

Supporting Information for

**Terpenoids of plants from family Chloranthaceae:
chemistry, bioactivity, and synthesis**

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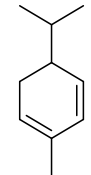
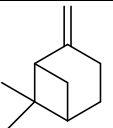
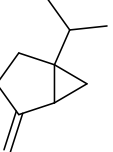
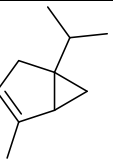
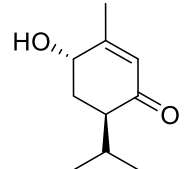
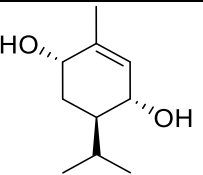
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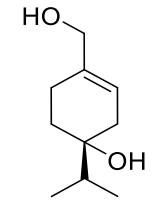
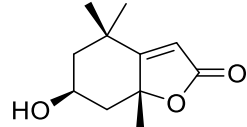
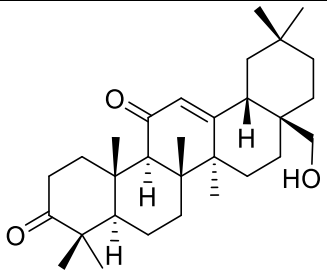
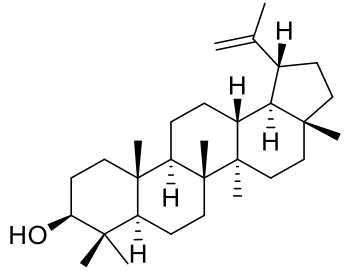
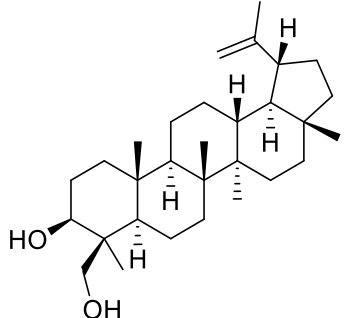
Table S1. *P. falciparum* growth inhibition and mammalian cytotoxicity for compounds 289–343

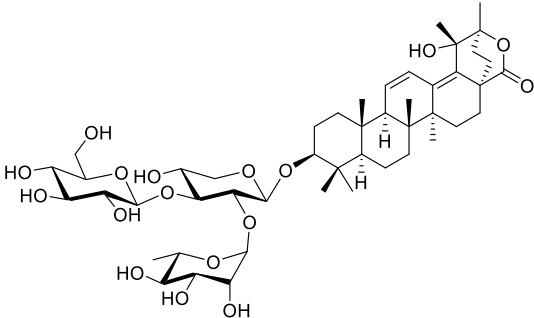
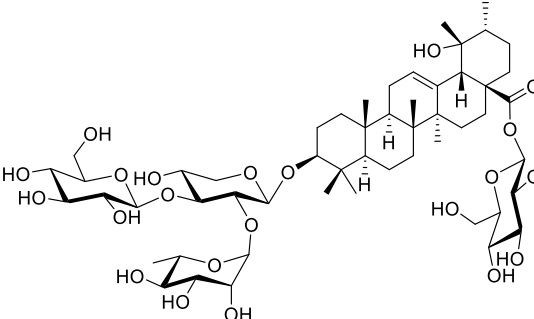
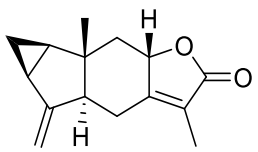
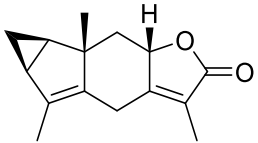
Compound no.	<i>P. falciparum</i> EC₅₀ ± SD (nM)	WI-38 IC₅₀ (μM)	Compound no.	<i>P. falciparum</i> EC₅₀ ± SD (nM)	WI-38 IC₅₀ (μM)
289	5.2 ± 0.6	8.84	317	1.1 ± 0.2	5.39
290	19 ± 8	3.09	318	13 ± 3	0.16
291	211 ± 56	NT ^a	319	100 ± 10	10.04
292	30 ± 8	0.53	300	265 ± 5	NT
293	43 ± 3	>100	321	320 ± 130	NT
294	5300 ± 2000	NT	322	11400 ± 1600	NT
295	46 ± 3	1.24	323	1800 ± 400	NT
296	198 ± 22	NT	324	580 ± 90	NT
297	94 ± 30	NT	325	11 ± 1	0.23
298	9900 ± 2700	NT	326	13 ± 1	1.74
299	4700 ± 500	NT	327	27 ± 3	16.7
300	99 ± 18	15.5	328	474 ± 12	NT
301	10200 ± 370	NT	329	1500 ± 300	NT
302	495 ± 11	NT	330	7100 ± 1000	NT
303	NT	NT	331	> 2000	NT
304	1500 ± 12	NT	332	> 2000	NT
305	NT	NT	333	9.7 ± 1.3	NT
306	0.0043 ± 0.0003	39.0	334	102 ± 8	NT
307	36 ± 8	NT	335	> 25000	NT
308	85 ± 1	NT	336	> 25000	NT
309	60 ± 10	NT	337	> 25000	NT
290	> 2000	NT	338	> 25000	NT
311	4600 ± 200	NT	339	> 25000	NT
312	7.2 ± 1.3	4.04	340	> 25000	NT
313	860 ± 89	NT	341	> 25000	NT
314	111 ± 12	NT	342	> 25000	NT
315	21 ± 9	0.77	343	> 25000	NT
316	96 ± 37	4.45	Artemisinin ^b	4.0 ± 4.2	NT

^aNT represents not tested. ^bArtemisinin was used as the positive control.

Table S2. Classification, source, bioactivity, synthesis, and structures of 682 terpenoids identified from Chloranthaceae plants

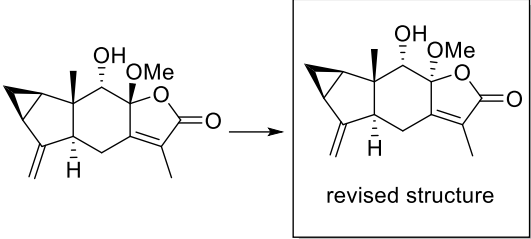
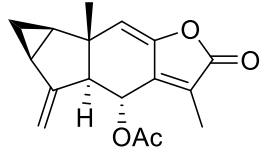
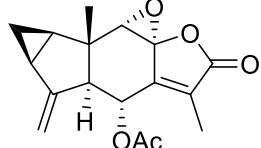
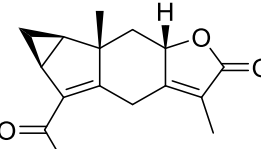
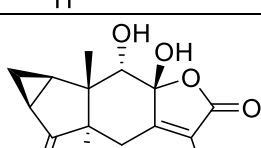
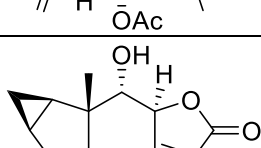
No.	Name	Source/Ref.	Bioactivity/Ref.	Synthesis/Ref.	Structure
I. Monoterpenoids (1–8) and triterpenoids (9–13)					
1	α -Phellandrene	The essential oils components of Chloranthaceae species ^{1,2}	Varied activities such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects ^{1,2}	NA	
2	β -Pinene	The essential oils components of Chloranthaceae species ^{1,2}	Varied activities such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects ^{1,2}	NA	
3	Sabinene	The essential oils components of Chloranthaceae species ^{1,2}	Varied activities such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects ^{1,2}	NA	
4	α -Thujene	The essential oils components of Chloranthaceae species ^{1,2}	Varied activities such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects ^{1,2}	NA	
5	(4 <i>R</i> , 6 <i>S</i>)-6-Hydroxy- <i>p</i> -menth-1-en-3-one	<i>C. elatior</i> ³	Moderate inhibitory effect on human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase ³	NA	
6	(3 <i>R</i> , 4 <i>R</i> , 6 <i>S</i>)-3,6-Dihydroxy- <i>p</i> -menth-1-en	<i>C. elatior</i> ³	NA	NA	

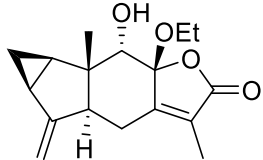
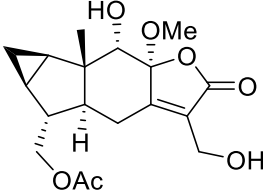
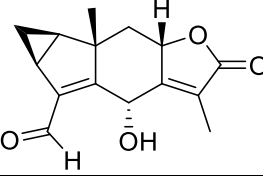
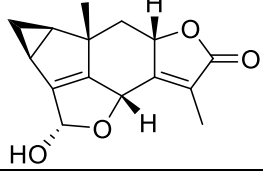
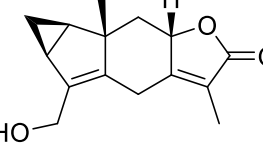
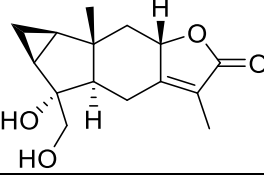
7	Olibanumol C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁴	NA	NA	
8	Loliolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵	NA	NA	
9	28-Hydroxyolean-12-ene-3,11-dione	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶	NA	NA	
10	Lupeol	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁷	NA	NA	
11	24-Hydroxylupeol	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁷	NA	NA	

12	Sarcandroside A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁸	NA	NA	
13	Sarcandroside B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁸	NA	NA	
II. Sesquiterpenoids (14–288)					
II-a. Lindenane-type sesquiterpenoids (14–69)					
14	Shizukanolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁰ Hela IC ₅₀ 17.2 μg/mL K562 IC ₅₀ 21.6 μg/mL	Synthesized from Hajos–Wiechert ketone (R12), ¹¹ Simmons–Smith cyclopropanation, Scheme 5	
15	Isoshizukanolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²	NA	NA	

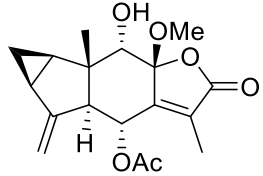
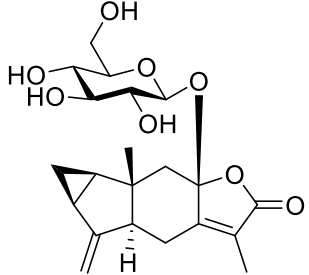
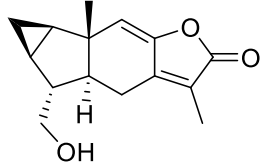
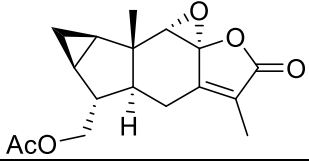
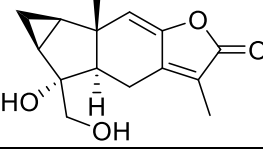
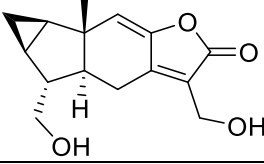
16	Yinxiancaoside A Sarcaglaboside G [#]	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³ <i>S. glabra</i> ^{14#}	NA	NA	
17	Chloranoside A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁵	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
18	Chloranoside B	<i>C. glaber</i> ¹⁷	NA	NA	
19	Chloranthalactone A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁵	a. Antitumor effect ¹⁵ L-5178Y IC ₅₀ 2.5 μg/mL b. NF-κB inhibitory effect ¹⁸ IC ₅₀ 2.84 ± 0.69 μM	a. Synthesized from Hagemann's ester (<i>rac</i> - R1), ^{19,20} racemic synthesis, Hodgson's conditions, Scheme 4 b. Synthesized from Hajos–Wiechert ketone (R12), ¹¹ Simmons–Smith cyclopropanation, Scheme 5 c. Synthesized from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ diazo-derived carbenoid d. Synthesized from Wieland–Miescher	

				ketone (R29), ²² S _N 2-type intramolecular nucleophilic substitution, Scheme 9	
20	Chloranthalactone B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁵	a. Antitumor effect ¹⁵ L-5178Y IC ₅₀ 1.0–2.5 μg/mL b. Anti-inflammatory effect ²³	Synthesized from (±)-chloranthalactone A (<i>rac</i> - 19) or (±)-shizukanolide E (<i>rac</i> - 47), ^{19,20} racemic synthesis, epoxidation, Scheme 4	
21	Chloranthalactone C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁵	Antitumor effect ¹⁵ L-5178Y IC ₅₀ 20 μg/mL	NA	
22	Chloranthalactone E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁵	NA	NA	
23	Chloranthalactone F Revised as Chloranthalactone A photodimer (486) ²⁴	<i>C. glaber</i> ²⁵	NA	a. Synthesized from (±)-chloranthalactone A (<i>rac</i> - 19), ^{19,20} racemic synthesis, [2 + 2] photodimerization, Scheme 4 b. Synthesized from chloranthalactone A (19), ¹¹ [2 + 2] photodimerization, Scheme 5	
24	Chloranthalactone G	<i>S. glabra</i> ²⁶	NA	NA	

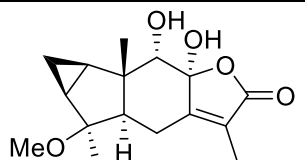
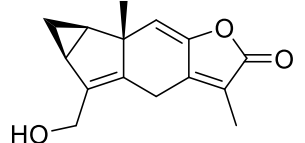
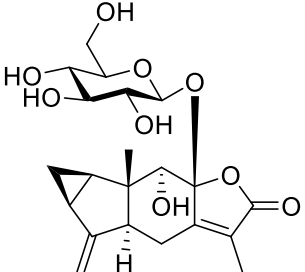
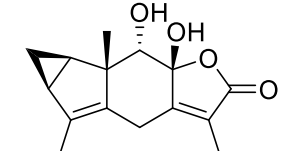
25	9-Hydroxy heterogorgiolide The configuration of C-8 was revised ⁵	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁷	NA	Synthesized from (±)-chloranthalactone B (<i>rac</i> - 20) ^{19,20} racemic synthesis, hydrolysis, Scheme 4	
26	Chlojaponilactone B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	Anti-inflammatory effect ²⁹	NA	
27	Chlojaponilactone C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	NA	NA	
28	Chlojaponilactone D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	NA	NA	
29	Chlojaponilactone F	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	NA	NA	
30	Chlojaponilactone G	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	Antifungal effect ³⁰	NA	

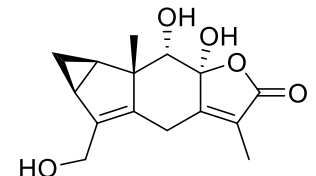
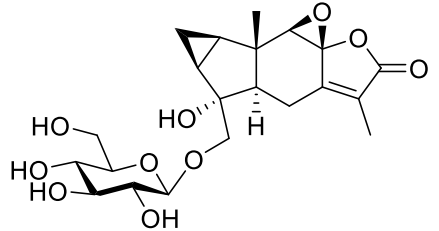
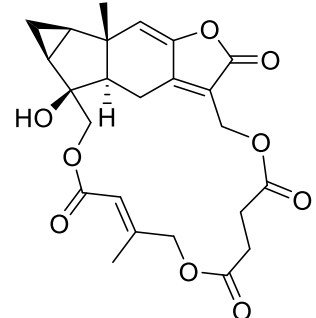
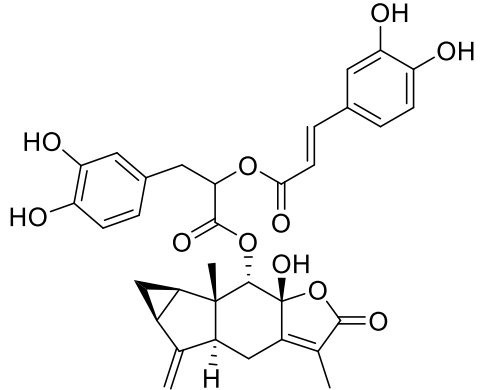
31	Chlojaponilactone H	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	NA	NA	
32	Chlojaponilactone I	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	NA	NA	
33	Chlorajapolide A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
34	Chlorajapolide B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
35	Chlorajapolide C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
36	Chlorajapolide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	

37	Chlorajapolide E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
38	Chlorajapolide F	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵	NA	NA	
39	Chlorajapolide G Chlojaponilactone E [#]	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵ <i>C. japonicus</i> ^{28#}	NA	NA	
40	Chlorajapolide H	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵	NA	NA	
41	Chlorajapolide J	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³²	NA	NA	
42	Chlorajapolide K	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³²	NA	NA	

43	Chlorajapolide L	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³²	Antimetastatic effect against HepG2 ³²	NA	
44	Chlorajaposide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
45	Shizukanolide C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³³	NA	NA	
46	Shizukanolide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁴	NA	NA	
47	Shizukanolide E	<i>C. serratus</i> ³⁴	NA	Synthesized from Hagemann's ester (<i>rac</i> - R1), ^{19,20} racemic synthesis, Hodgson's conditions, Scheme 4	
48	Shizukanolide F	<i>C. serratus</i> ³⁴	NA	NA	

49	Shizukanolide G	<i>C. fortunei</i> ³⁵	NA	NA	
50	Shizukanolide H	<i>C. fortunei</i> ³⁵	Neuroprotective effect ³⁶ EC ₅₀ 3.3 ± 0.9 μM	NA	
51	Lindenanolide H	<i>C. holostegius</i> ³⁷	NA	NA	
52	14-Acetylshizukanolide	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
53	Oxyonoseriolide	<i>H. angustifolium</i> ³⁸	Anti-leishmanial effect ³⁸	NA	
54	Onoseriolide	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ³⁹	a. Antinociception effect ³⁹ b. Anti-leishmanial effect ³⁸ c. Antitumor effect ⁴⁰	Synthesized from (+)- verbenone (R20), ^{41,42} diazo-derived carbenoid, Scheme 7	
55	Sarcandralactone A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	NA	a. Synthesized from Hajos–Wiechert ketone (R12), ⁴⁴ Simmons–Smith cyclopropanation, Scheme 6 b. Synthesized from	

				1,3-cyclohexanedione enol ether (R14), ⁴⁵ racemic synthesis, RCM and Simmons–Smith cyclopropanation, Scheme 6 c. Synthesized from iso-Hajos–Parrish ketone (R15), ⁴⁶ three-step approach to construct R15 , Scheme 6	
56	Sarcandralactone C	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	NA	NA	
57	Sarcandralactone D	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	NA	NA	
58	Chloranthalactone E 8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
59	8β,9α-Dihydroxylindan-4(5),7(11)-dien-8α,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁸	NA	NA	

60	Glabranol A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁹	NA	NA	
61	Sarcaglaboside F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁴	NA	NA	
62	Chlorafortulide	<i>C. fortunei</i> ⁵⁰	NA	NA	
63	Rosmarylchloranthalactone E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵¹	Phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitory effect ⁵¹ IC ₅₀ 0.96 ± 0.04 μM	NA	

64	Chloranerectuslactone V	<i>C. erectus</i> ⁵²	NA	NA	
65	Sarglactone I	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	NA	NA	
66	Sarglactone J	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	NA	NA	
67	Sarglactone K	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	NA	NA	
68	Sarglactone L	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	NA	NA	
69	Sarglactone M	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	NA	NA	

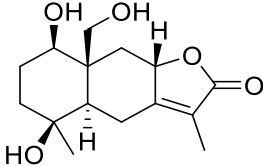
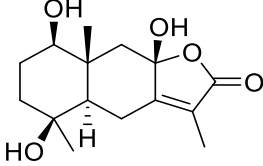
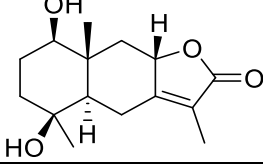
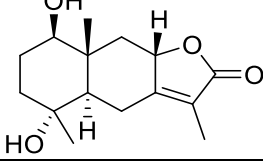
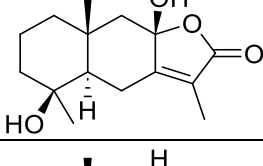
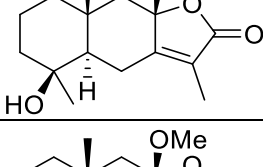
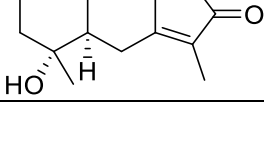
II-b. Eudesmane-type sesquiterpenoids (70–177)

70	Multisin F	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
71	Multistalin A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁵	NA	NA	
72	Multistalin B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁵	NA	NA	
73	Chloranthon A	<i>C. elatior</i> ⁵⁶	NA	NA	
74	Chloranthon B	<i>C. elatior</i> ⁵⁶	NA	NA	
75	Chloranthon C	<i>C. elatior</i> ⁵⁶	NA	NA	
76	Chloranthon D	<i>C. elatior</i> ⁵⁶	NA	NA	
77	4 β ,7 β ,11- Enantioeudesmantriol	<i>C. angustifolius</i> ⁵⁷	NA	NA	

78	Oplodiol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	NA	
79	5-Eudesmene-1 β ,4 α -diol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
80	Linderaggredin D	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁶⁰ IC ₅₀ 11.5 ± 0.3 μM	NA	
81	(7 <i>S</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-7-Hydroxyeudesm-4-ene-3,6-dione	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
82	Anhuenoside A	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁶¹	NA	NA	
83	11,12,13-Trihydroxyeudesma-4(15),8-dien-9-one	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶²	NA	NA	

84	Chlorantene G	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	Moderate activity against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> -SS1 MIC of 25–50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ⁶³	NA	
85	4(15)-Eudesmene-1 β ,7 α ,11-triol	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴	NA	NA	
86	Eudesm-4(15)-ene-7 α ,11-diol	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
87	Sarglanoid D The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
88	Serralactone A Sarcandralactone B [#]	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴ <i>S. glabra</i> ^{43#}	Antitumor effect via down-regulation of LIMK1 activation ⁶⁷	NA	
89	Chlojaponilactone A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁶⁸	NA	NA	
90	1 β ,8 β -Dihydroxyeudesman-3,7(11)-dien-8 α ,12-olide	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁶	NA	NA	

91	Sarglanoid E The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	NA	NA	
92	1 α ,8 α ,9 α - Trihydroxyeudesman- 3(4),7(11)-dien-8 β ,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁹	NA	NA	
93	1 α -Acetoxyeudesma- 3,7(11)-dien-8,12-olide	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ⁷⁰	NA	NA	
94	<i>ent</i> -(3 <i>R</i>)-3- Hydroxyatractylenolide III	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	
95	Chlorantholide G	<i>C. elatior</i> ³	NA	NA	
96	Chlospicate A	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
97	Chlospicate B	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	

98	Serralactone B	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴	NA	NA	
99	Serralactone C	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴	NA	NA	
100	1 β ,4 β -Dihydroxy-5 α ,8 β (H)-eudesm-7(11)Z-en-8,12-olide	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	NA	
101	1 β ,4 α -Dihydroxy-5 α ,8 β (H)-eudesm-7(11)Z-en-8,12-olide	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	NA	
102	4 β ,8 β -Dihydroxy-5 α (H)-7(11)-eudesm-en-8,12-olide	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁷²	NA	NA	
103	4 β -Hydroxy-5 α ,8 β (H)-7(11)-eudesm-en-8,12-olide	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁷²	NA	NA	
104	4 α -Hydroxy-5 α (H)-8 β -methoxy-eudesm-7(11)-en-12,8-olide	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁷³	NA	NA	

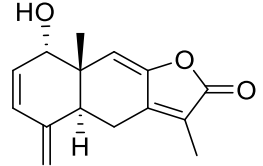
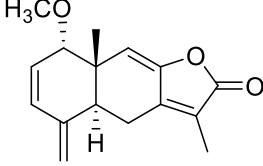
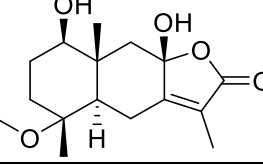
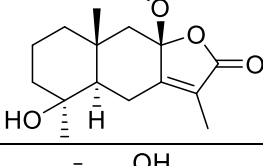
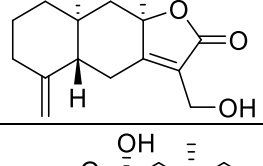
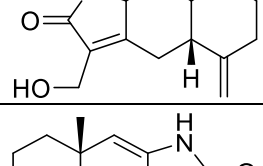
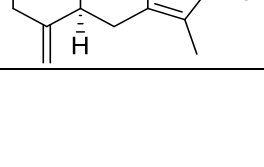
105	Chlorajapolide I	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁵	NA	NA	
106	Chloraeudolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	
107	Sarcaglaboside H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁴	NA	NA	
108	Multistalactone A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	
109	Serralactone D	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴	NA	NA	
110	Shizukolidol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁴	NA	NA	
111	Sarglanoid C The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁶⁶	NA	

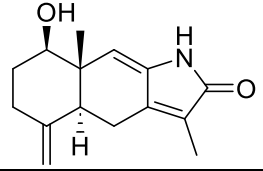
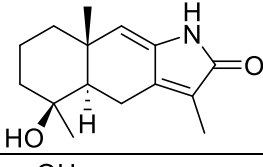
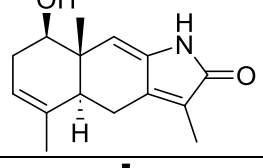
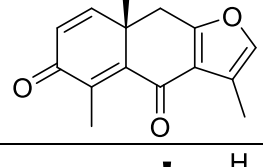
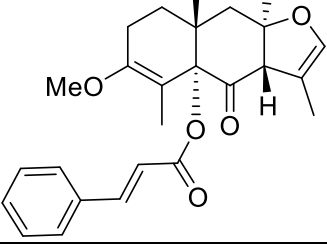
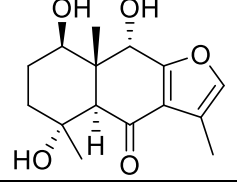
112	Sarglanoid D The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	NA	NA	
113	8 β -Cinnamoyloxy-eudesma-4(15),7(11)-dien-12,8-olide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁵	NA	NA	
114	Chlorajapotriol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁶	NA	NA	
115	Multistalactone C	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	
116	Multistalactone B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	
117	Neolitacumone B	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶⁴	NA	NA	

118	Codonolactone ⁷⁷ Atractylenolide III [#]	<i>Codonopsis pilosula</i> ⁷⁷ <i>C. henryi</i> ^{78#}	Antitumor effect by downregulating the transcriptional activity of Runx2 ⁷⁹	NA	
119	3 β -Hydroxyeudesma- 4(15),7(11)-dien-8 α ,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
120	2 α -Hydroxyeudesma-4(15),7 (11)-dien-8 α ,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁸⁰	NA	NA	
121	Sarcaglaboside A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
122	Atractylenolide II	<i>C. glaber</i> ²⁵	NA	NA	
123	8 β ,9 α -Dihydroxyeudesman- 4(15),7(11)-dien-8 α ,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁸	NA	NA	
124	(3 <i>R</i>)-3- Hydroxyattractylenolide III	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁸¹	NA	NA	

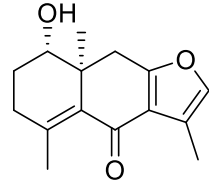
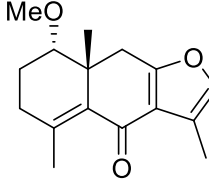
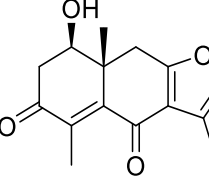
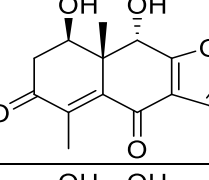
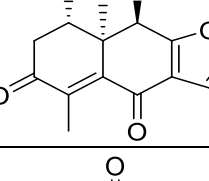
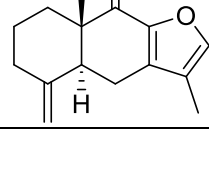
125	9 α -Hydroxyasterolide	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	Antitumor effect ⁸² A549 IC ₅₀ 3.1 μ M HL-60 IC ₅₀ 8.8 μ M	NA	
126	Sarcaglaboside B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
127	Sarcandralactone E	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	NA	NA	
128	Chlorahupetolide A	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
129	Chlorahupetolide B	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
130	Chlorahupetolide C	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	

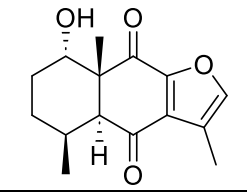
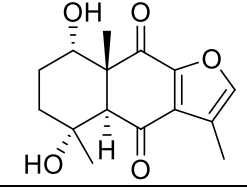
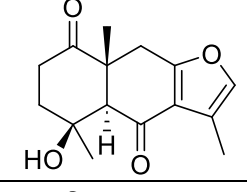
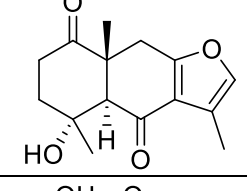
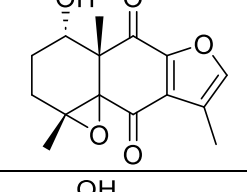
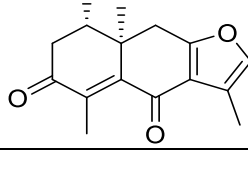
131	Chlorahupetolide D	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
132	Chlorahupetolide E	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
133	Chlorahupetolide F	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
134	Chlorahupetolide G	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
135	Chlorahupetolide H	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
136	Chlorahupetolide I	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
137	Chlorahupetolide J	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	

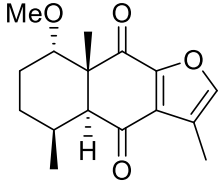
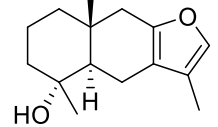
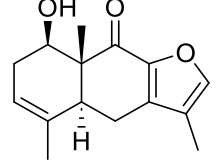
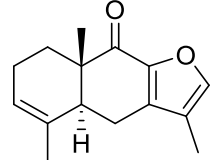
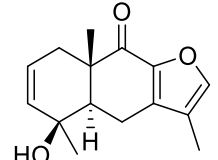
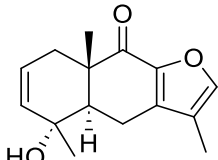
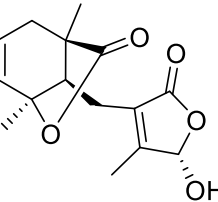
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139	Chlorahupetolide L	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸³	NA	
140	Chlorahupetolide M	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
141	Chlorahupetolide N	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
142	(+)-Chlorahupetolide O	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
143	(-)-Chlorahupetolide O	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
144	Atractylenolactam	<i>C. fortunei</i> ⁸⁴	NA	NA	

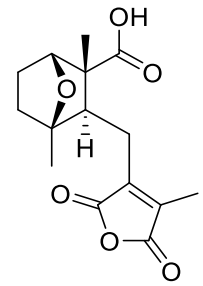
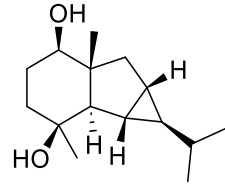
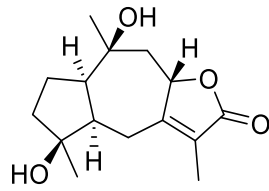
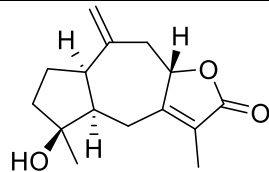
145	Sarglanoid B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	NA	NA	
146	Chlomultiol D	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
147	Sarglanoid A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	NA	NA	
148	Chlorantene J	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
149	5 α -Cinnamoyloxy-8,12-epoxy-3-methoxy-7 β ,8 α H-eudesma-3,11-dien-6-one	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁵	NA	NA	
150	9 α -Hydroxycurcolonol	<i>C. angustifolius</i> ⁸⁶	NA	NA	

151	Curcolanol	<i>C. angustifolius</i> ⁸⁶	Antitumor effect ^{87,88}	NA	
152	Chlorantene B	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	NA	NA	
153	(+)-Chlorantene M	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	
154	(-)-Chlorantene M	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	
155	(+)-Chlorantene M1	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	
156	(-)-Chlorantene M1	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	

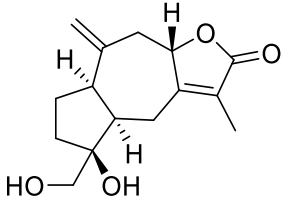
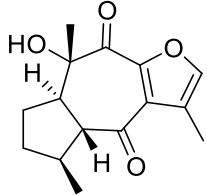
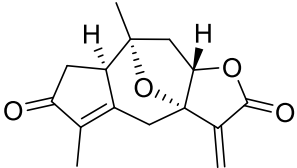
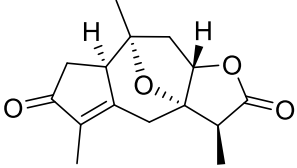
157	Curcolone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
158	1 α -Methoxy-8,12-epoxyeudesma-4,7,11-trien-6-one	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶²	NA	NA	
159	Chlorantene D	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	Moderate activity against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> -SS1 MIC of 25–50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ⁶³	NA	
160	Chlomultiol H	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
161	Chlomultiol I	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
162	(5 <i>S</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-9-Oxo-atractylon	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	

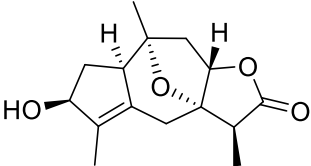
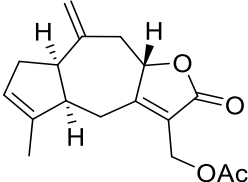
163	8,12-Epoxy-1 α -hydroxy-4 α H,5 α H-eudesma-7,11-diene-6,9-dione	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
164	6,9-Dioxo-1 α ,4 α -dihydroxy-furanoeremophilane	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁹⁰	NA	NA	
165	Chlorantene C	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	NA	NA	
166	4 α -Hydroxy-8,12-epoxyeudesma-7,11-diene-1,6-dione	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
167	4 α ,5 α -Epoxy-6,9-dioxo-1 α -hydroxyl-furanoeremophilane	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁹⁰	NA	NA	
168	1 α -Hydroxy-8,12-epoxyeudesma-4,7,11-triene-3,6-dione	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	

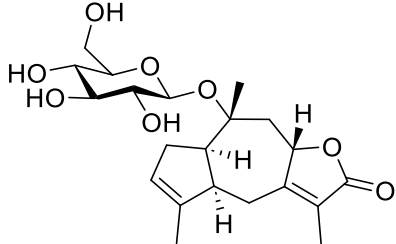
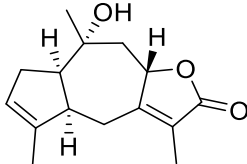
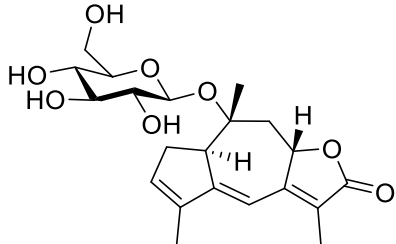
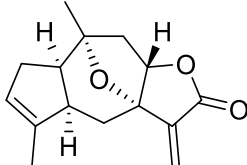
169	8,12-Epoxy-1 α -methoxy-4 α H,5 α H-eudesma-7,11-dien-6,9-dione	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁵	NA	NA	
170	Shizukafuranol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁴	NA	NA	
171	8,12-Epoxy-1 β -hydroxyeudesm-3,7,11-trien-9-one	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁴	NA	NA	
172	CJ-01	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁹¹	Antifungal effect ⁹¹	NA	
173	Chlojaponol A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	NA	NA	
174	Chlojaponol B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³⁰	NA	NA	
175	Chlorajapodiolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁶	NA	NA	

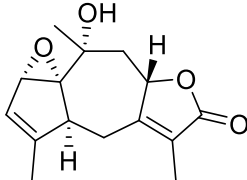
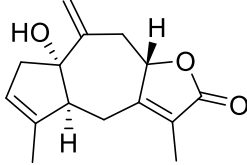
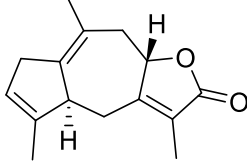
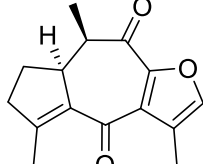
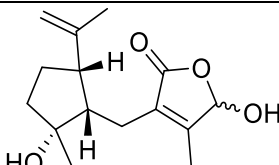
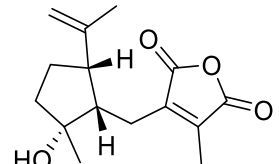
176	Sarglanoid E The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
177	5 α ,7 α (H)-6,8-Cycloodesma-1 β ,4 β -diol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	NA	
II-c. Guaiane-type sesquiterpenoids (178–204)					
178	(+)-Zedoalactone A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	a. Synthesized from (3a <i>S</i> ,7a <i>R</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,9a <i>S</i>)-7a,8,9,9a-Tetrahydro-5,8-dimethyl-4 <i>H</i> -3a,8-epoxyazuleno[6,5- <i>b</i>]furan-2,6(3 <i>H</i> ,7 <i>H</i>)-dione, ⁹² organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction b. Synthesized from santonin, ⁹³ photochemical rearrangement	
179	Multistalactone E	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	

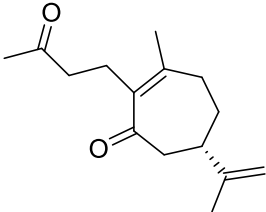
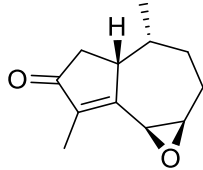
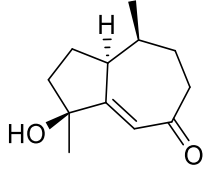
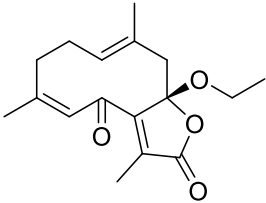
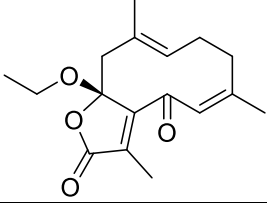
180	Multistalactone F	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	
181	Multistalactone D Chlospicate C [#]	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹ <i>C. spicatus</i> ^{59#}	NA	NA	
182	Chlospicate D	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
183	Chlohenriol B	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁹⁴	Moderate neuroprotective effect ⁹⁴	NA	
184	Chlohenriol C	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁹⁴	Moderate neuroprotective effect ⁹⁴	NA	
185	Chlomultiol E	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	

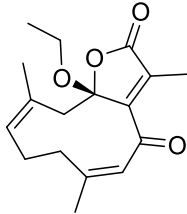
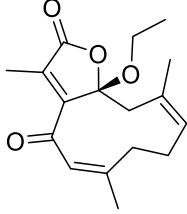
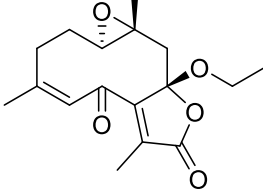
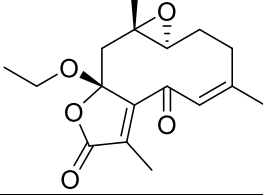
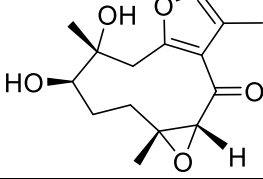
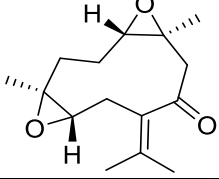
186	Chlomultiol F	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
187	Chlomultiol G	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
188	Hedyosumin A	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	<p>a. Synthesized in 14 steps with 3.3% overall yield,⁹⁵ enantioselective Diels–Alder reaction and intermolecular Pt-catalyzed [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction</p> <p>b. Synthesized in 13 steps with 6.1% overall yield,⁹⁶ organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction</p> <p>c. Synthesized in 6 steps with 13.3% overall⁹⁷ visible-light-induced direct C(sp³)–H hydroxylation of enones, Scheme 14</p>	
189	Hedyosumin B The configuration of C-11 was revised ⁹⁷	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	<p>a. Synthesized in 15 steps with 3.2% overall yield,⁹⁵ enantioselective Diels–Alder reaction and intermolecular Pt-catalyzed [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction</p>	

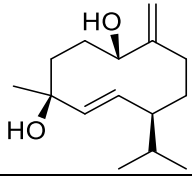
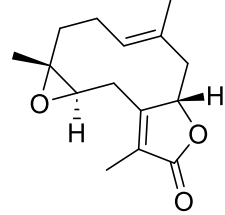
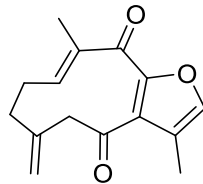
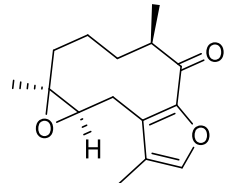
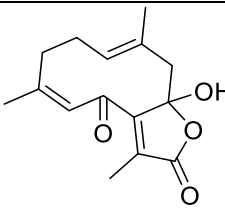
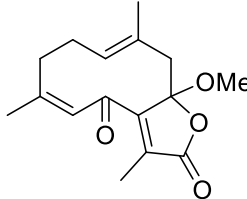
				<p>b. Synthesized in 14 steps with 4.8% overall yield,⁹⁶ organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction</p> <p>c. Synthesized in 4 steps with 16.9% overall⁹⁷ visible-light-induced direct C(sp³)-H hydroxylation of enones, Scheme 14</p>	
190	Hedyosumin C The configuration of C-11 was revised ⁹⁷	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	<p>a. Synthesized in 14 steps with 3.5% overall yield,⁹⁵ enantioselective Diels-Alder reaction and intermolecular Pt-catalyzed [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction</p> <p>b. Synthesized in 13 steps with 6.2% overall yield,⁹⁶ organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction</p> <p>c. Synthesized in 4 steps with 16.1% overall⁹⁷ visible-light-induced direct C(sp³)-H hydroxylation of enones, Scheme 14</p>	
191	Hedyosumin D	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	NA	

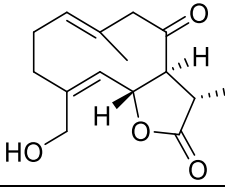
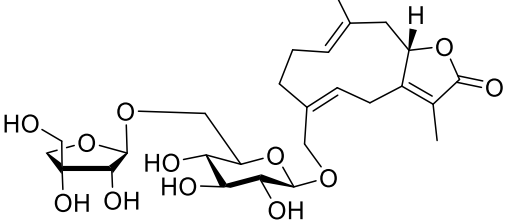
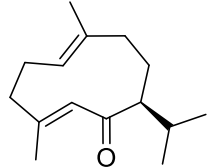
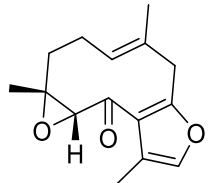
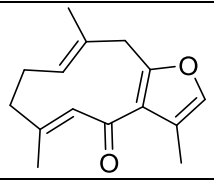
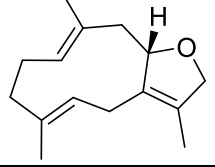
192	Hedyosumin E	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	NA	
193	Hedyosumin E aglycon	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	Synthesized from (3 <i>aS</i> ,7 <i>aR</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,9 <i>aS</i>)-7 <i>a</i> ,8,9,9 <i>a</i> -Tetrahydro-5,8-dimethyl-4 <i>H</i> -3 <i>a</i> ,8-epoxyazuleno[6,5- <i>b</i>]furan-2,6(3 <i>H</i> ,7 <i>H</i>)-dione, ⁹² organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction	
194	Hedyosumin F	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁹⁸	NA	NA	
195	7,10-Epoxyhedyosminolide	<i>H. arborescens</i> ⁹⁹	NA	Synthesized from (3 <i>aS</i> ,7 <i>aR</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,9 <i>aS</i>)-7 <i>a</i> ,8,9,9 <i>a</i> -Tetrahydro-5,8-dimethyl-4 <i>H</i> -3 <i>a</i> ,8-epoxyazuleno[6,5- <i>b</i>]furan-2,6(3 <i>H</i> ,7 <i>H</i>)-dione, ⁹² organocatalytic [4 + 3] cycloaddition reaction	

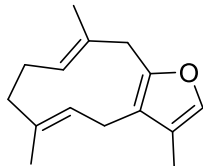
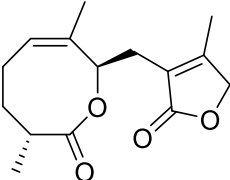
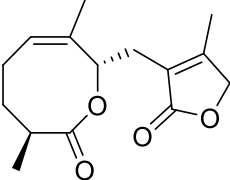
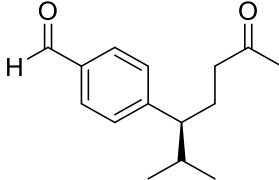
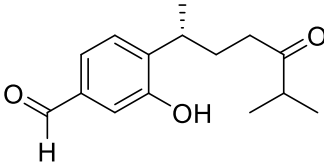
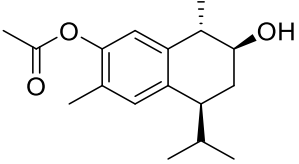
196	1,2-Epoxy-10 α -hydroxy-podoandin	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁰⁰	NA	NA	
197	1-Hydroxy-10(15)-methylenepodoandin	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁰⁰	NA	NA	
198	Podoandin	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁰¹	Antidepressant-like effect ¹⁰¹	NA	
199	Chlomultin A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁰²	NA	NA	
200	Chloraniolide A	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁸¹	NA	NA	
201	12-Oxochloraniolide A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰³	NA	NA	

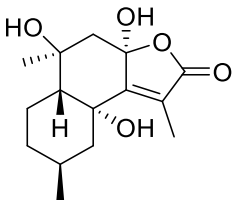
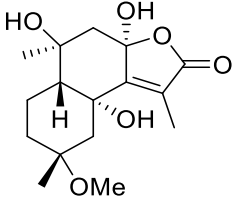
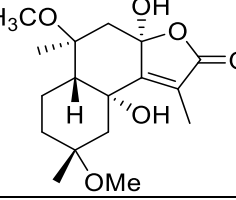
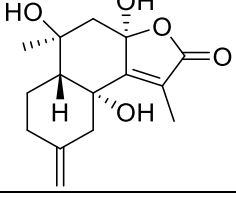
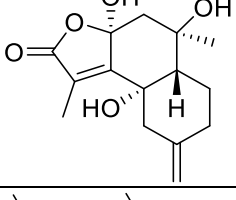
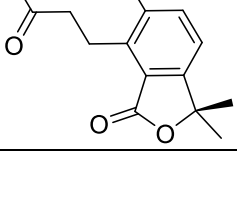
202	(7 <i>S</i> ,1(10) <i>Z</i>)-4,5-Secoguaia-1(10),11-diene-4,5-dione	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰³	NA	NA	
203	Multisin D	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
204	Multisin E	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
II-d. Germacrane-type sesquiterpenoids (205–227)					
205	(+)-Chlogermacrone A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	NA	NA	
206	(-)-Chlogermacrone A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	NA	NA	

207	(+)-Chlogermacrone B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	NA	NA	
208	(-)-Chlogermacrone B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	NA	NA	
209	(+)-Chlogermacrone C	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	Neuroprotective effect ¹⁰⁴	NA	
210	(-)-Chlogermacrone C	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰⁴	Neuroprotective effect ¹⁰⁴	NA	
211	Curcuzederone	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	Neuroprotective effect ¹⁰⁴	NA	
212	(1 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-1,10:4,5-Diepoxygermacrone	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰³	NA	NA	

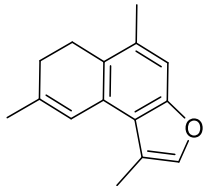
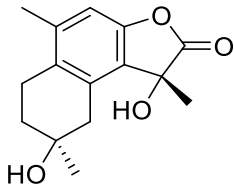
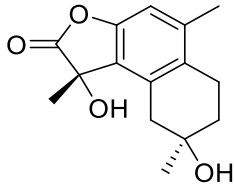
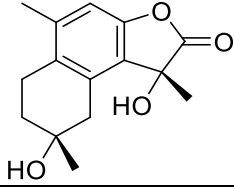
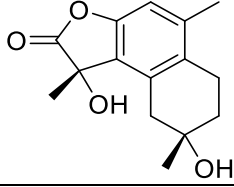
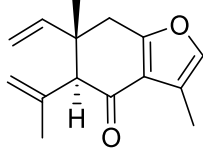
213	Germacra-5 <i>E</i> ,10(14)-dien-1 <i>β</i> ,4 <i>β</i> -diol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
214	4 <i>α</i> ,5 <i>α</i> -Epoxy-1(10),7(11)-dienegermacr-8 <i>α</i> ,12-olide	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
215	Chlorantene E	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	Moderate activity against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> -SS1 MIC of 25–50 μg/mL ⁶³	NA	
216	Chloranthatone	<i>C. fortunei</i> ⁸⁴	NA	NA	
217	(1 <i>E</i> ,4 <i>Z</i>)-8-Hydroxy-6-oxogermacra-1(10),4,7(11)-trieno-12,8-lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶²	NA	NA	
218	8-Methoxy-6-oxogermacra-1(10),4,7(11)-trieno-12,8-lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶²	NA	NA	

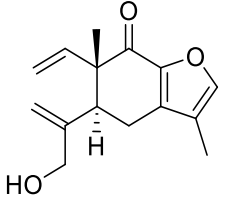
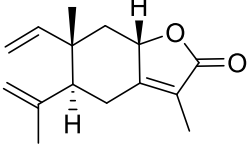
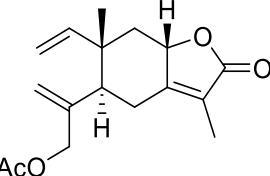
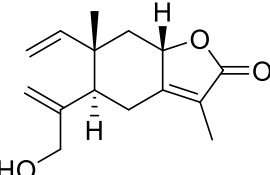
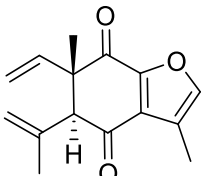
219	15-Hydroxy-11 β H-8-oxogermacra-1(10),4-dieno-12,6 α -lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶²	NA	NA	
220	Sarcaglaboside E	<i>S. g labra</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
221	Acoragermacrone	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁰⁵	NA	Synthesized from farnesol, ¹⁰⁶ unique Pd-catalyzed macrocyclization	
222	Zederone	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁰⁵	NA	NA	
223	Furanodienone	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁰⁵	NA	NA	
224	Glechomanolide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²	NA	NA	

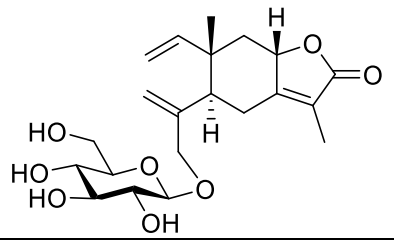
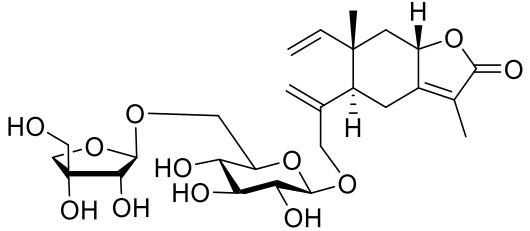
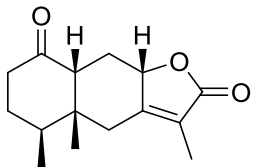
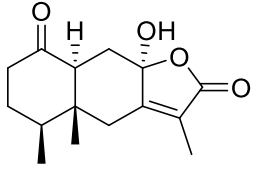
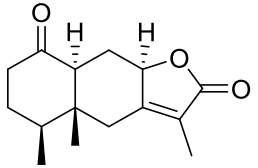
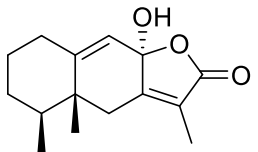
225	Isofuranodiene	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²	NA	NA	
226	Chloranolide E	<i>C. holostegius</i> ³⁷	NA	NA	
227	Chlorantolide A	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
II-e. Cadinane-type sesquiterpenoids (228–247)					
228	Chloranolide B	<i>C. holostegius</i> ³⁷	NA	NA	
229	Chloranolide C	<i>C. holostegius</i> ³⁷	NA	NA	
230	Chloranolide D	<i>C. holostegius</i> ³⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ³⁷	NA	

231	Chlomultiol J	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	NA	NA	
232	Chlomultiol K	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸⁵	NA	
233	Chlomultiol L	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸⁵	NA	
234	(-)-Chlorantene N	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	
235	(+)-Chlorantene N	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁹	NA	NA	
236	Phacadinane E	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	

237	(4 α)-8-Hydroxy-12-norcardina-6,8,10-trien-11-one	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁰³	NA	NA	
238	6 α ,8 α ,10 α -Trihydroxycardina-4(15),7(11)-dien-12-oic acid γ -lactone	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁷²	NA	NA	
239	Chlomultin C	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁰²	NA	NA	
240	(4 α ,11 β)-8,11-Dihydroxycadina-6,8,10-trien-12-oic acid γ -lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶	NA	NA	
241	(4 β ,11 β)-8,11-Dihydroxycadina-6,8,10-trien-12-oic acid γ -lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶	NA	NA	
242	(8 α)-6,8-Dihydroxycadina-7(11),10(15)-dien-12-oic acid γ -lactone	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶	Antitumor effect ⁶ Hela IC ₅₀ 4.7 μ M A549 IC ₅₀ 8.9 μ M MCF IC ₅₀ 9.6 μ M K562 IC ₅₀ 11.8 μ M	NA	

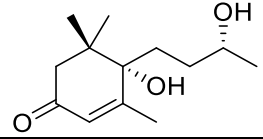
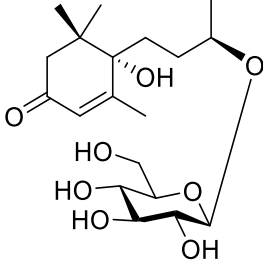
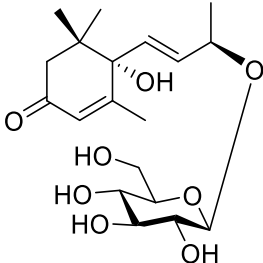
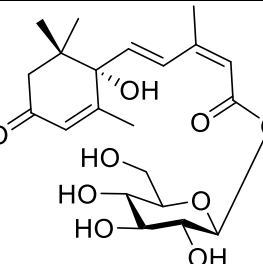
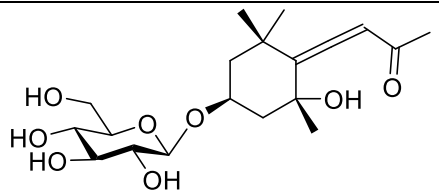
243	Pyrocurzerenone	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁰⁷	NA	Synthesized from methyl 2-methyl-4-oxo-2-vinylpentanoate, ¹⁰⁸ 3-methylfuran annulation reaction using l-nitro-l-(phenylthio)propene	
244	(+)-Chlorahupetolide P	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
245	(-)-Chlorahupetolide P	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
246	(+)-Chlorahupetolide Q	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
247	(-)-Chlorahupetolide Q	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
II-f. Elemene-type sesquiterpenoids (248–255)					
248	Curzerenone	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	NA	Synthesized from methyl 2-methyl-4-oxo-2-vinylpentanoate, ¹⁰⁸ 3-methylfuran	

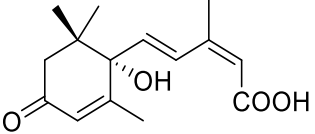
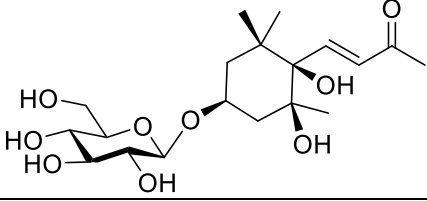
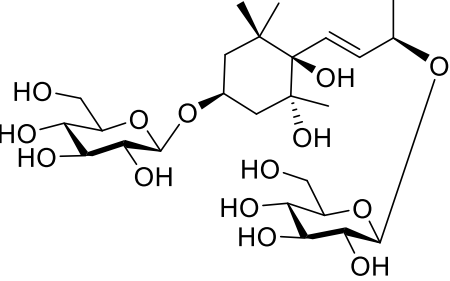
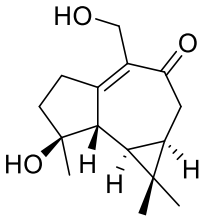
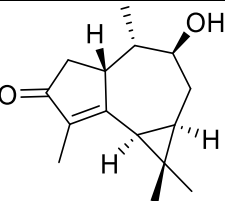
				annulation reaction using l-nitro-l- (phenylthio)propene	
249	Sarglanoid H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁰⁹	NA	NA	
250	Isogermafurenolide	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ³⁶	NA	NA	
251	15-Acetoxy- isogermafurenolide	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁰⁰	NA	NA	
252	Linderolide F	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁰⁰	NA	NA	
253	Chlorantene F	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁶³	Moderate activity against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> -SS1 MIC of 25–50 µg/mL ⁶³	NA	

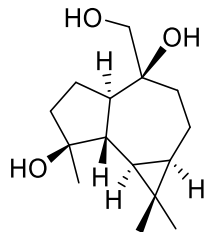
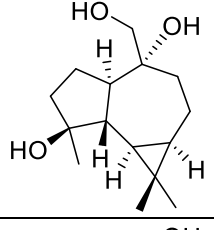
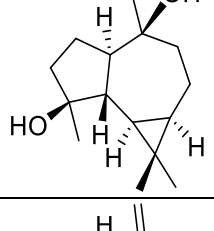
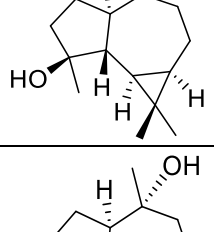
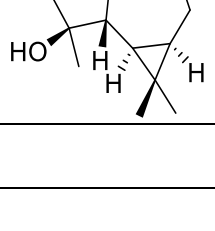
254	Sarcaglaboside C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
255	Sarcaglaboside D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁶	Hepatoprotective effect ¹⁶	NA	
II-g. Eremophilane-type sesquiterpenoids (256–266)					
256	1-Oxo-10 β H-eremophila-7(11)-en-8 α ,12-olide	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
257	Istanbulin A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
258	Istanbulin B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
259	Tsoongianolide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	NA	NA	

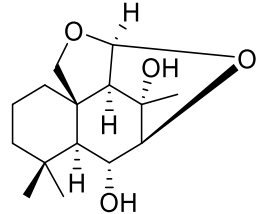
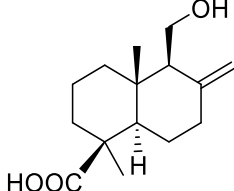
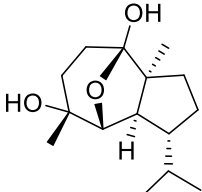
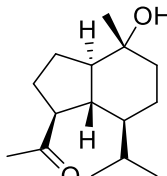
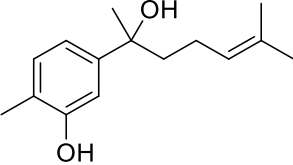
260	Tsoongianolide E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	NA	NA	
261	10 α -Hydroxy-1-oxoeremophila-7(11),8(9)-dien-8,12-olide	<i>C. japonicus</i> ²⁸	NA	NA	
262	(3 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>S</i> ,11 <i>S</i>)-3-Hydroxy-8-oxo-6-eremophilen-12-oic acid	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁶¹	NA	NA	
263	Anhuienol	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁶¹	NA	NA	
264	(3 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>R</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-3,6,8-Trihydroxy-7(11)-eremophilen-12,8-olide	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁶¹	NA	NA	
265	3 α ,6 α -Dihydroxy-8 α H-7(11)-eremophilen-12,8-olide	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁶¹	NA	NA	
266	Sarglanoid F	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁶⁶	NA	

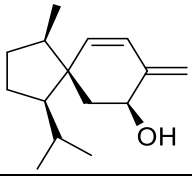
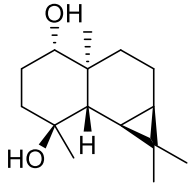
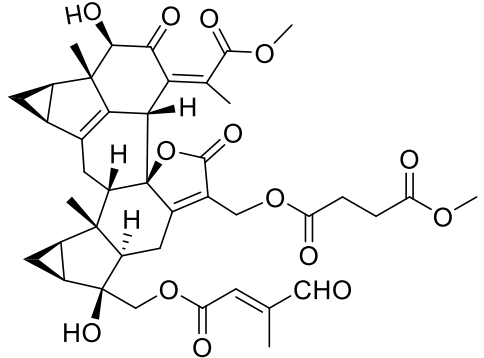
II-h. Monocyclofarnesane-type sesquiterpenoids (267–274)

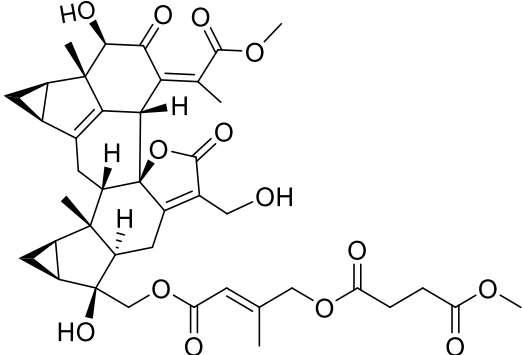
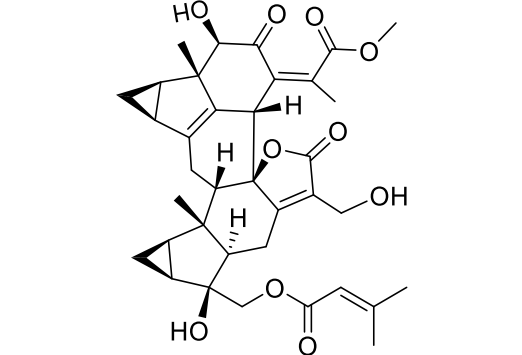
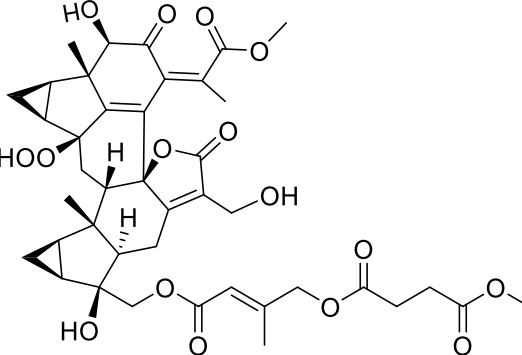
267	Dihydrovomifoliol	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	
268	Dihydrovomifoliol- <i>O</i> - β -D-glucopyranoside	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	
269	Drovomifoliol- <i>O</i> - β -D-glucopyranoside	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	
270	β -D-Glucopyranosyl abscisate	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	
271	Icariside B1	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	

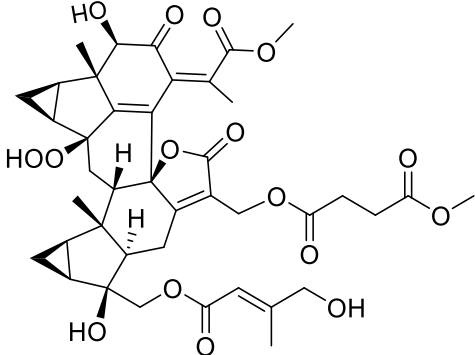
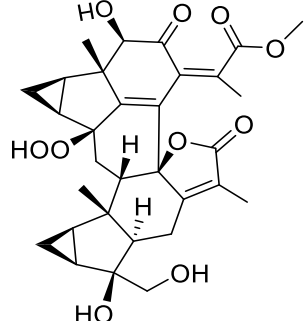
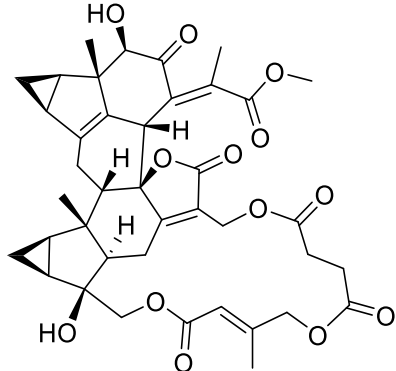
272	Abscisic acid	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁰	NA	NA	
273	Pisumionoside	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³	NA	NA	
274	Yinxiancaoside B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³	NA	NA	
II-i. Aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoids (275–281)					
275	Sarglanoid G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁰⁹	NA	NA	
276	(9 <i>S</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-(-)-9β-Hydroxycyclochrome	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁰⁹	NA	NA	

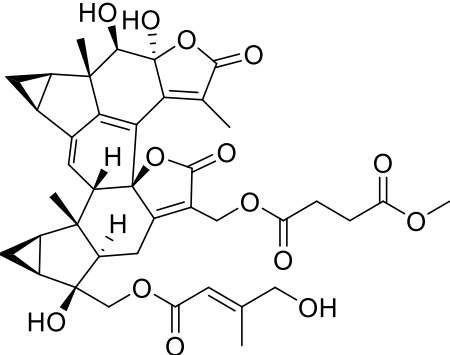
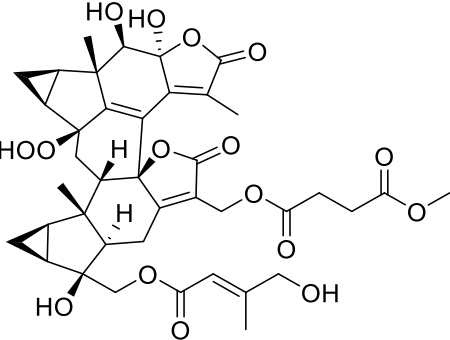
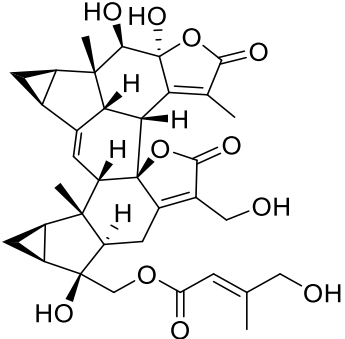
277	Aromadendrane-4 β ,10 β ,15-triol	<i>C. elatior</i> ¹¹¹	NA	NA	
278	Aromadendrane-4 β ,10 α ,15-triol	<i>C. elatior</i> ¹¹¹	NA	NA	
279	Aromadendrane-4 β ,10 β -diol	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁸²	NA	NA	
280	Spathulenol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	Synthesized from bicyclogermacrene ¹¹²	
281	4 β ,10 α -Dihydroxyaromadendrane	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁸	NA	Synthesized from <i>trans</i> -fused apoaromadendrone ¹¹³	
II-j. Drimane-type sesquiterpenoids (282–283)					

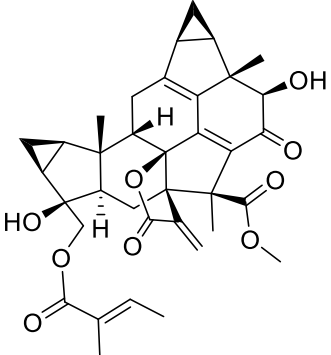
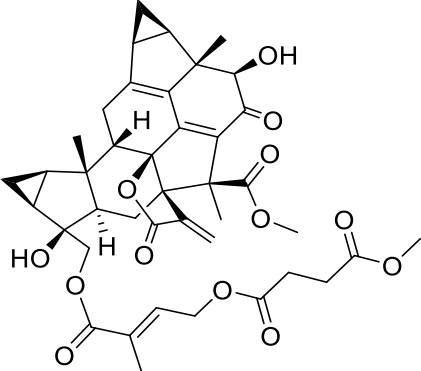
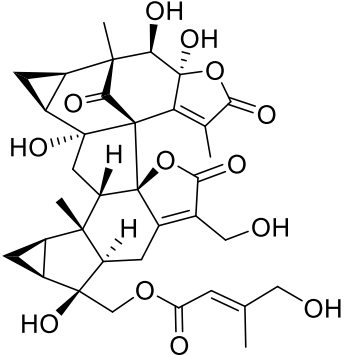
282	Chlohenriol A	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁹⁴	Moderate neuroprotective effect ⁹⁴	NA	
283	11-Hydroxydrim-8,12-en-14-oic acid	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
II-k. Isodaucane-type sesquiterpenoid (284)					
284	Homalomenol C	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
II-l. Oplopanane-type sesquiterpenoid (285)					
285	Oplopanone	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	
II-m. Brasilane-type sesquiterpenoid (286)					
286	Chlospicate E	<i>C. spicatus</i> ⁵⁹	NA	NA	

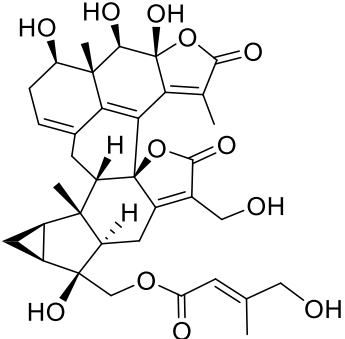
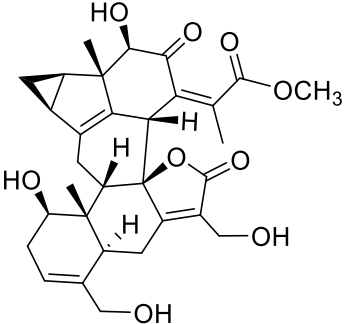
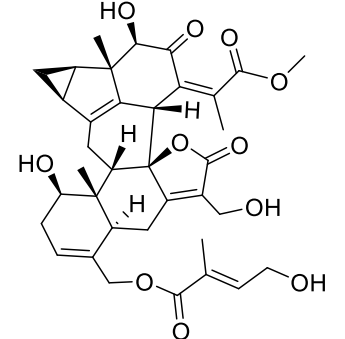
II-n. Acorane-type sesquiterpenoid (287)					
287	Shizukaacoradienol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁴	NA	NA	
II-o. Maaliane-type sesquiterpenoid (288)					
288	(1 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i> ,6 <i>R</i> ,7 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-1,4-Dihydroxymaaliane	<i>C. elatior</i> ¹¹¹	NA	NA	
III. Sesquiterpenoid oligomers (289–531)					
III-a. Dimeric lindnane sesquiterpenoids (289–495)					
III-a1. [4 + 2]-Cycloaddition type (289–473)					
289	Fortunilide A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 5.2 ± 0.6 nM	NA	

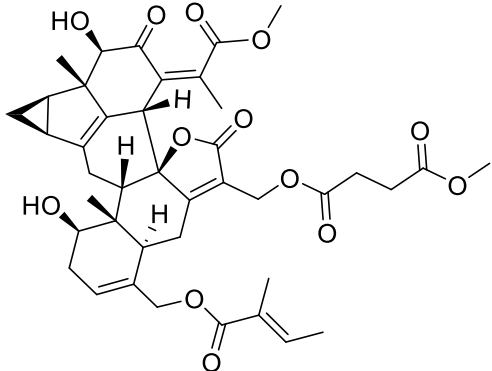
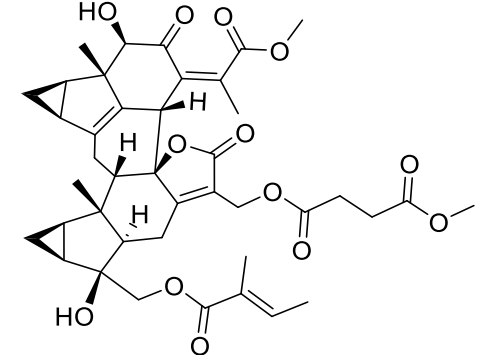
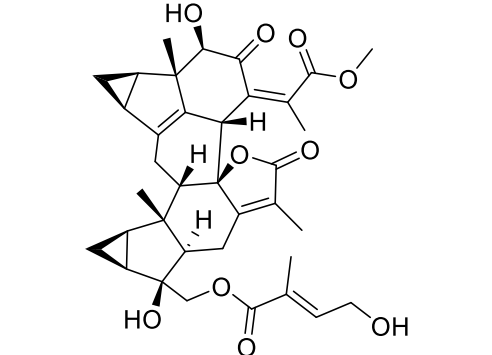
290	Fortunilide B	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 19 ± 8 nM	NA	
291	Fortunilide C	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 211 ± 56 nM	NA	
292	Fortunilide D	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 30 ± 8 nM	NA	

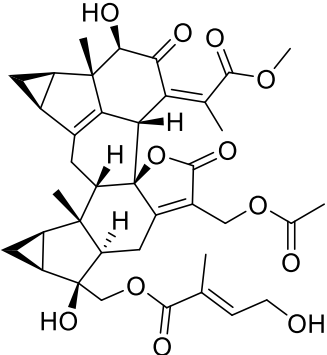
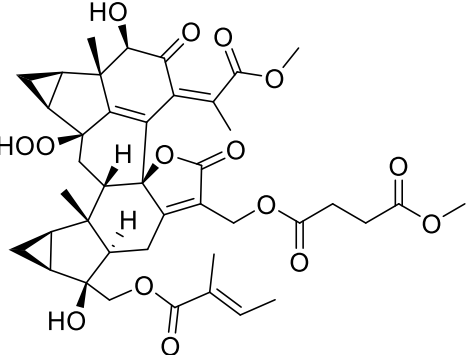
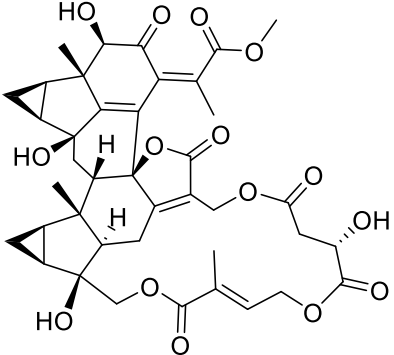
293	Fortunilide E	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 43 ± 3 nM	NA	
294	Fortunilide F	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 5300 ± 2000 nM	NA	
295	Fortunilide G	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 46 ± 3 nM	NA	

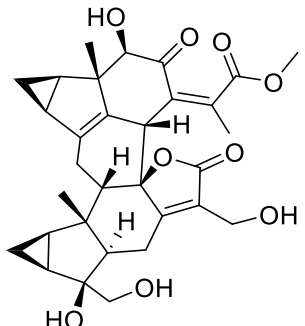
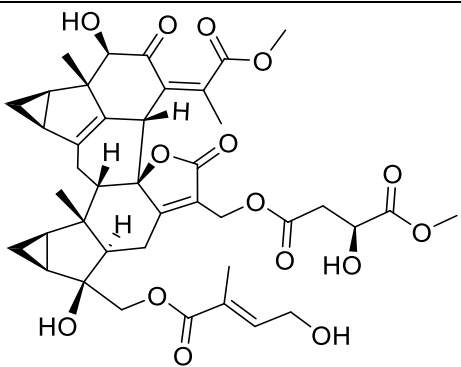
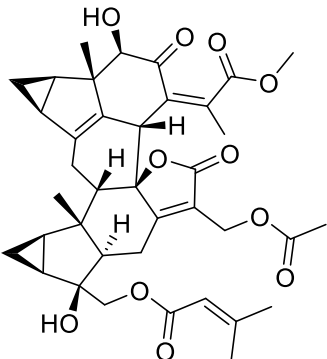
296	Fortunilide H	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 198 ± 22 nM	NA	
297	Fortunilide I	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 94 ± 30 nM	NA	
298	Fortunilide J	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 9900 ± 2700 nM	NA	

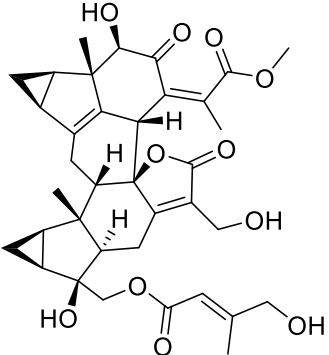
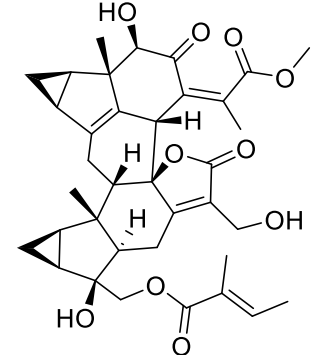
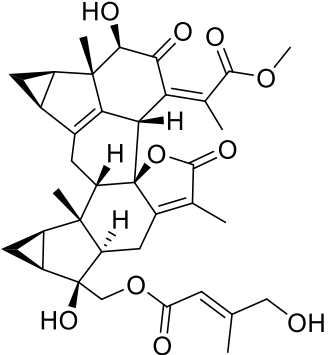
299	Fortunilide K	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 4700 ± 500 nM	NA	
300	Fortunilide L	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁴	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 99 ± 18 nM	NA	
301	Fortunoid A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁵	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁵ EC ₅₀ 10200 ± 370 nM	NA	

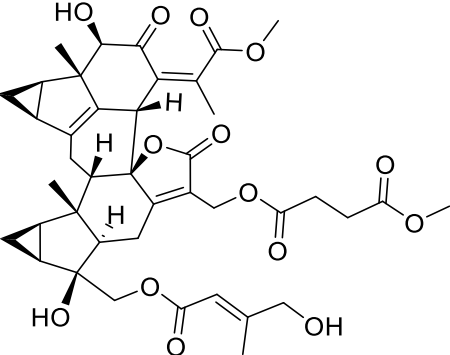
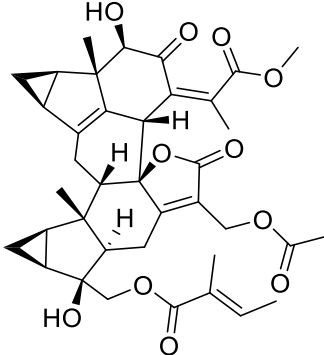
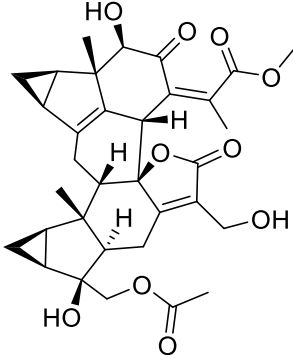
302	Fortunoid B	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁵	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁵ EC ₅₀ 495 ± 10 nM	NA	 <p>The structure of Fortunoid B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central ring system with multiple hydroxyl groups (HO) and a lactone ring. A side chain includes a hydroxymethyl group (-CH₂OH) and a branched chain with a terminal hydroxyl group (-CH₂OH) and a methyl group.</p>
303	Fortunoid C	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Fortunoid C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central ring system with multiple hydroxyl groups (HO) and a lactone ring. A side chain includes a hydroxymethyl group (-CH₂OH) and a branched chain with a terminal hydroxyl group (-CH₂OH) and a methyl group. Another side chain has a methoxy group (-OCH₃).</p>
304	15'- <i>O</i> -(4-Hydroxytigloyl)fortunoid C	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 1500 ± 12 nM	NA	 <p>The structure of 15'-<i>O</i>-(4-Hydroxytigloyl)fortunoid C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central ring system with multiple hydroxyl groups (HO) and a lactone ring. A side chain includes a hydroxymethyl group (-CH₂OH) and a branched chain with a terminal hydroxyl group (-CH₂OH) and a methyl group. Another side chain has a methoxy group (-OCH₃). The structure is similar to Fortunoid C but with a different side chain.</p>

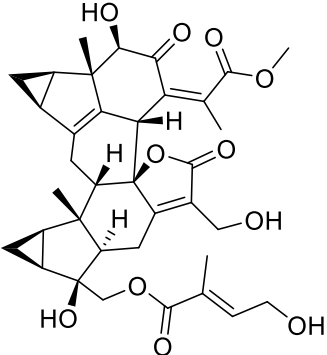
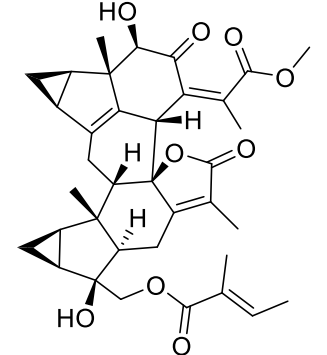
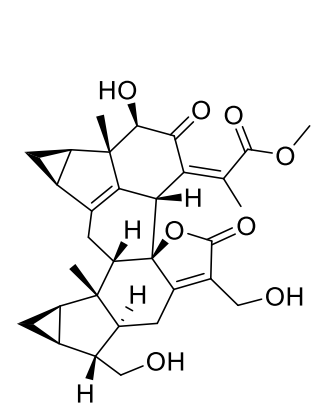
305	13'- <i>O</i> -Methyl succinyl-15'- <i>O</i> -tigloylfortunoid C	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	NA	NA	 <p>The structure shows a complex polycyclic terpenoid core with multiple stereocenters. It features a methyl succinyl group at the 13' position and a tigloyl group at the 15' position. The tigloyl group is a propenoate derivative with a methyl group at the alpha position.</p>
306	13'- <i>O</i> -Methyl succinylshizukaol C (Sarbracholide)	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 0.0043 ± 0.0003 nM	Synthesized from (+)-verbenone (R20) in 19 steps, ¹¹⁷ MTBD-mediated one-pot Z-type elimination/lactonization and biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization	 <p>This structure is similar to 305 but features a different side chain at the 15' position, which is a propenoate derivative with a methyl group at the alpha position and a hydroxyl group at the gamma position.</p>
307	4''-Hydroxysarcandrolide A	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 36 ± 8 nM	NA	 <p>This structure is similar to 305 but features a different side chain at the 15' position, which is a propenoate derivative with a methyl group at the alpha position and a hydroxyl group at the gamma position.</p>

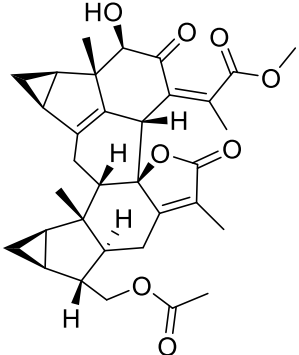
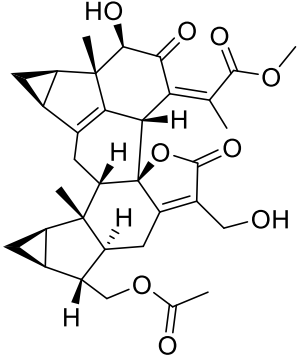
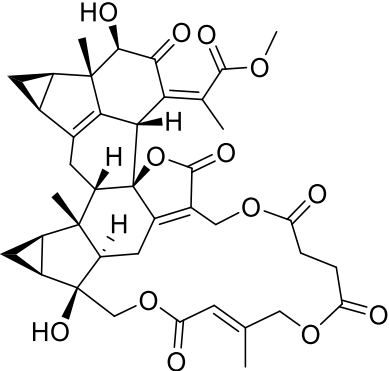
308	13'- <i>O</i> -Acetylsarcandrolide B	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 85 ± 1 nM	NA	 <p>The structure shows a complex polycyclic core with multiple stereocenters. It features a hydroxyl group (HO) at the top, a methyl ester group (-COOCH₃) on the right, and a side chain containing an acetyl group (-COCH₃) and a hydroxyl group (-OH) at the bottom.</p>
309	13'- <i>O</i> -Methyl succinylchlorajaponilide E	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 60 ± 10 nM	NA	 <p>The structure is similar to 308 but features a succinyl side chain (-CO(CH₂)₂COOCH₃) instead of an acetyl group. It also has a hydroxyl group (HO) at the top and another (HOO) on the left side of the core.</p>
310	(7'' <i>S</i>)-7''-Hydroxychloramutilide A	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ¹¹⁶	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ > 2000 nM	NA	 <p>The structure is similar to 308 but has a more complex side chain with a hydroxyl group (-OH) and a methyl ester group (-COOCH₃) at the bottom. It also features a hydroxyl group (HO) at the top and another (HO) on the left side of the core.</p>

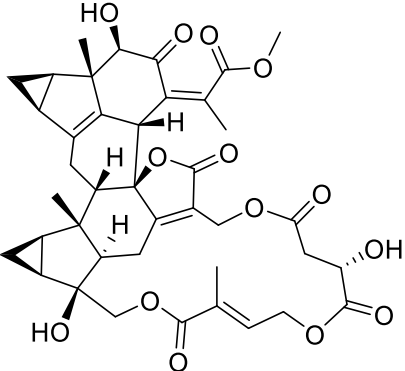
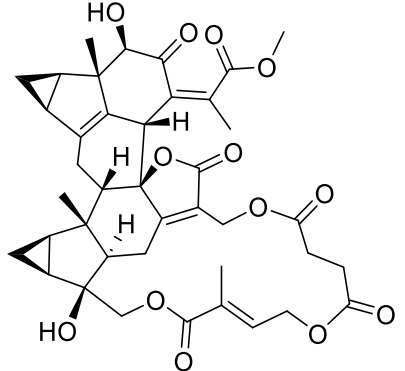
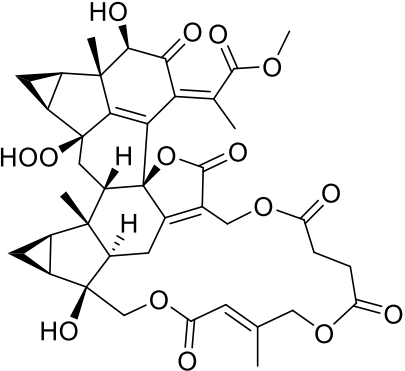
311	Sarglabolide I	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 4600 ± 200 nM	Synthesized from R42 and R45 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	
312	Sarglabolide J	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 7.2 ± 1.3 nM	NA	
313	Shizukaol K	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁹	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 860 ± 89 nM	NA	

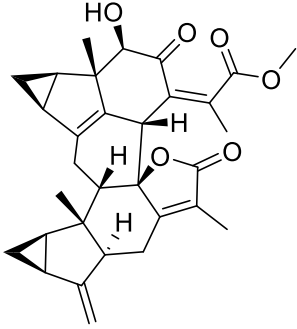
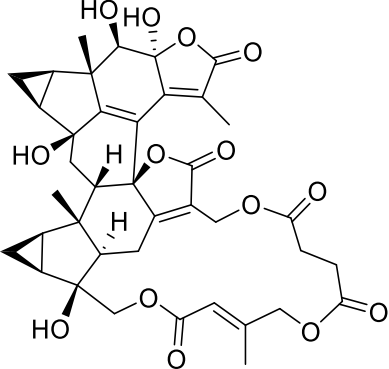
314	Shizukaol I	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁰	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 111 ± 12 nM	Synthesized from R42 and R45 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	
315	Shizukaol C	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹²¹	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 21 ± 9 nM b. Antifungal effect ¹²² c. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ^{54,123,124} d. Antitumor effect ¹²³ MGC-803 IC ₅₀ 4.60 μM HepG2 IC ₅₀ 3.17 μM HL-60 IC ₅₀ 1.57 μM e. Anti-HIV effect ¹²⁵	Synthesized from R42 and R45 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	
316	Shizukaol M	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁹	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 96 ± 37 nM b. Multidrug resistance reversal effect ¹²⁶ c. Anti-inflammatory effect ⁵⁰ IC ₅₀ 7.01 ± 0.2 μM	NA	

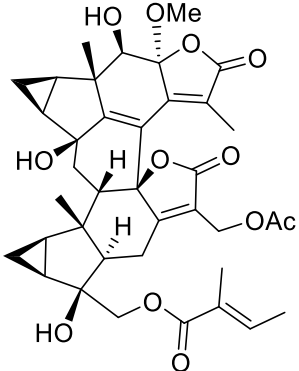
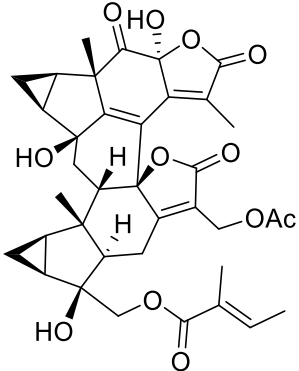
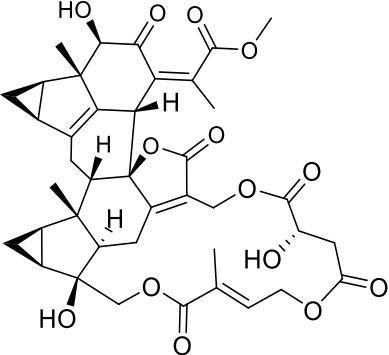
317	Chlorajaponilide C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁵	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 1.1 ± 0.2 nM	Synthesized from R42 and R45 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	
318	Chlorahololide D Henriol D [#]	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁷ <i>C. henryi</i> ^{128#}	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 13 ± 3 nM b. Anti-inflammatory effect ⁵⁰ IC ₅₀ 1.90 ± 0.5 μM c. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ⁵⁴ d. Selective potassium channel blocker ^{124,127} IC ₅₀ 2.7 ± 0.3 μM e. Antifungal effect ¹²⁹	NA	
319	Shizukaol N	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁹	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ EC ₅₀ 100 ± 10 nM	NA	

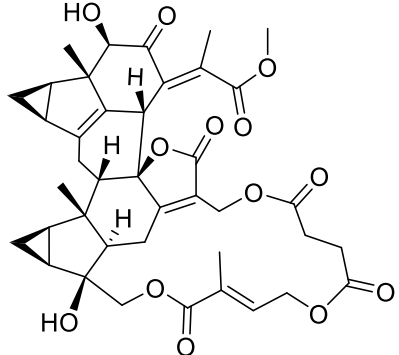
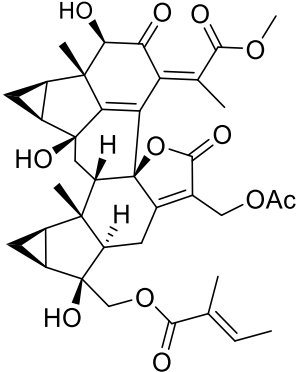
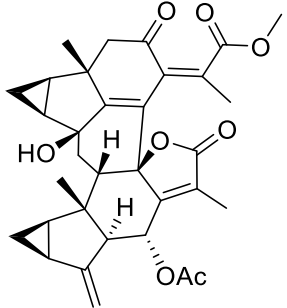
320	Sarcandrolide B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 265 \pm 5 \text{ nM}$ b. Antitumor effect ⁴³ $HL-60 IC_{50} 8.5 \mu\text{M}$	NA	
321	Sarcandrolide A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 320 \pm 130 \text{ nM}$ b. Antitumor effect ⁴³ $A549 IC_{50} 7.2 \mu\text{M}$ $HL-60 IC_{50} 3.1 \mu\text{M}$	NA	
322	Sarcandrolide J	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 11400 \pm 1600 \text{ nM}$	a. Synthesized from R26 and R27 that are converted from R25 , which is accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ¹³⁰ acid-promoted diene formation/[4 + 2] cascade, Scheme 8 b. Synthesized from R26 and R42 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	

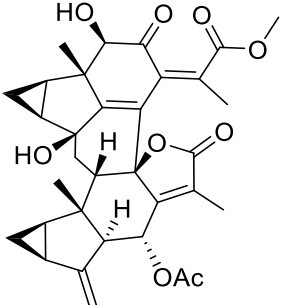
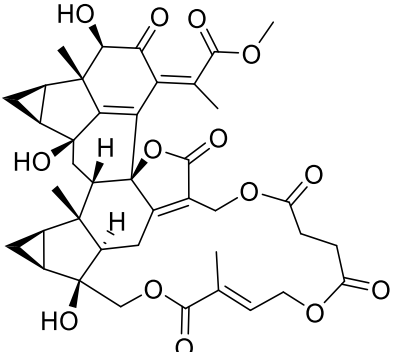
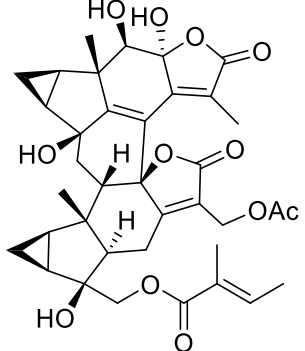
323	Shizukaol E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁰	<p>a. Antimalarial effect¹¹⁴ EC₅₀ 1800 ± 400 nM</p> <p>b. Anti-inflammatory effect⁵⁰ IC₅₀ 3.68 ± 0.5 μM</p> <p>c. Inhibition on HIV-1 and HCV replication¹³¹</p> <p>d. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect¹²⁴ IC₅₀ 4.87 ± 0.50 μM</p>	<p>Synthesized from R30 and R32 that are accessible from Wieland–Miescher ketone (R29),²² a Wittig reaction or silyl migration and lactonization to build the unsaturated lactone ring and biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization, Scheme 9</p>	
324	Shizukaol D	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹²¹	<p>a. Antimalarial effect¹¹⁴ EC₅₀ 580 ± 90 nM</p> <p>b. Anti-inflammatory effect⁵⁰ IC₅₀ 7.22 ± 1.1 μM</p> <p>c. Antitumor effect¹³² SMMC-7721 IC₅₀ 8.82 μM SK-HEP1 IC₅₀ 9.25 μM FOCUS IC₅₀ 6.26 μM</p> <p>d. Hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic effect¹³³</p> <p>e. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect¹²⁴ IC₅₀ 5.68 ± 0.04 μM</p>	<p>a. Synthesized from R26 and R27 that are converted from R25, which is accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20),¹³⁰ acid-promoted diene formation/[4 + 2] cascade, Scheme 8</p> <p>b. Synthesized from R26 and R42 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20),²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10</p>	
325	Shizukaol F	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁰	<p>a. Antimalarial effect¹¹⁴ EC₅₀ 11 ± 1 nM</p> <p>b. Antifungal effect¹²²</p> <p>c. Antitumor effect¹²³ HL-60 IC₅₀ 10.28 μM</p> <p>d. Anti-HIV effect¹²⁵</p> <p>e. Anti-atherosclerotic effect¹³⁴</p> <p>f. Hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic effect¹³⁵</p>	NA	

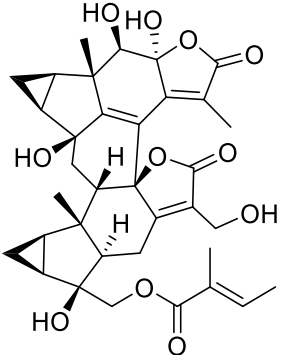
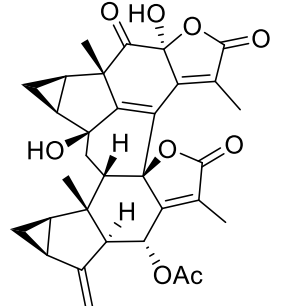
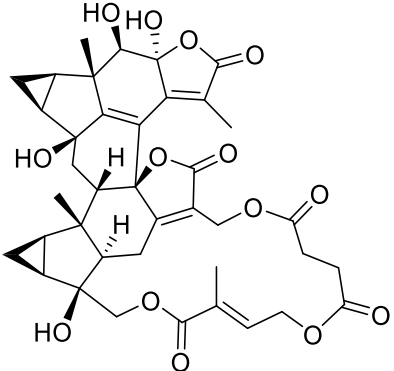
326	Shizukaol G	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁰	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 13 \pm 1 \text{ nM}$ b. Anti-inflammatory effect ⁵⁰ $IC_{50} 1.95 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{M}$	NA	
327	Shizukaol B	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹²¹	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 27 \pm 3 \text{ nM}$ b. Anti-inflammatory effect ⁵⁰ $IC_{50} 0.15 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{M}$ c. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ^{54,124,136} d. Antifungal effect ⁸⁶ e. Anti-HIV effect ¹²⁵ f. Anti-atherosclerotic effect ¹³⁴	Synthesized from (+)- verbenone (R20) in 20 steps, ¹¹⁷ MTBD- mediated one-pot Z- type elimination/lactonizati on and biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization	
328	Spicachlorantin D	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹³⁷	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁴ $EC_{50} 474 \pm 12 \text{ nM}$	NA	

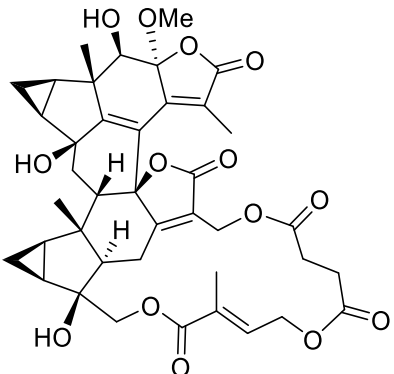
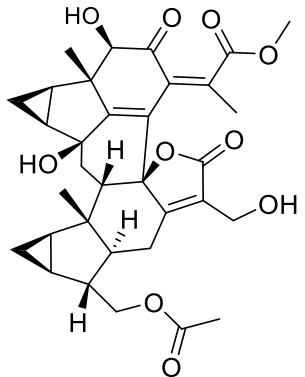
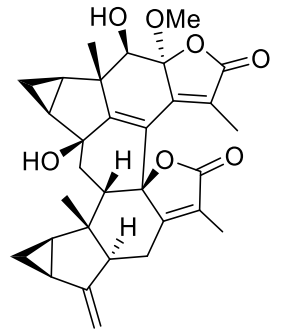
329	Shizukaol A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁸	<p>a. Antimalarial effect¹¹⁴ EC₅₀ 1500 ± 300 nM</p> <p>b. Anti-inflammatory effect¹³⁹ by targeting HMGB1 to regulate the Nrf2/HO-1 signaling pathway</p> <p>c. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect¹²⁴ IC₅₀ 4.69 ± 0.13 μM</p>	<p>a. Synthesized from chloranthalactone A (19) and R32 that are accessible from Wieland–Miescher ketone (R29),²² a Wittig reaction or silyl migration and lactonization to build the unsaturated lactone ring and biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization, Scheme 9</p> <p>b. Synthesized from 19 and R42 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20),²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10</p> <p>c. Synthesized from 19 and R62 that are accessible from R20,¹⁴⁰ biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization, Scheme 12</p>	
330	Chloramultilide B	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴¹	<p>a. Antimalarial effect¹¹⁴ EC₅₀ 7100 ± 1000 nM</p> <p>b. Antifungal effect¹⁴¹ MIC 0.068 μM</p>	NA	

331	Sarcaglabrin C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁴²	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ > 2000 nM	NA	
332	Chlorahololide F	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁷	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ > 2000 nM b. Selective potassium channel blocker ¹²⁷ IC ₅₀ 57.5 ± 6.1 μM	NA	
333	Sarglabolide C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC ₅₀ 9.7 ± 1.3 nM	NA	

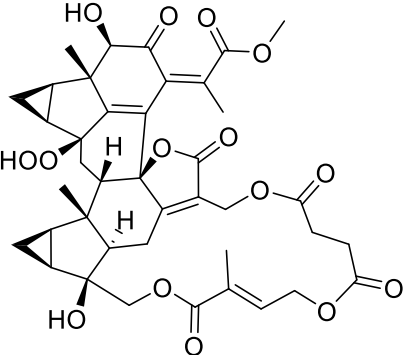
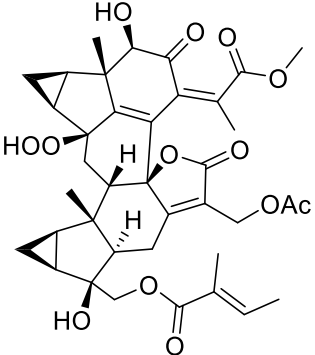
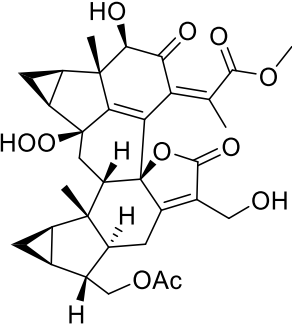
334	Henriol C	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹²⁸	a. Antimalarial effect ¹¹⁶ EC_{50} 102 ± 8 nM b. Antitumor effect ¹²⁸ Bel-7402 IC_{50} 1.40 μ M BGC-823 IC_{50} 3.20 μ M	NA	
335	Sarcandrolide E	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	NA	NA	
336	Chlorahololide A	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴³	Selective potassium channel blocker ¹⁴³ IC_{50} 10.9 ± 12.3 μ M	NA	

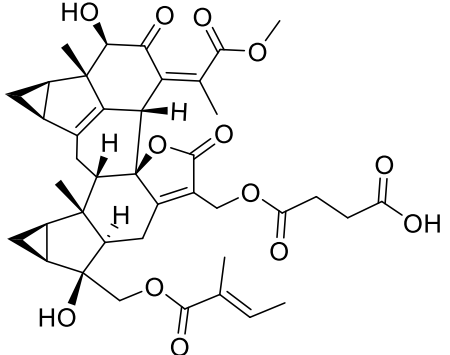
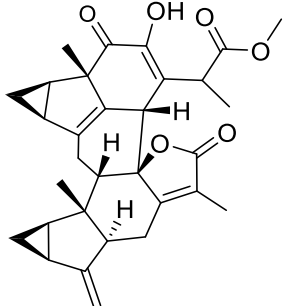
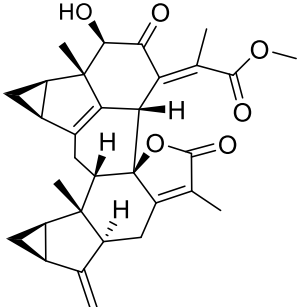
337	Chlorahololide C	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁷	Selective potassium channel blocker ¹²⁷ IC ₅₀ 3.6 ± 10.1 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorahololide C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with two fused rings. The structure is highly substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), a methoxy group (OCH₃), and an acetoxy group (OAc). The stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>
338	Chloramultilide A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁴⁴	Antifungal effect ⁸⁶	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloramultilide A is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with two fused rings. The structure is highly substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), a methoxy group (OCH₃), and a long chain containing an ester group and a double bond. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>
339	Sarcandrolide D	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcandrolide D is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with two fused rings. The structure is highly substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), a methoxy group (OCH₃), and an acetoxy group (OAc). The stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>

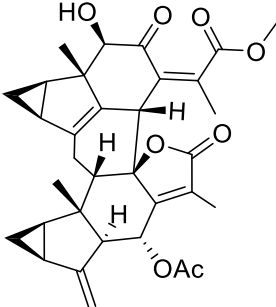
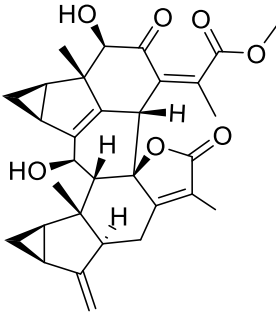
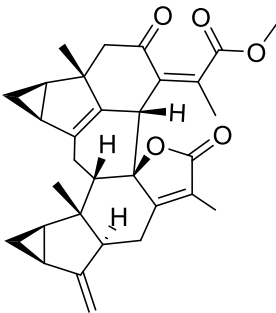
340	Chloramultilide D Henriol B [#]	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴¹ <i>C. henryi</i> ^{128#}	NA	NA	
341	Chlorahololide E	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁷	Selective potassium channel blocker ¹²⁷ IC ₅₀ 27.5 ± 5.1 μM	NA	
342	Chloramultilide C Henriol A [#]	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴¹ <i>C. henryi</i> ^{128#}	a. Hepatoprotective effect ¹²⁸ IC ₅₀ 0.19 μM b. Antifungal effect ⁸⁶	NA	

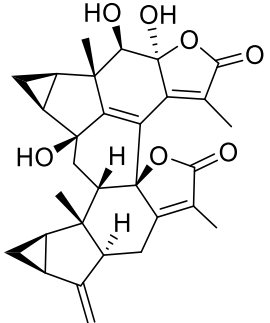
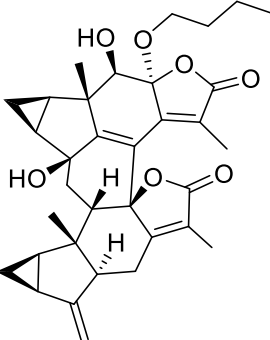
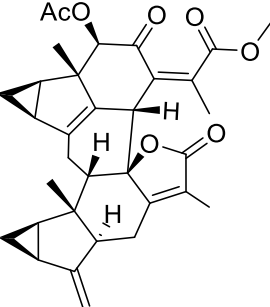
343	Spicachlorantin B	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central pentacyclic core with a bicyclic system fused to a five-membered ring. This core is substituted with several hydroxyl groups (HO) and a methoxy group (OMe). A prominent feature is a long, branched side chain that includes a diene system and a lactone ring, which is further substituted with a methyl group and another hydroxyl group.</p>
344	Spicachlorantin G	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁶	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin G is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central pentacyclic core with a bicyclic system fused to a five-membered ring. This core is substituted with several hydroxyl groups (HO) and a methoxy group (OMe). A prominent feature is a long, branched side chain that includes a diene system and a lactone ring, which is further substituted with a methyl group and another hydroxyl group.</p>
345	Spicachlorantin H	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁶	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin H is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central pentacyclic core with a bicyclic system fused to a five-membered ring. This core is substituted with several hydroxyl groups (HO) and a methoxy group (OMe). A prominent feature is a long, branched side chain that includes a diene system and a lactone ring, which is further substituted with a methyl group and another hydroxyl group.</p>

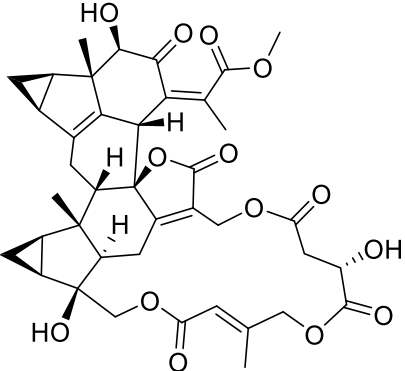
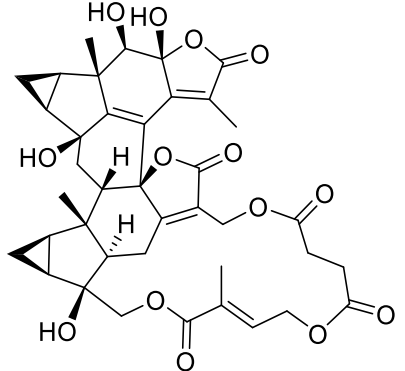
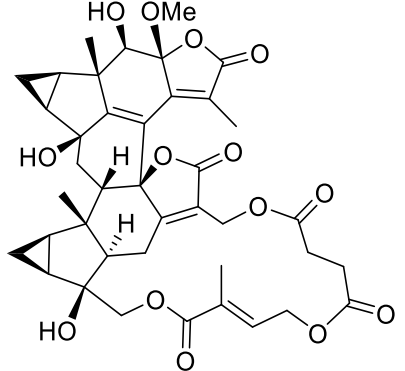
346	Spicachlorantin I	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁶	NA	NA	
347	Spicachlorantin J	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁶	NA	NA	
348	Spicachlorantin A	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁴⁵	Antifungal effect ⁸⁶	NA	

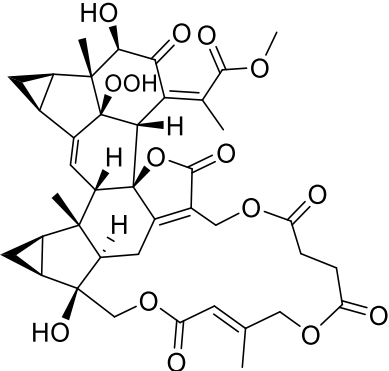
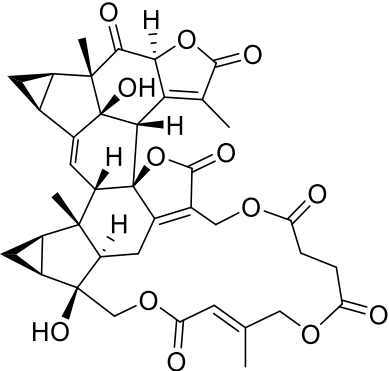
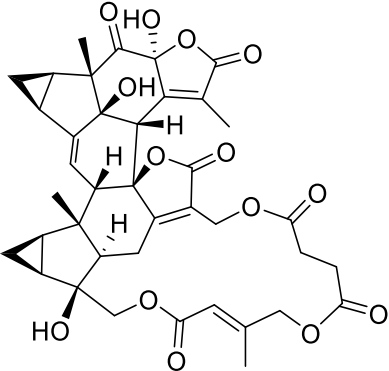
349	Spicachlorantin C	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹³⁷	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a carboxylic acid group (HOO), a methyl ester group (COOMe), and a long-chain side chain containing an alkene and a terminal carboxylic acid group.</p>
350	Spicachlorantin E	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹³⁷	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin E is similar to Spicachlorantin C. It features the same bicyclic core and substituents, but with an acetate group (OAc) instead of the long-chain side chain. It also has a hydroxyl group (HO), a carboxylic acid group (HOO), and a methyl ester group (COOMe).</p>
351	Spicachlorantin F	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹³⁷	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Spicachlorantin F is similar to Spicachlorantin E. It features the same bicyclic core and substituents, but with a hydroxyl group (OH) instead of the acetate group (OAc). It also has a hydroxyl group (HO), a carboxylic acid group (HOO), and a methyl ester group (COOMe).</p>

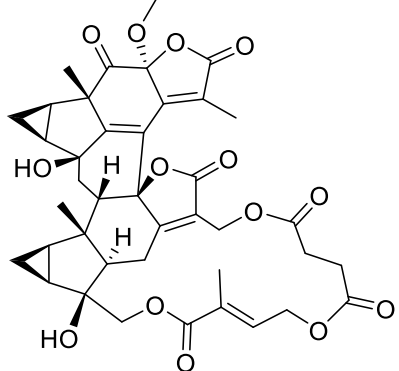
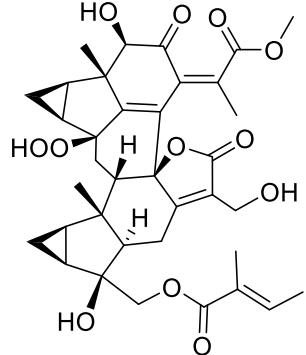
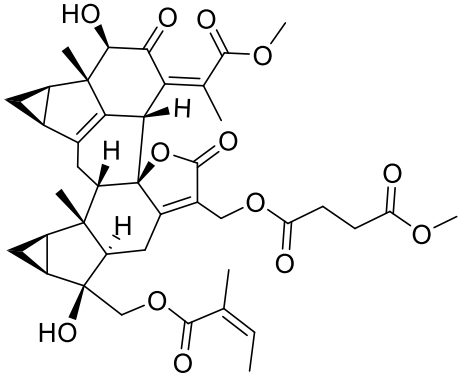
352	Chlojapolide A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 11.64 ± 0.12 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojapolide A is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a decalin system. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a methyl ester group (CO₂Me), a propionic acid chain (CH₂CH₂COOH), and a side chain with a terminal vinyl group (CH=CH₂).</p>
353	Chlojapolide B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 26.29 ± 0.64 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojapolide B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a decalin system. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (OH), a methyl ester group (CO₂Me), and a vinyl group (CH=CH₂).</p>
354	Chlojapolide C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 26.54 ± 1.15 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojapolide C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a decalin system. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a methyl ester group (CO₂Me), and a vinyl group (CH=CH₂).</p>

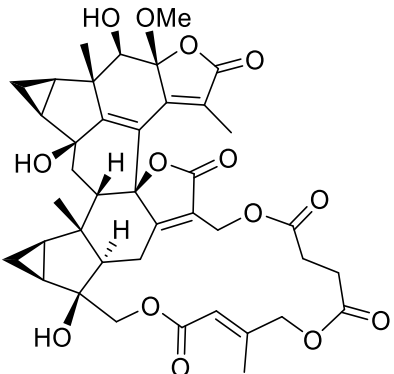
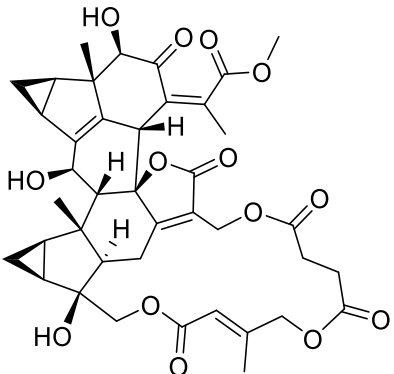
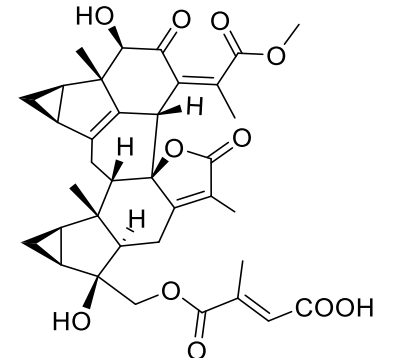
355	Chlojapolide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 25.05 ± 0.73 μM	NA	
356	Chlojapolide E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 46.48 ± 1.73 μM	NA	
357	Chlojapolide F	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 24.44 ± 1.91 μM	NA	

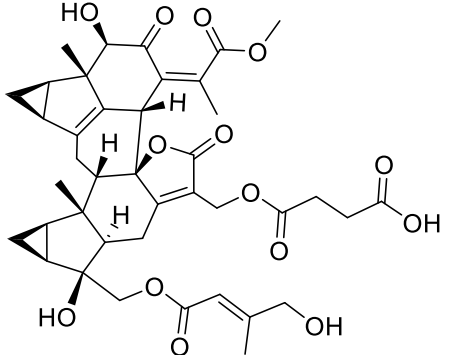
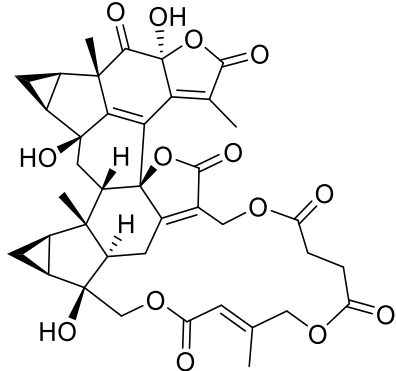
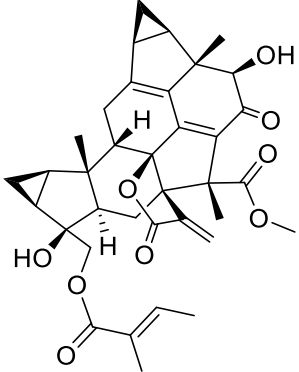
358	Chlojapolide G	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	NA	NA	
359	Chlojapolide H	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁴⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁷ IC ₅₀ 39.37 ± 2.00 μM	NA	
360	Shizukaol A acetate	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁸	NA	NA	

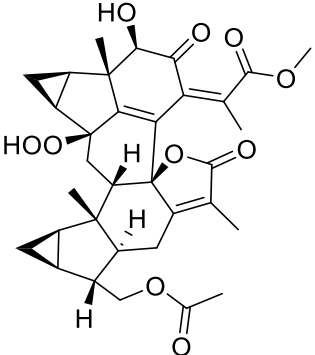
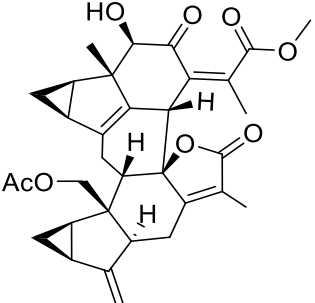
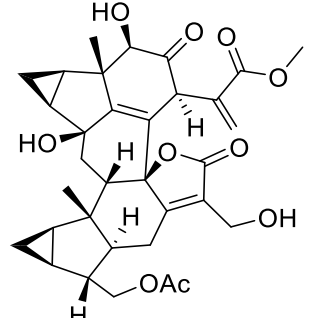
361	Shizukaol H	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁰	Anti-HIV effect ¹²⁵	NA	
362	Tianmushanol	<i>C. tianmushanensis</i> ¹⁴⁸	Antifungal effect ⁸⁶	NA	
363	8- <i>O</i> -Methyltianmushanol	<i>C. tianmushanensis</i> ¹⁴⁸	Antifungal effect ⁸⁶	NA	

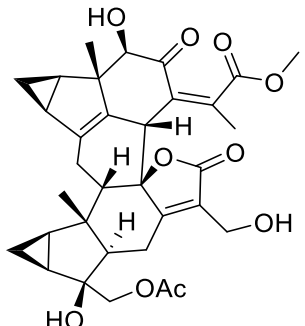
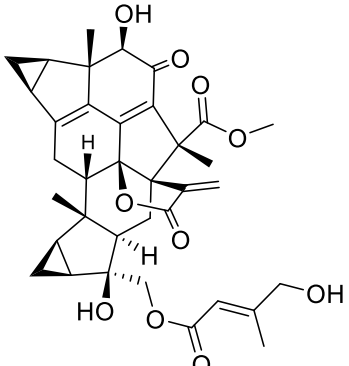
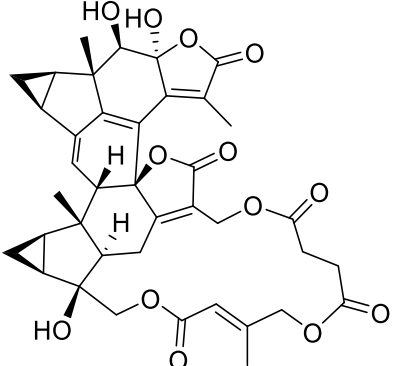
364	Chlorajaponilide I	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁶	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide I is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Key features include a hydroxyl group (HO) at the top, a hydroperoxide group (OOH) on the left, and a methoxy group (OCH₃) on the right. The molecule is highly substituted with various oxygen-containing functional groups and a long, branched side chain containing a double bond and several oxygen atoms.</p>
365	Chlorajaponilide A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide A is very similar to Chlorajaponilide I. It has the same polycyclic core and side chain. The main difference is the absence of the hydroperoxide group (OOH) and the presence of a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position. The methoxy group (OCH₃) is also present on the right side.</p>
366	Chlorajaponilide B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide B is also very similar to the other two. It features the same polycyclic core and side chain. The main difference is the presence of a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position and the absence of the hydroperoxide group (OOH). The methoxy group (OCH₃) is also present on the right side.</p>

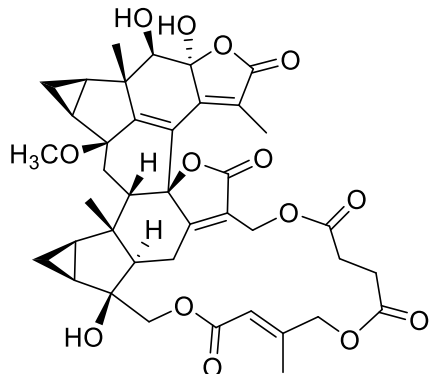
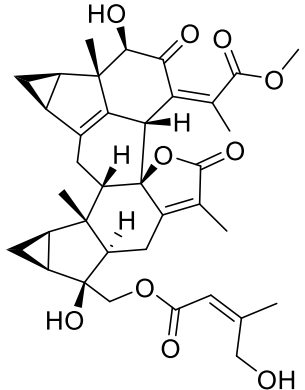
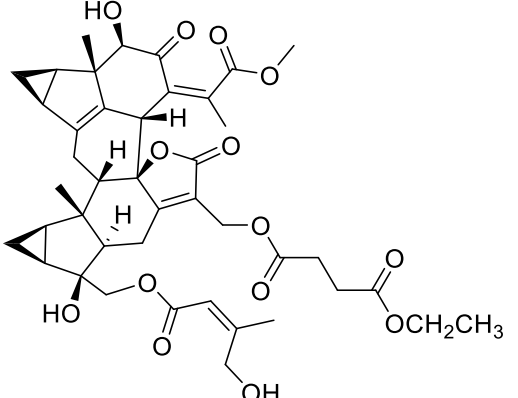
367	Chlorajaponilide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide D is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central tricyclic core with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two hydrogen atoms (H) explicitly shown. The core is substituted with a methoxy group (OCH₃) and a methyl group (CH₃). A long, branched side chain is attached to the core, containing an ester group, a double bond, and another ester group.</p>
368	Chlorajaponilide E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹²⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide E is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central tricyclic core with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two hydrogen atoms (H) explicitly shown. The core is substituted with a methoxy group (OCH₃) and a methyl group (CH₃). A long, branched side chain is attached to the core, containing a hydroxyl group (HO), an ester group, and a double bond.</p>
369	Chlorajaponol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ³¹	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponol is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central tricyclic core with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two hydrogen atoms (H) explicitly shown. The core is substituted with a methoxy group (OCH₃) and a methyl group (CH₃). A long, branched side chain is attached to the core, containing an ester group, a double bond, and another ester group.</p>

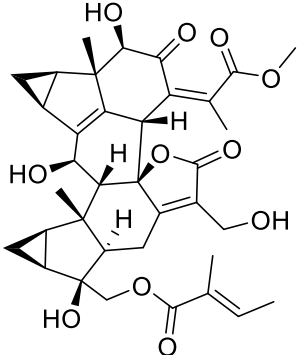
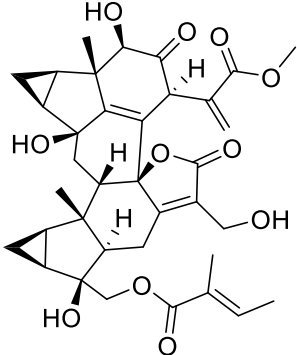
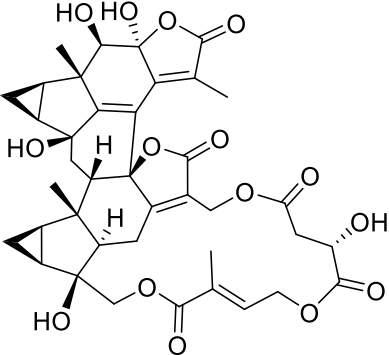
370	Yinxiancaol	<i>C. japonicus</i> ⁷⁵	NA	NA	
371	Shizukaol P	<i>C. fortunei</i> ³⁵	NA	NA	
372	Shizukaol L	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁹	NA	NA	

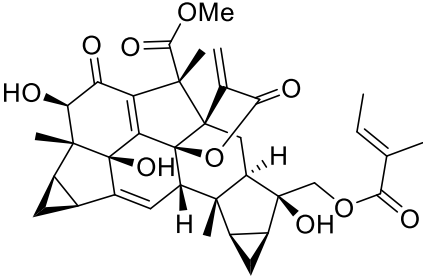
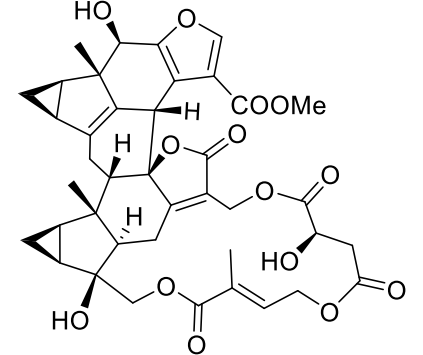
373	Shizukaol O	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹¹⁹	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁵⁰ IC ₅₀ 1.95 ± 0.3 μM	NA	
374	Chlorahololide B	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴³	Selective potassium channel blocker ¹⁴³ IC ₅₀ 18.6 ± 2.5 μM	NA	
375	Chololactone A	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴⁹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁹ IC ₅₀ 35.4 ± 1.5 μM	NA	

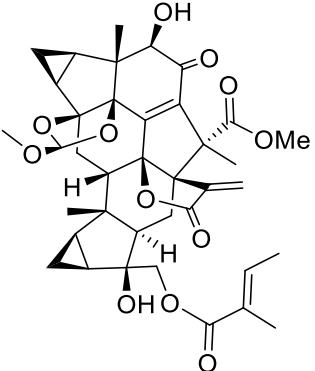
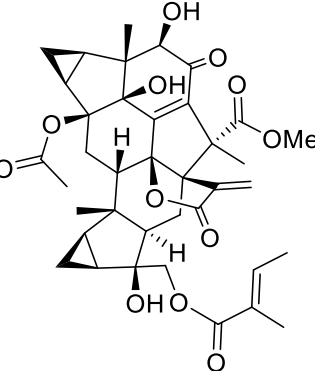
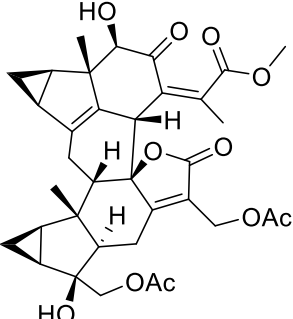
376	Chololactone B	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴⁹	NA	NA	
377	Chololactone D	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴⁹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁹ IC ₅₀ 20.0 ± 2.6 μM	NA	
378	Multistalide A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁰	NA	NA	

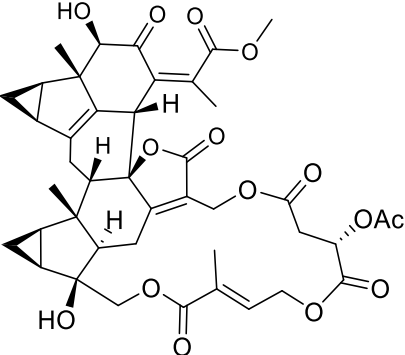
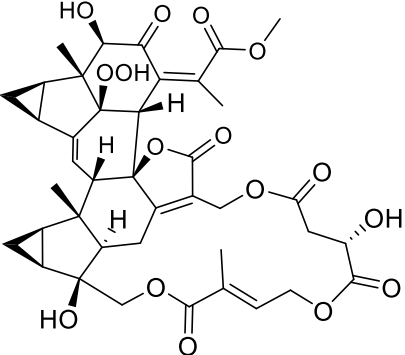
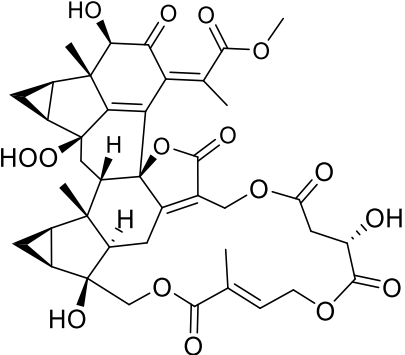
379	Multistalide B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁰	NA	Synthesized from R42 and R45 that are accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ²¹ base-mediated thermal [4 + 2] cycloaddition, Scheme 10	
380	Fortulactone A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵¹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵¹ IC ₅₀ 8.5 μM	NA	
381	Fortulactone B	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵¹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵¹ IC ₅₀ 23.4 μM	NA	

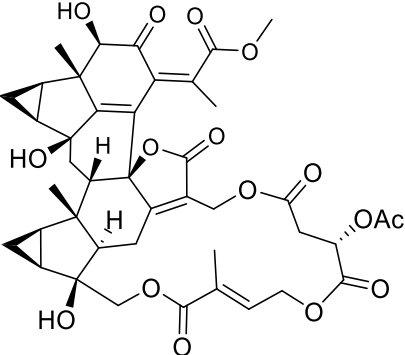
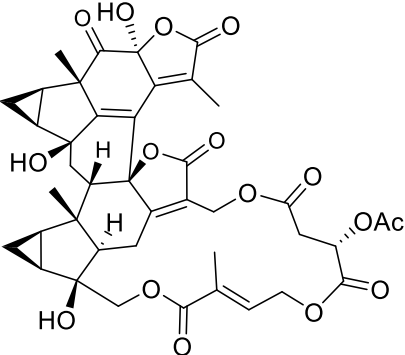
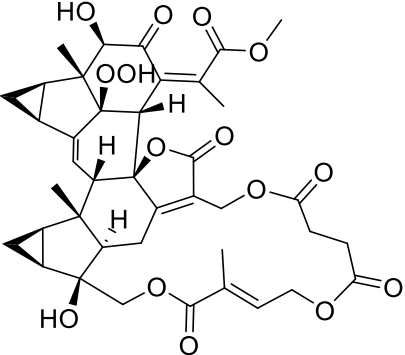
382	Fortulactone C	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵¹	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Fortulactone C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Key substituents include a methoxy group (H₃CO), a hydroxyl group (HO), and a lactone ring. A long side chain is attached to the core, containing a double bond and a terminal lactone group.</p>
383	Fortulactone D	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵¹	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Fortulactone D is similar to Fortulactone C but lacks the methoxy group. It features a hydroxyl group (HO) and a methyl ester group (COOCH₃) on the bicyclic core. The side chain is identical to that of Fortulactone C, containing a double bond and a terminal lactone group.</p>
384	Fortulactone E	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵¹	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Fortulactone E is similar to Fortulactone D but has a different side chain. It features a hydroxyl group (HO) and a methyl ester group (COOCH₃) on the bicyclic core. The side chain contains a double bond, a hydroxyl group (HO), and a terminal ethyl ester group (COOCH₂CH₃).</p>

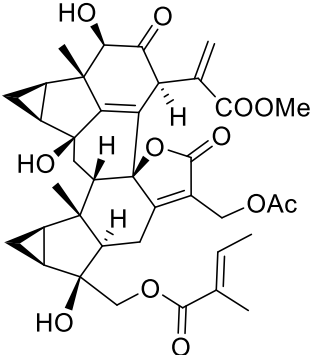
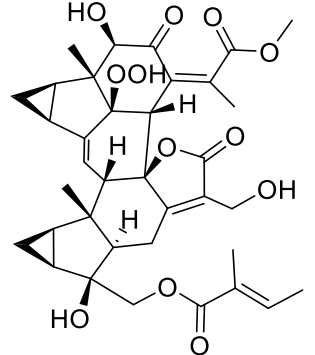
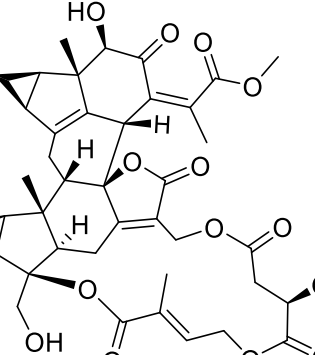
385	Chlomultiol A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸⁵ IC ₅₀ 3.34 ± 0.73 μM	NA	
386	Chlomultiol B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸⁵ IC ₅₀ 15.06 ± 1.08 μM	NA	
387	Chlomultiol C	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁸⁵	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸⁵ IC ₅₀ 13.13 ± 3.99 μM	NA	

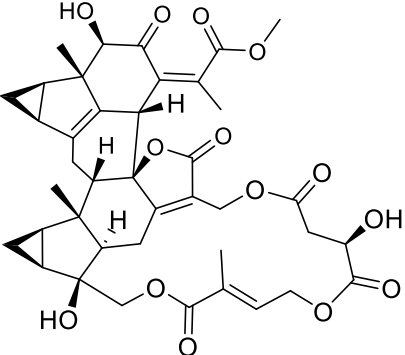
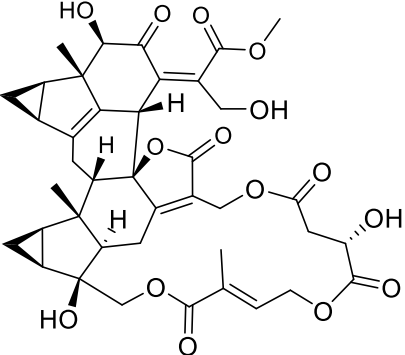
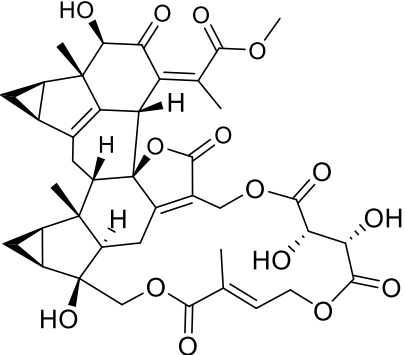
388	Sarcanolide A	<i>S. hainanensis</i> ¹⁵²	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcanolide A is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Key functional groups include a methyl ester group (OMe), a hydroxyl group (HO), and a side chain containing a terminal vinyl group and a methyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
389	Sarcanolide B	<i>S. hainanensis</i> ¹⁵²	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcanolide B is very similar to Sarcanolide A, sharing the same core and most substituents. The primary difference lies in the stereochemistry of the side chain, specifically the orientation of the vinyl and methyl groups, which is reflected in the different wedge/dash configurations at the corresponding carbon atoms.</p>
390	Sarglafuran A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵³	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglafuran A is a highly complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Key functional groups include a methyl ester group (COOMe), a hydroxyl group (HO), and a side chain containing a terminal vinyl group and a methyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>

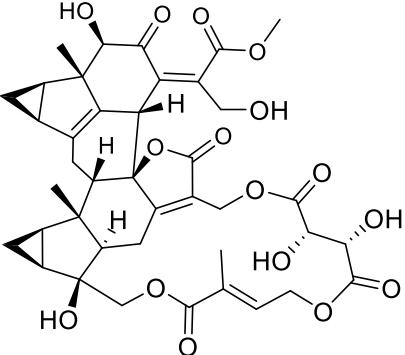
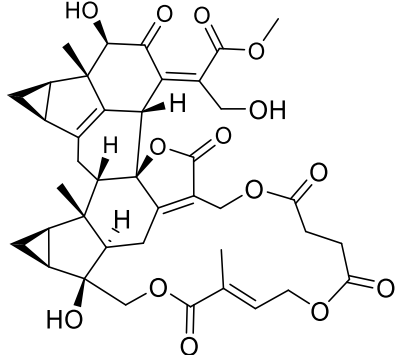
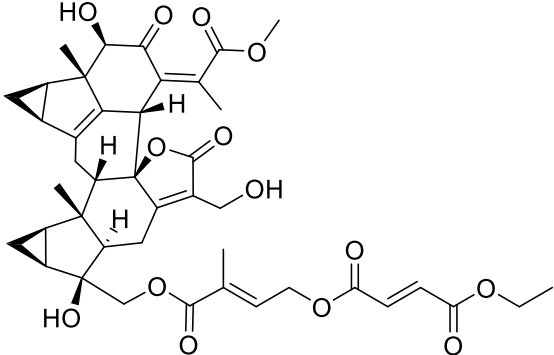
391	Sarcanolide C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁴ IC ₅₀ 16.60 ± 0.13 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcanolide C is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central ring system with multiple stereocenters. Key substituents include a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top, a methoxy ester group (OMe) on the right, and a propenoic acid derivative (HO-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH₃) at the bottom. The structure is highly substituted with various oxygen-containing functional groups and methyl groups.</p>
392	Sarcanolide D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁴ IC ₅₀ 13.43 ± 0.34 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcanolide D is similar to Sarcanolide C but with a different substitution pattern. It features a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top, a methoxy ester group (OMe) on the right, and a propenoic acid derivative (HO-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH₃) at the bottom. The stereochemistry and ring fusion are distinct from Sarcanolide C.</p>
393	Sarcanolide E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁴ IC ₅₀ 17.19 ± 0.31 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcanolide E is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central ring system with multiple stereocenters. Key substituents include hydroxyl groups (HO) at the top and bottom, an acetate ester group (OAc) on the right, and another acetate ester group (OAc) at the bottom. The structure is highly substituted with various oxygen-containing functional groups and methyl groups.</p>

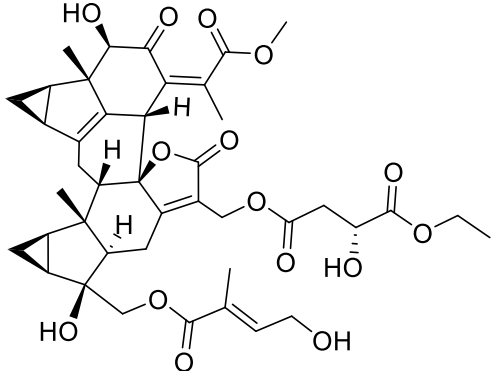
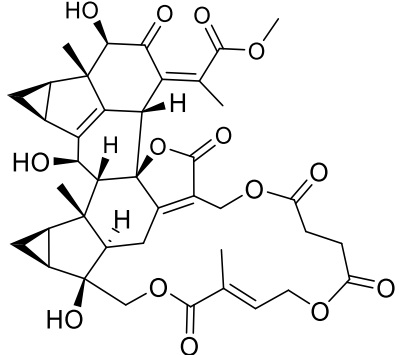
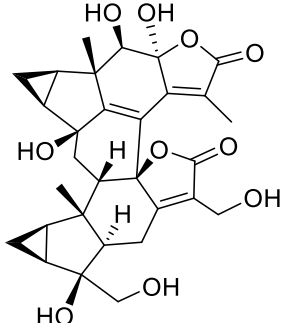
394	Sarcandrolide C	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴³	Antitumor effect ⁴³ A549 IC ₅₀ 4.7 μ M HL-60 IC ₅₀ 8.5 μ M	NA	
395	Sarcandrolide F	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	a. Antitumor effect ⁴⁷ HL-60 IC ₅₀ 0.03 μ M b. Inhibition on HIV-1 and HCV replication ¹³¹	NA	
396	Sarcandrolide G	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	NA	NA	

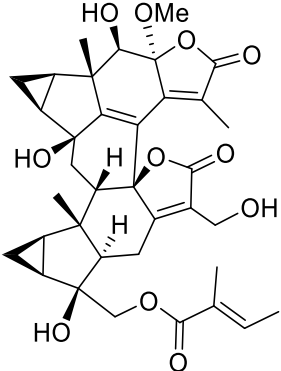
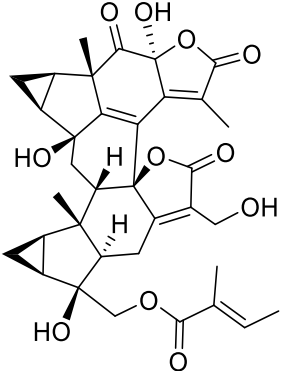
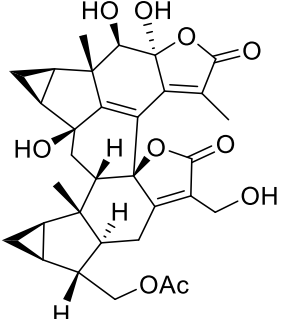
397	Sarcandrolide H	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	Antitumor effect ⁴⁷ HL-60 IC ₅₀ 1.2 μM	NA	
398	Sarcandrolide I	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁴⁷	NA	NA	
399	Chlorajaponilide F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹³¹	a. Inhibition on HIV-1 and HCV replication ¹³¹ b. Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸³	NA	

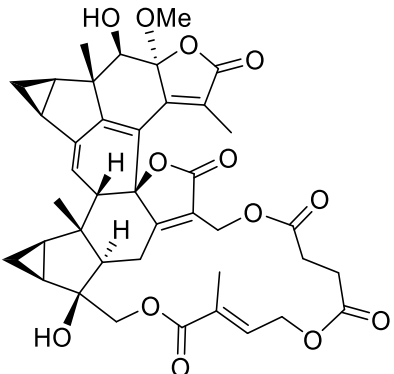
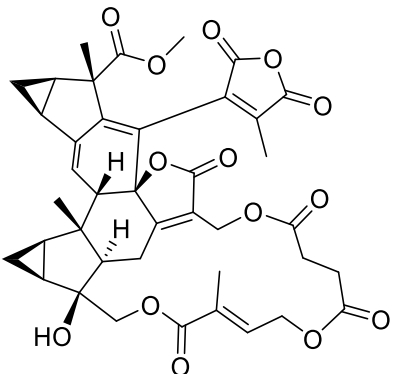
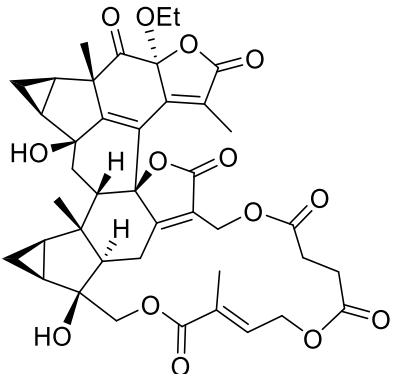
400	Sarcaglabrin B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁴²	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarcaglabrin B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a methyl ester group (COOMe), an acetate group (OAc), and a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a methyl group.</p>
401	Chlorajaponilide G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹³¹	Inhibition on HIV-1 replication ¹³¹	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorajaponilide G is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a hydroperoxide group (OOH), a methyl ester group (COOMe), a hydroxymethyl group (CH₂OH), and a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a methyl group.</p>
402	Sarglabolide A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹¹⁸ IC ₅₀ 3.04 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide A is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. Substituents include a hydroxyl group (HO), a hydroperoxide group (OOH), a methyl ester group (COOMe), a hydroxymethyl group (CH₂OH), and a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a methyl group.</p>

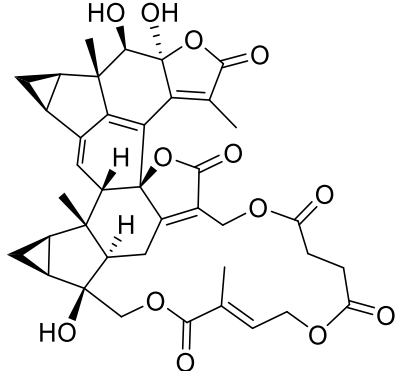
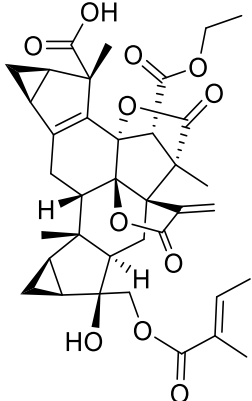
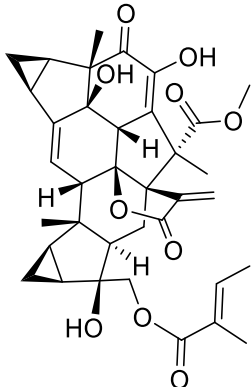
403	Sarglabolide B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters. The molecule is highly substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), ester groups (COOCH₃), and a long side chain containing a double bond and a terminal hydroxyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>
404	Sarglabolide D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide D is similar to Sarglabolide B, but with a different stereochemistry at the terminal hydroxyl group of the side chain, which is shown with a dashed bond.</p>
405	Sarglabolide E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide E is similar to Sarglabolide B, but with a different stereochemistry at the terminal hydroxyl group of the side chain, which is shown with a wedged bond.</p>

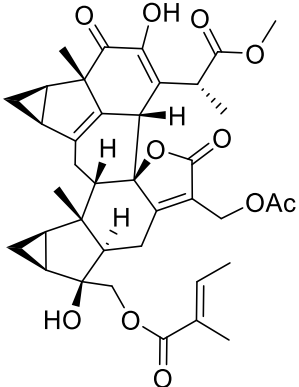
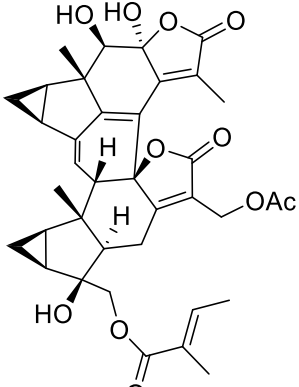
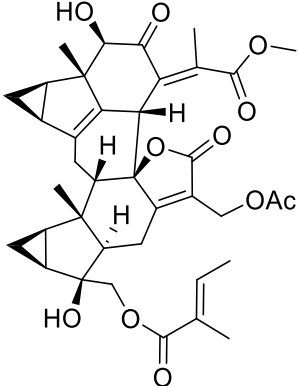
406	Sarglabolide F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide F is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with multiple stereocenters, indicated by wedged and dashed bonds. The molecule is heavily substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), ester groups (COOCH₃), and a long, branched side chain containing several oxygen-containing functional groups and a terminal hydroxyl group.</p>
407	Sarglabolide G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide G is very similar to Sarglabolide F, sharing the same complex polycyclic core and many substituents. The primary difference lies in the side chain, which is shorter and lacks the terminal hydroxyl group and one of the ester groups present in Sarglabolide F.</p>
408	Sarglabolide H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Sarglabolide H is distinct from the other two, featuring a different side chain. It has a shorter side chain with a terminal hydroxyl group and a different arrangement of ester and double bond groups compared to Sarglabolide F and G.</p>

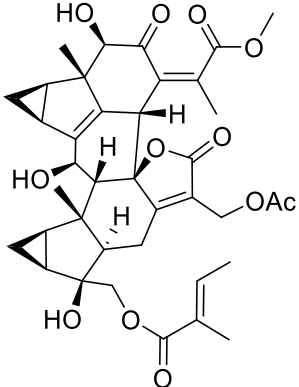
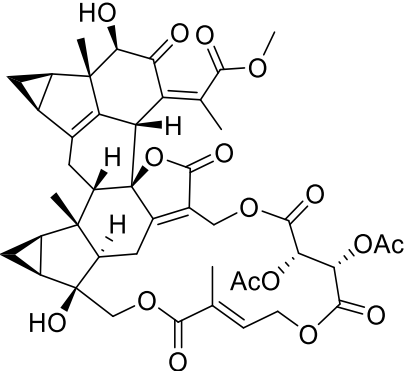
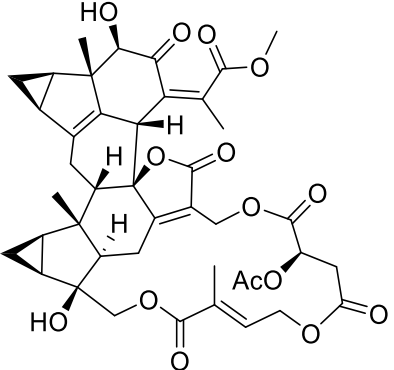
409	Sarglabolide K	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹¹⁸	NA	NA	
410	Chloramultiol A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	
411	Chloramultiol B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	

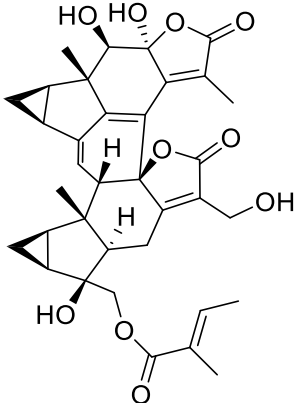
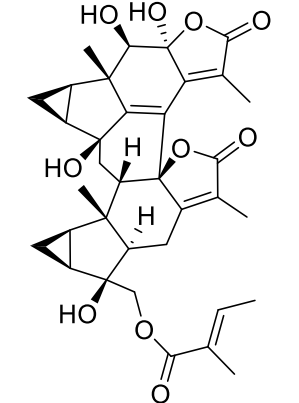
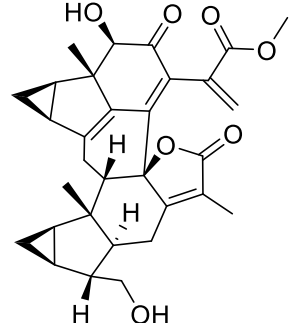
412	Chloramultiol C	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	
413	Chloramultiol D	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	
414	Chloramultiol E	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	

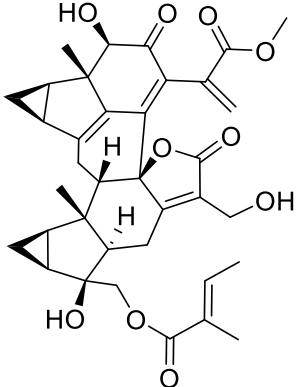
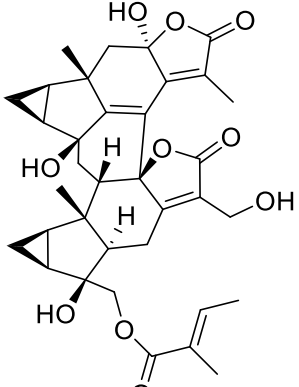
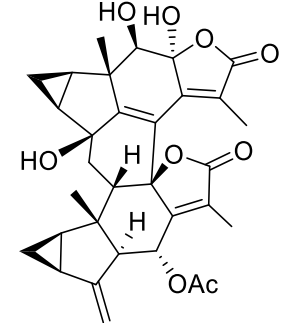
415	Chloramultiol F	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁵⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloramultiol F is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with two fused rings, each containing a hydrogen atom (H) with a wedge bond. The structure is substituted with a hydroxyl group (HO) and a methoxy group (OMe) on the upper ring, and another hydroxyl group (HO) on the lower ring. A long, branched side chain is attached to the lower ring, containing several oxygen atoms and a double bond, ending in a carboxylate group.</p>
416	Chloramultiol G	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁷¹	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloramultiol G is similar to Chloramultiol F, but it lacks the methoxy group (OMe) on the upper ring. Instead, it has a different substitution pattern on the upper ring, including a carboxylate group and a methoxy group.</p>
417	8-O-Ethylspicachlorantin A	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁷²	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of 8-O-Ethylspicachlorantin A is similar to Chloramultiol F, but it has an ethoxy group (OEt) instead of a methoxy group (OMe) on the upper ring. It also has a hydroxyl group (HO) on the upper ring.</p>

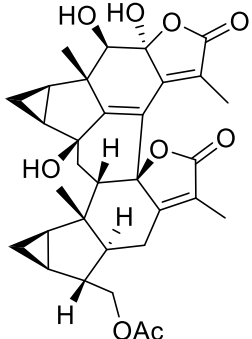
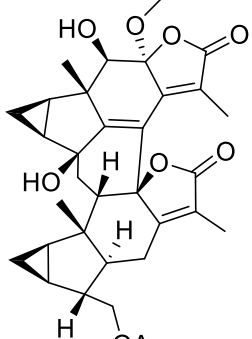
418	4,15-Dehydrochloramultilide B	<i>C. serratus</i> ⁷²	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁷² IC ₅₀ 0.22 μM	NA	
419	Sarglaroid A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC ₅₀ 19.8 μM	NA	
420	Sarglaroid B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	a. Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC ₅₀ 1.92 μM ¹⁵⁶ b. Antitumor effect MCF-7 IC ₅₀ 10.2 μM MDA-MB-231 IC ₅₀ 8.2 μM	NA	

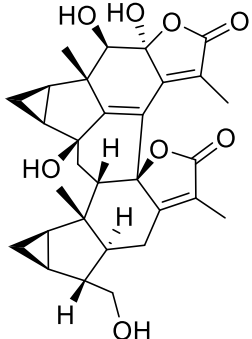
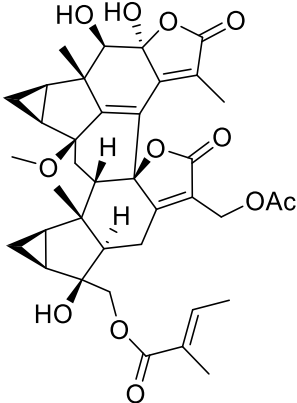
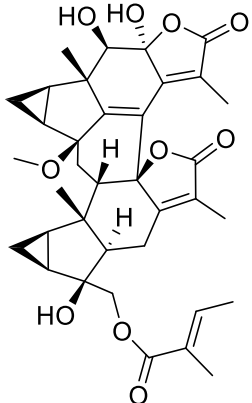
421	Sarglaroid C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	a. Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC_{50} 1.77 μ M b. Antitumor effect MCF-7 IC_{50} 9.5 μ M MDA-MB-231 IC_{50} 5.4 μ M	NA	
422	Sarglaroid D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC_{50} 3.04 μ M	NA	
423	Sarglaroid E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC_{50} 29.3 μ M	NA	

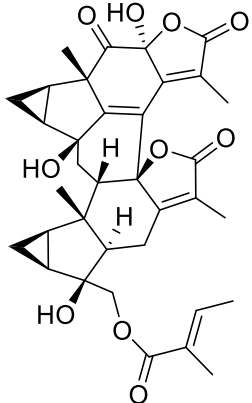
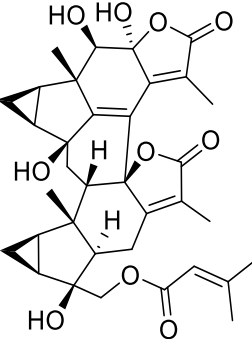
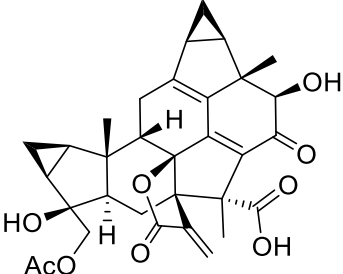
424	Sarglaroid F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	Inhibited LPS/ATP-induced IL-1 β release in THP-1 cells ¹⁵⁶	NA	
425	Sarglaroid G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	NA	NA	
426	Sarglaroid H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁵⁶ IC ₅₀ 13.9 μ M	NA	

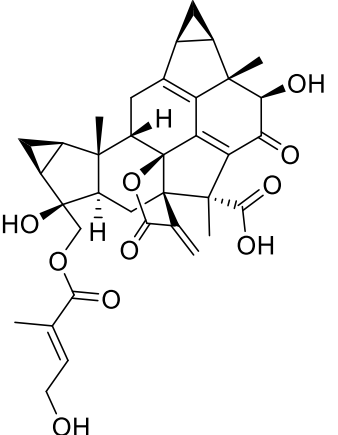
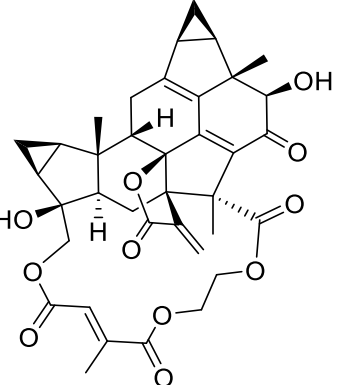
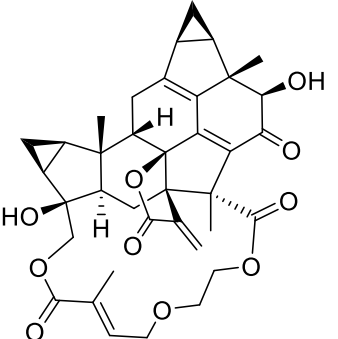
427	Chloranholide F	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide F is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead hydrogen atom labeled 'H'. The structure is heavily substituted with various functional groups, including multiple hydroxyl groups (HO), a carboxylic acid group (COOH), and a hydroxymethyl group (CH₂OH). A side chain is attached to the core, consisting of an ester linkage to a vinyl group (CH=CH₂).</p>
428	Chloranholide G	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide G is very similar to Chloranholide F, sharing the same core and side chain. However, it differs in the placement of its hydroxyl groups. Specifically, it has a hydroxyl group (HO) at a different position on the bicyclic core compared to Chloranholide F.</p>
429	Chloranholide H	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide H is distinct from the other two. It features a different bicyclic core with a bridgehead hydrogen atom labeled 'H'. It has a hydroxyl group (HO) at the bottom position and a side chain that includes a methyl ester group (COOCH₃) and a vinyl group (CH=CH₂).</p>

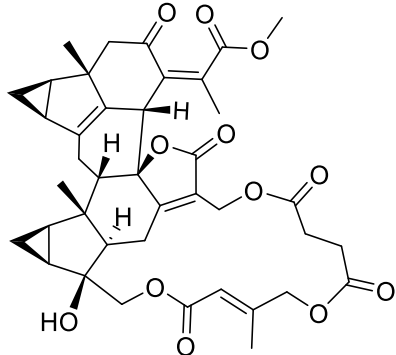
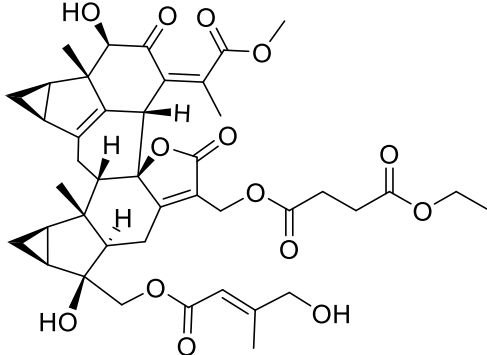
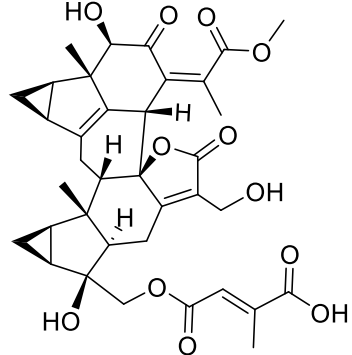
430	Chloranholide I	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide I is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with two fused cyclopropane rings. The structure is heavily substituted with various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups (HO), a methoxy group (OCH₃), a hydroxymethyl group (CH₂OH), and an isopentenyl ester group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>
431	Chloranholide J	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide J is very similar to Chloranholide I, but it lacks the methoxy group and has a different stereochemistry at the top hydroxyl group, which is shown with a dashed bond.</p>
432	Chloranholide K	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide K is similar to the previous two, but it features an acetoxy group (OAc) instead of the isopentenyl ester group at the bottom position. It also has a different stereochemistry at the top hydroxyl group, which is shown with a dashed bond.</p>

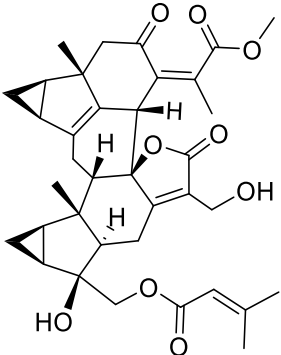
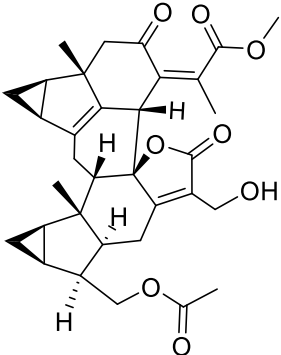
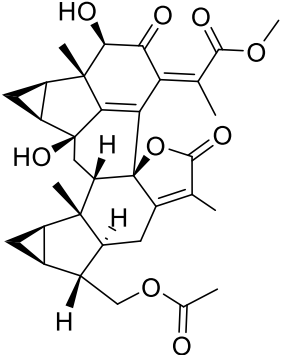
433	Chloranholide L	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide L is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is substituted with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two acetoxy groups (OAc). The stereochemistry is indicated by wedged and dashed bonds, showing a specific three-dimensional arrangement of the substituents.</p>
434	Chloranholide M	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide M is a complex polycyclic molecule, very similar to Chloranholide L. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is substituted with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two acetoxy groups (OAc). The stereochemistry is indicated by wedged and dashed bonds, showing a specific three-dimensional arrangement of the substituents.</p>
435	Chloranholide N	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide N is a complex polycyclic molecule, very similar to Chloranholide L and M. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is substituted with two hydroxyl groups (HO) and two acetoxy groups (OAc). The stereochemistry is indicated by wedged and dashed bonds, showing a specific three-dimensional arrangement of the substituents.</p>

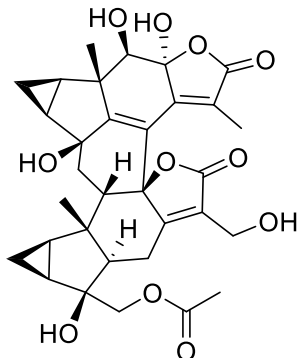
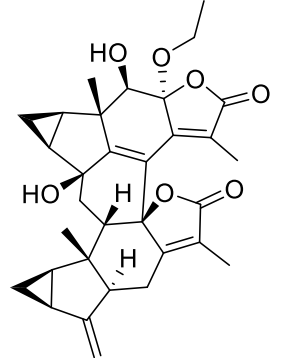
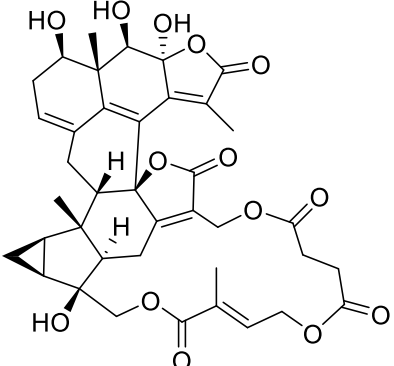
436	Chloranholide O	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide O is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is substituted with two hydroxyl groups (HO) at the top, a methyl group, and a carboxylate group (COO). The bottom part of the molecule has a hydroxyl group (HO) and a methyl group.</p>
437	Chloranholide P	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide P is similar to Chloranholide O but includes an acetoxy group (OAc) and a hydroxyl group (HO) on the right side of the molecule. It also has a methyl group and a carboxylate group (COO) at the top.</p>
438	Chloranholide Q	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide Q is similar to Chloranholide P but includes a hydroxyl group (HO) and a methyl group on the right side of the molecule. It also has a methyl group and a carboxylate group (COO) at the top.</p>

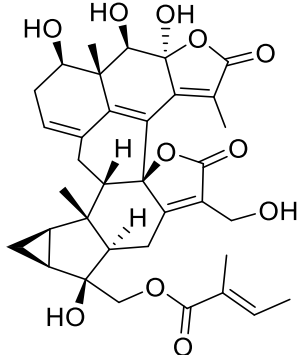
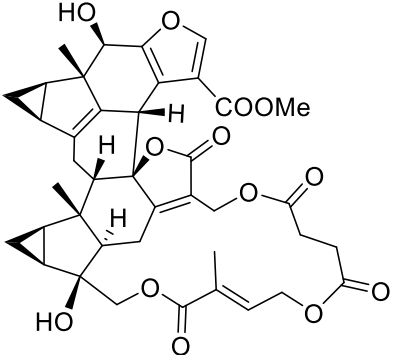
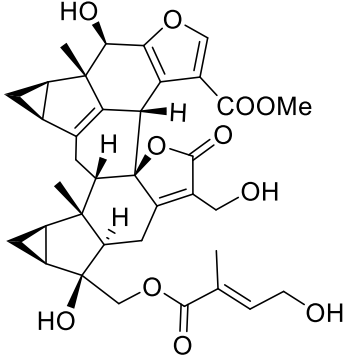
439	Chloranholide R	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide R is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is highly substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (HO), methyl groups, and a side chain containing an ester group and a terminal vinyl group. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>
440	Chloranholide S	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹²⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chloranholide S is very similar to Chloranholide R, sharing the same core bicyclic system and substituents. The primary difference lies in the stereochemistry of the hydroxyl groups and the side chain, which is reflected in the placement of wedges and dashes.</p>
441	Chlojaponilide A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide A is a complex polycyclic molecule with a different core compared to the chloranholides. It features a bicyclic system with a bridgehead oxygen and is heavily substituted with hydroxyl groups (HO), an acetoxy group (AcO), and a methyl group. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes.</p>

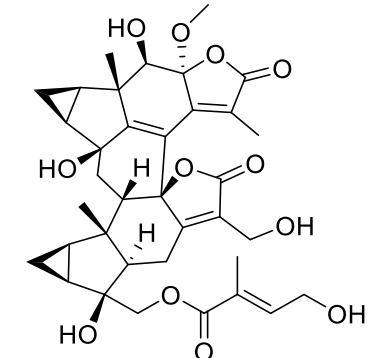
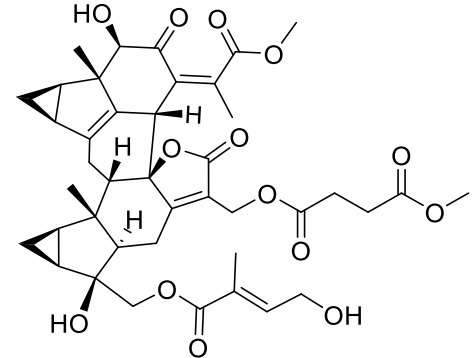
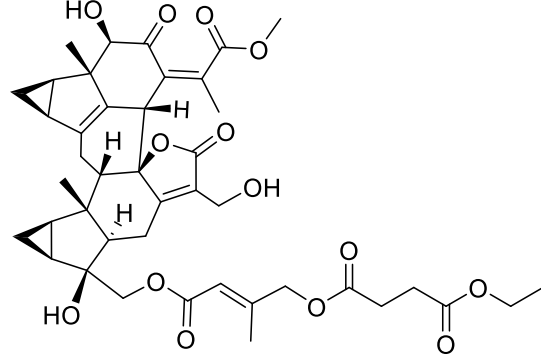
442	Chlojaponilide B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is highly substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH), a methyl group, and a side chain containing a double bond and a terminal hydroxyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
443	Chlojaponilide C	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide C is a complex polycyclic molecule, similar to Chlojaponilide B but with a different side chain. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is highly substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH), a methyl group, and a side chain containing a double bond and a terminal hydroxyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
444	Chlojaponilide D	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide D is a complex polycyclic molecule, similar to Chlojaponilide C but with a different side chain. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead oxygen atom. The structure is highly substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH), a methyl group, and a side chain containing a double bond and a terminal hydroxyl group. The stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>

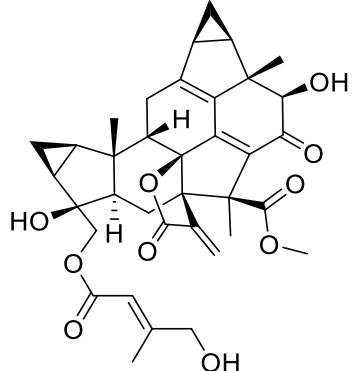
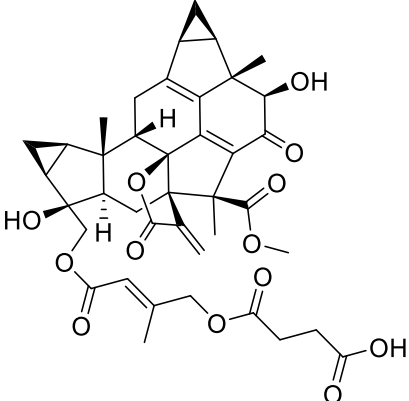
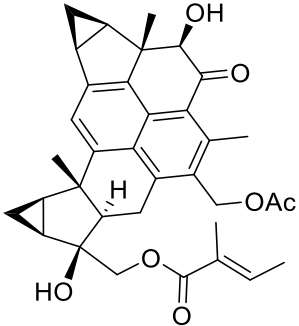
445	Chlojaponilide E	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	
446	Chlojaponilide F	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	
447	Chlojaponilide G	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	

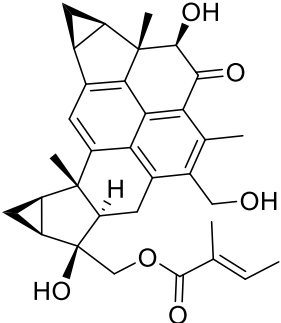
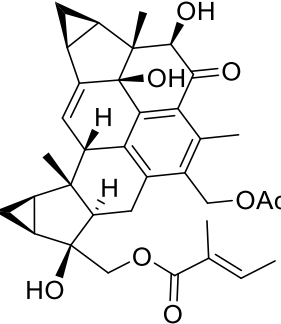
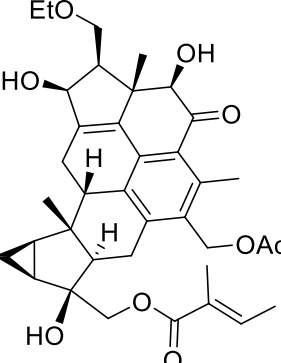
448	Chlojaponilide H	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide H is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a cyclopropane ring. Substituents include a methyl ester group (-COOCH₃), a hydroxyl group (-OH), and a propenyl ester group (-COOCH₂CH=CH₂).</p>
449	Chlojaponilide I	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide I is similar to Chlojaponilide H but lacks the propenyl ester group. It features a methyl ester group (-COOCH₃) and a hydroxyl group (-OH) on the side chain.</p>
450	Chlojaponilide J	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlojaponilide J is similar to Chlojaponilide I but includes an additional hydroxyl group (-OH) on the polycyclic core.</p>

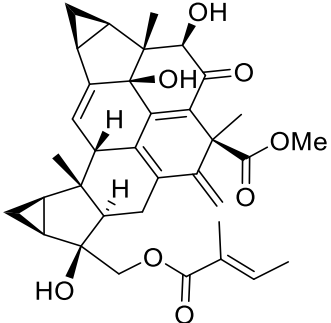
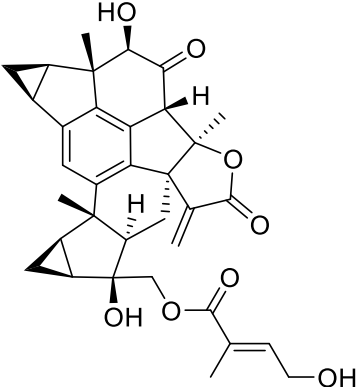
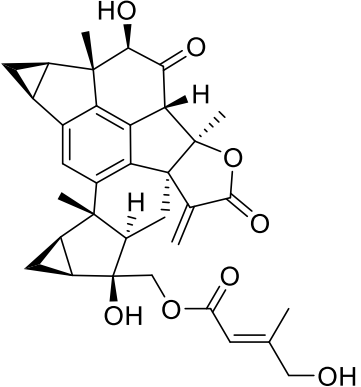
451	Chlojaponilide K	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	
452	Chlojaponilide L	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	
453	Chlorahupetol A	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	

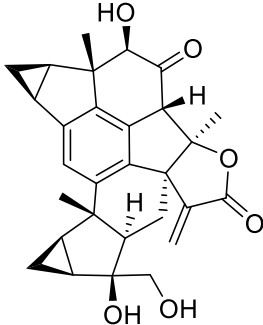
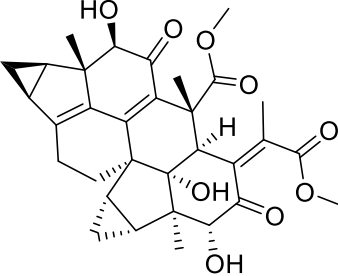
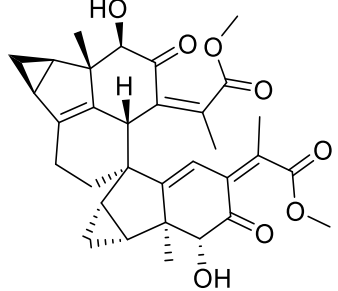
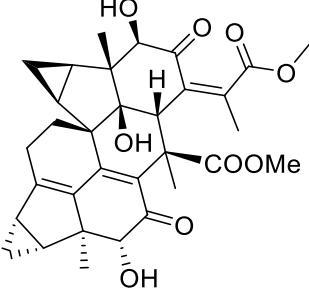
454	Chlorahupetol B	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorahupetol B is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a cyclopropane ring. The molecule is heavily substituted with hydroxyl groups (HO) and contains several ester and ether linkages. A prominent feature is a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a hydroxyl group, connected via an ester linkage.</p>
455	Chlorahupetol C	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorahupetol C is a complex polycyclic molecule, similar to Chlorahupetol B. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a cyclopropane ring. The molecule is heavily substituted with hydroxyl groups (HO) and contains several ester and ether linkages. A prominent feature is a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a hydroxyl group, connected via an ester linkage. Additionally, it has a methyl ester group (COOMe) and a long chain with multiple oxygen atoms.</p>
456	Chlorahupetol D	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlorahupetol D is a complex polycyclic molecule, similar to Chlorahupetol B. It features a central core with multiple fused rings, including a cyclopropane ring. The molecule is heavily substituted with hydroxyl groups (HO) and contains several ester and ether linkages. A prominent feature is a side chain with a terminal vinyl group and a hydroxyl group, connected via an ester linkage. Additionally, it has a methyl ester group (COOMe) and a long chain with multiple oxygen atoms.</p>

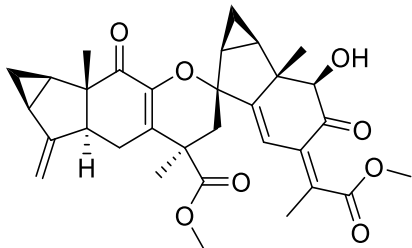
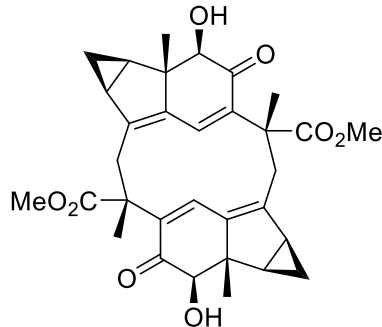
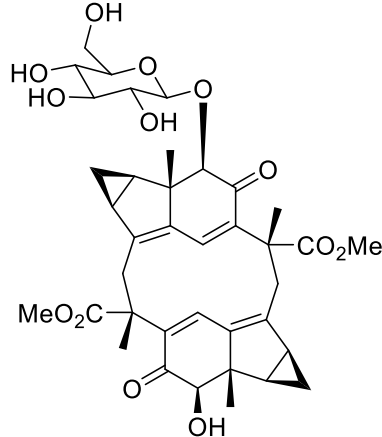
457	Chlorahupetol E	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
458	Chlorahupetol F	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	NA	NA	
459	Fortunilide M	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect IC ₅₀ 13.43 ± 0.34 μM	NA	

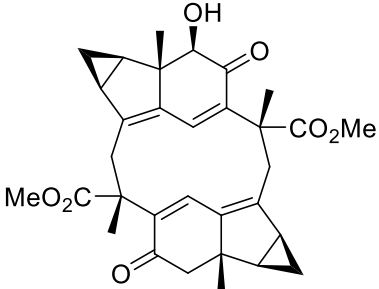
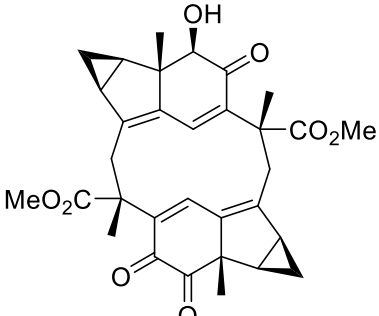
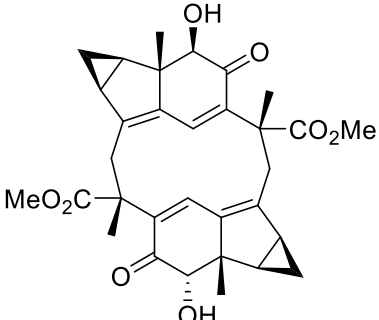
460	Fortunilide N	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect IC ₅₀ 12.26 ± 2.43 μM	NA	
461	Fortunilide O	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁵⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect IC ₅₀ 10.65 ± 1.34 μM	NA	
462	Sarglaromatic A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁸	Anti-nonalcoholic steatohepatitis effect ¹⁵⁸	NA	

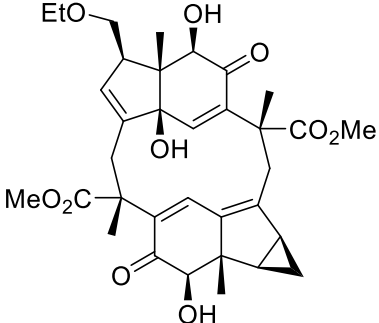
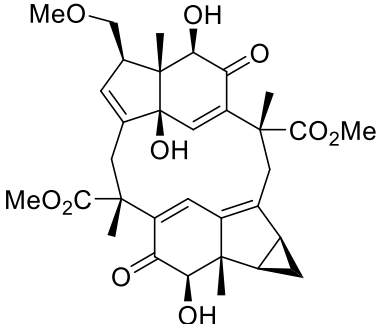
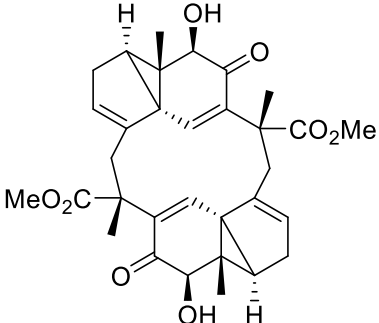
463	Sarglaromatic B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁸	Anti-nonalcoholic steatohepatitis effect ¹⁵⁸	NA	
464	Sarglaromatic C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁸	NA	NA	
465	Sarglaromatic D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁸	NA	NA	

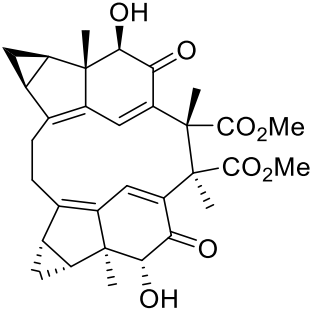
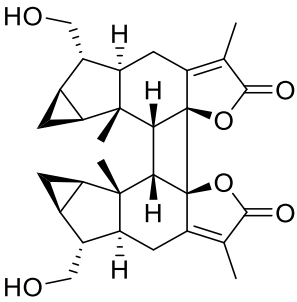
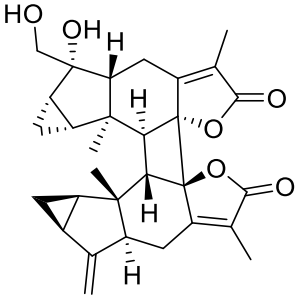
466	Sarglaromatic E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵⁸	NA	NA	
467	Chlorahupetone G	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 0.43 μM U87 IC ₅₀ 3.45 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ 8.71 μM	NA	
468	Chlorahupetone H	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 0.94 μM U87 IC ₅₀ 7.96 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ 13.37 μM	NA	

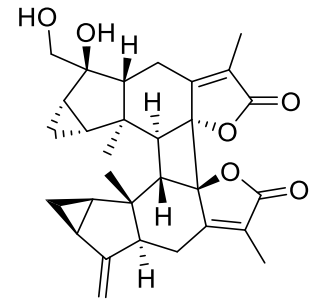
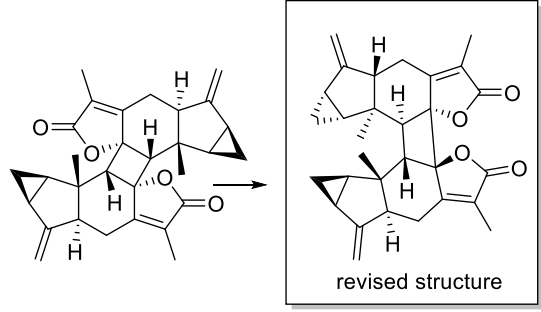
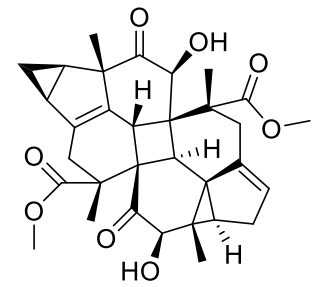
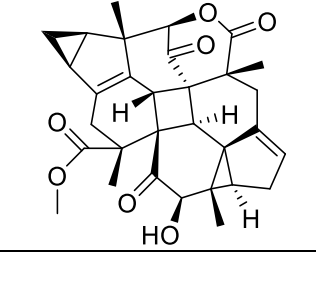
469	Chlorahupetone I	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 3.15 μ M U87 IC ₅₀ 16.23 μ M SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ 18.54 μ M	NA	
470	Chlotrichene A	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁶⁰	Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ¹⁶⁰ Combined index (50%) 1.12 \pm 0.07	NA	
471	Chlotrichene B	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁶⁰	Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ¹⁶⁰ Combined index (50%) 0.94 \pm 0.03	Synthesized from R62 that is accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ¹⁴⁰ [4 + 2]-dimerization of key triene R62 under simulated physiological condition, Scheme 12	
472	Chloraserrtone A	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁶¹	NA	NA	

473	Spirolindemer A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁶²	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁶² IC ₅₀ 12.94 ± 0.30 μM	NA	
III-a2. [6 + 6]-Cycloaddition type (474–482)					
474	Cycloshizukaol A	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁶³	Anti-atherosclerotic effect ¹³⁴	Synthesized from R62 that is accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20), ¹⁴⁰ [4 + 2]-dimerization of key triene R62 under simulated physiological condition and rearrangement, Scheme 12	
475	9- <i>O</i> -β-D-Glucopyranosylcycloshizukaol A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ³⁵	NA	NA	

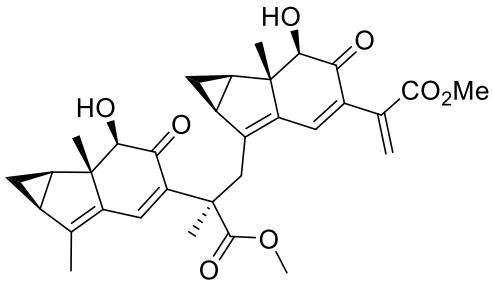
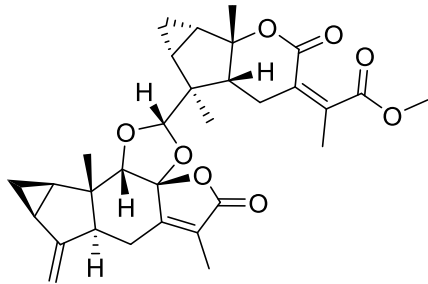
476	<p>Japonicone A The name is repeated for three different compounds¹⁶⁴⁻¹⁶⁶</p>	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁶⁶	NA	NA	
477	<p>Japonicone B The name is repeated for three different compounds¹⁶⁴⁻¹⁶⁶</p>	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁶⁶	NA	NA	
478	<p>Japonicone C The name is repeated for three different compounds¹⁶⁴⁻¹⁶⁶</p>	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁶⁶	NA	NA	

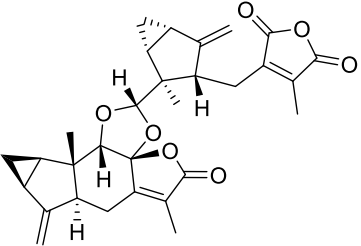
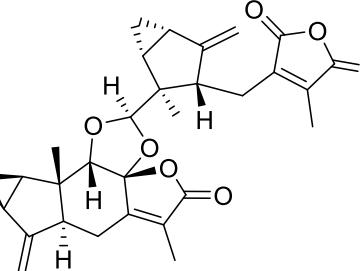
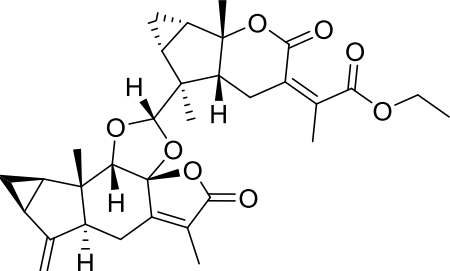
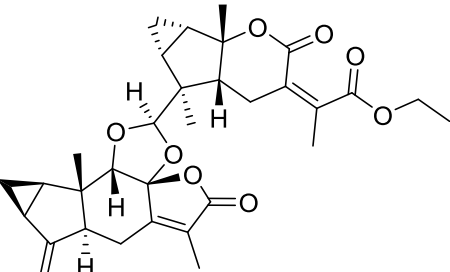
479	Chlospicene A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁶⁷	Anti-nonalcoholic steatohepatitis effect ¹⁶⁷	NA	
480	Chlospicene B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁶⁷	Anti-nonalcoholic steatohepatitis effect ¹⁶⁷	NA	
481	Chlorahupetone F	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	NA	Synthesized from cycloshizukaol A (474), ¹⁴⁰ double vinylcyclopropane-cyclopentene rearrangement, Scheme 12	

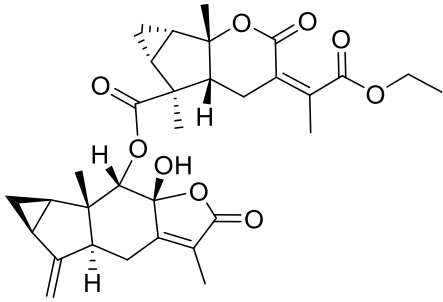
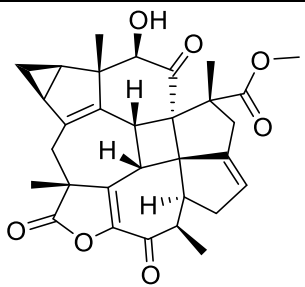
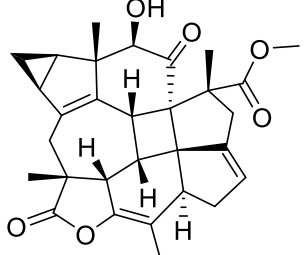
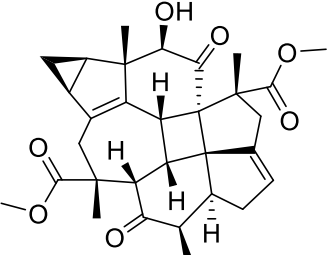
482	Chlojaponilide M	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹³⁵	NA	NA	
III-a3. [2 + 2]-Cycloaddition type (483–486)					
483	Chololactone H	<i>C. holostegius</i> ¹⁴⁹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁴⁹ IC ₅₀ 4.4 ± 1.8 μM	NA	
484	Sarglactone N	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵³	NA	NA	

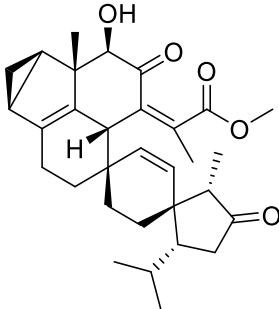
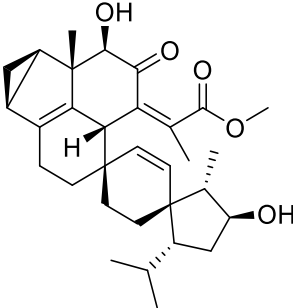
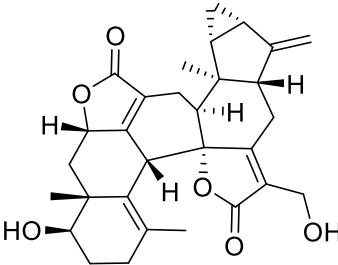
485	Sarglactone O	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁵³	NA	NA	
486	Chloranthalactone A photodimer The structure was revised ²⁴	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁶⁸	NA	Synthesized from chloranthalactone A (19), ^{11,24} [2 + 2] photodimerization, Scheme 5	
III-a4. [6 + 6] and [2 + 2]-Cycloaddition type (487–488)					
487	Chlorahupetone D	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 32.27 μM U87 IC ₅₀ >50 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ >50 μM	NA	
488	Chlorahupetone E	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 15.18 μM U87 IC ₅₀ 28.85 μM SMMC-7721 42.21 μM	NA	

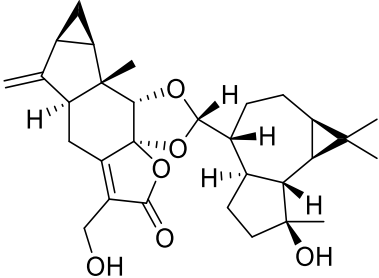
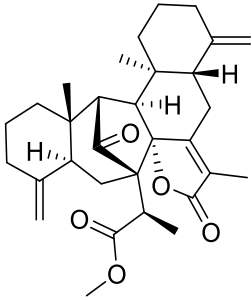
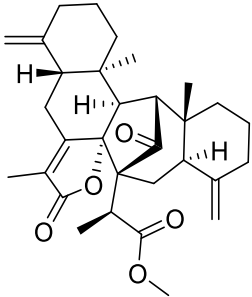
III-a5. Linear-type (489–495)

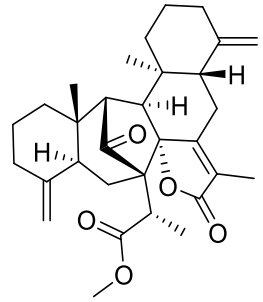
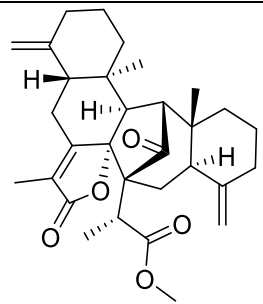
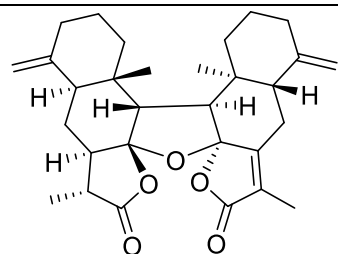
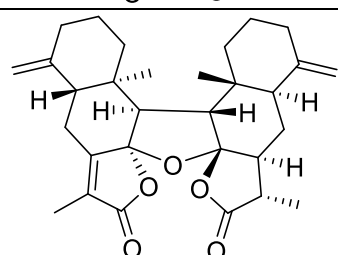
III-a5. Linear-type (489–495)					
489	Shizukaol J	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁶⁹	NA	<p>a. Synthesized from key intermediate R53 that is accessible from propionyl chloride (R48) and methacrolein (R49),¹⁷⁰ Corey–Chaykovsky cyclopropanation, olefin metathesis, aldol condensation, and Pd-catalyzed Stille coupling, Scheme 11</p> <p>b. Synthesized from R62 that is accessible from (+)-verbenone (R20),¹⁴⁰ [4 + 2]-dimerization of key triene R62 under simulated physiological condition and rearrangement, Scheme 12</p>	
490	Chlojapolactone A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁷¹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷¹ IC ₅₀ 14.87 μM	NA	

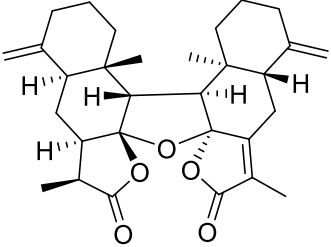
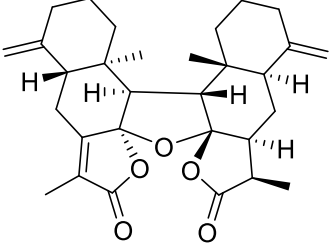
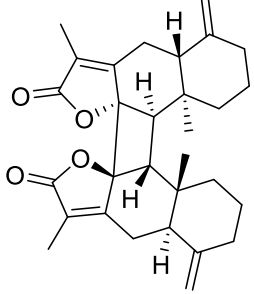
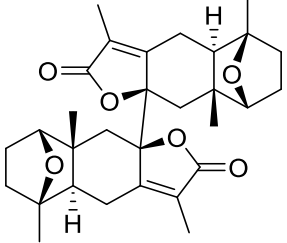
491	Sarglactone D	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	Multidrug resistance reversal effect ⁵³ Reversal fold 22.3 Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.68 ± 0.06	NA	
492	Sarglactone E	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	Multidrug resistance reversal effect ⁵³ Reversal fold 11.8 Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.97 ± 0.06	NA	
493	Sarglactone F	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	Multidrug resistance reversal effect ⁵³ Reversal fold 45.2 Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.80 ± 0.06	NA	
494	Sarglactone G	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	Multidrug resistance reversal effect ⁵³ Reversal fold 129.2 Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.65 ± 0.08	NA	

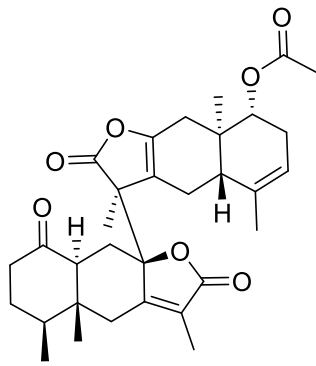
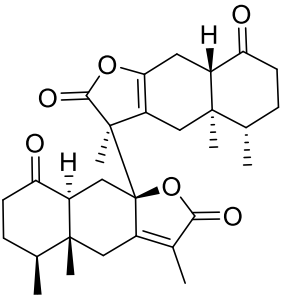
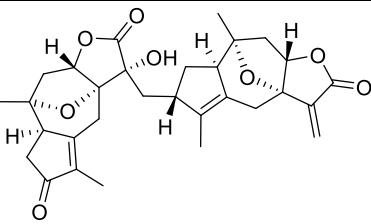
495	Sarglactone H	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	Multidrug resistance reversal effect ⁵³ Reversal fold 19.3 Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells ⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.65 ± 0.05	NA	
III-b. Lindenane hetero dimers (496–438)					
III-b1. Lindenane-guaiane sesquiterpenoid dimers (496–498)					
496	Chlorahupetone A	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 12.91 μM U87 IC ₅₀ 9.82 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ 26.31 μM	NA	
497	Chlorahupetone B	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 18.69 μM U87 IC ₅₀ 26.36 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ >50 μM	NA	
498	Chlorahupetone C	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ¹⁵⁹	Antitumor effect ¹⁵⁹ A549 IC ₅₀ 38.76 μM U87 IC ₅₀ >50 μM SMMC-7721 IC ₅₀ >50 μM	NA	

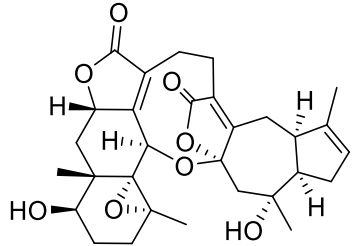
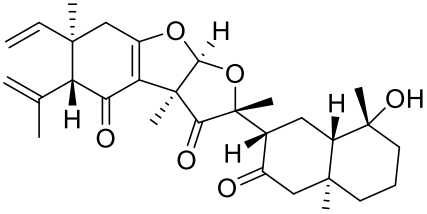
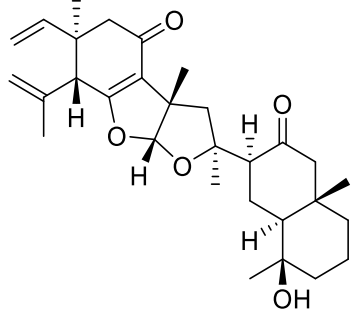
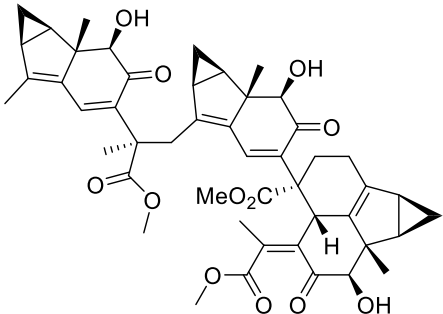
III-b2. Lindenane-acrane sesquiterpenoid dimers (499–500)					
499	Chlorfortunone A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷²	Transforming growth factor inhibitory effect ¹⁷²	NA	
500	Chlorfortunone B	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷²	NA	NA	
III-b3. Lindenane-eudesmane sesquiterpenoid dimer (501)					
501	Horienoid B	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁸	NA	NA	
III-b4. Lindenane-aromadendrane sesquiterpenoid dimer (502)					

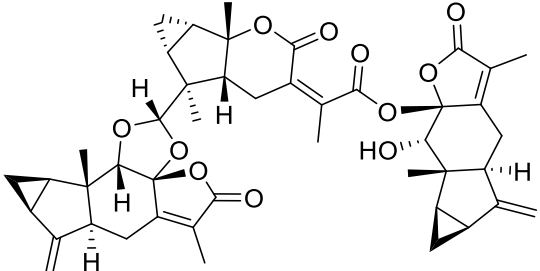
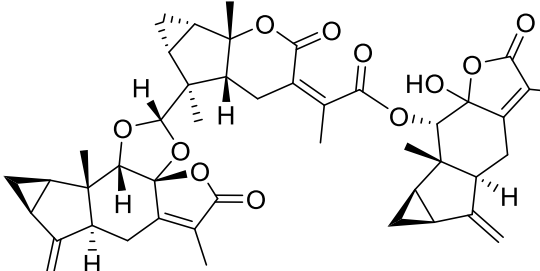
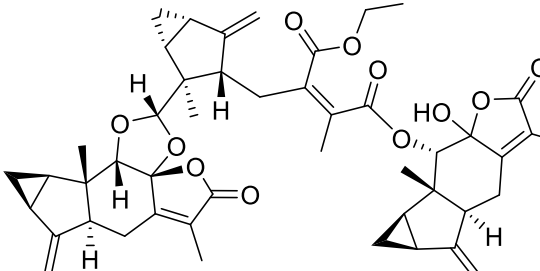
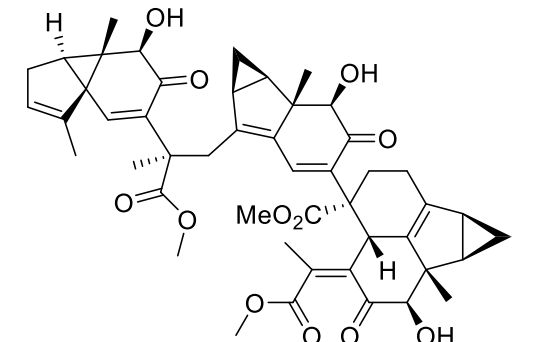
502	Hedyorienoid A	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁷³	NA	NA	
III-c. Dimeric eudesmane sesquiterpenoids (503–512)					
503	(+)-Chlorahupetene A	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 12.91 μM	NA	
504	(-)-Chlorahupetene A	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 9.62 μM	NA	

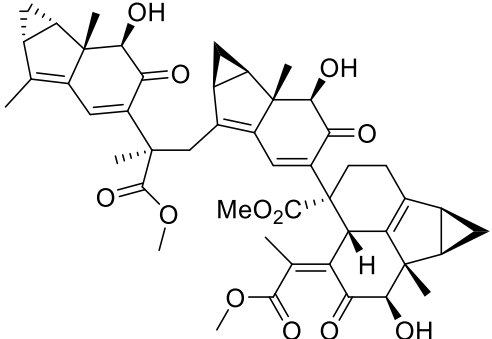
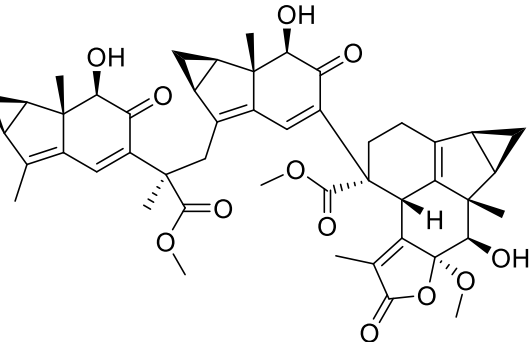
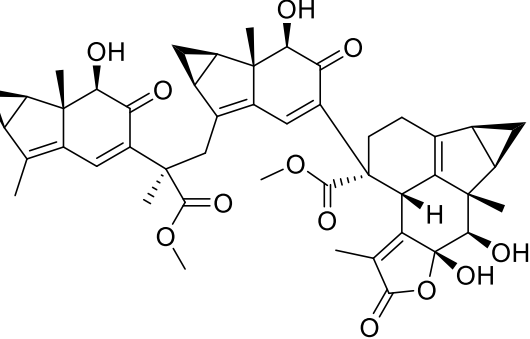
505	(+)-Chlorahupetene B	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 12.31 μ M	NA	
506	(-)-Chlorahupetene B	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 11.89 μ M	NA	
507	(+)-Chlorahupetene C	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 10.07 μ M	NA	
508	(-)-Chlorahupetene C	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁴ IC ₅₀ 10.87 μ M	NA	

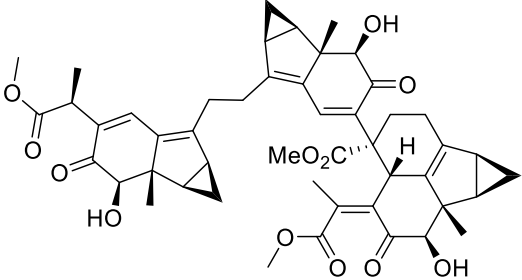
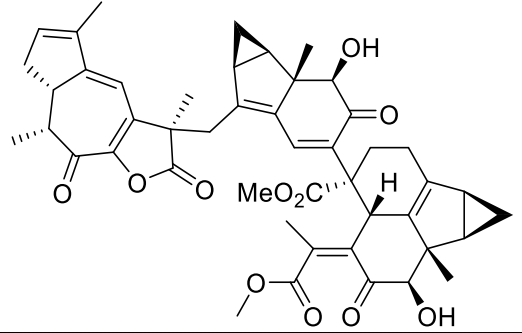
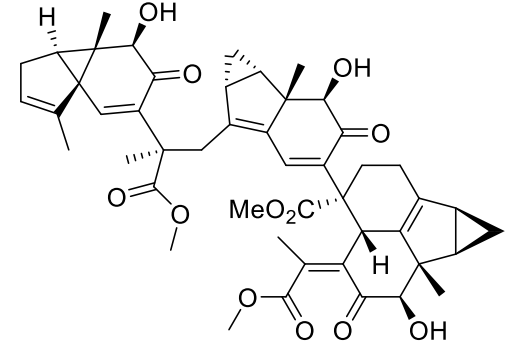
509	(+)-Chlorahupetene D	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	NA	NA	
510	(-)-Chlorahupetene D	<i>C. henryi</i> Var. <i>hupehensi</i> ¹⁷⁴	NA	NA	
511	Chlorahupetene E	<i>C. henryi</i> var. <i>hupehensis</i> ⁸³	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁸³	NA	
512	Sarglanoid C The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{60,66}	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	Anti-inflammatory effect ⁶⁰ IC ₅₀ 25.7 ± 0.2 μM	NA	
III-d. Eudesmane-eremophilane sesquiterpenoid dimer (513)					

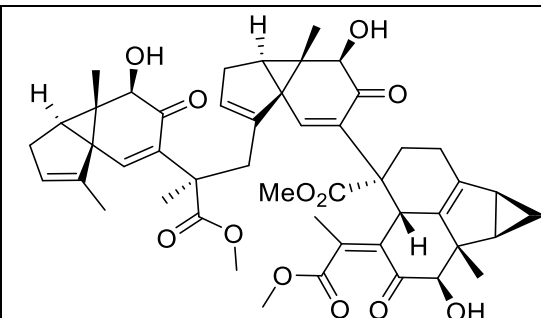
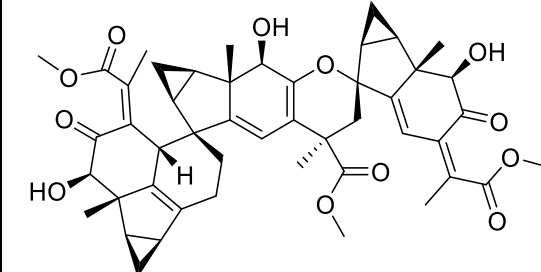
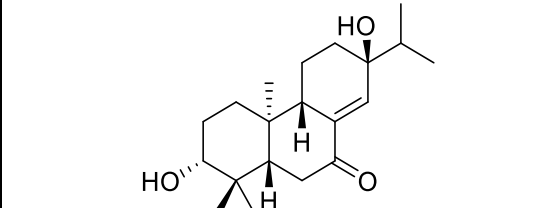
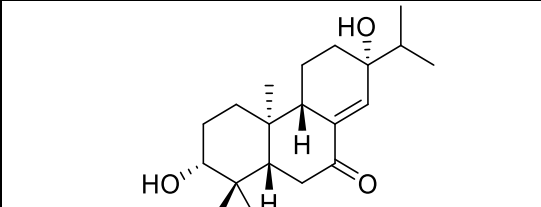
513	Sarglanoid A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
III-e. Dimeric eremophilane sesquiterpenoid (514)					
514	Sarglanoid B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁶⁰	NA	NA	
III-f. Dimeric guaiane sesquiterpenoid (515)					
515	Hedyorienoid B	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁷³	NF- κ B inhibitory effect ¹⁸ IC ₅₀ 5.34 \pm 2.21 μ M	NA	
III-g. Eudesmane-guaiane sesquiterpenoid dimer (516)					

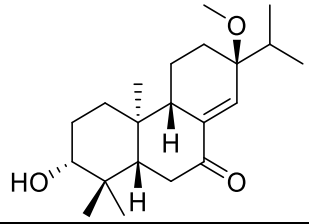
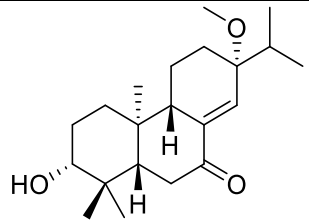
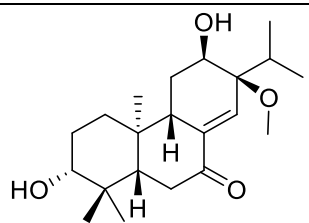
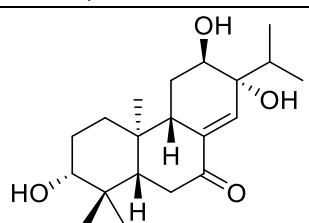
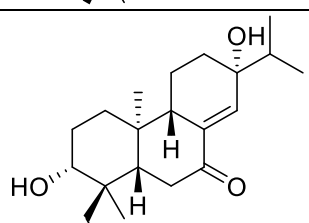
516	Horienoid A	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁸	NA	NA	
III-h. Eudesmane-elemanane sesquiterpenoid dimers (517–518)					
517	Serratustone A	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁷⁵	NA	NA	
518	Serratustone B	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁷⁵	NA	NA	
III-i. Trimeric sesquiterpenoids (519–531)					
519	Trishizukaol A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁶⁹	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 10.40 ± 0.12 μM Antimalarial effect ¹⁷⁷ IC ₅₀ 1.25–2.50 μM	a. Synthesized from trichloranoid C (525), ¹⁷⁰ hydrolysis, Scheme 11 b. Synthesized from R62 and shizukaol J (489), ¹⁴⁰ biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization, Scheme 12	

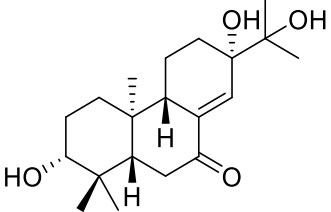
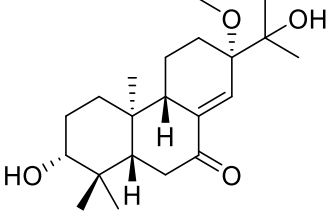
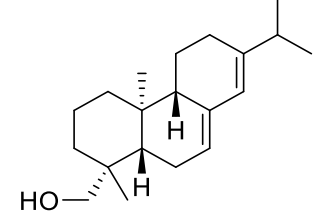
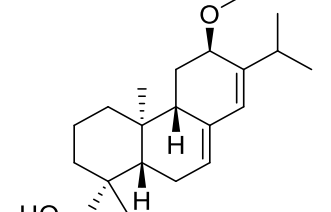
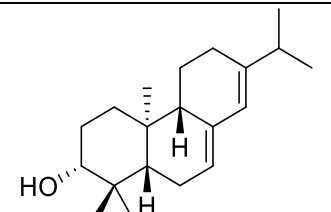
520	Sarglactone A	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	<p>a. Multidrug resistance reversal effect⁵³ Reversal fold 55.8</p> <p>b. Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.64 ± 0.08</p>	NA	
521	Sarglactone B	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	<p>Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.92 ± 0.06</p>	NA	
522	Sarglactone C	<i>S. glabra</i> ⁵³	<p>Synergetic cytotoxicity with doxorubicin on U2 OS cells⁵³ Combined index (50%) 0.67 ± 0.07</p>	NA	
523	Trichloranoid A	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁷⁷	<p>Anti-inflammatory effect¹⁷⁶ $IC_{50} 2.90 \pm 2.41 \mu M$</p> <p>Antimalarial effect¹⁷⁷ $EC_{50} 2.50-5.00 \mu M$</p>	NA	

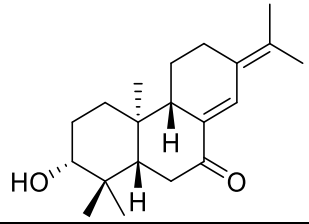
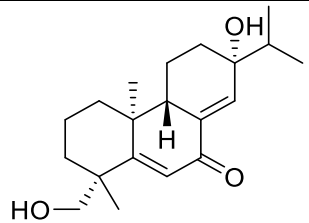
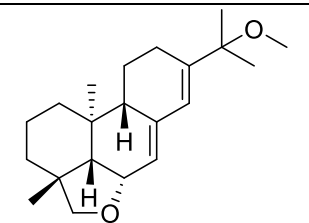
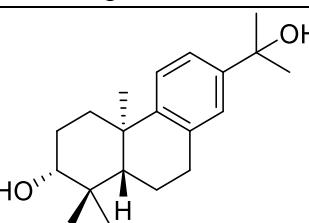
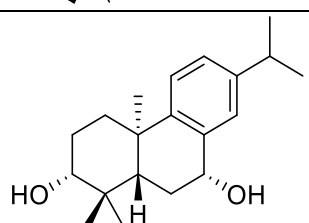
524	Trichloranoid B	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁷⁷	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 19.95 ± 0.45 μM	NA	
525	Trichloranoid C	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁷⁷	NA	Synthesized from key intermediate R53 that is accessible from propionyl chloride (R48) and methacrolein (R49), ¹⁷⁰ Corey–Chaykovsky cyclopropanation, olefin metathesis, aldol condensation, Pd-catalyzed Stille coupling, and acid-promoted diene formation/[4 + 2] cascade, Scheme 11	
526	Trichloranoid D	<i>C. spicatus</i> ¹⁷⁷	Antimalarial effect ¹⁷⁷ EC ₅₀ 10.0–15.0 μM	NA	

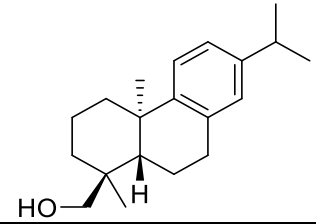
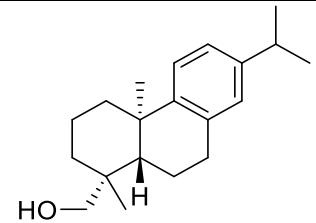
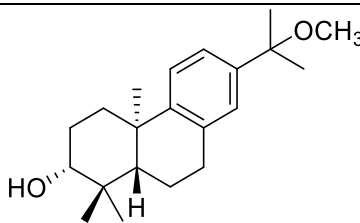
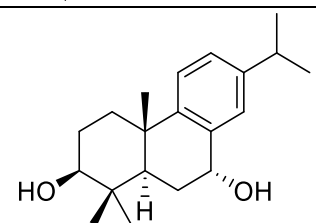
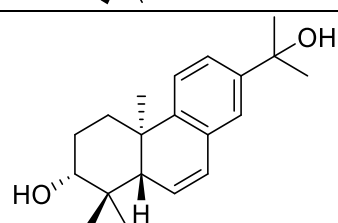
527	Chlofortunin A	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 22.80 ± 0.72 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlofortunin A is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central bicyclic core with a bridgehead hydrogen atom explicitly shown. Attached to this core are several side chains, including a propyl chain, a chain with a hydroxyl group and a methyl group, and a chain with a methoxycarbonyl group. The molecule also contains multiple carbonyl and hydroxyl groups.</p>
528	Chlofortunin B	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 10.13 ± 0.12 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlofortunin B is similar to Chlofortunin A but includes an additional fused ring system on the left side, which contains an oxygen atom and a carbonyl group. The rest of the molecule, including the central bicyclic core and various side chains, is identical to Chlofortunin A.</p>
529	Chlofortunin C	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 9.83 ± 0.01 μM	NA	 <p>The structure of Chlofortunin C is similar to Chlofortunin B but features a different side chain on the left side, which includes a hydroxyl group and a methyl group. The central bicyclic core and other side chains are consistent with the other two compounds.</p>

530	Chlofortunin D	<i>C. fortunei</i> ¹⁷⁶	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁶ IC ₅₀ 9.59 ± 0.03 μM	NA	
531	Spirolindemer B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁶²	NA	NA	
IV. Diterpenoids (532–620)					
IV-a. Abietane-type diterpenoids (532–558)					
532	Sessilifol D	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
533	Decandrin B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	

534	13- <i>O</i> -Methylsessilifol D	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
535	Sessilifol F	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁷⁸ IC ₅₀ 8.3 μM	NA	
536	Chloranhenryin B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
537	Sessilifol H	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁷⁸ IC ₅₀ 37.7 μM	NA	
538	Sessilifol I	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁷⁸ IC ₅₀ 7.4 ± 0.8 μM	NA	

539	Sessilifol G	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
540	15-Hydroxysessilifol F	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
541	19-Hydroxy- <i>ent</i> -abieta-7,13-diene	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸⁰	NA	NA	
542	Chlorabietin G	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁸¹ IC ₅₀ 23.8 μM	NA	
543	3α-Hydroxy- <i>ent</i> -abieta-7,13-diene	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸²	NA	NA	

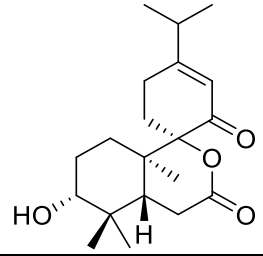
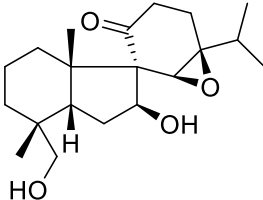
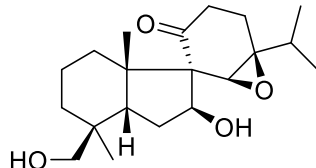
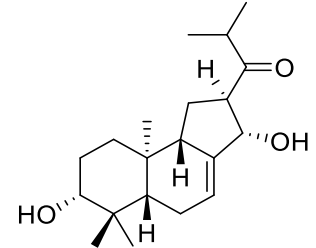
544	Chloranhenryin C	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
545	Chlorabietin H	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
546	Chlorabietin I	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
547	Sessilifol J	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁷⁸ IC ₅₀ 17.8 ± 1.8 μM	NA	
548	Sessilifol M	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	Anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁷⁸ IC ₅₀ 43.9 ± 3.3 μM	NA	

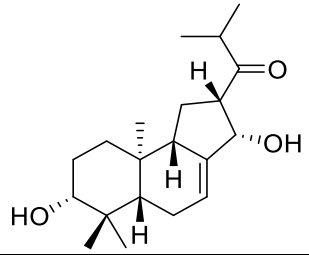
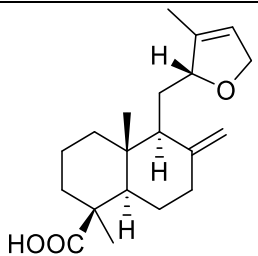
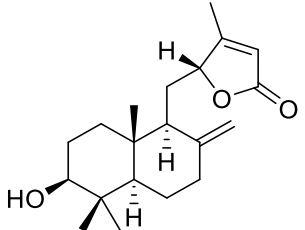
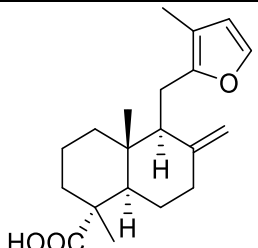
549	Chlorabietin J	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
550	Chlorabietin K	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
551	15-O-Methylsessilifol J	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
552	3 β ,7 α -Dihydroxi-abieta-8,11,13-triene	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
553	Sessilifol K	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	

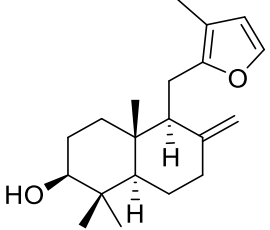
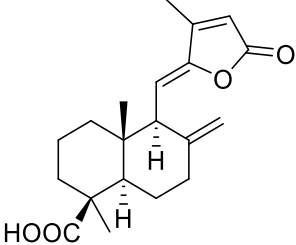
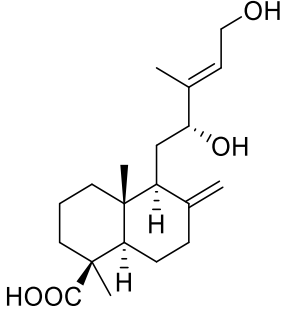
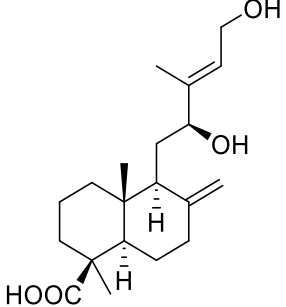
554	Chlorabietin L	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
555	3 β -Hydroxy-abieta-8,11,13-trien-7-one	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
556	3 α -Hydroxy-ent-abieta-8,11,13-trien-7-one	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸²	NA	NA	
557	(3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> ,10 <i>R</i>)-3,15-Dihydroxy-ent-abieta-8,11,13-trien-7-one	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁸³	NA	NA	
558	Sessilifol L	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
IV-b. 13,14-Secoabietane-type diterpenoids (559–564)					

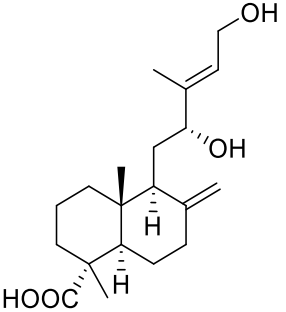
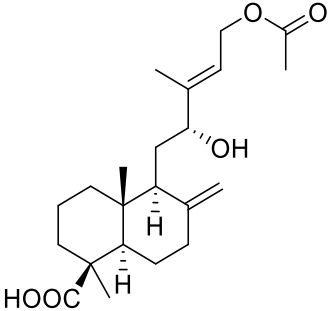
559	Chloranhenryin E	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
560	Chloranhenryin F	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
561	Sessilifol N	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
562	Chlorabietin A	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	

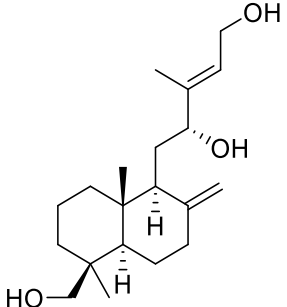
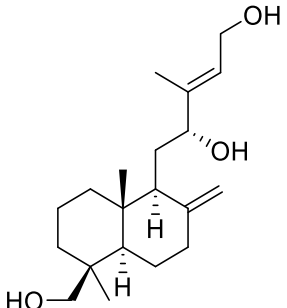
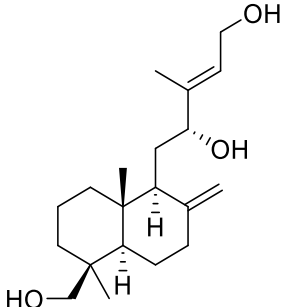
563	Chlorabietin B	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁸¹ IC ₅₀ 22.2 μ M	NA	
564	Chlorabietin C	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁸¹ IC ₅₀ 16.4 μ M	NA	
IV-c. 14-Norabietane-type diterpenoids (565–566)					
565	Sessilifol O	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
566	Chloranhenryin D	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
IV-d. 7,8-Secoabietane-type diterpenoids (567)					

567	Sessilifol C	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
IV-e. 10(9→8)-Abeoabietane-type diterpenoids (568–569)					
568	Chlorabietin D	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
569	Chlorabietin E	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	NA	NA	
IV-f. 14(13→12)-Abeoabietane-type diterpenoids (570–571)					
570	Sessilifol A The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{178,184}	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	

571	Sessilifol B The name is repeated for two different compounds ^{178,184}	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
IV-g. Labdane-type diterpenoids (572–595)					
572	12,15-Epoxy-5 α H,9 β H-labda-8(17),13-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁷⁸	NA	NA	
573	Serralabdane B	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁸⁵	NA	NA	
574	Elatiorlabdane B	<i>C. elatior</i> ¹⁸⁶	NA	NA	

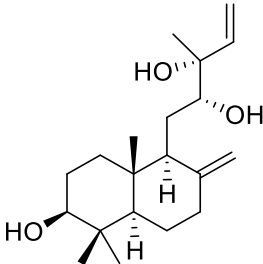
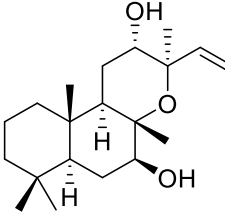
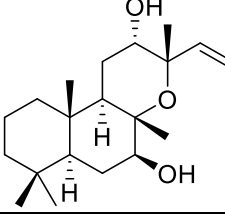
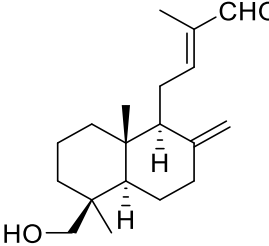
575	Serralabdane A	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁸⁵	NA	NA	
576	Multisin A	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
577	Henrilabdane A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹²⁸	a. Hepatoprotective effect ¹²⁸ IC ₅₀ 0.66 μM b. Antitumor effect ¹²⁸ HCT-8 IC ₅₀ 0.54 μM Bel-7402 IC ₅₀ 1.70 μM BGC-823 IC ₅₀ 5.76 μM	NA	
578	(12 <i>S</i>)-12,15-Dihydroxylabda-8(17),13 <i>E</i> -dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	

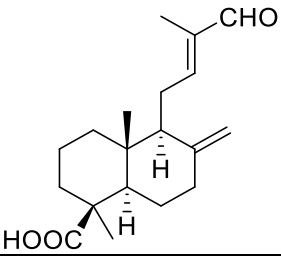
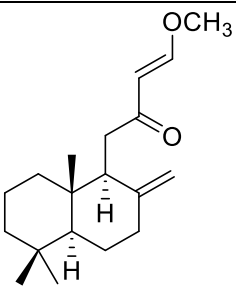
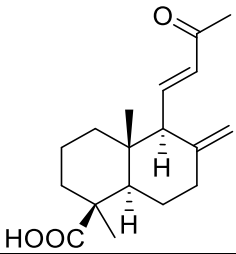
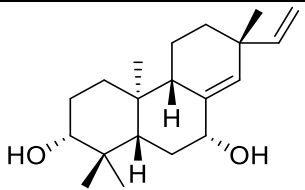
579	Elatiorlabdane C	<i>C. elatior</i> ¹⁸⁶	NA	NA	
580	Serralabdane D	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁸⁵	NA	NA	
581	(12 <i>R</i> ,13 <i>E</i>)-15-Acetoxy-12-hydroxylabda-8(20),13-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. anhuiensis</i> ⁸¹	NA	NA	

582	(12 <i>R</i>)-Labda-8(17),13 <i>E</i> -dien-12,15,19-triol	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	 <p>The structure shows a labdane skeleton with a hydroxyl group at C-12 (wedge), a methyl group at C-13 (dash), and a side chain at C-14 containing a hydroxyl group at C-15 (dash) and a terminal hydroxymethyl group at C-19 (wedge).</p>
583	12 <i>R</i> ,15-Dihydroxylabda-8(17),13 <i>E</i> -dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	 <p>The structure is identical to the one in row 582, showing a labdane skeleton with hydroxyl groups at C-12 (wedge) and C-15 (dash), and a side chain at C-14 with a hydroxyl group at C-15 (dash) and a terminal hydroxymethyl group at C-19 (wedge).</p>
584	Henrilabdane C	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹²⁸	Hepatoprotective effect ¹²⁸ IC ₅₀ 0.18 μM	NA	 <p>The structure is identical to the ones in rows 582 and 583, showing a labdane skeleton with hydroxyl groups at C-12 (wedge) and C-15 (dash), and a side chain at C-14 with a hydroxyl group at C-15 (dash) and a terminal hydroxymethyl group at C-19 (wedge).</p>

585	Henrilabdane B	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹²⁸	Hepatoprotective effect ¹²⁸ IC ₅₀ 0.09 μM	NA	
586	(13 <i>S</i>)-13-Hydroxy-19-methoxy-5αH-8(17), 14-labdadien	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹²⁸	NA	NA	
587	(12 <i>R</i> ,13 <i>S</i>)-12,13-Dihydroxy-8(17),14-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
588	Multisin B	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	

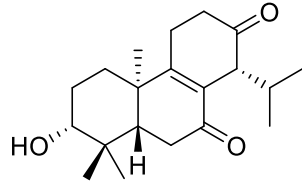
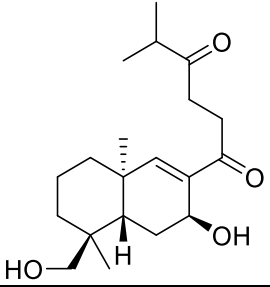
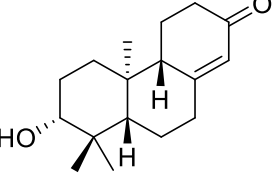
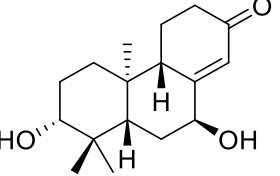
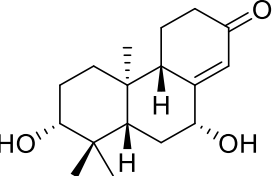
589	Multisin C	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
590	13-Epitorulosol	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
591	13-Epicupressic acid	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
592	(12 <i>R</i> ,13 <i>R</i>)-Dihydroxyabda-8(17),14-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	

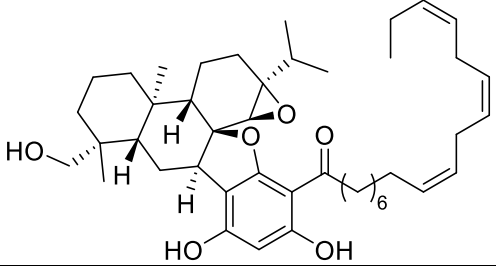
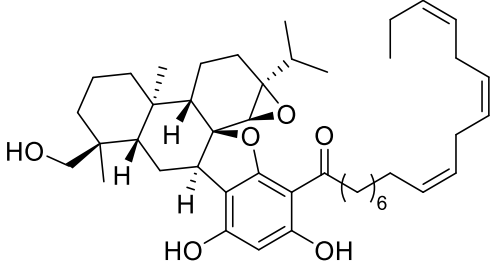
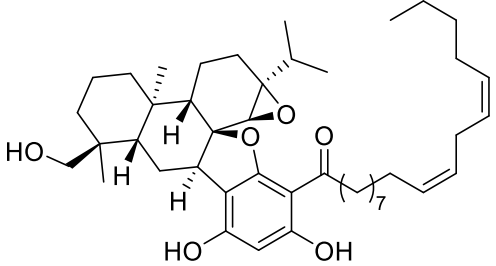
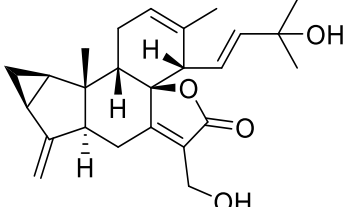
593	Serralabdane C	<i>C. serratus</i> ¹⁸⁵	NA	NA	
594	7 β ,12 α -Dihydroxy-13-epi-manoyl oxide	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
595	7 β ,12 α -Dihydroxymanoyl oxide	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
IV-h. 15-Norlabdane-type diterpenoids (596–597)					
596	15-nor-14-Oxolabda-8(17),12E-dien-19-ol	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	

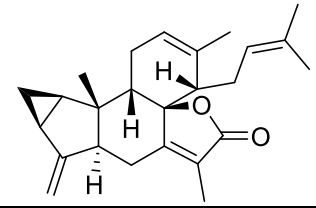
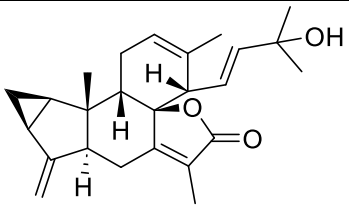
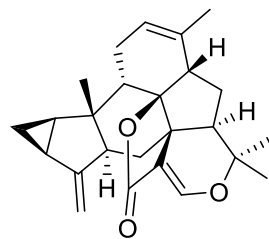
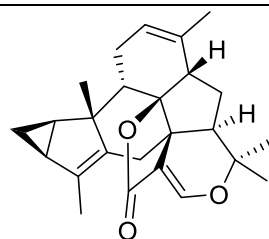
597	15-nor-14-Oxolabda-8(17),12E-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁶⁵	NA	NA	
IV-i. 14,15-Dinorlabdane-type diterpenoids (598–599)					
598	14-Methoxy-15,16-dinor-5 α H,9 α H-labda-13(E),8(17)-dien-12-one	<i>C. henryi</i> ⁷⁸	Antitumor effect ⁷⁸ Hela IC ₅₀ 5.6 μ M K562 and 5.9 μ M	NA	
599	14,15-Bisnor-13-oxolabda-8(17),11E-dien-19-oic acid	<i>C. multistachys</i> ⁵⁴	NA	NA	
IV-j. Pimarane-type diterpenoids (600–603)					
600	Chloranhenryin A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	

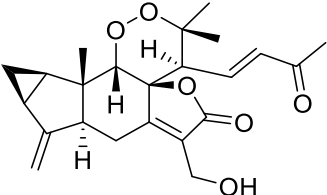
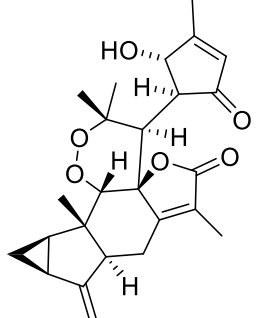
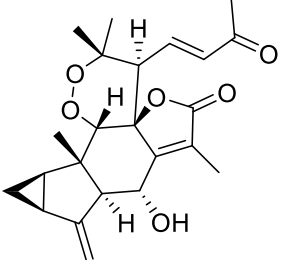
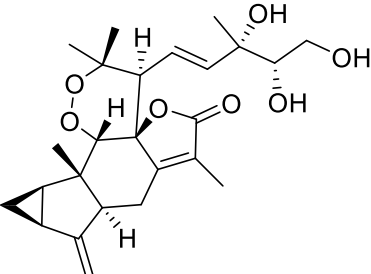
601	13-Epioryzalexin A	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
602	<i>ent</i> -Pimar-15-ene-3 α ,8 α -diol	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
603	<i>ent</i> -Pimara-8(14),15-diene-3 α ,7 β -diol	<i>C. henryi</i> ¹⁷⁹	NA	NA	
IV-k. Kaurane-type diterpenoids (604–612)					
604	<i>ent</i> -3 β -Acetoxyl-kaur-15-en-16 β ,17-diol	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
605	<i>ent</i> -17-Hydroxyl-kaur-15-en-3-one	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
606	<i>ent</i> -17-Hydroxyl-16 β -methoxyl-kauran-3-one	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	

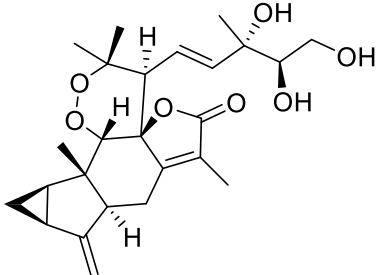
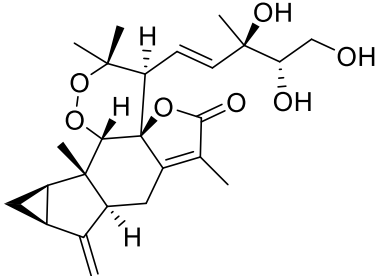
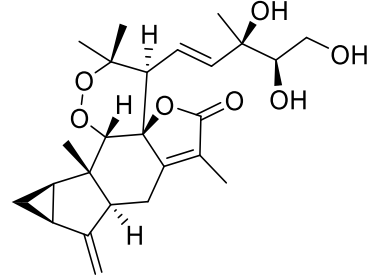
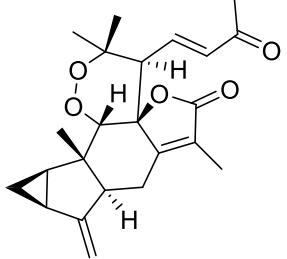
607	<i>ent</i> -17-Acetoxy-16 β -methoxyl-kauran-3-one	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
608	Abbeokutone	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
609	<i>ent</i> -17 α -Acetyl-16 β -hydroxyl-kauran-3-one	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
610	<i>ent</i> -Kauran-3 β ,16 β ,17-triol	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
611	<i>ent</i> -3 β -Acetoxy-kauran-15-en-16 β ,17-diol	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
612	<i>ent</i> -Kauran-16 β ,17-diol	<i>C. multistachys</i> ¹⁸⁷	NA	NA	
IV-I. Torarane-type diterpenoids (613)					

613	3 α -Hydroxy- <i>ent</i> -torara-8-en-7,13-dione	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁸³	NA	NA	
IV-m. 9,11-Secochinane-type diterpenoids (614)					
614	Chlorabietin F	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁸¹ IC ₅₀ 33.8 μ M	NA	
IV-n. Podocarpane-type diterpenoids (615–617)					
615	(3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> ,9 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>S</i>)-3-Hydroxy- <i>ent</i> -podocarpa-8(14)-en-13-one	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁸³	NA	NA	
616	Sessilifol P	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
617	Sessilifol Q	<i>C. sessilifolius</i> ¹⁷⁸	NA	NA	
IV-o. Abietane-phloroglucinol adducts (618–620)					

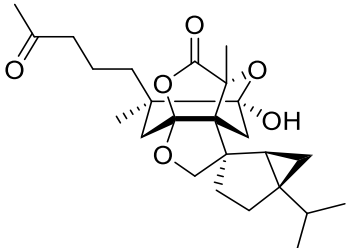
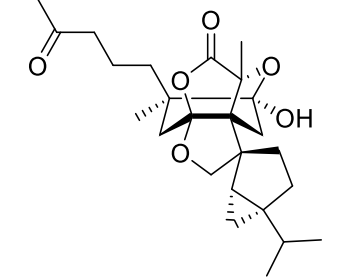
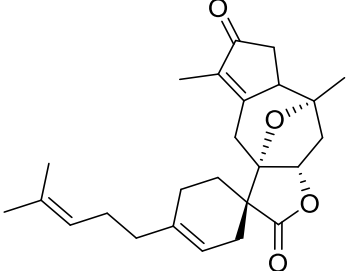
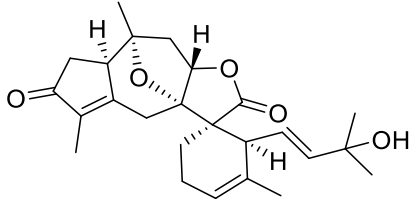
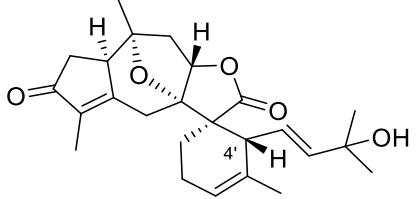
618	Chlorabietol A	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸⁰	PTP1B inhibitory effect ¹⁸⁰ IC ₅₀ 12.6 μM	NA	
619	Chlorabietol B	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸⁰	PTP1B inhibitory effect ¹⁸⁰ IC ₅₀ 5.3 μM	NA	
620	Chlorabietol C	<i>C. oldhamii</i> ¹⁸⁰	PTP1B inhibitory effect ¹⁸⁰ IC ₅₀ 4.9 μM	NA	
V. Sesquiterpenoid-monoterpenoid heterodimers (621–643)					
621	Ddyosmunoid A	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁸⁸	NA	NA	

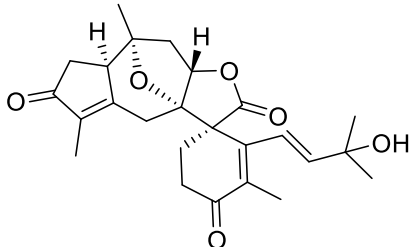
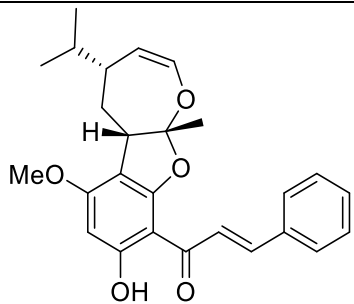
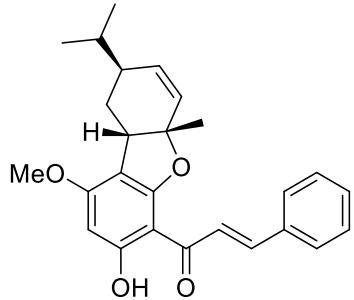
622	Sarcaglabrin A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁴²	NA	NA	
623	7'-Oxyisarcaglabrin A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁸⁹	NA	NA	
624	Bolivianine	<i>H. angustifolium</i> ¹⁹⁰	NA	<p>First-generation synthetic route from Hagemann's ester (<i>rac</i>-R1), and second/third-generation synthetic routes from (+)-verbenone (R20),^{41,42,191} Hodgson's conditions/diazo-derived carbenoid and one pot reaction of DA/IMHDA cascade, Scheme 7</p>	
625	Isobolivianine	<i>H. angustifolium</i> ¹⁹⁰	NA	<p>Treatment of bolivianine with <i>p</i>-TsOH in THF at 35 °C for 24 h yielded isobolivianine (625),⁴² Scheme 7</p>	

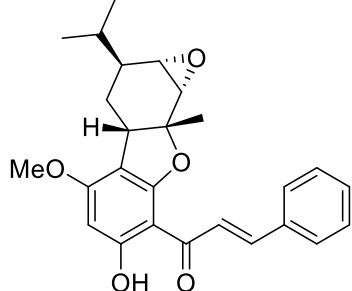
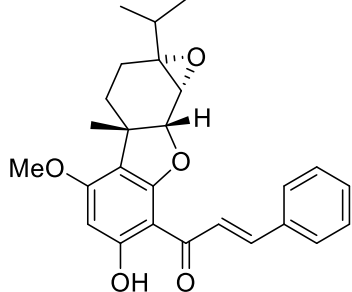
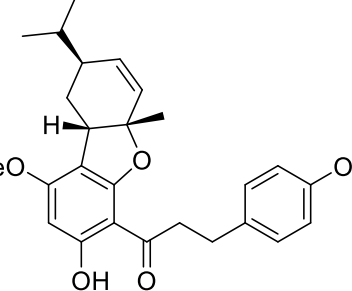
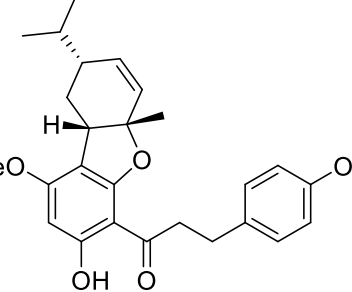
626	Dyosmunoid B	<i>H. orientale</i> ¹⁸⁸	Antimalarial effect ¹⁸⁸ EC ₅₀ 0.42 μ M	NA	
627	Sarcaglarone A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁸⁹	NA	NA	
628	6 α -Hydroxysarglaperoxide A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁸⁹	NA	NA	
629	Sarcaglarol A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹²	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ¹⁹²	NA	

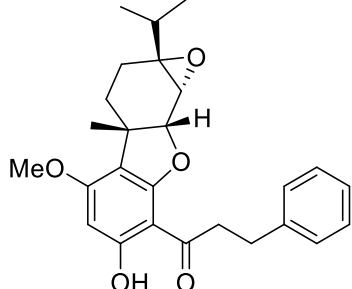
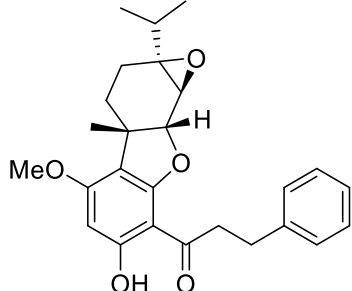
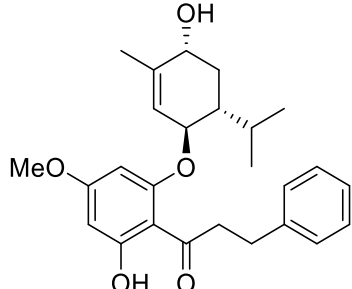
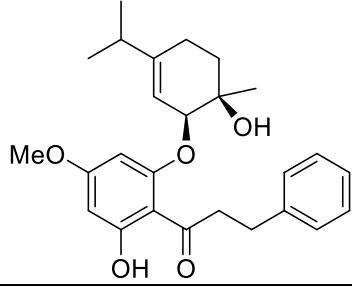
630	Sarcaglarol B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹²	NA	NA	
631	Sarcaglarol C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹²	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ¹⁹²	NA	
632	Sarcaglarol D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹²	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ¹⁹²	NA	
633	Sarglaperoxide A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹³	NA	NA	

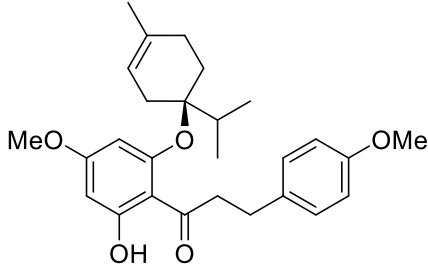
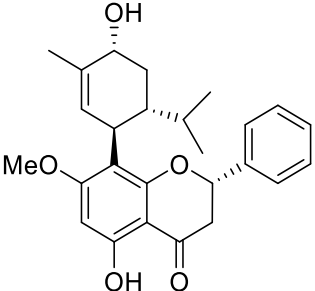
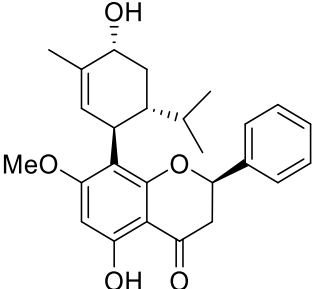
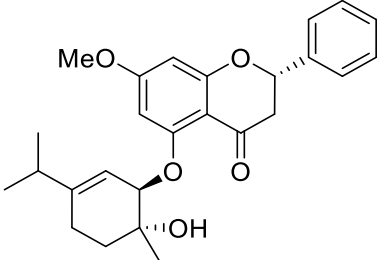
634	Sarglaperoxide B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹³	NA	NA	
635	Sarglaoxolane A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁴	Moderate anti-inflammatory effect ¹⁹⁴	NA	
636	Sarglaoxolane B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁴	NA	NA	
637	Sarglaoxolane C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁴	NA	NA	

638	Hitorin A	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁹⁵	NA	NA	
639	Hitorin B	<i>C. japonicus</i> ¹⁹⁵	NA	NA	
640	Hedyosulide	<i>H. brasiliense</i> ¹⁹⁶	NA	NA	
641	Orientanoid A	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁹⁷	Antitumor immunity ⁹⁷	Synthesized from hedyosumin A (188) that is accessible from santonin (R65) and R72 , ⁹⁷ biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization, Scheme 14	
642	Orientanoid B	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁹⁷	Antitumor immunity ⁹⁷	Synthesized from hedyosumin A (188) that is accessible from santonin (R65) and R72 , ⁹⁷ biomimetic [4 + 2] dimerization,	

				Scheme 14	
643	Orientalin C	<i>H. orientale</i> ⁹⁷	Antitumor immunity ⁹⁷	Synthesized from orientalin A (641), ⁹⁷ one-pot reaction of singlet oxygen ene addition and IBX-catalyzed dehydration, Scheme 14	
VI. Meroterpenoids (644–682)					
644	Glabratin A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
645	Glabratin B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	

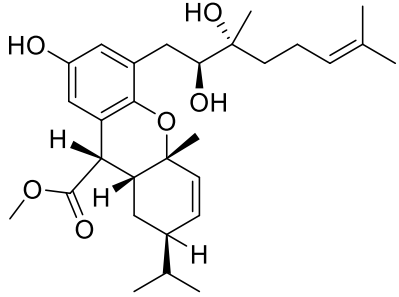
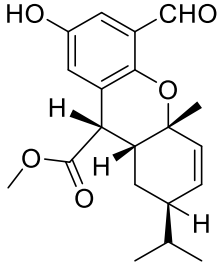
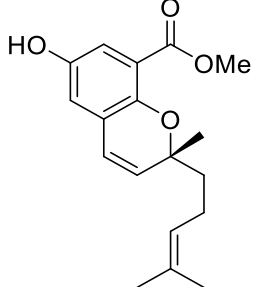
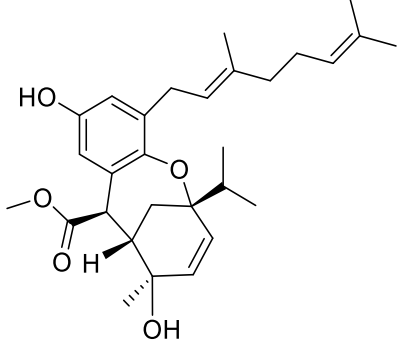
646	glabratin C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	 <p>The structure of glabratin C features a central benzene ring with a methoxy group (MeO) at the 6-position and a hydroxyl group (OH) at the 7-position. It is substituted with a 2-isopropyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane ring at the 1-position and a 3-phenylacryloyl group at the 2-position.</p>
647	Glabratin D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	 <p>The structure of Glabratin D is similar to glabratin C, but the 2-isopropyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane ring is attached to the benzene ring at the 3-position instead of the 1-position.</p>
648	Glabratin E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	 <p>The structure of Glabratin E features a central benzene ring with a methoxy group (MeO) at the 6-position and a hydroxyl group (OH) at the 7-position. It is substituted with a 2-isopropyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane ring at the 1-position and a 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propionyl group at the 2-position.</p>
649	Glabratin F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	 <p>The structure of Glabratin F is similar to Glabratin E, but the 2-isopropyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane ring is attached to the benzene ring at the 3-position instead of the 1-position.</p>

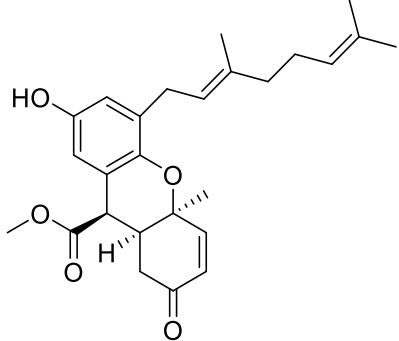
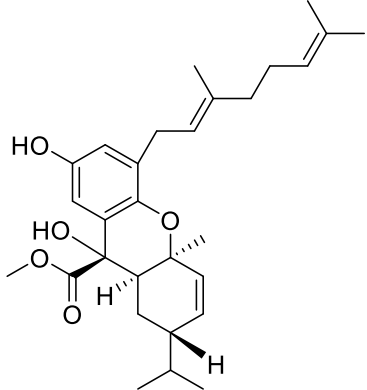
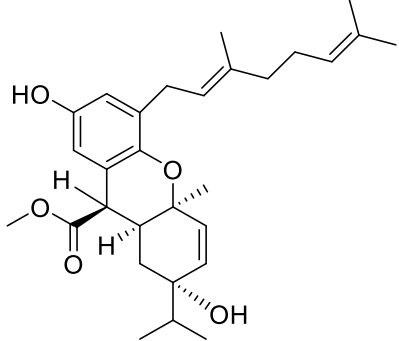
650	Glabratin G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	
651	Glabratin H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	
652	Glabratin I	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
653	Glabratin J	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	

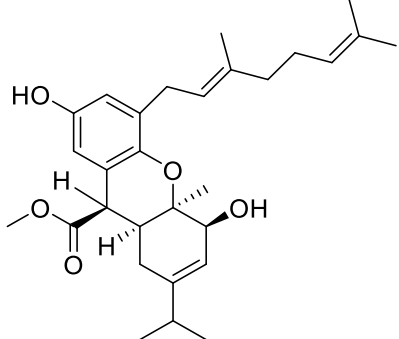
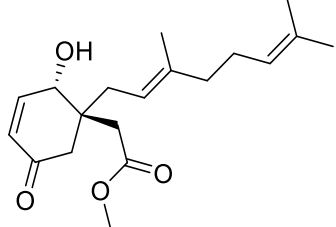
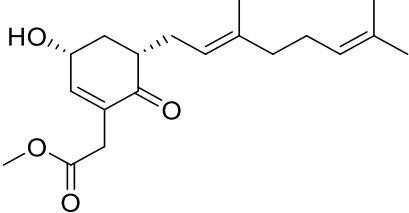
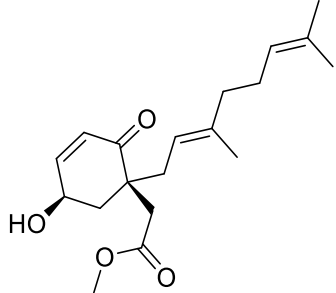
654	Glabratin K	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
655	Glabratin L	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
656	Glabratin M	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
657	Glabratin N	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	

658	Linderol A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	
659	Adunctin B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	NA	NA	
660	Adunctin E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁷	Autophagy modulating activity in HEK293 cells ¹⁹⁷	NA	
661	Gabralide A	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁸	NA	NA	

662	Gabralide B	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁸	NA	NA	
663	Glabralide C	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁸	NA	NA	
664	Gabralide D	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁹	NA	NA	
665	Gabralide E	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁹	NA	NA	

666	Gabralide F	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁹	NA	NA	
667	Gabralide G	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁹⁹ IC ₅₀ 3.92 μM	NA	
668	Gabralide H	<i>S. glabra</i> ¹⁹⁹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ¹⁹⁹ IC ₅₀ 4.29 μM	NA	
669	Spicatulide A	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	NA	NA	

670	Spicatulide B	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	NA	NA	
671	Spicatulide C	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ²⁰⁰	NA	
672	Spicatulide D	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	NA	NA	

673	Spicatulide E	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ²⁰⁰	NA	
674	Spicatulide F	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ²⁰⁰	NA	
675	Spicatulide G	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	NA	NA	
676	Methyl 2-(1' β -geranyl-5' β -hydroxy-2'-oxocyclohex-3'-enyl)acetate	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	NA	NA	

677	Lettowipyraquinol	<i>C. spicatus</i> ²⁰⁰	Lipogenesis inhibition effect ²⁰⁰	NA	
678	Sarglamide A	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ²⁰¹	NA	NA	
679	Sarglamide B	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ²⁰¹	NA	NA	
680	Sarglamide C	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ²⁰¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ²⁰¹	NA	
681	Sarglamide D	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ²⁰¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ²⁰¹	Synthesized through a biomimetic approach from 680, ²⁰¹ Scheme 13	
682	Sarglamide E	<i>S. glabra</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i> ²⁰¹	Anti-neuroinflammatory effect ²⁰¹	Synthesized through a biomimetic approach from 680, ²⁰¹ Scheme 13	

#Structures were incorrectly reported as new compounds. NA means no data available.

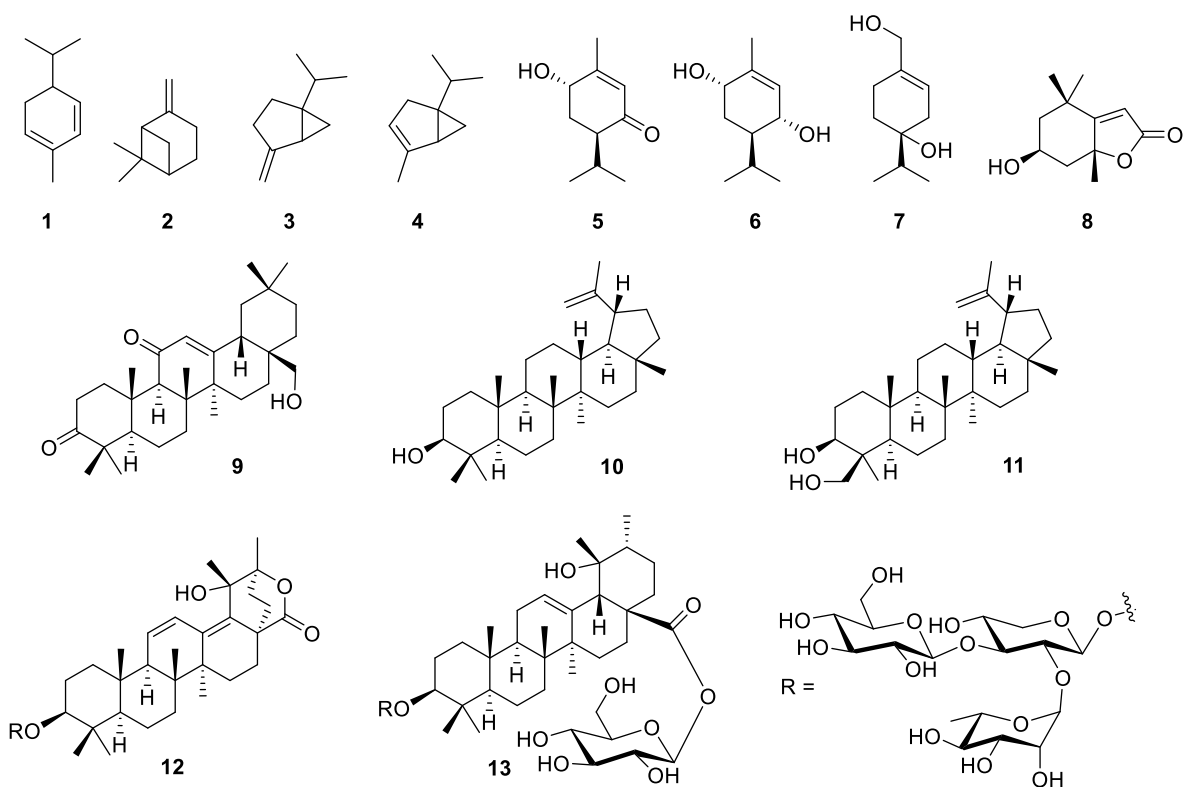


Fig. S1 Monoterpenoids (1–8) and triterpenoids (9–13) identified from Chloranthaceae.

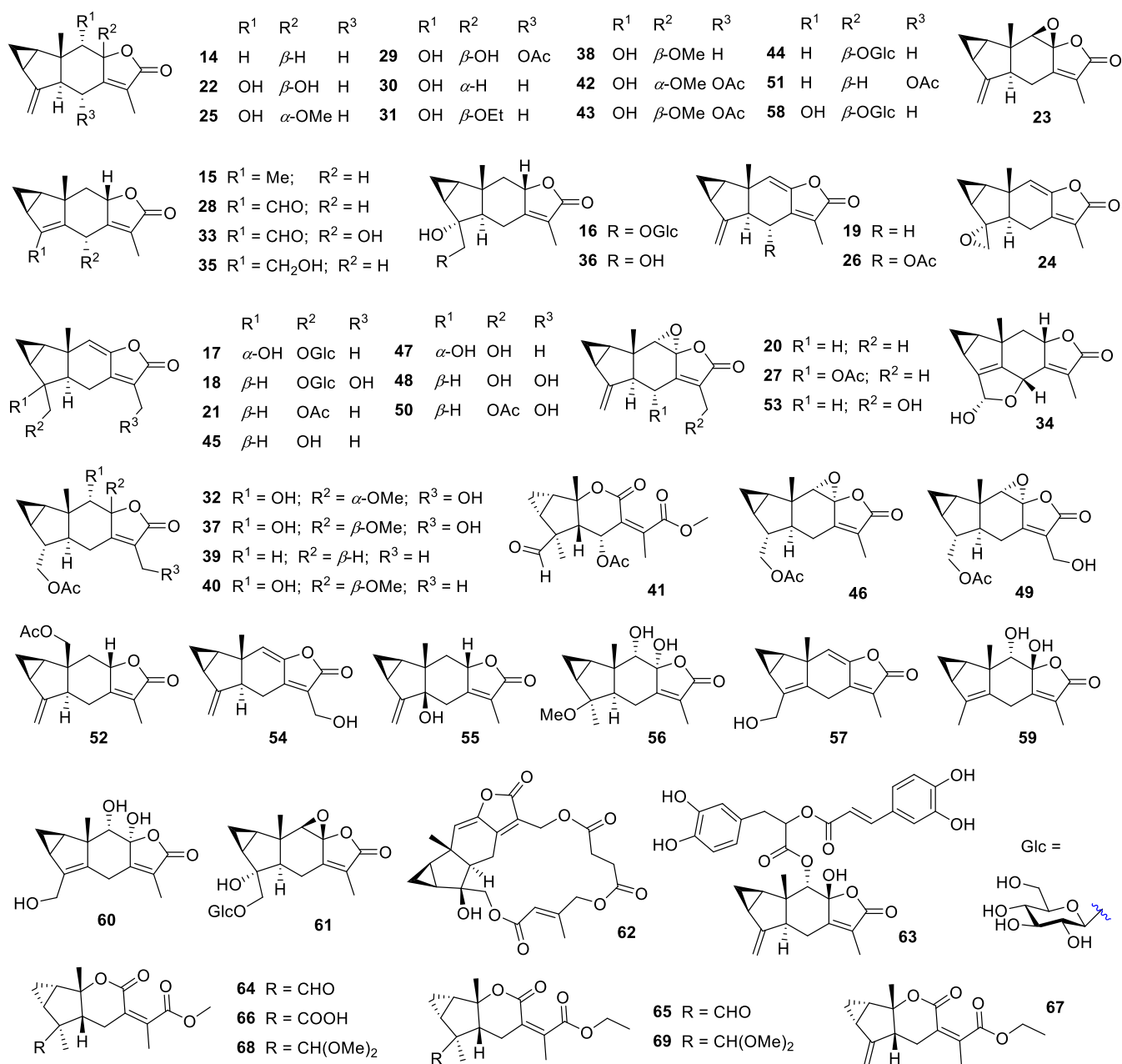
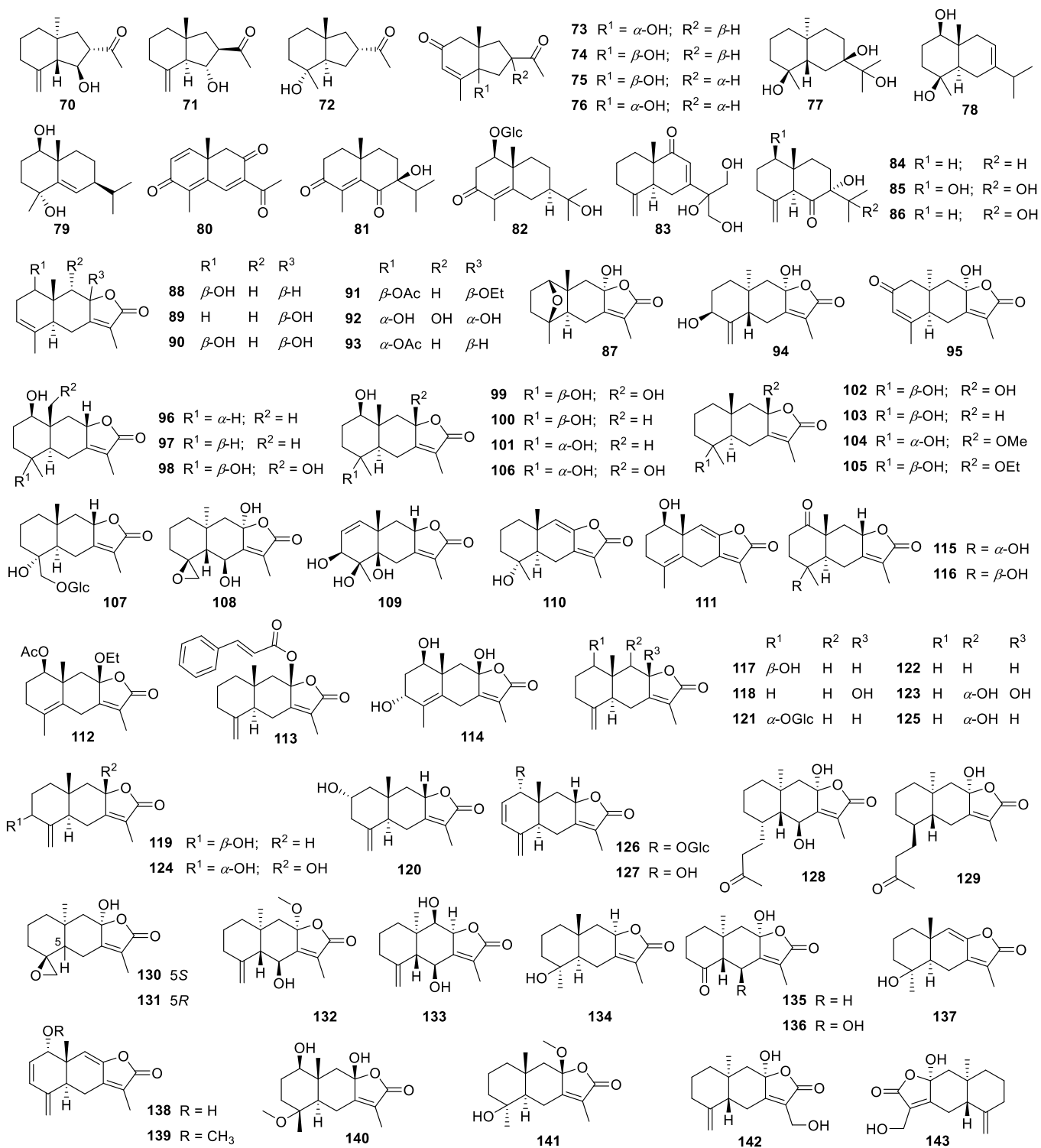


Fig. S2 Lindenane sesquiterpenoids (**14–69**) identified from Chloranthaceae.



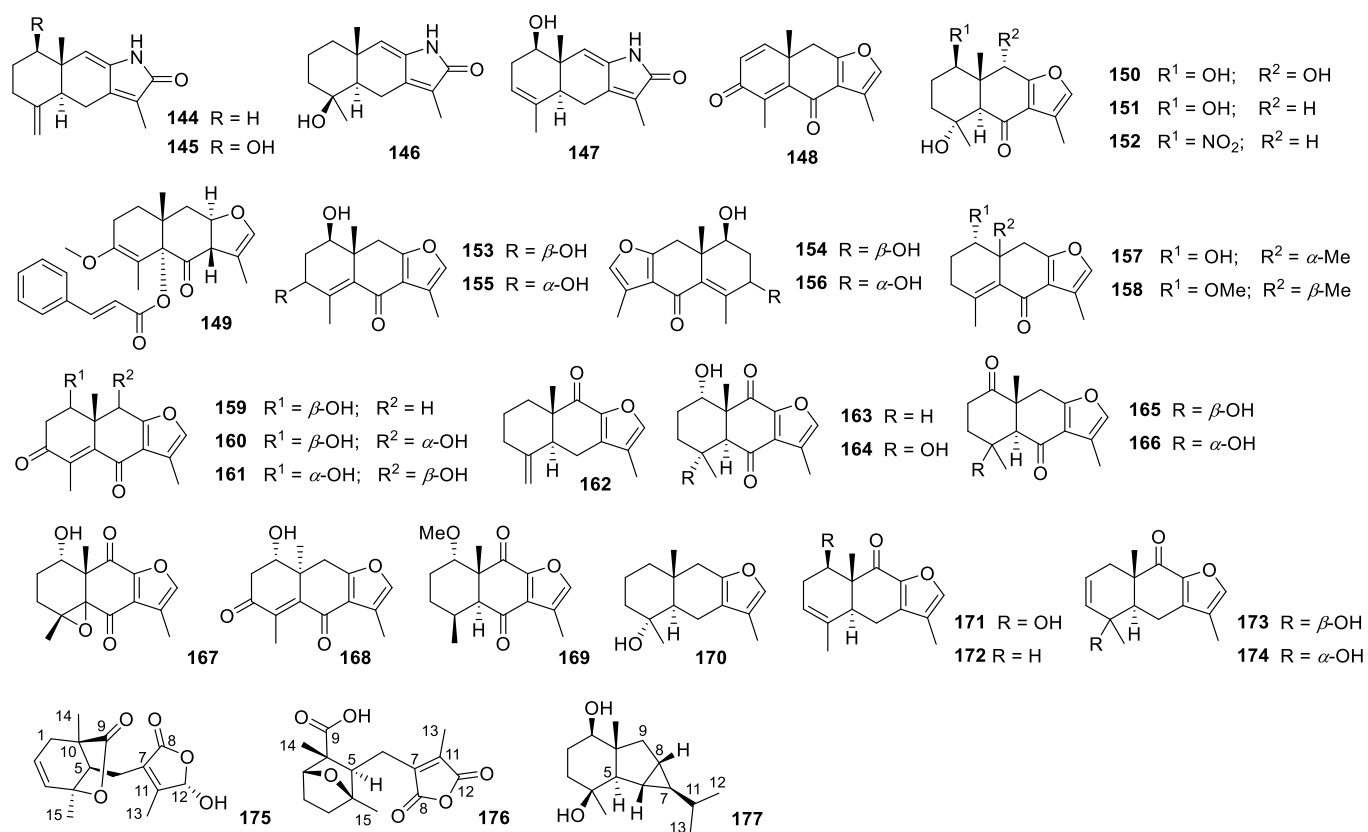


Fig. S3 Eudesmane sesquiterpenoids (70–177) identified from Chloranthaceae.

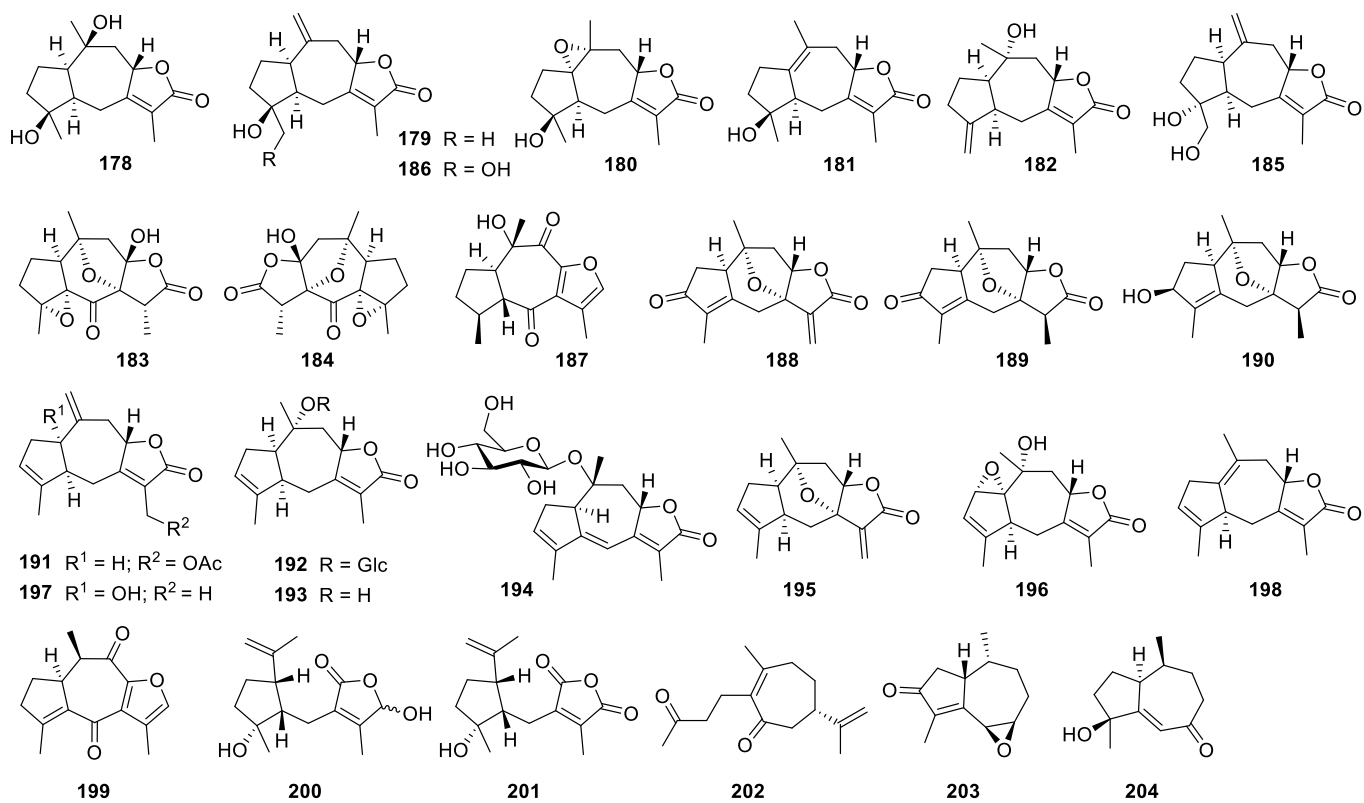


Fig. S4 Guaianane sesquiterpenoids (**178–204**) identified from Chloranthaceae.

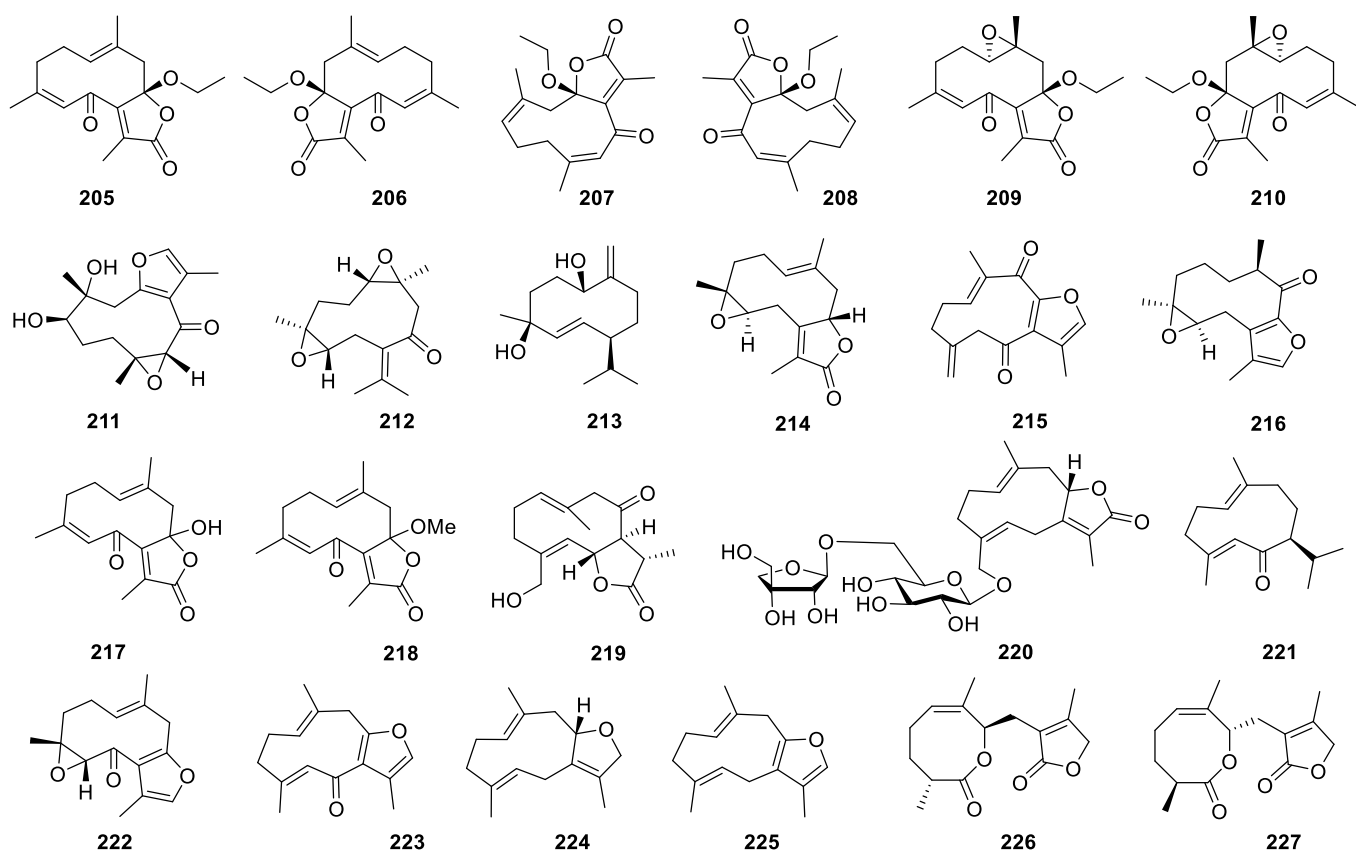


Fig. S5 Germacranolide sesquiterpenoids (205–227) identified from Chloranthaceae.

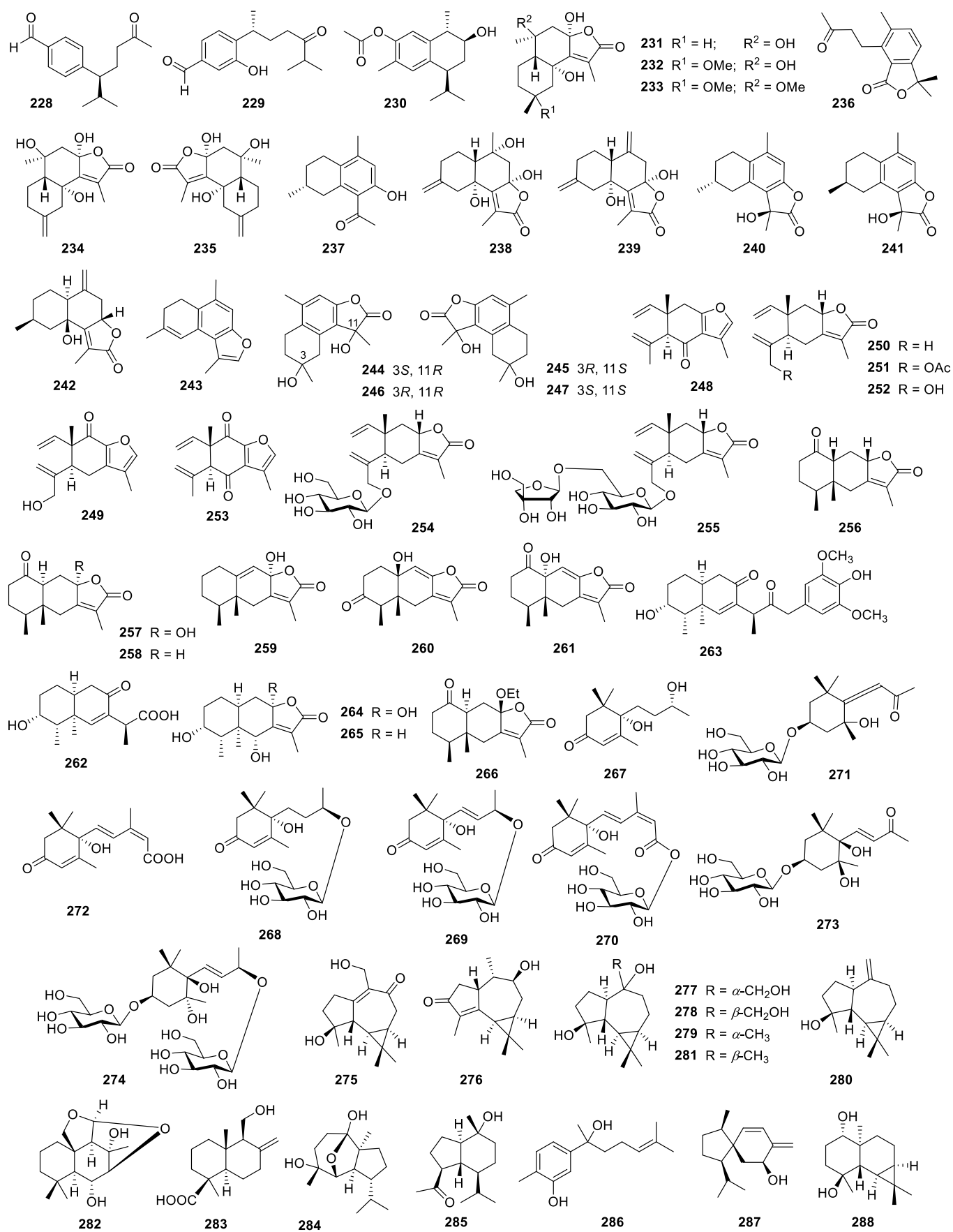
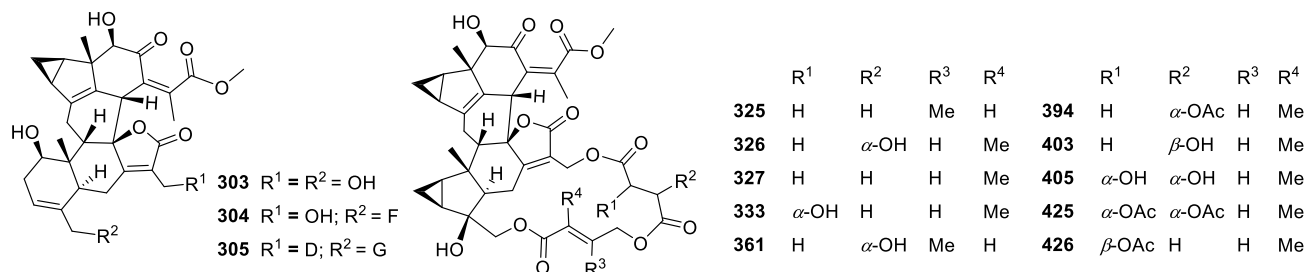
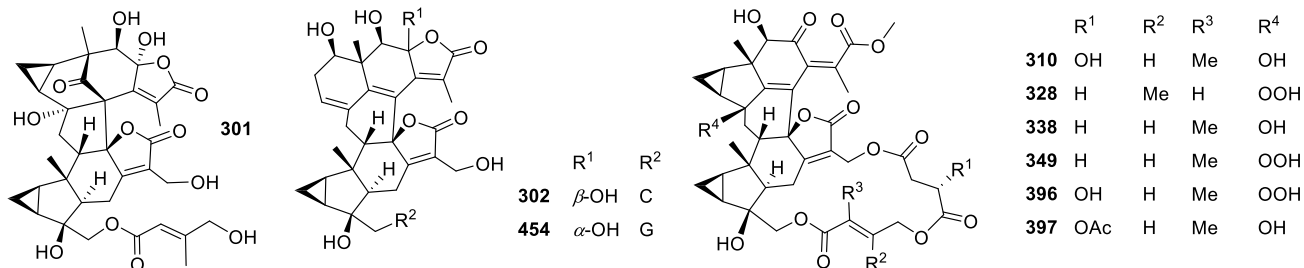
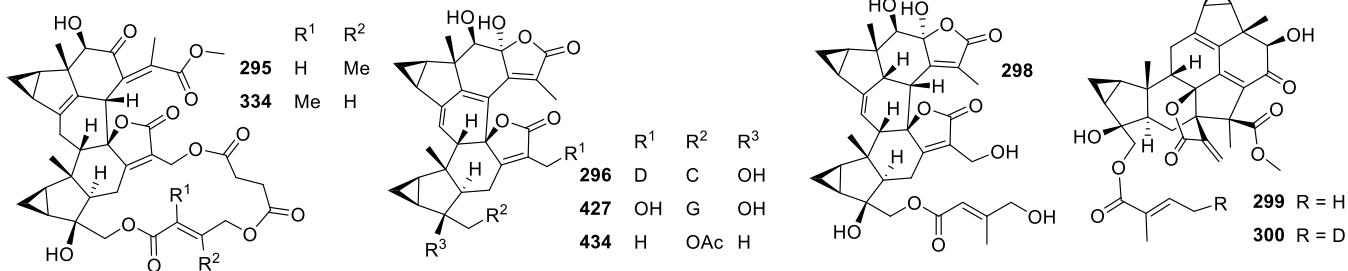
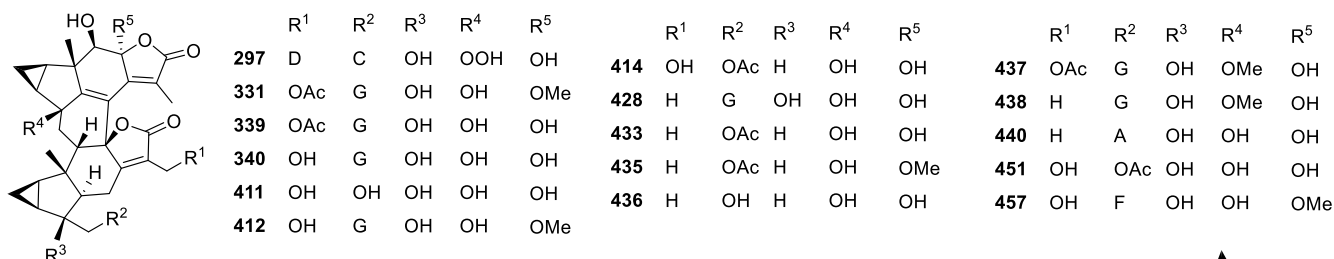
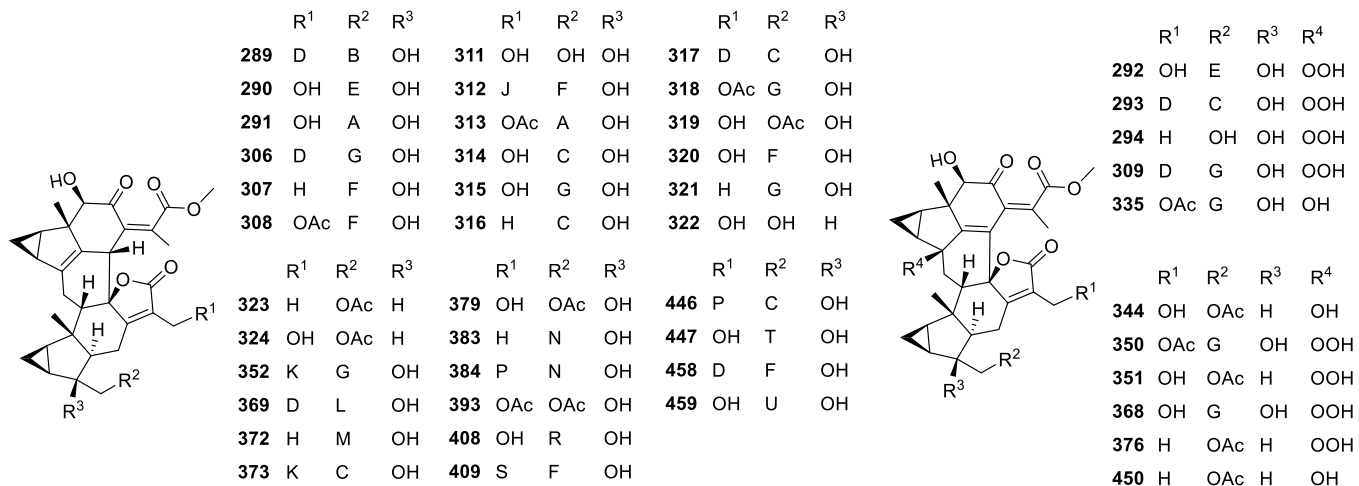
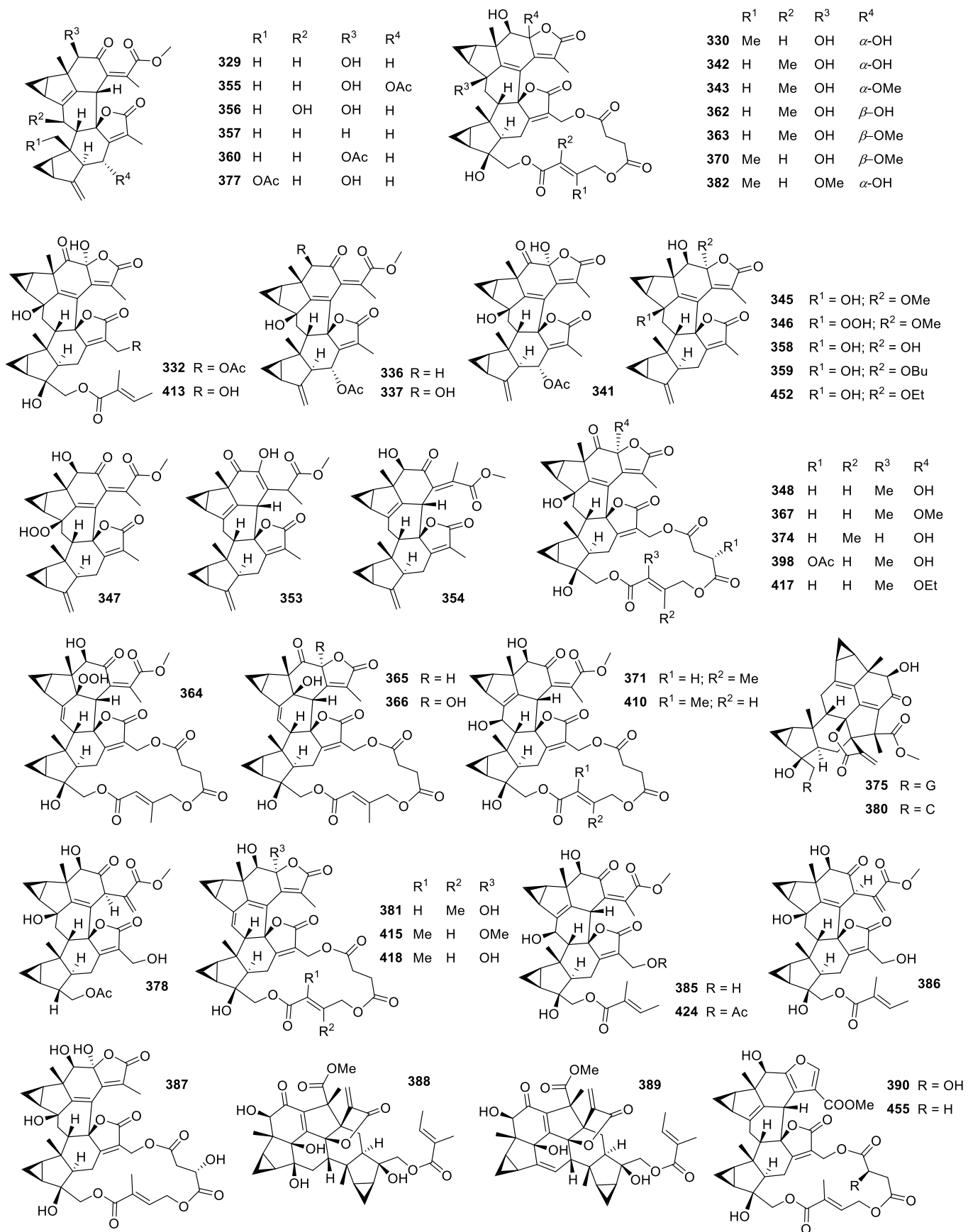
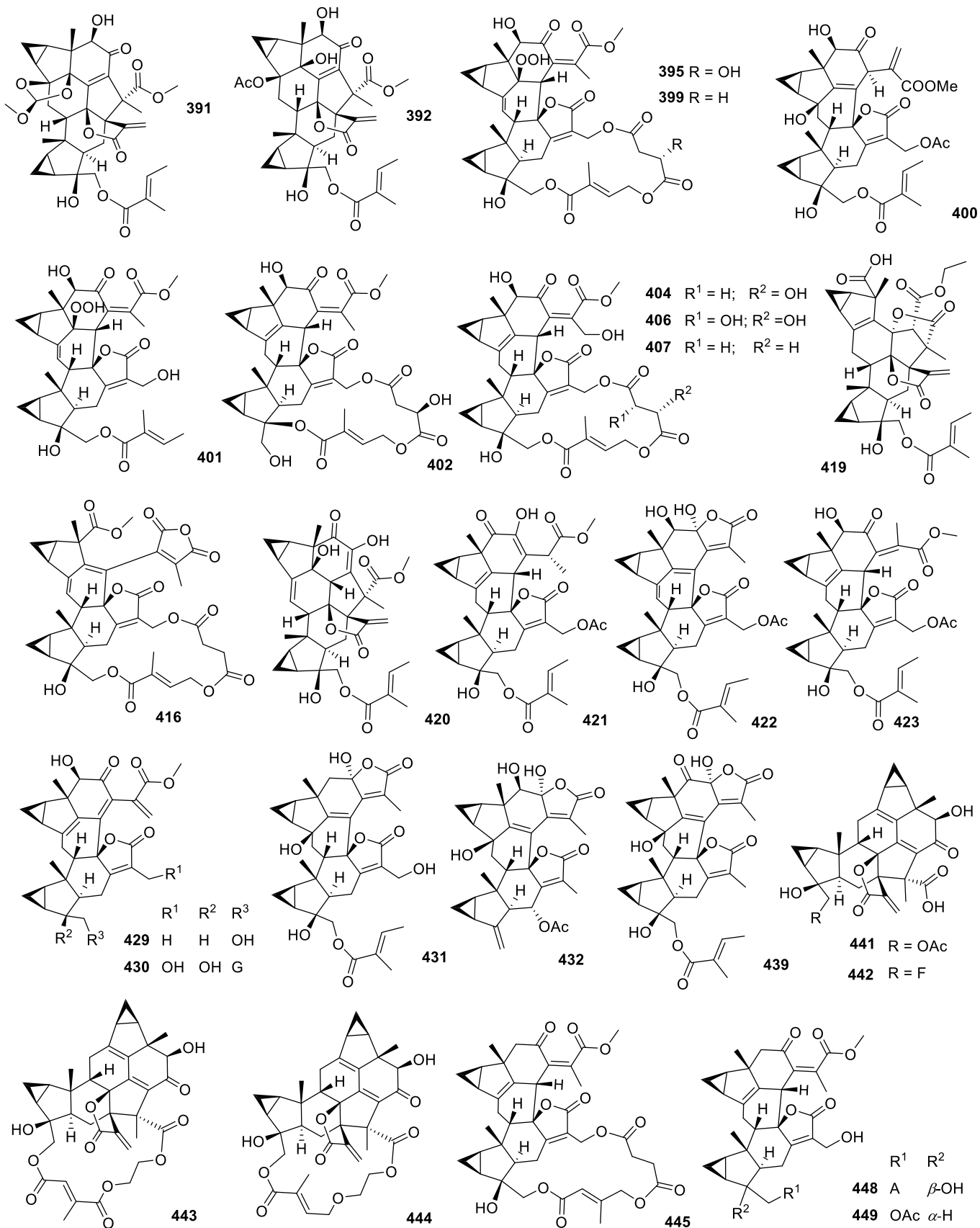


Fig. S6 Other type sesquiterpenoids (**228–288**) identified from Chloranthaceae.







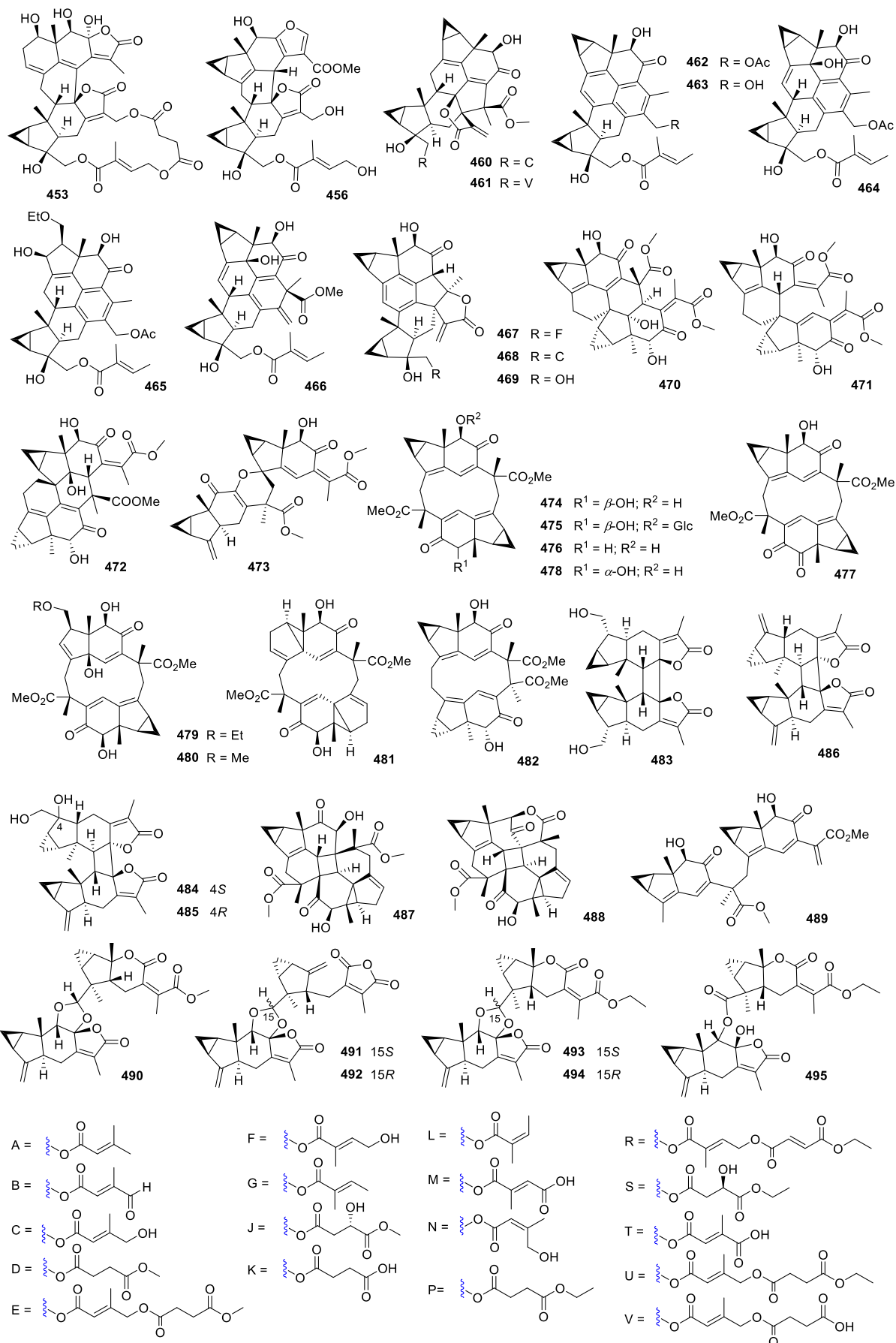


Fig. S7 Dimeric lindane Sesquiterpenoids (289–495) identified from Chloranthaceae.

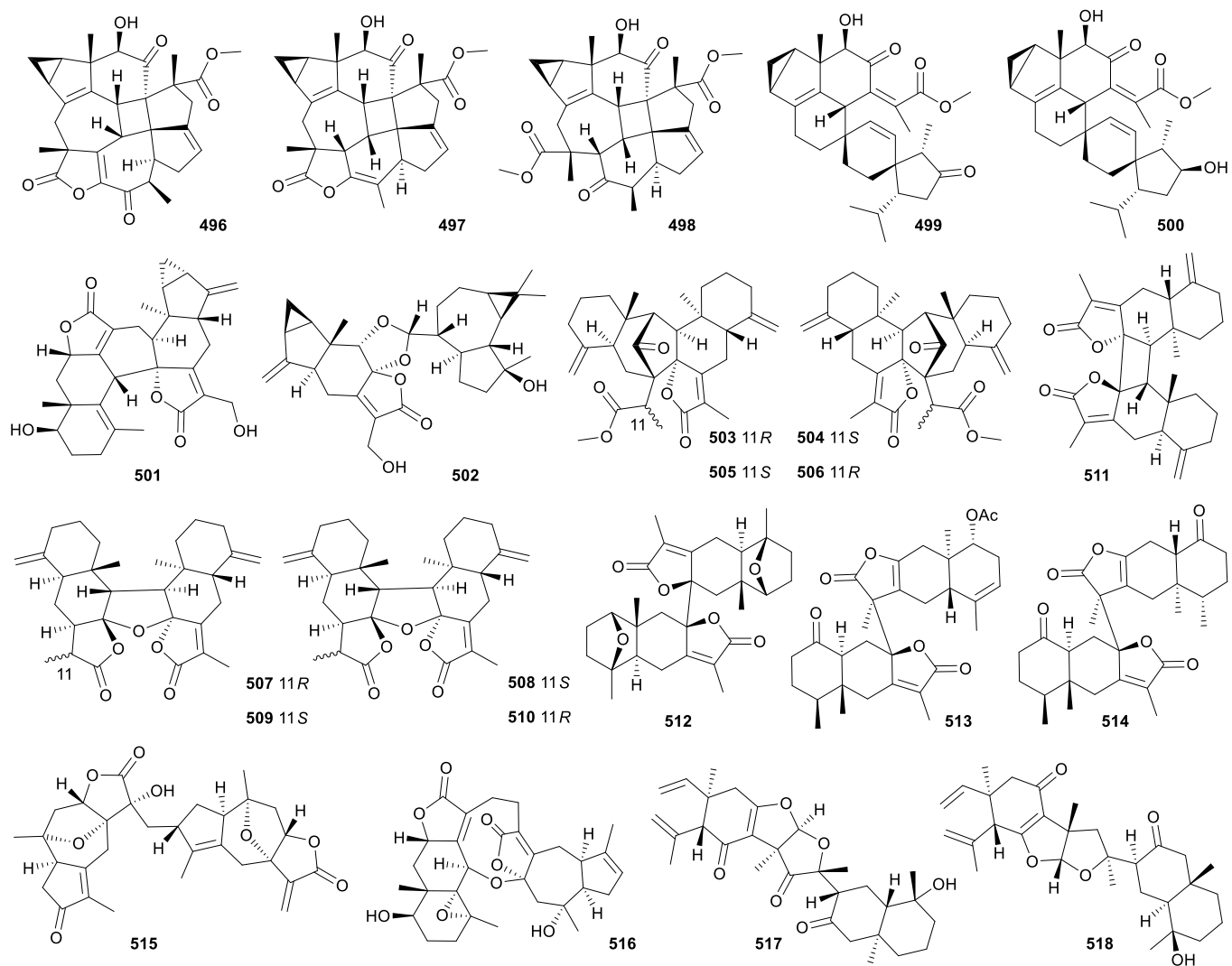


Fig. S8 Lindenane hetero dimers (496–502) and other sesquiterpenoid dimers (503–518) identified from Chloranthaceae.

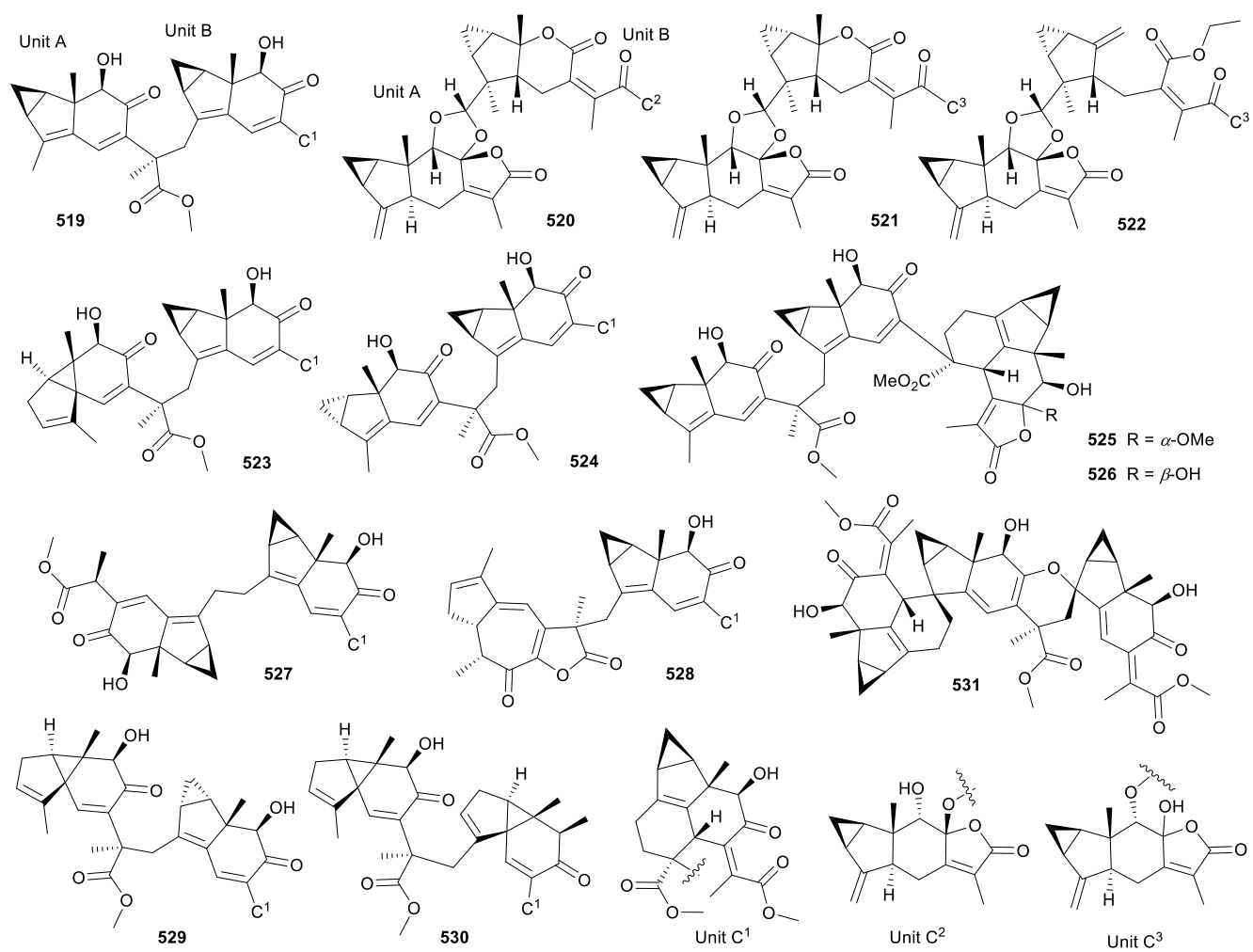
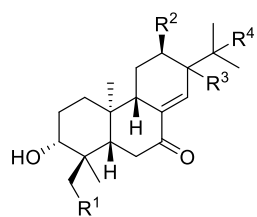
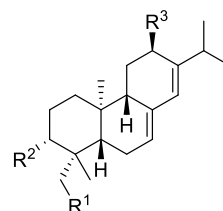


Fig. S9 Trimeric sesquiterpenoids (519–531) identified from Chloranthaceae

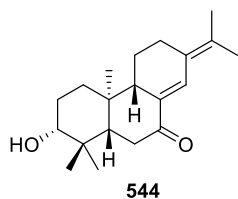


	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
532	H	H	β -OH	H
533	H	H	α -OH	H
534	H	H	β -OMe	H
535	H	H	α -OMe	H
536	H	OH	β -OMe	H

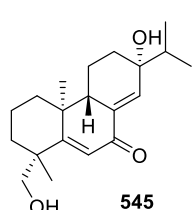
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
537	H	OH	α -OH	H
538	OH	H	α -OH	H
539	H	H	α -OH	OH
540	H	H	α -OMe	OH



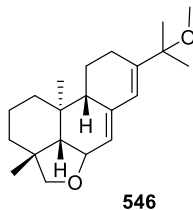
	R ¹	R ²	R ³
541	OH	H	H
542	OH	H	OMe
543	H	OH	H



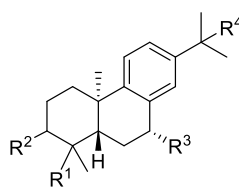
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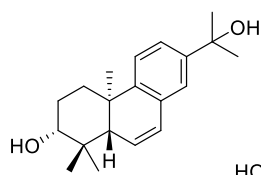
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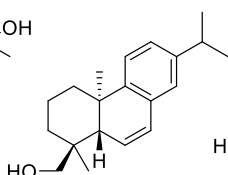
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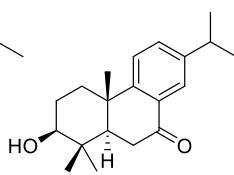
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
547	Me	α -OH	H	OH
548	Me	α -OH	OH	H
549	β -CH ₂ OH	H	H	H
550	α -CH ₂ OH	H	H	H
551	Me	α -OH	H	OMe
552	Me	β -OH	OH	H



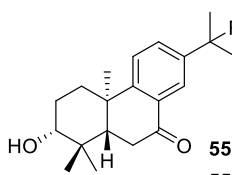
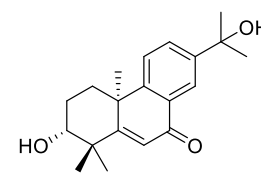
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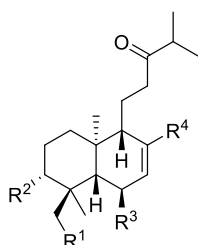
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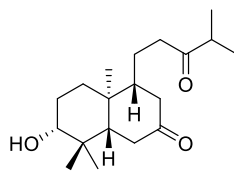
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556 R = H
557 R = OH

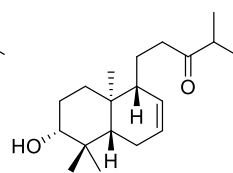
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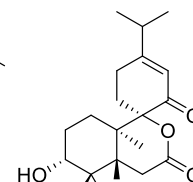
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
559	H	OH	H	CHO
560	H	OH	H	COOH
561	H	OH	OH	CHO
562	OH	H	H	COOH
563	OH	H	H	CHO
564	OH	H	OH	CHO



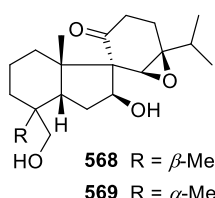
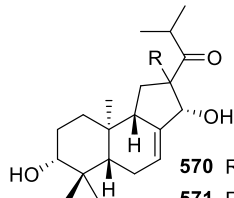
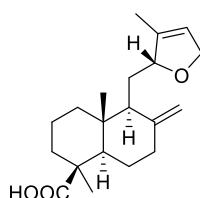
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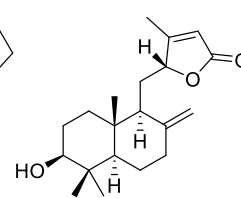
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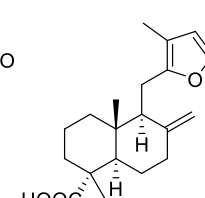
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568 R = β -Me
569 R = α -Me570 R = α -H
571 R = β -H

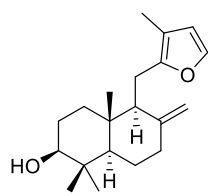
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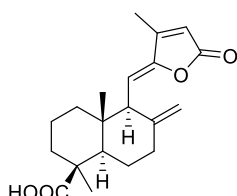
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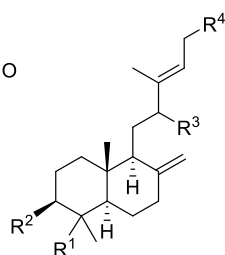
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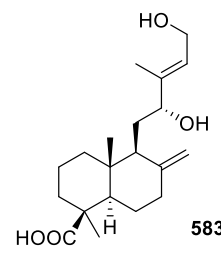
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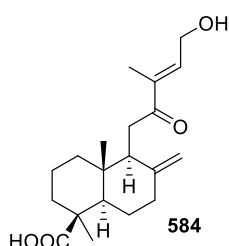
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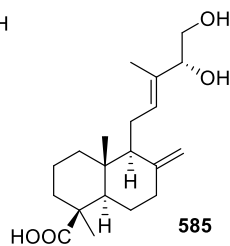
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
577	β -COOH	H	α -OH	OH
578	β -COOH	H	β -OH	OH
579	α -COOH	H	α -OH	OH
580	H	OH	β -OH	OEt
581	β -COOH	H	α -OH	OAc
582	β -CH ₂ OH	H	α -OH	OH



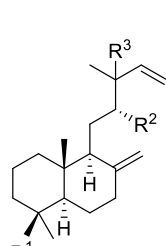
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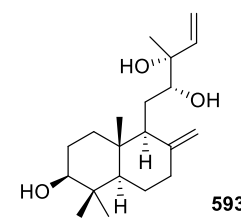
584



585



	R ¹	R ²	R ³
586	CH ₂ OMe	H	α -OH
587	COOH	OH	β -OH
588	COOH	OH	α -OMe
589	COOH	OH	β -OMe
590	CH ₂ OH	H	α -OH
591	COOH	H	α -OH
592	COOH	OH	α -OH



593

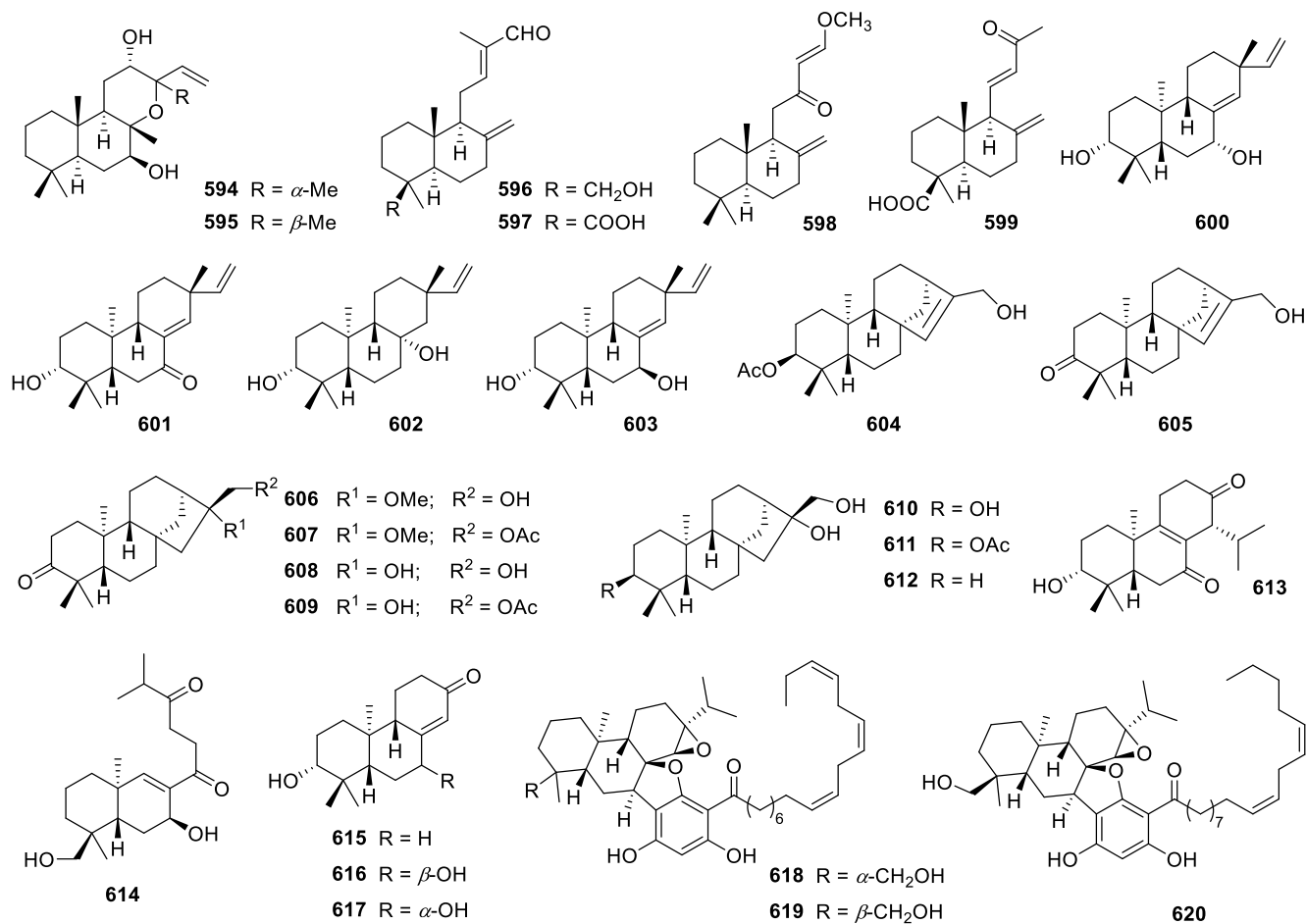


Fig. S10 Diterpenoids (532–620) identified from Chloranthaceae.

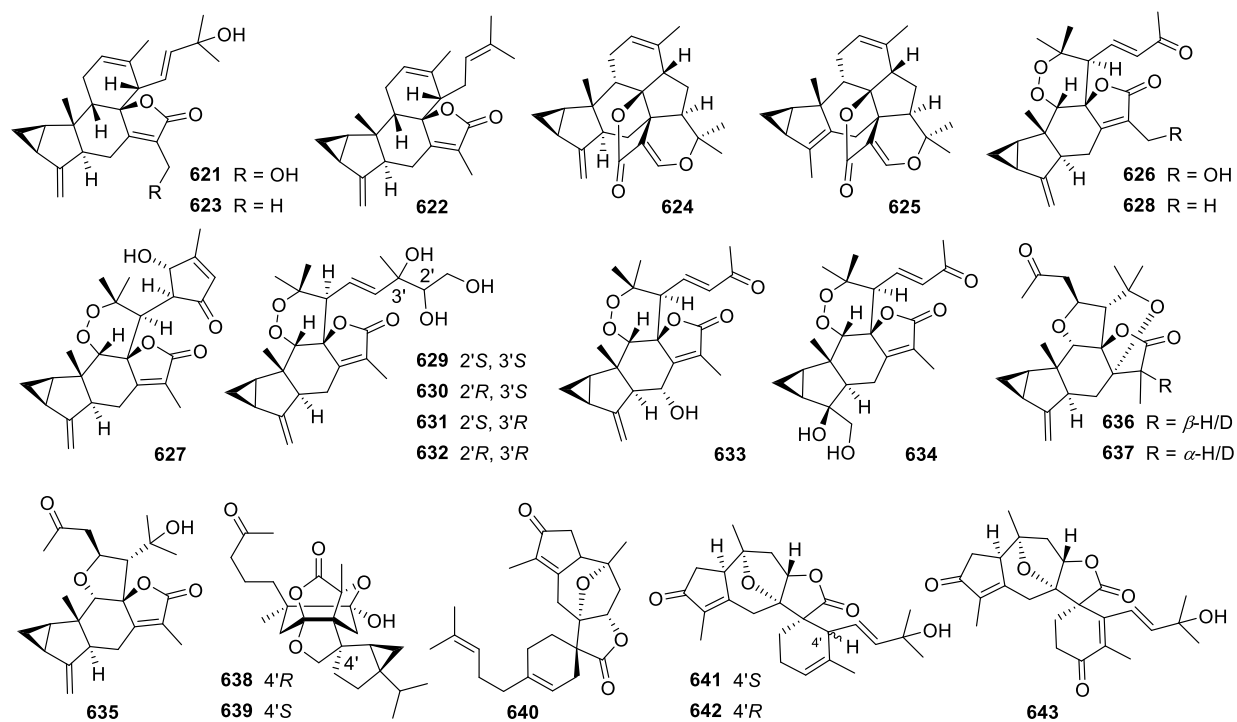


Fig. S11 Sesquiterpenoid-monoterpenoid heterodimers (**621–643**) identified from Chloranthaceae.

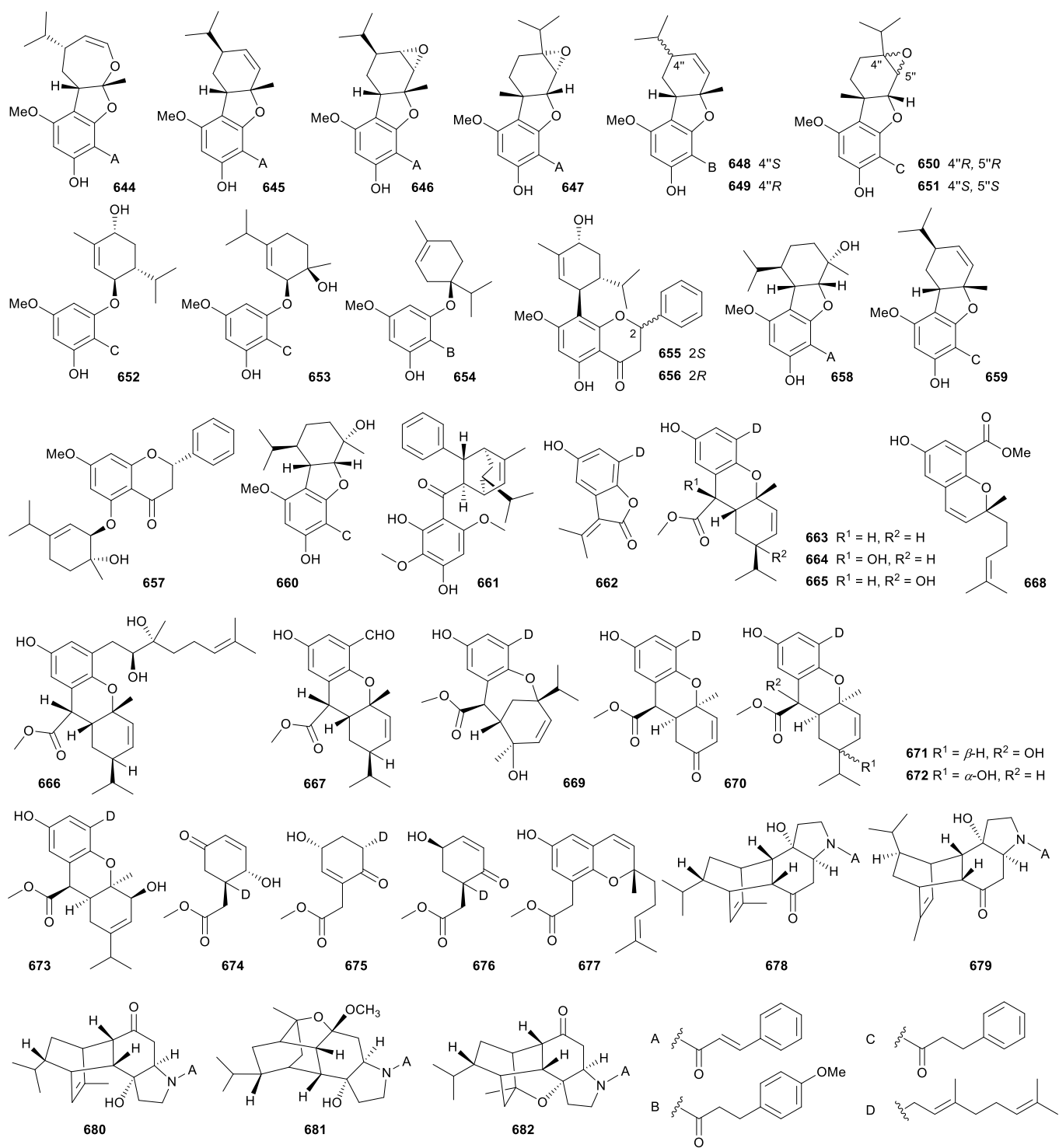


Fig. S12 Meroterpenoids (644–682) identified from Chloranthaceae.

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