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**XANTHONES FROM *CALOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM* & *CALOPHYLLUM HOSEI***

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*Calophyllum* which is also known as ‘bintagor’ belongs to the Clusiaceae family. Previous work on this genus has shown it to be rich in secondary metabolites such as coumarins, xanthones, and terpenoids. Our recent work on the extract of the stem bark of *Calophyllum buxifolium* and *Calophyllum hosei* has led to the isolation of ten xanthones, ananixanthone, twaithesixanthone, mangostingone, buxixanthone, caloxanthone B, caloxanthone A, 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-xanthone, calozeyloxanthone, tovopyrifolin C and rubraxanthone. These compounds were isolated through a series of column chromatographic methods such as flash column chromatography, gravity column chromatography and LH-20 sephadex. Their structures were confirmed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GCMS), infrared (IR), and 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy.

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**ANTIOXIDANT, CHOLINESTERASE AND TYROSINASE INHIBITORY  
ACTIVITIES OF *CALOPHYLLUM SYMINGTONIANUM* AND *CALOPHYLLUM  
DEPRESSINERVOSUM***

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*Calophyllum* is a pan-tropical genus belongs to the Guttiferae family and locally known in Malaysia as “bintangor”. There has been a continual interest to further investigate the phytochemistry of *Calophyllum spp* since this genus is a rich source of active secondary metabolites. In this study, antioxidant, cholinesterase and tyrosinase enzymatic inhibition activities of leaves and heartwood of *Calophyllum symingtonianum*, and the bark of *Calophyllum depressinervosum* were conducted. All extracts were tested for their total phenolic content and antioxidant activities by DPPH radical scavenging and  $\beta$ -carotene bleaching. Cholinesterase inhibition by Ellman’s method and tyrosinase inhibition using L-DOPA as a substrate were also tested. All methanol extracts were found to exhibit strong DPPH radical scavenging effects. The methanol extract of *C. depressinervosum* bark showed 95.08% inhibition of  $\beta$ -carotene bleaching and 78.46% inhibition against butyrylcholinesterase (BChE). All extracts showed moderate inhibition towards tyrosinase activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of more than 100  $\mu$ g/mL.