[Tetrahedron Letters, 35, 6517-6520 (1994)]

[Lab. of Pharmacognosy]

Structures of a Novel Spiro-monoterpene-coumarin in *Ethuliaa* conyzoides.

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In continuation of studies on the terpenoid constituents of Egyptian compositaeous plants, we have isolated a spiro-monoterpene-5-methylcoumarin from *Ethulia conyzoides*. The structure was determined by some NMR techniqes including 2D-NMR and X-ray analysis. Several structurally close relatives were isolated from same plant and recently an unusual [2+2] cyclo-adduct of monoterpenoid-5-methylcoumarin has been also isolated from *E. vernonioides*. The compound above mentioned has a different connection from known monoterpenoid-5-methylcoumarin, and then a new mode of connection is proposed.

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[Lab. of Pharmacognosy]

A Novel Stilbene Tetramer, Leachianol C, Isolated from Sophora leachiana.

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In continuation of chemosystematic studies on the genus Sophora, we have characterized the structures of flavonoids with isopreny, geranyl and lavanduly group(s), flavonostilbenes, and of oligostilbenes in the roots of S. leachiana. The latter two compounds are exclusively abundant in the roots in this plant as compared with other Sophora species. In paticular, the presence of such oligostilbenes formed by resveratrol oligomerization through pallidol has been first reported as naturally occurring compounds. Further investigation of the unusual oligostilbenes in the roots resulted in the isolation of another novel resveratrol tetramer consisting of a pallidol and two resveratrol units. The structure of the resvetatrol tetramer named leachianol C was determined by means of 2D NMR spectroscopy including phase sensitive NOESY.

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Tetrapterols A and B: Novel Flavonoid Compounds from Sophora tetraptera.

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In the course of chemosystematic studies on the genus Sophora, we have characterized various types of flavonoid compounds and stilbene oligomers in the severl Sophora species (S. leachiana, S. exigua, S. fraseri, S. koreensis etc.). Some of the compounds were peculiar to the respective species and showed potnt activities against microoraganisms such as Streptococcus mutans and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Further investigation of the chemical constituents in the genus Sophora, tetrapterols A and B, an isoflavanone and a pterocarpan with a geranyl group that ortho-substituted to a hydroxyl group on its B- or D-ring and is cyclized with the hydroxyl group to form an aromatic ring after dhydrogenation were isolated from the roots of S. tetraptera.