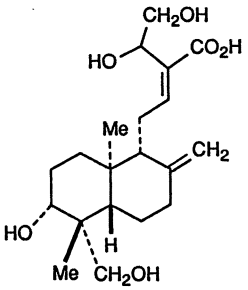
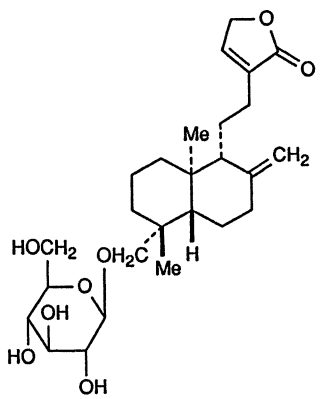
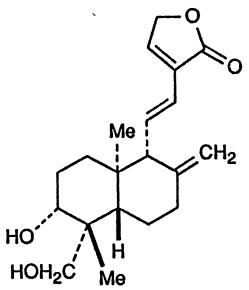


Andrographolic acid (*14-2*)

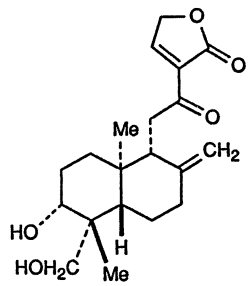
The second diterpene isolated from *A. paniculata* was the minor nonbitter constituent neoandrographolide (*14-3*), which was first described by Kleipool [6]. The structure of neoandrographolide was described by Chan et al. [7] as a diterpene glucoside. Balmain and Connolly reported the isolation and identification of three minor diterpene constituents from *A. paniculata*. They are structurally closely related to andrographolide and have been referred to as deoxy-didehydroandrographolide (*14-4*), deoxy-oxoandrographolide (*14-5*), and deoxyandrographolide [8].



Neoandrographolide (*14-3*)



Deoxy-didehydroandrographolide (*14-4*)



Deoxy-oxo-andrographolide (*14-5*)

Recently, another series of diterpene constituents has been isolated from *A. paniculata* and structurally elucidated. Thus, dideoxy-andrographolide (*14-6*), andrographiside (*14-7*), and its 14-deoxy analogue (*14-8*) were isolated from the aerial part of *A. paniculata* and structurally determined by chemical correlation and spectral analysis. Dideoxyandrographolide is the aglucone of neoandrographolide, whereas andrographiside is the glucoside of andrographolide [9–11]. Together with another new diterpene lactone, deoxy-methoxyandrographolide (*14-9*), dideoxyandrographolide and deoxyandrographiside were also reported by Fujita et al. and named andrograpanin and andropanoside, respectively [5].