

Research Article

Chemical Constituents from the Fruits of *Forsythia suspensa* and Their Antimicrobial Activity

Ping-Chung Kuo,¹ Guo-Feng Chen,^{1,2} Mei-Lin Yang,² Ya-Hua Lin,¹ and Chi-Chung Peng¹

¹ Department of Biotechnology, National Formosa University, Yunlin 632, Taiwan

² Department of Chemistry, National Chung-Hsing University, Taichung 402, Taiwan

Correspondence should be addressed to Ping-Chung Kuo; pcckuo@sunws.nfu.edu.tw

Received 22 December 2013; Revised 6 February 2014; Accepted 9 February 2014; Published 12 March 2014

Academic Editor: José Carlos Tavares Carvalho

Copyright © 2014 Ping-Chung Kuo et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Lignans and phenylethanoid glycosides purified from *Forsythia suspensa* were reported to display various bioactivities in the previous literature, including the antimicrobial activity. Therefore, the present research is aimed to purify and identify the chemical constituents of the methanol extracts of fruits of *F. suspensa*. The methanol extracts of fruits of *F. suspensa* were fractionated and further purified with the assistance of column chromatography to afford totally thirty-four compounds. Among these isolates, 3 β -acetoxy-20 α -hydroxyursan-28-oic acid (**1**) was reported from the natural sources for the first time. Some of the purified principles were subjected to the antimicrobial activity examinations against *Escherichia coli* to explore new natural lead compounds.

1. Introduction

Food safety is an important public health issue continuously attracting researchers from various fields. The use of biopreservatives and pathogen antagonists had been completed as a means of protecting the microbiological safety of fresh and processed products [1–4]. Lignans and phenylethanoid glycosides are widely distributed among plant bioresources and those purified from *Forsythia suspensa* have already been reported to exhibit antimicrobial bioactivities in the previous literature [5–13]. Although these natural compounds did not exhibit better inhibition of the bacterial growth, they were not very toxic while compared with the synthetic antibiotics. *F. suspensa* (Oleaceae) is an important original plant of the crude drug “rengyo” (*Forsythiae Fructus*) which has been used for anti-inflammatory, diuretic, drainage, and antimicrobial purposes in Oriental medicine [6, 8]. Previous phytochemical investigations of *Forsythia* genus afforded a series of steroids, triterpenoids, lignans, and phenylethanoid glycosides [5–16]. In our continuous program aimed to the bioactive principles from natural sources, the fruits of *F. suspensa* were selected as the target due to their antimicrobial potential in our preliminary bioassay (Table 1). In the present study, we wished to report the structural characterization

of one new triterpene, 3 β -acetoxy-20 α -hydroxyursan-28-oic acid (**1**), along with thirty-three known compounds, as well as their antimicrobial effects against *E. coli*. We hoped to explore new lead compounds which could be performed for further investigation of the new antibiotic agents.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. General Procedure. Melting point was determined by a Fisher Scientific melting point measuring apparatus without corrections. The IR spectrum was obtained, as a KBr disc, on a Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR spectrometer. Optical rotation was measured with an Atago AP-300 automatic polarimeter. ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR, COSY, HMQC, HMBC, and NOESY spectra were recorded on the Varian Unity 400 and Bruker AV 500 NMR spectrometers, using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. Standard pulse sequences and parameters were used for the NMR experiments and all chemical shifts were reported in parts per million (ppm, δ). The low and high-resolution FAB mass spectra were obtained on a JEOL JMS-700 spectrometer operated in the positive-ion mode. All the chemicals were purchased from Merck KGaA (Darmstadt, Germany) unless specifically indicated. Column

TABLE 1: The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of the crude extract and partial purified fractions of *F. suspensa* against *E. coli* (BCRC-11634).

Sample	MIC (mg/mL)
FS (crude extracts)	4.25
FSC (chloroform fraction)	6.25
FSW (water fraction)	12.50

chromatography was performed on silica gels (Kieselgel 60, 70–230 mesh, Merck KGaA). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted on precoated Kieselgel 60 F 254 plates (Merck) and the compounds were visualized by UV light or spraying with 10% (v/v) H₂SO₄ followed by heating at 110°C for 10 min.

2.2. Plant Materials. The fruits of *Forsythia suspensa* were purchased from the herbal markets in Yunlin, Taiwan, and authenticated by Dr. C. S. Kuoh (Department of Bioscience, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan). A voucher specimen (PCKuo_2007001) was deposited in the herbarium of the Department of Biotechnology, National Formosa University, Yunlin, Taiwan.

2.3. Extraction and Isolation. The fruits of *Forsythia suspensa* (6.0 Kg) were powdered and refluxed with methanol (20 L × 7), and the combined extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown syrup (1.4 Kg). The crude extract was suspended into water and partitioned with chloroform, successively to afford chloroform (450 g) and water soluble fractions (950 g), respectively.

The chloroform soluble extracts were purified by silica gel column chromatography (SiO₂ CC) eluted with *n*-hexane and acetone gradients (100:1 to 1:1) to afford 8 fractions as monitored by TLC. Fractions 4, 5, and 8 display significant spots and therefore were subjected to the further purification. Fraction 4 was purified by SiO₂ CC eluted with *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (50:1) to yield three subfractions (F4.1~4.3). The subfraction F4.2 displayed significant spots and was applied to SiO₂ CC, eluted with *n*-hexane and acetone gradients (100:1 to 1:1), to afford β-amyrin acetate (2) (10 mg) and taraxasterol acetate (3) (6 mg). The subfraction F4.3 was purified with SiO₂ CC eluted with *n*-hexane and acetone gradients (300:1 to 1:1) to yield three minor fractions (F4.3.1~4.3.3). The minor fraction F4.3.1 was further applied to SiO₂ CC with benzene:ethyl acetate (50:1) solvent system to afford 3β-acetyl-20,25-epoxy-dammarane-24α-ol (4) (25 mg). F4.3.2 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and preparative TLC (pTLC) (eluted with benzene:acetone, 20:1) to yield 3β-acetoxy-20α-hydroxyursan-28-oic acid (1) (10 mg). F4.3.3 was recrystallized with acetone to produce acetyl oleanolic acid (5) (20 mg). Fraction 5 was purified by SiO₂ CC eluted with *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (50:1) to yield ten subfractions (F5.1~5.10). Subfractions F5.5, 5.6, 5.8, and 5.10 were major fractions and displayed significant spots by TLC monitoring. F5.5 was further isolated by SiO₂ CC with a mixed eluent of benzene and acetone (200:1) to afford 3β-acetyl-20,25-epoxy-dammarane-24α-ol (4) (20 mg). F5.6

was also subjected to SiO₂ CC with a mixed eluent of benzene and acetone (200:1) and further recrystallization of the minor fractions with chloroform/methanol to yield betulinic acid (6) (30 mg) and labda-8(17),13E-dien-15,18-dioic acid 15-methyl ester (7) (5 mg), respectively. F5.8 was recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to produce mixture of β-sitosterol (8) and stigmasterol (9) (630 mg). F5.10 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and pTLC (eluted with benzene:acetone, 20:1) to yield ψ-taraxasterol (10) (8 mg).

Fraction 8 was subjected to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform/methanol gradients (50:1 to 1:1) and monitored by TLC to afford five subfractions (F8.1~8.5). Subfraction F8.1 was further recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to yield betulinic acid (6) (2 mg). F8.2 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and pTLC (eluted with chloroform:methanol, 50:1) to afford ψ-taraxasterol (10) (2 mg) and 3β-hydroxyanticopalic acid (11) (12 mg), respectively. The subfraction F8.3 was purified with SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and methanol gradients (50:1 to 1:1) to yield three minor fractions (F8.3.1~8.3.3). The minor fraction F8.3.2 was further applied to pTLC eluted with benzene/acetone (10:1) to yield agatholic acid (12) (9 mg). F8.3.3 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/acetone, 50:1) and pTLC (eluted with benzene/acetone, 30:1) to yield 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (13) (6 mg). Subfraction F8.4 was applied to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and methanol gradients (50:1 to 1:1) to yield four minor fractions (F8.4.1~8.4.4). The minor fractions F8.4.2 and 8.4.3 were major fractions and displayed significant spots by TLC monitoring. F8.4.2 was further repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and pTLC (eluted with *n*-hexane/acetone, 1:1) to yield vanillic acid (14) (12 mg) and syringic acid (15) (3 mg). F8.4.3 was further recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to yield phillyrin (16) (30 mg). Subfraction F8.5 was purified by SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and methanol gradients (50:1 to 1:1) to yield three minor fractions (F8.5.1~8.5.3). The minor fraction F8.5.1 was further repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and pTLC (eluted with chloroform/ethyl acetate, 10:1) to afford *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (17) (10 mg). F8.5.2 was isolated by pTLC eluted with chloroform/acetone (4:1) to produce *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid (18) (15 mg). F8.5.3 was further recrystallized with acetone to yield benzoic acid (19) (16 mg).

The water extracts were applied to a reversed-phase Diaion HP-20 column eluted with water and methanol gradients to afford six fractions as monitored by C-18 TLC; however, no constituents were identified from fractions 1–3. Fraction 4 (wF4) was subjected to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform/methanol gradients (100:1 to 1:1) and monitored by TLC to afford five subfractions (wF4.1~4.5). The subfraction wF4.1 was purified with SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and acetone gradients (100:1 to 1:1) to yield *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester (20) (5 mg). Subfraction wF4.2 was applied to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and acetone gradients (200:1 to 1:1) to yield four minor fractions (wF4.2.1~wF4.2.4). The minor fraction wF4.2.1 was further recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to afford *p*-tyrosol (21) (10 mg). The minor fractions wF4.2.2 and wF4.2.3 were further repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC and

pTLC (eluted with chloroform/methanol, 30:1) to afford *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid (**18**) (5 mg) and *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (**17**) (4 mg), respectively. The minor fraction wF4.2.4 was subjected to SiO₂ CC and further purified by pTLC (eluted with chloroform/methanol, 20:1) to yield hydroxytyrosol (**22**) (3 mg). Subfraction wF4.4 was subjected to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform and acetone gradients (100:1 to 1:1) to yield five minor fractions (wF4.4.1~wF4.4.5). The minor fractions wF4.4.2, wF4.4.4, and wF4.4.5 displayed significant spots and were applied to SiO₂ CC, eluted with chloroform/methanol (10:1) to afford 2-furancarboxylic acid (**23**) (15 mg), salidroside (**24**) (18 mg), and (6*S*,9*R*)-roseoside (**25**) (10 mg), respectively. Subfraction wF4.5 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/methanol, 10:1) and further recrystallization of the minor fractions with chloroform/methanol to result in forsythoside D (**26**) (8 mg), methyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (**27**) (10 mg), and adoxosidic acid (**28**) (15 mg), respectively.

Fraction 5 (wF5) was subjected to SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform/methanol gradients (200:1 to 1:1) and monitored by TLC to afford five subfractions (wF5.1~5.5). Subfractions wF5.1, wF5.3, and wF5.4 displayed significant spots and therefore were subjected to the further purification. Subfraction wF5.1 was repeatedly subjected to SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/acetone, 300:1 to 1:1) and further recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to result in *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester (**20**) (3 mg). Subfraction wF5.3 was applied to SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/acetone, 300:1 to 1:1) and further recrystallized with chloroform/methanol to yield *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (**17**) (5 mg) and protocatechualdehyde (**29**) (5 mg). Subfraction wF5.4 was repeatedly purified by SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/acetone, 200:1 to 1:1) and further recrystallization of the minor fractions with chloroform/methanol to yield esculetin (**30**) (3 mg) and caffeic acid (**31**) (12 mg), respectively. Fraction 6 (wF6) was isolated by SiO₂ CC eluted with chloroform/methanol gradients (100:1 to 1:1) and monitored by TLC to result in five subfractions (wF6.1~6.5). Only subfractions wF6.2 and wF6.3 displayed significant spots and therefore were subjected to the further purification. Subfraction wF6.2 was repeatedly purified by SiO₂ CC (eluted with chloroform/acetone, 200:1 to 1:1) and further recrystallization of the minor fractions with acetone to yield *trans*-coumaric acid (**32**) (5 mg) and *trans*-ferulic acid (**33**) (5 mg). Subfraction wF6.3 was further recrystallized with acetone to result in quercetin (**34**) (45 mg).

2.3.1. Spectral Data of 1. White powder (CHCl₃), mp 238–245°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –118.0 (*c* 0.09, CHCl₃); IR (Neat) ν_{\max} : 3442, 2948, 1760, 1727, 1444, 1375, 1250 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 0.83 (15H, m, CH₃-23, 24, 25, 27, 29), 0.94 (3H, s, CH₃-26), 1.35 (3H, s, CH₃-30), 2.05 (3H, s, CH₃-32), 2.10 (1H, m, H-15), 2.60 (2H, m, H-16), 4.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 5.6 Hz, H-3 α); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 15.5 (C-26), 16.2 (C-23, 24, 25), 16.5 (C-27), 18.1 (C-6), 21.3 (C-32), 21.4 (C-11), 23.7 (C-2), 25.0 (C-12), 25.4 (C-30), 26.8 (C-22), 28.0 (C-29), 29.2 (C-16), 31.2 (C-15, 21), 35.1 (C-7), 37.1 (C-10), 37.9 (C-4), 38.7 (C-1), 40.4 (C-8), 43.2 (C-14, 18), 49.4 (C-13), 50.2 (C-17),

50.5 (C-9), 55.9 (C-5), 80.9 (C-3), 90.1 (C-20), 171.0 (C-31), 176.8 (C-28); FAB-MS *m/z* (*rel. int.*) 517 ([M+H]⁺, 100); HR-FAB-MS *m/z* 517.3896 [M+H]⁺ (calcd for C₃₂H₅₃O₅, 517.3893).

2.4. Antimicrobial Activity

2.4.1. Microorganisms. The antimicrobial activity was evaluated against *Escherichia coli* (BCRC-11634). The strains were kept at –70°C in Luria-Bertani agar (LBA), activated by transferring into nutritive agar and incubating at 37 ± 1.0°C for 18 h. The bacterial suspension of each strain was prepared in a sterile tube with glass pearls and turbidity adjusted with distilled water, according to McFarland scale number 1 tube, which corresponds to approximately 3 × 10⁸ CFU/mL [13].

2.4.2. Determination of the In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity. The antimicrobial activities against *E. coli* of different concentrations of tested samples were determined by the microtiter plate method described by the United States Pharmacopeia [17]. A twofold microdilution broth method was used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) value for each test substance [18–21]. Each well contained 10⁶ CFU/mL of test bacteria and LB medium (100 μ L). 100 μ L of MeOH solutions of tested samples (5 mg/mL for pure compounds and 20 mg/mL for the fractions) was added to wells of the first row. Dilutions were used to dispense 100 μ L into the other sterile 96 wells of an ELISA plate using a multichannel micropipette, resulting in eight concentrations to be tested for each compound. A negative control containing inoculated growth medium and methanol was prepared. Each experiment was performed in triplicate.

2.4.3. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Determination. The MIC value is a measure to define the antibacterial activity of a compound and is defined as the lowest concentration of drug that inhibits visible growth. The amount of growth in the wells containing test samples was compared with the amount of growth in the control wells when determining the growth end points. When a single skipped well occurred, the highest MIC was read.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Isolation and Characterization of Compounds. Dried and powdered fruits of *F. suspensa* were extracted with methanol, and the combined extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure to give deep brown syrup. The crude extract was suspended into water and partitioned with chloroform to afford chloroform and water soluble fractions, respectively. Purification of the chloroform fraction of the methanol extracts of fruits of *F. suspensa* by a combination of chromatographic techniques yielded one new triterpene, 3 β -acetoxy-20 α -hydroxyursan-28-*oic* acid (**1**) (Figure 1), β -amyirin acetate (**2**) [22], taraxasterol acetate (**3**) [23], 3 β -acetyl-20,25-epoxy-dammarane-24 α -ol (**4**) [24], acetyl oleanolic acid (**5**) [25], betulinic acid (**6**) [26], labda-8(17),13*E*-dien-15,18-dioic acid 15-methyl ester

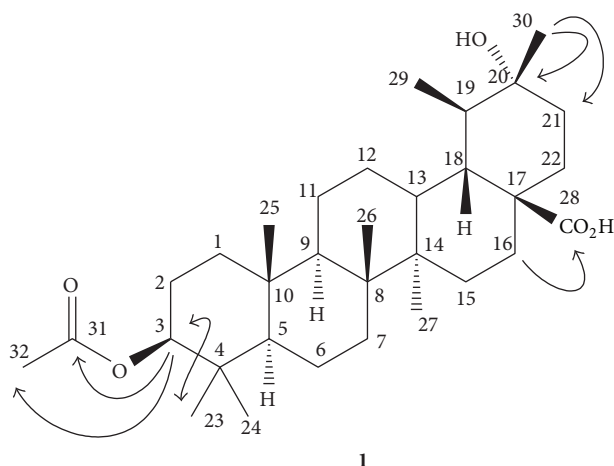


FIGURE 1: Chemical structure, significant HMBC (→) and NOESY (↔) correlations of compound **1**.

(7) [27], mixture of β -sitosterol (**8**) and stigmasterol (**9**) [28], ψ -taraxasterol (**10**) [29], 3β -hydroxyanticopalic acid (**11**) [30], agatholic acid (**12**) [31], 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (**13**) [32], vanillic acid (**14**) [33], syringic acid (**15**) [33], phillyrin (**16**) [15], *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (**17**) [34], *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid (**18**) [33], and benzoic acid (**19**) [35], respectively. The water fraction was subjected to the reversed-phase Diaion HP-20 column chromatography and successive isolation to afford *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (**17**), *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid (**18**), *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester (**20**) [36], *p*-tyrosol (**21**) [37], hydroxytyrosol (**22**) [38], 2-furancarboxylic acid (**23**) [39], salidroside (**24**) [40], (6*S*,9*R*)-roseoside (**25**) [41], forsythoside D (**26**) [8], methyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (**27**) [42], adoxosidic acid (**28**) [43], protocatechualdehyde (**29**) [44], esculetin (**30**) [45], caffeic acid (**31**) [46], *trans*-coumaric acid (**32**) [47], *trans*-ferulic acid (**33**) [48], and quercetin (**34**) [49], respectively. The chemical structures of known compounds **2–34** were identified by comparison of their physical and spectroscopic data with those reported in the literature. Among the isolates, compounds **2**, **4**, **6**, **8**, **14**, **16**, **17**, **24**, **26**, **28**, **31**, and **34** had been identified from the titled plant. Other compounds were reported from *F. suspensa* for the first time. Compound **1** was a new compound and its structure was established by the spectral analysis.

3.2. Structural Elucidation of Compound 1. The purified white powder **1** was visualized by spraying with 1% (w/v) $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ in 10% (v/v) aqueous H_2SO_4 followed by heating at 120°C and displayed purplish black spots on TLC plate. It also displayed positive responses against the Liebermann-Burchard test. These results suggested compound **1** to be a triterpenoid [50]. The molecular formula of **1** was established as $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_5$ by the pseudomolecular $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ion peak at m/z 517.3896 in HR-FAB-MS analysis and was further supported by its ^{13}C -NMR spectrum which showed signals for all the 32 carbons of the molecule including one set of acetyl group (δ_{C} 171.0,

TABLE 2: The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of the purified samples from *F. suspensa* against *E. coli* (BCRC-11634).

Compound	MIC (mg/mL)
1	4.55
2	5.00
6	1.20
10	1.20
11	3.42
12	2.62
16	3.94

21.3), one carboxylic acid group (δ_{C} 176.8), one oxygenated quaternary carbon (δ_{C} 90.1), and one acetoxygenated carbon (δ_{C} 80.9), respectively. In the ^1H -NMR spectrum of **1**, there were proton signals for seven methyl groups at δ 0.83 (15H, m, and CH_3 -23, -24, -25, -27, and -29), 0.94 (3H, s, and CH_3 -26), and 1.35 (3H, s, and CH_3 -30), and one acetyl methyl group at δ 2.05 (3H, s, and CH_3 -32), respectively. The spectroscopic data indicated compound **1** to possess oleanane type basic skeleton. In the downfield region, one oxygenated proton at δ 4.48 (1H, dd, $J = 10.4, 5.6$ Hz, H-3 α) was located at C-3 which was further established by the NOESY correlations between CH_3 -23 and H-3. The 2J , 3J -HMBC correlations from δ 4.48 (H-3) to δ_{C} 21.3 (C-32) and 171.0 (C-31) also evidenced the presence of acetoxy group at C-3. The substitution of tertiary alcohol at C-20 was also determined with the HMBC analysis of correlations from CH_3 -30 to C-21 (δ_{C} 31.2) and C-20 (δ_{C} 90.1). The 2J , 3J -HMBC correlation peak between δ 2.60 (m, H-16) and δ_{C} 176.8 (C-28) supported the carboxylic acid group to be attached at C-17. The complete assignments of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR signals of **1** were furnished from the NOESY and HMBC spectra. Therefore the chemical structure of **1** was established as 3β -acetoxy-20 α -hydroxyursan-28-oic acid and shown in Figure 1.

3.3. The Antimicrobial Effects of Isolated Compounds against Escherichia coli. The crude extracts, partially purified fractions, and some of the purified principles (Figure 2) were subjected to the examinations for the inhibitory effects against *E. coli* [17–21]. The MIC data of the fractions were presented in Table 1. The MIC value of crude extracts (FS) was 4.25 mg/mL and demonstrated inhibition of the bacterial growth. Comparatively, the chloroform fraction (FSC) displayed more significant inhibitory effects against *E. coli* (BCRC-11634) than the water fraction (FSW) with MIC values of 6.25 and 12.50 mg/mL, respectively. When studying the influence of the concentration of compounds on the antimicrobial activities against *E. coli*, twofold microdilution broth method was used for the purified principles from the chloroform fraction (FSC), including triterpenoids **1**, **2**, **6**, and **10**; diterpenoids **11** and **12**; and lignan **16**. It was observed that as the concentration increased, the inhibition of the bacterial growth was also increased. All of the tested samples demonstrated the inhibitory effects in a concentration-dependent manner. The MIC data of the examined compounds were presented in Table 2. The MIC values were in the range

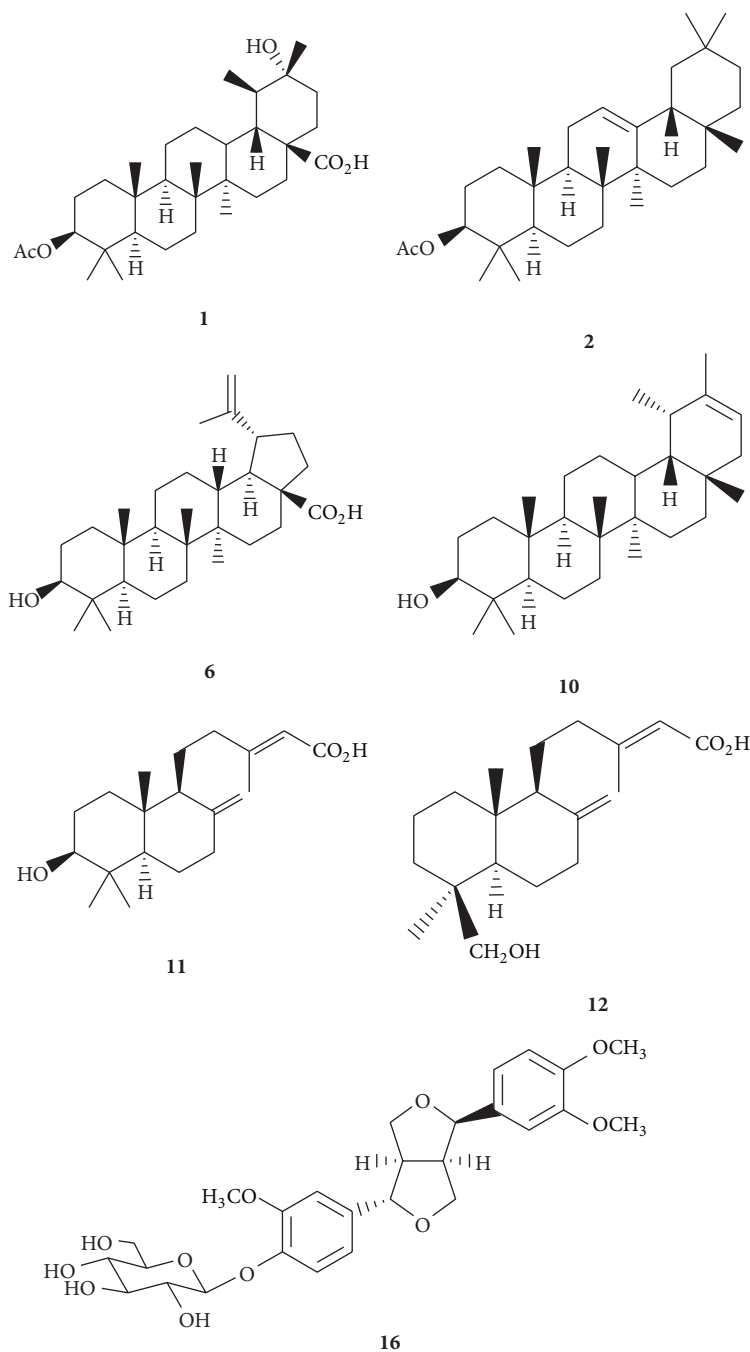


FIGURE 2: Structures of the isolated compounds subjected to the antimicrobial assay.

between 1.20 and 5.00 mg/mL against *E. coli* (BCRC-11634). Among the tested compounds, triterpenoids betulinic acid (6) and ψ -taraxasterol (10) exhibited the most significant inhibition against *E. coli* with MIC values of 1.20 mg/mL. These principles should be responsible for the bioactivity of the chloroform fraction (FSC). The results exhibited that the triterpenoids from the methanol extracts of fruits of *F. suspensa* possessed antibacterial activities against the common bacteria. It also provided evidence for the traditional uses of the fruits of *F. suspensa* as herbal medicines in the treatment

of bacterial diseases. Although these purified compounds did not display better inhibition of the bacterial growth compared with the reported synthetic antibiotics, the extracts and principles from the natural sources usually possessed lower toxicity. Further structural modification could be performed to improve the activity and maintain the safety of these compounds. Therefore, it would be potentially useful in developing new antimicrobial therapeutic agents.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to the National Science Council, Taiwan, for the financial support of this research.

References

- [1] T. Abuladze, M. Li, M. Y. Menetrez, T. Dean, A. Senecal, and A. Sulakvelidze, "Bacteriophages reduce experimental contamination of hard surfaces, tomato, spinach, broccoli, and ground beef by *Escherichia coli* O157:H7," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 74, no. 20, pp. 6230–6238, 2008.
- [2] A. Allende, B. Martínez, V. Selma, M. I. Gil, J. E. Suárez, and A. Rodríguez, "Growth and bacteriocin production by lactic acid bacteria in vegetable broth and their effectiveness at reducing *Listeria monocytogenes* in vitro and in fresh-cut lettuce," *Food Microbiology*, vol. 24, no. 7-8, pp. 759–766, 2007.
- [3] A. L. Brown, J. C. Brooks, E. Karunasena, A. Echeverry, A. Laury, and M. M. Brashears, "Inhibition of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Clostridium sporogenes* spinach packaged in modified atmospheres after treatment combined with chlorine and lactic acid bacteria," *Journal of Food Science*, vol. 76, no. 6, pp. M427–M432, 2011.
- [4] B. Leverentz, W. S. Conway, W. Janisiewicz, M. Abadias, C. P. Kurtzman, and M. J. Camp, "Biocontrol of the food-borne pathogens *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Salmonella enterica* serovar poona on fresh-cut apples with naturally occurring bacterial and yeast antagonists," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 72, no. 2, pp. 1135–1140, 2006.
- [5] C. L. Yui, "A study of the bacteriostatic principle isolated from *Forsythia suspensa* Vahl. (Lien-chiao)," *Yaouxue Xuebao*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 241–244, 1960.
- [6] K. Endo, K. Takahashi, T. Abe, and H. Hikino, "Structure of forsythoside A, an antibacterial principle of *Forsythia suspensa* leaves," *Heterocycles*, vol. 16, no. 8, pp. 1311–1314, 1981.
- [7] S. Nishibe, K. Okabe, and H. Tsukamoto, "Studies on the Chinese crude drug '*Forsythiae fructus*'. VI: The structure and antibacterial activity of suspensaside isolated from *Forsythia suspensa*," *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 30, no. 12, pp. 4548–4553, 1982.
- [8] K. Endo and H. Hikino, "Structures of forsythoside C and D, antibacterial principles of *Forsythia suspensa* fruits," *Heterocycles*, vol. 19, no. 11, pp. 2033–2036, 1982.
- [9] S. Kitagawa, S. Nishibe, and H. Baba, "Studies on the Chinese crude drug '*Forsythiae fructus*'. VIII: on isolation of phenylpropanoid glycosides from fruits of *Forsythia koreana* and their antibacterial activity," *Yakugaku Zasshi*, vol. 107, no. 4, pp. 274–278, 1987.
- [10] S. Nishibe, S. Kitagawa, S. Hisada et al., "Phenolic compounds from *Forsythiae fructus* and their biological activities," *Journal of Pharmacobio-Dynamics*, vol. 10, no. 3, s-48, 1987.
- [11] H. X. Kuang, N. Zhang, and Z. B. Lu, "Antibacterial constituents of the unripe fruit of *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl," *Zhongyao Tongbao*, vol. 13, no. 7, pp. 32–63, 1988.
- [12] H. Qu, Y. Zhang, Y. Wang, B. Li, and W. Sun, "Antioxidant and antibacterial activity of two compounds (forsythiaside and forsythin) isolated from *Forsythia suspensa*," *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 261–266, 2008.
- [13] H. Qu, Y. Zhang, X. Chai, and W. Sun, "Isoforsythiaside, an antioxidant and antibacterial phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from *Forsythia suspensa*," *Bioorganic Chemistry*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 87–91, 2012.
- [14] S. Kitagawa, S. Nishibe, R. Benecke, and H. Thieme, "Phenolic compounds from *Forsythia* leaves. II," *Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 36, no. 9, pp. 3667–3670, 1988.
- [15] M. M. A. Rahman, P. M. Dewick, D. E. Jackson, and J. A. Lucas, "Lignans of *Forsythia intermedia*," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 1971–1980, 1990.
- [16] A. S. S. Rouf, Y. Ozaki, M. A. Rashid, and J. Rui, "Dammarane derivatives from the dried fruits of *Forsythia suspensa*," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 56, no. 8, pp. 815–818, 2001.
- [17] *The United States Pharmacopeia*, USP29-NF24, 2006.
- [18] S. Burt, "Essential oils: their antibacterial properties and potential applications in foods—a review," *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, vol. 94, no. 3, pp. 223–253, 2004.
- [19] M. Friedman, P. R. Henika, and R. E. Mandrell, "Bactericidal activities of plant essential oils and some of their isolated constituents against *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Escherichia coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella enterica*," *Journal of Food Protection*, vol. 65, no. 10, pp. 1545–1560, 2002.
- [20] L. S. M. Ooi, Y. Li, S. L. Kam, H. Wang, E. Y. L. Wong, and V. E. C. Ooi, "Antimicrobial activities of Cinnamon oil and cinnamaldehyde from the Chinese medicinal herb *Cinnamomum cassia* Blume," *American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 511–522, 2006.
- [21] B. Shan, Y. Z. Cai, J. D. Brooks, and H. Corke, "The in vitro antibacterial activity of dietary spice and medicinal herb extracts," *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, vol. 117, no. 1, pp. 112–119, 2007.
- [22] S. Matsunaga, R. Tanaka, and M. Akagi, "Triterpenoids from *Euphorbia maculata*," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 535–537, 1988.
- [23] K. K. Bhutani, D. K. Gupta, and R. S. Kapil, "Occurrence of D/E *trans* stereochemistry isomeric to ursane (*cis*) series in a new pentacyclic triterpene from *Calotropis procera*," *Tetrahedron Letters*, vol. 33, no. 49, pp. 7593–7596, 1992.
- [24] H. Jing, J. S. Lee, W. Cao, C. F. Fang, and P. Lu, "Determination of forsythoside A from *Forsythia suspensa* by HPLC," *Xibei Yaouxue Zazhi*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 156–157, 2003.
- [25] K. Umehara, R. Takagi, M. Kuroyanagi, A. Ueno, T. Taki, and Y. J. Chen, "Studies on differentiation-inducing activities of triterpenes," *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 401–405, 1992.
- [26] A. Nick, A. D. Wright, T. Rali, and O. Sticher, "Antibacterial triterpenoids from *Dillenia papuana* and their structure-activity relationships," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 1691–1695, 1995.
- [27] C. Zdero, F. Bohlmann, and H. M. Niemeyer, "Friedolabdanes and other constituents from Chilean *Haplopappus* species," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 30, no. 11, pp. 3669–3677, 1991.
- [28] Y. H. Kuo and Y. C. Li, "Constituents of the Bark of *Ficus microcarpa* L.f.," *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 321–325, 1997.
- [29] H. Y. Ding, "Phytochemical and pharmacological studies on Chinese changzhu," *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 561–566, 2000.

- [30] S. Braun and H. Breitenbach, "Strukturaufklärung einer neuen diterpensäure aus *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* mit Hilfe der ^{13}C -NMR-spektroskopie," *Tetrahedron*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 145–150, 1977.
- [31] J. de Paiva Campello and S. F. Fonseca, "Diterpenes from *Araucaria angustifolia*," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 14, no. 10, pp. 2299–2300, 1975.
- [32] M. Trincado, H. Grützmacher, F. Vizza, and C. Bianchini, "Domino rhodium/palladium-catalyzed dehydrogenation reactions of alcohols to acids by hydrogen transfer to inactivated alkenes," *Chemistry*, vol. 16, no. 9, pp. 2751–2757, 2010.
- [33] C. Y. Chen, F. R. Chang, C. M. Teng, and Y. C. Wu, "Cheritamine, a new N-fatty acyl tryptamine and other constituents from the stems of *Annona cherimola*," *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 77–86, 1999.
- [34] K. Zhang, J. E. T. Corrie, V. R. N. Munasinghe, and P. Wan, "Mechanism of photosolvolytic rearrangement of p-hydroxyphenacyl esters: evidence for excited-state intramolecular proton transfer as the primary photochemical step," *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, vol. 121, no. 24, pp. 5625–5632, 1999.
- [35] P. Laurent, B. Lebrun, J. C. Braekman, D. Daloz, and J. M. Pasteels, "Biosynthetic studies on adaline and adalinine, two alkaloids from ladybird beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)," *Tetrahedron*, vol. 57, no. 16, pp. 3403–3412, 2001.
- [36] D. S. Bose and A. V. Narsaiah, "An efficient asymmetric synthesis of (S)-atenolol: using hydrolytic kinetic resolution," *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 627–630, 2005.
- [37] Y. Takaya, T. Furukawa, S. Miura et al., "Antioxidant constituents in distillation residue of Awamori spirits," *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 75–79, 2007.
- [38] L. Pouységu, T. Sylla, T. Garnier et al., "Hypervalent iodine-mediated oxygenative phenol dearomatization reactions," *Tetrahedron*, vol. 66, no. 31, pp. 5908–5917, 2010.
- [39] M. N. Preobrazhenskaya, I. I. Rozhkov, E. I. Lazhko, L. N. Yudina, and A. M. Korolev, "Reaction of vanilmandelic acid and 4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol derivatives with L-ascorbic acid," *Tetrahedron*, vol. 53, no. 20, pp. 6971–6976, 1997.
- [40] H. Kuwajima, Y. Takai, K. Takaishi, and K. Inoue, "Synthesis of ^{13}C -labeled possible intermediates in the biosynthesis of phenylethanoid derivatives, cornoiside and renyosides," *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 46, no. 4, pp. 581–586, 1998.
- [41] Y. Yamano and M. Ito, "Synthesis of optically active vomifoliol and roseoside stereoisomers," *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, vol. 53, no. 5, pp. 541–546, 2005.
- [42] L. Albertin, M. Stenzel, C. Barner-Kowollik, L. J. R. Foster, and T. P. Davis, "Well-defined glycopolymers from RAFT polymerization: poly(methyl 6-O-methacryloyl- α -D-glucoside) and its block copolymer with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate," *Macromolecules*, vol. 37, no. 20, pp. 7530–7537, 2004.
- [43] S. Suciati, L. K. Lambert, B. P. Ross, M. A. Deseo, and M. J. Garson, "Phytochemical study of *Fagraea* spp. Uncovers a new terpene alkaloid with anti-inflammatory properties," *Australian Journal of Chemistry*, vol. 64, no. 4, pp. 489–494, 2011.
- [44] H. Chiji, S. Tanaka, and M. Izawa, "Phenolic germination inhibitors in the seed balls of red beet (*Beta vulgaris* L. var. *rubra*)," *Agricultural and Biological Chemistry*, vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 205–207, 1980.
- [45] Y. Masamoto, H. Ando, Y. Murata, Y. Shimoishi, M. Tada, and K. Takahata, "Mushroom tyrosinase inhibitory activity of esuletin isolated from seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris* L.," *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry*, vol. 67, no. 3, pp. 631–634, 2003.
- [46] V. D. S. Bolzani, L. M. V. Trevisan, and M. C. M. Young, "Caffeic acid esters and triterpenes of *Alibertia macrophylla*," *Phytochemistry*, vol. 30, no. 6, pp. 2089–2091, 1991.
- [47] Y. M. Chiang, H. K. Liu, J. M. Lo et al., "Cytotoxic constituents of the leaves of *Calocedrus formosana*," *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, vol. 50, no. 1, pp. 161–166, 2003.
- [48] S. Prachayasittikul, S. Suphamong, A. Worachartcheewan, R. Lawung, S. Ruchirawat, and V. Prachayasittikul, "Bioactive metabolites from *Spilanthes acmella* Muri," *Molecules*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 850–867, 2009.
- [49] Y. Hua and H. Q. Wang, "Chemical components of *Anaphalis sinica* Hance," *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 409–415, 2004.
- [50] A. Srivastava and Y. N. Shukla, "Aryl esters and a coumarin from *Aygyreia speciosa*," *Indian Journal of Chemistry B*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 192–194, 1998.



Hindawi

Submit your manuscripts at
<http://www.hindawi.com>

