sup> H (δ)	<sup>13</sup> C (δ)	Position	<sup>1</sup> H (δ)	<sup>13</sup> C (δ)
6	1.44 (1H, m)	45.3	22	1.04 (3H, s)	22.3
7	2.14 (Ha, bd, <i>J</i> = 14.3 Hz)	38.3	23	0.90 (3H, s)	26.4
	2.01 (Hb, dd, <i>J</i> = 6.8, 14.3 Hz)		24	2.87 (Ha, m)	27.8
8	–	50.9		1.02 (Hb, m)	
9	–	206.9	25	4.92 (1H, m)	125.3
10	–	193.7	26	–	132.4
11	–	129.0	27	1.65 (3H, s)	25.9
12	7.13 (1H, s)	115.4	28	1.50 (3H, s)	18.0
13	–	145.4	29	1.80 (2H, m)	29.2
14	–	151.2	30	1.36 (1H, m)	42.5
15	6.74 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz)	115.2	31	–	86.7
16	6.94 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz)	122.2	32	0.83 (3H, s)	28.5
17	2.48 (Ha, d, <i>J</i> = 13.7 Hz)	26.0	33	1.18 (3H, s)	21.2
	2.34 (Hb, m)		34	1.99 (Ha, m)	29.0
18	4.78 (1H, m)	120.7		2.58 (Hb, m)	
19	–	132.9	35	5.18 (1H, m)	122.2
20	1.51 (3H, s)	26.0	36	–	133.1
21	1.60 (3H, s)	18.2	37	1.73 (3H, s)	26.0
			38	1.59 (3H, s)	18.2

**Cowanin (7):** Yellowish oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data are in agreement with published data<sup>11</sup>.

**Rubraxanthone (8):** Pale yellow powder, m.p. 208-210 °C. (Lit. 205-206 °C)<sup>12</sup>. UV (EtOH) λ<sub>max</sub> nm (log ε): 432 (0.12), 312 (1.06), 240 (1.60), 214 (1.06). IR (KBr, ν<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3446, 2970, 1648, 1606, 1466. EI-MS m/z (rel. int.): 410 (100), 326 (11), 311 (42), 299 (55), 288 (20), 271 (12), 69 (50), 41 (62). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Me<sub>2</sub>CO): δ 13.42 (1H, s, OH-1) 6.76 (1H, s, H-5), 6.23 (1H, s, H-4), 6.11 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 5.19 (1H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-12), 4.95 (1H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-16), 4.04 (2H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-11), 3.71 (3H, s, 7-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.09 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-15), 1.90 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-14), 1.83 (3H, s, H-18), 1.49 (3H, s, H-19), 1.43 (3H, s, H-20). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, Me<sub>2</sub>CO): δ 181.9 (C-9), 164.6 (C-1), 164.1 (C-3), 157.2 (C-4a), 156.8 (C-6), 155.5 (C-10a), 143.8 (C-7), 137.4 (C-8), 134.3 (C-13), 130.8 (C-17), 124.4 (C-12), 124.3 (C-16), 111.2 (C-8a), 102.9 (C-5), 102.2 (C-9a), 97.9 (C-2), 93.0 (C-4), 60.3 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 39.6 (C-14), 26.5 (C-11), 25.5 (C-15), 25.0 (C-19), 16.9 (C-20), 15.8 (C-18).

**Triacetate rubraxanthone (9):** White crystal, m.p. 122-124 °C. UV (EtOH) λ<sub>max</sub> nm (log ε): 341 (0.16), 271 (2.04), 203 (0.76). IR (KBr, ν<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2968, 1658, 1604. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Me<sub>2</sub>CO): δ 8.50 (1H, s,

H-5), 7.82 (1H, d,  $J = 2$  Hz, H-2, H-4), 5.90 (1H, t,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-12), 4.85 (1H, t,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-16), 4.69 (2H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-11), 3.98 (3H, s, OMe), 2.80 (3H, s, OAc), 2.85 (6H, s, OAc), 1.37 (3H, s, H-18), 1.36 (3H, s, H-19, H-20).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ):  $\delta$  201.0 ( $3 \times \text{C}=\text{O}$ ), 176.0 (C-9), 198.9 (C-1), 168.4 (C-3), 168.2 (C-6), 157.1 (C-4a), 155.3 (C-10a), 147.7 (C-7), 138.7 (C-8), 135.3 (C-13), 131.1 (C-17), 124.7 (C-16), 123.5 (C-12), 118.8 (C-8a), 113.7 (C-9a), 113.4 (C-5), 111.2 (C-2), 108.7 (C-4), 61.5 (OMe), 40.0 (C-14), 26.8 (C-15), 26.0 (C-11), 25.3 (C-19), 20.7 (OAc), 20.6 (OAc), 20.3 (OAc), 17.2 (C-20), 16.2 (C-18).

**Bioassay:** Bioassay on the crude extracts and pure compounds were performed on the larvae of *Aedes aegypti* according to the protocols of the World Health Organization<sup>13</sup>. Cytotoxic assays were carried using the HL-60 and CEM-SS cell line. The cells were cultured and maintained in growth medium as described by Ali *et al.*<sup>14</sup>.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compound **3** was obtained as white prisms, with m.p. 125-127 °C. The  $(\text{M}+1)^+$  at  $m/z$  603 in the CI-MS corresponds to the molecular formula  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_6$ . UV absorptions at 277 and 233 nm revealed a chromophore with extended conjugation. The FTIR spectrum showed strong bands for a hydroxyl group at  $3468\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and both non-conjugated and conjugated carbonyl groups at  $1718$  and  $1680\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Three vinylic protons, six vinylic methyl protons and six allylic protons were apparent in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **3** indicating the presence of three isoprenyl groups. The characteristic 3,4-dihydroxy benzoyl group was evident from proton resonance at  $\delta$  7.13 (1H, s),  $\delta$  6.94 (1H, d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz) and  $\delta$  6.74 (1H, d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz) which were assigned to H-12, H-16 and H-15, respectively. The large coupling constant indicated that H-15 and H-16 are *ortho*-coupled aromatic protons. In addition to that, the methylene and methine protons which gave complexes of multiplets of 12H in the regions of  $\delta$  1.39 to 2.9 were observed. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR also showed 4 tertiary methyl protons which accounted for H-22, H-23, H-32 and H-33. Additional evidence for three ketone functions inferred from the FTIR spectrum was obtained from the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum.

Characteristic  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR resonances for substituted aromatic carbons at  $\delta$  129.0 (C-11),  $\delta$  145.4 (C-13) and  $\delta$  151.2 (C-14) and a conjugated carbonyl group [ $\delta$  193.7 (C-10)] confirmed the existence of 3,4-dihydroxy benzoyl group. Resonances consisting of a non-conjugated ketone at  $\delta$  206.9 (C-9) flanked by two quaternary carbons at  $\delta$  67.7 (C-4) and  $\delta$  50.9 (C-8) were also observed. HMBC established the substitution pattern of the isoprenyl group in **3**. The methylene protons of H-17 gave a cross peak to C-9 thus suggesting one of the prenyl group is located at C-4. No

correlation for the other two prenyl groups was observed to identify their substitution patterns. However based on previous reports<sup>15</sup> on **3**, the two other prenyl moieties were placed at C-6 and C-30. The presence of isoprenyl moieties was further validated by HMBC. The methyl protons of H-37 [ $\delta$  1.73 (3H, s)], H-38 [ $\delta$  1.59 (3H, s)], H-27 [ $\delta$  1.65 (3H, s)], H-28 [ $\delta$  1.50 (3H, s)], H-20 [ $\delta$  1.51 (3H, s)] and H-21 [ $\delta$  1.60 (3H, s)] all showed linkages to the carbon atoms C-35 ( $\delta$  122.2), C-36 ( $\delta$  133.1), C-25 ( $\delta$  125.3), C-26 ( $\delta$  132.4), C-18 ( $\delta$  120.7) and C-19 ( $\delta$  132.9). Compound **3** was therefore, identified as isoxanthochymol and the spectral data are summarized in Table-1.

Compound **8** was obtained as a yellow powder, m.p. 208-210 °C (lit. 205-206°C)<sup>12</sup>. The  $[M^+]$  at  $m/z$  410 in the EI-MS spectrum corresponds to the molecular formula  $C_{24}H_{26}O_6$ . The  $^1H$  NMR spectra revealed signals for a H-bonded hydroxyl function ( $\delta$  13.4) at C-1 and three aromatic protons two of which are *meta*-coupled [ $\delta$  6.23 (1H, s),  $\delta$  6.11 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz)] for H-4 and H-2] and a singlet at  $\delta$  6.76 for H-5. A single methoxy resonance occurred at  $\delta$  3.71. The remaining resonance appeared as a series of signals typical of a geranyl moiety. An olefinic methyl proton at  $\delta$  1.83 (3H, s, H-18), a *gem*-dimethyl protons at  $\delta$  1.47 (3H, s, H-19) and  $\delta$  1.43 (3H, s, H-20) were also observed in addition to a methylene proton at  $\delta$  4.04 (2H, d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, H-11) and two vinyl methine protons at  $\delta$  5.19 (1H, t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, H-12) and  $\delta$  4.95 (1H, t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, H-16). Other than that, the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum also exhibited two sets of methylene protons at  $\delta$  1.90 (2H, t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz) and  $\delta$  2.09 (2H, m) attributable to H-14 and H-15. The signal of the methylene proton ( $\delta$  4.04) of the chain which appeared in the low field region indicated that the geranyl group was located at C-8 which is next to the carbonyl group.

The  $^{13}C$  NMR spectrum clearly showed 24 carbon signals. A typical conjugated carbonyl group ( $\delta$  181.9, C-9) for xanthenes was observed. From the  $^{13}C$  NMR spectrum six aromatic carbons with O-function appeared at  $\delta$  164.6,  $\delta$  164.1,  $\delta$  157.2,  $\delta$  156.8,  $\delta$  143.8 and  $\delta$  137.4. These were assigned to C-1, C-3, C-4a, C-6, C-7 and C-10a, respectively. The resonance at  $\delta$  60.3 was due to a methoxy group. These suggested that **8** is a tetraoxygenated xanthone with one methoxy and three hydroxyl group. From the DEPT spectrum five methine, three methylene, three methyl and twelve tertiary carbon signals were observed supporting the structure for rubraxanthone (**8**), previously isolated from *Garcinia pyrifera*<sup>12</sup>.

Rubraxanthone triacetate (**9**) was obtained from the acetylation reaction on rubraxanthone (**8**). Recrystallization from acetone gave the triacetate as an amorphous white solid, of m.p. 122-124 °C. The  $[M^+]$  at  $m/z$  536 in the EI-MS spectrum corresponds to the molecular formula  $C_{30}H_{32}O_9$ . The IR spectrum didn't display any hydroxyl functional groups

indicating that they were successfully replaced by the acetyl moieties. From the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum, the absence of the chelated hydroxyl group further supports that the acetylation chemical reaction has replaced the hydroxyl groups in **8**. As compared to **8**, chemical shifts for the aromatic, vinylic and methylene protons in triacetate rubraxanthone (**9**) have appeared more down field at  $\delta$  8.50 (1H, s, H-5),  $\delta$  7.82 (1H, d,  $J = 2$  Hz, H-2, 1H, d,  $J = 2$  Hz, H-4),  $\delta$  5.90 (1H, t,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-12) and  $\delta$  4.69 (2H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-11) due to anisotropic effect. The presence of the methyl protons of the acetate group was confirmed by the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum at  $\delta$  2.80 (3H, s, OAc). The two other methyl protons were observed at  $\delta$  2.85.

The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum exhibited the typical conjugated carbonyl group at  $\delta$  176.0 (C-9) together with six oxygenated aromatic carbons at  $\delta$  168.9 (C-1),  $\delta$  168.4 (C-3),  $\delta$  168.2 (C-6),  $\delta$  157.1 (C-4a),  $\delta$  155.3 (C-10a) and  $\delta$  147.7 (C-7). The methine aromatic carbons resonances appeared at  $\delta$  113.4 (C-5),  $\delta$  111.2 (C-2) and  $\delta$  108.6 (C-4) in the lower field region due to anisotropic effect by the ketone group of acetyl moieties. The methyl carbons for the acetyl groups were observed at  $\delta$  20.7 (OAc),  $\delta$  20.6 (OAc),  $\delta$  20.3 (OAc).

The other compounds, stigmasterol (**1**), sitosterol (**2**), 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-xanthone (**4**), 3,4-dihydroxy-methylbenzoate (**5**),  $\alpha$ -amyrin (**6**) and cowanin (**7**) were identified by spectral data and by comparison with literature data<sup>11,16</sup>.

All the crude extracts and pure compounds obtained were bioassayed against the larvae of *Aedes aegypti*. It was found that the crude hexane, acetone and methanol extract of *Garcinia maingayi* were weakly active against the larvae with  $\text{LC}_{50}$  values of 145.9, 250.58 and 209.58  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , respectively. The hexane, chloroform and acetone extract of *Garcinia parvifolia* showed moderate activities against the larvae by giving  $\text{LC}_{50}$  values of less than 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . Pure rubraxanthone (**8**) exhibited a strong activity against the larvae with  $\text{LC}_{50}$  value of 15.49  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . However, its derivative triacetate rubraxanthone (**9**) did not display any toxicity against the larvae. This suggests that the hydroxyl functional groups could be responsible for the toxicity against the larvae.

Biological activities of crude extracts and pure compounds were also carried out against HL-60 and CEM-SS cancer cell lines. The crude hexane and chloroform extracts of *Garcinia maingayi* were considered to be active against HL-60 cell line with the an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of less than 30  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . Meanwhile, the crude hexane and acetone extracts of *Garcinia parvifolia* were also considered to be active against CEM-SS cells line with the an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values of less than 30  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , while the crude chloroform extract showed a significant activity with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of 6.5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . Pure rubraxanthone (**8**) exhibited a strong activity against CEM-SS cell line

with the IC<sub>50</sub> values of 7.5 µg/mL. However, the replacement of the hydroxyl groups on (**9**) didn't cause any significant change to its toxicity against the cancer cell line.

TABLE-2  
CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF PLANT EXTRACTS AND PURE COMPOUND  
AGAINST HL-60 CELL LINE (PROMYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA) AND  
CEM-SS CELL LINE (T-LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA)

Plant	Extracts/pure compounds	IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)
<i>Garcinia maingayi</i> [Against HL-60 cell line (Promyelocytic leukemia)]	Hexane	10.0
	Chloroform	26.5
<i>Garcinia parvifolia</i> [Against CEM-SS cell line (T-lymphoblastic leukemia)]	Hexane	16.5
	Chloroform	6.5
	Acetone	19.5
	Rubraxanthone ( <b>8</b> )	7.5
	Triacetate rubraxanthone ( <b>9</b> )	10.3

TABLE-3  
LARVICIDAL ACTIVITY OF CRUDE EXTRACTS AND PURE  
COMPOUND AGAINST THE LARVAE OF *Aedes aegypti*

Plants	Extracts/*Pure compound	LC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)	IC <sub>90</sub> (µg/mL)
<i>Garcinia maingayi</i>	Hexane	145.95	249.60
	Chloroform	N.A.	N.A.
	Acetone	250.58	281.74
	Methanol	209.52	292.45
<i>Garcinia parvifolia</i>	Hexane	98.54	225.91
	Chloroform	92.07	223.80
	Acetone	67.98	192.12
	Rubraxanthone* ( <b>8</b> )	15.49	21.30
	Triacetate rubraxanthone* ( <b>9</b> )	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not active.

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