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Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2015 Sep 18;102:398-402. doi: 10.1016/j.ejmech.2015.08.022. Epub 2015 Aug 13.

In vivo evaluation of isolated triterpenes and semi-synthetic derivatives as antimalarial agents.

Rocha E Silva LF¹, Ramalhete C², Nogueira KL³, Mulhovo S⁴, Ferreira MJ⁵, Pohit AM⁶.

Author Information

Abstract
The triterpenes balsaminoside B (1) and karavilagenin C (2) were isolated from the African medicinal plant *Momordica balsamina* L. Karavoates B (3) and D (4) were synthesized by diacylation of 2 with acetic and propionic anhydrides, respectively. In previous work, derivatives 3 and 4 exhibited submicromolar median inhibitory concentrations (IC50) in vitro against *Plasmodium falciparum* Welch (human malaria parasite) strains 20 to 25 times lower than those of natural product 2. The main objective of the present study was to explore structure-in vivo antimalarial activity relationships (SAR) for compounds 1-4 in *Plasmodium berghei* Vincke and Lips NK65-infected mice in the 4 day suppressive test. Semi-synthetic derivatives 3 and 4 exhibited greater in vivo antimalarial activity than isolates 1 and 2. Orally and subcutaneously administered karavoate B exhibited the greatest in vivo antimalarial activity (55.2-58.1% maximal suppression of parasitemia at doses of 50 mg kg⁻¹ day⁻¹). Diacylation of natural isolate 2 with short chain carboxylic acid moieties yielded derivatives with enhanced maximal in vivo parasitemia suppression for both routes of administration. Maximal in vivo parasite suppression by diacetyl derivative 3 was roughly double that of natural precursor 2.

KEYWORDS: Antimalarial agent; Balsaminoside B; Karavilagenin C; Karavoate B; Karavoate D; *Plasmodium berghei*

PMID: 26301556 DOI: 10.1016/j.ejmech.2015.08.022
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