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Two Taxane Diterpenes from *Taxus mairei*

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Two new compounds (1 and 2) were isolated from *Taxus mairei* growing in Fujing province. Compound 1, $C_{30}H_{42}O_{12}$ (M^+ m/z 594.266), was a baccatin type diterpene with four tertiary methyl and five acetoxy groups. The configuration of the acetoxy groups could be determined as followed: an AX system attributed to 9β -H and 10α -H ($\theta=180^\circ$) showed the acetyl groups to be 9α and 10β . Three signals at 2.46 (1H, ddd, $J_{14\beta, 14\alpha}=15.2$, $J_{24\beta, 13\beta}=7.2$, $J_{14\beta, 1} = 1.4$ Hz) and so on attributable to 14β -H, 14α -H, and 13β -H exhibited an acetoxy group at C-13 to be α . By the analogous analysis mentioned above, 1 was concluded to be 1-dehydroxy-4-acetylbaccatin IV, and compound 2 to be 1-acetoxy-5-deacetylbaccatin I, respectively.

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Active Components Having Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic Activities from Armeniaceae Semen, Pruni Japonicae Semen and Almond Seeds

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Anti-inflammatory and analgesic principles contained in Armeniaceae Semen "kyonin" Pruni Japonicae Semen "ikurinin" and almond seeds were examined. Three globulins, KR-A, IR-A and AR-A and three albumins, KR-B, IR-B and AR-B were obtained from the water soluble fractions of "kyonin", "ikurinin" and almond seeds, respectively. These globulins and albumins showed a significant inhibitory activity on carrageenin-induced hind paw edema in rats, when injected intravenously. The anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of AR-A and AR-B were almost same as those of PR-A and PR-B.

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Antitumor Constituents from Bulbs of *Crocoshia crocosmiiflora*

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The water extract from the bulbs of *Crocoshia crocosmiiflora* (Nicholson) N. E. Br. (Iridaceae) and its pass-through fraction obtained by gel-filtration chromatography showed strong antitumor activity against Ehrlich carcinoma ascites and solid in Jcl-ICR mice when administrated intraperitoneally. Some chemical studies revealed that the active principles in this plant were saponins consisting of medicagenic acid and polygalacic acid as the major sapogenins, and glucose, xylose, arabinose, rhamnose, and fucose as the sugar moieties.