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Pyhtochemical Studies on Resveratrol from *Dipterocarpus Crinitus* as Damping Off Disease Agent

Wan Zuraida Wan Mohd Zain^{1,*}, Norizan Ahmat¹, NorHazana Norizan¹, Arnt Win², Yoshiaki Takaya³ and Neni Kartini Che Ramli⁴

¹Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia ²Department of chemistry, University of Mandalay, Myanmar; ³Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo university, Nagoya, Japan; ⁴Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 26400, Jengka, Pahang, Malaysia; E-mail: wanzuraida@pahang.uitm.edu.my

Dipterocarpus crinitus (Dipterocarpaceae) known as "keruing mempelas" by the local is widely distributed in Johor and Pahang [1]. The stem bark of Dipterocarpus crinitus which was collected from Jengka, Pahang has been extracted in methanol by cold immersion method. The extract was fractionated by column chromatography to afford 6 fractions (DC1- DC6). Fraction DC 3 and 4 were further purified by column chromatography and led to the isolation of 5 oligomer resveratrol: α-Viniferin (1), ε-viniferine (2), Hopeaphenol (3), isohopehenol (4) and laevifonol (5). The structure of the compounds were confirmed by one and two-dimensional NMR analyses and comparison with previous data [2]. The polyphenolic compounds which are known as phytoalexin were further investigated for antioxidant and damping off disease agent. The antioxidant indicated lower scavenging activity (DPPH) compared to BHT and ascorbic acid with percent scavenging activity of between 46.6 % to 15.8 %. However the compounds revealed strong inhibition zone against four genus of fungal i.e Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium sp, Pythium sp. and Phytophthora sp., the pathogens of vegetables. In this work we have proved that the stem bark of this timber which is rich in phytoalexine (the antifungal substance) and are not used in timber industry has great value in combating damping off disease. In Malaysia, wood dust have been commercialized as antifungal and fertilizer agent [3].

Keywords: Dipterocarpaceae, Dipterocarpus crinitus, resveratrol, antifungal.

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