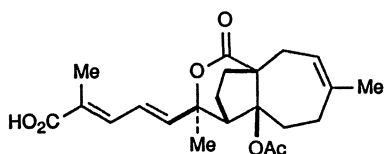


101.1 Introduction

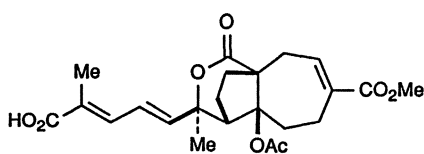
Tujingpi, Cortex *Pseudolaricis*, is the dry root bark or stem bark from the stem near to the root of *Pseudolarix kaempferi* Gord. (Pinaceae) shelled and collected in May. It is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia and due to its toxicity is used for extradermal treatment of scabies and as an antifungal agent.

101.2 Chemical Constituents

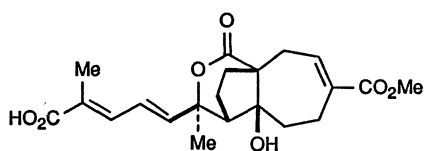
From the root bark of *P. kaempferi*, a number of antifungal acidic compounds named pseudolaric acids A (101-1) [1–3], B (101-2) [1–6], C (101-3), C₂ (101-4) [1–3], D (101-5) [7, 8], and E (101-6) [8] as well as pseudolaric acid A β -D-glucopyranosylester (101-7) and pseudolaric acid B β -D-glucopyranosylester (101-8) [9] were isolated and chemically investigated. These pseudolaric acids are compounds of a diterpene nature. Pseudolaric acids A, B, C, and C₂ possess the same carbon skeleton and are closely correlated to each other. Pseudolaric acid C is identical with deacetylpsudolaric acid B and pseudolaric acid C₂ with the free acid of pseudolaric acid B. Oxidation of pseudolaric acid A yielded pseudolaric acid B [10, 11]. The structure of pseudolaric acid A was also elucidated by X-ray crystallography [12]. Pseudolaric acids D and E are structurally derived from kaurane.



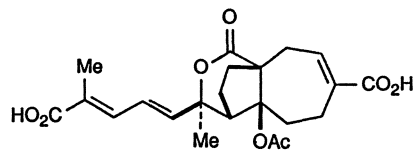
Pseudolaric acid A (101-1)



Pseudolaric acid B (101-2)



Pseudolaric acid C (101-3)



Pseudolaric acid C₂ (101-4)