



Cite this: RSC Adv., 2025, 15, 27816

Naturally occurring prenylated flavonoids from African *Erythrina* plant species†

Bienvenu Tsakem,^a Fidele Ntie Kang,^{bcd} Rémy Bertrand Teponno^e and Xavier Siwe Noundou^{id} ^{*a}

Flavonoids refer to a large class of secondary metabolites with a unique skeleton comprising two aromatic rings linked together by a C₃ unit. This class of compounds is largely distributed in plants and rarely occurs in fungi. Some of these compounds are directly bonded to prenyl units. Prenyl groups are C-5 carbon units derived from the mevalonate pathway, are reported to substantially improve the biological activities of diverse classes of secondary metabolites. Prenylated flavonoids display a broad spectrum of biological activities, including antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic and antiviral activities. Some flavonoids have already been formulated as either medicines or dietary supplements and are currently used in the management of certain medical conditions. The continuous search for bioactive molecules is a global concern; and encapsulating the contribution of each continent and/or country in terms of available resources should be a priority. This paper aims to methodically summarize the bioactive prenylated flavonoids characterized from plants of the genus *Erythrina* growing in Africa, as well as their distribution in the genus. Approximately 289 prenylated flavonoids have been isolated and characterized exclusively from plants belonging to the genus *Erythrina* growing in Africa, covering all the subclasses of flavonoids bearing prenyl group(s), namely, flavanones, flavones, chalcones, isoflavanones, isoflavones,

Received 16th May 2025
Accepted 21st July 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d5ra03457d

rsc.li/rsc-advances

^aDepartment of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, Pretoria 0204, South Africa. E-mail: xavier.siwennoundou@smu.ac.za

^bCenter for Drug Discovery, Faculty of Science, University of Buea, P.O. Box 63, Buea, Cameroon

^cDepartment of Chemistry Faculty of Science, University of Buea, P. O. Box 63, Buea, Cameroon

^dInstitute of Pharmacy, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Kurt-Mothes-Strasse 3, 06120 Halle, Saale, Germany

^eDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Dschang, P.O. Box 67, Dschang, Cameroon

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5ra03457d>



Bienvenu Tsakem

Bienvenu Tsakem is a PhD student in the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa. He obtained his undergraduate degree in Organic Chemistry from the University of Dschang, Cameroon, in 2016. In 2018, he completed a Master's degree in Natural Products Chemistry at the same university. He later joined the Humboldt Research Hub/

CECANAPROF at the Higher Teacher Training College (HTTC), University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon, where he worked as a Junior Researcher from 2023 to 2024. His research focuses on the isolation and characterization of natural products from medicinal plants and fungi.



Fidele Ntie Kang

Fidele Ntie-Kang is an Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Department of Chemistry, University of Buea in Cameroon, where he also heads the Centre for Drug Discovery. He completed a PhD in computer-aided drug design at the University of Douala in Cameroon, then moved to Germany, where he carried out postdoctoral research under Prof. Wolfgang Sippl, leading to a habilitation in pharmaceutical

chemistry. He focuses on chemoinformatics for natural products research and is passionate about drug discovery from natural products identified from African medicinal plants. His major contribution is the development of the African Natural Products Database.



isoflavans, isoflav-3-enes, pterocarpanes and pterocarpenes isolated from 1981 to date. This review encompasses the data gathered from 202 peer-reviewed articles and covers the source, isolation, distribution of *Erythrina* plant species throughout the continent, structure elucidation of prenyl moieties, biological activities as well as the *in silico* tests where available towards some targets in drug discovery.

1 Introduction

The search for new hits and leads from any source of secondary metabolites, including plants, fungi, and bacteria, has been a focus of interest for chemists and pharmacists over the last few decades.^{1–5} There is a continuous need to discover novel and more effective active principles, particularly during the emergence of new diseases and infections. This includes the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the drug resistant phenomena, as well as the existence of diseases without known or effective treatments, such as HIV-AIDS and many forms of cancer.

Natural products such as flavonoids are of paramount importance in drug discovery. Prenylated flavonoids are synthesized by plants as a response to microbial attacks.⁶ Interestingly, these natural compounds are reported to exhibit improved biological activities compared to the original skeleton without the prenyl groups.⁷ The increase in biological activities of prenylated flavonoids is generally ascribed to the increase of their lipophilicity due to the presence of prenyl moieties.⁷ The penetration of prenylated flavonoids into cells is facilitated due to the fact that the cell membrane of microbes is phospholipidic.

While several African species of the *Erythrina* genus have been extensively investigated, and have resulted in reports of a number of prenylated flavonoids,^{8,9} there is no available report documenting the significance of prenylated flavonoids in these African plant species from the *Erythrina* genus, or their distribution within the genus in Africa. There have been two review

articles world-wide on non-alkaloidic compounds of the genus *Erythrina*, published in 2005 (ref. 10) and 2018.¹¹ Further, there is one review article, published in 2021, summarizing all isolated flavonoids in general from any investigated *Erythrina* species,¹² while a recent review in 2023 (ref. 13) reports on prenylated flavonoids from numerous plants, however, this only mentioned 10 species of *Erythrina*, while about forty species throughout the world have been already studied for their content in prenylated flavonoids.

Considering all the benefits of flavonoids to human health for cancer management, inflammation and immune system boosting, some of these molecules could be beneficial for further medical conditions such as COVID-19, AIDS, breast cancer, to mention a few. Unfortunately, these natural products are usually isolated in small amounts and sometimes biological assays are not conducted. Some flavonoids have just been submitted to *in vitro* assays, while others have been reported just from one source. Given that all these data are completely dispersed, this review is focussed only on prenylated flavonoids previously isolated from all *Erythrina* species distributed in Africa. The focus on African *Erythrina* plants has three objectives. Firstly, any information on the prenylated flavonoids in African *Erythrina* will be highlighted; secondly, as all information will be contained in a single document, it will facilitate the search for information regarding *Erythrina* genus in Africa, as shown in Fig. 1, and finally the review highlights the contribution of African plants as a source of potential lead compounds in drug discovery. It is worth mentioning that non-prenylated



Rémy Bertrand Teponno

Rémy Bertrand Teponno is Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Department of Chemistry, University of Dschang (Cameroon). He defended his PhD in 2009 and has been a TWAS-DFG fellow (2012), a Matsumae fellow (2014), a Humboldt fellow (2015, 2017, and 2018), and the winner of the TWAS-Atta-Ur-Rahaman Prize 2017. He has been visiting scientist at the University of Camerino (2011) and at the Helmholtz

Centre for Infection Research, Braunschweig (2023 and 2024). He is currently the Master/PhD Coordinator at the Department of Chemistry, University of Dschang. His research interest focuses on bioactive secondary metabolites from medicinal plants and fungi.



Xavier Siwe Noundou

Xavier Siwe Noundou is a Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa. He holds a PhD in Chemistry, University of Johannesburg (2014). He was a CAPES Brazil visiting professor (2023), a GBMF Fellow in the USA (2017–2019), and an EU-FP7 Marie Curie Fellow in Hungary and Bulgaria (2015–2016). His

research focuses on drug discovery from terrestrial and marine natural products, their structural derivatization for structure–activity relationship studies, and nano-formulations to improve drug delivery systems. His work bridges natural product chemistry, medicinal chemistry, and nanotechnology in pharmaceutical sciences.





Fig. 1 Distribution of studied *Erythrina* species in Africa.

and prenylated flavonoids are currently used as medicines and dietary supplements.^{14–16}

The aim of this review is to methodically summarize the bioactive prenylated flavonoids isolated during the period 1981 to 2024 from plants of the genus *Erythrina* growing in Africa, by providing their source, isolation, distribution, structure elucidation and biological activities, as well as their drug target analysis.

2 Prenylated flavonoids

2.1 Definition

Flavonoids are a group of plant polyphenolic secondary metabolites featuring a common three-ring chemical structure C₆–C₃–C₆ core (diphenylpropane derivatives). They consist of a skeleton containing two benzene rings connected by a C₃ moiety. The first C₆ ring is called the A ring, the second is called the B ring, and the C₃ moiety can either be opened (forming an aliphatic chain) or closed (forming a six-membered ring attached to A ring) and is called the C ring.¹⁷ Flavonoids with a C-ring are also called benzopyran.¹⁸ Relative to the position of the linkage of the B ring to the benzopyran (chromano) moiety, flavonoids may be divided into thirteen sub-classes grouped as 2-phenylbenzopyrans (flavanones, flavones, chalcones, flavonols, flavanonols, flavanes, flavens), isoflavonoids or 3-phenylbenzopyrans (isoflavanones, isoflavones, isoflavanes, isoflavens, pterocarpan, pterocarpens) and neoflavonoids or (4-phenylbenzopyrans) (Fig. 2).¹⁸

2.2 Biosynthesis

Taking into consideration that the biosynthesis of flavonoids in general has been reported,^{19,20} we focus here on the prenylation, which, while it would seem to be a causal mechanism, there are

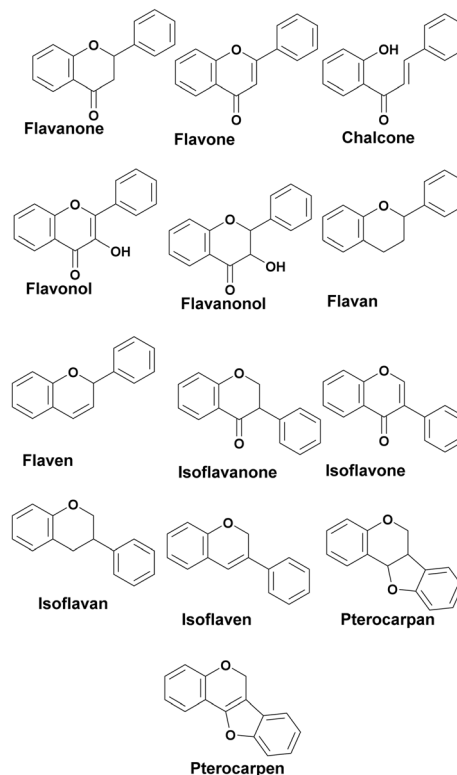


Fig. 2 Common skeletons/subclasses of flavonoids.

a lot of specificities within flavonoid subclasses. Depending on the genes encoding for the biosynthesis of flavonoids in plants, some may carry a prenyl on the rings. Shi *et al.* in 2021 designated prenylated flavonoids as flavonoids that associate one or more prenyl groups linked either by C–C bond(s) or C–O bond(s) to their rings.⁷ The so-called prenyl groups derive from the dimethylallylpyrophosphate (DMAPP), resulting from the condensation of 3 units of acetyl coenzyme A.²¹

According to the report of Yazaki and coworkers, membrane-bound prenyltransferases which accept aromatic substrates are sub-divided into two main groups, namely, *p*-hydroxybenzoate (PHB) prenyltransferases and homogentisate (HG) prenyltransferases. Flavonoid prenyltransferases are derived from the HG prenyltransferase family.²² These enzymes are located in the plastid in plant cells²³ and their catalytic action in the presence of a cofactor, Mg²⁺ is reported to be the best cofactor in these reactions.²²

In an enzyme assay, dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP) and the enzyme SfN8DT-1 identified in *Sophora flavescens* (nar-ingenin 8-dimethylallyltransferase) were found to be specific to flavanone as a substrate.²⁴ A paralogue flavonoid prenyltransferase SfFPT from *S. flavescens* (93% SfN8DT-1) has been shown to be non-specific only to flavanones, it also catalyzes the prenylation of flavones, flavanonols and even chalcones. It is worth mentioning that the amount of prenylated flavonoid is lower than that of flavanone as a substrate,^{6,25} and it only inserts a prenyl group at C-8, while when the hydroxyl at 7 is methylated or glycosylated, there is no prenylation.⁶ This might suggest the participation of this hydroxyl in the biosynthesis. The



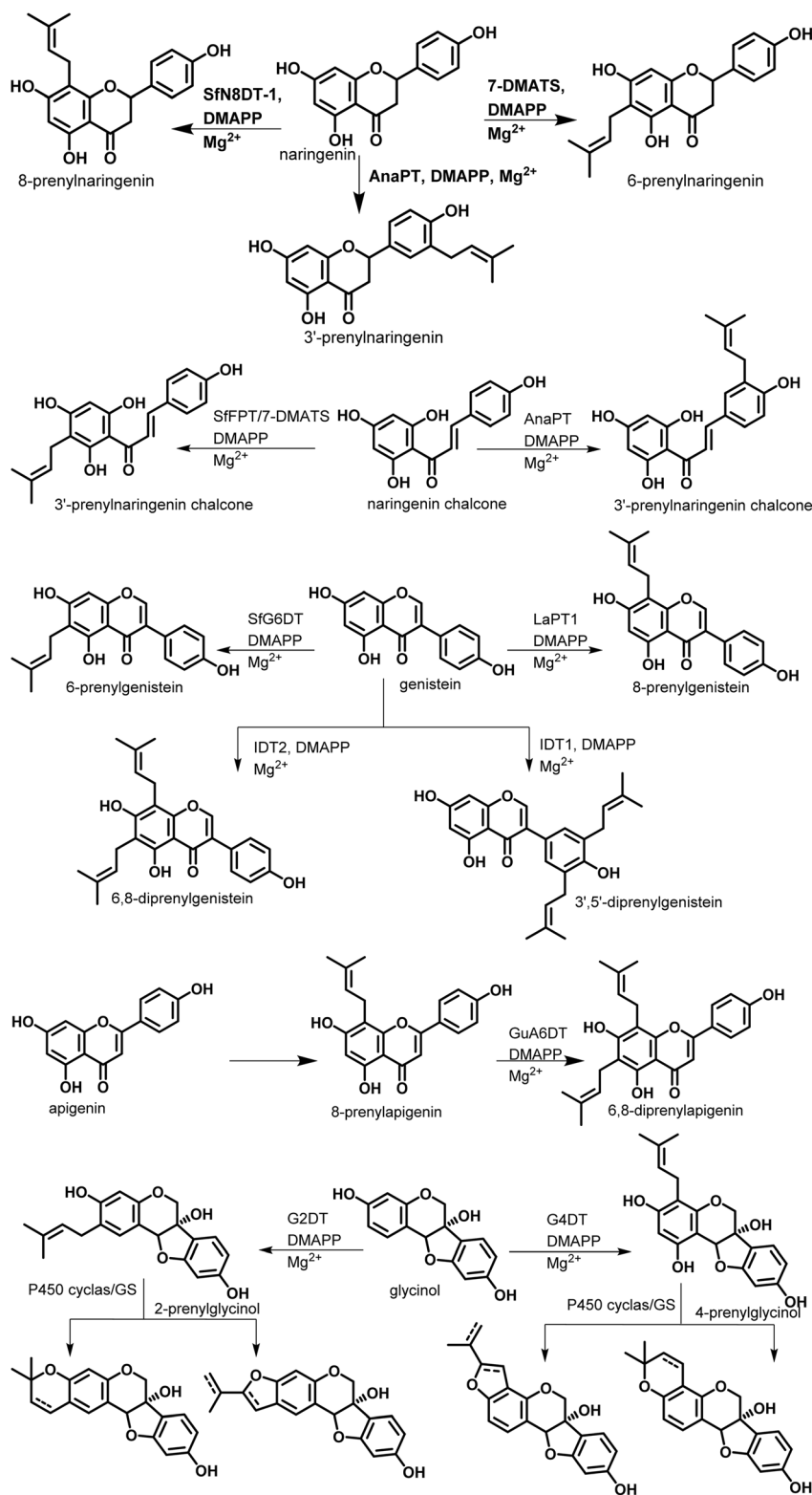


Fig. 3 Biosynthetic routes of prenylation of flavonoids.

recombinant indole prenyltransferase 7-DMATS, identified from the fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus*, catalyzes C-6 prenylation in chalcones, isoflavonoids and flavanones. The enzyme AnaPT, equally identified in *Aspergillus fumigatus* has shown its ability to prenylate to the C-3' position of chalcones.^{26–28}

Pterocarpan subclass possesses a specific prenyltransferase which shares 50% of significant similarity with SfN8DTs. The gene has been identified previously in soybeans and was given the name GmG4DT,^{29–31} or more specifically GmPT20.³² It attaches DMAPP at C-8 of the native pterocarpan substrate,

glycinol and the reaction is catalyzed by G4DT, while GmPT20 encodes for the prenylation on C-6 catalyzed by G2DT. Further cyclization reactions in these prenylated pterocarpan are catalyzed by glyceollin synthase (GS) or P450 cyclase.³⁰ The enzyme SfG6DT inserts a prenyl group in genistein on carbon 6 and LaPT1 prenylate the B-rings in isoflavone such as genistein and 2'-hydroxygenistein. The chalcone-specific prenyltransferase SflLDT has been shown to prenylate isoliquiritigenin.⁶ The prenyltransferase GuA6DT identified from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* specifically introduces a prenyl group at position 6 of flavones; further studies by these authors showed no prenylated derivative in flavonol and flavone, with no hydroxyl groups at C-5 and C-7 or methoxyl group at C-7. Fig. 3 shows the biosynthetic routes of prenylations.

2.3 Importance of flavonoids in drug discovery

Several products containing natural molecules, usually referred to as dietary supplements, are progressively integrated in drug markets. Numerous medical conditions are of concern currently despite ongoing efforts in drug discovery and development. Synthetic molecules,^{33,34} natural products from plants and microorganisms^{1,5,35,36} have been at the centre of interest. Ebsele is an approved synthetic drug used as an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory and as a cytoprotective agent, however the same molecule has demonstrated toxicity towards normal cells.³⁷ This is just one example amongst others, and this is the reason why some researchers in drug discovery focus on natural products. Numerous molecules from plants are currently used for their therapeutic properties worldwide, which include but are not limited to alkaloids, flavonoids, amino acid derivatives and terpenoids.^{38–41}

Some reviews have already reported the implication of flavonoids in cancer evolution and their effects on the nervous system, as well as their antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.^{38,42–44} For example, three prenylated flavonoids *i.e.* glabridin, tephropurpurin, and 8-prenylnaringenin have been reported for their benefits in the management and prevention of cancers. Glabridin inhibits the activity of the enzyme CYP3A4

(Cytochrome P450 3A4), the largest class of CYP enzymes. This enzyme is expressed in the human liver and gastrointestinal tract and is involved in the metabolism of 50% of therapeutic agents, as well as in the activation of toxic and carcinogenic substances.⁴² This molecule is sold as a dietary supplement to lighten the skin, and is equally marketed as an anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and pro-apoptotic drug worldwide.⁴⁵ Tephropurpurin induces the activity of NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase, which results in the detoxification of carcinogens. The flavonoid 8-prenylnaringenin inhibits the enzyme CYP1A2 (Cytochrome P450 1A2) which mainly metabolizes important drugs such as phenacetin, theophylline, caffeine, imipramine and propranolol, and also converts some procarcinogens into carcinogens.⁴² Dietary supplements labelled as citrus bioflavonoids made of rutin and ascorbic acid, are consumed to boost the immune system; Nutrivein tart cherry® is marketed as a dietary supplement to relieve pains and for muscle recovery.⁴⁵ Other dietary supplements include tart cherry®, Lipo-flavonoid plus®, Super flavonoids herbal supplement, Ester-C and flavonoids®, citrus bioflavonoids complex® and Bio-flavonoids®.⁴⁵

Many other flavonoids such as quercetin, rutin, naringenin, equol and baicalein have been documented for their inhibition and induction effects on different enzymes contributing to cancer development. Lemos *et al.* reported in 2006 the vasorelaxant activity of floranol, a prenylated flavonoid from the roots of *Dioclea grandiflora*.⁴⁶ Xanthohumol is a prenylated chalcone from *Humulus lupulus* L.; it is the active principle of the dietary supplement equally named Xanthohumol®. This molecule helps to fight oxidative stress and maintain cells in optimal health, promotes drowsiness and calms nervous tension and agitation, as well as supporting hormone balance.⁴⁷

The flavonoids diosmin and hesperidin were isolated from *Agathosma betulina*, a South African plant and are also found in *Citrus reticulata* and *Hyssopus officinalis*.¹⁶ These flavonoids are used in the management of cholera, prostatitis, fever and many other conditions.⁴⁸ These two molecules are active principles of the medicine sold under the name Diosmin Hesperidin® to

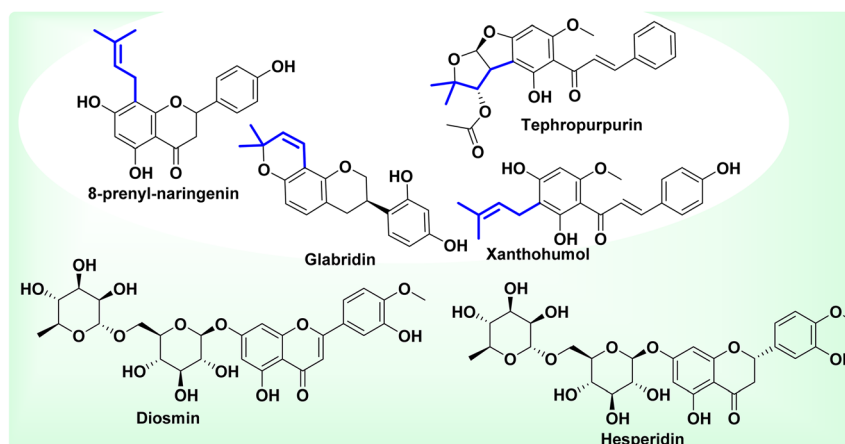


Fig. 4 Some flavonoids approved and marketed as drugs or dietary supplements.



treat pain and bleeding of haemorrhoids, chronic venous disease and chronic lymphedema. They are also sold as multivitamins and characterized by their high bioavailability.^{14–16} Some of the previous active ingredients from plants are summarized in Fig. 4.

The genus *Erythrina* has been investigated for prenylated flavonoid since 1981 and these investigations are still ongoing. Prenylated flavonoids represent one of the major classes of secondary metabolites emanated from those studies. As mentioned above, a number of prenylated flavonoids have been studied for their health benefits, and these studies resulted in the formulation of several drugs marketed as dietary supplements. Therefore, summarizing previous studies on the prenylated flavonoids content of *Erythrina* plants is of paramount importance. No report had focussed on this subclass of secondary metabolites before from the species *Erythrina*. The intention of this work is to attract the attention of pharmacists/pharmaceutics scientists on *Erythrina* prenylated flavonoids distributed in Africa.

3 Extraction and isolation

A total of twenty plant species of the *Erythrina* genus were collected and investigated within African countries (Table 1). It emerges from Table 1 that most chemical studies conducted on the *Erythrina* species have been in Cameroon, followed by Nigeria, Kenya and Botswana.

Maceration appears to have been largely used as an extraction method for the plants reported in this review. Several solvents such as MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc, Acetone, CHCl₃, and CH₂Cl₂ were used. While generally a single solvent was used, some authors combined two solvents to perform their extraction. The commonly used combinations were CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1), and CHCl₃ : MeOH (1 : 1), EtOH : H₂O (2 : 1). With regards to the studied plant parts, mostly stem barks were investigated (Fig. 5).

The description follows a specific trend, ranging from prenylated flavanones, flavones, chalcones, isoflavanones, isoflavones, isoflavans, isoflav-3-enes to pterocarpanes and pterocarpenes. The structures are also organised in such a way that similar structures within the same subclass are gathered together independently of the species from which they were isolated.

3.1 Prenylated flavanones

Prenylated flavanones have been largely isolated from *Erythrina* plant species growing in Africa. They represent about 31% of compounds reported herein. The roots of *E. abyssinica* were extracted with MeOH, and chemical investigation of the extract led to the isolation of five flavanones, abyssinone I (1), abyssinone II (2), abyssinone III (3), abyssinone IV (4), and abyssinone V (5).¹¹³ Three flavanones, namely, sigmoidin A–C (6–8) were obtained from the chloroform extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark.^{60,64,114} Further investigation on the same plant materials led to the discovery of sigmoidin D (9).⁶¹ During continuous studies on the same plant, sigmoidin E (10) and

Table 1 African countries where studied *Erythrina* species were collected

Species investigated	Country(ies) of origin and references
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	South Africa ⁸ Botswana ⁴⁹ Egypt ⁵⁰
<i>Erythrina mildbraedii</i>	Cameroon ^{51–55} Nigeria ⁵⁶
<i>Erythrina vogelii</i>	Cameroon ⁵⁷ Ivory coast ⁵⁸ Nigeria ⁵⁹
<i>Erythrina sigmoidea</i>	Cameroon ^{60–64} Nigeria ^{65–67} Cameroon ⁶⁸ Nigeria ^{59,69} Cameroon ⁷⁰ Egypt ⁷¹ Botswana ⁷² Kenya ^{73–76}
<i>Erythrina saculeuxii</i> <i>Erythrina addisoniae</i>	Cameroon ^{77,78} Ghana ^{79–81} Botswana ^{82,83} South Africa ⁸⁴ Ethiopia ⁸⁵ Botswana ⁸⁶ Kenya ^{87–89} Uganda ^{90–92} Botswana ⁹³ Ethiopia ⁹⁴ Kenya ⁹⁵ Cameroon ⁹⁶ Congo ⁹⁷
<i>Erythrina latissima</i>	Cameroon ^{98–101} Nigeria ^{102–106} Mali ¹⁰⁷ Cameroon ^{9,108} Kenya ¹⁰⁹ Kenya ^{110,111} Tanzania ¹¹²
<i>Erythrina burana</i> <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	
<i>Erythrina livingstoniana</i> <i>Erythrina brucei</i> <i>Erythrina burtii</i> <i>Erythrina droogmansiana</i>	
<i>Erythrina senegalensis</i>	
<i>Erythrina excels</i>	
<i>Erythrina melanacantha</i> <i>Erythrina schliebenii</i>	

sigmoidin F (11) were also isolated.^{62,115} Sigmoidin G (12), and eriotrinol (13) were reported from the EtOAc extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark.⁶³ Unfortunately, no configuration was indicated for the stereocenter C-2, but according to Promsattha *et al.* (1989), the C-ring is behind the plane due to the high coupling constant value ($J = 12.0$ Hz).¹¹⁵ Furthermore, the hydroxyl groups on the heterocyclic ring possess either (*R,S*) or (*S,R*) configurations due to the value of the coupling constant reported by the authors. Another two prenylated flavanones, namely, sigmoidin L (14), and 3'-prenylaringinin (15), were obtained from the EtOAc soluble fraction of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark.¹¹⁶ The configuration of the stereocenter was deduced according to the value of the coupling constant ($J = 13.6$ Hz) and the minimal interactions from the chair conformations. A year later, other sigmoidin derivatives, sigmoidins M (16) and N (17), were characterized from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of the same plant.⁶⁶ From the stem bark MeOH extract of *E. abyssinica*, four prenylated flavanones were isolated, with their structures elucidated as abyssinone V 4'-methyl ether (18), abyssinoflavanones IV (19), V (20), and VI (21)⁸⁷ (Fig. 6).

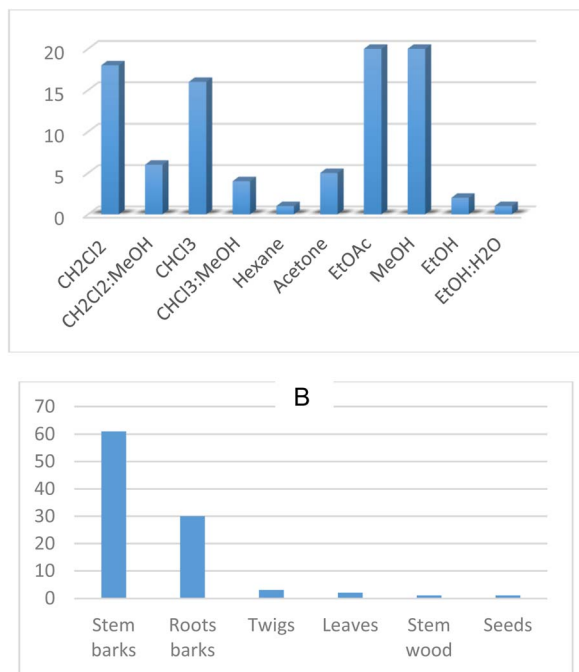


Fig. 5 Extracting solvents (A) and main studied plant parts (B) for the plants of *Erythrina* genus.

Erythrinenegalone (22) was isolated from the chloroform extract of the stem bark of *E. senegalensis*¹⁰⁵ while a prenylated flavanone named senegalensein (23) was isolated from the CHCl₃ extract of the same plant.¹⁰² Similarly, 3'-prenylnarigenin (24) was isolated from the chloroform extract of the stem bark of *E. eriotricha*.¹¹⁷ Ichimaru and coworkers investigated the chemical constituents of the methanol crude extract of the stem bark of *E. abyssinica* and obtained three new prenylated flavanones, namely, abyssinin I (25), II (26), and III (27).⁸⁹ The acetone extract of the stem bark of *E. caffra* Thunb was subjected to chemical studies and yielded burtinone (28).⁸ Two prenylated flavanones, i.e., erycaffra D (29), and erycaffra F (30), were isolated from the EtOAc extract of the stem bark of *E. caffra*.¹¹⁸ From the root bark using an EtOAc extract of *E. mildbraedii*, two flavanones were isolated, abyssinone IV-4'-O-methyl ether (31) and 7-hydroxy-4'-methoxy-3'-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-trans-but-1-enyl)-5'-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)flavanone (32).⁵¹ Ali *et al.*, in 2012 reported one previously undescribed prenylated flavanone, trivially named mildbone (33), from the methanol extract of *E. mildbraedii* roots.⁵⁴ The flavanone licoflavanone-4-O-methyl ether (34) was obtained from the EtOAc crude extract of the root bark of *E. mildbraedii*.⁵² Structures 26–34 are reported in Fig. S1 (ESI data†).

A biflavanone named bis-sigmodiol (35) and a flavanone isobavachin (36) were isolated and characterized from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. sigmoidea*,¹¹⁹ in addition to 8-prenyl-7,3',4'-trihydroxyflavanone (37), sigmone (38) and sigmotriol (39).⁶⁷ Unfortunately, the structure of bis-sigmodiol (35) was not fully characterized,¹¹⁹ as the configuration of the stereocenter in the prenyl moieties was not determined. However, as the authors declared that the optical rotation was close to zero and used it to support the dimerization, it is possible that it

might be the enantiomeric mixture of both monomers. These monomers have been isolated and characterized as brosimacutins A and B.¹²⁰ Erylatissin C (40) was isolated⁸² from the stem wood of *E. latissima*, extracted with the mixture CHCl₃:MeOH (1:1).¹²¹ Wanjala and Majinda investigated the CHCl₃:MeOH (1:1) extract of *E. latissima* stem bark which led to the isolation and characterization of 4',5,7-trihydroxy-3'-methoxy-5'-prenylflavanone (41) and 4',5,7-trihydroxy-3',5'-diprenylflavanone (42).⁸³ Two flavanones, named abyssinoflavanone VII (43), and 5-deoxyabyssinin II (44), were obtained from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. abyssinica*¹²² (Fig. 6).

From the methanol extract of the stem bark of *E. abyssinica*, twelve unreported flavanones were characterized, including 2(*S*)-5,5',7-trihydroxy-2'-prenyl-(2'',2''-dimethylpyrano)-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (45), 2(*S*)-5,5',7-trihydroxy-[2''-(5''-hydroxy)-methylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (46), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-3'-methoxy-[2''-(5''-hydroxy)-methylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (47), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-[(5'',6'':3',4')-(2'',2''-dimethylpyrano)-(5'',6'':5',6')-(2'',2''-dimethylpyrano)]flavanone (48), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-5'-prenyl-[2'',2''-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (49), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-5'-methoxy-[2'',2''-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (50), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-[2'',2''-(3'',4''-dihydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (51), 2(*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-5'-prenyl-[2'',2''-(3'',4''-dihydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (52), 2(*S*)-5,6',7-trihydroxy-5'-prenyl-[2'',2''-(3'',4''-dihydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (53), 2(*S*)-5,5',7-trihydroxy-[2'',2''-(4''-chromanone)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (54), 2(*S*)-5',7-dihydroxy-[2'',2''-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (55) and 2(*S*)-5',7-dihydroxy-[2'',2''-(3'',4''-dihydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (56)⁹⁰ (Fig. 6).

The chemical study of the methanol extract of *E. abyssinica* stem bark led to the isolation and characterization of six unknown flavanones identified as (2*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-3'-prenyl-2''-(4''-hydroxyisopropyl)dihydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (57), (2*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-3'-methoxy-2''-(4''-hydroxyisopropyl)dihydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (58), (2*S*)-5,7,3'-trihydroxy-2''-(4''-hydroxyisopropyl)dihydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (59), (2*S*)-5,7-dihydroxy-3'-prenyl-3''-hydroxy-dihydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (60), (2*S*)-5,7,3'-trihydroxy-2''-(4''-hydroxyisopropyl)-3''-hydroxy-hydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (61) and (2*S*)-5,7,3'-trihydroxy-2'-prenyl-2''-(4''-hydroxyisopropyl)-3''-hydroxy-dihydrofurano[1'',3':4',5']flavanone (62).⁹¹ A total of nine prenylated flavonoids, namely, erylatissins D, E, G (63–65), dihydroabyssinin I (66), 3',4'-dihydro-3'-hydroxy-8'-methylether of sigmoidin C (67), 4'-O-methylsigmoidin B (68), abyssinoflavone IV (69) and V (70), were obtained from the crude MeOH extract of *E. latissima* stem bark.⁸⁴ The chemical investigation of the CHCl₃:MeOH (1:1) extract of twigs and roots of *E. abyssinica* resulted in the isolation of one unknown flavanone, abyssinone VII (71).⁸⁶ From the EtOAc crude extract of *E. abyssinica* root bark, several compounds, including 7-hydroxy-2-[4-methoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)phenyl]chroman-4-one (72), erythribyssin G (73) and erythribyssin I (74)¹²³ were reported. The EtOAc extract of the stem bark of *E. livingstoniana* was chemically investigated and led to the isolation of four



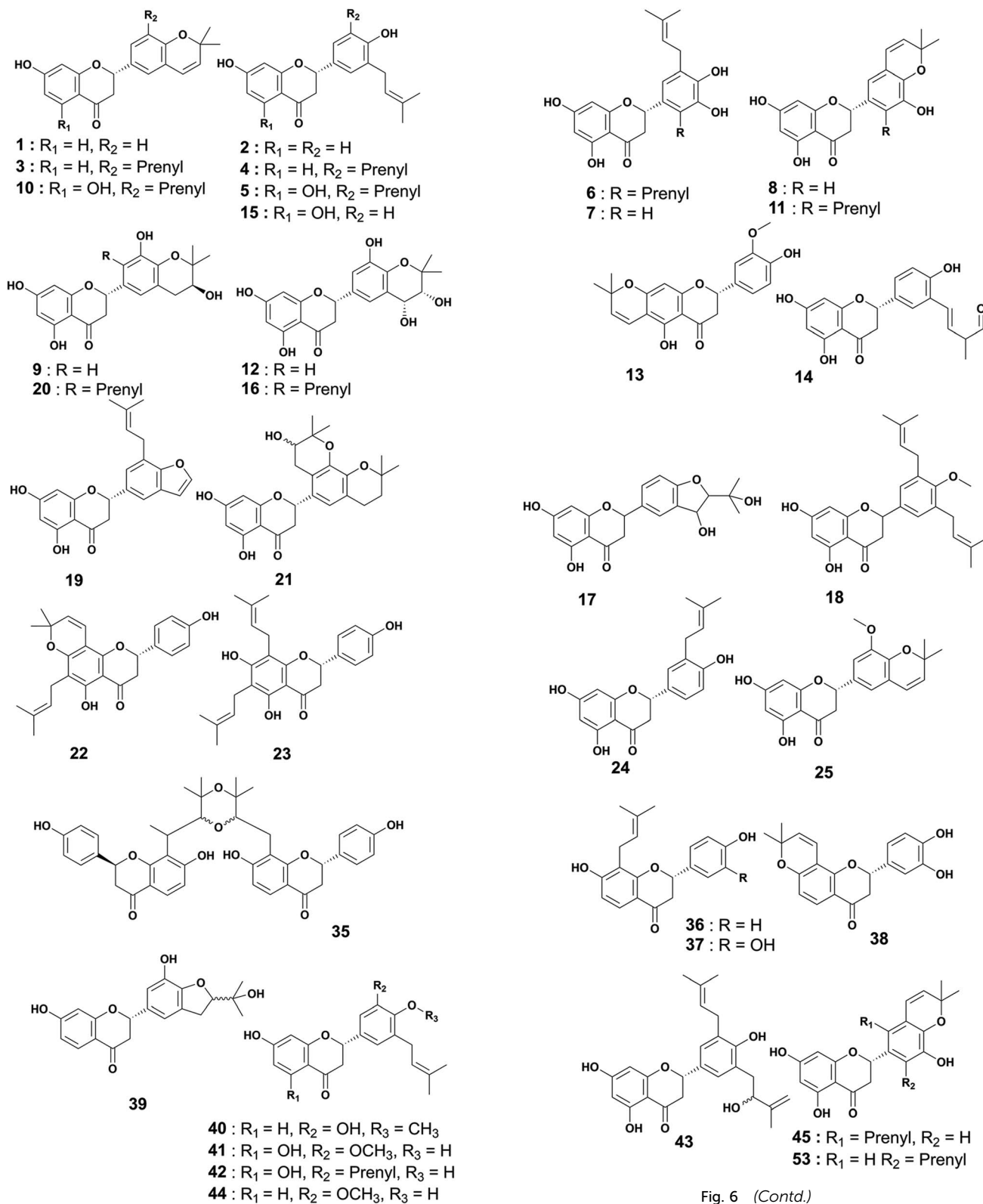


Fig. 6 (Contd.)

Fig. 6 Prenylated flavanones from *Erythrina* plants.

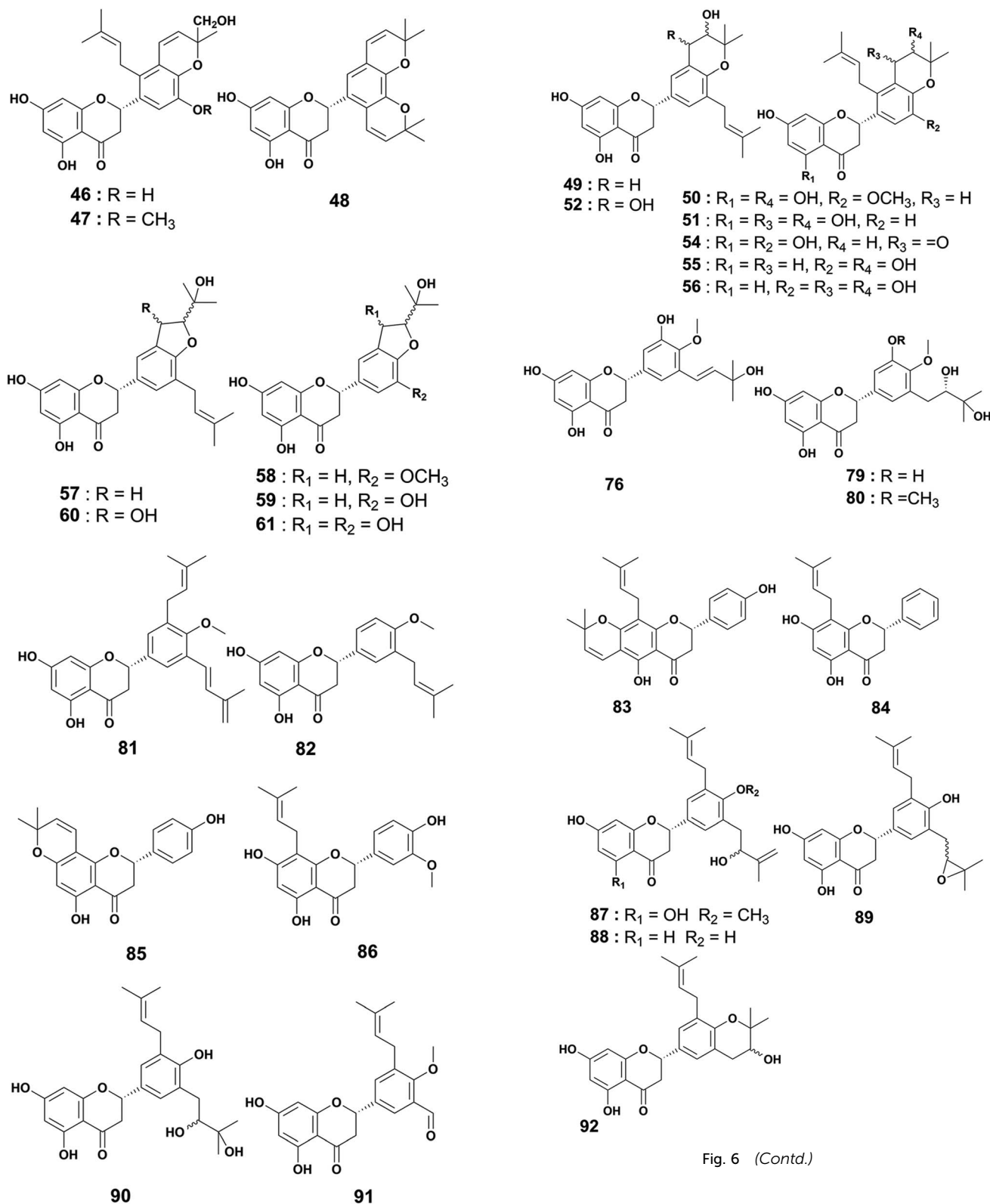


Fig. 6 (Contd.)

Fig. 6 (Contd.)



prenylated flavanones, erylivingstone B (75), erylivingstone C (76), 5,7-dihydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxy-5'-prenylflavanone (77) and 7,3'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-5'-prenylflavanone (78).⁹³ Additionally, these authors investigated the CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the twigs of the same plant and characterized two new flavanones, namely, 5,7,3'-trihydroxy-5'-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-4'-methoxy flavanone (79) and 5,7-dihydroxy-5'-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-3',4'-dimethoxyflavanone (80).¹²¹ An investigation of the acetone extract of the stem bark of *E. burtii* led to the isolation of burtinonedehydrate (81).¹²⁴ 4'-Methoxylucoflavanone (82) was isolated from the EtOAc extract of roots bark of *E. droogmansiana*,¹²⁵ while lupinifolin (83) was obtained from the combined hexane and CH₂Cl₂ extracts of the stem bark of *E. excelsa*.¹⁰⁹ Three prenylated flavanones were isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of stem bark from *E. melanacantha* ssp. *melanacantha* Taub. ex Harms, yielding glabranin (84), cit-flavanone (85) and exiguaflavanone (86).¹¹⁰ The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ extract of *E. addisoniae* stem bark led to the isolation of two flavanones, namely 2*S*-3'-(2-hydroxy-3-methylbut-3-enyl)luciflavone-4'-methyl ether (87) and 2*S*-3'-(2-hydroxy-3-methylbut-3-enyl)abyssinone II (88).⁸⁰ Four flavanones were reported from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of *E. addisoniae*. These compounds included addisoniaflavanone I (89), II (90), and III (91) as well as 5,7-dihydroxy-5'-prenyl-[2'',2''-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano]-(5'',6'':3',4')flavanone (92)⁸¹ (Fig. 6). Structures 65–75 are found in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

3.2 Prenylated flavones

From the crude MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. latissima* 5'-prenylpratensein A (93) was characterized (Fig. 6).⁸⁴ The chemical study of the ethanol leaf extract of the medicinal plant *E. vogelii* led to the isolation and characterization of one unreported flavone, vogeol (94), as well as known compounds carpachromene (95) and 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-6-prenylflavone (96).⁵⁷ One new flavone, vogelin J (97), was characterized from the

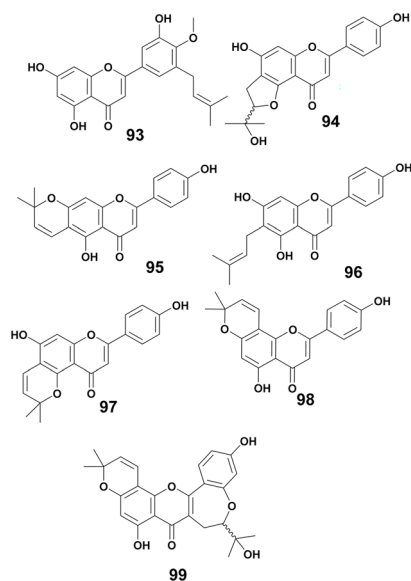


Fig. 7 Prenylated flavones from *Erythrina* plants.

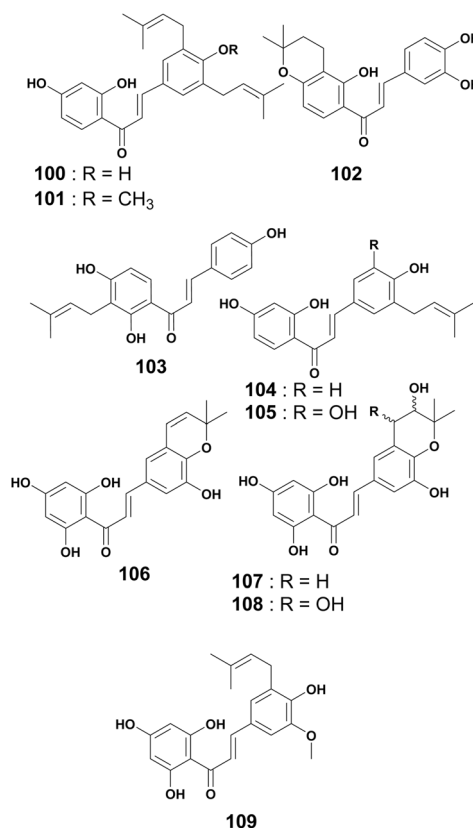


Fig. 8 Prenylated chalcones from *Erythrina* plants.

CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the stem bark of *E. vogelii*.¹²⁶ The study of the MeOH extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark afforded atalantoflavone/limonianin (98) and neocyclomorusin (99)⁹⁹ (Fig. 7).

3.3 Prenylated chalcones

The chemical investigation of the MeOH extract of root bark of *E. abyssinica* led to the isolation of abyssinone VI (100).¹¹³ From the EtOAc extract of the root bark of *E. mildbraedii*, one chalcone named abyssinone VI-4'-*O*-methyl ether (101) was obtained.⁵¹ In addition, mildbenone (102) was reported from the methanol extract of the roots of the same plant.⁵⁴ Isobavachalcone (103) was isolated from the CHCl₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the stem wood of *E. latissima*.⁸² Licoagrochalcone A (104) is a prenylated chalcone obtained from the CHCl₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of twigs and roots of *E. abyssinica*.⁸⁶ Compound 5-prenylbutein (105) was isolated from the EtOAc extract of the stem bark of the same plant.¹²⁷ Further investigation on the MeOH extract of stem bark of the same plant also led to the discovery of four chalcones, *i.e.*, abyssinone A–D (106–109)¹²⁸ (Fig. 8).

3.4 Prenylated isoflavanones

The isoflavanone eriotrichin B (110) was reported from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the root bark of *E. eriotricha*. Its configuration at C-3 was not determined.¹²⁹ The chemical investigation of the EtOAc extract of the stem bark of *E. caffra* led to the isolation of



erycaffra A (**111**), erycaffra B (**112**) and lysisteisoflavanone (**113**) (configurations at C-3 were not determined).^{49,130} The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the roots of *E. vogelii* yielded two isoflavanones identified as vogelins A (**114**) and B (**115**).⁵⁸ Another derivative, Vogelins D (**116**) was discovered from the CH₂Cl₂ crude extract of the root bark of the same plant.¹³¹ Another prenylated isoflavanone is 2,3-dihydroauriculatin (**117**) characterized from the CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the stem bark of *E. vogelii*.¹²⁶ One isoflavanone, sigmoidin I (**118**) was reported from the MeOH crude extract of *E. sigmoidea* root bark,¹²⁹ as well as its congener named sigmoidin J (**119**).¹³² (R)-saculenone (**120**), was obtained from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of *E. saclexii*.⁷⁴ The investigation of the methanol extract of the stem bark of *E. addisoniae* led to the discovery of 5,2',4'-trihydroxy-6-(γ,γ-dimethylallyl)-2''',2'''-dimethyldihydropyrano[5''',6''']isoflavone/hydroxyosajin (**121**) and orientanol E (**122**).⁷⁷ Unfortunately, the configuration of the stereogenic center of **122** was not indicated since its first isolation.¹³³ This underscores the needs for continuous investigations on the *Erythrina* species to close some gaps encountered in the literature. The study of the chloroform extract of the leaves of *E. lysistemon* afforded 2',5,7-trihydroxy-4-methoxy-5-prenylisoflavanone (**123**).⁷² The MeOH crude extract of the root bark of *E. addisoniae* afforded erythraddisons III and IV (**124**, **125**).⁷⁸ From the EtOAc crude extract of the root bark of *E. abyssinica*, erythribyssin E (**126**), erythribyssin J (**127**) and prostratol C (**128**), were isolated.¹²³ The stem bark extract of *E. brucei* led to the characterization of bruceins A (**129**) and B (**130**), along with kenusanone F (**131**), 7-methylkenusanone F (**132**),

and sophoraisoflavanone A (**133**).⁹⁴ Two isoflavanones, erydroogmansin A (**134**) and erypoeigin D (**135**), were isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the root bark of *E. droogmansiana*.⁹⁷ Sigmoidin H (**136**) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) extract of the roots of *E. senegalensis*.¹⁰⁸ The phytochemical investigation of the MeOH extract of the same plant led to the isolation of two new isoflavanones, erysenegalenseins B (**137**) and C (**138**) (Fig. 9). Unfortunately, the configurations of stereocenters of those compounds were not indicated.¹³⁴ Structures **120**–**138** are incorporated in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

3.5 Prenylated isoflavones

This subclass represents 28% of prenylated flavonoids derived from *Erythrina* species distributed throughout Africa. The isoflavones 8-prenylluteone (**139**), 6,8-diprenylorobol (**140**), scandenone (**141**) and auriculatin (**142**) were isolated from the chloroform extract of the stem barks of *E. eriotricha*.¹³⁵ Eriotrichin (**143**) was obtained from the chloroform extract of the stem bark of the same plant.¹³⁶ Further investigations on the same species led to the isolation of 5,4'-dimethoxy-3'-prenylbiochanin A (**144**).¹³⁷ The first glycosylated prenyl isoflavone auriculatin 4'-O-glucoside (**145**) and 8-prenylerythrinin C (**146**) were characterized from the chloroform extract of the stem bark of *E. eriotricha*.¹³⁸ 4'-O-Methylalpinumisoflavone (**147**) is one of the secondary metabolites reported from the EtOAc extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark.⁶³ The acetone extract of the stem bark of *E. caffra* afforded two isoflavones, alpinumisoflavone (**148**) and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**).⁸ Erysenegalensein D (**150**) and erysenegalensein E (**151**) are prenylated isoflavones obtained from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. senegalensis*.¹³⁹ The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ crude extract of the stem bark of the same plant led to the characterization of four prenylated isoflavones named auriculatin (**152**), erysenegalensein O (**153**), erysenegalensein N (**154**) and derrone (**155**)^{100,101} (Fig. 10).

Two epoxy isoflavones reported as erysenegalensein F (**156**) and erysenegalensein G (**157**) were isolated from the MeOH extract of *E. senegalensis* stem bark.¹⁴⁰ Erysenegalensein L (**158**) and erysenegalensein M (**159**) were obtained from the MeOH extract of seeds of the same plant.¹³⁹ Erycaffra C (**160**), iserysenegalensein E (**161**), isosenegalensein (**162**), erythrinin C (**163**) and erysubin B (**164**) were obtained from the stem bark EtOAc extract of *E. caffra*.^{49,87} Another study was later conducted by the same authors on the EtOAc extract of stem bark of *E. caffra* to yield laburnetin (**165**).¹³⁰ Tchokouaha and coworkers reported several prenylated isoflavones from the dichloromethane extract of the stem bark of *E. mildbraedii*. These compounds comprise two previously unreported derivatives named erymildbraedins A (**166**) and B (**167**) (Fig. S1, ESI†) as well as 5,4'-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-8-(3,3-dimethylallyl)-2'',2''dimethylpyrano[5,6:6,7]isoflavone (**168**) and eryvarin B (**169**).⁵³ Three isoflavones 2',7-dihydroxy-4-methoxy-5'-prenylisoflavone (**170**), erythrinin B (**171**), and parvisoflavone B (**172**), were reported from the EtOAc crude extract of *E. mildbraedii* root bark.⁵² The chemical study of the ethanol extract of the leaves of *E. vogelii* led to the isolation of vogeliol (**173**),

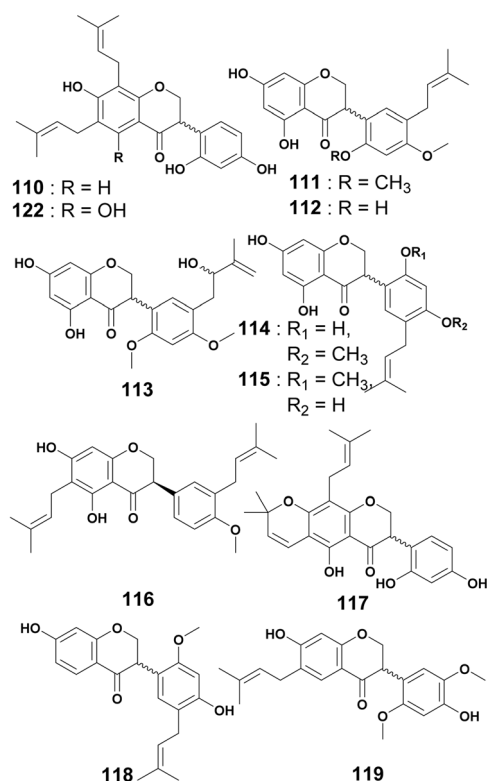
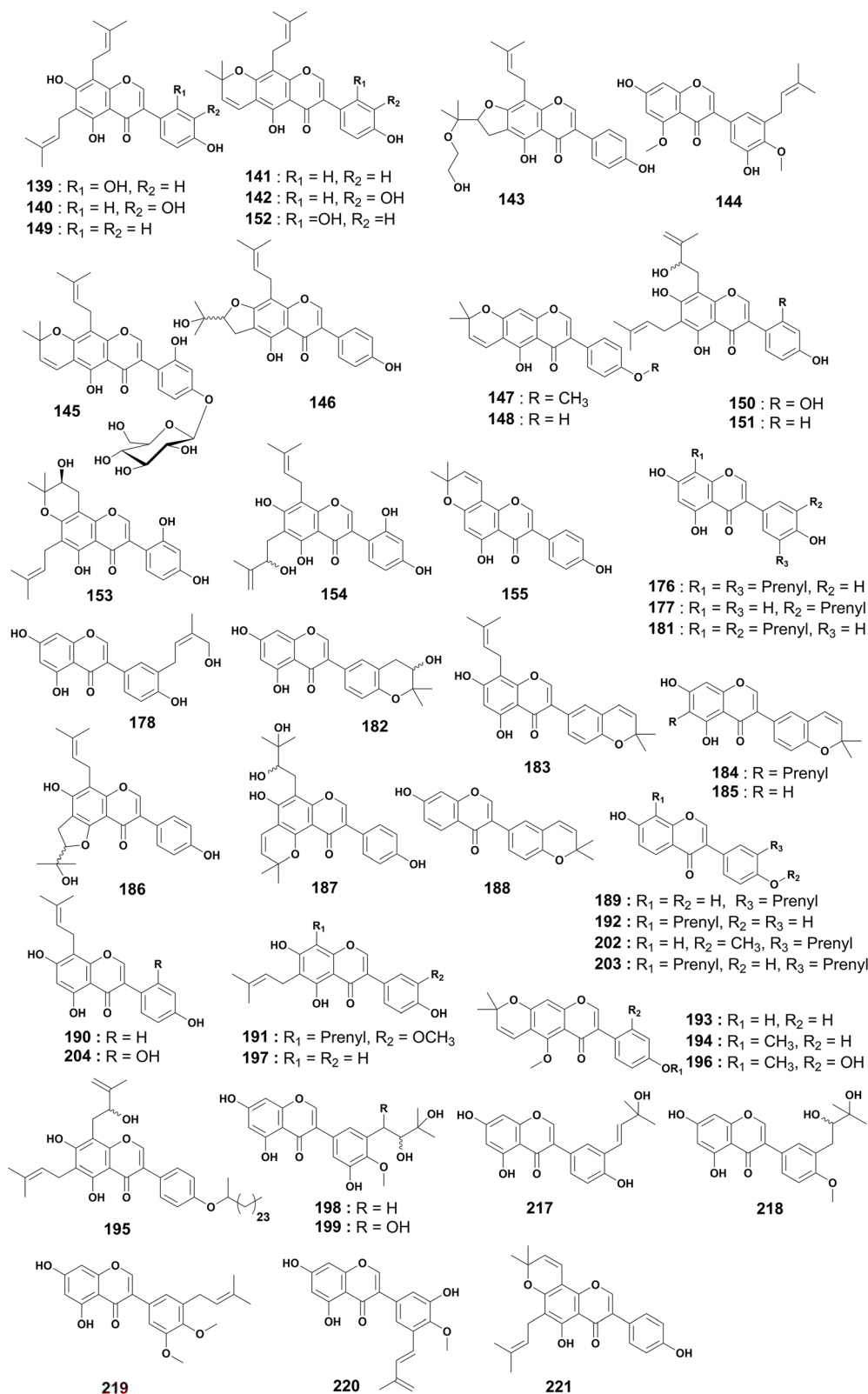


Fig. 9 Prenylated isoflavanones from *Erythrina* plants.



Fig. 10 Prenylated isoflavones from *Erythrina* plants.

euchrenone b₁₀ (174) and 5,4'-dihydroxy-8-(3''-methylbut-2''-enyl)-2'''-(4'''-hydroxy-4'''-methylethyl)-furano-[4''',5''':6,7] isoflavone (175)⁵⁷ (Fig. S1, ESI†).

From the roots of *E. vogelii*, two isoflavones were isolated with their structures being elucidated as vogelin C (176) and isowighteone (177).⁵⁸ Three unreported isoflavones, vogelins E (178), F (179) and G (180), in addition to five reported isoflavones, namely isolupalbigenin (181), ficuisoflavone (182), ulexone A (183), isochandalon (184) and isoderrone (185) were obtained from the CH₂Cl₂ crude extract of *E. vogelii* root bark.¹³¹ Two new isoflavones named vogelins H (186) and I (187) were characterized from the CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1:1) extract of stem bark of the same plant.¹²⁶ Corylin (188), and neobavaisoflavone (189) were isolated from the MeOH crude extract of *E. sigmoidea* root bark.¹²⁹ One isoflavone, lupiwighteone (190), was isolated from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of the above mentioned plant.¹¹⁹ Two isoflavones, flemphilippin B (191) and 8-prenyldaidzein (192), were isolated from the EtOAc extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark.⁶⁸ Two isoflavones, indicanine C (193) and 5,4'-di-O-methylalpinumisoflavone (194) were reported from the CH₂Cl₂:MeOH extract of the roots bark of *E. indica*.⁵⁹ The novel isoflavones indicanines D (195) and E (196) along with wighteone (197) were isolated from the CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1:1) extract of the stem bark of *E. indica*. Compound 195 featured an alkane chain containing 26 carbon atoms attached to the hydroxyl at position 4'.⁶⁹ Four isoflavones erysacleuxins A (198) and B (199), 5'-prenylpratensein (200), and 3'-prenylbiochanin A (201) were reported from both the chloroform and EtOAc extracts of *E. sacleuxii* stem bark.^{73,76} The unreported isoflavonoid 5-deoxy-3'-prenylbiochanin A (202) along with the known erysubin F (203) were isolated and characterized from the acetone extract of the root bark of *E. sacleuxii*.⁷⁵ One isoflavone, 2,3-dehydrokievitone (204), was obtained from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of the same plant⁷⁴ (Fig. 10).

The chemical study of the methanol stem bark extract of *E. addisoniae* led to the isolation of warangalone 4'-methyl ether (205).⁷⁷ The EtOAc extract of the twigs of *E. lysistemon* yielded 4',7-dihydroxy-2'',2''-dimethylpyrano [5'',6'':5,6]-isoflavone (206) and 4',5,7-trihydroxy-6-(2''-hydroxy-3''-prenyl)isoflavone (207).⁷² The MeOH crude extract of the root bark of *E. addisoniae* led to the isolation of erythraddisons I (208) and II (209).⁷⁸ Erylatissin F (210) and glycyrrhizoflavone (211) were isolated from the crude MeOH extract of *E. latissima* stem bark.⁸⁴ The chemical investigation of the CHCl₃:MeOH (1:1) extract of the twigs and roots of *E. abyssinica* resulted in the identification of semilicoisoflavone B (212).⁸⁶ However, 212 might also result from the direct Claisen cyclization of the prenyl group at C-3' and the hydroxyl at C-4' in 211. The investigation of the acetone extract of the stem bark of *E. burtii* yielded 7-O-methyluteone (213).¹²⁴ The isoflavone erydroogmansin B (214) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1:1) extract of the root bark of *E. droogmansiana*.⁹⁷ Excelsanone (215) was obtained from the EtOH:H₂O (8:2) extract of the stem bark of *E. excelsa*.⁹

The chemical study of the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. schliebenii* led to the isolation and characterization of schliebenones A (216) and C (217), 5,7-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-3'-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutyl)isoflavone (218) and 5'-methoxy-3'-

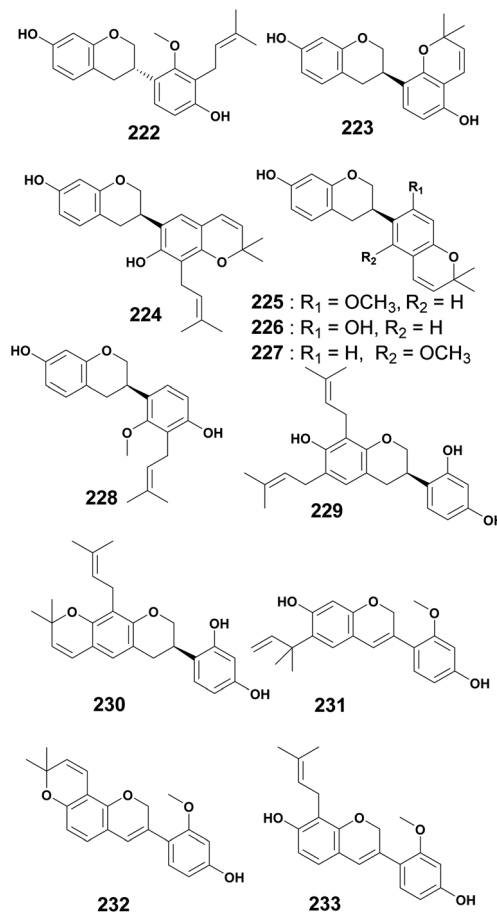


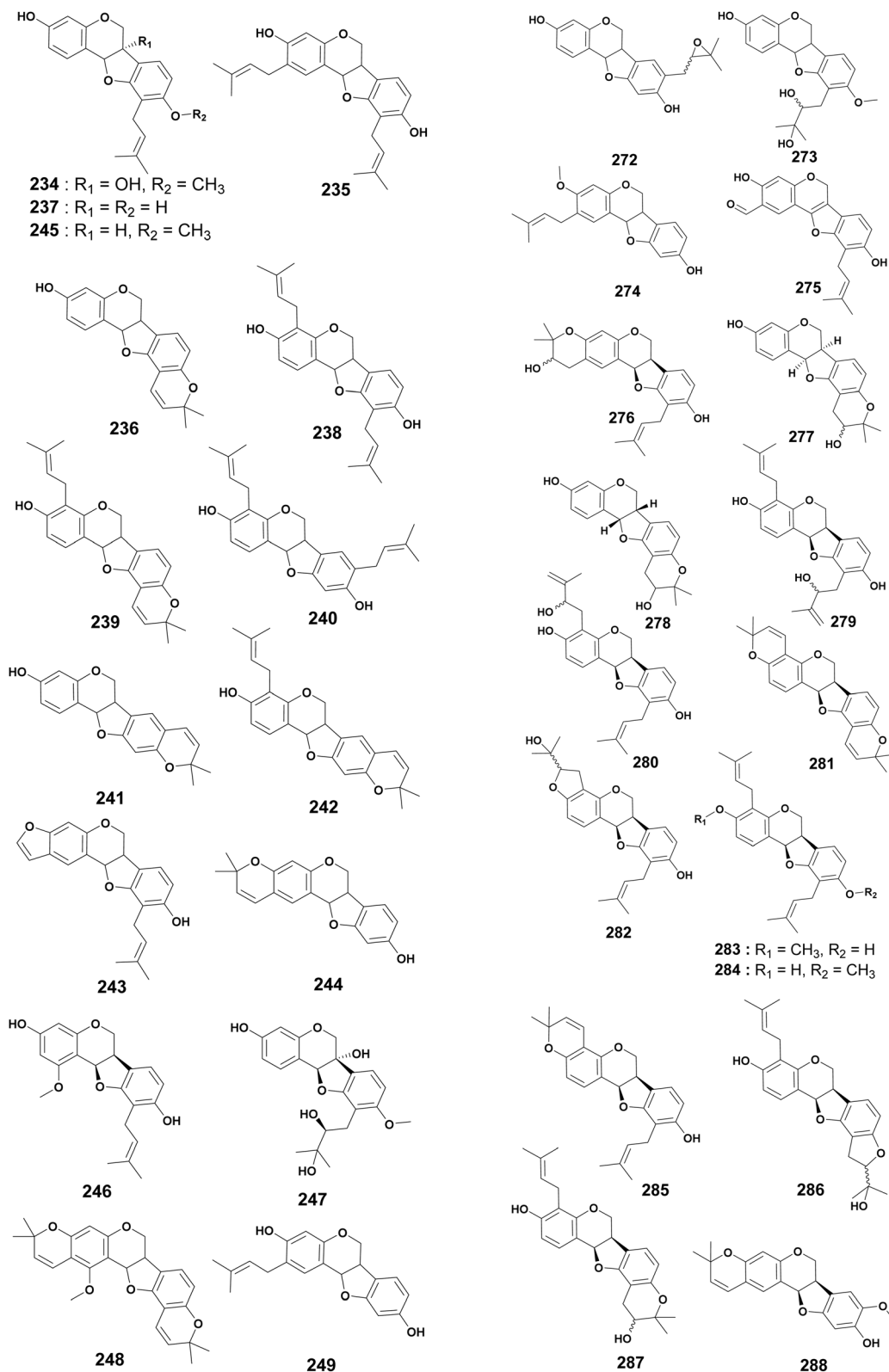
Fig. 11 Prenylated isoflavanes and isoflav-3-enes from *Erythrina* plants.

prenylbiochanin A or piscerythrinetin (219), while schliebenone B (220) is a secondary metabolite of the MeOH extract of the root bark of this plant.¹¹² Osajin (221) was isolated from the EtOH:H₂O (3:2) extract of the stem bark of *E. senegalensis*.¹⁰⁶ (Fig. 10). Structures 205–216 are shown in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

3.6 Prenylated isoflavanes and isoflav-3-enes

El-Masry *et al.* (2010) reported the isolation and characterization of two prenylated isoflavanes, 3*S* (+) 2'-O-methylphaseollidinisoflavan (222) and 3*R* (–) erythbidin A (223) from the ethanol extract of the stem bark of *E. caffra*.⁵⁰ The isoflavane (3*R*)-2,7-dihydroxy-3-prenyl-2,2-dimethylpyrano[5,6:4,5] isoflavan (224) was isolated from the EtOAc crude extract of *E. mildbraedii* root bark.⁵² Studies of the CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1:1) extract of the root bark of *E. livingstoniana* led to the characterization of 7-hydroxy-2'-methoxy-[6'',6''-dimethylpyrano (2'',3'':4',5')]isoflavan (225), 7,2'-dihydroxy-[6'',6''-dimethylpyrano (2'',3'':4',5')]isoflavan (226), 3*R* 2'-methoxyphaseollidinisoflavan (227), and 7,4'-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-3'-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) isoflavan (228).¹⁴¹ The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ root bark extract of *E. lysistemon* led to the isolation of two isoflavans, namely, eryzerin C (229), and eryvarin C (230).¹⁴² The acetone extract of the root bark of *E. burtii* Ball.f. were investigated and resulted in three isoflav-3-enes simply named burttinol A–C (231–233)¹⁴³ (Fig. 11).



Fig. 12 Prenylated pterocarpan from *Erythrina* plants.

3.7 Prenylated pterocarpan and pterocarpenes

As this represents the third largest group of prenylated flavonoids, this section presents the different prenylated pterocarpan. The roots of *E. abyssinica* were extracted with

methanol, and the study of its chemical contents revealed the isolation of erythrabyssin I, also named cristacarpin (234), erythrabyssin II (235), phaseollin (236) and phaseollidin (237).¹¹³ Three new pterocarpan, erybraedins A-C (238–240)



and the known isoneorautenol (**241**) were isolated from the ethanol extract of *E. mildbraedii* roots.⁵⁶ Erybraedins D (**242**) and E (**243**) were reported from the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. eriotricha*.¹⁴⁴ The continuous search of bioactive flavonoids led to the isolation of neorautenol (**244**).¹³² El-Masry and coworkers reported one pterocarp, sandwicensin (3-hydroxy-10-dimethylallyl-9-methoxypterocarp) (**245**) from the ethanol extract of *E. caffra*.⁵⁰ Compound 1-methoxyphaseollidin (**246**) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ root extract of *E. vogelii*.⁵⁸ A pterocarp orientanol A (**247**) was discovered in the MeOH extract of the stem bark of *E. sigmoidea*.¹¹⁹ Two pterocarps, gangetinin (**248**) and calopocarpin (**249**) were isolated from the EtOAc extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem bark⁶⁸ (Fig. 12).

From the methanol extract of the stem bark of *E. lysistemon*, three novel pterocarps erylsin A–C (**250–252**) were reported, conjointly with known orientanol C (**253**), erysubin D (**254**), eryvarin D (**255**) and erystagallin C (**256**).⁷⁰ Shinpterocarpin (**257**) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of *E. saculeuxii*.⁷⁴

Sophorapterocarp A (**258**), and 6 α -hydroxyphaseollidin (**259**) were isolated and characterized from the MeOH extract of *E. sigmoidea* stem barks.⁹⁹ Nguyen and coworkers studied the chemical composition of the MeOH extract of *E. abyssinica*. They identified two new prenylated pterocarps, erythribyssin A (**260**) and C (**261**), along with five known derivatives identified as eryvarin K (**262**), 3,9-dihydroxy-4-prenyl-[6aR:11 aR]pterocarp (**263**), folitenol (**264**), erysubin E (**265**) and erystagallin A (**266**).¹⁴⁵ The stem and root bark of *E. brucei* were extracted with CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) and further chemical investigations resulted in the isolation of eryvarin J (**267**), 2-prenyl-6 α -hydroxyphaseollidin (**268**), and erycristagallin (**269**).⁹⁴ The acetone extract of the stem bark of *E. burtii* led to the isolation of 3-O-methylcalopocarpin (**270**).¹²⁴ Erybraedin F (**271**) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of *E. senegalensis*.¹⁰⁷ The chemical structures **250–271** are reported in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

Compound 2',3'-epoxyhomoedudiol (3-hydroxy-8-(3,3-dimethyl-oxiranylmethyl)pterocarpane (**272**) was isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ extract of the stem bark of *E. melanacantha*.¹¹¹ The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ root bark extract of *E. schliebenii* led to the isolation and characterization of 3-hydroxy-10-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-9-methoxypterocarp (**273**) and orientanol B (**274**).¹¹² Erythribyssin O (**275**), erythribyssin L (**276**), erythribyssin D (**277**) and erythribyssin M (**278**) were isolated from the EtOAc extract of the stem bark of *E. abyssinica*.¹⁴⁶ The chemical study of the CH₂Cl₂ root bark extract of *E. lysistemon* led to the isolation of nine unreported pterocarps, namely, (6aR,11aR)-3,9-dihydroxy-4-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-10-(2''-hydroxy-3''-methylbut-3-enyl) pterocarp (**279**), (6aR,11aR)-3,9-dihydroxy-10-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-4-(2''-hydroxy-3''-methylbut-3-enyl) pterocarp (**280**), (6aR,11aR)-2',2'-dimethylpyrano[6',5':3,4]-2'',2'' dimethylpyrano[6'',5'':9,10]pterocarp (**281**), (6aR,11aR)-3,9-dihydroxy-10-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-2'-hydroxyisopropyl dihydrofuran[5',6':3,4]pterocarp (**282**), (6aR,11aR)-3-methoxy-9-hydroxy-4,10-di(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-pterocarp (**283**), (6aR,11aR)-3-Hydroxy-9-methoxy-4,10-di(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-pterocarp (**284**), (6aR,11aR)-9-hydroxy-10-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-2',2'-dimethylpyrano[6',5':3,4]pterocarp (**285**), (6aR,11aR)-3,9-

dihydroxy-4-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-2''-hydroxyisopropyl dihydrofuran[5'',6'':9,10]pterocarp (**286**) and (6aR,11aR)-3-hydroxy-4-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-2',2'-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano[6'',5'':9,10]pterocarp (**287**), as well as the reported 8-methoxyneorautenol (**288**).¹⁴² The pterocarp sigmoidin K (**289**) was obtained from the MeOH crude extract of *E. sigmoidea* root bark¹³² (Fig. 12).

In these studies of prenylation of flavones from African *Erythrina*, flavanones tend to orient on the B ring cycle, in comparison to isoflavonoids where the prenylation was oriented on both the A and B rings. This preference in flavone and flavanone might be related to high enzyme AnaPT content in the corresponding plants.²⁶

4 Distribution of prenylated flavonoids in African *Erythrina*

Considerable chemical studies have been conducted on the plant species of *Erythrina* genus (Fabaceae) across the world. Data from previous studies lend to the theory that plants of this genus produce mainly flavonoids^{10–12} and alkaloids.^{147,148} Prenylated flavonoids are relatively dominant in the genus and this section discusses the occurrence of different subclasses of prenylated flavonoids already reported. Some structural differences have often been noted in compounds isolated from the same genus according to geographical location.¹⁴⁹ In essence, there is no difference between the skeletons of prenylated flavonoids occurring in African *Erythrina* species and others worldwide. Focusing the review on African *Erythrina* is only for the purpose of collecting information regarding studies already published. Several structures reported in this review have been equally reported in species growing in Japan, Brazil and India.^{150–154} This section therefore collates the information to support the occurrence of prenylated flavonoids within the genus *Erythrina*. This genus belongs to the Fabaceae family. While the comparison of prenylated flavonoids occurring within the *Erythrina* genus across the world was not the objective of the present review, during the investigation we did notice the occurrence of isoflavonoids and pterocarps in the species growing in Asia.^{150–152,155–157} There is no review differentiating these compounds from species of other continents, and further reviews might focus on this. A review by Wei *et al.* focussed on all prenylated flavonoids in plants kingdom world-wide, but this review only mentioned ten species of *Erythrina* with prenylated flavonoids.¹³ Another review targeting therapeutic prenylated

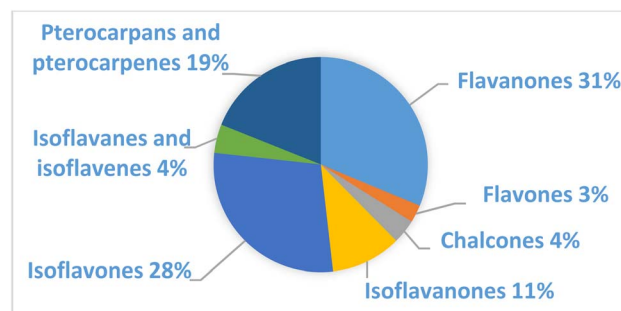


Fig. 13 Subclasses of prenylated flavonoids from African *Erythrina*.



Table 2 Distribution of prenylated flavonoids in *Erythrina* genus

Isolated compounds	Species (part studied)	Extract and references
Abyssinone II (2)	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem wood)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ^{82,141}
Abyssinone III (3)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ¹²³
Abyssinone IV (4)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ¹²³
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 115)
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵¹
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁹⁹
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 80)
Abyssinone V (5)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 62)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ¹²³
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 117)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁹
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵¹
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 110)
	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 80)
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)
Sigmoidin A (6)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁹
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸³
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁶⁸
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
Sigmoidin B (7)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ³³
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁵⁸
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸³
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
Sigmoidin C (8)	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 138)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁹
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸³
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
Sigmoidin D (9)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁷
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
Sigmoidin E (10)	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵¹
	<i>E. saclexii</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc and CHCl ₃ (ref. 73 and 76)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹²⁷
Sigmoidin F (11)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁹
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸³
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
Sigmoidin G (12)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁶⁸
Sigmoidin L (14)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁶⁸
Abyssinone V 4'-O-methyl ether (18)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	Acetone ⁸
		EtOAc ¹¹⁸
	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 80)
	<i>E. schliebenii</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹¹²
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵¹
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
	<i>E. saclexii</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc and CHCl ₃ (ref. 73 and 76)
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 143 and 160)
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	Acetone ¹²⁴
	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁹⁶
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 110)
Senegalensein (23)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 103)
	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
	<i>E. indica</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁶⁹
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁷

Table 2 (Contd.)

Isolated compounds	Species (part studied)	Extract and references
Abyssinin III (27)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁹¹
	<i>E. latissima</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁸⁴
Burttinone (28)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
	<i>E. sacleuxii</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc and CHCl ₃ (ref. 73 and 76)
	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 143 and 160)
	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	Acetone ¹²⁴
	<i>E. schliebenii</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹¹²
Erycaffra D (29)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
Erycaffra F (30)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
Erylatissin C (40)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁹¹
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
Abyssinoflavanone VII (43)	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 80)
5-Deoxyabyssinin II (44)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁹²
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹²⁷
Sigmoidin B-4'-methyl ether (68)	<i>E. livingstoniana</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁹³
	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 143 and 160)
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 110)
	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)
Carpachromene (95)	<i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
	<i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶
Limonianin (98)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
Abyssinone VI (100)	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 143 and 160)
Isobavachalcone (103)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹²⁷
Licoagrochalcone A (104)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²²
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²⁹
Eriotrichin B/bidwillon A (110)	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 160)
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁹⁹
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
	<i>E. burttii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)
2,3-Dihydroauriculatin (117)	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁷
Sigmoidin I (118)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁹⁹
Lysisteisoflavanone (113)	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
Orientanol E (122)	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
Sophoraisoflavanone A (133)	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷
8-Prenyloluteone (139)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹⁰⁴
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 100 and 101)
	<i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶
Warangalone/scandenone (141)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹⁴⁰
	<i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶
	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵⁵
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 53)
	<i>E. vogelii</i> (leaves)	EtOH ⁵⁷
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁶⁵
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁶⁸
	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁷
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 105)
Alpinumisoflavone (148)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 100 and 101)
	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
	<i>E. indica</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁶⁹
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (twigs)	EtOAc ⁷²
6,8-Diprenylgenistein (149)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹⁰⁴
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 100 and 101)
	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵¹
	<i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁶⁵
	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁶⁸
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (twigs)	EtOAc ⁷²
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 98)
	<i>E. excels</i> (stem bark)	EtOH : H ₂ O (8 : 2) ⁹
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	EtOH : H ₂ O (3 : 2) ¹⁰⁶



Table 2 (Contd.)

Isolated compounds	Species (part studied)	Extract and references
Erysenegalensein E (151)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark) <i>E. indica</i> (stem bark) <i>E. indica</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (twigs) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰ CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁶⁹ CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁶⁹ EtOAc ⁷² CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
Auriculatin (152)	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark) <i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark) <i>E. vogelii</i> (stem bark) <i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹⁴⁰ EtOAc ⁴⁹ CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹²⁶ CHCl ₃ (ref. 98)
Derrone (155)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (twigs)	EtOAc ¹³⁰ EtOAc ⁷²
Erysenegalensein M (159)	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 53)
Erycaffra C (160)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
Iserysenegalensein E (161)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (twigs)	EtOAc ¹³⁰ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71) EtOAc ⁷²
Isosenegalensein (162)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark) <i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71) EtOAc ¹³⁰
Erythrinin C (163)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
Erysubin B (164)	<i>E. caffra</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹³⁰
Parvisoflavone B (172)	<i>E. schliebenii</i> (root bark)	MeOH ¹¹²
Euchrenone b10 (174)	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (root bark)	MeOH ⁷⁸
Vogelin C (176)	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷
Isolupalbigenin (181)	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷
Corylin (190)	<i>E. sacleuxii</i> (root bark)	Acetone ⁷⁵
Neobavaisoflavone (189)	<i>E. sigmoidea</i> (stem bark) <i>E. latissimi</i> (stem wood) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots) <i>E. senegalensis</i> (root bark)	MeOH ⁹⁹ CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸² CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶ CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹⁰⁸
Dimethylalpinumisoflavone (194)	<i>E. indica</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁶⁹
Wighteone (197)	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 71)
Erysubin F (203)	<i>E. addisoniae</i> (root bark) <i>E. brucei</i> (root bark)	MeOH ⁷⁸ CH ₂ Cl ₂ -MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴
5'-Prenylpratensein (200)	<i>E. latissimi</i> (stem bark) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs and roots) <i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark) <i>E. schliebenii</i> (root bark)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸³ CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶ Acetone ¹²⁴ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 112)
3'-Prenylbiochanin A (201)	<i>E. schliebenii</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹¹²
Erythrabyssin I/cristacarpin (234)	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (leaves) <i>E. latissimi</i> (stem wood) <i>E. brucei</i> (root bark) <i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark) <i>E. burana</i> (stem bark) <i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark) <i>E. sigmoidea</i> (root bark) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs, roots) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark) <i>E. brucei</i> (root bark) <i>E. burtii</i> (root bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark) <i>E. burtii</i> (root bark) <i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark) <i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark) <i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark) <i>E. sigmoidea</i> (root bark) <i>E. burana</i> (bark) <i>E. lysistemom</i> (leaves) <i>E. latissimi</i> (stem wood)	EtOAc ¹²⁵ MeOH ⁷⁰ CHCl ₃ (ref. 72) CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸² CH ₂ Cl ₂ -MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴ CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷ EtOAc ¹⁴⁶ CHCl ₃ (ref. 85) EtOH ⁵⁶ MeOH ¹³² CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶ EtOAc ⁹¹ CH ₂ Cl ₂ -MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴ Acetone ¹⁴³ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142) MeOH ⁷⁰ Acetone ¹⁴³ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107) CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 111) EtOAc ¹⁴⁶ CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142) MeOH ¹²⁹ CHCl ₃ (ref. 85) CHCl ₃ (ref. 72) CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸²
Erythrabyssin II (235)		
Phaseollin (236)		
Phaseollidin (237)		



Table 2 (Contd.)

Isolated compounds	Species (part studied)	Extract and references
Erybraedin A (238)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (twigs, roots)	CHCl ₃ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁸⁶
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁵
	<i>E. burtii</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹⁴³
	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ¹²⁵
	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 111)
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²⁹
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 129)
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁰
	<i>E. burtii</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹⁴³
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 111)
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
Erybraedin B (239)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁵
Erybraedin C (240)	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²⁹
Isonorautenol (241)	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 144)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁵
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ¹²⁹
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 144)
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁰
	<i>E. livingstoniana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹⁴¹
	<i>E. excelsa</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹⁰⁸
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 111)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
Erybraedin D (242)	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 144)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁵
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
	<i>E. eriotricha</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 144)
Erybraedin E (243)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ⁹¹
Neorautenol (244)	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 160)
	<i>E. schliebenii</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 112)
Sandwicensin (245) Calopocarpin (249)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)
	<i>E. brucei</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (stem bark)	MeOH ⁷⁰
	<i>E. livingstoniana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ¹⁴¹
	<i>E. brucei</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 160)
	<i>E. burtii</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹⁴³
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹²⁷
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
Shinpterocarpin (257)	<i>E. sacleuxii</i> (root bark)	Acetone ⁷⁵
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹⁶¹
Sophorapterocarpan A (258)	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁵
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
	<i>E. melanacantha</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 111)
	<i>E. senegalensis</i> (stem bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 107)
Eryvarin K (262)	<i>E. lysistemom</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ (ref. 142)
Erysubin E (265)	<i>E. brucei</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁴
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
Erystagallin A (266)	<i>E. droogmansiana</i> (root bark)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ : MeOH (1 : 1) ⁹⁷
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (stem bark)	EtOAc ¹⁴⁶
Erycristagallin (269)	<i>E. mildbraedii</i> (root bark)	EtOAc ⁵⁵
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹²⁷
	<i>E. abyssinica</i> (root bark)	Acetone ¹⁶¹
	<i>E. burtii</i> (stem bark)	CHCl ₃ (ref. 159)



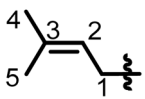
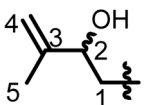
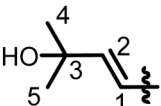
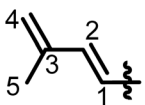
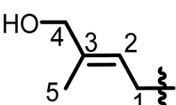
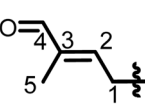
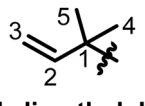
flavonoids from the Fabaceae family did not provide enough information on the *Erythrina* genus, particularly the species from Africa.¹⁵⁸ In the present review, the phytochemistry of twenty species of *Erythrina* occurring only in Africa is discussed. We limited our investigation only to those species of the genus *Erythrina* in Africa.

Prenylated flavanones represent the higher percentage (31%) of prenylated flavonoids in African *Erythrina*, followed by isoflavones (28%) and pterocarpanes (19%) (Fig. 13). Within these three subclasses, certain specific compounds have been isolated several times within the genus.

From this summary of prenylated flavonoids isolated and characterized from the plants of the genus *Erythrina* it appears

that abyssinone V (5), sigmoidin A (6), abyssinone V-4'-O-methyl ether (18), warangalone (141), 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149) and phaseollidin (237) can be considered to be their chemical markers. Concerning the subclass of prenylated flavanones, abyssinone V (5) and abyssinone V-4'-O-methyl ether (18) specifically have been reported from more than ten chemical studies within the genus. According to these reported data, twenty-five isoflavones have been isolated and characterized from more than one *Erythrina* species. Warangalone/scandenone (141), alpinumisoflavone (148), 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149), erysenegalsein E (151), auriculatin (152), neobavaisoflavone (189) and 5'-prenylpratensein (200) are reported here as the chemical markers of the prenylated isoflavones in the genus *Erythrina* growing in

Table 3 Chemical shift ranges characteristic of open prenyl groups

Prenyl groups	Position, δ_C and δ_H in ppm					References
	1	2	3	4	5	
 3,3-dimethylallyl	21–22 3.15–3.45	121–122 5.00–5.3	132–136	25–26 1.50–1.80	17–18 1.50–1.80	57, 119, 67, 82, 77 and 51
 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-but-3-enyl	28–34 2.80–3.30	74–78 4.00–4.50	145–150	109–112 4.70–5.00	17–19 1.75–1.85	69, 80, 100, 112 and 163
 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-trans-but-1-enyl	120–125 6.80–6.95	135–142 6.30–6.60	70–83	25–31 1.30–1.50	25–31 1.30–1.50	51, 141 and 151
 3-methyl-butadienyl	122–124 6.70–6.90	133–135 6.40–7.00	142–44	118–119 5.00–5.2	18–19 1.8–2.00	112 and 151
 4-hydroxy-but-2-enyl	32 3.4	129.5 5.4	140	72.4 3.95	18.5 1.80	131
 4-oxo-3-methyl-but-2-enyl	31 3.6	154 6.5	141 9.3	198	10.5 1.8	53
 1,1-dimethylallyl	39	148 6.2	113.3 5.33	27.1 1.4	27.1 1.4	143



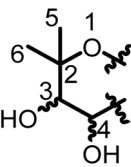
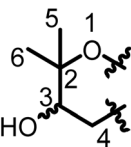
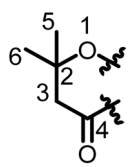
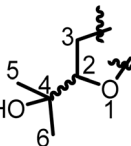
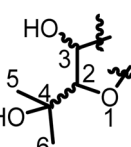
Africa. Specifically, warangalone/scandenone (**141**), and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**) were characterized from ten phytochemical investigations in the genus. These isoflavones are largely distributed in the stem barks of various *Erythrina* species. As noted from these isolations, pterocarpanes represent 19% of compounds isolated from the genus *Erythrina*, with 20 compounds identified in more than one *Erythrina* species. It emerges from this study that erythrabyssin II (**235**), phaseollin (**236**), phaseollidin (**237**), erybraedin A (**238**), isoneorautenol (**241**), cristacarpin (**234**) and calopocarpin (**249**) are the chemical markers of *Erythrina* genus in Africa for the prenylated pterocarpanes, with phaseollidin (**237**) reported in eleven chemical studies. Regarding the location in erythrina plant parts, in

general root bark extracts yielded pterocarpanes (Table 2). Pterocarpanes were mainly isolated from *E. abyssinica*, *E. senegalensis*, *E. burttii* and *E. eriotricha*, however, these species are distributed across Cameroon, Nigeria, Mali, Kenya and Botswana, and unfortunately this not indicate any specificity regarding their occurrence. The same analysis was deduced from flavanones and isoflavones.

5 Characterization of prenyl moieties

Several spectroscopy methods are commonly used in the characterization of flavonoids, such as Circular Dichroism, Infrared and NMR spectroscopy.¹⁶² In general, NMR spectroscopy is

Table 4 Chemical shift ranges characteristic of heterocyclic prenyl groups

Prenyl groups	Position, δ_C and δ_H in ppm					References
	2	3	4	5	6	
	76–80	127–132 5.40–5.60	115–123 6.20–6.65	27–29 1.40–1.50	27–29 1.40–1.50	52, 67, 82, 90, 97 and 98
	79–81	76–77 3.50–3.60	68–70 4.50–4.60	25–28 1.20–1.25	19–20 1.40–1.55	66, 90 and 128
	76–80	69–70 3.65–3.85	26–33 2.40–2.80	25–27 1.30–1.40	20–21 1.10–1.27	87, 90, 92, 128, 131 and 146
	81.1	49.3 2.80	192.2	25.6 1.48	25.6 1.48	90
	75–76	32–34 1.80–1.90	23–24 2.75–2.85	26–27 1.30–1.40	26–28 1.30–1.40	54 and 87
	90–92 4.60–3.75	26–32 3.00–3.25	71–73	25–27 1.25–1.30	24–26 1.20–1.27	57, 91, 126, 138 and 142
	97–98 3.30–3.50	73–75 5.10–5.40	71–72	25–27 1.65–1.72	25–27 1.65–1.72	91



helpful in the identification of prenyl moieties; this is fundamentally because the characteristics of prenyl groups in UV and IR spectroscopy interfere with those of the flavonoids. The first noticeable characteristics of prenyl groups in ^1H NMR spectra are the chemical shifts of protons of the hydroxyl groups; these signals resonate between 5 and 8 ppm. In 2-hydroxy-3-methylbut-3-enyl the configuration of the double bond is usually *trans*, as evidenced by coupling constants $J = 16$ Hz.⁹³ In chromans, furanose or any open prenyl groups containing asymmetric carbon, the wide ranges in chemical shifts could be due to the absolute configurations, but unfortunately these configurations were not all determined. Meanwhile the configuration of C-3'' in sigmoidin D (9) was determined by using the Horeaus' method with (+) 2-phenylbutanoic anhydride, and was attributed to "S".⁶¹ In addition, the positions of these prenyl moieties relative to aromatic rings can equally affect the chemical shift values. Tables 3 and 4 provide the chemical shift ranges characterizing some commonly occurring prenyl groups.

6 Biological activities

Flavonoids represent a major class of natural products from plants, and given that many plant-derived flavonoids are commonly used as food, they are generally considered to be non-toxic to human organisms.¹⁶⁴ Therefore, targeting their importance as bioactive ingredients should be beneficial to humans, both as drugs and for food supplements. Recent reports have stated that the substitution of the flavonoid ring system by a prenyl side chain confers a strong affinity to biological membranes to the molecule due to the increase of their lipophilicity.¹⁶⁵

6.1 Antimicrobial activity

Some reported data have suggested that flavonoids mainly interact with the cell membranes of Gram-positive bacteria. These suggestions were supported by the study of Juang *et al.*; the lipophilicity might be a key factor which increases the activity against Gram positive bacteria.⁶ However, it is reported that some modifications such as carbonylation, hydroxylation and methoxylation and/or cyclisation of the prenyl and/or geranyl side chains negatively impact the activity.¹⁶⁶

Abyssinone V 4'-O-methyl ether (18), 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149), alpinumisoflavone (148) and burtinone (28) were assayed for their effect on bacteria growth using the microdilution method. Results showed that 18 and 148 had significant antibacterial activity on *E. coli* ATCC 11775 and *K. pneumonia*, with the same MIC value of $3.9 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (9.24 and $11.6 \mu\text{M}$, respectively) compared to the positive control neomycin (MIC = $1.6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, $2.6 \mu\text{M}$). Alpinumisoflavone (148) equally showed the same activity against *S. aureus* (neomycin MIC = $0.8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, $1.3 \mu\text{M}$) whereas 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149) exhibited an activity of $7.8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ($19.2 \mu\text{M}$) towards the growth of *S. aureus* ATCC 12600, *E. coli*, *K. pneumonia* (ATCC 13883) and 15.6 against *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051. The positive control was in the range 0.78 to $1.6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. *B. subtilis* was mainly affected by compound 149, only with a MIC of $7.8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ($19.2 \mu\text{M}$) relative to the MIC value of $1.3 \mu\text{M}$ exhibited by neomycin. Given

that compound 28 was the less active ($31 < \text{MIC} < 125 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), the hydroxylation of the prenyl group at 3' could have been more negatively affected than 148 which has no hydroxyl on its prenyl groups.⁸ Sandwicensin (245) and 3R (–) erythridin A (223) when evaluated for their effect on *S. aureus* ATCC6538P both showed a MIC value of $62.5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ($183.8 \mu\text{M}$) (positive control not indicated).⁵⁰ Abyssinone VII (71), abyssinone IV (4), abyssinone V (5), phaseollidin (237), erythrabyssin II (236), sigmoidin B (7), sigmoidin C (8), sigmoidin D (9), sigmoidin F (11), 5'-prenylpratensein (200), sandwicensin (245), neobavaisoflavone (189), semilicoisoflavone B (212) and licoagrochalcone A (104) were tested against some microbes using the bioautographic agar overlay method, and all these compounds strongly inhibited the growth of *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus* with MIC values in the range of 0.5 to $4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ relative to chloramphenicol (MIC = $0.001 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). Only sigmoidin B (7) and Abyssinone VII (71) strongly affected the growth of *E. coli*, with a MIC value of $5.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (14.0 and $14.7 \mu\text{M}$) (MIC = $0.05 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $0.05 \mu\text{M}$ for chloramphenicol). Sigmoidin C (8), abyssinone VII (71), erythrabyssin II (235), phaseollidin (237), sandwicensin (245), neobavaisoflavone (189), 5'-prenylpratensein (200) and semilicoisoflavone B (212) exhibited strong activities against *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* with MIC values of 0.5, 5.0, 2.0, 0.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.5, and $3.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively (MIC = $0.005 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for miconazole).⁸⁶ It has been also reported that sigmoidin L (14) inhibited the growth of *S. aureus* and *P. vulgaris* with respective MICs of 4.0 and $7.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (11.3 and $17.8 \mu\text{M}$), however, no positive control was reported in this study.¹¹⁶ Additionally, its congener sigmoidin M (16) exhibited significant antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* with a MIC of $4.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $10.3 \mu\text{M}$ (no positive control).⁶⁶ Erybraedins A–C (238–240), erythrabyssin II (235) and isoneorautenol (241) were assayed for their effect on the growth of certain bacteria, and erythrabyssin II (235) potentially inhibited the growth of *S. aureus* ATCC 13709 and *Mycobacterium smegmatis* ATCC 607, with MIC values of 3.12 and $0.78 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (8.8 and $2.2 \mu\text{M}$), respectively, in comparison to tests against streptomycin with MICs of 5.0 and $1.25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (8.6 and $2.1 \mu\text{M}$), respectively. Other compounds showed MICs in the range 6.25 and $25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ against these two bacteria and none of these compounds affected the growth of, *E. coli* ATCC 9637, *Salmonella gallinarum* ATCC 9184, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC 10031, *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853.⁵⁶ Erybraedin A (238), erythrabyssin II (235), erytagallin A (266) and erycristagallin (269) exhibited strong antibacterial activities against several species and strains of MRSA (Multi Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*), with MICs ranging from 0.78 to $6.25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, relative to vancomycin and oxacillin ($0.09 < \text{MIC} < 256 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). These are promising results with regard to the fight against antibacterial resistance, and these compounds represent some potential antibiotics isolated from medicinal plants.¹⁶⁷ Brucein B (130) displayed moderate antibacterial activities, with MIC of $62 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $167.6 \mu\text{M}$ against *Bacillus cereus* (ATCC 33019) compared to chloramphenicol (MIC = $15 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, $46.4 \mu\text{M}$).⁹⁴ The five compounds isolated from *E. livingstoniana* were evaluated for their



antibacterial activity. Sigmoidin B-4'-methyl ether (**68**) displayed a good activity with MIC of $5.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ against *E. coli* (DSM 1116), *B. subtilis* (DSM 1088), and *E. coli* (DSM 682). 7,3'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-5'-prenylflavanone (**78**) showed a MIC value of $2.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $5.4 \mu\text{M}$ against *B. subtilis* (DSM 1088) in comparison to Streptomycin and gentamycin with MIC = $5.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $8.6 \mu\text{M}$ and $1.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $2.1 \mu\text{M}$ and a MIC of $5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $13.5 \mu\text{M}$ against the two strains of *E. coli* (streptomycin and gentamycin MIC = $1.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or 1.7 and $2.1 \mu\text{M}$).⁹³ Erythrabyssins I (**234**) and II (**235**), phaseollin (**236**), phaseollidin (**237**), abyssinone I (**1**), abyssinone II (**2**), abyssinone III (**3**), abyssinone IV (**4**), abyssinone V (**5**) and abyssinone VI (**100**) were assessed for their antimicrobial activities. Erythrabyssin I (**234**) and phaseollin (**236**) showed MICs of 12.5 and $6.25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively, against *S. aureus* and *B. subtilis*. Erythrabyssin II (**235**) exhibited strong antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*, *B. subtilis* and *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* with a MIC value of $3.13 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, whereas abyssinone V (**5**) showed a MIC of $12.5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ against *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* (positive control was not reported). Regarding antifungal activity, erythrabyssin I (**234**) showed a MIC of $6.25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $18.5 \mu\text{M}$ against *Sclerotinia libertiana* and phaseollin (**236**) displayed an activity of $12.5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $31.9 \mu\text{M}$ against *Sclerotinia libertiana*, *Mucor mucedo* and *Rhizopus chinensis*. In addition, abyssinones I (**1**) and II (**2**) exhibited a MIC of $12.5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (32.1 and $38.6 \mu\text{M}$) against *Sclerotinia libertiana*.¹¹³ Sigmoidin I (**118**), corylin (**188**), neobavaisoflavone (**189**) and phaseollidin (**237**) were assessed for their capacity to affect the growth of *Candida albicans*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *S. aureus*. Only neobavaisoflavone (**189**) showed a MIC of $50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $156.3 \mu\text{M}$ against *C. neoformans* and *A. fumigatus*,¹²⁹ and neobavaisoflavone (**189**) displayed a MIC of $3.2 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $10.0 \mu\text{M}$ against *S. aureus*.¹³² Sigmoidin A (**6**) inhibited the growth of *S. aureus*, *M. luteus* (WS) and *M. luteus* (IPC) with MICs of 12.5 , 25 and $50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (29.5 , 59.0 and $117.9 \mu\text{M}$); with inhibition diameter varying from 10 to 13 mm; sigmoidin B (**7**) only affected the growth of *S. aureus* with the same MICs.¹¹⁴ Eriotrichin B (**110**), erybraedins A (**238**) and C (**240**) exhibited good antibacterial activities against *S. aureus* with MICs of 8.3 , 13.6 , and $12.8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (20.3 , 42.0 and $32.8 \mu\text{M}$), respectively, relative to a MIC = $6 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $18 \mu\text{M}$ for penicillin.¹⁴⁴ Abyssinone IV-4'-methylether (**31**) exhibited an activity of $25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $63.8 \mu\text{M}$ against *S. aureus*, *P. stuartii* ATCC 29916 and *E. aerogenes* ATCC1 3048 relative to 8.0 , 128 and $32 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively, for ciproflaxacin.¹²⁵ Neobavaisoflavone (**189**) exhibited good to moderate antibacterial activity against *E. coli* ATCC8739 (MIC = $8.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $25.0 \mu\text{M}$), *E. coli* AG100 ΔacrAB mutant AG100, with an over-expressing *acrF* gene (MIC = $32.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $100 \mu\text{M}$), *Enterobacter cloacae* Clinical MDR isolates (MIC = $8.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $25.0 \mu\text{M}$), *Klebsiella pneumonia* Clinical MDR isolate (MIC = $8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $25.0 \mu\text{M}$), *Providencia stuartii* Clinical MDR isolate (MIC = $8 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $25.0 \mu\text{M}$) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = $8.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $25.0 \mu\text{M}$).¹⁶⁸ 4',5,7-Trihydroxy-6-(2''-hydroxy-3''-prenyl) isoflavone (**207**) exhibited a good antimicrobial activity against *E. coli*, *S. aureus* and *Candida mycoderma* with respective MICs of 10.0 , 5.0 , and $10.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (29.8 , 14.9 and $29.8 \mu\text{M}$). 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**) inhibited the growth of *S. aureus* and *C. mycoderma* at respective MICs of 1.0 and $5.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (2.4 and 12.3

μM), erysenegalensein E (**151**) and isoerysenegalensein E (**161**) inhibited the growth of *E. coli*, *B. subtilis* and *C. mycoderma* at MIC values of 10.0 , 5.0 , and $10.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively. Sandwicenins (**245**) showed a MIC of $10.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or $31.0 \mu\text{M}$ against *E. coli* comparatively to chloramphenicol and miconazole had respective MICs of 0.01 and $1.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ against these microorganisms.⁷² Erysubin E (**265**) showed an IC_{50} of $1.30 \mu\text{M}$ against *C. perfringens*, cristacarpin (**234**), and erytagallin A (**266**) exhibited a good antibacterial activity with IC_{50} values of 2.28 and $2.04 \mu\text{M}$ against *C. perfringens*. In addition, eryvarin D (**255**) and erythribyssin O (**275**) exhibited antibacterial activity with IC_{50} s of 2.09 and $1.32 \mu\text{M}$, as well as 3.30 and $0.35 \mu\text{M}$, respectively, against *C. perfringens* and *V. cholera* comparative to quercetin ($\text{IC}_{50} = 25.34 \mu\text{M}$).¹⁴⁶ The poor activity of phaseollin (**236**) could result from the cyclisation of the prenyl group relative to **255** and **275**.

6.2 Antioxidant activity

Mildbone (**33**) and mildbenone (**102**) demonstrated strong scavenging activity with respective IC_{50} values of 20.2 and $28.5 \mu\text{M}$ compared to the positive control butylated hydroxyanisole ($\text{IC}_{50} = 44.2 \mu\text{M}$).⁵⁴ Sigmoidin A (**6**) and B (**7**) showed DPPH scavenging activity at a dose of $100 \mu\text{M}$. This activity was found to be better than that of the similar flavonoid (quercetin 3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside) with the same hydroxyl pattern, illustrating that the prenyl group might contribute to their scavenging effect.⁶⁴ In addition, these two compounds were assessed for their effect in reducing superoxide anion radicals produced by rat alveolar macrophages *in vivo*, and they inhibited the superoxide anion at 90% and 65% respectively for sigmoidins A (**6**) and B (**7**) at a concentration of $100 \mu\text{M}$ each. The high effect of sigmoidin A (**6**) might be associated with the contribution of its second prenyl group at $6'$.¹⁶⁹ The isolated compounds from *E. brucei*, namely, bruceins A (**129**) and B (**130**), kenusanone F (**131**), sophoraisoflavanone A (**133**), cristacarpin (**234**), eryvarin J (**267**) and erycristagallin (**269**) were equally evaluated for their scavenging capacity, and they showed activities with IC_{50} values of 6.3 , 13.3 , 22.2 , 21.2 , 6.4 , 1.4 , and $1.1 \mu\text{M}$ relative to trolox ($\text{IC}_{50} = 0.62 \mu\text{M}$).⁹⁴ Similarly, erylivingstone B (**75**), erylivingstone C (**76**), 5,7-dihydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxy-5'-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) flavanone (**77**), sigmoidin B-4'-methyl ether (**68**) and 7,3'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-5'-(3-methylbut-2-enyl) flavanone (**78**) displayed respective IC_{50} values of 11.9 , 11.4 , 21.1 , 12.9 and $10.7 \mu\text{M}$ (Trolox $\text{IC}_{50} = 4.4 \mu\text{M}$).⁹³ The lower activity of **68** is likely related to its poor number of free hydroxyl groups.

6.3 Cytotoxic activity

The cytotoxic activity of a component is declared significant when the IC_{50} value is less than $10 \mu\text{M}$ or between 4 – $5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.¹⁷⁰ Several reports claim that prenylated flavonoids have better anticancer effects than corresponding flavonoids and glycosides. It can be suggested that the hydrophilicity of these compounds could play an important role in the invasion of cancer cell lines.¹⁷¹ Several mechanisms of action are associated with the cell invasion, such as the initiation of apoptosis, the induction of autophagy, the inhibition of tumour angiogenesis and inhibition of cellular migration.¹⁷²



Lysisteisoflavanone (**113**), erycaffra C (**160**), alpinumisoflavone (**148**), derrone (**155**), warangalone (**141**), isoerysenegalsein E (**161**), erysenegalsein E (**151**), laburnetin (**165**), senegalsein (**23**), isosenegalsein (**162**) and burttinone (**28**) exhibited a cytotoxic effect on human cervix carcinoma KB-3-1 cells, with respective IC_{50} values of 183, 104, 71.5, 230, 73.4, 99, 58.4, 250, 37.8, 53.8 and 58.8 μM , however, unfortunately no positive control was used during their assay.¹³⁰ Erycaffra B (**112**) was reported to affect KB cells with an ED_{50} value of 12.3 μM .⁶³ Lipoxygenase are expressed in tumour cells, epithelial and immune cells and play an important function in inflammation, skin disorders and tumorigenesis.¹⁷³ Mildbone (**33**) and mildbenone (**102**) showed a moderate inhibitory effect on the enzyme with IC_{50} values of 41.8 and 59.7 μM relative to 22.6 μM of baicalein.⁵⁴ Erymildbraedins A (**166**) and B (**167**), scandenone (**141**), erysenegalsein M (**159**), 5,4'-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-8-(3,3-dimethylallyl)-2'',2''-dimethylpyrano[5,6:6,7]isoflavone (**168**) and eryvarin B (**173**) were evaluated for their effect on the growth of MCF-7 breast cancer cells, LNCaP prostate cancer cells and Ishikawa endometrial cancer cells using MTT and/or SRB. Scandenone (**141**), 5,4'-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-8-(3,3-dimethylallyl)-2'',2''-dimethylpyrano[5,6:6,7]isoflavone (**168**) and eryvarin B (**169**) strongly inhibited the growth of MCF-7 breast cancer cells with EC_{50} values of 7.0, 6.8, and 7.1 μM , respectively. In addition, they inhibited the growth of Ishikawa endometrial cancer cells with EC_{50} values of 7.4, 7.4, and 7.7 μM , respectively. Compound **168** and **169** strongly affected the growth of LNCaP prostate cancer cells with EC_{50} values of 4.1 and 4.6 μM , respectively, while the activity of **141** was moderate (EC_{50} = 6.9 μM). In all cases, the EC_{50} values of the reference Faslodex® were between 7 and 30 μM .⁵³ It was evident that the prenyl group at position 8 of these structures played a crucial role in their cytotoxic effect against these cells compared to other congeners where this prenyl was either oxygenated or the double bond was not at the same position. Phaseollidin (**237**) and cristacarpin (**234**) were assessed for their cytotoxicity towards several cancer cell lines and compound **237** exhibited an activity of 12.3 μM (no positive control).⁸⁵ Erythribyssin A (**260**), erybraedin B (**239**), folitenol (**264**), erybreadin D (**242**), and erybreadin C (**240**) all showed cytotoxic effects on certain cancer cell lines (with the exception of erybreadin D (**242**)) which had no effect on MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 or folitenol (**264**); these compounds exhibited good to moderate cytotoxicity against MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 (human breast carcinoma cells), and the multidrug-resistant cell lines MCF7/TAMR and MCF7/ADR with IC_{50} values ranging from 5.6 to 28.0 μM , comparative to the positive control (Tamoxifen) which showed IC_{50} values in the range 10.9–12.4 μM .¹⁴⁵ As an ongoing part of the same investigation, the authors evaluated the activity of erythraddisons I and II (**208**, **209**), euchrenone b10 (**174**) and erysubin F (**204**) and erythraddisons III and IV (**124**, **125**) and results showed that erythraddison II (**209**), erythraddisons III and IV (**124**, **125**) and euchrenone b10 (**174**) exhibited good cytotoxicity against MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 human breast carcinoma cells and the Adriamycin resistant cell line MCF7/ADR, with the IC_{50} values ranging from 4.32–11.41 μM (Tamoxifen, IC_{50} = 11.44, 11.13, and 12.41 μM , respectively).⁷⁸ Neorautenol (**244**), phaseollin (**236**), calopocarpin (**249**), isoneorautenol (**241**), orientanol C (**253**) and

cristacarpin (**235**) were studied for their effects on H4IIE rat hepatoma cells and phaseollin and neorautenol showed prominent toxicity on H4IIE cells, inducing apoptotic cell death at a dose of 2 μM .⁷⁹ Sigmoidin A (**6**) was assessed for its cytotoxic effect on B16 melanoma and RAW 264.7 cell lines. It was found that this compound exhibited a dose-dependent cytotoxicity towards the two cells, with the higher activity observed at a concentration of 100 μM , which reduced the cell concentration to zero, compared to its congener eriodictyol with no prenyl fragments which inhibited less than 40% cytotoxicity on both cells. It appears from these results that the prenyl groups increase the cytotoxicity effect of flavonoids.¹⁷⁴ Prenylated flavonoids isolated by Zarev *et al.* (2017) were evaluated for their antigenotoxic activities against aflatoxin B1 induced genotoxicity, and in the Vitotox assay, sigmoidin A (**6**), and B (**7**) showed good antigenotoxic activity with MIC values of 53.9 and 52.5 μM compared to curcumin (IC_{50} = 50 μM), however 4'-O-methylsigmoidin B (**68**), and abyssinins I (**25**), II (**26**), III (**27**) showed moderate activities with respective IC_{50} values of 68.1, 59.2, 68.1, and 61.4 μM .⁸⁴ Sigmoidin I (**118**), sophorapterocarpin A (**258**), and 6 α -hydroxyphaseollidin (**259**) induced apoptosis in Leukemia cells (CCRF-CEM) with IC_{50} values of 4.24, 3.73, and 3.36 μM , respectively in comparison to doxorubicin (IC_{50} = 0.20 μM). In addition, 6 α -hydroxyphaseollidin (**259**) revealed good activity towards MDA-MB-231- pcDNA (breast cancer cells), HCT116 (p53+/+) (colon cancer cells), U87MG (glioblastoma cells) and HepG2 (Hepatocarcinoma cells) with respective IC_{50} values of 5.70, 5.68, 4.71, and 6.44 relative to doxorubicin (IC_{50} = 1.1, 1.41, 1.06, 3.83 μM).⁹⁹ Neobavaisoflavone (**189**), sigmoidin H (**136**), and isoneorautenol (**241**) were tested for their ability to affect the growth of certain cancer cell lines and isoneorautenol (**241**) exhibited a prominent cytotoxicity towards MDA-MB-231-BCRP (cDNA for the breast cancer resistance protein, BCRP) and knockout clones HCT116 (p53-/-) (colon cancer cells), with respective IC_{50} values of 2.67 and 9.89 μM compared to the positive control doxorubicin (IC_{50} = 7.83 and 4.06 μM).¹⁰⁸ Alpinumisoflavone (**148**) and abyssinone V-4'-methyl-ether (**18**) showed a good binding affinity to ER α with an IC_{50} value of 4.5 μM , as well as to ER β with IC_{50} = 15 μM for both compounds.¹⁷⁵ Burttinone (**28**) exhibited a good cytotoxicity towards the colon cancer cell line HCC-2998 with an IC_{50} of 20 μM , however, no positive control was reported for the assay.⁷¹ Indicanines D (**195**), wightone (**197**), alpinumisoflavone (**148**), erysenegalsein E (**151**) and 8-prenylerythrinin C (**146**) were assessed for their effects on human KB cells. They showed respective ED_{50} values of 12.5, 0.78, 4.13, 6.25, and 13.0 $\mu g mL^{-1}$ (no positive control was reported).⁶⁹ Excelsanone (**215**) and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**) inhibited the DU145 prostate carcinoma cells at doses of 1, 10 and 20 $\mu g mL^{-1}$, but only excelsanone (**215**) showed similar activity against PC3 prostate carcinoma cells.⁹ Addisoniaflavanones I (**89**) and II (**90**) reduced the viability of H4IIE hepatoma cells with respective EC_{50} values of 5.25 and 8.5 μM .⁸¹ The flavanones abyssinone V (**5**), 4'-methylabyssinone V (**18**), abyssinone IV (**4**), and abyssinoflavone VII (**43**) showed good cytotoxicity with respective IC_{50} values of 15.0, 5.0, 15.0, and 3.5 μM . These values were good in comparison to those of their respective flavanone skeleton without prenyl groups (IC_{50} > 100 μM), illustrating the enhancement of the activity by the prenyl



groups.⁸⁰ Abyssinones A, C and D (**106**, **108** and **109**) exhibited a cytotoxic activity against human colorectal cancer cell line Caco2, with IC₅₀ values of 13.3, 15.1, and 11.1 μ M, respectively. Abyssinone B (**107**) poorly affected these cells (IC₅₀ > 30 μ M).¹²⁸ Erybraedin A (**238**), erythrabyssin II (**235**), phaseollin (**236**), eryzerin C (**229**), eriotrichin B (**110**), (6aR,11aR) 3-hydroxy-4(γ , γ -dimethylallyl)-2',2'-(3''-hydroxy)-dimethylpyrano[6'',5'':9,10]pterocarpan (**287**) and eryvarin D (**255**) showed cytotoxicity effects on human retinal endothelial cells (HRECs), with respective IC₅₀ values of 4.21, 2.57, 3.65, 4.65, 5.85, 4.67 and 5.91 μ M, compared to the positive control SH-11037 with IC₅₀ = 0.018 μ M.¹⁴²

According to studies on molecular docking, the prenyl-flavonoids induced apoptosis by increasing the p53 protein. They are also believed to decrease the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 and activate the caspase family in A549 cells. The prenyl groups attached to flavonoids interact with leucine, alanine, valine and lysine, which might be associated with the aforementioned apoptosis.¹⁷⁶ Other studies have supported the up-regulation of the tumour necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand and a down-regulation of the death receptor 5, thus contributing to the production of apoptotic amplifiers.¹⁷⁷

6.4 Anti-inflammatory activity

Prenylated flavonoids have been shown to have higher bioavailability than non-prenylated ones. The high pain-relieving effects of these flavonoids have therefore been associated with their bioavailability. Specific studies have been conducted on 8-prenylnaringenin and 8-prenylquercetin and these compounds were found to be accumulated in the liver, muscles and kidney.^{178,179} Other studies showed that icariin had a long term suppressive effect on paclitaxel-induced neuroinflammation and mechanical allodynia.¹⁸⁰

Sigmoidins A (**6**) and B (**7**) were tested against TPA-induced oedema and were all effective at a dose of 0.25 mg per ear by decreasing oedema by 89 and 83%, respectively, relative to the positive control indomethacin, which had a percentage of 83% at 0.5 mg per ear.⁶⁴ The effect of erycristagallin (**269**) on ear inflammation induced by multiple topical applications of TPA was assessed and it inhibited swelling at 34% and the production of neutrophil infiltration at 59%, at a dose of 0.1 mg per ear.⁶⁴ Abyssinone V-4'-methyl ether (**18**) was evaluated for its effects towards xylene induced-ear edema in mice and cotton pellet-induced granuloma model in rats; the best activity was obtained with a dose of 10 mg kg⁻¹ of abyssinone V-4'-methyl ether (**18**), which inhibited the oedema at 71.43% compared to 2.5 mg kg⁻¹ of dexamethasone (61.9% of inhibition) in xylene induced-ear edema in mice. This compound equally inhibited cotton pellet-induced granuloma model in rats at a dose of 10 mg kg⁻¹ (61.32%) compared to dexamethasone at a dose of 2.5 mg kg⁻¹ (68.72%).¹⁸¹ These pain-relieving activities are likely related to a high accumulation of the tested prenylated flavonoids in the muscles of the mice. The mechanism of action of these compounds might be related to the suppression of certain pro-inflammatory markers, including tumour necrosis factor α (TNF- α), interleukin 1 β (IL-1 β) and interleukin 6 (IL-6), and nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF-

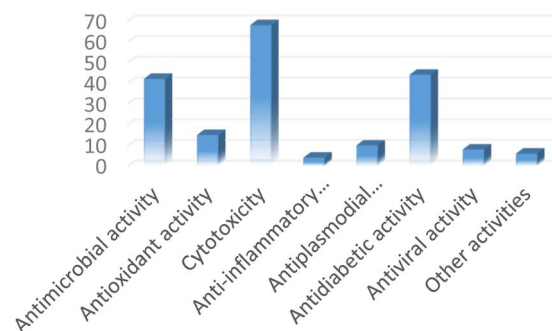


Fig. 14 Summary of biological activities of prenylated flavonoids.

κ B) phosphorylation (p65) in the spinal cord of mice.¹⁸⁰ Other findings support that this mechanism of action of prenylated flavonoids might be *via* the inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), as demonstrated by the prenylated flavonoid cudaflavone B.⁷

6.5 Antiplasmodial activity

Abyssinone V (**5**), 5'-prenylpratensein A (**93**) and shinterocarpan (**263**) exhibited antiplasmodial activity with respective IC₅₀ values of 4.9, 6.3, and 6.6 μ M against the chloroquine-sensitive strain of *Plasmodium falciparum* (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.008 μ M). They equally displayed IC₅₀ values of 6.1, 8.7, and 8.3 μ M against a chloroquine-resistant strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.075 μ M).⁷⁵ In addition, abyssinone IV (**4**) and erythrabyssin II (**235**) showed good antiplasmodial activities, with IC₅₀ values of 7.7 and 6.5 μ M against a chloroquine resistant strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.093 μ M) as well as 9.0 and 8.1 μ M against a chloroquine sensitive strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.008 μ M).⁸⁸ Abyssinin III (**27**), abyssinones IV (**4**) and V (**5**), sigmoidins A (**6**) and B (**7**) exhibited good antiplasmodial activity with IC₅₀ values of 5.8, 5.4, 4.9, 5.8 and 8.1 μ M against a chloroquine sensitive strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.009 μ M), as well as 5.2, 5.9, 6.1, 5.9 and 9.3 μ M towards a chloroquine-resistant strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.08 μ M).¹²⁷ Burtinol A (**231**) and C (**233**) and abyssinone V (**5**) displayed good activity with IC₅₀ values 7.6, 9.3, and 5.7 μ M against a chloroquine-sensitive strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.009 μ M) and 8.5, 9.1, and 6.6 μ M against a chloroquine resistant strain (chloroquine IC₅₀ = 0.08 μ M), and Abyssinone V 4'-methyl ether (**18**) showed moderate activity (IC₅₀ = 10.7 and 11.9 μ M) against these respective strains, and in addition, the methyl at 4' decreased its activity relative to abyssinone V (**5**).¹⁸²

6.6 Antidiabetic activity

Overcoming insulin resistance is considered to be one of the major challenges for conventional anti-diabetic medication. The Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B (PTP-1B) is recognized as a key element in the regulation of insulin signal transduction pathways, and is unfortunately considered to be a negative regulator of the insulin receptor pathway along with the leptin receptor pathway.¹⁸³ Therefore, inhibiting this enzyme will contribute to overcoming insulin resistance.

The chemical constituents of *E. addisoniae* 5,2',4'-trihydroxy-6-(γ , γ -dimethylallyl)-2''',2'''-dimethyldihydropyrano[5''',6''']



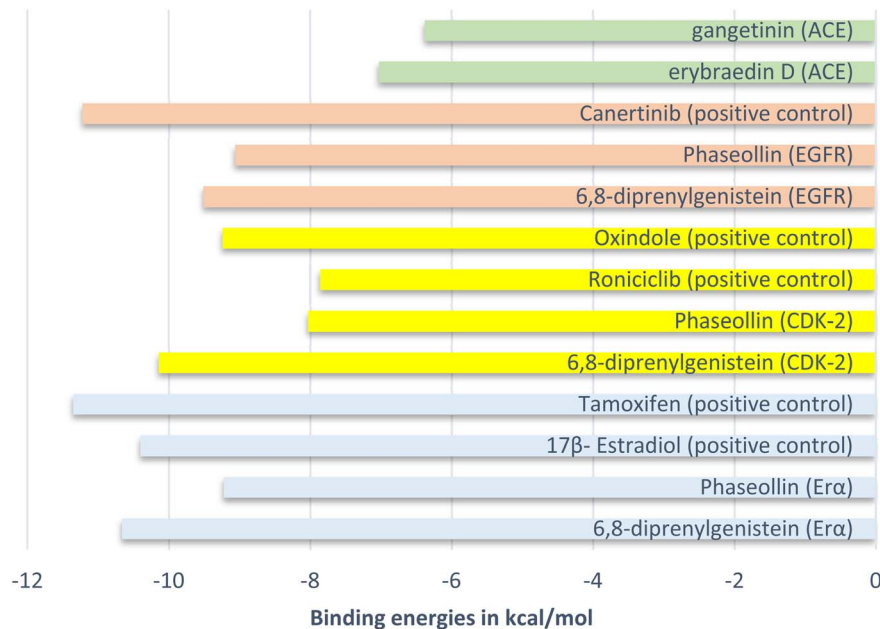


Fig. 15 Binding energies of compounds 149, 236, 242 and 248.

isoflavone (121), orientanol E (122), senegalensein (23), warangalone (141), warangalone 4'-methyl ether (205) and 2,3-dihydroauriculatin (117) were assayed for their inhibitory effect on the protein PTP1B, and orientanol E (122), 2,3-dihydroauriculatin (117) and 5,2',4'-trihydroxy-6-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl)-2''',2'''-dimethyldihydropyrano[5''',6''']isoflavone (121) exhibited the activities with IC_{50} values of 10.1, 2.6, and 4.1 μ M, relative to the reference ursolic acid (IC_{50} = 2.5 μ M). In contrast, the weak activity of other compounds might be related to the double 2,3.⁷⁷ Compounds 45, 47, 49, 50, 53 and 54 exhibited good inhibitory effects on PTP1B with IC_{50} values of 13.9, 14.9, 18.2, 19.0, and 18.2 μ M, respectively, compared to ursolic acid (3.6 μ M).⁹⁰ Additionally, compounds 51–2 and 40 were also assayed for their impact on the protein PTP1B. With the exception of 53 and 55 these metabolites showed dose-dependent activities, with IC_{50} values ranging from 15.2 to 19.6 μ M compared to RK-682 (IC_{50} = 4.7 μ M).⁹¹ Erylysin B (251), eryvarin D (255) and erybraedin A (238) also exhibited activity, with IC_{50} values of 6.0, 4.1, and 1.01 μ M, respectively (ursolic acid IC_{50} = 2.5 μ M).⁷⁰ Neorautenol (244), erybroadin B (239), folitenol (264), erybroadin D (242), erysubin E (265) and erybroadin C (240) exhibited good activities against PTP1B protein with IC_{50} values of 7.6, 4.2, 7.8, 6.4, 8.8, and 7.3 μ M, respectively (ursolic acid IC_{50} = 3.6 μ M). Further investigation by Nguyen *et al.* in 2011 aimed to evaluate the activities of erythribyssin E (126), 5-deoxyabyssinin II (44), abyssinone III (3) 7-hydroxy-2-[4-methoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)phenyl]chroman-4-one (72), abyssinone V (5), abyssinone II (2), prostratol C (128), erythribyssin G (73), erythribyssin I (74) and erythribyssin J (127) against PTP1B. Apart from erythribyssin I (74), the compounds exhibited moderate dose-dependent activities, with the IC_{50} range of 14.9–98.1 μ M (IC_{50} = 3.6 μ M for ursolic acid).¹²³ Additionally, erythraddison II (211), euchrenone b10 (174) and erysubin F (203), as well as erythraddison III and IV (124, 125) showed good inhibitory effect on PTP3B, with the IC_{50} values ranging from 4.6–17.4 μ M (ursolic acid: IC_{50} = 3.6 μ M).⁷⁸

Compound (3R)-2,7-dihydroxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-2,2-dimethylpyrano[5,6:4,5]isoflavan (224) exhibited an IC_{50} value of 5.5 μ M (ursolic acid: IC_{50} = 3.6 μ M).⁵² Some compounds isolated from *E. mildbraedii* were evaluated for their inhibitory activity on the protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP1B) and abyssinone IV (4), and abyssinone VI-4'-O-methyl ether (101) potentially inhibited the activity of this protein with the respective IC_{50} values of 16 and 14.8 μ M. Other compounds, abyssinone V-4'-O-methyl ether (18), abyssinone IV-4'-O-methyl ether (31), abyssinone V (5), sigmoidin E (10) and alpinumisoflavone (148) showed IC_{50} values of 26.3, 21.2, 39.7, 39.2, and 41.5 μ M, respectively, with ursolic acid used as a positive control (IC_{50} = 3.6 μ M). Regarding the activities of 4 and 101 compared to 18, 5, 10, and 148, the carbonyl in 4 and 101 could have improved the activity by chelating the hydrogen atoms in the protein.⁵¹ It is worthy to note that all the chemical structures of the compounds which exhibited antidiabetic activity beared the unmodified prenyl moieties.

6.7 Antiviral activity

8-Prenylluteone (139), auriculatin (152), erysenegalensein O (153), erysenegalensein D (150), erysenegalensein N (154), derone (155), alpinumisoflavone (148) and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149) were evaluated for their ability to inhibit the protease responsible for maturation of HIV-1 copies and they exhibited good to moderate activities with respective IC_{50} values of 4.0, 3.5, 5.0, 2.5, 4.5, 18.2, 30.1, and 0.5 μ M compared to acetylpepstatin (IC_{50} = 0.09 μ M). It was evidenced that the 6,8-diprenyl groups might improve the potency of HIV-1 PR inhibition in 4'-hydroxy isoflavonoids.¹⁰¹

6.8 Other activities

Erycafrain A (150) showed moderate estrogenic activity with a MAC value of 1.25 μ g mL⁻¹ following the β -glucuronidase

plant assay system.¹⁶³ Clonic seizures were induced in mice by the ip injection of pentylenetetrazol (70 mg kg⁻¹), picrotoxin (7.5 mg kg⁻¹) and pilocarpine (375 mg kg⁻¹); these animals then received injections of abyssinone V-4'-methyl ether (**18**). The best activities with this compound were recorded at 100 mg kg⁻¹ in PTZ-induced (clonazepam, 0.1 mg Kg⁻¹) and 25 mg kg⁻¹ in PIC-induced (0.4 mg kg⁻¹ clonazepam) and PILO-induced (Diazepam, 0.3 mg kg⁻¹), thus illustrating the anticonvulsant effect of abyssinone V-4'-methyl ether (**18**) *in vivo*.⁹⁶ Erybraedin D (**242**) was evaluated for its ability to inhibit the enzyme 15-lipoxygenase, and displayed activity with an IC₅₀ of less than 32 µM, while the positive control quercetin had an IC₅₀ of 30 µM.¹⁰⁷ 2,3-Dihydro-2'-hydroxyosajin (**121**), osajin (**221**) and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**143**) showed hepatoprotective activities in CCl₄ induced hepatotoxicity at respective percentages of 71.8, 67.54 and 69.41%, compared to 63.8% of silymarin.¹⁰⁶

From studies on the biological activities of these prenylated flavonoids, it appears that a large number have exhibited cytotoxic effects towards cancer cell lines. The second most prominent activity was their antidiabetic and antimicrobial potential. However, few of these compounds were evaluated for their antiviral and anti-inflammatory activities. In addition, they were largely investigated for their antioxidant effect but had poor scavenging effects (Fig. 14). According to some specific subclasses, mainly isoflavones, pterocarpanes and flavanones exhibited cytotoxic activity. More than 20 flavanones derivatives contributed to antidiabetic effects of prenylated flavonoids occurring in the genus *Erythrina*. About 8 pterocarpanes also showed antidiabetic potential. Overall, the prenylated flavonoids exhibited promising activities on certain bacteria, mainly *S. aureus* and *B. subtilis* (two Gram-positive bacteria), and 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**) exhibited a lower lethal dose (1 mg mL⁻¹ or 2.46 mM) while showing good activity against *B. subtilis*, *E. coli* (Gram-negative bacteria) and *Candida mycoderma*.⁷² Unfortunately, not all these reported studies evaluated the toxicities of these antimicrobial compounds against normal cells. This is one of the challenges in terms of the search for lead or hit molecules, as many prenylated flavonoids were active. However, it is imperative that these studies be revised using state-of-the-art methodologies and analyses to re-evaluate these activities and carry out the cytotoxicity assays. Another challenge worth mentioning is the non-use of positive controls in certain assays, which renders the results less accurate. Certain methods used to assess biological activities in previous studies are obsolete and no longer in use. Hence, the results reported might not reflect the up-to-date challenges in drug discovery research.¹⁸⁴ For example, the agar dilution method assay was not automated until recently. The well diffusion assay is well limited, and the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical assay, ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay and other methods of assessment of biological activity are no longer considered to be efficient.¹⁸⁴ Various assays were only based on one method, whereas it is advised consider more than one *in vitro* assay to characterise the biological activity of a molecule.¹⁸⁴

This review therefore encourages more biological assays on prenylated flavonoids from *Erythrina* plants and other plant species. We also recommend multiple *in vivo* studies on the

anticancer, antimicrobial, and antidiabetic activities of any prenylated flavonoids.

7 Some targeted proteins in drug analysis

7.1 Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2: 1N8Z

The HER2 is a protein belonging to the tyrosine kinase family that comprises more than one thousand amino acids. Its ligand-binding site contains 632 amino acids¹⁸⁵ and does not bind any ligand as the other variants do (HER1, HER3, and HER4).¹⁸⁶ This protein accounts for about 20% of breast cancers and 10 to 30% of gastric/gastroesophageal cancers.^{187,188} Jeong *et al.*, studying the breast cancer cell line SKBR3 reported that HER2 is co-localized with actin (phalloidin) in punctate regions of the plasma membrane that protrude from the apical aspect of these cells.¹⁸⁹ The HER2 causes uncontrolled growth and division in breast cells, leading to breast cancer.^{187,190} Breast cancer can possess up to 25 to 50 copies of HER2 and up to 40 to 100-fold increase in HER2 protein, resulting in two million receptors expressed at the tumour cell surface.¹⁹¹ The activities of HER2 can be inhibited using tyrosine kinase inhibitors or monoclonal antibodies, thus suppressing the tumour cell growth.¹⁹² We should mention here that the variant HER1, generally referred to as EGFR1 or simply EGFR, is reported to be implicated in both lung and breast cancers,^{193–195} specifically, EGFR undergoes certain mutations to generate the subvariant EGFR TKI resistant;¹⁹⁴ this protein has more affinity with ATP and its mechanism is thought to resist gefitinib or erlotinib¹⁹⁶ and is encoded in PDB as 1M17.¹⁹⁷

6,8-Diprenylgenistein (**149**) and phaseollin (**236**) were docked *in silico* method for their ability to bind to the active site human oestrogen receptor- (hER-), B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2), cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK-2), ikappaB kinase (IκB) and growth factor receptor epidermal layer (EGFR); 6,8-diprenylgenistein (**149**) and phaseollin (**236**) showed binding energies with respective ΔG values of -10.66, and -9.22 kcal mol⁻¹ (Fig. 15) with ER α receptor, compared to the positive controls 17 β -estradiol (-10.40 kcal mol⁻¹) and tamoxifen (-11.35 kcal mol⁻¹); they equally showed respective binding affinities with CDK-2 receptor of -10.14, and -8.03 kcal mol⁻¹ relative to roniciclib and 106 (oxindole) (ΔG = -7.86 and -9.24 kcal mol⁻¹). These compounds also showed binding affinities with respective ΔG values of -9.51 and -9.06 kcal mol⁻¹ with EGFR receptor in comparison to -11.22 kcal mol⁻¹ for the positive control (canertinib).¹⁹⁸

7.2 Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2: ACE2

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the causative agent of the pandemic COVID-19. The invasion of the host cells by the virus is facilitated by the Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor located at the surface of host cells.¹⁹⁹ These receptors are expressed in various human organs.^{200,201} A recent study conducted by Herlina and coworkers revealed that erybraedin D (**242**) and gangetinin (**248**), out of 18 flavonoids from the genus *Erythrina*, had a better affinity with the ACE2 receptor.²⁰² These two compounds were docked against the ACE2 receptor and had respective binding



affinities of -7.028 and -6.379 kcal mol $^{-1}$ ₂₀₂ (Fig. 15). Therefore, these two flavonoids could play an important function in the pathogenicity of SARS-CoV-2.

8 Conclusion

In conclusion, twenty species of *Erythrina* were collected and investigated throughout Africa, and these studies resulted in the isolation and characterization of 289 prenylated flavonoids. A high percentage of these compounds proved to be prenylated flavanones. This is not surprising given that other subclasses of flavonoids derive from naringenin (flavanone subclass). According to the distribution, abyssinone V (5) and abyssinone V-4'-O-methyl ether (18), 6,8-diprenylgenistein (149) and phaseollidin (237) can be considered to be the chemical markers of the genus *Erythrina* as far as prenylated flavonoids are concerned. Pterocarpanes were mainly characterized from *E. abyssinica*, *E. eriotricha*, *E. burtii* and *E. senegalensis*. No pterocarpan was isolated from *E. caffra* or *E. sigmoidea*. The flavanone subclass was largely characterized from *E. caffra*, *E. sigmoidea*, *E. latissimi*, *E. addisoniae* and *E. burtii*. Finally, the subclass isoflavone was mostly isolated from *E. caffra*, *E. abyssinica*, *E. burtii* and *E. senegalensis*. Most of these compounds have been evaluated for their biological effects, and were found to exhibit good antibacterial, anticancer and antidiabetic activities. About 68 prenylated flavonoids summarized in this work exhibited good cytotoxic effects against numerous cancer cell lines. 46 and 44 flavonoids exhibited promising antimicrobial and antidiabetic activities. Of these compounds, 20 prenylated flavanones displayed anti-diabetic properties. As some flavonoids are already marketed as dietary supplements for bacterial infections, antioxidant effect, immune system booster, prostatitis, and many more, the prenylated flavonoids herein reported have exhibited promising biological effects and therefore could be further investigated for their pharmacological activities.

The chemical shift ranges of different prenyl groups were highlighted to assist future structure elucidation or rapid identification of prenyl moieties. However, many prenyl groups possessing stereogenic centres were not fully characterized and further research will be needed to complete their structure elucidation.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included in the manuscript and as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

Conceptualization: B. Tsakem, X. Siwe-Noundou. Original draft preparation: B. Tsakem. Writing, review and editing: B. Tsakem, F. Ntie-Kang, R. B. Teponno, X. Siwe-Noundou. Supervision: F. Ntie-Kang, R. B. Teponno, X. Siwe-Noundou. Funding acquisition: F. Ntie-Kang, X. Siwe-Noundou. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

The work reported herein was made possible through funding from the South African Medical Research Council through its Division of Research Capacity Development under the Research Capacity Development Initiative (RCDI) Programme to XSN. The content and findings reported/illustrated are the sole deduction, view and responsibility of the researchers and do not reflect the official position and sentiments of the SAMRC. XSN thanks the South Africa National Research Foundation/Competitive Support for Unrated Researchers (NRF/CSUR) Grant Number: SRUG2203291031. We acknowledge financial support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation through the Calestous Juma Science Leadership Fellowship awarded to Fidele Ntie-Kang (grant award number: INV-036848 to the University of Buea). FNK also acknowledges joint funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and LifeArc (award number: INV-055897 and Grant ID: 10646) under the African Drug Discovery Accelerator program. FNK acknowledges further funding from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a Research Group Linkage project.

References

- 1 R. B. Teponno, S. Kusari and M. Spiteller, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2016, **33**, 1044–1092.
- 2 D. J. Newman and G. M. Cragg, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2020, **83**, 770–803.
- 3 B. Y. Kianfé, J. Tchamgoue, A. Narmani, R. B. Teponno, A.-L. Njouonkou, M. Stadler and S. Fogue Kouam, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 3120.
- 4 T. R. Fouedjou, B. Tsakem, X. Siwe-Noundou, H. P. Dongmo Fogang, A. Tiombou Donkia, B. Kemvoufo Ponou, M. Poka, P. H. Demana, R. B. Teponno and L. Azefack Taponjdjou, *Biomolecules*, 2023, **13**, 1783.
- 5 B. Tsakem, G. Li and R. B. Teponno, *Bioorg. Chem.*, 2024, **150**, 107572.
- 6 X. Chen, E. Mukwaya, M.-S. Wong and Y. Zhang, *Pharm. Biol.*, 2014, **52**, 655–660.
- 7 S. Shi, J. Li, X. Zhao, Q. Liu and S.-J. Song, *Phytochemistry*, 2021, **191**, 112895.
- 8 J. C. Chukwujekwu, F. R. Van Heerden and J. Van Staden, *Phytother. Res.*, 2011, **25**, 46–48.
- 9 A. J. Y. Gbaweng, H. Daïrou, S. Zingué, T. Emmanuel, A. T. Tchinda, M. Frédéric and J. T. Mbafor, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2020, **34**, 659–667.
- 10 R. R. T. Majinda, C. C. W. Wanjala and B. F. Juma, in *Studies in Natural Products Chemistry*, Elsevier, 2005, vol. 32, pp. 821–853.
- 11 N. M. Fahmy, E. Al-Sayed, M. El-Shazly and A. N. Singab, *Ind. Crops Prod.*, 2018, **123**, 500–538.
- 12 N. T. Son and A. I. Elshamy, *Comb. Chem. High Throughput Screening*, 2021, **24**, 20–58.
- 13 H.-W. Lv, Q.-L. Wang, M. Luo, M.-D. Zhu, H.-M. Liang, W.-J. Li, H. Cai, Z.-B. Zhou, H. Wang, S.-Q. Tong and X.-N. Li, *Arch. Pharmacol. Res.*, 2023, **46**, 207–272.



- 14 G. Diana, M. Catanzaro, A. Ferrara and P. Ferrari, *Clin. Ter.*, 2000, **151**, 341–344.
- 15 M. Gohel and A. Davies, *Curr. Vasc. Pharmacol.*, 2009, **7**, 303–308.
- 16 S. Mustafa, M. Akbar, M. A. Khan, K. Sunita, S. Parveen, J. S. Pawar, S. Massey, N. R. Agarwal and S. A. Husain, *Curr. Res. Pharmacol. Drug Discov.*, 2022, **3**, 100122.
- 17 B. Yang, H. Liu, J. Yang, V. K. Gupta and Y. Jiang, *Trends Food Sci. Technol.*, 2018, **79**, 116–124.
- 18 J. P. J. Marais, B. Deavours, R. A. Dixon and D. Ferreira, in *The Science of Flavonoids*, ed. E. Grotewold, Springer New York, New York, NY, 2006, pp. 1–46.
- 19 T. Tohge, L. P. De Souza and A. R. Fernie, *J. Exp. Bot.*, 2017, **68**, 4013–4028.
- 20 S. Liga, C. Paul and F. Péter, *Plants*, 2023, **12**, 2732.
- 21 P. M. Dewick, *Medicinal Natural Products: A Biosynthetic Approach*, Wiley, 1st edn, 2009.
- 22 K. Yazaki, M. Kunihiya, T. Fujisaki and F. Sato, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2002, **277**, 6240–6246.
- 23 Y. Asada, W. Li and T. Yoshikawa, *Phytochemistry*, 2000, **55**, 323–326.
- 24 K. Sasaki, K. Mito, K. Ohara, H. Yamamoto and K. Yazaki, *Plant Physiol.*, 2008, **146**, 1075–1084.
- 25 J. Li, R. Chen, R. Wang, X. Liu, D. Xie, J. Zou and J. Dai, *ChemBioChem*, 2014, **15**, 1673–1681.
- 26 H. Zhou, Y. Yuan, Y. Liu, W. Deng, J. Zong, Z.-Y. Bian, J. Dai and Q.-Z. Tang, *Exp. Ther. Med.*, 2014, **7**, 1116–1122.
- 27 S.-M. Li, *Phytochemistry*, 2009, **70**, 1746–1757.
- 28 Y. Yang, L. Tao, Y. Li, Y. Wu, Q. Ran, D. Li, S.-M. Li, X. Yu, C.-M. Yuan and K. Zhou, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2024, **72**, 8018–8026.
- 29 T. Akashi, K. Sasaki, T. Aoki, S. Ayabe and K. Yazaki, *Plant Physiol.*, 2009, **149**, 683–693.
- 30 K. Yoneyama, T. Akashi and T. Aoki, *Plant Cell Physiol.*, 2016, **57**, 2497–2509.
- 31 K. Yazaki, K. Sasaki and Y. Tsurumaru, *Phytochemistry*, 2009, **70**, 1739–1745.
- 32 A. Sukumaran, T. McDowell, L. Chen, J. Renaud and S. Dhaubhadel, *Plant J.*, 2018, **96**, 966–981.
- 33 S. Santoro, J. B. Azeredo, V. Nascimento, L. Sancineto, A. L. Braga and C. Santi, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 31521–31535.
- 34 M. A. Moreira Costa, N. F. De Sousa, C. L. Mansur Pontes, M. T. Scotti, F. F. De Assis, A. L. Braga and L. P. Sandjo, *Fitoterapia*, 2024, **173**, 105784.
- 35 B. Tsakem, J. Tchamgoue, R. T. Kinge, G. L. M. Tiani, R. B. Teponno and S. F. Kouam, *Fitoterapia*, 2024, 106154.
- 36 J. R. N. Kuete, O. G. Fadeyi, B. A. Olou, F. W. T. Kenmoe, B. Tsakem, R. B. Teponno, L. A. Tapondjou, S. F. Kouam and N. S. Yorou, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2024, **65**, 19–23.
- 37 G. K. Azad and R. S. Tomar, *Mol. Biol. Rep.*, 2014, **41**, 4865–4879.
- 38 S. Hou, *J. Evidence-Based Complementary Altern. Med.*, 2022, **2022**, 1–10.
- 39 N. Nasim, I. S. Sandeep and S. Mohanty, *Nucleus*, 2022, **65**, 399–411.
- 40 J. J. Guzmán-Rodríguez, A. Ochoa-Zarzosa, R. López-Gómez and J. E. López-Meza, *BioMed Res. Int.*, 2015, **2015**, 1–11.
- 41 B. Tsakem, S. Mokhele, L. Mosima, M. Poka, P. H. Demana, R. B. Teponno and X. Siwe Noundou, *Med. Chem. Res.*, 2025, **34**(6), 1212–1236.
- 42 Y. J. Moon, X. Wang and M. E. Morris, *Toxicol. in Vitro*, 2006, **20**, 187–210.
- 43 A. Kozłowska and D. Szostak-Węgierek, in *Sweeteners*, eds. J.-M. Merillon and K. G. Ramawat, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2018, pp. 1–27.
- 44 C. M. M. Santos and A. M. S. Silva, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 696.
- 45 L. Bourassa, <https://thefitbay.com/best-flavonoid-supplements-reviewed/>, 2024, accessed on 2024-01-12.
- 46 V. S. Lemos, S. F. Côrtes, M. H. dos Santos, J. Ellena, M. E. C. Moreira and A. C. Doriguetto, *Chem. Biodiversity*, 2006, **3**, 635–645.
- 47 Supersmart, <https://www.supersmart.com/en/shop/anti-ageing/xanthohumol-supplement-0784>, 2024, accessed on 2024-08-12.
- 48 M. Sandasi, G. Kamatou, W. Chen and N. Mulaudzi, in *The South African Herbal Pharmacopoeia*, Elsevier, 2023, pp. 41–56.
- 49 Z. Y. Desta and R. R. T. Majinda, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2014, **9**, 817–820.
- 50 S. El-Masry, M. H. Hala, H. H. Zaatout and M. S. Abdel-Kader, *Nat. Prod. Sci.*, 2010, **16**, 211–216.
- 51 M. Na, J. Jang, D. Njamen, J. T. Mbafor, Z. T. Fomum, B. Y. Kim, W. K. Oh and J. S. Ahn, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2006, **69**, 1572–1576.
- 52 J. Jang, M. Na, P. T. Thuong, D. Njamen, J. T. Mbafor, Z. T. Fomum, E.-R. Woo and W. K. Oh, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 2008, **56**, 85–88.
- 53 R. F. Tchokouaha, X. Alexi, E. Chosson, T. Besson, A.-L. Skaltsounis, E. Seguin, M. N. Alexis and J. Wandji, *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **25**, 228–233.
- 54 M. S. Ali, M. I. Ali, G. Ahmed, N. Afza, M. Lateef, L. Iqbal, A. F. K. Waffo and Z. Ahmed, *Z. Naturforsch., B: J. Chem. Sci.*, 2012, **67**, 98–102.
- 55 E. Talla, E. Yankep and J. Tanyi Mbafor, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Ethiop.*, 2014, **28**, 155.
- 56 L. A. Mitscher, S. K. Okwute, S. R. Gollapudi, S. Drake and E. Avona, *Phytochemistry*, 1988, **27**, 3449–3452.
- 57 M. I. Ali, Z. Ahmed, A. F. K. Waffo and M. S. Ali, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2010, **5**, 889–892.
- 58 K. K. Atindehou, E. F. Queiroz, C. Terreaux, D. Traore and K. Hostettmann, *Planta Med.*, 2002, **68**, 181–182.
- 59 A. K. Waffo, G. A. Azebaze, A. E. Nkengfack, Z. T. Fomum, M. Meyer, B. Bodo and F. R. Van Heerden, *Phytochemistry*, 2000, **53**, 981–985.
- 60 Z. T. Fomum, J. F. Ayafor, J. T. Mbafor and C. M. Mbi, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1986, 33–37.
- 61 R. Promsattha, M. S. Tempesta, Z. T. Fomum, J. F. Ayafor and J. T. Mbafor, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1986, **49**, 932–933.
- 62 R. Promsattha, M. S. Tempesta, Z. T. Fomum and J. T. Mbafor, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1988, **51**, 611–613.
- 63 A. E. Nkengfack, J. Kouam, W. T. Vouffo, Z. T. Fomum, E. Dagne, O. Sterner, L. M. Browne and G. Ji, *Phytochemistry*, 1993, **32**, 1305–1311.
- 64 D. Djamen, *Planta Med.*, 2004, **70**, 104–107.



- 65 J. Kouam, X. Siewe Noundou, L. B. Kouitcheu Mabeku, A. Meli Lannang, M. Iqbal Choudhary and Z. T. Fomum, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Ethiop.*, 2007, **21**, 373–378.
- 66 J. Kouam, A. L. Meli, V. Kuete and Z. T. Fomum, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2008, **3**, 1934578X0800301.
- 67 M. S. Ali, M. I. Ali, Z. Ahmed and P. A. Onocha, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2011, **6**, 1099–1102.
- 68 A. E. Nkengfack, T. W. Vouffo, J. C. Vardamides, J. Kouam, Z. T. Fomum, M. Meyer and O. Sterner, *Phytochemistry*, 1997, **46**, 573–578.
- 69 A. E. Nkengfack, A. G. B. Azebaze, A. K. Waffo, Z. T. Fomum, M. Meyer and F. R. Van Heerden, *Phytochemistry*, 2001, **58**, 1113–1120.
- 70 T. T. Dao, P. H. Nguyen, P. T. Thuong, K. W. Kang, M. Na, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor and W. K. Oh, *Phytochemistry*, 2009, **70**, 2053–2057.
- 71 S. El-Masry, M. E. Amer, M. S. Abdel-Kader and H. H. Zaatout, *Phytochemistry*, 2002, **60**, 783–787.
- 72 B. F. Juma and R. R. T. Majinda, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2006, **1**, 1934578X0600100.
- 73 A. Yenesew, J. O. Midiwo, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 1998, **49**, 247–249.
- 74 A. Yenesew, J. O. Midiwo, M. Heydenreich, D. Schanzenbach and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 2000, **55**, 457–459.
- 75 A. W. Andayi, A. Yenesew, S. Derese, J. O. Midiwo, P. M. Gitu, O. J. Jondiko, H. Akala, P. Liyala, J. Wangui, N. C. Waters, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Planta Med.*, 2006, **72**, 187–189.
- 76 J. O. Ombito, R. R. T. Majinda, I. B. Masesane, G. Bojase, A. Schüffler and T. Opatz, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2018, **26**, 110–114.
- 77 E. Bae, M. Na, D. Njamen, J. Mbafor, Z. Fomum, L. Cui, D. Choung, B. Kim, W. Oh and J. Ahn, *Planta Med.*, 2006, **72**, 945–948.
- 78 P. H. Nguyen, G. Sharma, T. T. Dao, M. N. Uddin, K. W. Kang, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **20**, 6459–6464.
- 79 W. Wätjen, A. Kulawik, A. K. Suckow-Schnitker, Y. Chovolou, R. Rohrig, S. Ruhl, A. Kampkötter, J. Addae-Kyereme, C. W. Wright and C. M. Passreiter, *Toxicology*, 2007, **242**, 71–79.
- 80 W. Wätjen, A. K. Suckow-Schnitker, R. Rohrig, A. Kulawik, J. Addae-Kyereme, C. W. Wright and C. M. Passreiter, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2008, **71**, 735–738.
- 81 C. M. Passreiter, A.-K. Suckow-Schnitker, A. Kulawik, J. Addae-Kyereme, C. W. Wright and W. Wätjen, *Phytochemistry*, 2015, **117**, 237–244.
- 82 M. Chacha, G. Bojasemoleta and R. Majinda, *Phytochemistry*, 2005, **66**, 99–104.
- 83 C. C. W. Wanjala and R. R. T. Majinda, *Fitoterapia*, 2000, **71**, 400–405.
- 84 Y. Zarev, K. Foubert, V. Lucia De Almeida, R. Anthonissen, E. Elgorashi, S. Apers, I. Ionkova, L. Verschaeve and L. Pieters, *Phytochemistry*, 2017, **141**, 140–146.
- 85 E. Dagne, A. A. L. Gunatilaka, D. G. I. Kingston, M. Alemu, G. Hofmann and R. K. Johnson, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1993, **56**, 1831–1834.
- 86 F. Machumi, G. Bojase-Moleta, R. Mapitse, I. Masesane and R. R. T. Majinda, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2006, **1**, 1934578X0600100.
- 87 M. Moriyasu, M. Ichimaru, Y. Nishiyama, A. Kato, S. G. Mathenge, F. D. Juma and J. N. Nganga, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1998, **61**, 185–188.
- 88 A. Yenesew, D. Solomon, I. Beatrice, J. O. Midiwo, N. C. Waters, P. Liyala, H. Akala and M. G. Peter, *Planta Med.*, 2003, **69**, 658–661.
- 89 M. Ichimaru, M. Moriyasu, Y. Nishiyama, A. Kato, S. G. Mathenge, F. D. Juma and J. N. Nganga, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1996, **59**, 1113–1116.
- 90 L. Cui, P. T. Thuong, H. S. Lee, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor, Z. T. Fomum and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **16**, 10356–10362.
- 91 L. Cui, H. Lee, D. Ndinteh, J. Mbafor, Y. Kim, T. Le, P. Nguyen and W. Oh, *Planta Med.*, 2010, **76**, 713–718.
- 92 P. H. Nguyen, T. T. Dao, J. Kim, D. T. Phong, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **19**, 3378–3383.
- 93 K. G. Bedane, S. Kusari, D. Eckelmann, I. B. Masesane, M. Spiteller and R. R. T. Majinda, *Fitoterapia*, 2015, **105**, 113–118.
- 94 G. T. Gurmessa, S. Kusari, H. Laatsch, G. Bojase, G. Tatolo, I. B. Masesane, M. Spiteller and R. R. T. Majinda, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2018, **25**, 37–42.
- 95 A. Yenesew, B. Irungu, S. Derese, J. O. Midiwo, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 1998, **63**, 445–448.
- 96 E. Talla, N. Sidoine, N. Jacqueline, N. Gisele, Y. Euml, L. N. Elisabeth, M. Joseph and N. Nicolas, *J. Appl. Pharm. Sci.*, 2015, 001–005.
- 97 K. G. Bedane, S. Kusari, A. Bullach, I. B. Masesane, S. O. Mihigo, M. Spiteller and R. R. T. Majinda, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2017, **20**, 84–88.
- 98 R. B. Taylor, D. G. Corley, M. S. Tempesta, Z. T. Fomum, J. F. Ayafor, J. Wandji and P. N. Ifeadike, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1986, **49**, 670–673.
- 99 V. Kuete, L. P. Sandjo, D. E. Djeussi, M. Zeino, G. M. N. Kwamou, B. Ngadjuj and T. Efferth, *Invest. New Drugs*, 2014, **32**, 1053–1062.
- 100 W. Oh, H. Lee, S. Ahn, J. Ahn, J. Mbafor, J. Wandji, Z. Fomum, H. Chang and Y. Kim, *Phytochemistry*, 1999, **51**, 1147–1150.
- 101 J. Lee, W. Oh, J. Ahn, Y. Kim, J. Mbafor, J. Wandji and Z. Fomum, *Planta Med.*, 2009, **75**, 268–270.
- 102 Z. T. Fomum, J. F. Ayafor and J. Wandji, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1987, **50**, 921–922.
- 103 J. Wandji, A. E. Nkengfack, Z. T. Fomum, R. Ubillas, K. B. Killday and M. S. Tempesta, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1990, **53**, 1425–1429.
- 104 J. Wandji, Z. T. Fomum, F. Tillequin, E. Seguin and M. Koch, *Phytochemistry*, 1994, **35**, 245–248.
- 105 Z. T. Fomum, J. Foyere Ayafor and J. Wandji, *Phytochemistry*, 1985, **24**, 3075–3076.



- 106 J. H. Donfack, F. N. Nico, B. Ngameni, A. Tchana, P. D. Chuisseau, P. V. Finzi, B. Ngadjui and P. F. Moundipa, *Asian J. Tradit. Med.*, 2008, **3**, 172–179.
- 107 A. Togola, B. Hedding, A. Theis, H. Wangenstein, F. Rise, B. Smestad Paulsen, D. Diallo and K. Egil Malterud, *Planta Med.*, 2009, **75**, 1168–1170.
- 108 V. Kuete, L. P. Sandjo, G. M. N. Kwamou, B. Wiench, A. E. Nkengfack and T. Efferth, *Phytomedicine*, 2014, **21**, 682–688.
- 109 M. N. Ombuna, A. K. Machocho, M. M. Ng'ang'a, G. K. Keru, A. W. Wanyonyi and O. Amuka, *J. Med. Plants Res.*, 2016, **10**, 686–694.
- 110 K. Koch, G. Schulz, W. Döring, C. Büchter, S. Havermann, P. C. Mutiso, C. Passreiter and W. Wätjen, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 2019, **71**, 1007–1016.
- 111 W. Hauschild, P. B. C. Mutiso and C. M. Passreiter, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2010, **5**, 1934578X1000500.
- 112 S. S. Nyandoro, J. J. E. Munissi, M. Kombo, C. A. Mgina, F. Pan, A. Gruhonjic, P. Fitzpatrick, Y. Lu, B. Wang, K. Rissanen and M. Erdélyi, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2017, **80**, 377–383.
- 113 V. S. Kamat, K. Nakanishi, F. Y. Chuo and I. Kubo, *Heterocycles*, 1981, **15**, 1163.
- 114 L. Biyiti, D. Pesando and S. Puisseux-Dao, *Planta Med.*, 1988, **54**, 126–128.
- 115 R. Promsattha, J. T. Mbafor, M. S. Tempesta and Z. T. Fomum, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1989, **52**, 1316–1318.
- 116 J. Kouam, F.-X. Etoa, L. B. Mabeku and Z. T. Fomum, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2007, **2**, 1934578X0700201.
- 117 A. E. Nkengfack, D. R. Sanson, M. S. Tempesta and Z. T. Fomum, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1989, **52**, 320–324.
- 118 Z. Y. Desta, N. Sewald and R. R. T. Majinda, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2014, **28**, 667–673.
- 119 M. S. Ali, M. I. Ali, P. A. Onocha and Z. Ahmed, *J. Asian Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2011, **13**, 182–187.
- 120 J. Takashima and A. Ohsaki, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2002, **65**, 1843–1847.
- 121 K. G. Bedane, S. Kusari, I. B. Masesane, M. Spiteller and R. R. T. Majinda, *Fitoterapia*, 2016, **108**, 48–54.
- 122 L. Cui, D. T. Ndinteh, M. Na, P. T. Thuong, J. Silike-Muruumu, D. Njamen, J. T. Mbafor, Z. T. Fomum, J. S. Ahn and W. K. Oh, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2007, **70**, 1039–1042.
- 123 P. H. Nguyen, T. T. Dao, J. Kim, D. T. Phong, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **19**, 3378–3383.
- 124 A. Yenesew, B. Irungu, S. Derese, J. O. Midiwo, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 2003, **63**, 445–448.
- 125 E. Talla, A. J. Y. Gbaweng, L. Mokale, J. P. Abdou and J. T. Mbafor, *Nat. Prod.: Indian J.*, 2016, **12**, 1–9.
- 126 A. F. K. Waffo, P. Coombes, D. Mulholland, A. Nkengfack and Z. Fomum, *Phytochemistry*, 2006, **67**, 459–463.
- 127 A. Yenesew, M. Induli, S. Derese, J. O. Midiwo, M. Heydenreich, M. G. Peter, H. Akala, J. Wangui, P. Liyala and N. C. Waters, *Phytochemistry*, 2004, **65**, 3029–3032.
- 128 L. Cui, P. Thuong, H. Lee, D. Njamen, J. Mbafor, Z. Fomum, J. Lee, Y. Kim and W. Oh, *Planta Med.*, 2008, **74**, 422–426.
- 129 A. E. Nkengfack, T. W. Vouffo, Z. T. Fomum, M. Meyer, O. Bergendorff and O. Sterner, *Phytochemistry*, 1994, **36**, 1047–1051.
- 130 Z. Y. Desta, N. Sewald and R. R. T. Majinda, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Ethiop.*, 2016, **30**, 427.
- 131 E. F. Queiroz, K. K. Atindehou, C. Terreaux, S. Antus and K. Hostettmann, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2002, **65**, 403–406.
- 132 A. E. Nkengfack, T. W. Vouffo, J. C. Vardamides, Z. T. Fomum, O. Bergendorff and O. Sterner, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1994, **57**, 1172–1177.
- 133 H. Tanaka, T. Tanaka, A. Hosoya, Y. Kitade and H. Etoh, *Phytochemistry*, 1998, **48**, 355–357.
- 134 J. Wandji, Z. T. Fomum, F. Tillequin, F. Libot and M. Koch, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1995, **58**, 105–108.
- 135 A. E. Nkengfack, D. R. Sanson, Z. T. Fomum and M. S. Tempesta, *Phytochemistry*, 1989, **28**, 2522–2526.
- 136 A. E. Nkengfack, Z. T. Fomum, R. Ubillas and M. S. Tempesta, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1990, **53**, 1552–1556.
- 137 A. E. Nkengfack, Z. T. Fomum, R. Ubillas, D. R. Sanson and M. S. Tempesta, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1990, **53**, 509–512.
- 138 A. Nkengfack, M. Meyer, M. Tempesta and Z. Fomum, *Planta Med.*, 1991, **57**, 488–491.
- 139 J. Wandji, S. Awanchiri, Z. Tanee Fomum, F. Tillequin and F. Libot, *Phytochemistry*, 1995, **39**, 677–681.
- 140 J. Wandji, Z. T. Fomum, F. Tillequin, G. Baudouin and M. Koch, *Phytochemistry*, 1994, **35**, 1573–1577.
- 141 K. G. Bedane, I. B. Masesane and R. R. T. Majinda, *Phytochem. Lett.*, 2016, **17**, 55–58.
- 142 S. M. Nassief, M. E. Amer, E. Shawky, K. Sishtla, E. Mas-Claret, A. Muniyandi, T. W. Corson, D. A. Mulholland and S. El-Masry, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2023, **86**, 759–766.
- 143 A. Yenesew, J. O. Midiwo, S. M. Guchu, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 2002, **59**, 337–341.
- 144 A. Nkengfack, *Phytochemistry*, 1995, **40**, 1803–1808.
- 145 P. H. Nguyen, T. V. T. Le, P. T. Thuong, T. T. Dao, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor, K. W. Kang and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2009, **19**, 6745–6749.
- 146 P. H. Nguyen, T. N. A. Nguyen, K. W. Kang, D. T. Ndinteh, J. T. Mbafor, Y. R. Kim and W. K. Oh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **18**, 3335–3344.
- 147 N. M. Fahmy, E. Al-Sayed, M. El-Shazly and A. Nasser Singab, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2020, **34**, 1891–1912.
- 148 A. F. Parsons and M. J. Palframan, in *The Alkaloids: Chemistry and Biology*, Elsevier, 2010, vol. 68, pp. 39–81.
- 149 D. Zofou, F. Ntie-Kang, W. Sippl and S. M. N. Efang, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2013, **30**, 1098.
- 150 H. Tanaka, I. Atsumi, M. Hasegawa, M. Hirata, T. Sakai, M. Sato, R. Yamaguchi, Y. Tateishi, T. Tanaka and T. Fukai, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2015, **10**, 499–501.
- 151 H. Tanaka, H. Hattori, T. Oh-Uchi, M. Sato, R. Yamaguchi, M. Sako and Y. Tateishi, *J. Asian Nat. Prod. Res.*, 2008, **10**, 983–987.
- 152 H. Tanaka, T. Oh-Uchi, H. Etoh, M. Sako, F. Asai, T. Fukai, M. Sato, J. Murata and Y. Tateishi, *Phytochemistry*, 2003, **64**, 753–758.
- 153 T. L. Adetunji, M. A. Acho, V. O. Samuel, C. R. Ohoro and M. Ramulondi, *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 2024, **319**, 117273.



- 154 S. Kumar, A. S. Pathania, A. K. Saxena, R. A. Vishwakarma, A. Ali and S. Bhushan, *Chem.-Biol. Interact.*, 2013, **205**, 128–137.
- 155 H. Tanaka, T. Tanaka and H. Etoh, *Phytochemistry*, 1997, **45**, 835–838.
- 156 H. Tanaka, M. Hirata, H. Etoh, M. Sako, M. Sato, J. Murata, H. Murata, D. Darnaedi and T. Fukai, *Heterocycles*, 2003, **60**(12), 2767–2773.
- 157 H. Tanaka, M. Sudo, M. Hirata, H. Etoh, M. Sato, R. Yamaguchi, E. Sakai, I.-S. Chen and T. Fukai, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2010, **5**, 1781–1784.
- 158 J. Morante-Carriel, H. Nájera, A. Samper-Herrero, S. Živković, M. J. Martínez-Esteso, A. Martínez-Márquez, S. Sellés-Marchart, A. Obrebska and R. Bru-Martínez, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2024, **25**, 13036.
- 159 A. Yenesew, S. Derese, J. O. Midiwo, C. C. Bii, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Fitoterapia*, 2005, **76**, 469–472.
- 160 A. Yenesew, J. O. Midiwo, M. Miessner, M. Heydenreich and M. G. Peter, *Phytochemistry*, 1998, **48**, 1439–1443.
- 161 A. Yenesew, H. Twinomuhwezi, B. Kiremire, M. Mbugua, P. Gitu, M. Heydenreich and M. Peter, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Ethiop.*, 2009, **23**(2), 205–210.
- 162 B. Tsakem, B. T. Toussie, X. Siwe-Noundou, B. K. Ponou, R. B. Teponno, S. G. Musharraf and L. A. Tapondjou, *Magn. Reson. Chem.*, 2023, **61**(8), 497–503.
- 163 Y.-M. Hsu, W.-C. Lai, C.-Y. Li, Y.-H. Lan, Y.-C. Tsai, A. Hunyadi, M.-F. Hou, S. S. Yuan, Y.-C. Wu and F.-R. Chang, *Nat. Prod. Commun.*, 2016, **11**, 1099–1102.
- 164 G. Galati and P. J. O'Brien, *Free Radical Biol. Med.*, 2004, **37**, 287–303.
- 165 B. Botta, A. Vitali, P. Menendez, D. Misiti and G. Monache, *Curr. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **12**, 713–739.
- 166 A. Sychrová, G. Škovranová, M. Čulenová and S. Bittner Fialová, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 4491.
- 167 T. Rukachaisirikul, P. Innok, N. Aroonrerk, W. Boonamnuaylap, S. Limrangsun, C. Boonyon, U. Woonjina and A. Suksamrarn, *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 2007, **110**, 171–175.
- 168 D. E. Djeussi, L. P. Sandjo, J. A. K. Noumedem, L. K. Omosa, B. T. Ngadjui and V. Kuete, *BMC Complementary Altern. Med.*, 2015, **15**, 453.
- 169 N. Cotellet, J.-L. Bernier, J.-P. Catteau, J.-P. Henichart and D. Pesando, *Nat. Prod. Lett.*, 1993, **3**, 79–86.
- 170 K. Šmejkal, *Phytochem. Rev.*, 2014, **13**, 245–275.
- 171 L. Molčanová, D. Janošíková, S. Dall'Acqua and K. Šmejkal, *Phytochem. Rev.*, 2019, **18**, 1051–1100.
- 172 S. A. Mir, A. Dar, L. Hamid, N. Nisar, J. A. Malik, T. Ali and G. N. Bader, *Curr. Res. Pharmacol. Drug Discov.*, 2024, **6**, 100167.
- 173 R. Mashima and T. Okuyama, *Redox Biol.*, 2015, **6**, 297–310.
- 174 S. Habtemariam and E. Dagne, *Planta Med.*, 2010, **76**, 589–594.
- 175 M. C. B. Nde, D. Njamen, S. Tanee Fomum, J. Wandji, E. Simpson, C. Clyne and G. Vollmer, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 2012, **674**, 87–94.
- 176 B. Wang, Q. Wang, R. Yuan, S. Yang, M. Lu, F. Yuan, Z. Dong, M. Mo, Q. Pan and H. Gao, *Chin. Med.*, 2023, **18**, 153.
- 177 C. Bailly, *Asian J. Nat. Prod. Biochem.*, 2021, **19**(2), 45–57.
- 178 R. Mukai, *Biosci., Biotechnol., Biochem.*, 2018, **82**, 207–215.
- 179 A. Hisanaga, R. Mukai, K. Sakao, J. Terao and D. Hou, *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.*, 2016, **60**, 1020–1032.
- 180 P. Basu and A. Basu, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 1171.
- 181 S. Sokeng, E. Talla, V. Jeweldai, J. Koubé and F. Dongmo, *J. Drugs Med.*, 2013, **5**, 121–128.
- 182 A. Yenesew, H. M. Akala, H. Twinomuhwezi, C. Chepkirui, B. N. Irungu, F. L. Eyase, M. Kamatenesi-Mugisha, B. T. Kiremire, J. D. Johnson and N. C. Waters, *Acta Trop.*, 2012, **123**, 123–127.
- 183 T. Behl, A. Gupta, A. Sehgal, A. Albarrati, M. Albratty, A. M. Meraya, A. Najmi, S. Bhatia and S. Bungau, *Biomed. Pharmacother.*, 2022, **153**, 113405.
- 184 C. Barba-Ostria, S. E. Carrera-Pacheco, R. Gonzalez-Pastor, J. Heredia-Moya, A. Mayorga-Ramos, C. Rodríguez-Pólit, J. Zúñiga-Miranda, B. Arias-Almeida and L. P. Guamán, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 4490.
- 185 Y. Yarden, *Oncology*, 2001, **61**, 1–13.
- 186 A. Citri and Y. Yarden, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*, 2006, **7**, 505–516.
- 187 C. Gutierrez and R. Schiff, *Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med.*, 2011, **135**, 55–62.
- 188 N. Iqbal and N. Iqbal, *Mol. Biol. Int.*, 2014, **2014**, 1–9.
- 189 J. Jeong, W. Kim, L. K. Kim, J. VanHouten and J. J. Wysolmerski, *PLoS One*, 2017, **12**, e0174849.
- 190 L. N. Klapper, S. Glathe, N. Vaisman, N. E. Hynes, G. C. Andrews, M. Sela and Y. Yarden, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 1999, **96**, 4995–5000.
- 191 M. Christgen, S. Bartels, A. Luft, S. Persing, D. Henkel, U. Lehmann and H. Kreipe, *Virchows Arch.*, 2018, **473**, 577–582.
- 192 R. Roskoski, *Pharmacol. Res.*, 2014, **79**, 34–74.
- 193 A. Kumar, E. T. Petri, B. Halmos and T. J. Boggon, *J. Clin. Oncol.*, 2008, **26**, 1742–1751.
- 194 S. E. D. C. Jorge, S. S. Kobayashi and D. B. Costa, *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.*, 2014, **47**, 929–939.
- 195 W. Yan, Y. Zhao and J. He, *Mol. Med. Rep.*, 2018, **18**, 4175–4184.
- 196 C.-H. Yun, K. E. Mengwasser, A. V. Toms, M. S. Woo, H. Greulich, K.-K. Wong, M. Meyerson and M. J. Eck, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2008, **105**, 2070–2075.
- 197 M. S. Zubair, S. Anam, S. Maulana and M. Arba, *Indones. J. Chem.*, 2021, **21**, 310.
- 198 A. N. J. Imanuddin, I. Wiani, A. Hardianto and T. Herlina, *Trends Sci.*, 2023, **20**, 5350.
- 199 S. Beyerstedt, E. B. Casaro and É. B. Rangel, *Eur. J. Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.*, 2021, **40**, 905–919.
- 200 W. Ni, X. Yang, D. Yang, J. Bao, R. Li, Y. Xiao, C. Hou, H. Wang, J. Liu, D. Yang, Y. Xu, Z. Cao and Z. Gao, *Crit. Care*, 2020, **24**, 422.
- 201 J. M. Penninger, M. B. Grant and J. J. Y. Sung, *Gastroenterology*, 2021, **160**, 39–46.
- 202 T. Herlina, A. W. R. Akili, V. Nishinarizki, A. Hardianto and J. Latip, *Adv. Appl. Bioinf. Chem.*, 2024, **17**, 61–70.

