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Short Note

5,9,11-Trihydroxy-10-(2′′-hydroxy-3′′-methylbut-3′′-en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2′-methylbut-3′-en-2′-yl)-2*H*,12*H*-pyrano[2,3-a]xanthen-12-one from *Calophyllum pseudomole*

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Abstract: A new pyranocoumarin, namely 5,9,11-trihydroxy-10-(2″-hydroxy-3″-methylbut-3″en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2′-methylbut-3′-en-2′-yl)-2H,12H-pyrano[2,3-a]xanthen-12-one **1**, was isolated from the stem barkof *Calophyllum pesudomole*. The structure of compound **1** was elucidated based on its ultaraviolet (UV); infrared (IR); high resolution electro spray ionization mass spectrometry (HRESIMS); 1D and 2D nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectral data.

Keywords: 5,9,11-trihydroxy-10-(2″-hydroxy-3″-methylbut-3″-en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2′-methylbut-3′-en-2′-yl)-2H,12H-pyrano[2,3-a]xanthen-12-one; *Calophyllum pseudomole*; pyranoxanthone

1. Introduction

The genus *Calophyllum* belongs to the Clusiaceae family which comprises about 180 species found mainly in Southeast Asia. This plant isendemic to Kalimantan Island, Indonesia. This genus has been shown to possess a number of secondary metabolites such as xanthones [1–3], coumarins [4,5], and chromanone acids [6,7]. Many of these compounds have shown a wide range of biological and pharmacological properties such as anti-HIV [8,9], anticancer [10,11], and antimalarial properties [12].

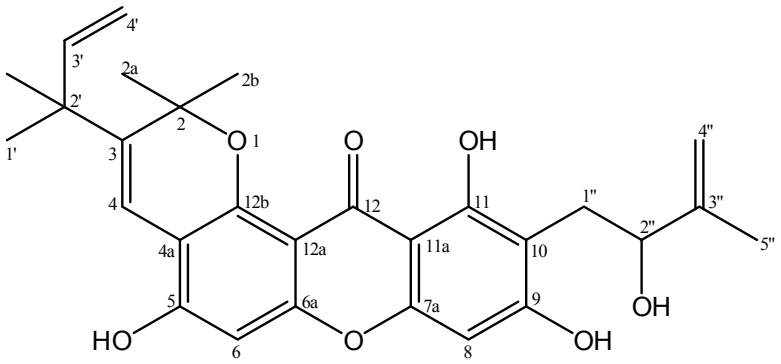

Figure 1. Structures of 5,9,11-trihydroxy-10-(2″-hydroxy-3″-methylbut-3″-en-1-yl)-2,2- dimethyl-3-(2′-methylbut-3′-en-2′-yl)-2H,12H-pyrano[2,3-a]xanthen-12-one.

In continuation of our phytochemical investigation on bioactive xanthone, we wish to report the isolation and structural elucidation of a new pyranoxanthone, 5,9,11-trihydroxy-10-(2″-hydroxy-