

Anti-Inflammatory Components from the Root of *Solanum erianthum*

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Solanum erianthum D. Don (Solanaceae) is an evergreen shrub or small tree which is native of South America, widespread in tropical Asia and Oceania. It is a traditional folk medicine used for the treatment of metrorrhagia, edema, gout, carbuncles, eczema, toothache and dermatitis. During preliminary screening, the MeOH extract of the root of *S. erianthum* was shown to be able to inhibit nitric oxide (NO) release without affecting the cellular viability in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated murine macrophage Raw 264.7 cells. Two new norsesquiterpenoids, solanerianones A and B (**1–2**), together with nine known compounds, including four sesquiterpenoids, (–)-solavetivone (**3**), (+)-anhydro- β -rotunol (**4**), solafuranone (**5**), lycifuranone A (**6**); one alkaloid, *N-trans*-feruloyltyramine (**7**); one fatty acid, palmitic acid (**8**); one phenylalkanoid, acetovanillone (**9**), and two steroids, β -sitosterol (**10**) and stigmasterol (**11**) were isolated from the *n*-hexane-soluble part of the roots of *S. erianthum*. Their structures were elucidated on the basis of physical and spectroscopic data analyses. Of the compounds tested, **3** exhibited the strongest NO inhibition with the average maximum inhibition (E_{max}) at 100 μ M and median inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values of $98.23\% \pm 0.08\%$ and $65.54 \pm 0.18 \mu$ M, respectively.