

Antioxidant Constituents from the Bark of *Aglaia eximia* (Meliaceae)

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Abstract

The genus *Aglaia* is a rich source of different compounds with interesting biological activities. A part of our continuing search for novel biologically active compounds from Indonesia *Aglaia* plants, the ethyl acetate extract of bark of *Aglaia eximia* showed significant antioxidant activity. Four antioxidant compounds, kaempferol (1), kaempferol-3-O- α -L-rhamnoside (2), kaempferol-3-O- β -D-glucoside (3) and kaempferol-3-O- β -D-glucosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-rhamnoside (4) were isolated from the bark of *Aglaia eximia* (Meliaceae). The chemical structures of compounds 1-4 were identified on the basis of spectroscopic data including UV, IR, NMR and MS along with comparison with those spectra data previously reported. All compounds showed DPPH radical-scavenging activity with IC₅₀ values of 1.18, 6.34, 8.17, 10.63 μ g/mL, respectively.

Abstrak

Kandungan Senyawa Antioksidan dari Kulit Batang *Aglaia eximia* (Meliaceae). Genus *Aglaia* adalah sumber yang kaya akan senyawa kimia yang bervariasi dengan aktivitas biologis yang menarik. Bagian dari penelitian kami untuk mencari senyawa aktif baru dari tumbuhan *Aglaia* Indonesia, ekstrak etil asetat kulit batang *Aglaia eximia* menunjukkan aktivitas antioksidan yang signifikan. Empat senyawa yang beraktivitas antioksidan, kaempferol (1), kaempferol-3-O- α -L-rhamnosida (2), kaempferol-3-O- β -D-glukosida (3) dan kaempferol-3-O- β -D-glukosil-(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-rhamnosida (4) telah diisolasi dari batang tumbuhan *Aglaia eximia* (Meliaceae). Struktur kimia senyawa 1-4 telah diidentifikasi berdasarkan interpretasi data spektroskopi meliputi UV, IR, NMR dan massa bersama dengan perbandingan data spektra yang dilaporkan sebelumnya. Semua senyawa menunjukkan aktivitas penghambatan radikal bebas DPPH dengan nilai IC₅₀ berturut-turut 1,18; 6,34; 8,17 dan 10,63 μ g/mL.

Keywords: *Aglaia eximia*, DPPH radical-scavenging activity, glycosides, kaempferol, Meliaceae

Introduction

Aglaia eximia (Meliaceae) is an ornamental tree that has long been recommended in Indonesian medicine for reducing fever, moisturizing the lungs, and for treating contused wound, coughs and skin diseases [1-3]. Previous phytochemical studies of the species *A. eximia* reported some variety of compounds, including triterpenoids with cycloartane, dammarane, and cabralcylactone types [4-7], as well as stigmastane-types steroid [4,6] and flavonoids [8]. These metabolites have been described previously to exhibit anticancer, cytotoxic, insecticides, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities [5,9,10].

The different parts of the genus *Aglaia* have been reported to contain biologically active classes of flavonoid compound [11]. It was suggested, for the same genus, that there are possibilities to generate the derivate compounds based on biosynthesis pathways of plants [12]. The flavonoids are a class of widely distributed phytochemicals, and scavenging of free radicals seems to play a considerable part in the antioxidant activity [13].

To the best of our knowledge, antioxidant activity of compounds or extracts from some members of *Aglaia* have been described previously [11,12], but no infor-