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Larvicidal Principles From Some Insecticidal Plants of Sarawak

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I also wish to thank my parents, my two sisters Evelyn and Susan and my two sons Joey and Lance for their patience, tolerance and moral support. To them I dedicate this work. Finally, I would like to thank my husband Jegak Uli for encouraging me to undertake this study. I also thank him for collecting plant samples and for preparation of this thesis for without him I would never have achieved this piece of work.

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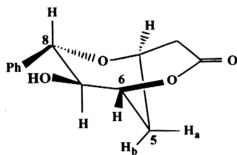
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ABSTRACT

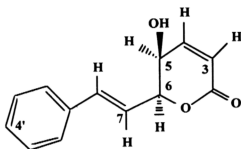
Chemical and cytotoxicity studies were made on twelve plant species of the genus *Goniothalamus* and one plant species each of the genera *Disepalum* and *Mezzetia* (Annonaceae). These plants were mostly used as insect repellents by the Iban community in Sarawak, East Malaysia.

The chemical investigations on the plant species covered larvicidal principles such as annonaceous acetogenins, styrylpyrones, flavonoids, alkaloids and essential oils (mainly sesquiterpenes). Detail studies were carried out on four *Goniothalamus* species (*G. andersonii*, *G. dolichocarpus*, *G. malayanus* and *G. velutinus*), *Disepalum anomalum* and *Mezzetia umbellata*. Natural products were isolated using chromatographic techniques and identified using spectroscopic methods (including 2-D NMR). Eight other *Goniothalamus* species (*G. ridleyi*, *G. macrophyllus*, *G. uvarioides*, *G. macranii*, *G. sinclairinius*, *G. gigantifolius*, *G. umbrosus* and *G. montanus*) were screened for selected larvicidal principles using thin layer chromatography, gas chromatography and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

The four *Goniothalamus* species which were studied in detail provided styrylpyrone derivatives (+)-goniothalamine, (+)-goniothalamine epoxide, (+)-goniodiol, (+)-goniothalenol, two new natural products (-)-iso-5-deoxygonioppyrone and (+)-5 β -hydroxygoniothalamine and essential oils which mainly contained a mixture of sesquiterpenes. The two new natural products were characterised spectroscopically.



(-)-Iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone



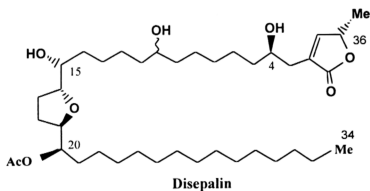
(+)-5β-Hydroxygoniothalamine

The structure assigned for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone is consistent with a stereoisomer of the known (+)-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone previously isolated from *G. giganteus*. NOE difference spectra of the acetylated compound show NOE enhancement between the phenyl protons and H-7 and H-8, these effects suggesting that H-7 and the phenyl group are in close proximity. For an assumed preferential average conformation of the phenyl group in a quasi-equatorial position H-7 and H-8 will assume a transoid geometry. A coupling constant value of 10.4 Hz between H-7 and H-8 is in agreement of an almost antiparallel geometry of the two hydrogens. In contrast, a singlet is reported for H-8 in the compound (+)-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone due to an almost orthogonal H-7 - H-8 orientation. This new compound was synthesised from the *erythro*-(6*R*, 7*S*, 8*S*)-goniodiol using a catalytic amount of DBU in THF.

The structure of (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamine was assigned using ^1H - ^1H COSY, ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR and NOE difference spectra. A coupling constant value of 2.9 Hz between H-5 and H-6 indicates a dihedral angle of approximately 50° . Moreover, the acetate derivative also shows a similar $J_{5,6}$ coupling of 2.9 Hz. There is no NOE enhancement between H-7 and H-5. This new compound and its diastereomer (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamine were synthesised by reacting

goniothalamine with selenium dioxide and refluxing in dioxane for three and a half hours.

Goniothalamus dolichocarpus furnished two very cytotoxic flavonoids naringenin and pinocembrin. The four *Goniothalamus* species also provided very cytotoxic annonaceous acetogenins, annonacin and goniothalamicin along with the phenanthrene lactam, aristolactam BII and the dioxoaporphine ouregidione. Annonacin and aristolactam BII were also present in *Mezzetia umbellata*. *Disepalum anomalum* gave a common oxoaporphine liriodenine and a new annonaceous C-39 acetogenin was found for the first time in this genus. The new natural product disepalin has a mono-THF ring with an adjacent acetate group at the C-20 position. The structural assignments of this compound were determined using 2D-NMR (HMBC, COSY, H-C HETCOR, NOESY), NOE difference spectra and mass spectrometric techniques. Stereochemical assignments were by correlations with reported NMR data in addition to the new NMR data obtained.



The eight other *Goniothalamus* species were also found to have (+)-goniothalamine, (+)-goniothalamine epoxide, (+)-goniothalenol, (+)-goniodiol, (+)-

goniodiol diacetate and the complex mixture of essential oils containing sesquiterpenes. Other natural products such as (-)-iso-5-deoxygonioppyrone, naringenin and pinocembrin, aristolactam BII and ouregidione were also found to be present in some of these plants. Annonacin was detected only in *Goniothalamus macranii*. The various styrylpyrones, alkaloids, flavonoids and acetogenins isolated were tested on the larvae of *Aedes aegypti* using the WHO (1981a) standard procedures with slight modifications. The pure compounds tested showed moderate to good larvicidal activity, the most cytotoxic compounds being naringenin and annonacin (LC₅₀ values 3.7 and 9.5 µg/ml respectively).

Crude stem bark extracts of all twelve *Goniothalamus* species, *Disepalum anomalum* and *Mezzetia umbellata* were screened for their larvicidal activity against the larvae of *Aedes aegypti*. Most crude hexane extracts were moderately cytotoxic except for that from *G. gigantifolius*, while that of *Disepalum anomalum* and *Mezzetia umbellata* mildly cytotoxic. The crude ethanol extracts of *G. sinclairinus* and *G. montanus* were not cytotoxic to the larvae of *Aedes aegypti*, while the rest of the extracts showed larvicidal activity. The mosquito larvae of *Aedes aegypti* were susceptible to the methanol-soluble fractions partitioned from the ethanol extracts and good activity was found. Preliminary *in vitro* cytotoxicity screening against P388 cell lines was also carried out on the crude extracts and some bioactivity was detected which corroborates the presence of bioactive acetogenins and some of the styrylpyrone derivatives.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Acknowledgements.....	ii
Abstract.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	vii
List of Tables.....	xi
List of Figures.....	xiv
List of Plates.....	xviii
Acronyms/Abbreviations used in text.....	xix

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	1
1.2 BOTANY, DISTRIBUTION AND ETHNOBOTANY OF GENERA STUDIED	2
1.2.1 <i>Annonaceae</i> family.....	2
1.2.2 <i>The genus Goniiothalamus</i>	3
1.2.2.1 <i>Goniiothalamus andersonii</i>	5
1.2.2.2 <i>Goniiothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	7
1.2.2.3 <i>Goniiothalamus malayanus</i>	7
1.2.2.4 <i>Goniiothalamus velutinus</i>	10
1.2.2.5 <i>Goniiothalamus macrophyllus</i>	10
1.2.2.6 <i>Goniiothalamus ridleyi</i>	11
1.2.2.7 <i>Goniiothalamus uvarioides</i>	11
1.2.2.8 <i>Goniiothalamus umbrosus</i>	13
1.2.3 <i>The Genus Mezzetia</i>	13
1.2.3.1 <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	14
1.2.4 <i>The Genus Disepalum</i>	14
1.2.4.1 <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	17
1.3 CHEMISTRY OF THE ANNONACEAE: A LITERATURE REVIEW	17
1.3.1 <i>Non-alkaloidal constituents of Annonaceae</i>	17
1.3.1.1 Terpenes and aromatic compounds.....	18
Monoterpenes.....	18
Sesquiterpenes.....	18
Diterpenes.....	19
Triterpenes, sterols and saponins.....	19
Aromatic compounds.....	20
1.3.2 <i>Alkaloids of Annonaceae</i>	20
Oxoaporphines.....	20
4,5 - Dioxoaporphine.....	23
Aristolochic acid and aristolactams.....	26
1.3.3 <i>Styrylpyrones of the genus Goniiothalamus</i>	31
1.3.3.1 <i>Goniiothalamine</i>	31
1.3.4 <i>Annonaceous acetogenins from the family Annonaceae</i>	39
1.3.4.1 Structural classes of acetogenins.....	41
A. Acetogenins with adjacent bis-tetrahydrofuran ring.....	48
B. Mono tetrahydrofuran annonaceous acetogenins.....	50
C. Tri-THF annonaceous acetogenin.....	54
D. Non-adjacent bis-THF acetogenin.....	54
E. Non-THF acetogenins.....	55
1.3.4.2 Extraction, isolation and dosage methods.....	56

1.3.4.3 Structural elucidation of acetogenins.....	57
1.3.4.4 Stereochemistry	58
1.3.4.5 Biosynthesis.....	63
1.3.4.6 Biological activity of annonaceous acetogenins	67
1.3.4.6.1 Cytotoxicity activity and antitumour.....	68
1.3.4.6.2 Pesticidal activity of annonaceous acetogenins.....	74
1.3.5 Annonaceous acetogenins from the genus <i>Goniothalamus</i>	76
1.3.6 Alkaloids from the genus <i>Goniothalamus</i>	77
1.3.7 Compounds isolated from the genera <i>Disepalum</i> and <i>Mezzetia</i>	79
CHAPTER TWO: BIOASSAY TECHNIQUES.....	81
2.1 THE PURPOSE OF BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS	81
2.2 A NEED TO STUDY BIOACTIVITIES OF NATURAL PRODUCTS.....	82
2.3 BENCHTOP BIOASSAYS COMMONLY USED - A REVIEW	84
2.3.1 Brine shrimp lethality test	85
2.3.2 The Potato disc bioassay (inhibition of crown gall tumours)	85
A. Preparation of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> (two days before assays).....	86
B. Procedure for bioassay	86
2.3.3 <i>Lemna minor</i> (duckweed): A bioassay for inhibitors and promoters of plant growth (McLaughlin et al., 1991).....	88
2.3.4 The susceptibility or resistance of mosquito larvae to insecticides tests (WHO/YBC/81.807)	89
A. Establishing the base-line.....	89
B. Procedure for carrying out bioassays	89
C. Results.....	91
D. Estimation of the median effective dose	92
E. Fitting a probit regression line.....	94
2.4 BIOACTIVITIES OF THE STYRYLPYRONES FROM THE GENUS <i>GONIOTHALAMUS</i>	98
2.5 BIOACTIVITIES OF ACETOGENINS FROM THE GENUS <i>GONIOTHALAMUS</i>	101
CHAPTER THREE: EXPERIMENTAL.....	105
3.1 PLANT MATERIALS	105
3.2 INSTRUMENTS.....	105
3.2.1 Melting points.....	105
3.2.2 Optical rotations	105
3.2.3 Infrared spectroscopy.....	105
3.2.4 Ultraviolet spectroscopy.....	105
3.2.5 NMR spectroscopy.....	105
3.2.6 Mass spectroscopy.....	106
3.2.7 High performance liquid chromatography.....	106
3.2.8 Gas chromatography.....	106
3.2.9 Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.....	106
3.3 CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHODS.....	107
3.3.2 Thin layer chromatography.....	108
3.3.3 Preparative layer chromatography (PLC)	108
3.3.4 Centrifugal thin layer chromatography (Chromatotron)	109
3.3.5 Spray reagents.....	110
3.4 BIOASSAY PROCEDURES.....	110
3.4.1 Culturing of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquitoes.....	110
3.4.2 Procedure for carrying out the susceptibility or resistance of mosquito larvae to insecticides test.....	111
3.4.3 Procedure for carrying out an in vitro anti-cancer bioassay.....	112
3.5 EXTRACTION OF COMPOUNDS	113
3.6 ISOLATION OF BIOACTIVE PRINCIPLES.....	114
3.6.1 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Goniothalamus andersonii</i>	114
3.6.2 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Goniothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	116
3.6.3 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Goniothalamus malayanus</i>	119
3.6.4 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Goniothalamus velutinus</i>	122
3.6.5 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	124

3.6.6 Isolation of bioactive principles from <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	126
3.6.7 Gas chromatography screening of the stem bark of the various <i>Goniiothalamus</i> species	127
3.7 SYNTHESSES	128
3.7.1 Synthesis of goniiothalamine epoxide and isogoniiothalamine epoxide.....	128
3.7.2 Synthesis of goniodiol.....	128
3.7.3 Synthesis of threo-goniodiol.....	129
3.7.4 Synthesis of goniodiol diacetate.....	129
3.7.5 Synthesis of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone.....	129
3.7.6 Synthesis of 5 β -hydroxygoniiothalamine and 5 α -hydroxygoniiothalamine	129
3.7.7 Acetylation of 5 α -hydroxygoniiothalamine and 5 β -hydroxygoniiothalamine	130
3.7.8 Silylation of disepalin.....	130
3.7.9 Acetylation of disepalin.....	131
3.7.10 Acetylation of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone.....	131
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION-LARVICIDAL PRINCIPLES	132
4.1 ISOLATION OF LARVICIDAL PRINCIPLES FROM THE STEM BARK OF THE VARIOUS SPECIES STUDIED.....	132
4.2 ISOLATION OF LARVICIDAL PRINCIPLES FROM THE STEM BARK OF VARIOUS INSECTICIDAL PLANTS FROM THE ANNONACEAE FAMILY	133
4.2.1 <i>Goniiothalamus andersonii</i>	133
4.2.2 <i>Goniiothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	134
4.2.3 <i>Goniiothalamus malayanus</i>	134
4.2.4 <i>Goniiothalamus velutinus</i>	135
4.2.5 <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	135
4.2.6 <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	135
4.2.7 Characterisation of GA-1 as goniiothalamine.....	136
4.2.8 Characterisation of GA-2 as (+)-goniiothalamine epoxide.....	144
4.2.9 Characterisation of (+)-isogoniiothalamine epoxide.....	149
4.2.10 Synthesis of goniiothalamine epoxide and isogoniiothalamine epoxide.....	158
4.2.11 Characterisation of GA-4 as (+)-goniodiol	158
4.2.11.1 Synthesis of goniodiol.....	165
4.2.12 Characterisation of GA-5 as (+)-goniodiol diacetate.....	174
4.2.13 Characterisation of LB5 as pinocembrin.....	180
4.2.14 Characterisation of LB6 as naringenin.....	188
4.2.15 Characterisation of EELA 25 as (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone.....	197
4.2.15.1 Synthesis of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone.....	213
4.2.16 Characterisation of GMg and GV9b as (+)-goniiothalenol.....	215
4.2.16.1 Synthesis of goniiothalenol.....	224
4.2.17 Characterisation of LB21C1 as (+)-5 β -hydroxygoniiothalamine	225
4.2.18 (-)-5 β -Acetoxygoniiothalamine.....	231
4.2.18.1 Syntheses of 5 β -hydroxygoniiothalamine and 5 α -hydroxygoniiothalamine	236
4.2.19 (+)-5 α -Hydroxygoniiothalamine	238
3.2.19.1 Mechanism of reaction.....	248
4.2.20 (-)-5 α -Acetoxygoniiothalamine.....	249
4.2.21 Characterisation of LBMF 8b, GMC, KHP13b and GV260R as (+)-annonacin.....	255
4.2.22 Characterisation of F7 as a new acetogenin, disepalin.....	270
4.2.23 Characterisation of GM5-7 and GV3b-2 as aristolactam BII.....	289
4.2.24 Characterisation of LS13-4y-13 as liriodenine.....	296
4.2.25 Characterisation of GV26SF2 and GMf as ouregidione.....	301
CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION-BIOASSAY RESULTS	311
5.1. INTRODUCTION	311
5.2. BIOASSAY OF CRUDE PLANT EXTRACTS	311
5.3. LARVICIDAL ACTIVITY FOR CRUDE PLANT EXTRACTS OF VARIOUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE GENERA <i>GONIOTHALAMUS</i> , <i>DISEPALUM</i> AND <i>MEZZETIA</i>	312
5.3.1. Crude hexane extracts of the stem bark from the plants of the genera <i>Goniiothalamus</i> , <i>Disepalum</i> and <i>Mezzetia</i>	313

5.3.1.1 <i>Goniiothalamus andersonii</i>	314
5.3.1.2 <i>Goniiothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	314
5.3.1.3 <i>Goniiothalamus velutinus</i>	314
5.3.1.4 <i>Goniiothalamus malayanus</i>	314
5.3.1.5 <i>Goniiothalamus macrophyllus</i>	315
5.3.1.6 <i>Goniiothalamus ridleyi</i>	315
5.3.1.7 <i>Goniiothalamus gigantifolius</i>	316
5.3.1.8 <i>Goniiothalamus sinclairianus</i>	316
5.3.1.9 <i>Goniiothalamus montanus</i>	316
5.3.1.10 <i>Goniiothalamus macranii</i>	317
5.3.1.11 <i>Goniiothalamus uvarioides</i>	317
5.3.1.12 <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	317
5.3.1.13 <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	318
5.3.2 Conclusions.....	318
5.3.3 Crude ethanol extracts of the stem bark from the plants of the genera <i>Goniiothalamus</i> , <i>Disepalum</i> and <i>Mezzetia</i>	320
5.3.3.1 <i>Goniiothalamus andersonii</i>	321
5.3.3.2 <i>Goniiothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	321
5.3.3.3 <i>Goniiothalamus velutinus</i>	321
5.3.3.4 <i>Goniiothalamus malayanus</i>	321
5.3.3.5 <i>Goniiothalamus macrophyllus</i>	322
5.3.3.6 <i>Goniiothalamus ridleyi</i>	322
5.3.3.7 <i>Goniiothalamus gigantifolius</i>	322
5.3.3.8 <i>Goniiothalamus sinclairianus</i>	322
5.3.3.9 <i>Goniiothalamus montanus</i>	323
5.3.3.10 <i>Goniiothalamus macranii</i>	323
5.3.3.11 <i>Goniiothalamus uvarioides</i>	323
5.3.3.12 <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	323
5.3.3.13 <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	324
5.3.4 Conclusions.....	324
5.3.5 Crude methanol soluble fractions of the ethanol bark extracts of the genera <i>Goniiothalamus</i> , <i>Mezzetia</i> and <i>Disepalum</i>	326
5.3.5.1 <i>Goniiothalamus andersonii</i>	328
5.3.5.2 <i>Goniiothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	328
5.3.5.3 <i>Goniiothalamus velutinus</i>	328
5.3.5.4 <i>Goniiothalamus malayanus</i>	329
5.3.5.5 <i>Goniiothalamus macrophyllus</i>	329
5.3.5.6 <i>Goniiothalamus ridleyi</i>	329
5.3.5.7 <i>Goniiothalamus gigantifolius</i>	330
5.3.5.8 <i>Goniiothalamus sinclairianus</i>	330
5.3.5.9 <i>Goniiothalamus montanus</i>	330
5.3.5.10 <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	330
5.3.5.11 <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	331
5.3.6 Conclusions.....	331
5.4 LARVICIDAL ACTIVITY OF SOME COMPOUNDS ISOLATED FROM THE VARIOUS PLANT SPECIES STUDIED.....	333
5.5 CONCLUSIONS.....	334
REFERENCES.....	337
COMPOUND/STRUCTURE INDEX.....	346
APPENDICES.....	348
APPENDIX 1.....	348
APPENDIX 2.....	350
APPENDIX 3.....	352
APPENDIX 4.....	354
APPENDIX 5.....	356
APPENDIX 6.....	359
APPENDIX 7.....	367

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1: <i>Goniothalamus</i> species available in Malaysia	5
Table 1. 2: Occurrence of oxoaporphines in Annonaceae	21
Table 1. 3: Goniothalamine contents in different morphological parts of <i>Goniothalamus</i> species	33
Table 1. 4: Diagnostic ^1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts for the γ -lactone moiety	58
Table 1. 5: Diagnostic NMR chemical shifts of different subunits with various relative configuration in acetogenins	60
Table 1. 6: Cytotoxicity and antitumour activity of annonaceous acetogenins	71
Table 1. 7: <i>In vivo</i> antitumour activities of bullatacin, bullatacinone, bullatalicinone and squamocin against i.p.-implanted L1210 leukaemia	73
Table 1. 8: Antitumour efficacy of bullatacin, bullatacinone and bullatalicin in athymic mice bearing s.c.-implanted A2780 human ovarian carcinoma xenografts	74
Table 1. 9: Pesticidal activity of tested acetogenins	76
Table 2. 1: Some novel antitumour prescreens	84
Table 2. 2: A test of the toxicity of rotenone to <i>Macrosiphoniella sanborni</i>	92
Table 2. 3: Empirical probits and approximate expected probits for data of Table 2.2	94
Table 2. 4: Transformation of percentages to probits	97
Table 2. 5: Comparison of observed and expected mortality in eye estimation for rotenone - <i>Macrosiphoniella sanborni</i> test	97
Table 4. 1: Larvicidal principles present in the stem bark of various plant species studied	132
Table 4. 2: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for goniothalamine (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	137
Table 4. 3: Proton-proton connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (+)-goniothalamine (270 MHz and 67.8 MHz)	142
Table 4. 4: Proton and carbon connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (+)-goniothalamine (270 MHz and 67.8 MHz)	142
Table 4. 5: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for goniothalamine (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	142
Table 4. 6: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and coupling constant values (Hz) for goniothalamine epoxide	145
Table 4. 7: ^1H - ^1H connectivities (^1H - ^1H COSY) for goniothalamine epoxide	145
Table 4. 8: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for goniothalamine epoxide	149
Table 4. 9: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for goniothalamine epoxide	149
Table 4. 10: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	150
Table 4. 11: ^1H - ^1H connectivities (^1H - ^1H COSY) for (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	156
Table 4. 12: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities (^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR) for (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	156
Table 4. 13: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for isogoniothalamine epoxide	156
Table 4. 14: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (+)-goniodiol (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	159
Table 4. 15: ^1H - ^1H connectivities (^1H - ^1H COSY) for (+)-goniodiol	160
Table 4. 16: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities (^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR) for (+)-goniodiol	160
Table 4. 17: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for (+)-goniodiol (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	160
Table 4. 18: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for <i>threo</i> -goniodiol (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	167
Table 4. 19: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for <i>threo</i> -goniodiol	167
Table 4. 20: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for <i>threo</i> -goniodiol	167
Table 4. 21: ^{13}C NMR assignments (δ) for <i>threo</i> -goniodiol (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	172
Table 4. 22: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and J values (Hz) for goniodiol diacetate	175
Table 4. 23: ^1H - ^1H connectivities (^1H - ^1H COSY) for goniodiol diacetate	175
Table 4. 24: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities (^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR) for goniodiol diacetate	175
Table 4. 25: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for goniodiol diacetate (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	175
Table 4. 26: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for pinocembrin (270 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	181
Table 4. 27: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for pinocembrin	181
Table 4. 28: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for pinocembrin	181

Table 4. 29: ^{13}C NMR assignments for pinocembrin (67.8 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	187
Table 4. 30: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for naringenin (270 MHz, CD_3COCD_3).....	189
Table 4. 31: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for naringenin	189
Table 4. 32: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for naringenin	189
Table 4. 33: ^{13}C NMR assignments for naringenin (67.8 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	197
Table 4. 34: ^1H NMR assignments for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone acetate (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	201
Table 4. 35: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone acetate	201
Table 4. 36: ^1H NMR assignments for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	207
Table 4. 37: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone acetate	207
Table 4. 38: ^{13}C NMR assignments for (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone acetate (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3) ..	207
Table 4. 39: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (+)-goniothalenol (270 MHz, CDCl_3) ...	216
Table 4. 40: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities (^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR) for (+)-goniothalenol.....	216
Table 4. 41: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (+)-goniothalenol	223
Table 4. 42: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for goniothalenol (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	223
Table 4. 43: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments for (+)-5 β -hydroxygoniothalamin (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	226
Table 4. 44: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (+)-5 β - hydroxygoniothalamin	226
Table 4. 45: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (+)-5 β - hydroxygoniothalamin	227
Table 4. 46: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for (+)-5 β -hydroxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	227
Table 4. 47: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (-)-5 β -acetoxygoniothalamin (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	233
Table 4. 48: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (-)-5 β -acetoxygoniothalamin	233
Table 4. 49: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (-)-5 β -acetoxygoniothalamin	233
Table 4. 50: ^{13}C NMR assignments for (-)-5 β -acetoxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	236
Table 4. 51: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and J values for (+)-5 α -hydroxygoniothalamin (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	239
Table 4. 52: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (+)-5 α -hydroxygoniothalamin	239
Table 4. 53: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (+)-5 α -hydroxygoniothalamin	240
Table 4. 54: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for (+)-5 α -hydroxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	246
Table 4. 55: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (-)-5 α -acetoxygoniothalamin	250
Table 4. 56: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (-)-5 α -acetoxygoniothalamin	254
Table 4. 57: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (-)-5 α -acetoxygoniothalamin	254
Table 4. 58: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for (-)-5 α -acetoxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	254
Table 4. 59: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and $J(\text{Hz})$ values for (+)-annonacin (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	260
Table 4. 60: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for (+)-annonacin	260
Table 4. 61: Structure and ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for (+)-annonacin	269
Table 4. 62: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for (+)-annonacin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	270
Table 4. 63: Structure and proton NMR spectral data for disepalin (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) and annonacin (CDCl_3 , 470 MHz) (McCloud <i>et al.</i> , 1987)	277
Table 4. 64: Proton-proton connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for disepalin	287
Table 4. 65: Proton and carbon connectivities and their 2J and 3J interactions obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR and HMBC experiments for disepalin	287
Table 4. 66: ^{13}C NMR spectral data for disepalin (CDCl_3 , 67.8 MHz) and annonacin (McCloud <i>et al.</i> , 1987).....	288

Table 4. 67: Structure and comparison of ^1H NMR values of the acetate derivatives of disepalin and annonacin	288
Table 4. 68: ^1H NMR assignments (δ) and J values (Hz) for aristolactam BII (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	290
Table 4. 69: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for aristolactam BII.....	290
Table 4. 70: ^1H - ^{13}C connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment for aristolactam BII.....	295
Table 4. 71: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for aristolactam BII (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	295
Table 4. 72: ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and J (Hz) values for liriodenine (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	297
Table 4. 73: ^1H - ^1H connectivities (^1H - ^1H COSY) for liriodenine.....	297
Table 4. 74: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for liriodenine (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	301
Table 4. 75: Structure and ^1H NMR (δ) assignments and J (Hz) values for ouregidione in different solvents (270 MHz).....	303
Table 4. 76: ^1H - ^1H connectivities obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY experiment for ouregidione	304
Table 4. 77: Proton and carbon connectivities and their 2J and 3J interactions obtained from HMQC and HMBC experiments for ouregidione (CDCl_3 , 270 MHz and 67.8 MHz).....	305
Table 4. 78: ^{13}C NMR (δ) assignments for ouregidione.....	305
Table 5. 1: Larvicidal (<i>Aedes aegypti</i>) activity of crude hexane extract.....	313
Table 5. 2: Larvicidal (<i>Aedes aegypti</i>) activity of crude ethanol extracts.....	320
Table 5. 3: <i>In vitro</i> cytotoxicity activity of crude ethanol extracts	326
Table 5. 4: Larvicidal (<i>Aedes aegypti</i>) activity of methanol soluble fractions of crude ethanol extracts	327
Table 5. 5: <i>In vitro</i> cytotoxicity activity of methanol soluble fractions.....	333
Table 5. 6: Larvicidal (<i>Aedes aegypti</i>) activity of compounds	334

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1: Some recently identified oxoaporphines	22
Figure 1. 2: Structures of dihydropontevedrine and corydione.....	23
Figure 1. 3: Structures of some 4,5-dioxoaporphines	24
Figure 1. 4: Originally assigned and revised structures for pontevedrine	25
Figure 1. 5: Synthesis of aristolactam	26
Figure 1. 6: Structures of some aristolochic acids	27
Figure 1. 7: Structures of some aristolactams	28
Figure 1. 8: Degradation sequences of aristolochic acid-I into phenanthrene and aristolactam	29
Figure 1. 9: Structures of five phenanthrene derivatives	30
Figure 1. 10: Structures of some aristolactam alkaloids	30
Figure 1. 11: Structure of (+)-goniothalamine	31
Figure 1. 12: Structures of <i>threo</i> and <i>erythro</i> -7,8-dibromogoniothalamine.....	32
Figure 1. 13: Synthesis of 6 <i>R</i> -(+)-goniothalamine	34
Figure 1. 14: Syntheses of (6 <i>S</i>)-goniothalamine and (6 <i>R</i>)-goniothalamine.....	35
Figure 1. 15: Structures of some styrylpyrone derivatives.....	38
Figure 1. 16: Structures of five tetrahydrofuran subunits	41
Figure 1. 17: Structures of γ -lactone units of acetogenins	43
Figure 1. 18: Structure of bullatacinone.....	43
Figure 1. 19: Structures of some bis-THF annonaceous acetogenins	44
Figure 1. 20: Structure of reticulatacin	45
Figure 1. 21: Structures of some novel bis- and mono-THF acetogenins	46
Figure 1. 22: Two novel acetogenins with epoxy rings	47
Figure 1. 23: Acetogenins with adjacent bis-THF rings	48
Figure 1. 24: Some mono-THF annonaceous acetogenins.....	50
Figure 1. 25: Structure of goniocin, a tri-THF acetogenin.....	54
Figure 1. 26: Structures of some non-adjacent bis-THF acetogenin	54
Figure 1. 27: Structures of some non-THF acetogenins.....	55
Figure 1. 28: Mosher's model for the (<i>R</i>)-MTPA and (<i>S</i>)-MTPA derivatives.....	62
Figure 1. 29: The MTPA plane of an MTPA ester and H _{a,b,c} and H _{x,y,z} on the right and left sides of the plane, respectively	62
Figure 1. 30: Model A for the determination of the absolute configuration of secondary alcohols (Ohtani <i>et al.</i> , 1991)	62
Figure 1. 31: Hypothesis for the biosynthesis of the THF rings of annonaceous acetogenins.....	64
Figure 1. 32: Biogenetic pathways leading to the acetogenins from <i>G. giganteus</i>	65
Figure 1. 33: Biogenetic pathways leading to the acetogenins from <i>G. giganteus</i>	66
Figure 1. 34: A possible role of diepomuricanin in the biogenesis of solamin (Laprevote <i>et al.</i> , 1992).....	67
Figure 1. 35: Structures of (-)-anolobine, (-)-anonaine and liriodenine	77
Figure 1. 36: Structures of goniopedaline, aristolactam AII and taliscanine	78
Figure 1. 37: Structures of velutinam and aristolactam BII	78
Figure 1. 38: Structure of scorazanone	79
Figure 1. 39: Structures of asimilobine and (-)-scoulerine.....	80
Figure 2. 1: Relation between percentage kill of <i>Macrosiphoniella sanborni</i> and doses of rotenone, showing normal sigmoid curve represented by equation $Y = 2.25 + 4.01x$ (Source: Finney, 1971: 30).....	95
Figure 2. 2: Relation between probit of kill of <i>Macrosiphoniella sanborni</i> and dose of rotenone, showing probit regression line from equation $Y = 2.25 + 4.01x$ (Source: Finney, 1971: 31)	96
Figure 2. 3: Styrylpyrones and their biological activities (McLaughlin <i>et al.</i> , 1991)	99
Figure 2. 4: Annonaceous acetogenins from <i>Goniothalamus giganteus</i> and their cytotoxicities.	102
Figure 3. 1: Scheme of extraction of the bark of <i>Goniothalamus andersonii</i>	116
Figure 3. 2: Scheme of extraction of the bark of <i>Goniothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	119
Figure 3. 3: Scheme of extraction for the bark of <i>Goniothalamus malayanus</i>	121

Figure 3. 4: Scheme of extraction for the bark of <i>Goniothalamus velutinus</i>	123
Figure 3. 5: Scheme of extraction for the bark of <i>Disepalum anomalum</i>	125
Figure 3. 6: Scheme of extraction for the bark of <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	127
Figure 4. 1: Structure of (+)-goniothalamine	136
Figure 4. 2: ^1H NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	138
Figure 4. 3: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine	139
Figure 4. 4: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	140
Figure 4. 5: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine	141
Figure 4. 6: EIMS spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine	143
Figure 4. 7: EIMS fragmentation of (+)-goniothalamine	144
Figure 4. 8: Structure of (+)-goniothalamine epoxide	144
Figure 4. 9: ^1H NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine epoxide (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	146
Figure 4. 10: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine epoxide	147
Figure 4. 11: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalamine epoxide	148
Figure 4. 12: Structure of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	149
Figure 4. 13: ^1H NMR spectrum of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	151
Figure 4. 14: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	152
Figure 4. 15: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	153
Figure 4. 16: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	154
Figure 4. 17: EIMS spectrum of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	155
Figure 4. 18: A perspective view of (+)-isogoniothalamine epoxide	157
Figure 4. 19: Synthesis of goniothalamine epoxide	158
Figure 4. 20: Structure of (+)-goniodiol	158
Figure 4. 21: ^1H NMR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	161
Figure 4. 22: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniodiol	162
Figure 4. 23: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol	163
Figure 4. 24: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol	164
Figure 4. 25: Synthesis of (+)-goniodiol	165
Figure 4. 26: Mechanism for the synthesis of (+)-goniodiol	165
Figure 4. 27: Synthesis of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol	166
Figure 4. 28: ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	168
Figure 4. 29: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol	169
Figure 4. 30: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	170
Figure 4. 31: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol	171
Figure 4. 32: Cyclisation of <i>threo</i> -goniodiol and <i>erythro</i> -goniodiol	172
Figure 4. 33: Synthesis of (+)-goniopyrpyrone	173
Figure 4. 34: Structure of (+)-goniodiol diacetate	174
Figure 4. 35: ^1H NMR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol diacetate (270 MHz, CDCl_3)	176
Figure 4. 36: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniodiol diacetate	177
Figure 4. 37: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol diacetate (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3)	178
Figure 4. 38: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-goniodiol diacetate	179
Figure 4. 39: Structure of pinocembrin	180
Figure 4. 40: ^1H NMR spectrum of pinocembrin (270 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	182
Figure 4. 41: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of pinocembrin	183
Figure 4. 42: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of pinocembrin (67.8 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	184
Figure 4. 43: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of pinocembrin	185
Figure 4. 44: EIMS spectrum of pinocembrin	186
Figure 4. 45: EIMS fragmentations of pinocembrin	187
Figure 4. 46: Structure of naringenin	188
Figure 4. 47: ^1H NMR spectrum of naringenin (270 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	190
Figure 4. 48: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of naringenin	191
Figure 4. 49: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of naringenin (67.8 MHz, CD_3COCD_3)	192
Figure 4. 50: ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR spectrum of naringenin	193
Figure 4. 51: DEPT spectra of naringenin	194
Figure 4. 52: EIMS spectrum of naringenin	195
Figure 4. 53: GC-MS spectrum of naringenin	196
Figure 4. 54: Structure of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone	197
Figure 4. 55: Structure of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrpyrone	200

Figure 4. 56: Structure of (+)-5-deoxygoniopyrrole.....	200
Figure 4. 57: NOE enhancements of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate	200
Figure 4. 58: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole (crude) (270 MHz, CDCl ₃).....	202
Figure 4. 59: ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole (crude).....	203
Figure 4. 60: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole (crude) (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	204
Figure 4. 61: ¹ H- ¹³ C HETCOR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole (crude).....	205
Figure 4. 62: EIMS spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole	206
Figure 4. 63: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate (270 MHz, CDCl ₃)	208
Figure 4. 64: ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate	209
Figure 4. 65: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	210
Figure 4. 66: ¹ H- ¹³ C HETCOR spectrum of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate	211
Figure 4. 67: DEPT spectra of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole acetate	212
Figure 4. 68: Synthesis of (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopyrrole	213
Figure 4. 69: Postulated synthesis of goniopyrrole	214
Figure 4. 70: Structure of (+)-goniothalenol	215
Figure 4. 71: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol (400 MHz, CDCl ₃).....	217
Figure 4. 72: ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol (400 MHz, CDCl ₃)	218
Figure 4. 73: Long-range ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol	219
Figure 4. 74: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol (400 MHz, CDCl ₃)	220
Figure 4. 75: HSQC spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol	221
Figure 4. 76: EIMS spectrum of (+)-goniothalenol	222
Figure 4. 77: Cyclisation of 5β-hydroxyisogoniothalamin epoxide	224
Figure 4. 78: Cyclisation of 5β-hydroxygoniothalamin epoxide	224
Figure 4. 79: Structure of (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamin	225
Figure 4. 80: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamin (270 MHz, CDCl ₃).....	228
Figure 4. 81: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	229
Figure 4. 82: EIMS spectrum of (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamin	230
Figure 4. 83: Structure of (-)-5β-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN	231
Figure 4. 84: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (-)-5β-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN (270 MHz, CDCl ₃)	234
Figure 4. 85: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (-)-5β-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	235
Figure 4. 86: Attempted syntheses of 5-hydroxygoniothalamin (Smith, 1994).....	237
Figure 4. 87: Structure of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin.....	238
Figure 4. 88: NOE enhancement for 5α-hydroxygoniothalamin	240
Figure 4. 89: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin (270 MHz, CDCl ₃).....	241
Figure 4. 90: ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin.....	242
Figure 4. 91: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	243
Figure 4. 92: ¹ H- ¹³ C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin	244
Figure 4. 93: NOE difference spectra of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin.....	245
Figure 4. 94: A perspective view of (+)-5α-hydroxygoniothalamin	247
Figure 4. 95: Mechanism for the oxidation of goniothalamin to (+)-5β-hydroxygoniothalamin	248
Figure 4. 96: Structure of (-)-5α-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN.....	249
Figure 4. 97: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (-)-5α-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN (270 MHz, CDCl ₃)	251
Figure 4. 98: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (-)-5α-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃).....	252
Figure 4. 99: NOE difference spectrum of (-)-5α-acetoxYGONIOthalamIN	253
Figure 4. 100: Structure of (+)-annonacin	255
Figure 4. 101: EIMS and CIMS for (+)-annonacin.....	257
Figure 4. 102: EIMS for the silylated derivative of (+)-annonacin.....	258
Figure 4. 103: Structure of the α,β-unsaturated lactone	259
Figure 4. 104: ¹ H NMR spectrum of (+)-annonacin (270 MHz, CDCl ₃)	261
Figure 4. 105: ¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of (+)-annonacin	262
Figure 4. 106: ¹³ C NMR spectrum of (+)-annonacin (67.8 MHz, CDCl ₃)	263
Figure 4. 107: DEPT spectra of (+)-annonacin.....	264
Figure 4. 108: ¹ H- ¹³ C HETCOR spectrum of (+)-annonacin	265
Figure 4. 109: CIMS spectrum of (+)-annonacin.....	266
Figure 4. 110: EIMS spectrum of (+)-annonacin	267

Figure 4. 111: EIMS spectrum of the silylated derivative of (+)-annonacin.....	268
Figure 4. 112: Structure of disepalin.....	270
Figure 4. 113: FAB MS of disepalin.....	273
Figure 4. 114: FAB MS and EIMS for the silylated derivative of disepalin.....	273
Figure 4. 115: NOE enhancements observed for disepalin.....	275
Figure 4. 116: ^1H NMR spectrum of disepalin (500 MHz, CDCl_3).....	278
Figure 4. 117: ^1H NMR spectrum of disepalin (500 MHz, CDCl_3) (expanded).....	279
Figure 4. 118: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of disepalin (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	280
Figure 4. 119: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of disepalin (500 MHz, CDCl_3).....	281
Figure 4. 120: NOE difference spectrum of disepalin.....	282
Figure 4. 121: NOE difference spectra of disepalin (500 MHz, CDCl_3).....	283
Figure 4. 122: HMBC spectrum of disepalin (500 MHz, CDCl_3).....	284
Figure 4. 123: FAB MS spectrum of disepalin.....	285
Figure 4. 124: FAB MS spectrum of the silylated derivative of disepalin.....	286
Figure 4. 125: Structure of aristolactam BII.....	289
Figure 4. 126: ^1H NMR spectrum of aristolactam BII (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	291
Figure 4. 127: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of aristolactam BII.....	292
Figure 4. 128: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of aristolactam BII (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	293
Figure 4. 129: EIMS spectrum of aristolactam BII.....	294
Figure 4. 130: Structure of liriodenine.....	296
Figure 4. 131: ^1H NMR spectrum of liriodenine (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	298
Figure 4. 132: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of liriodenine (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	299
Figure 4. 133: EIMS spectrum of liriodenine.....	300
Figure 4. 134: Structure of ouregidione.....	302
Figure 4. 135: ^1H NMR spectrum of ouregidione (270 MHz, CDCl_3).....	306
Figure 4. 136: ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of ouregidione.....	307
Figure 4. 137: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of ouregidione (67.8 MHz, CDCl_3).....	308
Figure 4. 138: NOE difference experiments for ouregidione.....	309
Figure 4. 139: EIMS spectrum of ouregidione.....	310

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Fruits, flowers, leaves (top), and stem (bottom) of <i>Goniothalamus andersonii</i>	6
Plate 2: Flower (top), fruits (middle), and leaves (bottom) of <i>Goniothalamus dolichocarpus</i>	8
Plate 3: Fruits and flowers of <i>Goniothalamus malayanus</i>	9
Plate 4: Leaves of <i>Goniothalamus velutinus</i> (top), and leaves and shoot of <i>Goniothalamus</i> <i>macrophyllus</i> (bottom).....	12
Plate 5: Fruits, leaves and stem of <i>Goniothalamus umbrosus</i> (top), flowers and leaves of <i>Disepalum anomalum</i> (bottom).....	15
Plate 6: Flowers on branches (top) and leaves (bottom) of <i>Mezzetia umbellata</i>	16

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

α	alpha
β	beta
δ	chemical shift in ppm
γ	gamma
μg	micro gram
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree in celsius
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
brd	broad doublet
brs	broad singlet
BSTFA	N,O-bis (trimethylsilyl)-trifluoroacetamide
CIMS	Chemical ionization mass spectroscopy
cm	centimetre
COSY	Correlated Spectroscopy
^{13}C	carbon-13
CL	confidence limit
d	doublet
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo [5.4.0] undec-7-ene
dd	doublet of doublet
ddd	doublet of doublet of doublet
dddd	doublet of doublet of doublet of doublet
DEPT	Distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer
DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
DNP	dinitrophenol
dt	doublet of triplet
ED	effective dose
EIMS	Electron impact-mass spectroscopy
FAB	Fast Atom Bombardment
Fe-S	ferrous sulphide
FI	fluorescence inhibition
FP	frond proliferation
g	gram(s)
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC-MS	Gas Chromatography-mass spectroscopy
GI	growth inhibition
^1H	proton
HETCOR	Heteronuclear chemical shift-correlation
HMBC	Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Connectivity by 2D Multiple Quantum NMR
HMQC	^1H -Detected Heteronuclear Multiple-Quantum Coherence via Direct Coupling
HOAc	acetic acid
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HRMS	high resolution mass spectrum
Hz	hertz

id	internal diameter
IR	infrared
<i>J</i>	coupling constant in Hz
l	litre
LC	lethal concentration
LD	lethal dose
Lit.	literature
LPRL	log-probit regression lines
LR	long range coupling constant
m	multiplet
MCPBA	<i>m</i> -chloroperoxybenzoic acid
MHz	megahertz
ml	millilitre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
mol	moles
Mol. wt.	molecular weight
m.p.	melting point
MS	mass spectrum/spectra/spectrometer/spectroscopy
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
MTPA	methoxytrifluoromethylphenylacetate
NA	not available
NADH	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, reduced form
NCI	National Cancer Institute
nm	nanometre(s)
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
NOE	Nuclear Overhauser Enhancement
NOESY	Nuclear Overhauser and Exchange Spectroscopy
OAc	acetate
PCN	propionitrile
Ph	phenyl
PLC	preparative layer chromatography
ppm	parts per million
q	quartet
dq	doublet of quartet
[R]	corresponding alkyl group
RI	refractive index
S	singlet
SE	standard error
t	triplet
td	triplet of doublets
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TLC	thin layer chromatography
TMS	tetramethylsilane
TMPD	N,N,N,N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine
UV	ultra violet
WHO	World Health Organization