



# Chinese Journal of Natural Medicines

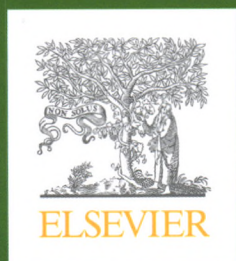
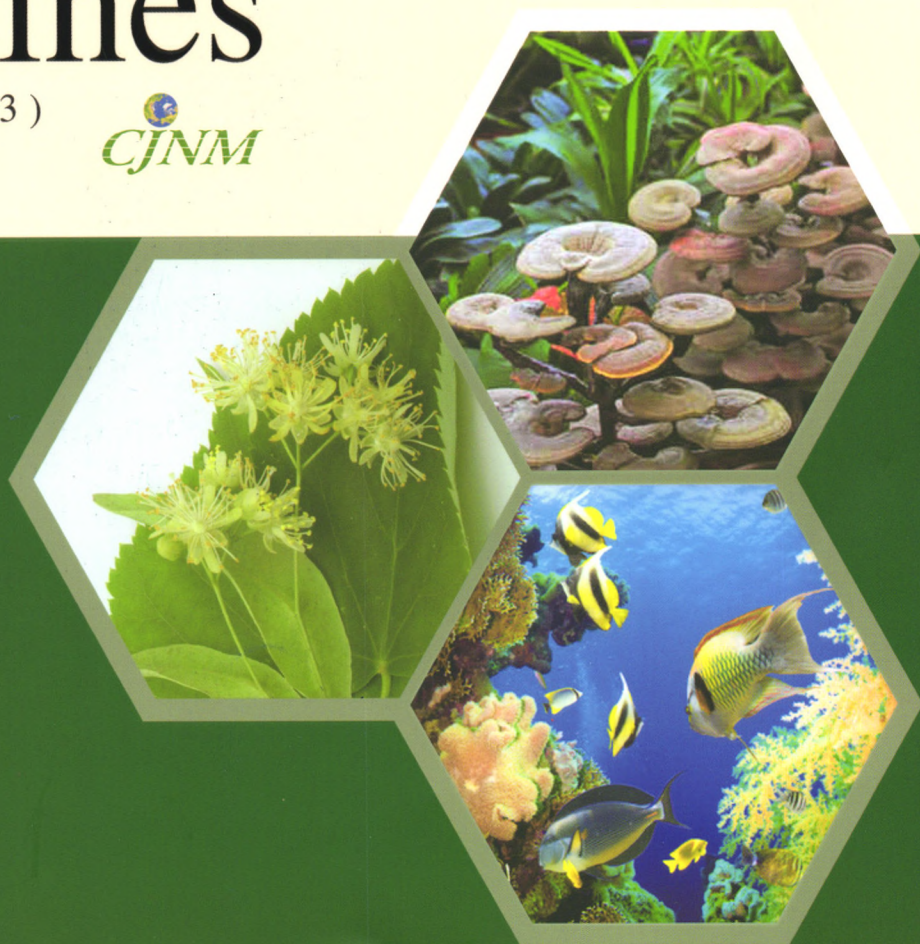
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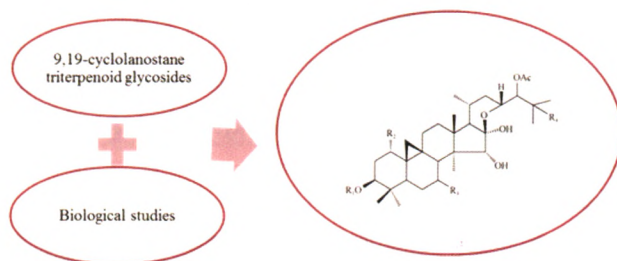
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**Cycloartenol triterpenoid saponins from *Cimicifuga simplex* (Ranunculaceae) and their biological effects** 81-89

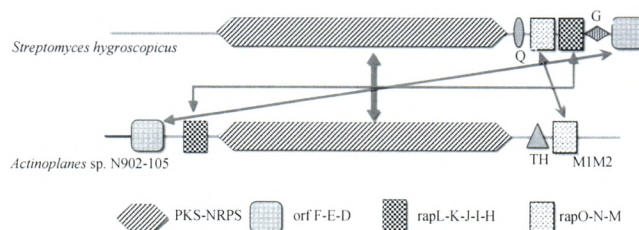
WU Lun, CHEN Zhi-Li, SU Yang, WANG Qiu-Hong, KUANG Hai-Xue



9,19-Cyclolanostane triterpenoid glycosides, which are considered to be characteristics of the *Cimicifuga* genus, and biological studies of cycloartane triterpene glycosides from *Cimicifuga* spp. are discussed.

**Comparative analysis of rapamycin biosynthesis clusters between *Actinoplanes* sp. N902-109 and *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* ATCC29253W** 90-98

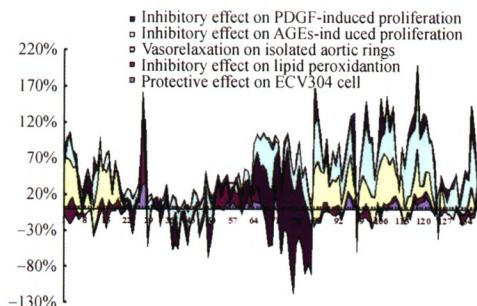
HUANG He, REN Shuang-Xi, YANG Sheng, HU Hai-Feng



The *Actinoplanes* sp. N902-109 and *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* ATCC29253 are rapamycin producers belong to different *Actinomyces* genus. The comparison of two rapamycin biosynthetic clusters indicated that they possessed similar functional genes and displayed similar arrangement even though some sub-clusters distributed in different ways. Further more, each cluster hold individual genes, such as regulation gene *Acrap\_05*, *rapM1/rapM2* and *Act\_rapTH*-encoding type II thioesterase in N902-109, and *rapQ* and *rapG* in *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*. The identities and differences between two clusters reflect the evolutionary diversities between these two microorganisms. The significant difference in rapamycin titers of them could not be simply ascribed to gene diversities between two clusters due to the involvement of intricate regulation in primary and secondary metabolic network for the production of natural compound. Comparative genome and transcriptome analysis may assist in providing more information to elucidate the underlying mechanisms.

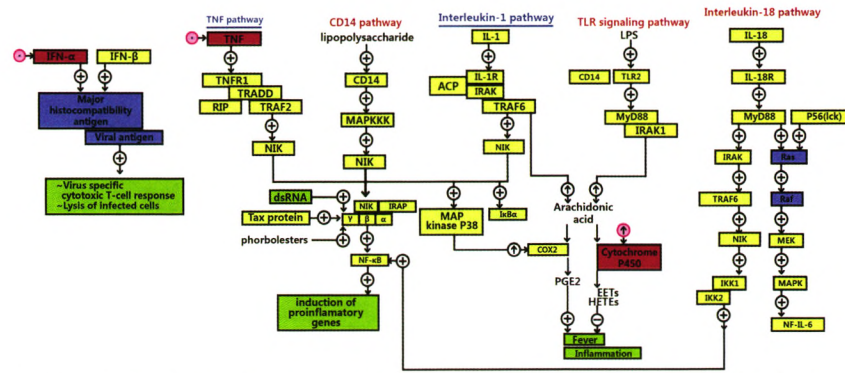
**Antithrombotic effects of the effective components group of Xiaoshuantongluo formula *in vivo* and *in vitro*** 99-107

ZHAO Yan, CHU Xiao, PANG Xiao-Bin, WANG Shao-Hua, DU Guan-Hua



Effective components group of Xiaoshuantongluo recipe (XECG) is an effective agent for the treatment of thrombosis. Its mechanism is closely associated with the inhibition of platelet aggregation and coagulation, and the repression of oxidative stress. ECG-guided methodology is a feasible tool in traditional Chinese medicine research.

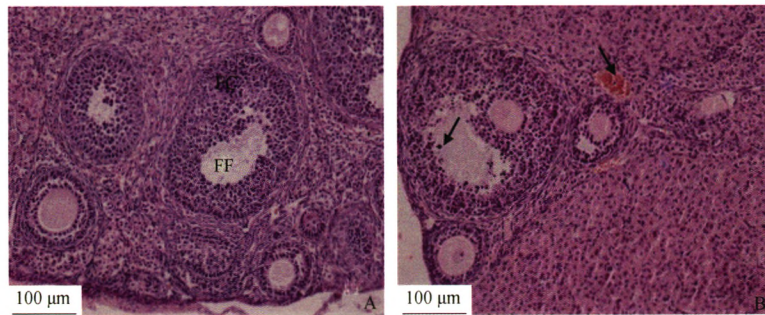
ZI Tian, YU Dong



Cytokine-induced inflammatory response and T-cell inflammatory response signal pathway

The reproductive toxicity of saponins isolated from *Cortex Albiziae* in female mice

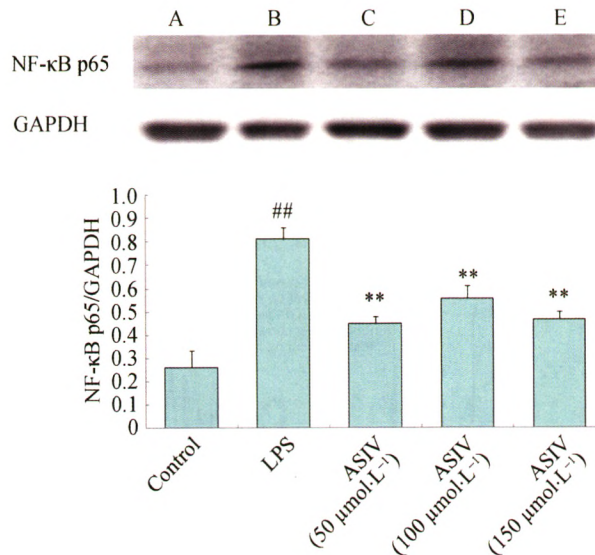
SHU Yang, CAO Mei, YIN Zhong-Qiong, LI Ping, LI Tai-Qiang, LONG Xing-Fa, ZHU Lian-Fa, JIA Ren-Yong, DAI Shu-Jun, ZHAO Jian



The evaluation of the reproductive toxicity of saponin from *Cortex Albiziae* (SCA) against female mice showed that SCA induced reproductive toxicity in female mice by causing damage to the ovary and the uterus. From the histopathological characteristics of ovary, the results showed that, the ovary of the control group showed normal characteristics. Ovarian follicle (OF) and follicular fluid (FF) were visible under the light microscope (Fig. A). The OF of the mice in the SCA-treated group also appeared normal in size and shape, but hyperemia, necrosis, degeneration, nuclear condensation, and nuclear fragmentation were observed in the OF (Fig. B).

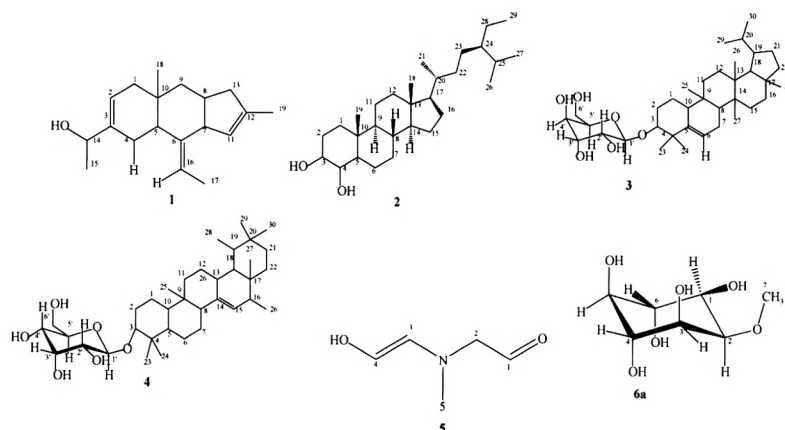
Astragaloside IV prevents lipopolysaccharide-induced injury in H9C2 cardiomyocytes

WANG Shi-Guang, XU Yan, XIE Hao, WANG Wei, CHEN Xiao-Hu



Astragaloside IV is one type of saponin purified from *Astragalus membranaceus*, which could attenuate LPS-induced injury in H9C2 cardiomyocytes. The protective mechanism of Astragaloside IV may be attributed partly to down-regulate the expression of inflammation-related NF-κB p65 protein.

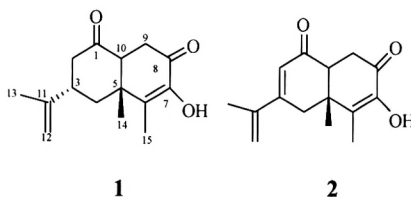
Oladosu I. A, Balogun S. O, LIU Zhi-Qiang



Four new compounds, alloeudesmenol (1), hanocokinoside (3), allotaraxerolide (4), and alloaminoacetaldehyde (5), together with two known compounds, stigmastane-3 $\beta$ ,4 $\beta$ -diol (2) and pinitol 6 (a-b), were isolated and identified from the whole plant of *Allophylus africanus*.

Chemical constituents from Mongolian herb *Syringa pinnatifolia* var. *alashanensis*

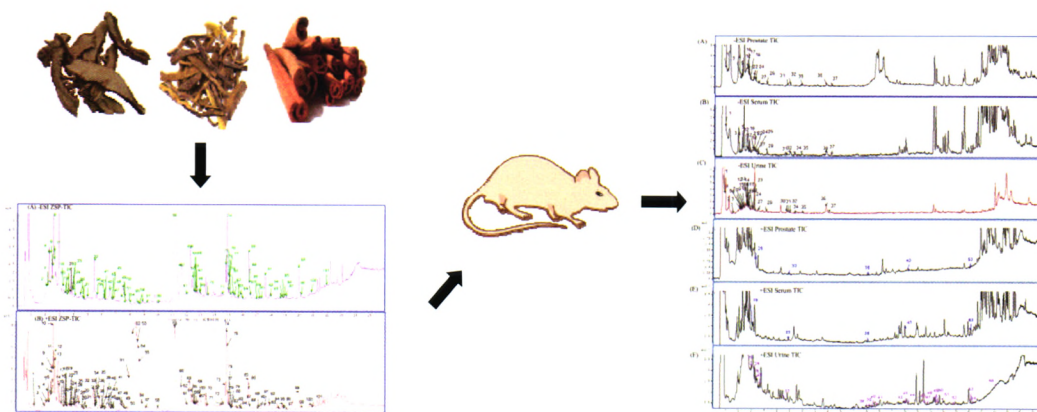
LU Ping, WANG Na-Na, WU Ji-Mu, XUE Pei-Feng



Two new sesquiterpenes, innatfolone A (1), pinnatifolone B (2) were isolated from Mongolian herb *Syringa pinnatifolia* var. *alashanensis*.

## Metabolite profiling of Zi-Shen pill in rat biological specimens by UPLC-Q-TOF/MS

LIU Xiao-Wei, ZHANG Feng, GAO Shou-Hong, JIANG Bo, CHEN Wan-Sheng




An UHPLC-Q-TOF/MS method was established for analyzing chemical profile of ZSP and its metabolite profile in prostate, the target organ of BPH. Phase II metabolites, including the products of glucuronidation and sulfation were the predominant transformation steps for alkaloids and xanthenes. The unmodified and modified alkaloids were favored in the prostate, which could explain the curative effect of ZSP in BPH.



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# Chinese Journal of Natural Medicines

## Aims and Scopes

The Chinese Journal of Natural Medicines (CJNM) is devoted to communications among pharmaceutical and medicinal plant scientists who are interested in the advancement of the botanical, chemical, and biological sciences in support of the use of natural medicines in health care, in particular, traditional Chinese medicines (TCM). CJNM aims to cover a broad spectrum of original research papers and review articles on natural medicines or their products from all over the world, including those from TCM.

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