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Enzyme inhibitors from the aril of Myristica fragrans

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Highlights

- The <u>aril</u> of <u>Myristica fragrans</u> furnished malabaricone C, 3-(3-methyl-5-pentyl-2-furanyl)propenoic acid, licarin A, maceneolignan B and elemicin.
- Malabaricone C showed potent <u>AChE</u> inhibitory and <u>antioxidant activities</u>.
- α-Glucosidase inhibition of 3-(3-methyl-5-pentyl-2-furanyl)propenoic acid was first reported.

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• The aril of *M*. *fragrans* was shown to be a good source of these enzyme inhibitors.

Abstract

The fruit aril of *Myristica fragrans*, commonly known as "mace", is a popular spice in worldwide. Chromatographic separation of the combined ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and the methanol (MeOH) extracts of the aril of *Myristica fragrans* furnished malabaricone C (**1**), 3-(3-methyl-5-pentyl-2-furanyl)-2(*E*)-propenoic acid (**2**), licarin A (**3**), maceneolignan B (**4**) and elemicin (**5**). Compounds

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1–5 were screened for acetylcholinesterase (AChE), and α -glucosidase enzyme inhibitory activities and DPPH radical scavenging activity. Compound **1** showed the highest AChE inhibitory activity (IC₅₀ 2.06 ± 0.04 µg/mL) and antioxidant activity (IC₅₀ 6.56 ± 0.02 µg/mL) while compound **2** displayed the most potent α -glucosidase inhibitory activity (IC₅₀ 50.91 ± 0.01 µg/mL). This is the first report of α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of **2**. Results indicate that the aril of *M*. *fragrans* showed good anticholinesterase and α -glucosidase inhibitory activities and antioxidant effect *in-vitro* that have a potential to be used as the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.



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Keywords

Enzyme inhibitors; Acetylcholinesterase; α -glucosidase; Antioxidants; Alzheimer's disease; *Myristica fragrans*

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