Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

by Nanik Siti Aminah

Submission date: 07-Feb-2020 07:36PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1253114109

File name: 2019_12_7_Extended_1580101374.pdf (205.22K)

Word count: 3233

Character count: 14749

J. Indian Chem. Soc., Vol. 96, December 2019, pp. 1513-1517



Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

Khun Nay Win Tun^{a,b}, Nanik Siti Aminah^{*a}, Alfinda Novi Kristanti^a, Rico Ramadhan^a, Yoshiaki Takaya^c and Hnin Thanda Aung^d

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Airlangga, Komplek Kampus C UNAIR, Jl. Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Taunggyi University, Shan State (South), Myanmar

^cFaculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University, Tempaku, Nagoya, Japan

^dDepartment of Chemistry, Mandalay University, Mandalay, Myanmar

E-mail: nanik-s-a@fst.unair.ac.id

Manuscript received online 21 November 2019, revised and accepted 02 December 2019

Three quaiane-type sesquiterpenes named curcumenol (1), zedoarondiol (2), and (1S,4S,5S,10R)-isozedoarondiol (3) were isolated from the rhizomes of Curcuma comosa. Their structures were elucidated on the basis of extensive spectroscopic analysis. The cytotoxic activities of all isolated compounds were tested by MTT assay. Compounds 2 and 3 showed the most potent activities against T47D cell line with IC_{50} values 12.13 and 10.93 μ g/mL, respectively.

Keywords: Curcuma comosa, Zingiberaceae, quaiane-type sesquiterpenes, MTT assay.

Introduction

Curcuma comosa (Zingiberaceae), widely grown in tropical and subtropical area of Asia, including Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Taunggyi^{1–3} (Shan State of Myanmar). Taunggyi is the fifth largest city of Myanmar. Taunggyi has a humid subtropical climate. The climate usually comprises three seasons: hot summer, rainy monsoon, and cold winter.

In Taunggyi, the rhizome of *Curcuma comosa* is called **Sa-nwin-ga** and local people have used it as a traditional medicine for stomach ache, diabetes mellitus and hypertension. In Thailand, the rhizome of *C. comosa* is called **Waam chak mod luuk** and it has been used for the treatment of reproductive disorders in women, and for relief of unpleasant menopausal symptoms among postmenopausal women, and it is also widely used as an aromatic stomachic and anti-inflammatory agent. Several compounds have been isolated from the rhizomes of *C. comosa*. Three major groups of structures reported include sesquiterpenes, diarylheptanoids, and flavonoids glycosides. The structure of sesquiterpenes can be classified into five sub-groups: (i) Germacrane type sesquiterpene, (iii) Guaiane type sesquiterpene, (iii) Bisaborane

type sesquiterpene, (iv) Carabrane type sesquiterpene, and (v) Eudesmane type sesquiterpene. Pharmacological investigations on diarylheptanoids have displayed significant biological activities, including estrogenic, anti-bacteria, anti-inflammatory, and anti-osteoclastogenic properties^{3–10}.

This research focused on chemical investigation of a methanolic extract of *C. comosa* resulting in isolation and structure elucidation of three guaiane-type sesquiterpenes. Moreover, cytotoxic activity of all the isolated compounds also evaluated.

Experimental

General:

All chemical solvents used were of analytical grade and were purchased in Surabaya, Indonesia. The solvents used for extraction and chromatography were distilled at their boiling points. Column chromatography (CC) was carried out on silica gel 60. TLC was carried out on silica gel 60GF₂₅₄ precoated plates (Merck). Melting points were determined using appropriate apparatus. The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 600 and 151 MHz, in CDCl₃, methanol-

 d_4 and the residual solvent peaks were used as internal standard. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ) and coupling constants in Hertz. NMR assignments were obtained from investigation of 1D and 2D experiment (1 H NMR, 13 C NMR, DQF-COSY, NOESY, HMBC, HSQC, and DEPT). JEOL JMS HX-110 mass spectrometer was used to obtain HRFAB-MS spectra. The infrared spectra (IR) were obtained on FT IR-8400S (Shimadzu) using KBr. A Buichi Rotary Evaporator with a high vacuum pump was used for evaporation of solvents under reduced pressure at 40° C.

_	10		
	Table 1. ¹ H l	NMR data of comp	ounds 1, 2 and 3
Н	1 ^a	2^{b}	3°
1	1.95 (m)	1.98 (m)	2.79 (m)
2	1.96 (m)	1.66 (m)	1.63 (m)
3	1.90 (m)	1.71 (m)	1.73 (m)
4	1.93 (m)	32	-
5		1.37 (d, 12.9 Hz)	2.02 (d, 12.9 Hz)
6	2.11 (d, 16.9 Hz),	2.02 (m),	2.52 (d, 13.9 Hz),
	2.66 (d, 16.9 Hz)	2.86 (d, 15.0 Hz)	1.91 (d, 13.9 Hz)
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	5.77 (s)	2.51 (d, 12.7 Hz)	2.30 (dd, 16.1 Hz, 1.2 Hz)
	-	2.98 (d, 12.7 Hz)	3.34 (d, 16.1 Hz)
10	-	-	-
11	-	-	-
12	1.60 (s)	1.90 (s)	1.97 (s)
13	1.82 (s)	1.86 (s)	1.88 (s)
14	1.03 (d, 6.4 Hz)	1.17 (s)	1.39 (s)
15	1.67 (s) 24	1.11 (s)	1.19 (s)
	ectra recorded at 6 z (methanol- d_4).	00 MHz (CDCl ₃), ^t	^{2,c} Spectra recorded at 600

Plant material:

The rhizomes of *Curcuma comosa* were collected in September 2016 from Taunggyi, Shan State, Myanmar.

Extraction and isolation:

The air-dried rhizomes of *Curcuma comosa* (1 kg) were successively extracted with methanol (3000 mL) atroom temperature for three weeks. After concentration of the solvent under reduced pressure, the methanol extract (41.16 g) was partitioned with hexane/MeOH (100 mL×3, v/v). MeOH extract (15 g) was separated by vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC), eluting with hexane/EtOAc (100:0, 95:5, 80:20, 70:30, 0:100) step gradient as eluents to afford five fractions

(CT-1 to CT-5). Fraction CT-2 (438 mg) was purified over silica gel by column chromatography, eluting with solvent mixtures of hexane/EtOAc (100:0, 90:10, 80:20, 0:100) to yield compound 1 (250.6 mg). Fraction CT-4 (1 g) was subjected to column chromatography using hexane/EtOAc (90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 0:100) step gradient solvent mixtures as eluents to give compounds 2 (150.2 mg) and 3 (10 mg).

MTT assay:

Cytotoxicity of the isolated compounds on HeLa and T47D cells were carried out, using MTT assay in vitro. The isolated compounds were dissolved in DMSO (100 µL) to obtain various concentrations. Doxorubicin was used as a positive control. The media control solution consists of media culture and cell control solutions consist of culture and cell media. Sufficient amount of HeLa cells and T47D cells (213.4×10⁴ cells/ well and 167×10⁴ cell/well) solution were prepared and 100 μL were placed in each well in a-96-well plates. The plates containing the cancer cells were treated with compound and incubated for 24 h. The cells were washed and treated by the 100 µL MTT per well. Plates were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 4 h, and 0.1 mL of the extraction buffer (10% sodium dodecyl sulfate in 0.01% HCl) was added. After an overnight incubation at 37°C, the absorbance was measured at 595 nm using an ELISA reader and the results were compared with the control cultures without compound. To determine cell viability, percent viability was calculated by

% Viability =
$$\frac{A_{\rm t} - A_{\rm mc}}{A_{\rm ng} - A_{\rm mc}} \times 100$$

where, $A_{\rm t}$ = absorbance of treatment, $A_{\rm mc}$ = absorbance of media control and $A_{\rm nc}$ = absorbance of negative control.

Results and discussion

Chromatographic isolation work on the extracts of *Curcuma comosa* successfully yielded three guaiane-type sesquiterpenes, curcumenol (1), zedoarondiol (2), and (1S,4S, 5R,10R)-isozedoarondiol (3). Their structures were elucidated by extensive spectroscopic techniques and by comparison with the data reported in the literature.

Compound (1) was obtained as colorless crystals. Its melting point was 98–100°C. The IR spectrum showed the absorption band for O-H stretching vibration at 3371 and 3321 cm⁻¹, C=C stretching vibration at 1695 and 1658 cm⁻¹, C-C-

Win Tun et al.: Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

O stretching vibration of alcohol group at 1274 cm⁻¹. The proton NMR spectrum of compound (1) revealed the presence of four methyl singlet signal peaks including a doublet peaks at δ_H 1.03 (6.4 Hz) and three singlet peaks at δ_H 1.60, 1.67 and 1.82. Three methylene signal peaks including two multiplet peaks at δ_H 1.97 and 1.90, and a doublet peak at 2.66/2.11 (16.9 Hz), and two methine multiplet signals at 1.91 and 1.95 were also observed. In addition, there were an olefinic singlet signal peak at δ_H 5.77 and a hydroxyl broad singlet signal peak at δ_H 6.06. ^{13}C NMR along with DEPT 135 and 90 experiments allowed the identification of four sp³ methyl carbon, three sp3 methylene carbons, two sp3 methine carbons, one sp² methine carbon and a carbonyl carbon, respectively. Detailed structure of compound (1) was established by ¹H-¹H COSY and ¹H-¹³C HMBC experiments (Figs. 1a and 1b). The two methyl signals showed HMBC correlation of H-12 (δ_{H} 1.60) with C-13/C-7/C-11, H-13 (δ_{H} 1.82) with C-12/C-7/C-11. An olefinic proton at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.77 also showed long-range HMBC correlation to C-1 (δ_C 51.3), C-8 (δ_C 101.5) and C-15 ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 20.9). Furthermore, the HMBC correlation showed one methyl doublet signal at δ_H 1.03 (d, 6.4 Hz) with C-1 ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 51.3), C-9 ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 125.6) and C-10 ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 139.2), and another singlet methyl at δ_H 1.67 with C-1 (δ_H 51.3), C-9 (125.6) and C-10 (139.2). The configuration of compound (1) was considered the same with the previous data based on NOE correlations (Fig. 1c), as well as 1D, 2D NMR, and MS spectral data. Thus, based on above data, compound (1) was identified as curcumenol 11-14.

Fig. 1. DQF-COSY (a), HMBC (b), and NOESY (c) correlation in compound (1).

Compound (2) was obtained as yellow oil. The IR spectrum showed the presence of hydroxyl (3387 cm $^{-1}$), conjugated ketone (1708 and 1664 cm $^{-1}$), and olefinic (1694 cm $^{-1}$) groups. The proton NMR spectrum of compound (2) revealed the presence of four tertiary methyl signals at δ_H 1.11, 1.17, 1.86 and 1.90 (each 1H, s), four set of methlylene protons at δ_H 1.66 (2H, m) 1.71 (2H, m), 2.02 (1H, m)/2.86

(1H, d, 15 Hz), 2.51 (1H, d, 12.7)/2.98 (1H, d, 12.7), two methine proton at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.37 (1H, d, 12.9 Hz), 1.98 (1H, m). The ¹³C NMR and DEPT 135 and 90 spectra revealed the presence of four methyl carbon signals (δ_C 18.7, 20.9, 21.1, 21.7), four methylene carbon signals (δ_C 21.5, 28.1, 38.7, 59.5), two oxygenated carbon signals ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 71.8, 79.1), two methine carbons signals (δ_C 51.5, 55.7), two olefinic quaternary carbon signals (δ_{C} 135.1, 141.8) and a carbonyl signal $(\delta_{\rm C}$ 204.3), respectively. Based on the above spectra data, compound (2) might be a guaiane-type sesquiterpenes. This assumption was further determined through a variety of 2D NMR spectroscopic techniques. In the ¹H-¹H COSY correlations (Fig. 2a), the proton signal at δ_H 2.02 was coupled with the proton signal at δ_H 2.86; the proton signal at δ_H 2.51 was coupled with the proton signal at δ_H 2.98; the proton signal at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.37 was coupled with the proton signal at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.98; and the proton signal at δ_{H} 1.66 was coupled with the proton signal at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.71, respectively. Furthermore, the $^{1}{\rm H}$ - $^{13}{\rm C}$ HMBC long range correlation (Fig. 2b) of H-12 with C-7/C-8/ C-11, H-13 (d_H 1.86) with C-7/C-8/C-11, H-14 with C-3/C-4/ C-5, H-15 with C-1/C-9/C-10, H-5 with C-1/C-4/C-7/C-10, H-6a with C-1/C-4/C-5/C-7/C-8/C-11, H-9a with C-1/C-7/C-8/ C-10, H-9b with C-1/C-8/C-10/C-15, respectively. The relative configuration of compound (2) was considered to be the same with previous data 115,16, based on the NOE correlations (Fig. 2c) between H-5 and H-15, H-1 and H-14. Based on these spectra data and comparison with the previous report, compound (2) was identified as zedoarondiol^{1,15,16}.

Fig. 2. DQF-COSY (a), HMBC (b), and NOESY (c) correlation in compound (2).

Compound (3) was also obtained as yellow oil. The IR spectrum showed absorption band due to conjugated ketone (1701 and 1665 cm $^{-1}$), a double bond (1612 cm $^{-1}$) and a hydroxyl group (3394 cm $^{-1}$). The 1 H NMR spectrum of the compound (3) exhibited characteristic signals for guaiane-type sesquiterpenes skeleton, including four methyl protons at $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.19, 1.39, 1.88, 1.97 (each 3H, s), two methine pro-

	10		
	Table 2. ¹³ C NM	MR of compounds 1, 2 and	3
С	1 ^a	2^{b}	3 ^c
1	51.3	55.7	51.2
2	27.6	21.5	24.6
3	31.2	38.7	36.0
4	40.4	79.1	81.7
5	85.7	51.5	52.6
6	37.3	28.1	27.0
7	137.4	135.1	134.0
8	101.5	204.3	204.7
9	125.6	59.5	49.9
10	139.2	71.8	72.5
11	122.2	141.8	143.0
12	22.3	21.7	20.9
13	18.9	20.9	21.8
14	11.8	21.1	23.4
15	29 20.9	18.7	31.3
20		LL (ODOL) h.Co.	

^aSpectra recorded at 151 MHz (CDCl₃), b,c Spectra recorded at 151 MHz (methanol- d_4).

tons at δ_{H} 2.02 (1H, d, 12.9 Hz) and 2.79 (1H, m), four methylene protons at δ_H 1.63 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 2.52 (1H, d, 13.9 Hz)/1.91 (1H, d, 13.9 Hz), 3.34 (1H, d, 16.1 Hz/2.30 (1H, dd, 16.1, 1.2 Hz). The ¹³C NMR and HSQC experiment revealed the presence of 15 carbon signals due to one carbonyl function ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 204.7), two sp² quaternaty carbons ($\delta_{\rm C}$ 134.0, 143.0), two sp³ quaternary carbony (δ_{C} 72.5, 81.7), two sp³ methine carbon (δ_C 51.2, 52.6), four sp³ methylene $(\delta_{\rm C}$ 27.0, 24.6, 36.0, 49.9) and four sp³ methyl carbons $(\delta_{\rm C}$ 20.9, 21.8, 23.4, 31.3). HMBC analysis exhibited correlation of H-15 with C-5 and C-10; H-14 with C-1, C-3, C-4 and C-5; H-13 with C-7, C-8, C-11 and C-12; H-12, C-7, C-8, C-11, C-13; H-9a with C-1, C-8 and C-10; H-9b with C-1, C-7, C-8 and C-10; H-6a with C-1, C-4, C-7 and C-11; H-6b with C-5, C-7 and C-11; H-5 with C-2, C-3 and C-4; H-1 with C-2 and C-10. In the ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum, the following cross peak correlations were observed (Fig. 3a): the proton signal at δ_H 3.34 was correlated with the proton signal at δ_H 2.30; the proton signal at δ_H 2.52 was correlated with the proton signal at δ_H 1.91; the proton signal at δ_H 2.02 was correlated with the proton signal at δ_H 1.63; the proton signal at δ_H 3.34 was correlated with the proton signal at δ_H 1.73, respectively. In nuclear overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY) spectrum, the signal at δ 2.79 (H-1) had NOE enhancements

with the signals at δ 1.19 (Me-15) and δ 2.02 (H-5). And NOE effects of Me-14 (δ 1.39) with H-1 (δ 2.79) and H-6 (δ 2.51) were also observed (Fig. 3b). With the aid of above data and previous report compound (3) was named as (1S,4S,5S,10R)-isozedoarondiol^{16,17}.

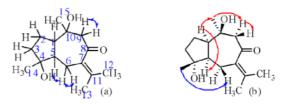


Fig. 3. DQF-COSY (a) and NOE (b) correlation in compound (3).

All isolated compounds (1-3) were examined for their cytotoxic activities against HeLa and T47D cell lines. Compound 2 and 3 showed the most potent activities against T47D cell line with IC₅₀ values of 12.13 and 10.93 mg/mL.

Table 3. Cytotoxic activity of compounds (1-3) against HeLa and T47D

Compd.	IC ₅₀ (μg/mL)		
	HeLa	T47D	
1	142.67	213.55	
2	99.83	12.13	
3	170.83	10.93	
Doxorubicin	2.69	0.04	

Biosynthesis pathway to compound (1)-(3) have been reported earlier¹⁸.

Conclusions

In summary, this paper described the isolation and structure elucidation of three quaiane-type sesquiterpenes, namely curcumenol (1), zedoarondiol (2), and (1S,4S,5S,10R)-isozedoarondiol (3). The cytotoxic activity of all isolated compounds against two cancer cell lines was also reported. Compounds 2 and 3 showed the most potent activities against T47D cell lines with IC₅₀ values 12.13 and 10.93 mg/mL.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Ailangga Development Scholarship (ADS) and "RISET MANDAT GRANT" of Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Win Tun et al.: Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

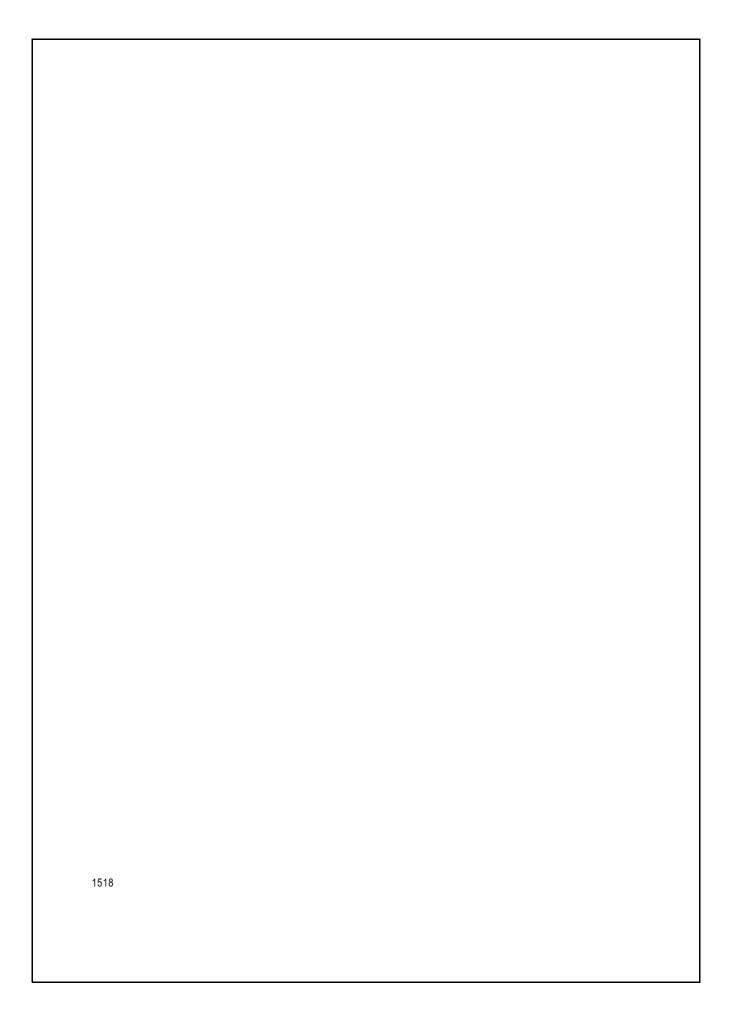
Supporting information

Supporting information accompanies this paper are described.

References

- R. Chockchaisiril, P. Pimkaew, P. Piyachaturawat, R. Chalermglin and A. Suksamram, Rec. Nat. Prod., 2014, 8(1), 46.
- A. Suksamrarn, M. Ponglikit-mongkol, K. Wongkrajang, A. Chindaduang, S. Kittidanairak, A. Jankam, B. Yingyongnarongkul, N. Kittipanumat, R. Chokchaisiri, P. Khetkam and P. Piyachaturawat, Bioorg. Med. Chem., 2008, 16(14), 6891.
- F. Xu, S. Nakamura, Y. Qu, H. Matsuda, Y. Pongpiriyadacha, L. Wu and M. Yoshikawa, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 2008, 56(12), 1710.
- N. Sornkaew, Y. Lin, F. Wang, G. Zhang, R. Chokchaisiri, A. Zhang, K. Wongkrajang, P. Suebsakwong, P. Piyachaturawat and A. Suksamram, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2015, 10(1), 89.
- Y. Qu, F. Xu, S. Nakamura, H. Matsuda, Y. Pongpiriyadacha, L. Wu and M. Yoshikawa, J. Nat. Med., 2009, 63(1), 102.
- T. M. Jurgnes, E. G. Frazier, J. M. Schaeffer, T. E. Jones, D. L. Zink and R. P. Borris, J. Nat. Prod., 1994, 57(2), 230.
- T. Matsumoto, S. Nakamura, S. Nakashima, M. Yoshikawa, K. Fujimoto, T. Ohta, A. Morita, R. Yasui, E. Kashiwazaki and H. Matsuda, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, 23(18), 5178.

- V. Keeratinijakal and S. Kongkiatpaiboon, Rev. Bras. Farmacogn., 2017, 27(3), 290.
- C. Tipbunjong, Y. Kitiyanant, G. Chaturapanich, N. Sornkaew, A. Suksamram, N. Kitiyanant, K. A. Esser and C. Pholpramool, Med. Chem. Res., 2016, 26(1), 274.
- R. Chokchaisiri, P. Innok and A. Suksamrarn, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2012, 5(2), 361.
- O. A. A. Hamdi, L. J. Ye, M. N. A. Kamarudin, H. Hazni1, M. Paydar, C. Y. Looi, J. A. Shilpi, H. A. Kadir and K. Awang, Rec. Nat. Prod., 2015, 9(3), 349.
- P. Sugita, S. O. Firdaus, A. Ilmiawati and D. U. C. Rahayu, J. Chem. Pharm. Res., 2018, 10(6), 68.
- D. Wang, W. Huang, Q. Shi, C. Hong, Y. Cheng, Z. Ma and H. Qu, Nat. Prod. Commun., 2008, 3(6), 861.
- M. A. Sukari, T. S. Wah, S. M. Saad, N. Y. Rashid, M. Rahmani, N. H. Lajis and T. Y. Hin, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2010, 24(9), 838.
- I. Takano, I. Yasuda, K. Takeya and H. Itokawa, *Phytochemistry*, 1995, **40(4)**, 1197.
- M. Kuroyanagi, A. Ueno, K. Ujiie and S. Sato, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 1987, 35(1), 53.
- N. Jia, M. X. Chi, X. X Lan, J. H. Wei and G. Dean, *Magn. Reson. Chem.*, 2008, 46(2), 178.
- H. Hikino, C. Konno and T. Takemoto, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1972, **20(5)**, 987.



Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

ORIG	ΙΝΙΛΙ	ITV	DED	OPT
UKIG	IINAL	.II Y	KEP	URI

25%

10%

23%

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

INTERNET SOURCES

PUBLICATIONS

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Jian Song, Ming Zhou, Jia Zhou, Jing-Jing Liang, Xiao-Gang Peng, Junjun Liu, Han-Li Ruan. "Schincalactones A and B, Two 5/5/6/11/3 Fused Schinortriterpenoids with a 13-Membered Carbon Ring System from ", Organic Letters, 2018

2%

Publication

Masakatsu Furukawa, Mitsuko Makino, Taketo Uchiyama, Katsuhiro Ishimi, Yoshiyuki Ichinohe, Yasuo Fujimoto. "Sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloids from Hippocratea excelsa", Phytochemistry, 2002

2%

Publication

www.acgpubs.org

2%

docserv.uni-duesseldorf.de
Internet Source

1%

Thaworn Jaipetch, Sakchai Hongthong, Chutima Kuhakarn, Phanruethai Pailee et al. "Cytotoxic

1%

polyoxygenated cyclohexene derivatives from the aerial parts of Uvaria cherrevensis", Fitoterapia, 2019

Publication

Ji Young Cho. "Antifouling chromanols isolated from brown alga Sargassum horneri", Journal of Applied Phycology, 2012

1%

Publication

Yun-Chuan Xiao. "Three New Bisabolocurcumin Ethers from the Rhizomes of Curcuma longa L.", Helvetica Chimica Acta, 02/2012

1%

Publication

Takeshi Horiike, Masaaki Ohshiro, Masanori Kuroyanagi. "Biotransformation of the germacrane type sesquiterpene curdione by suspension cultured cells of Lonicera japonica", Phytochemistry, 1997

1%

Publication

Jiang-Hao Ma, Feng Zhao, Ying Wang, Yue Liu, Su-Yu Gao, Li-Qin Ding, Li-Xia Chen, Feng Qiu. "Natural nitric oxide (NO) inhibitors from the rhizomes of Curcuma phaeocaulis", Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry, 2015

1%

www.thieme-connect.com
Internet Source

1%

11	from Alisma orientalis", Phytochemistry, 200308 Publication	1%
12	Ribeiro-Dias, F "Mycoplasma arthritidis superantigen (MAM)-induced macrophage nitric oxide release is MHC class ii restricted, interferon@c dependent, and toll-like receptor 4 independent", Experimental Cell Research, 20030610 Publication	1%
13	www.tandfonline.com Internet Source	1%
14	Napaphak Jaipakdee, Ekapol Limpongsa, Bungorn Sripanidkulchai, Pawinee Piyachaturawat. "Preparation of Curcuma comosa tablets using liquisolid techniques: In vitro and in vivo evaluation", International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018 Publication	1%
15	Hiroyuki Yamazaki. "Pentacecilides, new inhibitors of lipid droplet formation in mouse macrophages produced by Penicillium cecidicola FKI-3765-1: II. Structure elucidation", The Journal of Antibiotics, 03/20/2009 Publication	1%
16	kb.psu.ac.th Internet Source	1%

17	Eun-Kyoung Seo, Mansukh C Wani, Monroe E Wall, Hernan Navarro, Rabindranath Mukherjee, Norman R Farnsworth, A.Douglas Kinghorn. "New bioactive aromatic compounds from Vismia guianensis", Phytochemistry, 2000 Publication	1%
18	Zhang, H.J "Natural anti-HIV agents. Part 2: Litseaverticillol A, a prototypic litseane sesquiterpene from Litsea verticillata", Tetrahedron Letters, 20011203	<1%
19	scholarblogs.emory.edu Internet Source	<1%
20	Ito, H "Kunzeanones A, B, and C: novel alkylated phloroglucinol metabolites from Kunzea ambigua", Tetrahedron, 20041025 Publication	<1%
21	Jun Li, Feng Zhao, Ming Zhi Li, Li Xia Chen, Feng Qiu. "Diarylheptanoids from the Rhizomes of ", Journal of Natural Products, 2010 Publication	<1%
22	Hnin Thanda Aung, Myint Myint Sein, Mya Mu Aye, Zaw Min Thu. "A Review of Traditional Medicinal Plants from Kachin State, Northern Myanmar", Natural Product Communications, 2016	<1%

23	Yan Lou. "Four New Sesquiterpenes from Curcuma wenyujin and Their Inhibitory Effects on Nitric-Oxide Production", Chemistry & Biodiversity, 05/2010 Publication	<1%
24	In Hyun Hwang, Dale C. Swenson, James B. Gloer, Donald T. Wicklow. "Disseminins and Spiciferone Analogues: Polyketide-Derived Metabolites from a Fungicolous Isolate of ", Journal of Natural Products, 2015 Publication	<1%
25	Govert De Baecke, Pierre J. De Clercq. "Studies directed towards the total synthesis of (±)-himbacine", Tetrahedron Letters, 1995 Publication	<1%
26	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	<1%
27	www.thieme-connect.de Internet Source	<1%
28	Naoki Asao, Tadao Uyehara, Yoshinori Yamamoto. "Stereodivergent synthesis of the enolates of a β-amino ester by using lithium N- benzyltrimethylsilylamide", Tetrahedron, 1990 Publication	<1%
29	Lai-Wei Li, Yan-Yan Qi, Shi-Xi Liu, Xing-De Wu, Qin-Shi Zhao. "Neo-clerodane and abietane	<1%

diterpenoids with neurotrophic activities from the aerial parts of Salvia leucantha Cav.", Fitoterapia, 2018

Publication

Wirongrong Kaweetripob. "Chemical Investigation Of Mammea Siamensis", Pharmaceutical Biology, 12/1/2000

<1%

Publication

Yang Qu. "Sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa", Journal of Natural Medicines, 01/2009

<1%

- Publication
- Angelo Fontana, Maria Letizia Ciavatta, Pietro Amodeo, Guido Cimino. "Single solution phase conformation of new antiproliferative cembranes", Tetrahedron, 1999

<1%

Publication

Jian Su, Kittisak Sripanidkulchai, J. Michael Wyss, Bungorn Sripanidkulchai. "Curcuma comosa improves learning and memory function on ovariectomized rats in a long-term Morris water maze test", Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2010

<1%

Publication

Nakamura, Seikou, Yang Qu, Fengming Xu, Hisashi Matsuda, and Masayuki Yoshikawa.
"Structures of New Monoterpenes from Thai Herbal Medicine Curcuma comosa", CHEMICAL

<1%

	35	Yan Zhang, Navid Adnani, Doug R. Braun, Gregory A. Ellis, Kenneth J. Barns, Shirley Parker-Nance, Ilia A. Guzei, Tim S. Bugni. "Micromonohalimanes A and B: Antibacterial Halimane-Type Diterpenoids from a Marine Species", Journal of Natural Products, 2016 Publication	<1%
	36	Tao Lu. "Three New Compounds from Incarvillea delavayi", Helvetica Chimica Acta, 04/2009 Publication	<1%
	37	Muratake, H "Palladium-catalyzed intramolecular @a-arylation of aliphatic ketone, formyl, and nitro groups", Tetrahedron, 20041213 Publication	<1%
٠	38	You-Kai Xu, Lin Yang, Shang-Gao Liao, Pei Cao, Bin Wu, Hua-Bin Hu, Juan Guo, Ping Zhang. " Koumine, Humantenine, and Yohimbane Alkaloids from ", Journal of Natural Products, 2015 Publication	<1%
	39	Wei, Wei, Kasimu Rena, and Xiu-Wei Yang. "New salicin derivatives from the leaves of	<1%

Populus euphratica", Journal of Asian Natural

40	
	40

Kurono, N.. "Regioselective synthesis of substituted 1-indanols, 2,3-dihydrobenzofurans and 2,3-dihydroindoles by electrochemical radical cyclization using an arene mediator", Tetrahedron, 20040216

<1%

Publication



www.znaturforsch.com

Internet Source

<1%



www.freepatentsonline.com

Internet Source

<1%



Rima Bharadwaj, Ashish Chinchansure, Roshan Kulkarni, Manisha Arkile, Dhiman Sarkar, Swati Joshi. "Rottlerin Derivatives and Other Compounds from Mallotus philippinensis Fruits and Their Potential Antimycobactrial Activity", Planta Medica Letters, 2015

Publication



Alvarez-Manzaneda, E.. "Regioselective routes towards 14-hydroxyabietane diterpenes. A formal synthesis of immunosuppressant (-)-triptolide from (+)-abietic acid", Tetrahedron, 20071105

<1%

Publication



Rui Wang, Quan-Xiang Wu, Yan-Ping Shi. " Polyacetylenes and Flavonoids from the Aerial

<1%

Saritas, Y.. "Volatile constituents in mosses (Musci)", Phytochemistry, 200106

<1%

Masao Hattori, Huang Xin-Li, Che Qing-Ming, Yukio Kawata, Yasuhiro Tezuka, Tohru Kikuchi, Tsuneo Namba. "6-hydroxykaempferol and its glycosides from Carthamus tinctorius petals", Phytochemistry, 1992

<1%

Publication

Apichart Suksamrarn, Mathurose
Ponglikitmongkol, Kanjana Wongkrajang, Anon
Chindaduang et al. "Diarylheptanoids, new
phytoestrogens from the rhizomes of Curcuma
comosa: Isolation, chemical modification and
estrogenic activity evaluation", Bioorganic &
Medicinal Chemistry, 2008

<1%

Publication

A Jirgensons. "Synthesis and structureâ affinity relationships of 1,3,5-alkylsubstituted cyclohexylamines binding at NMDA receptor PCP site", European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2000

<1%

Publication

Dan-Dan Zhao, Qin-Shi Zhao, Li Liu, Zhong-Qin Chen, Wei-Min Zeng, Hong Lei, Yan-Long

Zhang. "Compounds from Dryopteris Fragrans (L.) Schott with Cytotoxic Activity", Molecules, 2014

Publication

Exclude quotes Off Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

Isolation of cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from Curcuma comosa and characterization of their structures

GRADEMARK REPORT	
FINAL GRADE	GENERAL COMMENTS
/0	Instructor
, •	
PAGE 1	
PAGE 2	
PAGE 3	
PAGE 4	
PAGE 5	
PAGE 6	