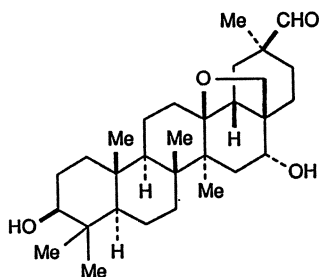
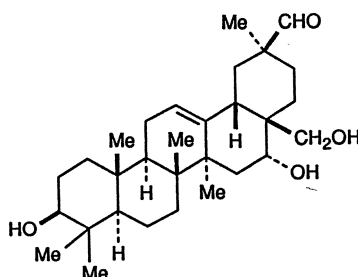


19.4.2 *Ardisia alyxiaefolia*

A triterpene saponin which inhibited IgG production in rabbits was isolated from *A. alyxiaefolia*. After hydrolysis two sapogenins were obtained and identified as cyclamiretin A (19-8) and D (19-9) on the basis of their melting points, spectroscopic data, and the properties of their derivatives. Cyclamiretin A was shown to be the protosapogenin of the triterpene saponin [8].



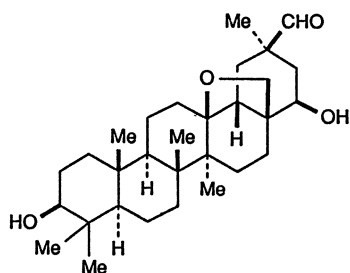
Cyclamiretin A (19-8)



Cyclamiretin D (19-9)

19.4.3 *Ardisia faberi*

A. faberi is a folk medicine used for treatment of inflammation and coughing. A saponin with a new sapogenin named ardisiogenin (19-10) has been isolated. Ardisiogenin was structurally determined as 3 β ,22 β -dihydroxy-olean-13,28-epoxy-30-al [9].



Ardisiogenin (19-10)

19.4.4 *Ardisia crenata*

From the root of *A. crenata* cyclamiretin A and its 3-*O*- α -L-arabinopyranoside [10], bergenin, friedelin, β -sitosterol, and rapanone [11] have been isolated and identified. Rapanone is the tridecyl homologue of embelin. In addition, the isolation of a cyclic depsipeptide FR 900359 (19-11) has also been reported [12]. Of particular significance of this cyclic depsipeptide are the novel amino acids *N*-methyldehydroalanine and *N,O*-dimethylthreonine [13]. This depsipeptide has been found to be active in inhibition of platelet aggregation. A dose-related hypotension in anesthetized rats caused by this compound was also observed [13]. Moreover, it showed cytotoxic activity in cultured rat fibroblasts and myelocytic leukemia cells [13].