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formula $C_{35}H_{65}N_5O_{10}$. All the analytical data supported the proposed structures of the compounds. Both compounds showed weak in vitro cytotoxicity activity when tested against breast cancer, liver cancer and colon cancer cell lines. However, good activity was observed against fungus, and both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.

Conclusion: This is the first report of natural occurrence of novel cyclic polyamides from a plant source. Both compounds exhibited antibacterial and antifungal activities.

BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM STEM BARK OF *ENTADA SPIRALIS* RIDL

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Introduction: *Entada spiralis* Ridl. (Leguminoceae) which is locally known as *beluru* or *sintok* is a liana or woody climber that grows wildly in Malaysia. The isolation and characterisation of the major chemical constituents from the bioactive extract of the stem bark of *E. spiralis* has been carried out. Our previous study revealed that the methanol extract was active against dermatophytes that causes skin infections. Strains of dermatophytes, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* ATCC 9533, *Trichophyton tonsurans* ATCC 28942 and *Microsporum gypseum* ATCC 24102 were used.

Objectives: This study was to elucidate the structure of active constituents from the active fraction of methanol extract from the stem bark of *E. spiralis*.

Materials and Methods: The extract was further fractionated with different solvent gradient and repeated test on the dermatophytes were done. The structure elucidation of this compound was based on spectroscopic data (¹H and ¹³C NMR, HMQC, HMBC and DEPT135).

Results: The most active fraction of the methanol extract was chloroform: methanol [6:4 (v/v)]. From this fraction, a white crystalline solid was isolated and its structure was proposed as a new triterpene derivative.

Conclusion: The current study provided important baseline information for the use of *E. spiralis* as well as its constituent for the treatment of skin infections associated with the studied microorganisms.