Anti-human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 Protease Activity of New Lanostane-Type Triterpenoids from *Ganoderma sinense*

Naoto SATO, Qun ZHANG, Chao-Mei MA, and Masao HATTORI*

Institute of Natural Medicine, University of Toyama; 2630 Sugitani, Toyama 930–0194, Japan.

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Five new highly oxygenated lanostane-type triterpenoids [ganoderic acid GS-1 (1), ganoderic acid GS-2 (2), ganoderic acid GS-3 (3), 20(21)-dehydrolucidenic acid N (4) and 20-hydroxylucidenic acid A (5)] were isolated from the fruiting body of *Ganoderma sinense*, together with known compounds including 6 triterpenoids and 3 sterols. The structures of the new triterpenoids determined by spectroscopic means including 2D NMR were 7 β -hydroxy-3,11,15-trioxo-lanosta-8,24(*E*)-dien-26-oic acid (1), 7 β ,15 α -dihydroxy-3,11-dioxo-lanosta-8,24(*E*)-dien-26-oic acid (2), 12 β -acetoxy-3 β ,7 β -dihydroxy-11,15-dioxo-lanosta-8,24(*E*)-dien-26-oic acid (3), 3 β ,7 β -dihydroxy-11,15-dioxo-25,26,27-trinorlanosta-8,20-dien-24-oic acid (4), and 7 β ,20 ξ -dihydroxy-3,11,15-trioxo-25,26,27-trinorlanosta-8-en-24-oic acid (5), respectively. Among these, ganoderic acid GS-2, 20-hydroxylucidenic acid N, 20(21)-dehydrolucidenic acid N and ganoderiol F inhibited human immunodeficiency virus-1 protease with IC₅₀ values of 20–40 μ M.

Key words ganoderic acid; human immunodeficiency virus-1 protease inhibition; AIDS; herbal drug; *Ganoderma sinense*

Ganoderma species have long been used in China, Japan, Korea and other Asian countries as a source of valuable herbal drugs. *Ganoderma lucidum* KARST. (Polyporaceae) is particularly well known and its constituents have been studied for several decades. Over 140 highly oxygenated triterpenoids have been isolated and characterized from *G. lucidum*^{1–3)} over the past 30 years and some of them have biological activities of interest.^{1,4–10)} In contrast, little is known about *G. sinense*, which is similar to *G. lucidum*.^{11–13)} *G. sinense* is registered in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia together with *G. lucidum*, and it is available on the Chinese crude drug market. A preliminary HPLC analysis of bitter principles during our ongoing evaluation of *Ganoderma* species revealed that the fruiting bodies of *G. sinense* contain some triterpenoids that differ from those of *G. lucidum*.^{1,14)} We therefore searched for pharmacologically active constituents generated by this mushroom. We already reported that some triterpenes appreciably inhibit human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-protease,^{1,9,10,15)} possibly through dimerization inhibition.¹⁵⁾ Here, we elucidated the structures of five new lanostane-type triterpenoids (1–5), and compared the anti-HIV-1 protease activities of novel lanostane-type triterpenoids isolated from *G. sinense* with those from *G. lucidum*.

Results and Discussion

Isolation and Structure Determination Repeated column chromatography of a chloroform extract of the fruiting body of *G. sinense* resulted in the isolation of eleven triterpenoids and three sterols. A comparison of their spectroscopic data with reported ones revealed the known compounds, ganoderic acid β (6),¹⁰⁾ 20(21)-dehydrolucidenic acid A (7),¹⁶⁾ 20-hydroxylucidenic acid N (8),¹⁶⁾ lucidenic acid D2 (9),¹⁷⁾ ganodermanontriol (10),¹⁸⁾ ganoderiol F (11),¹⁹⁾ cerevisterol (12), 5,6-dihydroergosterol (13) and ergosterol peroxide (14). These compounds have been isolated from *G. lucidum*.

The structures of the new compounds were determined as follows. Ganoderic GS-1 (1) was obtained as a white amorphous powder; [α]_D +130.4 (CHCl₃). The molecular formula

of 1 was C₃₀H₄₂O₆, estimated from the high-resolution electron impact mass spectrometric (HR-EI-MS) spectrum (m/z 498.2932 [M]⁺, Calcd for C₃₀H₄₂O₆ 498.2981). The UV absorption at 253 nm (log ϵ 3.9) and the IR band at 1660 cm^{–1} suggested an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl group. The ¹H-NMR spectrum (Table 1) showed signals for six tertiary methyls, a secondary methyl (δ_H 1.02 d, J =6.0 Hz), an oxymethine (δ_H 4.86 dd, J =9.0, 7.5 Hz) and an olefinic methine (δ_H 6.85 t, J =8.0 Hz). The ¹³C-NMR spectrum (Table 2), analyzed with the aid of distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer

Fig. 1. Structures of Compounds 1–14 Isolated from *G. sinense*

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. e-mail: saibo421@inm.u-toyama.ac.jp

Table 1. ^1H -NMR Data (500 MHz) of **1**–**5** (in CDCl_3)

Position	1	2	3	4	5
1	1.47 m 2.95 m	1.47 m 2.95 ddd, $J=13.0$, 7.0, 5.5 Hz	0.97 m 2.63 m	0.96 d-like, $J=10.0$ Hz 2.79 m	1.48 d-like, $J=10.0$ Hz 2.96 m
2	2.44 m 2.54 m	2.49 m 2.54 m	1.63 m	1.63 m	2.45 m 2.52 m
3	—	—	3.21 dd, $J=10.5$, 5.0 Hz	3.21 dd, $J=10.5$, 5.0 Hz	—
5	1.57 d, $J=13.0$ Hz	1.77 m	0.86 m	0.86 br d	1.55 d, $J=13.0$ Hz
6	1.68 m 2.11 m	1.69 m 2.04 m	1.64 m 2.24 m	1.61 m 2.68 m	1.61 like s 2.09 m
7	4.86 dd, $J=9.0$, 7.5 Hz	4.64 dd, $J=10.0$, 7.5 Hz	4.81 dd, $J=9.0$, 7.5 Hz	4.82 dd, $J=9.5$, 8.0 Hz	4.83 dd, $J=9.5$, 8.0 Hz
12	2.77 s (2H)	2.54 d, $J=16.0$ Hz 2.76 d, $J=16.0$ Hz	5.63 s	2.58 d, $J=9.0$ Hz 2.83 d, $J=9.0$ Hz	2.81 s (2H)
15	—	4.79 dd, $J=9.0$, 6.5 Hz	—	—	—
16	2.08 m 2.76 m	1.81 m 1.89 m	2.26 m 2.68 m	2.61 m	2.49 m 2.61 m
17	2.02 m	2.48 m	2.46 m	2.99 dd, $J=9.0$, 9.0 Hz	2.50 m
18	1.01 s	0.97 s	0.97 s	0.88 s	1.18 s
19	1.26 s	1.28 s	1.27 s	1.13 s	1.26 s
20	1.56 m	1.43 m	1.69 m	—	—
21	1.02 d, $J=6.0$ Hz	0.92 d, $J=6.5$ Hz	1.00 d, $J=6.0$ Hz	4.88 s, 5.03 s	—
22	1.51 m	1.53 m	1.47 m	2.28 m 2.42 m	2.02 m 2.08 m
23	2.17 m	2.14 m	2.19 m	2.56 m	2.49 t, $J=7.5$ Hz 2.61 m
24	6.85 t, $J=8.0$ Hz	6.87 t, $J=8.0$ Hz	6.85 t, $J=7.0$ Hz	—	—
27	1.86 s	1.84 s	1.85 s	—	—
28	1.35 s	1.26 s	1.49 s	1.38 s	1.37 s
29	1.11 s	1.11 s	0.86 s	0.83 s	1.10 s
30	1.13 s	1.12 s	1.03 s	0.99 s	1.10 s
MeCO	—	—	2.22 s	0.99 s	1.13 s

Table 2. ^{13}C -NMR Data (500 MHz) of **1**–**5** (in CDCl_3)

Position	1	2	3	4	5
1	35.6	35.7	34.4	34.7	35.8
2	34.4	34.5	27.4	27.5	34.1
3	216.8	218.0	78.2	78.3	216.6
4	46.2	47.0	38.5	38.6	46.7
5	48.8	49.0	49.1	49.1	48.8
6	27.6	29.2	26.6	26.5	27.6
7	66.3	69.2	66.2	66.9	66.2
8	157.8	159.2	155.9	156.8	157.4
9	141.2	140.6	142.0	142.6	141.1
10	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.2
11	197.7	200.1	192.1	197.8	196.9
12	50.1	52.0	79.8	49.1	49.9
13	44.9	46.9	49.9	46.0	45.0
14	59.3	54.1	60.5	58.8	59.2
15	218.1	72.9	216.4	217.7	215.8
16	41.2	36.7	37.3	38.4	35.6
17	46.7	48.7	46.1	46.1	49.5
18	17.7	17.4	13.4	18.4	19.0
19	18.2	19.6	18.6	18.5	18.1
20	35.5	36.2	35.5	143.9	85.9
21	18.2	18.5	20.8	112.2	25.9
22	34.5	34.8	33.1	31.3	34.2
23	25.6	25.9	26.5	32.3	27.4
24	144.1	145.3	143.2	177.3	175
25	127.0	127.2	127.1	—	—
26	171.2	172.0	171.0	—	—
27	12.1	12.3	12.1	—	—
28	24.7	19.7	24.1	24.2	25.0
29	26.9	27.6	28.1	28.1	26.9
30	20.7	20.9	15.4	15.4	20.7
MeCO	—	—	170.1	—	—
MeCO	—	—	20.7	—	—

Fig. 2. Selected 2D Correlations for Ganoderic Acid GS-1 (**1**)

Bold lines, ^1H – ^1H COSY; single arrows (selected), HMBC; double arrows (selected) NOESY.

(DEPT) and ^1H -detected multiple quantum coherence (HMQC) studies, revealed signals for seven methyls, seven methylenes, five methines (including an oxymethine at δ_{C} 66.3 and an sp^2 methine at δ_{C} 144.1) and eleven quaternary carbons (including three olefinic carbons at δ_{C} 127.0, 141.2, and 157.8, and four carbonyl carbons at δ_{C} 171.2, 197.7, 216.8, and 218.1). These data suggested a highly oxygenated lanostane-type triterpene similar to ganoderic acid β (**6**).¹⁰ However, the MS spectrum showed that the molecular weight of **1** was 2 mass units less than that of **6**. Heteronuclear multiple bond correlations (HMBC) of **1** showed a carbonyl carbon (δ_{C} 216.8) that had long range correlations with two methyl protons at δ_{H} 1.11 and 1.13 (CH_3 -29, 30) (Fig. 2). These findings indicated that a carbonyl group in **1** was located at C-3. The β orientation of a hydroxyl group at C-7 was deduced from multiplicity of H-7 (δ_{H} 4.86 dd, $J=9.0$, 7.5 Hz),²⁰ which was also supported by NOE correlations between H-7 to $\text{H}_{\text{ax}}\text{-5}$ and between $\text{H}_{\text{ax}}\text{-5}$ and H-30 in the nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY) study. The

pounds were more inhibitory than the 3-oxo compounds. Among the ganoderma alcohols (such as **10**, **11** and **20–25**), 24(25) unsaturated compounds were more inhibitory than 24-hydroxy compounds. The 23-oxo ganoderic acids (such as **15–18**), which are the major compounds of *G. lucidum*, had no activity against HIV-protease. Ganoderiol F (**11**), 20-hydroxylucidenic acid N (**8**), ganoderic acid GS-2 (**2**), and 20(21)-dehydroxylucidenic acid N (**4**) were significantly inhibitory against HIV-1 protease, with IC_{50} values of 22, 25, 30 and 48 μ M, respectively.

Experimental

Optical rotation was measured using a JASCO DIP-360 automatic polarimeter and UV spectra were measured with a UV-2200 UV–VIS recording spectrophotometer (Shimadzu Co., Kyoto, Japan). We measured IR spectra with a Jasco FT/IR-230 infrared spectrometer and NMR spectra with a Varian Unity 500 (1H , 500 MHz; ^{13}C , 125 MHz) NMR spectrometer. The internal standard was tetramethyl silane (TMS) and J values are reported in Hertz. The HR-EI-MS spectra were measured on a Jeol JMS-AX505HAD apparatus at an ionization voltage of 70 eV. Preparative HPLC proceeded on a Tosoh CCPM-II system (Tosoh Co., Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a UV 8020 detector and a Cholest Waters HPLC column (20 $\times$ 250 mm). Column chromatography proceeded on BW-820MH silica gel (Fuji Silica Chemical Co., Aichi, Japan) or Wakogel 50C18 (38–63 μ m, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.).

Plant Materials *Ganoderma sinense* was purchased in Hehauchi market for medicinal herbs (Chengdu, China) and identified by Dr. De-Yuan Chen (Guiyang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guiyang, China). The specimen has been deposited in the Museum of Materia Medica, Institute of Natural Medicine, University of Toyama.

Enzyme Recombinant HIV-1 protease (purity 95% by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) was purchased from Bachem (Feinchemikalien AG, Bubendorf, Switzerland).

Extraction and Isolation Dried and chopped *G. sinense* (275 g) was extracted three times with $CHCl_3$ (2 l) by refluxing for 3 h to afford 6.8 g of a solid extract. The crude extract (6.5 g) was eluted through a silica gel column (4 $\times$ 40 cm) with hexane–acetone (9:1; Fr. 1, 300 mg), hexane–acetone (7:3; Fr. 2; 3.4 g), and $CHCl_3$ –MeOH (1:2; Fr. 3, 1.8 g). Fraction 2 was separated by silica gel column chromatography (CC) into six fractions using a hexane–acetone gradient. Fraction 2-1 was separated by silica gel CC with a hexane–acetone gradient to yield ergosterol peroxide (**14**, 80 mg) and 5,6-dihydroergosterol (**13**, 25 mg). Fraction 2-2 was similarly separated to yield ganoderiol F (**11**, 50 mg). Fraction 2-3 was separated by octadecyl silica (ODS) CC with an H_2O –MeOH gradient to yield 20(21)-dehydroxylucidenic acid A (**7**, 35 mg), ganodermanontriol (**10**, 150 mg), and cerevisterol (**12**, 5 mg). Fraction 2-4 was separated by preparative HPLC (ODS column; MeCN–0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)/ H_2O , 5 ml/min) to yield ganoderic acid GS-1 (**1**, 15 mg) and ganoderic acid GS-2 (**2**, 10 mg). Fraction 2-5 was separated by ODS CC with an H_2O –MeOH gradient to yield 20(21)-dehydroxylucidenic acid N (**4**, 30 mg) and 20-hydroxylucidenic acid A (**5**, 30 mg). Fraction 2-6 was resolved by preparative HPLC (Cholest column; MeOH–0.1% TFA/ H_2O , 5 ml/min) to yield ganoderic acid GS-3 (**3**, 5 mg) and ganoderic acid β (**6**, 5 mg). Fraction 3 was separated by ODS CC with an H_2O –MeOH gradient to yield 20-hydroxylucidenic acid N (**8**, 40 mg) and lucidenic acid D2 (**9**, 10 mg).

7 β -Hydroxy-3,11,15-trioxo-lanosta-8,24(E)-dien-26-oic Acid (1, Ganoderic Acid GS-1) Amorphous powder. $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 130.4^\circ$ ($c=0.276$, $CHCl_3$). UV ($CHCl_3$) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 252 (3.9) nm. IR (KBr) ν_{max} : 3440 (OH), 2880, 1700 (carbonyl), 1660 (carboxyl), 1480, 1390, 1270, 1140, and 1060 cm^{-1} . 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$) spectra: see Tables 1 and 2. HR-EI-MS m/z : 498.2982 $[M]^+$ (Calcd for $C_{30}H_{42}O_6$, 498.2981).

7 β ,15 α -Dihydroxy-3,11-dioxo-lanosta-8,24(E)-dien-26-oic Acid (2, Ganoderic Acid GS-2) Amorphous powder. $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 112.9^\circ$ ($c=0.403$, $CHCl_3$). UV ($CHCl_3$) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 253 (3.8) nm. IR (KBr) ν_{max} : 3440 (OH), 2880, 1700 (carbonyl), 1660 (carboxyl), 1470, 1420, 1390, 1270, 1140, and 1060 cm^{-1} . 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$) spectra: see Tables 1 and 2. HR-EI-MS m/z : 500.3139 $[M]^+$ (Calcd for $C_{30}H_{44}O_6$, 500.3138).

12 β -Acetoxy-3 β ,7 β -dihydroxy-11,15-dioxo-lanosta-8,24(E)-dien-26-oic Acid (3, Ganoderic Acid GS-3) Amorphous powder. $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 69.1^\circ$ ($c=0.857$, $CHCl_3$). UV ($CHCl_3$) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 253 (3.8) nm. IR (KBr) ν_{max} : 3440 (OH), 2880, 1730 (acetyl), 1700 (carbonyl), 1660 (carboxyl), 1450,

1380, 1230, 1170, 1040 and 755 cm^{-1} . 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$) spectra: see Tables 1 and 2. HR-EI-MS m/z : 558.3194 $[M]^+$ (Calcd for $C_{32}H_{48}O_8$, 558.3193).

3 β ,7 β -Dihydroxy-11,15-dioxo-25,26,27-trinorlanosta-8,20(21)-dien-24-oic Acid [4, 20(21)-Dehydroxylucidenic Acid N] Colorless needles. $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 108.3^\circ$ ($c=0.411$, $CHCl_3$). UV ($CHCl_3$) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 255 (3.8) nm. IR (KBr) ν_{max} : 3450 (OH), 2880, 1730, 1700 (carbonyl), 1660 (carboxyl), 1460, 1380, 1230, 1170, 1040 and 900 cm^{-1} . 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$) spectra: see Tables 1 and 2. HR-EI-MS m/z : 458.2666 $[M]^+$ (Calcd for $C_{27}H_{38}O_6$, 458.2668).

7 β ,20 ξ -Dihydroxy-3,11,15-trioxo-25,26,27-trinorlanost-8-en-24-oic Acid (5, 20-Hydroxylucidenic Acid A) Colorless needles. $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 184.4^\circ$ ($c=0.373$, $CHCl_3$). UV ($CHCl_3$) λ_{max} (log ϵ): 254 (3.8) nm. IR (KBr) ν_{max} : 3480 (OH), 2880, 1770, 1700 (carbonyl), 1660, 1460, 1420, 1390, 1210, 1170, 1130 and 1070 cm^{-1} . 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$) spectra: see Tables 1 and 2. HR-EI-MS m/z : 474.2616 $[M]^+$ (Calcd for $C_{27}H_{38}O_7$, 474.2618).

Chemicals The purity of *Ganoderma* triterpenes (**15–25**) isolated in our laboratory from the fruiting bodies of *G. lucidum* (provided by the Institute of Linzi Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) determined by HPLC was >99%. A previously described procedure¹⁴ was employed for the purity check, using a CCP 8020 system (Tosoh Co., Tokyo, Japan), a TSK gel ODS-80 Ts (Tosoh) column (150–4.6 mm i.d.), a mobile phase of 1% AcOH/ H_2O – CH_3CN (0 min, 45:55; 40 min, 40:60, for ganoderma alcohols) and 2% AcOH/ H_2O – CH_3CN (0 min, 75:25; 50 min, 70:30; 70 min, 60:40, for ganoderma acids). The flow rate was set at 1.0 ml/min with detecting wavelengths of 243 and 250 nm for ganoderma alcohols and acids, respectively.

HIV-1 Protease Inhibitory Assay We assayed anti-HIV-1 protease activity following the procedure described in previous papers.^{23,26} Briefly, 10 μ l of 50 mM NaOAc buffer containing 1 μ g of substrate was mixed with 2 μ l of test compounds (7 ganoderma alcohols and 15 ganoderma acids) in DMSO and then 8 μ l of HIV-1 protease was added to the mixture. After incubation at 37 °C for 30 min, the reaction was terminated with 3 μ l of 10% TFA. The hydrolysate and the remaining substrate were quantified by HPLC. The anti-HIV-1 protease activity of the compound was calculated as:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 \times (A_{\text{control}} - A_{\text{sample}}) / A_{\text{control}}$$

where A is the relative peak area of the hydrolysate. Potency is expressed as 50% inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}).

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