



Oligostilbenoids from *Hopea Mengarawan* (Dipterocarpaceae)

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1. Introduction

In the course of our continuing phytochemical study of the Dipterocarpaceae family occurring in Indonesia (Sri Atun et al., 2002; Syah et al., 2003), we have examined the phenolic constituents of *Hopea mengarawan*, a relatively large genus belonging to the family Dipterocarpaceae and is distributed mainly in Southeast Asia (Sri Atun, 1974). This family has proven to be a rich source of oligostilbene compounds derived from the stilbenoid skeleton (4, 3', 5'-trihydroxystilbene) (Sotheeswaran and Pasupathy, 1993; Hakim, 2002; Ito et al., 2000). The present study was collected in December 2003 from the Experimental Garden of Carita, Banten, Indonesia. The study was conducted by the Staff at the Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia and a voucher specimen was deposited in the Bogoriense Herbarium.

2. Materials and Methods

The phytochemical study on *H. mengarawan* has been carried out previously by Bate-Smith and Whitmore (1959) in an analysis of the phenols from fresh leaves of dipterocarps.

The stem bark of *H. mengarawan* (5 kg) was extracted exhaustively with acetone. The acetone extract was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown residue (400 g). A portion (40 g) of the total acetone extract was separated by vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC) and purified by repeated column chromatography using various solvent systems. From this method we obtained four oligostilbenes, namely:

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