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[Lab. of Pharmacognosy]

**Comparative Study on the Antibacterial Activity of Phytochemical
Flavanones against Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.**

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Differently substituted flavanone (isoflavanone) were isolated from Leguminosae and their antibacterial activity was comparatively studied against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). The minimum concentration (MICs) of phytochemical flavonoid to clinical isolates of MRSA were determined by a serial agar dilution method. The structure-activity relationship has indicated that 2',4'- or 2',6'-dihydroxylation of the B ring and 5,7-dihydroxylation of the A ring in the flavanone structure are important for significant anti-MRSA activity.

[Phytochemistry, 42, 681-685 (1996)]

[Lab. of Pharmacognosy]

Six Xanthenes from *Calophyllum austroindicum*.

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Six new xanthenes, named caloxanthone F,G,H, 6-hydroxy-1,3,5-trimethoxy-, 3,6-dimethoxy-1,5-dihydroxy and 1,3,6-trihydroxy-5,7-dimethoxyxanthenes, were isolated from the stem wood of *C. austroindicum*, in addition to eight known xanthone. From the bark four known xanthenes, a coumarin, apetallic acid, (-)-epicatechin were isolated. These structures were determined by analysis of NMR spectral data including 2D techniques.

[Phytochemistry, 42, 701-704 (1996)]

[Lab. of Pharmacognosy]

Flavonoid variation in the leaves of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

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Genistein, pinocembrin, prunetin, 6-prenylnaringenin, licoflavanone and wighteone were isolated from the leaves of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* collected on the west coast of Anatolia, whereas lupiwighteone was found only in the leaves of *G. glabra* growing in middle or east Anatolia. The *G. glabra* plants growing in different areas of Turkey could be classified into two types according to the occurrence of lupiwighteone in the leaf.