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Flavonoid and stilbene derivatives from *Macaranga trichocarpa*

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ABSTRACT

A new farnesylated flavonol (4′-*O*-methylmacagigantin) and a new geranylated stilbene (macatrichocarpin H), together with eight known phenolic compounds, have been isolated from the leaves of *Macaranga trichocarpa*. Structures of these compounds were determined based on NMR and mass spectrroscopic data. Cytotoxic properties of the isolated compounds were tested against P-388 cells showing that mactrichocarpin G was the most active compound with IC_{50} was 3.5 μM.

1. Introduction

Macaranga (Euphorbiaceae) is the genus of plants inhabitated mostly in the tropical regions, including in the Indonesian archipelago [1]. The plants have been known to produce a variety of terpenylated flavonoids and stilbenes [2]. One of the species, namely *Macaranga trichocarpa* (Zoll.) Mull.Arg., is widely distributed in the western part of Indonesia, particularly in Sumatera and Kalimantan islands [3]. This plant is considered as a pioneer species for forest disturbances and is common to be found in a secondary forest [4]. Report on its medicinal use is a rather scarce, however, the people of Vietnam has used the decoction of the leaves to improve and maintain health [4]. Previous chemical investigation of the plant leaves collected from Kalimantan island has revealed a number of prenylated dihydrochalcone and flavanone derivatives [5,6]. Some of them were shown to have significant antibacterial properties [6]. In this paper we report the isolation of phenolic constituents from the leaves of this plant collected from Sumatera island. In addition to the previously isolated compounds, namely macatrichocarpins A-B (**1–2**), we succeded to isolate one new farnesylated flavonol, 4′-*O*-methylmacagigantin (**4**), and one new geranylated stilbene, macatrichocarpins H (**7**), together with other known stilbenes (**5** and **6**) and flavonoids (**3**, **8–10**) (Fig. 1). Structure elucidation of these new compounds will be the subject of this paper. In addition, preliminary cytotoxicity test of the isolated compounds against murine leukemia P-388 cells will also be described.

2. Experimental

2.1. General experimental procedure

^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with a JEOL ECA500 spectrometer operating at 500 (^{1}H) and 125 (^{13}C) MHz, using residual and deuterated solvent peaks (δ_H 7.26 and δ_C 77.0 for $CDCl_3$; δ_H 2.04 and δ_C 29.8 for acetone-d_6) as reference standards. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained with an ESI-TOF Waters LCT Premier XE mass spectrometer with either positive or negative mode.Vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC) and centrifugal planar (CPC) chromatography were carried out using Si gel 60 G (art. no. 1.07731.1000, Merck KgaA, 64,271 Darmstadt, Germany) and Si gel 60 PF_{254} (art. no. 1.07749.1000, Merck KgaA, 64,271 Darmstadt, Germany), respectively, and, for TLC analysis, precoated Si gel 60 F_{254} plates (art. no. 1.05554.0001, Merck KgaA, 64,271 Darmstadt, Germany) were used. Solvents used for extraction and separation were technical grades that were distilled before used.

2.2. Plant material

Samples of the leaves of *M. trichocarpa* were collected from Sungai Lilin District, South Sumatera, Indonesia, in December 2009. The specimen was identitified at the Herbarium Bogoriense, Center of Biological Research and Development, National Institute of Science,

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