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Mallotus philippinensis: A source of bioactive chalcones for the development of new antifungal agents

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Mallotus philippinensis (Family: Euphorbiaceae) commonly known as kamala tree is one of the important traditional medicinal plant of the Western Ghats. Kamala, a red dye secreted on the surface of the fruits has purgative properties and used in an external applications for parasitic infections of the skin and also as a lithontriptic and styptic and also as a dye.

From the fresh whole uncrushed fruits, one new dimeric chalcone along with three known compounds 1-(5,7-dihydroxy-2,2,6-trimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-8-yl)-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-one, rottlerin and 4'-hydroxyrottlerin have been isolated and identified by spectroscopic methods which included 1D and 2D NMR analyses and HRESIMS. The isolated chalcones exhibited antifungal activity against different human pathogenic yeasts and filamentous fungi. And antiproliferative activity against Thp-1 cell lines.

Biography

Ashish Chinchansure is currently working as a Senior Research Fellow leading to Ph.D. in Natural Product Chemistry at CSIR- NCL. His recent interests are natural products particularly phytochemistry of biologically active molecules.