
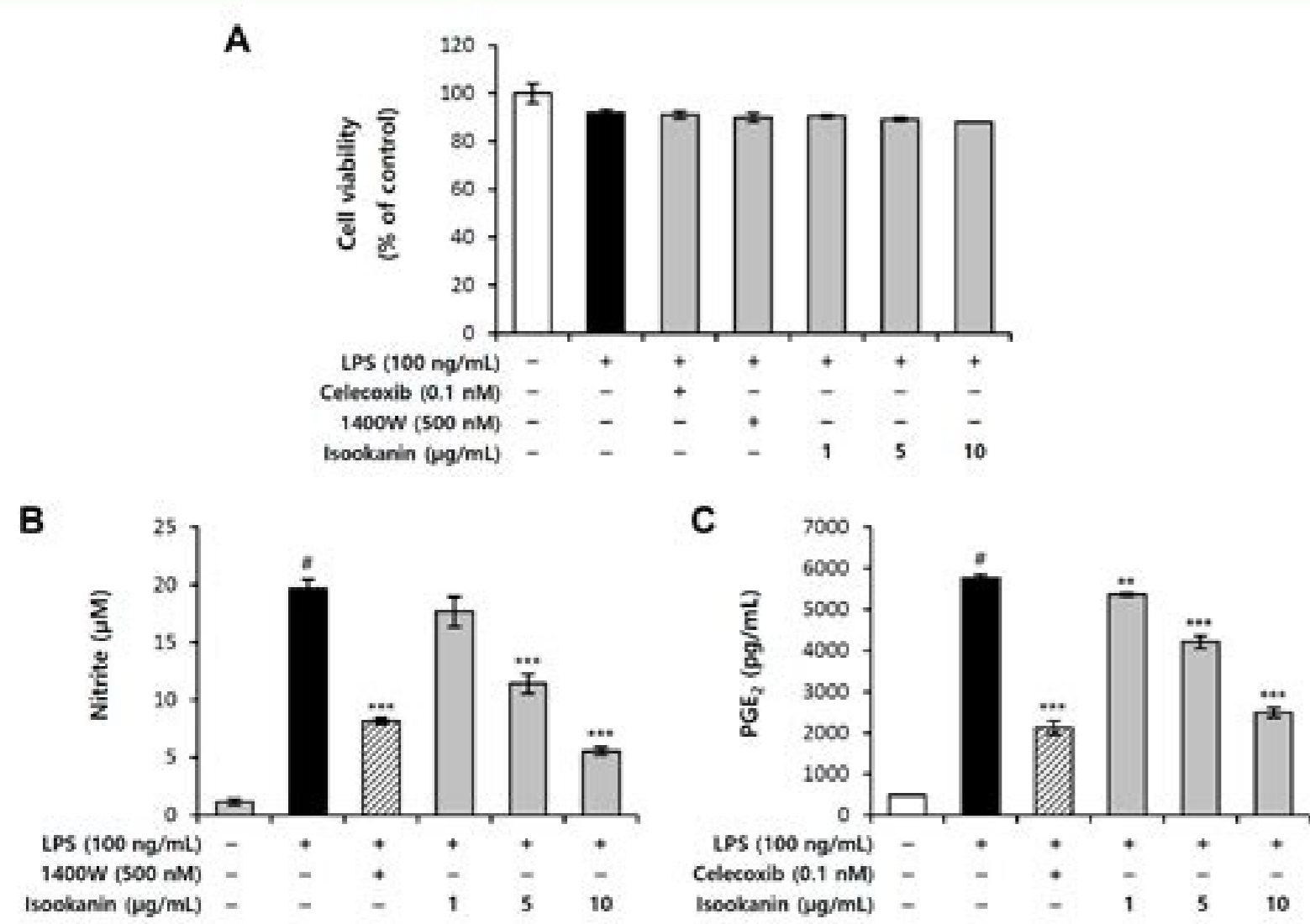


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Issue in Honor of Prof. Sándor Antus

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The structural and conformational analyses and antioxidant activities of chebulinic acid and its thrice-hydrolyzed derivative, 2,4-chebuloyl-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*

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Dedicated to Professor Sándor Antus on the occasion of his 60th birthday

Abstract

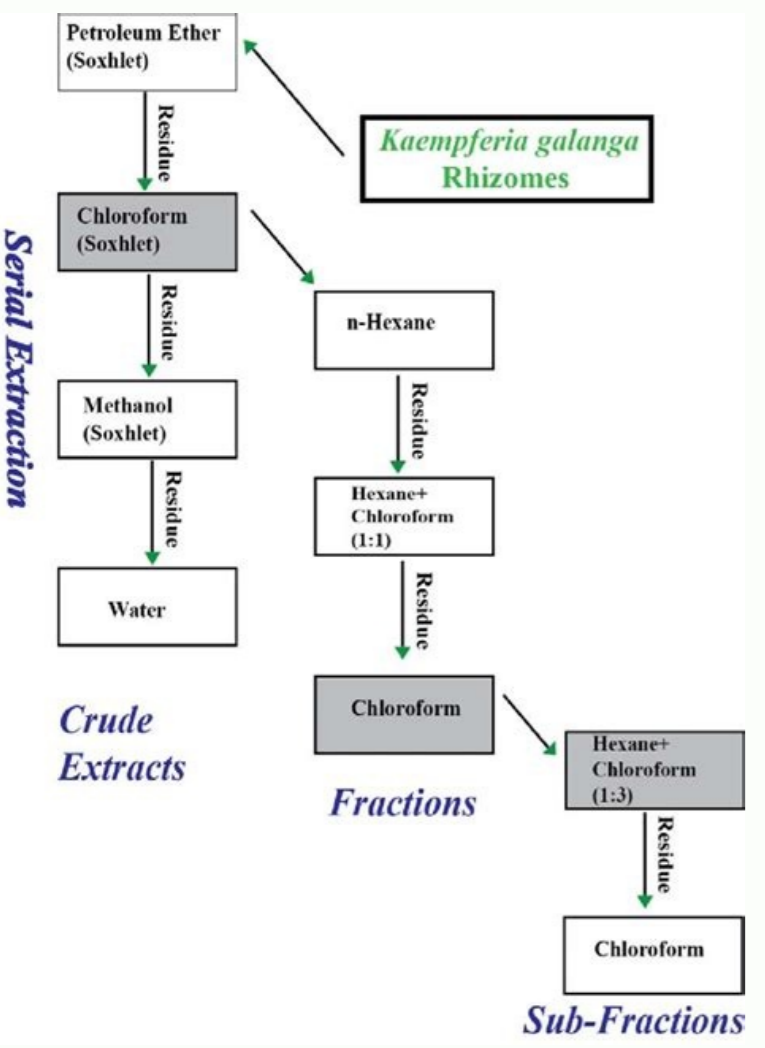
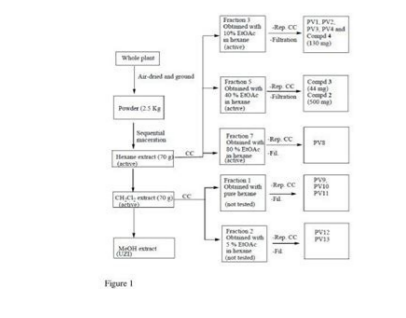
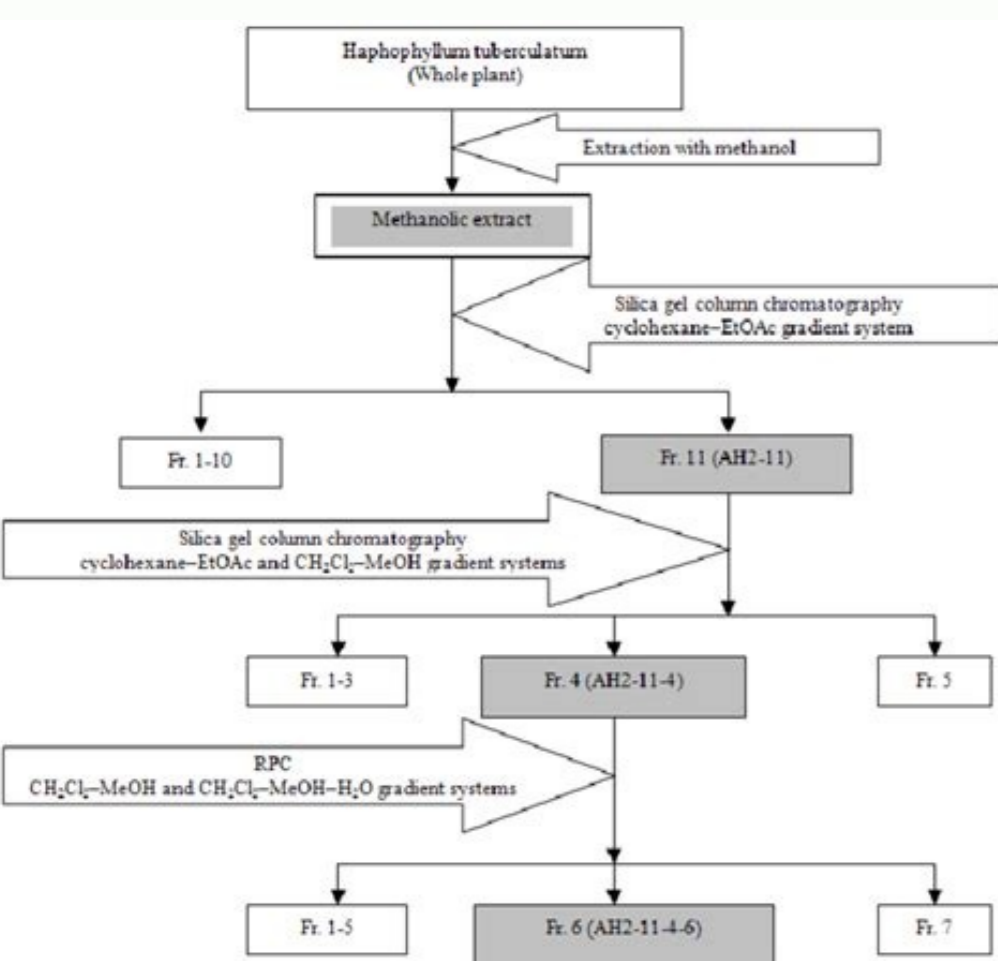
1,3,6-Tri-*O*-galloyl-2,4-chebuloyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (chebulinic acid, **1**) and its novel thrice-hydrolyzed derivative, 2,4-chebuloyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (galloyl-free chebulinic acid, **2**), together with ellagic (**3**) and gallic acids (**4**), ethyl gallate (**5**), and luteolin (**6**), were isolated from the dried fruit of *Terminalia chebula* by bioactivity-guided fractionation of the extract. The compounds were variously identified on the basis of UV, MS, and NMR data. The latter proved that the glucose unit in **1** adopts a well defined ¹C₄ chair conformation with all substituents in axial positions. However, the absolute configurations of the three stereocenters in the chebuloyl group have been reassigned. For **2**, a solvent-dependent mixture of both open-chain and cyclic pyranose forms was observed, the latter with a β configuration for the anomeric C-1 sugar carbon being heavily preferred in aqueous solution. In contrast to **1**, a dynamic equilibrium consisting of several possible skew conformers (¹S₁, ¹S₂, ¹S₃, and ²S₀) was designated for the sugar ring of **2**. Antioxidant activities of the isolated compounds were assessed by measuring their ability to scavenge 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radicals and to inhibit the autoxidation of methyl linoleate *in vitro*. Of the isolated compounds, **1** showed the highest radical scavenging activity in the DPPH assay. For the methyl linoleate assay, **2** and **4-6** all exhibited strong antioxidant activities whereas the activities of **1** and **3** were only moderate. The fruit extract itself was highly effective in both tests.

Keywords: *Terminalia chebula*, conformational analysis, NMR spectroscopy, antioxidant activities.

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Bioactivity guided fractionation.

Efficient measurement and factorization of high-order drug interactions in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The overall EFICI of all the fractions produced (1835B + 1835C + 1835F-Fs = 1835) is 0.4181. First, it can alert researchers to interactions present in natural substances without requiring additional experiments. Greco WR, Bravo G, Parsons JC, Branislav T. 2014;52(12):4124-8. Fraction 429C-F8 was fractionated further via Prep-HPLC starting from a 98:2 mixture of a mobile phase of 0.1% (vol/vol) formic acid in acetonitrile (A) and 0.1% (vol/vol) formic acid in acetonitrile (B) at a flow rate of 42.5 mL/minute and monitored for 75.5 mins. 1989;41(2):93-141. Preparative HPLC was performed using an Agilent 1260 Infinity II system with an XDB-C18 30x250mm, 5µm column and monitored at 254 nm. Systematic identification of synergistic drug pairs targeting HIV. 2017;3(10):e1701881. pmid:21661731 27. A two-solvent gradient system starting from a 98:2 mixture of 0.1% formic acid in water and 0.1% formic acid in methanol exhibited the best separation when monitored at 254 nm over 100 minutes. The IC50 values not detected in the tested concentration range (8 to 256 µg/mL) were treated as 512 µg/mL for the purposes of FIC calculation. Care must be taken not to over-interpret the EFICI values produced by this analysis, but with proper data management, much useful information can be gleaned about the interactions present in complex mixtures. A method for testing for synergy with any number of agents. The fractions from UGME were evaluated in terms of their inhibitory activity against the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-6 and TNF-α) by lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated mouse bone marrow-derived dendritic cells (BMDC). van Vuuren S, Viljoen A. Revisiting the isobole and related quantitative methods for assessing drug synergism. Additionally, the EFICI values produced may be subjected to any valid FICI interpretation, potentially depending on the field of study in question [22]. Theoretically, an FICI < 1 indicates synergy and FICI > 1 indicates antagonism, but due to the variation inherent in actual experiments, FICIs of non-interacting mixtures (such as sham combinations) inhabit a range of values around 1. Bioactivity-Guided Fractionation and NMR-Based Identification of the Immunomodulatory Isoflavone from the Roots of *Uraria crinita* (L.) Desv. Extract 429 (S. When yield is used to describe how much of a fraction may be separated from a given amount of parent, it is most reasonable to calculate it using the equation. PLoS ONE 15(8): e0235723. 2019;36(6):869-88. pmid:29026892 22. pmid:627734 16. terebinthifolia, 16.08 g) was dissolved in 20% methanol (500 mL) and partitioned using a modified Kupchan liquid-liquid partitioning scheme. Discovery of an antiviral compound that reverses β-lactam resistance in MRSA. baumannii according to CLSI methods for broth microdilution [20]. *Acinetobacter baumannii*: Emergence of a successful pathogen. Analysis of bioactivity, the other side of EFICI calculation, raises other questions of experimental error. Additionally, identifying which drugs to combine and in what ratio can be arbitrary and very time-consuming, particularly when investigating mixtures of more than two drugs. 'Parent' here refers to any mixture that is separated; the parent can be a crude extract or a more refined extract. Extract 1835, extract 429, and each partition and fraction were tested in a two-fold serial dilution gradient from 8 to 256 µg/mL (or 2 to 256 µg/mL if needed) for growth inhibition of A. AMA Style Tu P-C, Chan C-J, Liu Y-C, Kuo Y-H, Lin M-K, Lee M-S, Cokol M, Chua HN, Tazan M, Mutlu B, Weinstein ZB, Suzuki Y, et al. mucronata, 0.88 g) was dissolved in 20% methanol (26.4 mL) and partitioned using of hexanes (8.8 mL x 3), ethyl acetate (8.8 mL x 3), or residual water with a modified Kupchan liquid-liquid partitioning scheme, yielding hexane, ethyl acetate, and water partitions named 1835B (0.0111 g), 1835C (0.1285 g), and 1835F (0.5224 g), respectively. Note that when the IC50 of a fraction is equal to the IC50 of the parent, the FIC is equal to the yield. Plants as sources of new antimicrobials and resistance-modifying agents. Since the two data types needed for this analysis are yields and effective concentrations, there are a variety of ways to prepare the relevant data for calculations, as described in the methods section and demonstrated in the results section. The EFICI of the second

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