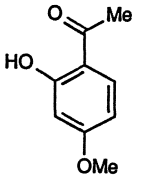
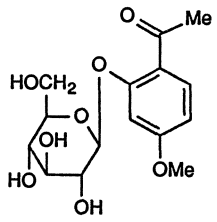
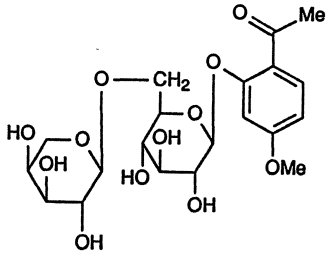
Paeonoside (*90-14*) was characterized as paeonol-β-D-glucopyranoside [17] and paeonolide (*90-15*) as paeonol α-L-arabinopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside [20, 21].



Paeonol (*90-13*)

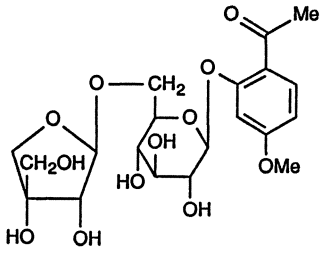


Paeonoside (*90-14*)



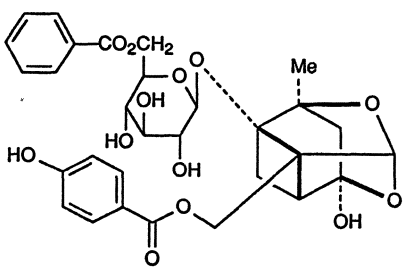
Paeonolide (*90-15*)

Paeonol D-apio-β-D-furanosyl(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside, named apiopaeonoside (*90-16*), was also isolated from the root of *P. suffruticosa* [22].



Apiopaeonoside (*90-16*)

Paeonol was found mostly in periderm, cambium, and neighboring tissues of the root and was also found in xylem [23]. Waste from processing of the herbal medicine was found to contain more than 1.9% paeonol and can thus be utilized for isolation of paeonol [24]. Paeonol in moutan root bark was proven to be formed via phenylalanine and cinnamic acid. Feeding of [^{14}C]phenylalanine and [^{14}C]cinnamic acid to the plant resulted in efficient incorporation of ^{14}C into the corresponding position of paeonol. On the other hand, neither acetate nor malonate were incorporated significantly into paeonol [25]. Moutan root bark also contained paeoniflorin, oxypaeoniflorin, and benzoylpaeoniflorin. These monoterpene glycosides existed mainly in the periderm and neighboring tissues of the root [26]. New monoterpene glucosides benzoyloxypaeoniflorin (*90-17*) [27] and galloylpaeoniflorin [28] were further isolated.



Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin (*90-17*)