

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Phytochemical investigation of the seeds of *Pachyrrhizus erosus* (L.) Urban led to the isolation of 8 flavonoids, namely dehydroneotenone [2], (+)-dolineone [4], (+)-12a-hydroxydolineone [8], (+)-12a-hydroxypachyrrhizone [11], (-)-12a-hydroxyrotenone [12], neotenone [15], pachyrrhizin [17] and (+)-pachyrrhizone [18]. Some isolates were revised and completed the  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR assignments. Phytochemical study on the stem bark of *Millettia leucantha* Kurz var. *leucantha* afforded 11 flavonoids, including 2 new chalcones, 2',4',6'-trimethoxy-3,4-methylene dioxydihydrochalcone [281] and 2,4,6, $\beta$ -tetramethoxy-3',4'-methylenedioxychalcone [282], together with 2 new natural products, namely 2',4'-dimethoxy-3,4-methylene dioxychalcone [279] and 2',4',6'-trimethoxy-3,4-methylenedioxychalcone [285], along with 7 known compounds, including 3',4'-methylenedioxy-7-methoxyflavone [68], dihydromilletinone methyl ether [102], lanceolatin B [103], karanjin [115], 2'-hydroxy-3,4,4',6'-tetramethoxychalcone [280], desmethoxykanugin [284] and 3',4'-methylenedioxy-5,7-dimethoxyflavone [287]. (+)-12a-Hydroxydolineone [8] showed moderate anti-HSV activity against HSV-1 at  $\text{IC}_{50}$  25.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , whilst (+)-12a-hydroxypachyrrhizone [11] inhibited both HSV-1 and HSV-2 at  $\text{IC}_{50}$  18.0 and 18.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , respectively. Dihydromilletinone methyl ether [102] from *M. leucantha* also exhibited moderate anti-HSV activity at  $\text{IC}_{50}$  17.0  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  against HSV-1 and 36.3  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  against HSV-2, whereas 2',4',6'-trimethoxy-3,4-methylenedioxydihydrochalcone [281] could inhibit both HSV-1 and HSV-2 at  $\text{IC}_{50}$  15.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 17.0  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , respectively. Desmethoxykanugin [284] showed moderate COX-2 inhibitory activity at  $\text{IC}_{50}$  0.96  $\mu\text{M}$ . Additionally, cytotoxic effect against NCI-H460 cell line was proved to pertain to 2',4'-dimethoxy-3,4-methylenedioxychalcone [279] ( $\text{IC}_{50}$  7.36  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and 2',4',6'-trimethoxy-3,4-methylenedioxychalcone [285] ( $\text{IC}_{50}$  3.69  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). All isolated compounds, however, exhibited no antimicrobial activity.