

## Structures of Two New Phenolic Glycosides, Kaempferiaosides A and B, and Hepatoprotective Constituents from the Rhizomes of *Kaempferia parviflora*

Saowanee Chaipech,<sup>a</sup> Toshio Morikawa,<sup>\*a</sup> Kiyofumi Ninomiya,<sup>a</sup> Masayuki Yoshikawa,<sup>a</sup> Yutana Pongpiriyadacha,<sup>b</sup> Takao Hayakawa,<sup>a</sup> and Osamu Muraoka<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kovakae, Higashi-osaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan; and <sup>b</sup>Faculty of Science and Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, Thungsong, Nakhonsithammarat 80110, Thailand.

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Two new phenolic glycosides, kaempferiaosides A and B were isolated from the rhizomes of *Kaempferia parviflora* (Zingiberaceae) together with 24 known compounds. Their structures including absolute stereochemistry were elucidated on the basis of chemical and spectroscopic evidence. Among the isolates, 5,3'-dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone showed higher activity than silybin, a commercial hepatoprotective agent.

**Key words** *Kaempferia parviflora*; Zingiberaceae; kaempferiaoside; hepatoprotective activity; Krachai Dum

A Zingiberaceae plant, *Kaempferia parviflora* WALL. ex BAKER, is widely distributed in Thailand and is known as Krachai Dum.<sup>1,2</sup> The rhizomes of this plant are tinged with dark purple to black, and have traditionally been used for the treatment of hypertension,<sup>3–5</sup> allergy,<sup>6</sup> gastrointestinal disorders,<sup>7</sup> and impotence.<sup>8,9</sup> The extract of the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* and its constituents were revealed to exhibit several pharmacological activities, such as antiplasmodial, antifungal,<sup>2</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>10–12</sup>  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory,<sup>13</sup> and xanthine oxidase inhibitory<sup>1</sup> activities and cytotoxicity of several tumor cell lines<sup>14,15</sup> as well as effect of P-glycoprotein function<sup>16</sup> and modulation of multi-drug resistance in cancer cells.<sup>17</sup> Recently, rhizomes of *K. parviflora* powder was found to show preventive effect from obesity and its downstream symptoms.<sup>18</sup> By a previous chemical study on *K. parviflora*, presence of several methoxyflavones and related phenolic constituents have been revealed.<sup>2,5,6,10–15,17,19–22</sup> During the course of our characterization studies on Thai natural medicines,<sup>23–32</sup> two new phenolic glycosides named kaempferiaosides A (1) and B (2) were isolated from the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* together with 24 known compounds. This paper deals with the structure elucidation of 1 and 2, as well as hepatoprotective effect of the constituents from the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* on D-galactosamine (D-GalN)-induced cytotoxicity in primary cultured mouse hepatocytes.

The dried rhizomes of *K. parviflora* cultivated at Loei province, Thailand were extracted with methanol to give a methanolic extract (7.10% from the dried rhizomes). The methanolic extract was partitioned into an EtOAc–H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) mixture to furnish an EtOAc-soluble fraction (3.82%) and an aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was subjected to Diaion HP-20 column chromatography (H<sub>2</sub>O→MeOH) to give H<sub>2</sub>O- and MeOH-eluted fractions (2.04, 1.23%, respectively). As shown in Table 1, the EtOAc-soluble fraction and the MeOH-eluted fraction exhibited hepatoprotective activity, but the H<sub>2</sub>O-eluted fraction lacked the activity. The EtOAc-soluble fraction was subjected to normal- and reversed-phase column chromatographies, and finally HPLC to give 5-hydroxy-7-methoxyflavone<sup>33</sup> (3, 0.113%), 5,7-dimethoxyflavone<sup>19,22</sup> (4, 0.549%), 5,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone<sup>33</sup> (5, 0.0028%), 5-hydroxy-

7,4'-dimethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (6, 0.066%), 5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (7, 0.838%), 5-hydroxy-7,3',4'-trimethoxyflavone<sup>34</sup> (8, 0.00048%), 5,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (9, 0.096%), 5-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (10, 0.151%), 3,5,7-trimethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (11, 0.087%), 5-hydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (12, 0.211%), 3,5,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (13, 0.296%), 5,3'-dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone<sup>19,35</sup> (14, 0.028%), 5-hydroxy-3,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone<sup>20</sup> (15, 0.046%), 3,5,7,3',4'-pentamethoxyflavone<sup>19,20</sup> (16, 0.745%), and (2R,3R)-(-)-aromadendrin trimethyl ether<sup>36</sup> (17, 0.0010%). From the MeOH-eluted fraction, 1 (0.0026%), 2 (0.00050%), tilianine<sup>37</sup> (18, 0.0015%), tamarixetin 3-O-rutinoside<sup>38</sup> (19, 0.00035%), syringetin 3-O-rutinoside<sup>39</sup> (20, 0.00054%), (2R,3S,4S)-3-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl]-3'-O-methyl-*ent*-epicatechin-(2 $\alpha$ →O→3,4 $\alpha$ →4)-(5aS,10bS)-5a,10b-dihydro-1,3,5a,9-tetrahydroxy-8-methoxy-6H-benz[b]indeno[1,2-d]furan-6-one 5a-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside]<sup>21</sup> (21, 0.0044%), *rel*-(5aS,10bS)-5a,10b-dihydro-1,3,5a,9-tetrahydroxy-8-methoxy-6H-benz[b]indeno[1,2-d]furan-6-one 5a-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside]<sup>21</sup> (22, 0.012%), *rel*-(5aS,10bR)-5a,10b-dihydro-1,3,5a,9-tetrahydroxy-8-methoxy-6H-benz[b]indeno[1,2-d]furan-6-one 5a-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside]<sup>21</sup> (23, 0.0040%), 2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone 2,4-di-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside<sup>40</sup> (24, 0.00043%), adenosine<sup>41</sup> (0.00080%), and L-phenylalanine<sup>41</sup> (0.00070%) were isolated by normal- and reversed-phase column chromatographies, and finally HPLC.

**Structures of Kaempferiaosides A (1) and B (2)** Kaempferiaoside A (1) was obtained as an amorphous powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  –153.8° in MeOH). In the positive-ion fast atom bombardment (FAB)-MS of 1, a quasimolecular ion peak was observed at  $m/z$  1285 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>, and high-resolution positive-ion FAB-MS analysis revealed the molecular formula of 1 to be C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>66</sub>O<sub>32</sub>. The IR spectrum of 1 showed absorption bands at 1624, 1458, and 1225 cm<sup>-1</sup> ascribable to aromatic ring, and broad bands at 3400 and 1069 cm<sup>-1</sup>, suggestive of a glycosyl moiety. Acid hydrolysis of 1 with 1.0M hydrochloric acid liberated L-rhamnose and D-glucose, which were identified by HPLC using an optical

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed. e-mail: morikawa@kindai.ac.jp

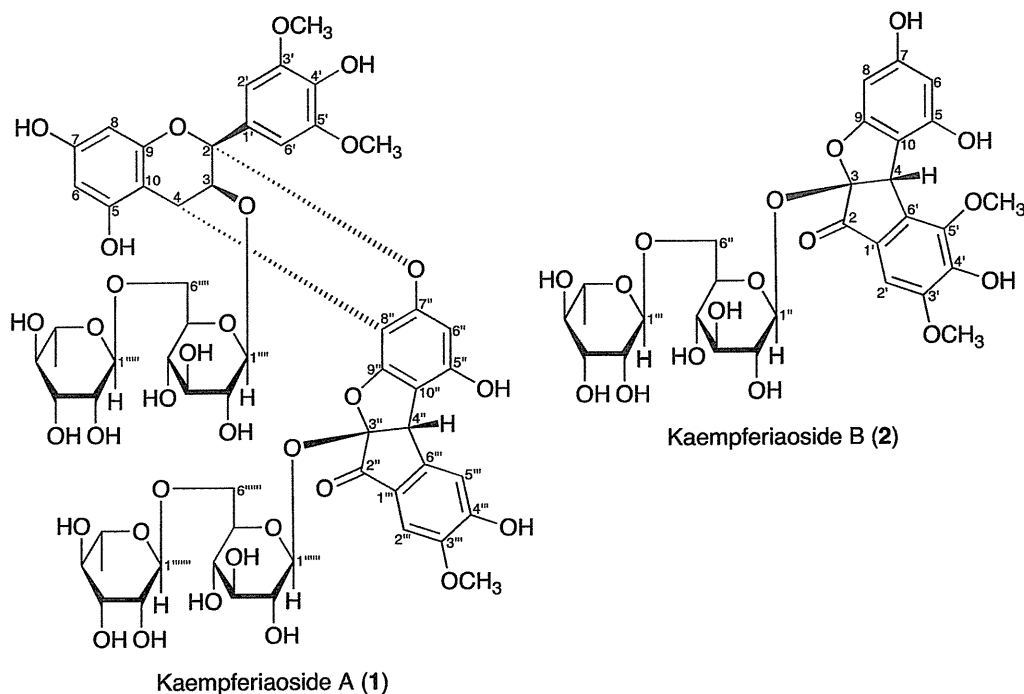


Chart 1

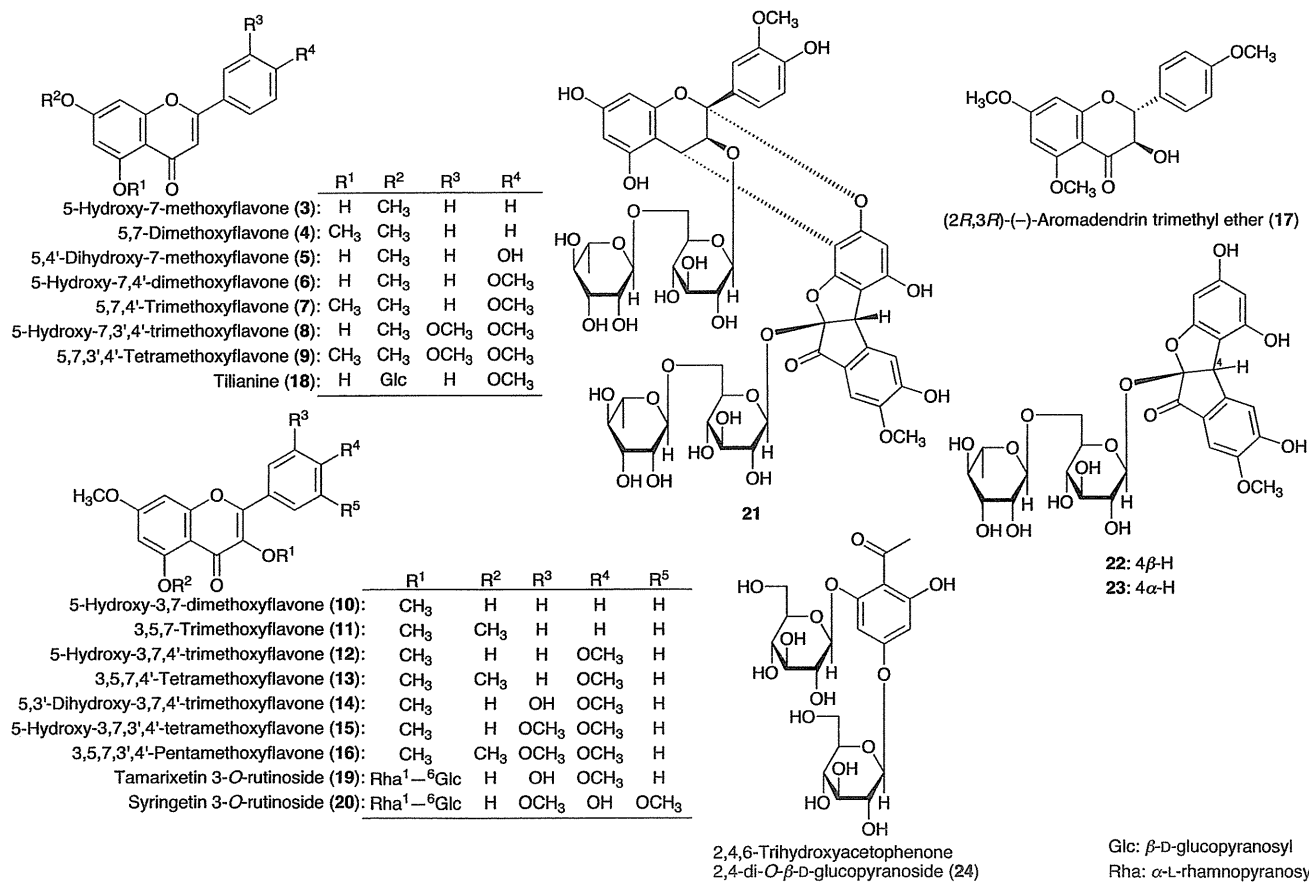


Chart 2

rotation detector.<sup>42)</sup> The <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, Table 2) of **1**, which were assigned by various NMR experiments,<sup>43)</sup> showed signals assignable to three methoxy groups [ $\delta$  3.50 (3H, brs, 3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.89 (6H, s, 3',5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)], three

methines [ $\delta$  4.53, 4.93 (1H each, both d,  $J=3.5$ Hz, 3, 4-H), 5.33 (1H, brs, 4''-H)], and seven aromatic protons [ $\delta$  5.82, 5.83 (1H each, d,  $J=2.3$ Hz, 8, 6-H), 6.18 (1H, s, 6''-H), 7.01 (3H, s, 2',6', 2''-H), 7.32 (1H, brs, 5''-H)] together with two

Table 1. Inhibitory Effects of the Methanolic Extract from the Rhizomes of *K. parviflora* and Its Fractions on  $\alpha$ -GalN-Induced Cytotoxicity in Primary Cultured Mouse Hepatocytes

	Inhibition (%)				
	0 $\mu$ g/mL	3 $\mu$ g/mL	10 $\mu$ g/mL	30 $\mu$ g/mL	100 $\mu$ g/mL
MeOH extract	0.0 $\pm$ 1.9	11.5 $\pm$ 0.6**	18.4 $\pm$ 1.3**	16.1 $\pm$ 1.7**	—
EtOAc-soluble fraction	0.0 $\pm$ 2.6	12.4 $\pm$ 2.1**	23.3 $\pm$ 2.3**	—	—
MeOH-eluted fraction	0.0 $\pm$ 1.4	4.4 $\pm$ 0.3	10.4 $\pm$ 1.3**	19.6 $\pm$ 1.7**	42.5 $\pm$ 2.6**
H <sub>2</sub> O-eluted fraction	0.0 $\pm$ 2.7	-0.8 $\pm$ 0.7	-1.9 $\pm$ 0.9	-2.1 $\pm$ 1.4	2.2 $\pm$ 2.3

Each value represents the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. ( $n=4$ ). Significantly different from the control, \*\* $p<0.01$ .

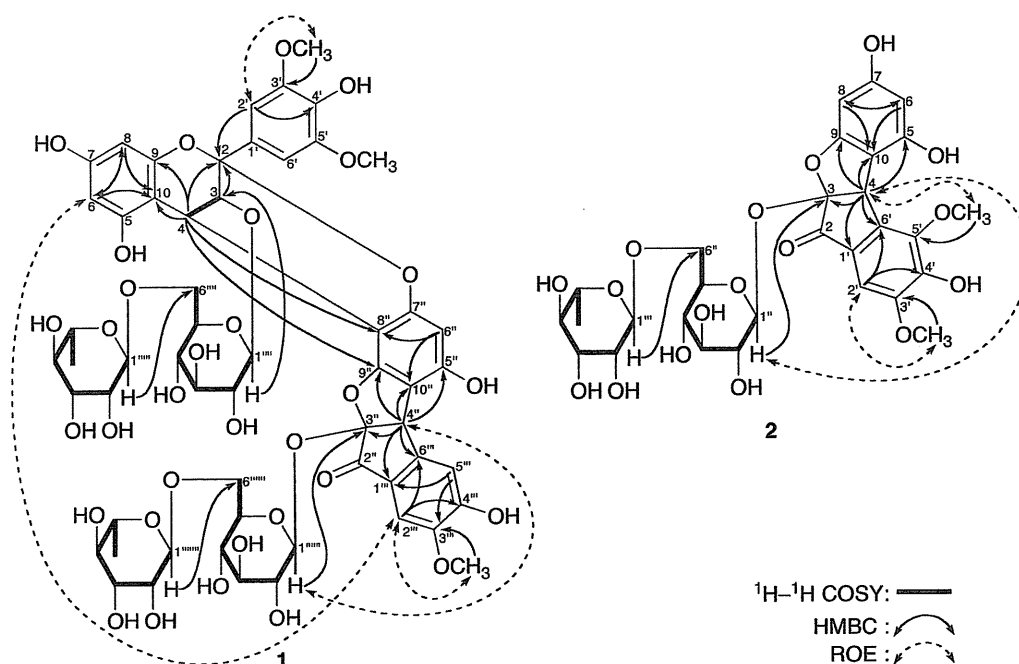
Table 2. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125MHz) Data for **1**

Position	$\delta_H$ (J Hz)	$\delta_C$	Position	$\delta_H$ (J Hz)	$\delta_C$
2		100.1	3-O-Glc		
3	4.53 (1H, d, 3.5)	70.1	1'''	4.57 (1H, d, 7.5)	99.7
4	4.93 (1H, d, 3.5)	25.0	2'''	2.98 (1H, dd, 7.5, 9.2)	75.3
5		156.5	3'''	3.57 (1H, m)	77.3
6	5.83 (1H, d, 2.3)	97.5	4'''	3.12 (1H, dd like)	71.9
7		158.6	5'''	3.48 (1H, m)	77.2
8	5.82 (1H, d, 2.3)	95.4	6'''	3.48 (1H, m)	68.3
9		154.1		3.92 (1H, m)	
10		105.4	6'''-O-Rha		
1'		131.0	1''''	4.66 (1H, br s)	102.4
2',6'	7.01 (2H, s)	106.2	2''''	3.71 (1H, m)	72.2
3',5'		148.5	3''''	3.58 (1H, m)	72.4
4'		137.1	4''''	3.31 (1H, m)	74.0
2''		195.7	5''''	3.55 (1H, m)	69.9
3''		113.0	6''''	1.18 (3H, d, 6.3)	18.0
4''	5.33 (1H, brs)	49.4	3'-O-Glc		
5''		154.1	1'''''	4.72 (1H, d, 7.8)	99.4
6''	6.18 (1H, s)	97.6	2'''''	3.35 (1H, m)	75.5
7''		155.1	3'''''	3.68 (1H, m)	76.5
8''		100.2	4'''''	3.36 (1H, m)	71.2
9''		158.6	5'''''	3.31 (1H, m)	76.5
10''		107.4	6'''''	3.52 (1H, m)	67.2
1'''		124.5		3.93 (1H, m)	
2'''	7.01 (1H, s)	106.4	6'''''-O-Rha		
3'''		150.7	1''''''	4.67 (1H, br s)	101.9
4'''		158.6	2''''''	3.94 (1H, m)	72.2
5'''	7.32 (1H, brs)	113.8	3''''''	3.71 (1H, m)	72.4
6'''		152.5	4''''''	3.34 (1H, m)	74.2
3',5'-OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.89 (6H, s)	57.1	5''''''	3.65 (1H, m)	69.7
3'''-OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.50 (3H, br s)	56.1	6''''''	1.24 (3H, d, 6.3)	18.1

Measured in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

rhamnopyranosyl [ $\delta$  1.18 (3H, d,  $J=6.3$ Hz, 6'''-H<sub>3</sub>), 1.24 (3H, d,  $J=6.3$ Hz, 6''''-H<sub>3</sub>), 4.66, 4.67 (1H each, both brs, 1''''', 1''''''-H)] and two glucopyranosyl moieties [ $\delta$  4.57 (1H, d,  $J=7.5$ Hz, 1'''-H), 4.72 (1H, d,  $J=7.8$ Hz, 1''''-H)]. As shown in Fig. 1, the <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H correlation spectroscopy (COSY) experiments on **1** indicated the presence of three partials written in bold lines. In the heteronuclear multiple bond connectivity (HMBC) experiment, long range correlations were observed between the following proton and carbon pairs: 3-H and 2-C; 4-H and 2, 9, 10, 8'', 9''-C; 6-H and 8, 10-C; 8-H and 6, 10-C; 2',6'-H and 2, 4'-C; the 3',5'-methoxy methyl protons and 3',5'-C; 4''-H and 3'', 5'', 9'', 10'', 1''', 6'''-C; 6''-H and 8'', 10''-C; 2'''-H and 4''', 6'''-C; 5'''-H and 1''', 3'''-C; the 3'''-methoxy proton and 3'''-C; 1''''-H and 3-C; 1''''-H and 6'''-C; 1''''-H and 3'''-C; 1''''-H and

6''''-C (Fig. 1). The proton and carbon signals in the <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra of **1** were similar to those of **21**, except for the signals due to the B ring in the flavan-3-ol unit. The relative stereochemistry of **1** was determined on the basis of the coupling constants in the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum and the rotating frame nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (ROESY) experiment. The 2,3-*trans* form in the flavan-3-ol unit was identified by comparison of the coupling constant ( $J_{3,4}=3.5$ Hz) with that of **21** ( $J_{3,4}=3.7$ Hz).<sup>21)</sup> The rotating frame Overhauser effect (ROE) correlations were observed between following proton pairs: 6-H and 2''-H; 2',6'-H and 3',5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>; 2'''-H and the 3'''-OCH<sub>3</sub>; and 4''-H and 1''''-H (Fig. 1). Finally, the absolute stereochemistry of **1** was elucidated by circular dichroism (CD) spectrum, which showed a negative Cotton effect in the

Fig. 1.  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC, and NOESY Correlations for **1** and **2**Table 3.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (700 MHz) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (175 MHz) Data for **2**

Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$
2		194.9	3-O-Glc		
3		112.1	1''	4.57 (1H, d, 7.4)	99.2
4	5.01 (1H, s)	45.1	2''	3.02 (1H, m)	73.3
5		154.2	3''	3.11 (1H, m)	76.9
6	5.83 (1H, d, 2.0)	96.7	4''	3.11 (1H, m)	69.2
7		159.4	5''	2.98 (1H, m)	75.8
8	5.79 (1H, d, 2.0)	89.4	6''	3.39 (1H, m)	66.3
9		160.2		3.68 (1H, dd, 2.1, 11.0)	
10		103.8	6''-O-Rha		
1'		123.5	1'''	4.52 (1H, d, 1.9)	100.9
2'	6.89 (1H, s)	102.0	2'''	3.65 (1H, m)	70.4
3'		152.0	3'''	3.41 (1H, m)	70.8
4'		148.5	4'''	3.16 (1H, m)	72.2
5'		142.7	5'''	3.39 (1H, m)	68.4
6'		139.1	6'''	1.07 (3H, d, 6.2)	17.8
3'-OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.76 (3H, s)	56.0			
5'-OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.90 (3H, s)	60.3			

Measured in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>.

short wavelength region ( $\Delta\epsilon$  -37.54 at 214 nm), indicating that the orientation of the 4-position in the flavan-3-ol unit is *S* configuration.<sup>21,44-47</sup> This evidence indicated that the absolute configuration of **1** was determined to be 2*R*, 3*S*, 4*S*, 3''*S*, and 4''*S* orientations. Consequently, the absolute stereostructure of **1** was determined to be as shown.

Kaempferiaoside B (**2**) was also obtained as an amorphous powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23}$  -166.8° in MeOH). The molecular formula, C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>17</sub>, of **2** was determined by high-resolution positive-ion FAB-MS measurement. Acid hydrolysis of **2** with 1 M HCl liberated L-rhamnose and D-glucose, which were identified by HPLC using an optical rotation detector. The proton and carbon signals in the  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, Table 3) of **2** were superimpos-

able on those of **22**, except for the signals due to an additional 5'-methoxy group: two methoxy groups [ $\delta$  3.76, 3.90 (3H each, both s, 3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)], a methine [ $\delta$  5.01 (1H, s, 4-H)], and three aromatic protons [ $\delta$  5.79, 5.83 (1H each, d,  $J$ =2.0 Hz, 8, 6-H), 6.89 (1H, s, 2'-H)] together with a rhamnopyranosyl [ $\delta$  1.07 (3H, d,  $J$ =6.2 Hz, 6'''-H<sub>3</sub>), 4.52 (1H, d,  $J$ =1.9 Hz, 1'''-H)] and a glucopyranosyl moieties [ $\delta$  4.57 (1H, d,  $J$ =7.4 Hz, 1''-H)]. In the HMBC experiment on **2**, long-range correlations were observed between the following protons and carbons: 4-H and C-3, 5, 9, 10, 1', 6'-C; 6-H and 8, 10-C; 8-H and 6, 10-C; 2'-H and 4', 6'-C; the 3'-methoxy proton and 3'-C; the 5'-methoxy proton and 5'-C; 1''-H and 3-C; 1'''-H and 6''-C (Fig. 1). The ROE correlations were observed as shown in Fig. 1 (4-H, 1''-H, 5'-methoxy proton; 2'-H, 3'-methoxy proton). Consequently,

the structure of **2** was elucidated to be the 5'-methoxy derivative of **22**.

**Effects of the Chemical Constituents on D-GalN-Induced Cytotoxicity in Primary Cultured Mouse Hepatocytes** Previously, we have reported the isolation and structure elucidation of several constituents with protective effects on D-GalN-induced cytotoxicity in primary cultured mouse hepatocytes.<sup>30,48–57</sup> As a continuing exploratory study for hepatoprotective agents from medicinal plants, the constituents from the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* were examined. As shown in Table 4, 5,3'-dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone (**14**, IC<sub>50</sub>=18.4 μM) showed higher activity than silybin (38.8 μM),<sup>49,50,53–56</sup> a commercial hepatoprotective agent as a positive control.<sup>58,59</sup>

## Experimental

The following instruments were used to obtain physical data: specific rotations, Horiba SEPA-300 digital polarimeter (*l*=5 cm); CD spectra, JASCO J-720WI spectrometer; UV spectra, Shimadzu UV-1600 spectrometer; IR spectra, Shimadzu FTIR-8100 spectrometer; FAB-MS and high-resolution MS, JEOL JMS-SX 102A mass spectrometer; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra, JEOL JNM-ECA700 (700 MHz), JNM-ECA500 (500 MHz), and JNM-ECS400 (400 MHz) spectrometers; <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra, JEOL JNM-ECA700 (175 MHz), JNM-ECA500 (125 MHz), and JNM-ECS400 (100 MHz) spectrometers with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard; HPLC detector, Shimadzu SPD-10Avp UV-VIS detector; HPLC column, Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II and πNAP (250×4.6 mm i.d. and 250×20 mm i.d. for analytical and preparative purposes, respectively).

The following experimental conditions were used for chromatography (CC): ordinary-phase silica gel column chromatography, silica gel 60N (Kanto Chemical Co., Tokyo, Japan;

63–210 mesh, spherical, neutral); reverse-phase silica gel CC, Diaion HP-20 (Nippon Rensui, Tokyo, Japan) and Chromatorex ODS DM1020T (Fuji Silysia Chemical, Aichi, Japan; 100–200 mesh); normal-phase TLC, pre-coated TLC plates with silica gel 60F<sub>254</sub> (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany; 0.25 mm); reversed-phase TLC, pre-coated TLC plates with silica gel RP-18 F<sub>254S</sub> (Merck, 0.25 mm); reversed-phase HPTLC, pre-coated TLC plates with silica gel RP-18 WF<sub>254S</sub> (Merck, 0.25 mm), detection was carried out by spraying 1% Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>–10% aqueous H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> on the plates, followed by heating.

**Plant Material** The rhizomes of *Kaempferia parviflora* WALL. ex BAKER cultivated at Loei province, Thailand were purchased from a Thai traditional drug store in Nakhon-sithammarat province, Thailand on May 2008. The plant material was identified by one of the authors (Y. P.). A voucher specimen (2008.05. Raj-03) of this plant is on file in our laboratory.

**Extraction and Isolation** The dried rhizomes of *K. parviflora* (1.8 kg) were finely cut and extracted four times with MeOH under reflux for 4 h. Evaporation of the combined extract under reduced pressure provided a MeOH extract (128.0 g, 7.10%). An aliquot (108.0 g) was partitioned into an EtOAc–H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) mixture to furnish the EtOAc-soluble fraction (58.10 g, 3.82%) and an aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was subjected to Diaion HP-20 CC (1.5 kg, H<sub>2</sub>O→MeOH) to give H<sub>2</sub>O-eluted (30.98 g, 2.04%) and MeOH-eluted (18.66 g, 1.23%) fractions, respectively.

The EtOAc-soluble fraction (48.00 g) was subjected to normal-phase silica gel CC [1.2 kg, *n*-hexane–EtOAc (10:1→2:1→1:1→1:2, v/v)→MeOH] to give 14 fractions {Fr. 1 (330.9 mg), Fr. 2 (282.1 mg), Fr. 3 (177.9 mg), Fr. 4 (75.3 mg), Fr. 5 [=5-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyflavone (**10**, 1216.0 mg, 0.0968%)], Fr. 6 (1001.5 mg), Fr. 7 (491.4 mg), Fr. 8 (4168.0 mg),

Table 4. Inhibitory Effects of the Constituents from *K. parviflora* on D-GalN-Induced Cytotoxicity in Primary Cultured Mouse Hepatocytes

	Inhibition (%)				
	0 μM	3 μM	10 μM	30 μM	100 μM
Kaempferiaoside A ( <b>1</b> )	0.0±3.8	2.3±2.6	14.7±3.1**	17.5±3.2**	23.7±4.9**
5-Hydroxy-7-methoxyflavone ( <b>3</b> )	0.0±1.4	1.6±1.5	9.8±1.0**	24.7±2.8**	17.8±0.8**
5,7-Dimethoxyflavone ( <b>4</b> )	0.0±2.7	8.1±2.3	16.1±2.5**	28.3±1.3**	—
5,4'-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone ( <b>5</b> )	0.0±1.9	8.7±1.5*	21.1±2.2**	23.3±3.1**	15.6±1.6**
5-Hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavone ( <b>6</b> )	0.0±2.1	8.3±1.4*	36.7±2.8**	27.5±1.5**	16.9±1.4**
5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone ( <b>7</b> )	0.0±4.0	5.6±3.3	7.7±2.4	18.3±1.7**	—
5,7,3',4'-Tetramethoxyflavone ( <b>9</b> )	0.0±3.0	5.2±5.0	17.7±2.9**	39.5±1.8**	27.1±3.4**
5-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxyflavone ( <b>10</b> )	0.0±0.6	8.1±0.9**	23.6±0.6**	39.5±2.1**	21.6±1.5**
3,5,7-Trimethoxyflavone ( <b>11</b> )	0.0±3.2	7.6±3.0	20.1±2.4**	34.3±1.0**	37.3±2.1**
5-Hydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone ( <b>12</b> )	0.0±5.7	18.2±1.9**	35.1±2.4**	34.4±1.4**	28.4±0.8**
3,5,7,4'-Tetramethoxyflavone ( <b>13</b> )	0.0±2.5	10.4±3.6*	26.8±1.6**	47.0±1.5**	41.6±1.0**
5,3'-Dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone ( <b>14</b> )	0.0±3.1	12.0±6.1*	24.6±5.5**	68.4±2.7**	38.4±3.3**
5-Hydroxy-3,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone ( <b>15</b> )	0.0±4.5	21.2±1.6**	16.7±2.6**	41.6±4.5**	32.0±3.2**
3,5,7,3',4'-Pentamethoxyflavone ( <b>16</b> )	0.0±3.2	12.9±3.9**	33.0±3.7**	48.8±0.7**	32.7±0.7**
(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> )-(–)-Aromadendrin trimethyl ether ( <b>17</b> )	0.0±6.3	15.6±6.9	19.3±4.3*	14.6±5.4*	107.1±3.7**
Tilianine ( <b>18</b> )	0.0±3.1	5.7±2.8	7.2±3.8	21.4±0.6**	39.5±0.9**
<b>21</b>	0.0±2.9	5.7±2.2	9.1±2.3*	14.0±2.0**	11.0±1.6**
<b>22</b>	0.0±4.5	7.4±1.7	9.3±3.8	0.6±4.9	9.8±2.1
<b>23</b>	0.0±2.4	7.7±5.5	7.8±4.7	–1.2±3.8	–1.6±2.8
2,4,6-Trihydroxyacetophenone 2,4-di- <i>O</i> -Glc ( <b>24</b> )	0.0±5.4	4.6±3.1	8.3±2.0	5.5±8.1	29.4±2.1**
Silybin <sup>a)</sup>	0.0±0.3	4.8±1.1	7.7±0.7	45.2±8.8**	77.0±5.5**

Each value represents the mean±S.E.M. (*n*=4). Significantly different from the control, \**p*<0.05, \*\**p*<0.01. a) Commercial silybin was purchased from Funakoshi Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan).

Fr. 9 (1012.5 mg), Fr. 10 (1098.9 mg), Fr. 11 (1910.4 mg), Fr. 12 (489.4 mg), Fr. 13 (3852.3 mg), and Fr. 14 (30.83 g). The fraction 6 (250.5 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to give 5-hydroxy-7-methoxyflavone (**3**, 72.3 mg, 0.0230%) and **10** (144.5 mg, 0.0460%). The fraction 8 (250.4 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to give **3** (59.6 mg, 0.0790%), **10** (5.8 mg, 0.0077%), and 5-hydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone (**12**, 83.6 mg, 0.111%). The fraction 9 (250.0 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (80:20, v/v)] to give **3** (24.6 mg, 0.0079%) and **12** (171.9 mg, 0.0554%). The fraction 10 (250.5 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to give **3** (8.2 mg, 0.0029%), 5-hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavone (**6**, 96.0 mg, 0.0335%), and **12** (112.9 mg, 0.0394%). The fraction 11 (250.1 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to give 5,3'-dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone (**14**, 36.3 mg, 0.0221%), 5-hydroxy-3,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone (**15**, 73.2 mg, 0.0445%), **6** (53.4 mg, 0.0325%), and **12** (8.5 mg, 0.0052%). The fraction 12 (489.4 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil  $\pi$ NAP, CH<sub>3</sub>CN-1% aqueous AcOH (45:55, v/v)] to give (2*R*,3*R*)-(-)-aromadendrin trimethyl ether (**17**, 12.9 mg, 0.0010%), 5,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone (**5**, 34.6 mg, 0.0028%), **14** (68.6 mg, 0.0055%), 5-hydroxy-7,3',4'-trimethoxyflavone (**8**, 6.0 mg, 0.00048%), and **15** (21.0 mg, 0.0017%). The fraction 13 (500.1 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, isopropanol-1% aqueous AcOH (30:70, v/v)] to give 3,5,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone (**13**, 234.3 mg, 0.144%) and 3,5,7-trimethoxyflavone (**11**, 137.0 mg, 0.0840%). The fraction 14 (500.5 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil  $\pi$ NAP, CH<sub>3</sub>CN-1% aqueous AcOH (35:65, v/v)] to give 5,7-dimethoxyflavone (**4**, 109.2 mg, 0.535%), 5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone (**7**, 168.1 mg, 0.824%), 5,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone (**9**, 19.2 mg, 0.0941%), **13** (28.9 mg, 0.142%), and 3,5,7,3',4'-pentamethoxyflavone (**16**, 148.3 mg, 0.727%).

The MeOH-eluted fraction (13.60 g) was subjected to normal-phase silica gel CC [600 g, CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (10:3:0.4  $\rightarrow$  7:3:0.5  $\rightarrow$  6:4:1, v/v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH  $\rightarrow$  acetone] to give 10 fractions [Fr. 1 (1113.3 mg), Fr. 2 (588.8 mg), Fr. 3 (606.2 mg), Fr. 4 (268.0 mg), Fr. 5 (519.8 mg), Fr. 6 (985.6 mg), Fr. 7 (634.1 mg), Fr. 8 (1850.0 mg), Fr. 9 (3.50 g), and Fr. 10 (3.50 g)]. The fraction 1 (1113.3 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [35 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (70:30, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford four fractions [Fr. 1-1 (40.0 mg), Fr. 1-2 (22.2 mg), Fr. 1-3 (798.4 mg), and Fr. 1-4 (6.7 mg)]. The fraction 1-3 (798.4 mg) was further purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (60:40, v/v)] to give **4** (142.6 mg, 0.0129%), **7** (145.1 mg, 0.0131%), **9** (16.1 mg, 0.0015%), **11** (37.2 mg, 0.0034%), **13** (117.5 mg, 0.0106%), and **16** (189.1 mg, 0.0171%). The fraction 2 (588.8 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [18 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (10:90  $\rightarrow$  40:60  $\rightarrow$  50:50  $\rightarrow$  70:30, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford seven fractions [Fr. 2-1 (37.5 mg), Fr. 2-2 (49.0 mg), Fr. 2-3 (97.8 mg), Fr. 2-4 (105.4 mg), Fr. 2-5 (71.9 mg), Fr. 2-6 (30.6 mg), and Fr. 2-7 (19.3 mg)]. The fraction 2-2 (49.0 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (20:80, v/v)] to give adenosine (8.9 mg, 0.00080%). The fraction 2-4 (105.4 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (25:75, v/v)] to give tilianine

(**18**, 16.7 mg, 0.0015%). The fraction 2-5 (71.9 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (35:65, v/v)] to give tamarixetin 3-*O*-rutinoside (**19**, 3.9 mg, 0.00035%) and syringetin 3-*O*-rutinoside (**20**, 6.0 mg, 0.00054%). The fraction 2-6 (30.6 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (60:40, v/v)] to give **4** (4.0 mg, 0.00030%), **7** (4.1 mg, 0.00030%), and **16** (5.6 mg, 0.00040%). The fraction 3 (606.2 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [19 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (20:80  $\rightarrow$  50:50  $\rightarrow$  70:30, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford six fractions [Fr. 3-1 (97.7 mg), Fr. 3-2 (97.3 mg), Fr. 3-3 (155.6 mg), Fr. 3-4 (137.1 mg), Fr. 3-5 (11.5 mg), and Fr. 3-6 (16.6 mg)]. The fraction 3-3 (155.6 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (15:85, v/v)] to give L-phenylalanine (7.4 mg, 0.00070%). The fraction 5 (519.8 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [19 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (10:90  $\rightarrow$  30:70, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford four fractions {Fr. 5-1 (9.7 mg), Fr. 5-2 (81.9 mg), Fr. 5-3 [= **22** (123.5 mg, 0.011%)], and Fr. 5-4 (76.1 mg)}. The fraction 5-4 (76.1 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (25:75, v/v)] to give kaempferiaoside B (**2**, 5.9 mg, 0.00050%) and **22** (8.7 mg, 0.00080%). The fraction 6 (985.6 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [30 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (10:90  $\rightarrow$  20:80  $\rightarrow$  50:50, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford eight fractions [Fr. 6-1 (41.6 mg), Fr. 6-2 (33.6 mg), Fr. 6-3 (127.1 mg), Fr. 6-4 (98.9 mg), Fr. 6-5 [= **23** (44.7 mg, 0.0040%)], Fr. 6-6 (30.1 mg), Fr. 6-7 (51.3 mg), and Fr. 6-8 (327.0 mg)]. The fraction 6-3 (127.1 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (10:90, v/v)] to give 2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone 2,4-di-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**24**, 4.7 mg, 0.00043%). The fraction 6-4 (98.9 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (20:80, v/v)] to give **22** (26.6 mg, 0.0024%). The fraction 7 (634.1 mg) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [19 g, MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (20:80  $\rightarrow$  40:60, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford four fractions [Fr. 7-1 (196.7 mg), Fr. 7-2 (35.6 mg), Fr. 7-3 (20.5 mg), and Fr. 7-4 (196.7 mg)]. The fraction 7-4 (196.7 mg) was separated by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (25:75, v/v)] to give kaempferiaoside A (**1**, 28.5 mg, 0.0026%) and **21** (48.3 mg, 0.0044%).

Kaempferiaoside A (**1**): An amorphous powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$  -153.8° ( $c=0.23$ , MeOH). High-resolution positive-ion FAB-MS: Calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>66</sub>O<sub>32</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>: 1285.3435. Found: 1285.3438. CD [MeOH, nm ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ): 214 (-37.54), 245 (+19.28), 281 (-4.26), 292 (-2.60), 321 (-7.45). UV [MeOH, nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 234 (4.67), 280 (4.12), 328 (4.04). IR (KBr): 3400, 1624, 1458, 1339, 1277, 1225, 1094, 1069, 1015 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : given in Table 2. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : given in Table 2. Positive-ion FAB-MS  $m/z$ : 1285 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

Kaempferiaoside B (**2**): An amorphous powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$  -166.8° ( $c=0.55$ , MeOH). High-resolution positive-ion FAB-MS: Calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>17</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>: 677.1694. Found: 677.1699. CD [MeOH, nm ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ): 213 (+10.67), 260 (-0.55), 318 (-4.58), 359 (-2.54). UV [MeOH, nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 259 (4.13), 369 (4.53). IR (KBr): 3400, 1638, 1541, 1509, 1474, 1350, 1281, 1142, 1073 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : given in Table 3. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data (175 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : given in Table 3. Positive-ion FAB-MS  $m/z$ : 677 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

**Acid Hydrolysis of Kaempferiaosides A (1) and B (2)** Solutions of **1** (1.2 mg) and **2** (1.0 mg) in 1 M HCl (1.0 mL)

were stirred at 80°C for 1 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was neutralized with Amberlite IRA-400 (OH<sup>-</sup> form), and the resin was removed by filtration. On removal of the solvent from the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was partitioned in an EtOAc–H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) mixture, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* from the EtOAc- and H<sub>2</sub>O-soluble fractions. The H<sub>2</sub>O-soluble fraction was subjected to HPLC analysis under the following conditions: HPLC column, Kaseisorb LC NH<sub>2</sub>-60-5, 4.6 mm i.d.×250 mm (Tokyo Kasei Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan); detection, optical rotation [OR-2090 Plus (JASCO, Tokyo, Japan)]; mobile phase, CH<sub>3</sub>CN–H<sub>2</sub>O (80:20, v/v); flow rate 1.0 mL/min]. Identification of L-rhamnose (i) and D-glucose (ii) from **1** and **2** present in the H<sub>2</sub>O-soluble fraction was carried out by comparison of their retention time and optical rotation with those of authentic samples. *t*<sub>R</sub>: (i) 8.9 min (negative optical rotation) and (ii) 18.7 min (positive optical rotation).

**Bioassay. Reagents** LPS (from *Salmonella enteritidis*), minimum essential medium (MEM), and William's E medium were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical (St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.); fetal calf serum (FCS) was from Life Technologies (Rockville, MD, U.S.A.); and other chemicals were from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Co., Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). 96-Well microplates were purchased from Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan).

**Effects on D-GalN-Induced Cytotoxicity in Primary Cultured Mouse Hepatocytes** The hepatoprotective effect of the constituents were determined by the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) colorimetric assay using primary cultured mouse hepatocytes.<sup>48–51,53–56</sup> Hepatocytes were isolated from male ddY mice (30–35 g) by collagenase perfusion method. A cell suspension at 4×10<sup>4</sup> cells in 100 μL William's E medium containing FCS (10%), penicillin G (100 units/mL), and streptomycin (100 μg/mL) was inoculated in a 96-well microplate and precultured for 4 h at 37°C under a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The medium was added with 100 μL of the fresh medium containing D-GalN (2 mM) with or without the test sample and the hepatocytes were cultured for 44 h. The medium was exchanged with 100 μL of the fresh medium, and 10 μL of MTT [5 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (PBS)] solution was added to the medium. After 4 h of cultivation, the medium was removed, and 100 μL of isopropanol containing 0.04 M HCl was then added to dissolve the formazan produced in the cells. The optical density (OD) of the formazan solution was measured by microplate reader at 570 nm (reference: 655 nm). Inhibition (%) was obtained by following formula.

$$\text{inhibition (\%)} = \frac{[(\text{OD}(\text{sample}) - \text{OD}(\text{control})) / (\text{OD}(\text{normal}) - \text{OD}(\text{control}))] \times 100}$$

**Statistics** Values are expressed as means±S.E.M. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's test was used for statistical analysis. Probability (*p*) values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

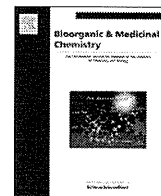
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## Antidiabetogenic oligostilbenoids and 3-ethyl-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydroisocoumarins from the bark of *Shorea roxburghii*

Toshio Morikawa<sup>a</sup>, Saowanee Chaipech<sup>a</sup>, Hisashi Matsuda<sup>b</sup>, Makoto Hamao<sup>b</sup>, Yohei Umeda<sup>b</sup>, Hiroki Sato<sup>b</sup>, Haruka Tamura<sup>b</sup>, Haruka Kon'i<sup>b</sup>, Kiyofumi Ninomiya<sup>a</sup>, Masayuki Yoshikawa<sup>a,b</sup>, Yutana Pongpiriyadacha<sup>c</sup>, Takao Hayakawa<sup>a</sup>, Osamu Muraoka<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-osaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan

<sup>b</sup> Kyoto Pharmaceutical University, Misasagi, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto 607-8412, Japan

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Science and Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, Thungsong, Nakhonsithammarat 80110, Thailand

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### ABSTRACT

A methanol extract of the bark of *Shorea roxburghii* (Dipterocarpaceae) was found to inhibit plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice. From the extract, three new 3-ethyl-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydroisocoumarins, 1'S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (**2**) and B<sub>2</sub> (**3**), were isolated together with 24 known compounds including 20 stilbenoids and oligostilbenoids. The structures of **1–3** were determined on the basis of their spectroscopic properties as well as of chemical evidences. Among the isolates, (–)-hopeaphenol (**6**), hemsleyanol D (**8**), (+)- $\alpha$ -viniferin (**15**), and (–)-balanocarpol (**18**) showed inhibitory activity against plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded rats at doses of 100–200 mg/kg, p.o. To clarify the mode of action of the antihyperglycemic property, effects of these oligostilbenoids on gastric emptying in mice, those on glucose uptake in isolated intestinal tissues as well as inhibitory activities against rat intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and rat lens aldose reductase were examined.

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### 1. Introduction

*Shorea roxburghii* G. DON (Dipterocarpaceae) is widely distributed in Thailand and its neighboring countries such as Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam, etc. The bark of *S. roxburghii* ('Phayom' in Thailand) has been used as an astringent or a preservative for traditional beverages in Thailand. In Indian folk medicine, they have been used for treatments of dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera, etc.<sup>1</sup> In the course of our exploratory studies on bioactive constituents in Thai natural medicines,<sup>2–13</sup> we have reported isolation and structural elucidation of dihydroisocoumarins, stilbenoids, and oligostilbenoids from a methanol extract of the bark of *S. roxburghii*.<sup>2</sup> We also revealed that the methanol extract and several oligostilbenoid constituents showed antihyperlipidemic effect in olive oil-loaded mice and pancreatic lipase inhibitory activity.<sup>2</sup> As a continuing study, we conducted further evaluations of the extract and/or constituents, and found that the methanol extract showed inhibitory activity against increase in plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice. By the intensive fractionalization of the extract, three new 3-ethyl-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydroisocoumarins named 1'S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (**2**) and B<sub>2</sub>

(**3**) have been isolated as minor constituents. This paper deals with the structural elucidation of these new dihydroisocoumarins (**1–3**) as well as inhibitory effects of the principal oligostilbenoid constituents on increase in plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice. To clarify the mechanism of action of the antidiabetogenic activity observed, effects of these oligostilbenoids on gastric emptying in mice, those on glucose uptake in isolated intestinal tissues as well as their inhibitory activities against rat intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and rat lens aldose reductase were also examined.

### 2. Results and discussion

#### 2.1. Effect of methanol extract of the bark of *S. roxburghii* on plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice

The bark of *S. roxburghii* (collected in Phatthalung Province, Thailand) was extracted with methanol under reflux to yield a methanol extract (15.6% from the dried bark). The methanol extract was subjected to Diaion HP-20 column chromatography (H<sub>2</sub>O → MeOH) to give H<sub>2</sub>O- and MeOH-eluted fractions (3.2% and 10.6%, respectively). As shown in Table 1, the methanol extract and its MeOH-eluted fraction showed inhibitory effect against increase in plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice at a dose of 500 mg/kg, p.o.

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +81 6 6721 2332; fax: +81 6 6729 3577.

E-mail address: muraoka@phar.kindai.ac.jp (O. Muraoka).

**Table 1**Inhibitory effects of the methanolic extract from the bark of *S. roxburghii* and its methanol- and H<sub>2</sub>O-eluted fractions on plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice

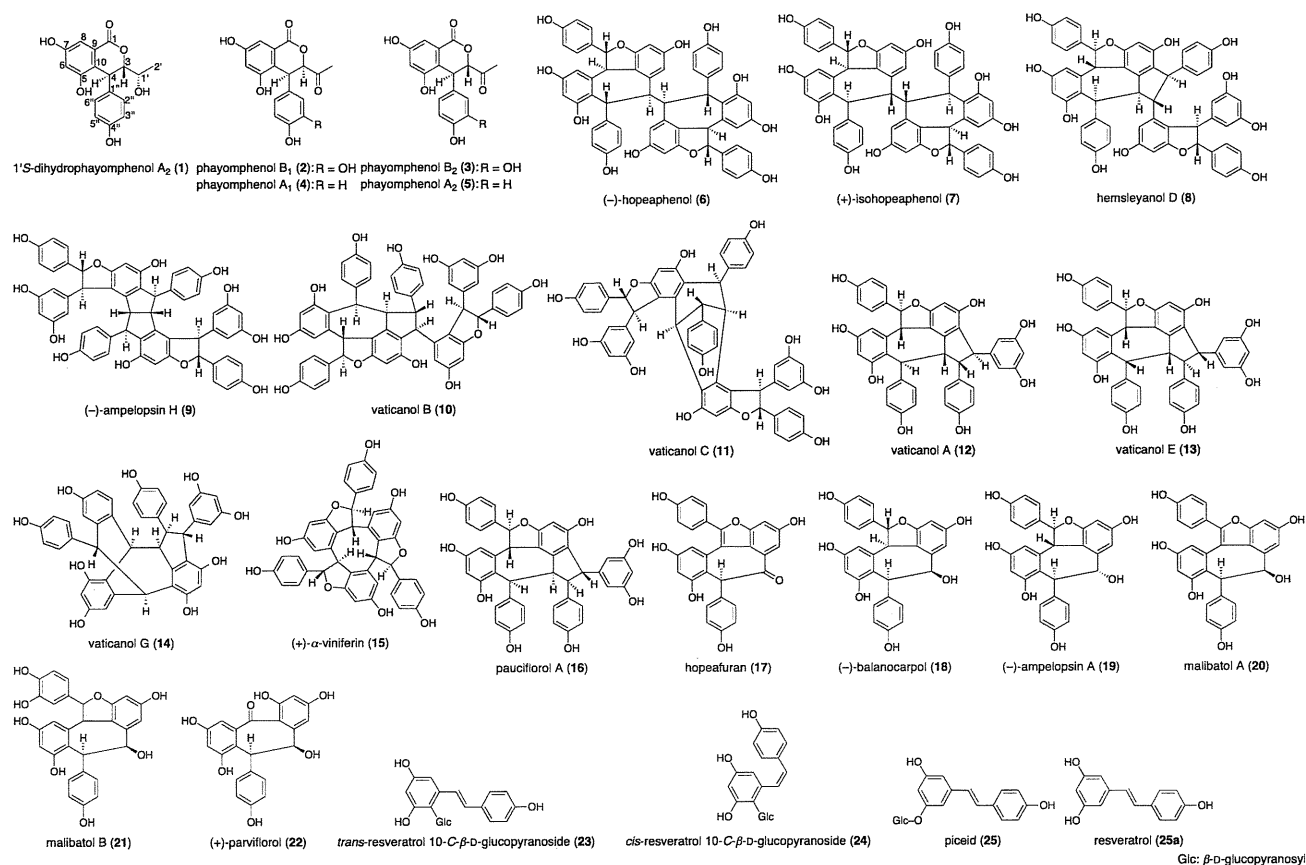
Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	n	Plasma glucose (mg/dL) <sup>a</sup>		
			0.5 h	1.0 h	2.0 h
Normal	—	4	121.4 ± 14.7 <sup>c</sup>	124.9 ± 7.2 <sup>c</sup>	106.5 ± 3.9 <sup>b</sup>
Control	—	6	225.1 ± 12.5	229.9 ± 16.2	145.2 ± 7.2
MeOH extract	125	4	207.6 ± 22.6	213.4 ± 19.2	156.0 ± 7.4
	250	4	188.1 ± 17.9	180.0 ± 23.2	146.9 ± 12.6
	500	4	154.4 ± 9.8 <sup>c</sup>	179.3 ± 12.1	167.6 ± 6.9
	MeOH-eluted fraction	125	4	198.0 ± 13.9	185.8 ± 14.4
MeOH-eluted fraction	250	4	159.9 ± 17.2	172.7 ± 6.1	152.8 ± 3.4
	500	4	137.3 ± 4.4 <sup>c</sup>	160.5 ± 14.4 <sup>a</sup>	162.3 ± 8.0
	H <sub>2</sub> O-eluted fraction	250	4	176.7 ± 12.6	178.6 ± 14.0
H <sub>2</sub> O-eluted fraction	500	4	230.6 ± 34.3	210.0 ± 20.9	142.3 ± 14.6
	Normal	—	6	124.8 ± 7.3 <sup>c</sup>	143.0 ± 5.4 <sup>c</sup>
Control	—	9	218.7 ± 4.0	208.9 ± 6.8	163.7 ± 3.7
Acarbose	10	6	162.4 ± 11.7 <sup>c</sup>	183.8 ± 3.8 <sup>b</sup>	151.5 ± 6.3
	20	6	153.8 ± 10.2 <sup>c</sup>	185.4 ± 8.1 <sup>b</sup>	152.8 ± 3.8

<sup>a</sup> Each value represents the mean ± S.E.M.<sup>b</sup> Significantly different from the control, *p* < 0.05.<sup>c</sup> Significantly different from the control, *p* < 0.01.

## 2.2. Chemical constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii*

In the preceding paper,<sup>2</sup> we reported the isolation and structure elucidation of two new dihydroisocoumarins, phayomphenols A<sub>1</sub> (**4**) and A<sub>2</sub> (**5**), relatively as the major constituents, the yield of which from the dried bark being 0.29% and 0.11%, respectively. By the intensive fractionation of the MeOH-eluted fraction in this study, three related compounds, 1'*S*-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**, 0.0061%) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (**2**, 0.0005%) and B<sub>2</sub> (**3**, 0.0006%) were isolated as new constituents. Twenty kinds of stilbenoids and oligostilbenoids, (–)-hopeaphenol (**6**, 0.63%), (+)-isohopeaphenol (**7**, 0.53%), hemsleyanol D (**8**, 0.30%), (–)-ampelopsin H (**9**, 0.015%), vaticanols B (**10**, 0.031%), C (**11**, 0.032%), A (**12**, 0.28%), E (**13**, 0.30%), and G (**14**, 0.042%), (+)- $\alpha$ -viniferin (**15**, 0.10%), pauciflorol A (**16**, 0.014%), hopeafuran (**17**, 0.012%), (–)-balanocarpol (**18**, 0.070%), (–)-ampelopsin A (**19**, 0.012%), malibatols A (**20**, 0.0029%) and B (**21**, 0.0007%), (+)-parviflorol (**22**, 0.0029%), *trans*-resveratrol 10-C- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**23**, 0.90%), *cis*-resveratrol 10-C- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**24**, 0.0081%), and piceid (**25**, 0.0098%), and a flavonol glycoside, quercetin 3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranoside (0.0050%), and a megastigmane glycoside, (6*S*,9*S*)-roseoside (0.0017%), were also isolated from the extracts of this plant (Chart 1).

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**Chart 1.** Constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii*.

### 2.3. Structures of 1'-S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (1) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (2) and B<sub>2</sub> (3)

1'-S-Dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (1) was obtained as a white powder with positive optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_D^{25} +79.5$  in MeOH). Its IR spectrum showed absorption bands at 3390, 1698, 1615, 1514, 1474, 1362, and 1258 cm<sup>-1</sup> ascribable to hydroxyls, lactone carbonyl functions, and an aromatic ring. The positive-ion FAB/MS spectrum of 1 showed a quasimolecular ion peak at *m/z* 339 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>, and the molecular formula was determined as C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a two hydrogen homolog to compound 5, by high-resolution positive-ion FAB/MS measurement. The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectral properties of 1<sup>14</sup> (Tables 2 and 3) were quite similar to those of 5 (Tables 4 and 5), except for signals due to 1' and 2' positions. Instead of a signal due to the carbonyl carbon [ $\delta_c$  205.4 in CD<sub>3</sub>OD] observed in the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 5, a signal of methine carbon bearing an oxygen appeared at  $\delta_c$  69.9 (in CD<sub>3</sub>OD) in that of 1. In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 1 (pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>, Tables 2 and 3), an additional methine signal appeared at  $\delta$  4.43 (1H, dq, *J* = 6.2, 6.6 Hz, H-1'), and thus the signal of the adjacent methyl appeared as a doublet at  $\delta$  1.52 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-2'). Therefore, the structure of 1 was speculated to be the reduced product of 5 at C-1' position. Actually oxidation of 1 with chromium trioxide (CrO<sub>3</sub>) in pyridine afforded phayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (5). The CD spectrum of the oxidized product was completely in accord with that of 5, thus the absolute stereochemistry at C-3 and C-4 being approved to be *S* and *S*, respectively.

The absolute configuration of the C-1' position in 1 was elucidated by the application of the modified Mosher's method.<sup>15</sup> Namely, 5,7,4''-trimethyl ester (1a), which was obtained from 1 upon reaction with trimethylsilyldiazomethane (TMSCHN<sub>2</sub>), was derived to 1'-(*R*)-MTPA ester (1b) by treatment with (*R*)-2-methoxy-2-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid [(*R*)-MTPA] in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC-HCl) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP). On the other hand, 1'-(*S*)-MTPA ester (1c) was obtained from 1a using (*S*)-MTPA under the same conditions. As shown in Figure 2, signals due to the protons at C-3 and C-4 in 1c were observed at lower field compared with those of 1b [ $\Delta\delta$ : positive], while the signal due to the proton at C-1' in 1c was observed at higher field compared with that of 1b [ $\Delta\delta$ : negative]. Thus, the absolute configuration at C-1' of 1a was determined to be *S*. Consequently, the absolute stereostructure of 1 was elucidated to be as shown. <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY, HMQC, HMBC, and NOESY spectral properties also supported the depicted structure.

Phayomphenol B<sub>1</sub> (2), [ $\alpha]_D^{25} +162.9$  (in MeOH), was obtained as a white powder. Its IR spectrum showed absorption bands at 3400, 1717, 1698, 1617, 1362, 1250, and 1125 cm<sup>-1</sup> ascribable to

**Table 3**

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) data on 1'-S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (1) and 1a

Position	1 <sup>a</sup> $\delta_c$	1 <sup>b</sup> $\delta_c$	1a <sup>b</sup> $\delta_c$
1	165.2	166.9	166.4
3	90.3	90.7	90.3
4	38.0	37.9	38.3
5	157.0	156.8	158.7
6	109.1	109.3	105.6
7	159.0	158.8	161.6
8	107.4	107.4	104.5
9	128.6	128.0	127.9
10	119.7	119.7	123.0
1'	69.5	69.9	70.1
2'	20.8	20.0	20.0
1''	134.2	134.2	135.3
2'',6''	129.5	129.6	129.5
3'',5''	116.5	116.3	115.0
4''	157.8	157.3	160.1
5-OCH <sub>3</sub>			55.7
7-OCH <sub>3</sub>			56.1
4''-OCH <sub>3</sub>			56.4

<sup>a</sup> Measured in pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>.

<sup>b</sup> Measured in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

**Table 4**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD) data on phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (2), B<sub>2</sub> (3), A<sub>1</sub> (4), and A<sub>2</sub> (5)

Position	2 <sup>a</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	3 <sup>a</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	4 <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	5 <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)
3	5.11 (d, 3.9)	5.27 (d, 1.2)	5.14 (d, 4.0)	5.28 (d, 1.5)
4	4.54 (d, 3.9)	4.74 (br s)	4.61 (d, 4.0)	4.80 (br s)
6	6.57 (d, 2.2)	6.55 (d, 2.2)	6.57 (d, 2.3)	6.55 (d, 2.3)
8	7.04 (d, 2.2)	6.98 (d, 2.2)	7.04 (d, 2.3)	6.99 (d, 2.3)
2'	1.88 (3H, s)	2.22 (3H, s)	1.86 (3H, s)	2.33 (3H, s)
2''	6.45 (d, 2.2)	6.54 (d, 2.2)	6.82 (d, 8.6)	6.96 (d, 8.6)
3''	6.62 (d, 8.2)	6.70 (d, 8.2)	6.64 (d, 8.6)	6.71 (d, 8.6)
5''	6.62 (d, 8.2)	6.70 (d, 8.2)	6.64 (d, 8.6)	6.71 (d, 8.6)
6''	6.33 (dd, 2.2, 8.2)	6.51 (dd, 2.2, 8.2)	6.82 (d, 8.6)	6.96 (d, 8.6)

<sup>a</sup> Measured at 700 MHz.

<sup>b</sup> Measured at 500 MHz.

hydroxyls, a carbonyl, and a lactone carbonyl functions, and an aromatic ring. The molecular formula determined by means of high-resolution EIMS was C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, a one oxygen homolog of 4. Instead of *ortho*-coupled A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>-type aromatic protons observed in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4 [ $\delta$  6.64, 6.82 (2H each, both d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-3'',5'', 2'',6'')], *ortho*- and *meta*-coupled ABC-type aromatic protons

**Table 2**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz) data on 1'-S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (1) and 1a-1c

Position	1 <sup>a</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	1 <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	1a <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	1b <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)	1c <sup>b</sup> $\delta_H$ (J Hz)
3	5.01 (br d, ca. 6)	4.39 (dd, 1.2, 6.9)	4.42 (dd, 1.2, 5.8)	4.58 (dd, 1.2, 6.9)	4.64 (dd, 1.2, 8.0)
4	5.10 (br s)	4.39 (br s)	4.43 (br s)	4.38 (br s)	4.47 (br s)
6	7.11 (d, 2.4)	6.58 (d, 2.3)	6.81 (d, 2.3)	6.68 (d, 2.3)	6.86 (d, 2.3)
8	7.42 (d, 2.4)	7.01 (d, 2.3)	7.21 (d, 2.3)	7.22 (d, 2.3)	7.22 (d, 2.3)
1'	4.43 (dq, 6.2, 6.6)	3.79 (dq, 6.9, 6.6)	3.82 (m)	5.29 (m)	5.25 (m)
2'	1.52 (3H, d, 6.6)	1.19 (3H, d, 6.6)	1.17 (3H, d, 6.6)	1.45 (3H, d, 6.6)	1.31 (3H, d, 6.3)
2'',6''	7.46 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.89 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.96 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.91 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.95 (2H, d, 8.6)
3'',5''	7.09 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.68 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.81 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.80 (2H, d, 8.6)	6.82 (2H, d, 8.6)
5-OCH <sub>3</sub>			3.72 (3H, s)	3.68 (3H, s)	3.77 (3H, s)
7-OCH <sub>3</sub>			3.86 (3H, s)	3.89 (3H, s)	3.90 (3H, s)
4''-OCH <sub>3</sub>			3.73 (3H, s)	3.73 (3H, s)	3.74 (3H, s)
1'-OMTPA			3.50 (3H, s)	3.50 (3H, s)	3.50 (3H, s)
				7.36–7.41 (3H, m)	7.39–7.42 (3H, m)
				7.45–7.47 (2H, m)	7.47–7.48 (2H, m)

<sup>a</sup> Measured in pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>.

<sup>b</sup> Measured in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

**Table 5**  
 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) data on phayomphenols **B**<sub>1</sub> (**2**), **B**<sub>2</sub> (**3**), **A**<sub>1</sub> (**4**), and **A**<sub>2</sub> (**5**)

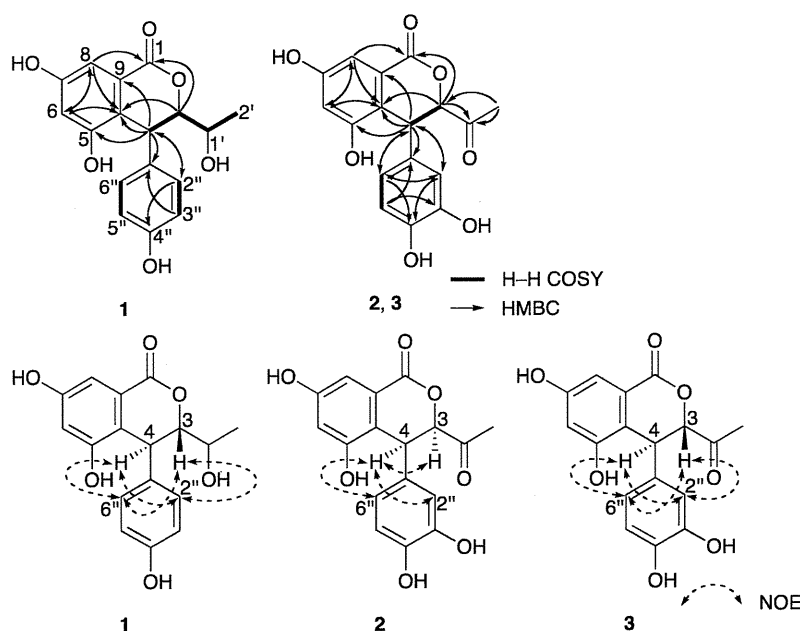
Position	<b>2</b> <sup>a</sup> $\delta_{\text{C}}$	<b>3</b> <sup>a</sup> $\delta_{\text{C}}$	<b>4</b> <sup>b</sup> $\delta_{\text{C}}$	<b>5</b> <sup>b</sup> $\delta_{\text{C}}$
1	166.9	166.7	166.9	166.7
3	86.9	89.3	86.7	89.1
4	40.5	38.7	40.2	38.5
5	156.5	156.8	156.4	156.7
6	109.8	109.2	109.7	109.2
7	159.2	159.3	159.1	159.3
8	107.6	107.5	107.5	107.5
9	126.7	127.8	126.9	127.8
10	121.7	117.6	121.6	117.5
1'	207.8	205.4	207.6	205.4
2'	27.7	26.0	27.6	26.0
1''	129.1	133.2	128.3	132.4
2''	117.3	115.9	131.2	129.8
3''	146.2	146.4	116.1	116.3
4''	145.8	145.5	157.9	157.6
5''	116.2	116.5	116.1	116.3
6''	121.7	120.1	131.2	129.8

<sup>a</sup> Measured at 175 MHz.

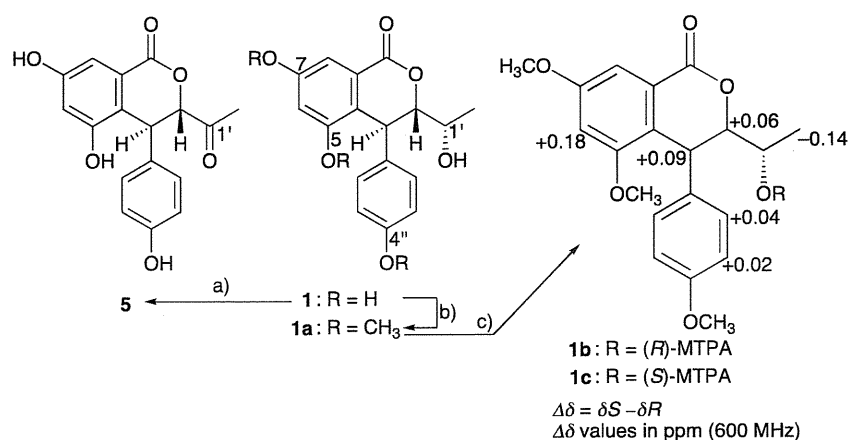
<sup>b</sup> Measured at 125 MHz.

[ $\delta$  6.33 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.2, 8.2$  Hz, H-6''), 6.45 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-2''), 6.62 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, H-5'')] were detected in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2**. As a HMBC cross-peak was observed between the signals due to C-4 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  40.5) and a signal at  $\delta$  6.45, which was assigned to H-2'', the position of the newly introduced OH group was deduced to be at C-3''. The  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC and NOESY (Fig. 1) spectra supported well the structure of **2**.

Phayomphenol **B**<sub>2</sub> (**3**) was also isolated as a white powder with positive optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +212.1$  in MeOH). The molecular formula,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$ , obtained by the positive-ion high-resolution FABMS measurement, was found to be the same as that of **2**. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopic properties of **3** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , Tables 4 and 5) were quite similar to those of **2**, except for the signal due to the methyl group [ $\delta$  2.22 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-2')]. The position of the newly introduced OH was determined in the same manner as was applied in the case for **2**, the *ortho*- and *meta*-coupled ABC-type aromatic protons [ $\delta$  6.51 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.2, 8.2$  Hz, H-6''), 6.54 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-2''), 6.70 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, H-5'')] and a cross-peak between the signal due to C-4 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  38.7) and the signal at  $\delta$  6.54 were observed in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and HMBC spectra, respectively.



**Figure 1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC, and NOESY correlations of **1**-**3**.



**Figure 2.** Determination of absolute stereochemistry of **1**. Reagents and conditions: (a)  $\text{CrO}_3/\text{pyridine}$ , rt, 8 h, 29%. (b)  $\text{TMSCHN}_2/\text{MeOH}$ , rt, 8 h, quant. (c) (*R*)- or (*S*)-MTPA, EDC-HCl, 4-DMAP/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\Delta$ , 15 h, **1b**: 43%, **1c**: 66%.

Finally, the absolute stereochemistry of **2** and **3** were confirmed by their CD spectra, which showed a negative ( $\Delta\epsilon$   $-0.14$  at 296 nm) and a positive Cotton effect ( $\Delta\epsilon$   $+4.37$  at 294 nm), respectively. According to published CD data for 3,4-dihydroisocoumarins, these Cotton effects were assignable to  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$  transition of the lactone carbonyl group of dihydroisocoumarin chromophore.<sup>2,16,17</sup> This indicated that the 3-acetyl group in **3** was in  $\alpha$ -axial orientation, and accordingly the absolute configuration at C-3 of **3** was concluded to be *S*.<sup>18–23</sup> In the same manner, the absolute configuration at C-3 of **2** was confirmed to be *R*. These results indicated that the 3,4-dihydroxyphenyl moieties at C-4 in **2** and **3** were both in  $\beta$ -axial orientation, and their absolute configurations were also concluded to be *S*. On the basis of the foregoing evidences, the absolute stereostructures of **2** and **3** were confirmed as (3*R*,4*S*)- and (3*S*,4*S*)-3-acetyl-5,7-dihydroxy-4-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydroisocoumarin, respectively.

#### 2.4. Antihyperglycemic effects of the chemical constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii*

With respect to the principal constituents of *S. roxburghii*, phayomphenols A<sub>1</sub> (**4**) and A<sub>2</sub> (**5**), (–)-hopeaphenol (**6**), (+)-isohopeaphenol (**7**), hemsleyanol D (**8**), (+)- $\alpha$ -viniferin (**15**), (–)-balanocarpol (**18**), *trans*-resveratrol 10-C- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**23**), and resveratrol (**25a**),<sup>24–27</sup> effects on increase in plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice were examined. As shown in Table 6, oligostilbenoids, **6**, **8**, **15**, and **18** showed significant inhibitory activity against increase in plasma glucose levels at a dose of 100 or 200 mg/kg, p.o., and at 200 mg/kg, p.o. ( $p = 0.070$ ), **7** tended to inhibit the elevation. The inhibitory effects of **8** and **15** were stronger than those of **6**, **7**, and **18**, while a stilbene monomer (**25a**) and its glycoside (**23**) showed weak effects. In this experiment, an intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor, acarbose, was employed as a positive control, which showed reasonable inhibition as was reported in the literature (Table 1).<sup>28</sup>

Next, the mode of action for the antihyperglycemic effects of the stilbenoids was studied. Plasma glucose levels are known to be regulated by many factors such as transport of sugar in the digestive tract, the secretion and release of hormones, and absorption of glucose through membranes of the small intestine.<sup>29</sup> Previously, we reported that inhibition of gastric emptying markedly inhibited plasma glucose and triglyceride elevations in sucrose- and olive oil-loaded mice or rats, respectively.<sup>3,30–37</sup> Thus, effects of the oligostilbenoids (**6–8**, **15**, and **18**) on the gastric emptying rate were examined. As shown in Table 7, compounds **6**, **7**, and **18** significantly suppressed the gastric emptying in mice at a dose of 200 mg/kg, p.o., and **15** also tended to suppress gastric emptying ( $p = 0.063$ ) at the same dose. These findings suggest that these oligostilbenoids inhibited the plasma glucose elevation in orally sucrose-loaded mice possibly in part by suppressing the transfer of sucrose from the stomach to the small intestine.

Next, effects of these constituents on glucose uptake in rat small intestinal tissues<sup>38,39</sup> and also those on inhibitory activities<sup>28,31,40–42</sup> against rat small intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidases, maltase and sucrase, were examined. As shown in Table 8, principal oligostilbenoids (**6–8**, **15**, and **18**) did not inhibit glucose uptake at a concentration of 1 mM. On the other hand, most of the oligostilbenoids (**6–13**, **15**, **17**, **20**, and **21**) moderately inhibited the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activities as shown in Table 9. These results suggest that the intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity is also involved in the inhibitory effects of the oligostilbenoids (**6–8** and **15**, but not **18**) against blood glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice.

Finally, inhibitory effects of these constituents including minor contents on rat lens aldose reductase were examined. Aldose reductase is known to be a key enzyme which catalyzes the reduction of glucose to sorbitol in the polyol processing pathway. Sorbitol does not readily diffuse across cell membranes, and the intracellular accumulation of sorbitol has been implicated in the chronic complications of diabetes such as cataracts.<sup>27,43</sup> As shown in Table 9, several dihydroisocoumarins (**2–5**) and stilbenoids (**6**,

**Table 6**  
Inhibitory effects of the constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii* on plasma glucose levels in sucrose-loaded mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	n	Plasma glucose (mg/dL) <sup>a</sup>		
			0.5 h	1.0 h	2.0 h
Normal	–	6	126.6 $\pm$ 5.2 <sup>c</sup>	139.8 $\pm$ 5.6 <sup>c</sup>	116.0 $\pm$ 3.2
Control	–	7	220.5 $\pm$ 16.9	221.4 $\pm$ 9.1	160.8 $\pm$ 3.5
Phayomphenol A <sub>1</sub> ( <b>4</b> )	100	7	189.3 $\pm$ 10.1	199.5 $\pm$ 10.1	159.2 $\pm$ 5.9
	200	7	184.1 $\pm$ 15.5	178.1 $\pm$ 11.0 <sup>b</sup>	166.2 $\pm$ 7.0
Phayomphenol A <sub>2</sub> ( <b>5</b> )	100	6	231.2 $\pm$ 22.6	226.7 $\pm$ 19.8	179.4 $\pm$ 12.9
	200	7	177.0 $\pm$ 10.4	197.3 $\pm$ 6.0	166.9 $\pm$ 8.0
Normal	–	7	115.7 $\pm$ 9.4 <sup>c</sup>	125.2 $\pm$ 10.3 <sup>c</sup>	129.9 $\pm$ 10.2 <sup>c</sup>
Control	–	10	232.9 $\pm$ 11.8	229.0 $\pm$ 9.6	172.0 $\pm$ 11.3
(–)-Hopeaphenol ( <b>6</b> )	100	6	191.6 $\pm$ 13.9	194.9 $\pm$ 5.9	160.6 $\pm$ 7.3
	200	7	158.3 $\pm$ 5.6 <sup>c</sup>	187.9 $\pm$ 6.1	179.4 $\pm$ 4.4
(+)–Isohopeaphenol ( <b>7</b> )	100	6	182.5 $\pm$ 19.1	204.9 $\pm$ 7.3	191.6 $\pm$ 10.8
	200	7	179.7 $\pm$ 8.2	209.4 $\pm$ 11.0	189.1 $\pm$ 6.8
Hemsleyanol D ( <b>8</b> )	100	6	173.5 $\pm$ 16.8 <sup>b</sup>	211.8 $\pm$ 24.3	174.1 $\pm$ 16.6
	200	7	142.4 $\pm$ 22.7 <sup>c</sup>	201.7 $\pm$ 24.9	177.4 $\pm$ 15.2
(+)– $\alpha$ -Viniferin ( <b>15</b> )	100	6	151.2 $\pm$ 21.2 <sup>c</sup>	219.8 $\pm$ 6.1	173.3 $\pm$ 9.1
	200	7	153.5 $\pm$ 19.2 <sup>c</sup>	184.2 $\pm$ 7.7	167.2 $\pm$ 6.9
(–)-Balanocarpol ( <b>18</b> )	100	6	227.9 $\pm$ 12.6	210.6 $\pm$ 12.0	157.4 $\pm$ 5.1
	200	7	169.2 $\pm$ 14.5 <sup>c</sup>	192.0 $\pm$ 10.8	156.4 $\pm$ 9.7
Normal	–	8	119.4 $\pm$ 4.8 <sup>c</sup>	131.9 $\pm$ 2.7 <sup>c</sup>	114.7 $\pm$ 3.9 <sup>c</sup>
Control	–	8	226.5 $\pm$ 17.3	200.9 $\pm$ 4.3	148.8 $\pm$ 6.3
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol 10-C-Glc ( <b>23</b> )	100	8	184.3 $\pm$ 17.8	183.4 $\pm$ 10.0	140.9 $\pm$ 6.0
	200	8	188.7 $\pm$ 10.1	202.3 $\pm$ 12.4	147.9 $\pm$ 3.1
Normal	–	5	137.5 $\pm$ 7.2 <sup>c</sup>	142.1 $\pm$ 11.0 <sup>c</sup>	135.9 $\pm$ 8.1 <sup>c</sup>
Control	–	10	230.9 $\pm$ 15.7	203.0 $\pm$ 9.3	174.5 $\pm$ 7.1
Resveratrol ( <b>25a</b> )	100	7	218.3 $\pm$ 12.2	210.9 $\pm$ 14.0	181.4 $\pm$ 4.5
	200	6	205.6 $\pm$ 8.0	192.7 $\pm$ 7.7	158.7 $\pm$ 7.5

<sup>a</sup> Each value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.

<sup>b</sup> Significantly different from the control,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>c</sup> Significantly different from the control,  $p < 0.01$ .

**Table 7**  
Inhibitory effects of the constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii* on gastric emptying in CMC-Na-loaded mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	n	Gastric emptying (%) <sup>a</sup>	Inhibition (%)
Control	—	9	82.0 ± 3.1	—
(–)-Hopeaphenol ( <b>6</b> )	200	8	58.2 ± 2.7 <sup>b</sup>	29.0
(+)-Isohopeaphenol ( <b>7</b> )	200	8	64.7 ± 5.1 <sup>b</sup>	21.1
Hemsleyanol D ( <b>8</b> )	200	4	74.9 ± 6.5	8.7
(+)- $\alpha$ -Viniferin ( <b>15</b> )	200	8	69.4 ± 3.4	15.4
(–)-Balanocarpol ( <b>18</b> )	200	7	61.7 ± 2.3 <sup>b</sup>	24.8

<sup>a</sup> Each value represents the mean ± S.E.M.<sup>b</sup> Significantly different from the control,  $p < 0.01$ .**Table 8**  
Inhibitory effects of the constituents from the bark of *S. roxburghii* on glucose uptake in rats intestinal tissues

	Conc. (mM)	n	Glucose uptake <sup>a</sup> (dpm/100 mg tissue)	Inhibition (%)
Control	—	6	3172 ± 419	0.0
Phrolizin	1	6	1606 ± 103 <sup>b</sup>	100.0
(–)-Hopeaphenol ( <b>6</b> )	1	6	2830 ± 259	21.8
(+)-Isohopeaphenol ( <b>7</b> )	1	6	3038 ± 240	8.5
Control	—	10	3992 ± 370	0.0
Phrolizin	1	5	1642 ± 128 <sup>b</sup>	100.0
Hemsleyanol D ( <b>8</b> )	1	5	3595 ± 311	16.9
(+)- $\alpha$ -Viniferin ( <b>15</b> )	1	5	3564 ± 254	18.2
(–)-Balanocarpol ( <b>18</b> )	1	5	4088 ± 396	–4.1

<sup>a</sup> Each value represents the mean ± S.E.M.<sup>b</sup> Significantly different from the control,  $p < 0.01$ .**Table 9**  
Inhibitory effects of the methanolic extract from the bark of *S. roxburghii* and its methanol- and H<sub>2</sub>O-eluted fractions and the constituents on enzyme activities of  $\alpha$ -glucosidases, and aldose reductase activities

	$\alpha$ -Glucosidase IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu$ g/mL)		Aldose reductase IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu$ g/mL)
	Maltase	Sucrase	
MeOH extract	150	128	19.6
MeOH-eluted fraction	235	183	17.9
H <sub>2</sub> O-eluted fraction	>400 (4.8) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (6.5) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (0.9) <sup>c</sup>
	$\alpha$ -Glucosidase IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu$ M)		Aldose reductase IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu$ M)
	Maltase	Sucrase	
1'S-Dihydrophayomphenol A <sub>2</sub> ( <b>1</b> )	>400 (31.4) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (30.3) <sup>c</sup>	>100 (18.8) <sup>b</sup>
Phayomphenol B <sub>1</sub> ( <b>2</b> )	>400 (20.9) <sup>c</sup>	ca. 400	32.5
Phayomphenol B <sub>2</sub> ( <b>3</b> )	>400 (40.4) <sup>c</sup>	211	26.6
Phayomphenol A <sub>1</sub> ( <b>4</b> )	>400 (4.0) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (6.4) <sup>c</sup>	39.8
Phayomphenol A <sub>2</sub> ( <b>5</b> )	>400 (19.6) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (3.7) <sup>c</sup>	47.7
(–)-Hopeaphenol ( <b>6</b> )	338	195	69.0
(+)-Isohopeaphenol ( <b>7</b> )	216	90.0	>100 (34.4) <sup>b</sup>
Hemsleyanol D ( <b>8</b> )	266	218	29.4
(–)-Ampelopsin H ( <b>9</b> )	178	97.1	50.2
Vaticanol B ( <b>10</b> )	233	294	30.0
Vaticanol C ( <b>11</b> )	140	94.2	21.2
Vaticanol A ( <b>12</b> ) <sup>31</sup>	218	148	23.7
Vaticanol E ( <b>13</b> ) <sup>31</sup>	342	88.9	30.8
Vaticanol G ( <b>14</b> ) <sup>31</sup>	>400 (32.2) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (37.8) <sup>c</sup>	>100 (46.7) <sup>b</sup>
(+)- $\alpha$ -Viniferin ( <b>15</b> )	172	234	7.8
Pauciflorol A ( <b>16</b> )	>400 (44.0) <sup>c</sup>	55.7	29.5
Hopeafuran ( <b>17</b> )	142 <sup>c</sup>	105	6.9
(–)-Balanocarpol ( <b>18</b> )	>400 (29.4) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (36.6) <sup>c</sup>	30.0
(–)-Ampelopsin A ( <b>19</b> )	> 400 (–6.3)	>400 (0.4) <sup>c</sup>	68.8
Malibatol A ( <b>20</b> )	362	231	35.6
Malibatol B ( <b>21</b> )	262	143	10.0
(+)-Parviflorol ( <b>22</b> )	>400 (6.8) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (–0.8) <sup>c</sup>	>100 (43.7) <sup>b</sup>
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol 10-C-Glc ( <b>23</b> )	>400 (20.1) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (14.7) <sup>c</sup>	>100 (30.3) <sup>b</sup>
<i>cis</i> -Resveratrol 10-C-Glc ( <b>24</b> )	>400 (36.6) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (26.8) <sup>c</sup>	>100 (39.2) <sup>b</sup>
Piceid ( <b>25</b> )	>400 (38.2) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (48.0) <sup>c</sup>	ca. 100
Resveratrol ( <b>25a</b> )	>400 (36.9) <sup>c</sup>	>400 (35.7) <sup>c</sup>	25.0 <sup>27</sup>
Acarbose <sup>31</sup>	2.0	1.7	
Epalrestat <sup>31</sup>			0.072

<sup>a</sup> Each value represents the mean of 2–4 experiments.<sup>b,c</sup> Values in parentheses present inhibition % at 100 or 400  $\mu$ M.

**8–13, 15–21, and 25a**) moderately inhibited the activity of rat lens aldose reductase.

In conclusion, the methanol extract of the bark of *S. roxburghii* was found to inhibit plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice. Three new 3-ethyl-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydroisocoumarins, 1'S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (**2**) and B<sub>2</sub> (**3**), were isolated together with 24 known compounds including 20 stilbenoids and oligostilbenoids. Among the isolates, (–)-hopeaphenol (**6**), hemsleyanol D (**8**), (+)- $\alpha$ -viniferin (**15**), and (–)-balanocarpol (**18**) significantly inhibited plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice at doses of 100–200 mg/kg, p.o., and (+)-isohopeaphenol (**7**) tended to inhibit it at a dose of 200 mg/kg, p.o. As the possible mechanism of action responsible for the antihyperglycemic effect of the extract, following multiple modes were recursively induced on the basis of the observed activities of the constituents; (1) inhibition of gastric emptying: constituents **6**, **7**, and **18** significantly suppressed the gastric emptying, and **15** also acted moderately, (2)  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity: constituents **6–8** and **15** moderately inhibited enzyme activities of rat small intestinal sucrose, (3) aldose reductase inhibitory activity: constituents **2–6, 8–13, 15–21, and 25a** moderately inhibited the rat lens aldose reductase. Inhibition of glucose uptake was excluded as a mode of the action because major constituents **6–8, 15, and 18** did not inhibit glucose uptake in rat small intestinal tissues.

### 3. Experimental

#### 3.1. General

The following instruments were used to obtain spectral and physical data: specific rotations, Horiba SEPA-300 digital polarimeter ( $l = 5$  cm); CD spectra, JASCO J-720WI spectrometer; UV spectra, Shimadzu UV-1600 spectrometer; IR spectra, Shimadzu FTIR-8100 spectrometer; <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra, JEOL JNM-ECA700 (700 MHz), JNM-ECA500 (500 MHz), and JNM-ECS400 (400 MHz) spectrometers; <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, JEOL JNM-ECA700 (175 MHz), JNM-ECA500 (125 MHz), and JNM-ECS400 (100 MHz) spectrometers with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard; EIMS and HREIMS, JEOL JMS-GCMATE mass spectrometer; FABMS and HRFABMS, JEOL JMS-SX 102A mass spectrometer; HPLC detector, Shimadzu SPD-10A UV-VIS detectors; HPLC column, Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II and  $\pi$ NAP (250  $\times$  4.6 mm i.d. and 250  $\times$  20 mm i.d. for analytical and preparative purposes, respectively).

The following experimental conditions were used for chromatography: normal-phase silica gel column chromatography (CC), silica gel 60 N (Kanto Chemical Co., Ltd, 63–210 mesh, spherical, neutral); reversed-phase silica gel CC, Diaion HP-20 (Nippon Rensui) and Chromatorex ODS DM1020T (Fuji Silysia Chemical, Ltd, 100–200 mesh); TLC, pre-coated TLC plates with silica gel 60F<sub>254</sub> (Merck, 0.25 mm) (normal-phase) and silica gel RP-18 F<sub>254S</sub> (Merck, 0.25 mm) (reversed-phase); reversed-phase HPTLC, pre-coated TLC plates with silica gel RP-18 WF<sub>254S</sub> (Merck, 0.25 mm), detection was achieved by spraying with 1% Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>–10% aqueous H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, followed by heating.

#### 3.2. Plant material

The bark of *S. roxburghii* was collected in Phatthalung Province, Thailand on September 2006. The plant material was identified by one of the authors (Y.P.). A voucher specimen (2006.09. Raj-02) of this plant is on file in our laboratory.

#### 3.3. Extraction and isolation

Dried barks of *S. roxburghii* (3.7 kg) were finely cut and extracted three times with MeOH under reflux for 3 h. Evaporation of the

combined extracts under reduced pressure provided a MeOH extract (575.7 g, 15.6%). An aliquot (525.7 g) was subjected to Diaion HP-20 CC (3.0 kg, H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$  MeOH, twice) to give H<sub>2</sub>O-eluted (107.0 g, 3.2%) and MeOH-eluted (358.5 g, 10.6%) fractions. An aliquot (180.0 g) of the MeOH-eluted fraction was subjected to normal-phase silica gel CC [3.0 kg, CHCl<sub>3</sub>–MeOH–H<sub>2</sub>O (10:3:0.4  $\rightarrow$  7:3:0.5  $\rightarrow$  6:4:1, v/v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to give eight fractions [Fr. 1 (2.82 g), Fr. 2 (8.20 g), Fr. 3 (9.20 g), Fr. 4 (66.38 g), Fr. 5 (18.29 g), Fr. 6 (20.11 g), Fr. 7 (25.93 g), and Fr. 8 (31.25 g)]. The fraction 2 (8.20 g) was subjected to reversed-phase silica gel CC [250 g, MeOH–H<sub>2</sub>O (20:80  $\rightarrow$  40:60  $\rightarrow$  50:50, v/v)  $\rightarrow$  MeOH] to afford seven fractions [Fr. 2-1 (4.8 mg), Fr. 2-2 (41.1 mg), Fr. 2-3 (55.3 mg), Fr. 2-4 (774.3 mg), Fr. 2-5 (1256.3 mg), Fr. 2-6 (5540.5 mg), and Fr. 2-7 (1081.9 mg)] as reported previously.<sup>2</sup> The fraction 2-4 (500.4 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH–1% aqueous AcOH (20:80, v/v)] to give 1'S-dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**, 22.5 mg, 0.0021%) and phayomphenols B<sub>1</sub> (**2**, 5.1 mg, 0.0005%) and B<sub>2</sub> (**3**, 6.7 mg, 0.0006%) together with phayomphenols A<sub>1</sub> (**4**, 6.4 mg, 0.0006%) and A<sub>2</sub> (**5**, 442.6 mg, 0.040%). The fraction 2-5 (500.7 mg) was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH–1% aqueous AcOH (30:70, v/v)] to give **1** (9.9 mg, 0.0015%) together with **4** (123.0 mg, 0.018%) and **5** (165.4 mg, 0.025%).

##### 3.3.1. 1'S-Dihydrophayomphenol A<sub>2</sub> (**1**)

A white powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +79.5$  (c 0.17, MeOH). Positive-ion FABMS:  $m/z$  339 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>. High-resolution positive-ion FABMS: Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>: 339.0845. Found: 339.0849. CD [MeOH, nm ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ): 228 (–22.20), 265 (+2.86), 330 (+1.25). UV [MeOH, nm ( $\log\epsilon$ ): 261 (3.72), 327 (3.45). IR (KBr): 3390, 1698, 1615, 1514, 1474, 1362, 1258, 1223, 1123, 1017 cm<sup>–1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : given in Table 2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : given in Table 3.

##### 3.3.2. Phayomphenol B<sub>1</sub> (**2**)

A white powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +162.9$  (c 0.10, MeOH). EIMS  $m/z$  (%): 330 (M<sup>+</sup>, 11), 43 (100). High-resolution EIMS: Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>): 330.0740. Found: 330.0733. CD [MeOH, nm ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ): 228 (–6.79), 267 (+2.56), 296 (–0.14). UV [MeOH, nm ( $\log\epsilon$ ): 262 (3.53), 328 (3.30). IR (KBr): 3400, 1717, 1698, 1617, 1362, 1250, 1125 cm<sup>–1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : given in Table 2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (175 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : given in Table 3.

##### 3.3.3. Phayomphenol B<sub>2</sub> (**3**)

A white powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +212.1$  (c 0.08, MeOH). Positive-ion FABMS:  $m/z$  353 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>. High-resolution positive-ion FABMS: Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>: 353.0637. Found: 353.0630. CD [MeOH, nm ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ): 227 (–13.63), 270 (+3.83), 294 (+4.37). UV [MeOH, nm ( $\log\epsilon$ ): 260 (3.52), 324 (3.28). IR (KBr): 3400, 1732, 1717, 1541, 1509, 1362, 1123 cm<sup>–1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : given in Table 2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (175 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : given in Table 3.

#### 3.4. Chromium trioxide (CrO<sub>3</sub>) oxidation of **1**

To a solution of **1** (3.5 mg) in pyridine (0.2 mL) was added CrO<sub>3</sub> (6.6 mg)–pyridine (0.8 mL), and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 8 h. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaCl and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gave a pale yellow oil, which was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH–1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to furnish **5** (1.0 mg, 29%) as a white powder.

#### 3.5. Methylation of **1**

To a solution of **1** (8.5 mg) in MeOH (1.0 mL) was added trimethylsilyldiazomethane (TMSCHN<sub>2</sub>, 10% in hexane, ca. 0.5 mL).

The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 h. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gave **1a** (9.6 mg, quant.).

### 3.5.1. Compound 1a

A white powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +69.6$  (c 0.10, MeOH). Positive-ion FABMS:  $m/z$  381 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>. High-resolution positive-ion FABMS: Calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>: 381.1314. Found: 381.1309. UV [MeOH, nm (log ε)]: 258 (3.67), 319 (3.45). IR (KBr): 3400, 1717, 1609, 1512, 1458, 1362, 1252, 1132, 1046 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: given in Table 2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ<sub>c</sub>: given in Table 3.

### 3.6. Preparation of (R)-MTPA ester (1b) and (S)-MTPA ester (1c) from 1a

A solution of **1a** (1.9 mg) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.0 mL) was treated with (R)-2-methoxy-2-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid [(R)-MTPA, 6.5 mg] in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC·HCl, 5.6 mg) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 2.0 mg), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 15 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was successively washed with 5% aqueous HCl, saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and brine, then dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. Removal of the solvent from the filtrate under reduced pressure furnished a pale yellow oil, which was purified by HPLC [Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II, MeOH-1% aqueous AcOH (70:30, v/v)] to give **1b** (1.3 mg, 43%). According to the similar procedure, **1c** (2.0 mg, 66%) was obtained from **1a** (1.9 mg) by using (S)-MTPA (6.5 mg), EDC·HCl (5.6 mg), and 4-DMAP (2.0 mg).

#### 3.6.1. Compound 1b

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: given in Table 2.

#### 3.6.2. Compound 1c

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: given in Table 2.

### 3.7. Bioassay

#### 3.7.1. Animals

Male ddY mice were purchased from Kiwa Laboratory Animal Co., Ltd. (Wakayama, Japan). The animals were housed at a constant temperature of 23 ± 2 °C and were fed a standard laboratory chow (MF, Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan). The animals were fasted for 20–24 h prior to the beginning of experiments, but were allowed free access to a tap water. All of the experiments were performed with conscious mice unless otherwise noted. The experimental protocol was approved by the Experimental Animal Research Committee of Kyoto Pharmaceutical University.

#### 3.7.2. Effects on plasma glucose elevation in sucrose-loaded mice

The experiments were performed according to the method as described in our previous reports with a slight modification.<sup>3,30,31</sup> Thus, each test sample was administrated orally to the fasted male ddY mice (body weight 24–27 g), and 20% (w/v) sucrose solution (10 mL/kg, p.o.) was administrated 30 min thereafter. Blood samples (ca. 0.1 mL) were collected from the infraorbital venous plexus under ether anesthesia 0.5, 1, and 2 h after the oral administration of sucrose. The collected blood was immediately mixed with heparin sodium (5 units/tube). After centrifugation of the blood samples, the plasma glucose level was determined enzymatically by the Glucose CII test Wako (Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd, Osaka, Japan). An intestinal α-glucosidase inhibitor acarbose was used as a reference compound.

#### 3.7.3. Effect on gastric emptying in mice

The experiments were performed according to the method as described in our previous reports.<sup>3,30–37</sup> A solution of 1.5% CMC-Na containing 0.05% phenol red as a marker was given intragastrically (0.3 mL/mouse) to conscious mice. Thirty minutes later, the mice were killed by cervical dislocation. The abdominal cavity was opened, the gastroesophageal junction and the pylorus were elamped, and then the stomach was removed, weighed, placed in 10 mL of 0.1 M NaOH, and homogenized. The suspension was allowed to settle for 1 h at room temperature, 1 mL of the supernatant was added to 0.1 mL of 20% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid, and then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 20 min. The supernatant (0.1 mL) was mixed with 0.1 mL of 0.5 M NaOH, and the amount of the phenol red was determined on the basis of the optical density (OD) at 560 nm using a microplate reader (SH-1000 Lab., Corona Electric Co., Ltd). A phenol red solution (0.3 mL) was used as the standard (0% emptying). Test samples were given orally via a metal orogastric tube 30 min prior to the administration of the test meals. Gastric emptying rate (%) in the 30-min period was calculated according to the following equation:

Gastric emptying rate (%)

$$= (1 - \text{amount of the test sample/amount of the standard}) \times 100$$

#### 3.7.4. Effects on glucose uptake in rat small intestinal tissues

The experiments were performed according to the method as described in our previous reports with a slight modification.<sup>38,39</sup> Thus, small fragments (0.10–0.15 g) of everted rat intestine were placed in 1 mL of modified Krebs–Henseleit solution, pH 7.4, with <sup>14</sup>C-U-glucose (2 mM, 1 × 10<sup>5</sup> cpm/mL) with or without a test sample. Incubation was carried out at 30 °C for 6 min, then the pieces were washed two times for 3–5 s with the medium containing 1 mM phlorizin without <sup>14</sup>C-U-glucose, and placed on a filter paper to absorb the water from the tissue. The tissue was then weighed and dissolved using 2 M NaOH. After neutralization by 2 M HCl, the radioactivity was examined. Each test sample was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and added to an incubation solution (final DMSO concentration was 0.5%). Inhibitions of the uptake by the vehicle only and 1 mM phlorizin were calculated to be 0% and 100%, respectively.

#### 3.7.5. Effects on rat intestinal α-glucosidase

The experiments were performed according to the method as described in our previous reports with a slight modification.<sup>18,27–30</sup> Thus, a rat small intestinal brush border membrane fraction was prepared and its suspension in 0.1 M maleate buffer (pH 6.0) was used to determine the small intestinal α-glucosidase activity of maltase and sucrose. A mixture of a substrate (maltose: 37 mM, sucrose: 37 mM), a test compound, and the enzyme in 0.1 M maleate buffer (pH 6.0, 0.1 mL) were incubated at 37 °C. After 30 min of incubation, 0.4 mL of water was added to the test tube, and the tube was immediately immersed in boiling water for 2 min to stop the reaction and then cooled with water. The glucose concentration was determined using the enzymatic method. Each test sample was dissolved in DMSO and the measurements were performed in duplicate, and IC<sub>50</sub> values were determined graphically. The concentration of each enzyme suspension was adjusted to produce ca. 0.30 and 0.15 μmol/tube of D-glucose from the substrate maltose and sucrose, respectively. The intestinal α-glucosidase inhibitor acarbose was used as a reference compound.

#### 3.7.6. Effects on rat lens aldose reductase

The experiments were performed according to the method as described in our previous reports.<sup>27,43</sup> Thus, the supernatant fluid



of a rat lens homogenate was used as a crude enzyme. The incubation mixture contained 135 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), 100 mM Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.03 mM NADPH, 1 mM DL-glyceraldehyde as a substrate, and 100 μL of enzyme fraction, with 25 μL of sample solution, in a total volume of 0.5 mL. The reaction was initiated by the addition of NADPH at 30 °C. After 30 min, the reaction was stopped by the addition of 150 μL of 0.5 M HCl. Then, 0.5 mL of 6 M NaOH containing 10 mM imidazole was added, and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 20 min to convert NADP into a fluorescent product. The fluorescence intensity was measured using a fluorescence microplate reader (FLUOstar OPTIMA, BMG Labtechnologies) at an excitation wavelength of 360 nm and an emission wavelength of 460 nm. Each test sample was dissolved in DMSO and the measurements were performed in duplicate, and IC<sub>50</sub> values were determined graphically. The concentration of enzyme suspension was adjusted to produce ca. 10 nmol/tube of β-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP). An aldose reductase inhibitor epalrestat was used as a reference compound.

### 3.8. Statistics

Values are expressed as means ± S.E.M. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's test was used for statistical analysis. Probability (*p*) values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

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## New flav-3-en-3-ol glycosides, kaempferiaosides C and D, and acetophenone glycosides, kaempferiaosides E and F, from the rhizomes of *Kaempferia parviflora*

Saowanee Chaipech · Toshio Morikawa · Kiyofumi Ninomiya · Masayuki Yoshikawa · Yutana Pongpiriyadacha · Takao Hayakawa · Osamu Muraoka

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**Abstract** Two new flav-3-en-3-ol glycosides, kaempferiaosides C (3) and D (4), and two new acetophenone glycosides, kaempferiaosides E (5) and F (6), were isolated from the Thai natural medicine Krachai Dum, the rhizomes of *Kaempferia parviflora* Wall. ex Baker. Their structures were established mainly on the basis of 1D and 2D NMR spectral data.

**Keywords** *Kaempferia parviflora* · Krachai Dum · Kaempferiaoside · Flav-3-en-3-ol · Acetophenone · Zingiberaceae

### Introduction

*Kaempferia parviflora* Wall. ex Baker (Zingiberaceae, Krachai Dum in Thai) has a long and diverse history of food and medicinal use for indigenous Thai people. The rhizomes of *K. parviflora* have traditionally been used for the treatment of hypertension [1–3], allergy [4], gastrointestinal disorders [5], and impotence [6, 7]. The rhizome of this plant is also commercially available as food ingredients, and is cultivated widely in the north and northeast regions of Thailand. The extract of the rhizomes of *K.*

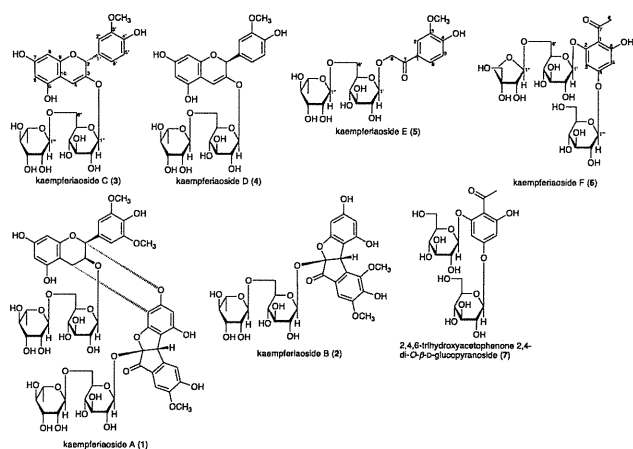
*parviflora* and its constituents were revealed to exhibit several pharmacological activities, such as antiplasmodial, antifungal [8], anti-inflammatory [9–11],  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory [12], and xanthine oxidase inhibitory activities [13], and cytotoxicity towards several tumor cell lines [14, 15] as well as effects on P-glycoprotein function [16], modulation of multi-drug resistance in cancer cells [17] and also preventive effects in obesity and its downstream symptoms [18]. In our preceding paper, we reported the isolation of two phenolic glycosides, kaempferiaosides A (1) and B (2) from the methanolic extract of the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* together with 24 known constituents [19]. Among the isolates, some flavonoid constituents were found to show a protective effect against D-galactosamine-induced cytotoxicity in primary cultured mouse hepatocytes [19]. As a result of the continuing study exploring the constituents of the rhizomes of *K. parviflora*, we additionally isolated two new flav-3-en-3-ol glycosides, kaempferiaosides C (3) and D (4), and two new acetophenone glycosides, kaempferiaosides E (5) and F (6) (Fig. 1).

### Results and discussion

The methanolic extract of the rhizomes of *K. parviflora* (7.10% from the dried material) was partitioned into an EtOAc–H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) mixture to furnish an EtOAc-soluble fraction (3.82%) and an aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was subjected to Diaion HP-20 CC (H<sub>2</sub>O → MeOH) to give H<sub>2</sub>O- and MeOH-eluted fractions (2.04 and 1.23%, respectively), as described previously [19]. The MeOH-eluted fraction (13.60 g) was subjected to normal- and reversed-phase column chromatographies, and finally HPLC to give kaempferiaosides C (3, 0.00050%), D (4, 0.00030%), E (5, 0.0028%), and F (6, 0.0015%).

S. Chaipech · T. Morikawa (✉) · K. Ninomiya · M. Yoshikawa · T. Hayakawa · O. Muraoka  
Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-osaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan  
e-mail: morikawa@kindai.ac.jp

Y. Pongpiriyadacha  
Faculty of Science and Technology,  
Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya,  
Thungsong, Nakhonsithamarat 80110, Thailand



**Fig. 1** Structures of kaempferiaosides (1–6) and 7

Kaempferiaoside C (**3**) was obtained as an amorphous powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_D^{23} -65.6^\circ$  in MeOH). The molecular formula of **3** was determined to be  $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$  on the basis of high-resolution positive-ion FAB-MS measurement of the quasimolecular ion peak at  $m/z$  633.1792 ( $[M + Na]^+$ ). The IR spectrum of **3** showed absorption bands at 1624, 1541, 1510, 1458, and  $1144\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ascribable to an aromatic ring, and broad bands at 3400 and  $1069\text{ cm}^{-1}$  suggestive of a glycoside structure. In the UV spectrum, absorption maxima were observed at 226 ( $\log \epsilon$  4.31) and 282 ( $\log \epsilon$  4.03) nm ascribable to the flav-3-en chromophore [20–22].

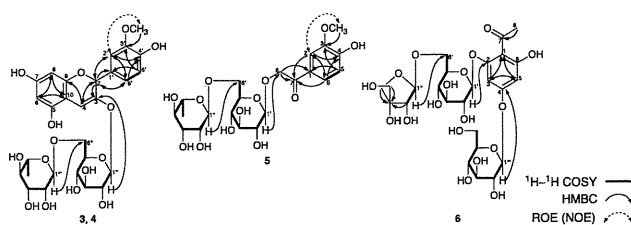
Kaempferiaoside D (**4**) was also obtained as an amorphous powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_D^{23} -45.2^\circ$  in MeOH). The molecular formula of **4**,  $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$ , was revealed to be the same as that of **3**. The IR and UV spectral properties of **4** were very similar to those of **3**. Acid hydrolysis of each compound (**3** and **4**) with 1.0 M hydrochloric acid (HCl) liberated both L-rhamnose and D-glucose, which were identified by HPLC using an optical rotation detector [19, 23]. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, Table 1) of **3**, which were assigned with the aid of the DEPT,  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments, showed signals assignable to a methoxy [ $\delta$  3.78 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)], a methine bearing an oxygen function [ $\delta$  5.52 (1H, br s, 2-H)], a trisubstituted olefinic proton [ $\delta$  6.27 (1H, br s, 4-H)], and five aromatic protons composed of a *meta*-coupled proton pair [ $\delta$  5.80, 5.89 (1H each, both d,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, 8, 6-H)] and three ABC'-type protons [ $\delta$  6.68 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 5'-H), 6.88 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.6$  Hz, 6'-H), 7.00 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 2'-H)] together with a rhamnopyranosyl [ $\delta$  1.25 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 6''-H<sub>3</sub>), 4.72 (1H, d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1'''-H)] and a glucopyranosyl moiety [ $\delta$  4.84 (1H, d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1''-H)]. The flav-3-en-3-ol structure was constructed on the basis of  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY and HMBC experiments as shown in Fig. 2. Thus, the  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY experiment indicated the presence of partial structures,

shown as bold lines. In the HMBC experiment, long-range correlations were observed between the following protons and carbons: 2-H and 3, 4, 1', 2', 6'-C; 4-H and 2, 9-C; 6-H and 8, 10-C; 8-H and 6, 10-C; 2'-H and 2, 4', 6'-C; 5'-H and 1', 3'-C; 6'-H and 2, 2', 4'-C; the 3'-methoxy proton and 3-C; 1''-H and 3-C; 1'''-H and 6''-C. The position of the methoxy group was also characterized by a rotating frame nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (ROESY) experiment, which showed the ROE correlation between the methoxy methyl protons and 2'-H (Fig. 2). As the proton and carbon signals in  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of **4** were found to be superimposable on those of **3**, the planar structure of **4** was predicted to be the same as that of **3**. Finally, the absolute stereochemistry of **3** and **4** were determined on the basis of circular dichroic (CD) spectroscopic analysis. The CD spectra of (2*R*)-flav-3-en-3-ols are known to display negative and positive Cotton effects for their  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$  transitions in the 290–310 nm and  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$  transitions near 240 nm, respectively, and vice versa for the 2-epimers [24]. In the present study, CD data of **3** showed negative and positive Cotton effects [287 ( $\Delta\epsilon$ –3.84) and 244 (+6.36) nm], which indicated the absolute configuration of the 2-position to be *R* orientation, while positive and negative Cotton effects [288 (+1.70) and 247 (–6.91) nm] were observed with respect to compound **4**, being suggestive of 2*S* orientation. Thus, the absolute stereostructures of **3** and **4** were unambiguously determined as shown. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first isolation report of flav-3-en-3-ol glycosides.

Kaempferiaoside E (**5**) was obtained as a white powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_D^{25} -37.3^\circ$  in MeOH). The molecular formula of **5**,  $C_{21}H_{30}O_{13}$ , was determined from positive-ion FAB-MS ( $m/z$  513  $[M + Na]^+$ ) and by high-resolution FAB-MS. The IR spectrum showed absorption bands at 1684, 1593, 1522, 1458, and  $1281\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ascribable to a carbonyl function and an aromatic ring, and broad bands at 3400 and  $1071\text{ cm}^{-1}$  suggestive of a glycosyl moiety. Acid hydrolysis of **5** with 1 M HCl liberated both L-rhamnose and D-glucose. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, Table 2) of **5** indicated the presence of a methylene bearing an oxygen function [ $\delta$  4.77, 4.91 (1H each, both d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, 8-H<sub>2</sub>)], a methoxy methyl proton [ $\delta$  3.82 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>)], and ABX-type aromatic protons [ $\delta$  6.85 (1H, d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 5-H), 7.46 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 2-H), 7.50 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.3$  Hz, 6-H)] together with a rhamnopyranosyl [ $\delta$  1.12 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 6''-H<sub>3</sub>), 4.61 (1H, d,  $J = 1.4$  Hz, 1''-H)] and a glucopyranosyl moiety [ $\delta$  4.31 (1H, d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1'-H)]. As shown in Fig. 2, the  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY experiment on **5** indicated the presence of partial structures, shown as bold lines. In the HMBC experiment on **5**, long-range correlations were observed between the following protons and carbons: 2-H and 4, 6, 7-C; 5-H and 1, 3-C; 6-H and 2, 4, 7-C; the 3-methoxy

**Table 1**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data (700 and 175 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) for compounds **3** and **4**

Positions	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>	
	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$
2	5.52 (1H, br s)	77.6	5.58 (1H, br s)	77.5
3		149.4		149.4
4	6.27 (1H, br s)	95.8	6.27 (1H, br s)	95.8
5		154.3		154.3
6	5.89 (1H, d, 2.3)	97.2	5.88 (1H, d, 2.3)	97.1
7		158.0		158.0
8	5.80 (1H, d, 2.3)	96.8	5.76 (1H, d, 2.3)	96.6
9		153.3		153.0
10		104.0		103.8
1'		131.9		131.7
2'	7.00 (1H, d, 2.0)	112.0	7.01 (1H, d, 2.2)	112.4
3'		148.7		148.8
4'		147.6		147.8
5'	6.68 (1H, d, 8.6)	115.8	6.72 (1H, d, 8.1)	116.0
6'	6.88 (1H, dd, 2.0, 8.6)	121.2	6.89 (1H, dd, 2.2, 8.1)	121.7
3'-OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.78 (3H, s)	56.5	3.78 (3H, s)	56.5
Glc-1''	4.84 (1H, d, 7.7)	102.1	4.86 (1H, d, 7.7)	101.7
Glc-2''	3.35 (1H, m)	74.6	3.34 (1H, m)	74.7
Glc-3''	3.40 (1H, m)	78.1	3.42 (1H, m)	78.1
Glc-4''	3.35 (1H, m)	71.5	3.33 (1H, m)	71.6
Glc-5''	3.57 (1H, m)	77.2	3.57 (1H, m)	77.6
Glc-6''	3.57 (1H, m)	67.8	3.57 (1H, m)	67.8
	4.04 (1H, m)		4.05 (1H, m)	
Rha-1'''	4.72 (1H, d, 1.5)	102.3	4.78 (1H, d, 1.4)	102.4
Rha-2'''	3.89 (dd, 1.5, 3.5)	72.0	3.89 (1H, dd, 1.4, 3.4)	71.9
Rha-3'''	3.71 (1H, m)	72.5	3.71 (1H, m)	72.5
Rha-4'''	3.35 (1H, m)	74.2	3.34 (1H, m)	74.2
Rha-5'''	3.66 (1H, m)	69.8	3.63 (1H, m)	69.8
Rha-6'''	1.25 (3H, d, 6.0)	18.0	1.25 (3H, d, 6.2)	18.1

**Fig. 2** Selected  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC, and ROESY (NOESY) correlations of **3**–**6**

methyl proton and 3-C; 8-H<sub>2</sub> and 1, 7-C; 1'-H and 8-C; 1''-H and 6'-C. Furthermore, a nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) was observed between the 3-methoxy methyl proton and 2-H in the nuclear Overhauser enhancement and exchange (NOESY) experiment of **5** as shown in Fig. 2. Consequently, the structure of kaempferiaoside E was determined to be 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyacetophenone 8-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**5**).

Kaempferiaoside F (**6**) was obtained as a white powder with negative optical rotation ( $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} -84.6^\circ$  in MeOH). The molecular formula of **6**,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{18}$ , was determined by positive-ion FAB-MS ( $m/z$  647 [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ]<sup>+</sup>) and by high-resolution FAB-MS. Acid hydrolysis of **6** with 1 M HCl liberated both D-apiose and D-glucose. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , Table 2) showed signals assignable to a methyl [ $\delta$  2.71 (3H, s, 8-H<sub>3</sub>)] and *meta*-coupled aromatic proton pair [ $\delta$  6.24, 6.40 (1H each, both d,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, 5, 3-H)] together with an apiofuranosyl [ $\delta$  4.96 (1H, d,  $J = 2.6$  Hz, 1''-H)] and two glucopyranosyl moieties [ $\delta$  5.05 (1H, d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1'''-H), 5.09 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1'-H)]. The  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectroscopic properties of **6** were very similar to those of 2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone 2,4-di-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**7**) [19, 25], except for the signals due to the additional apiofuranosyl moiety. The connectivity of the apiofuranosyl moiety in **6** was clarified by the HMBC experiment.