

## **REFERENCES**

## REFERENCES

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## **APPENDIX**

# APPENDIX A SPECTRAL DATA OF GERMACRONE (1)

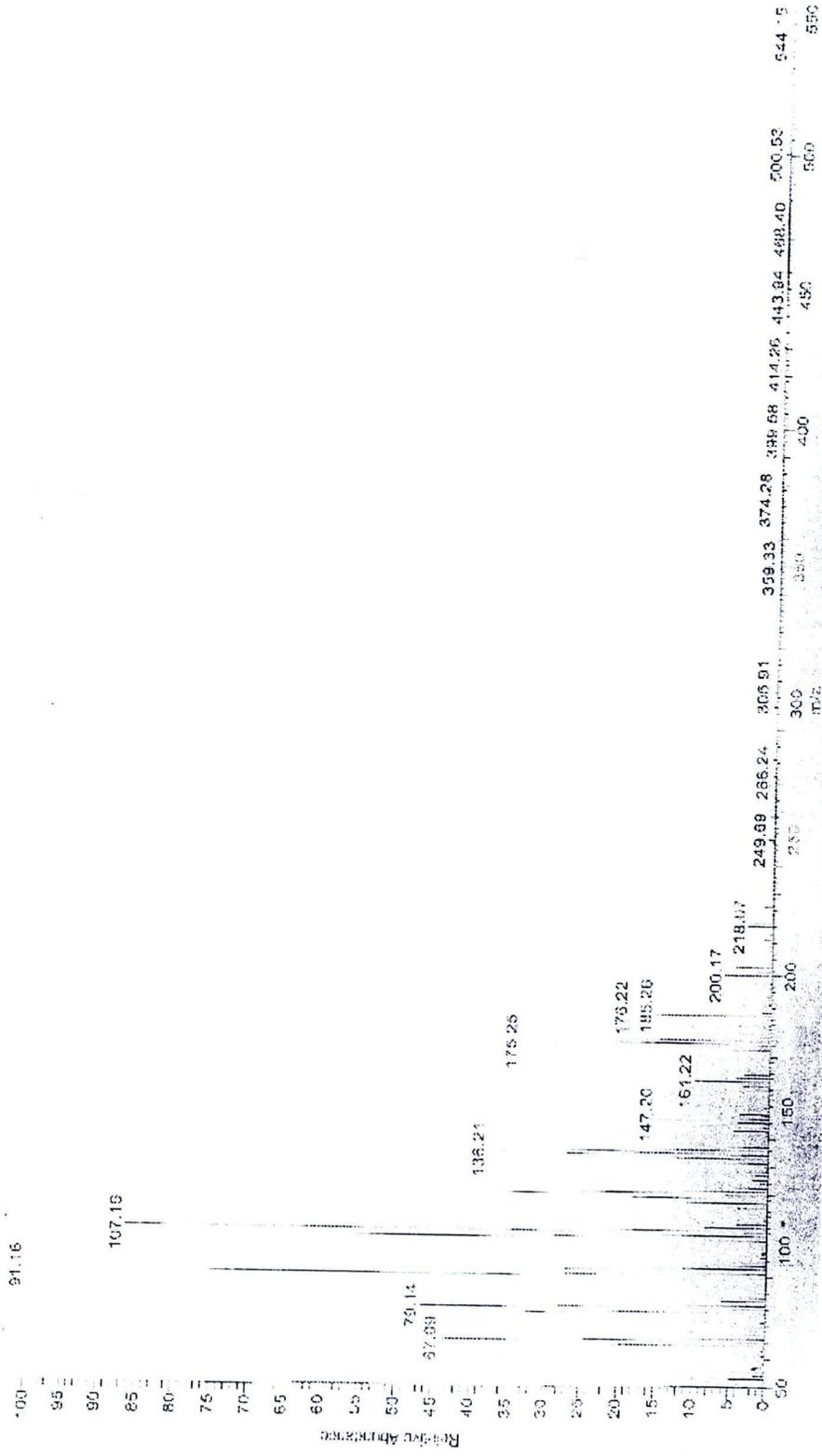


Figure 68 EI-MS spectrum of germacrone (1)

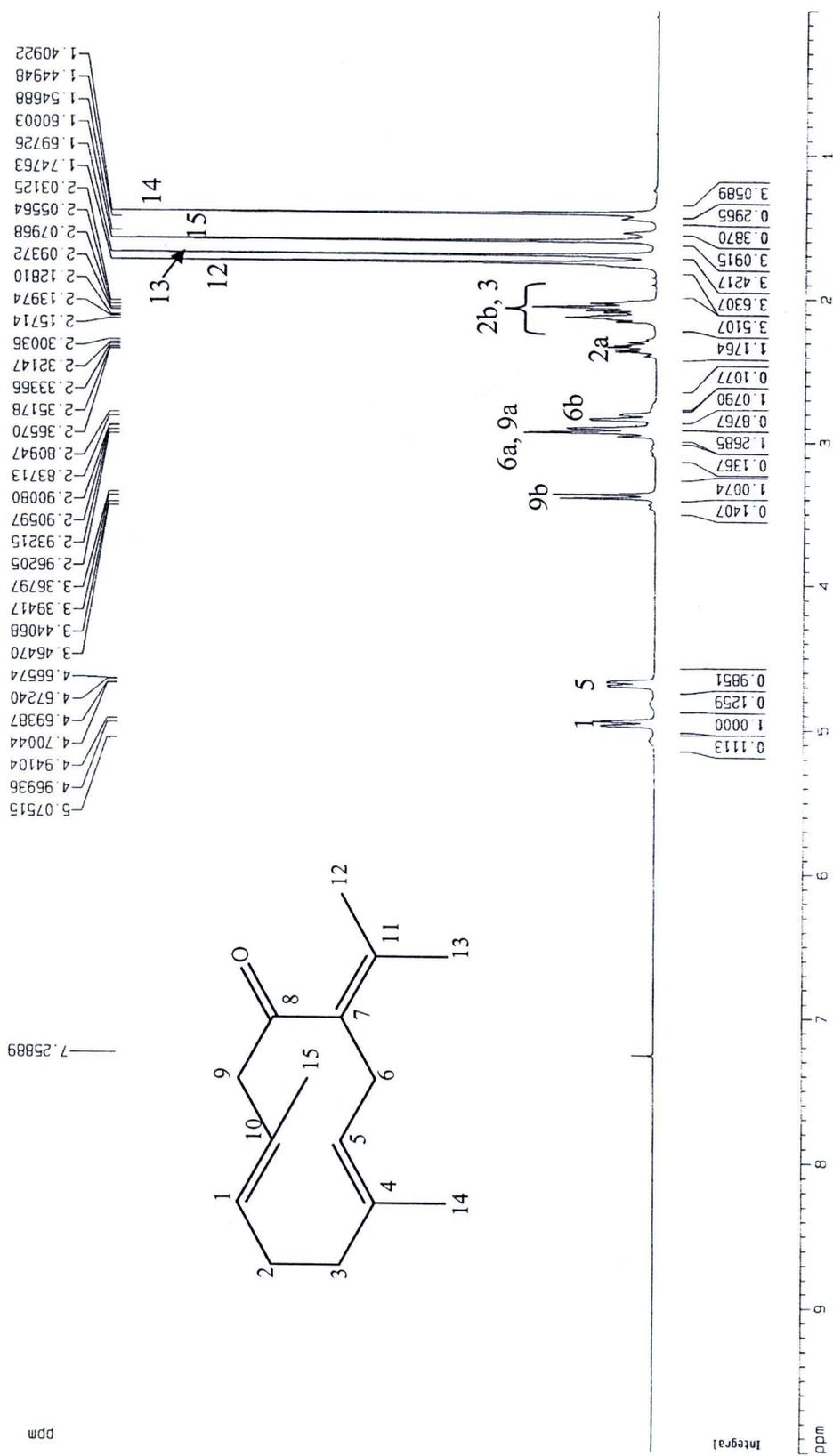


Figure 69  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of germacrone (1) (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

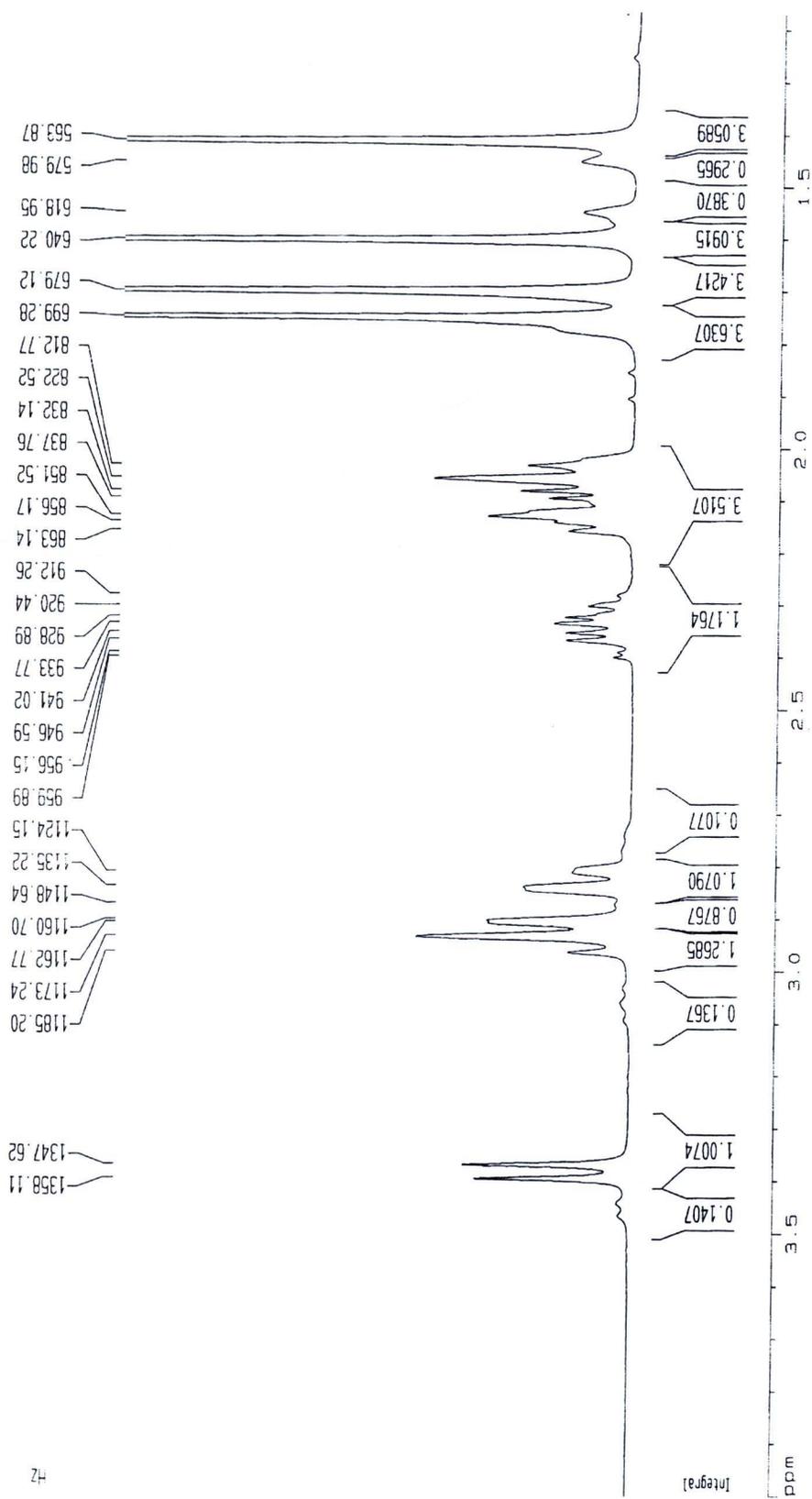


Figure 70 Enlarged  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of germacrone (1) (1.4-3.5 ppm,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

APPENDIX B SPECTRAL DATA OF ZEDERONE (2)

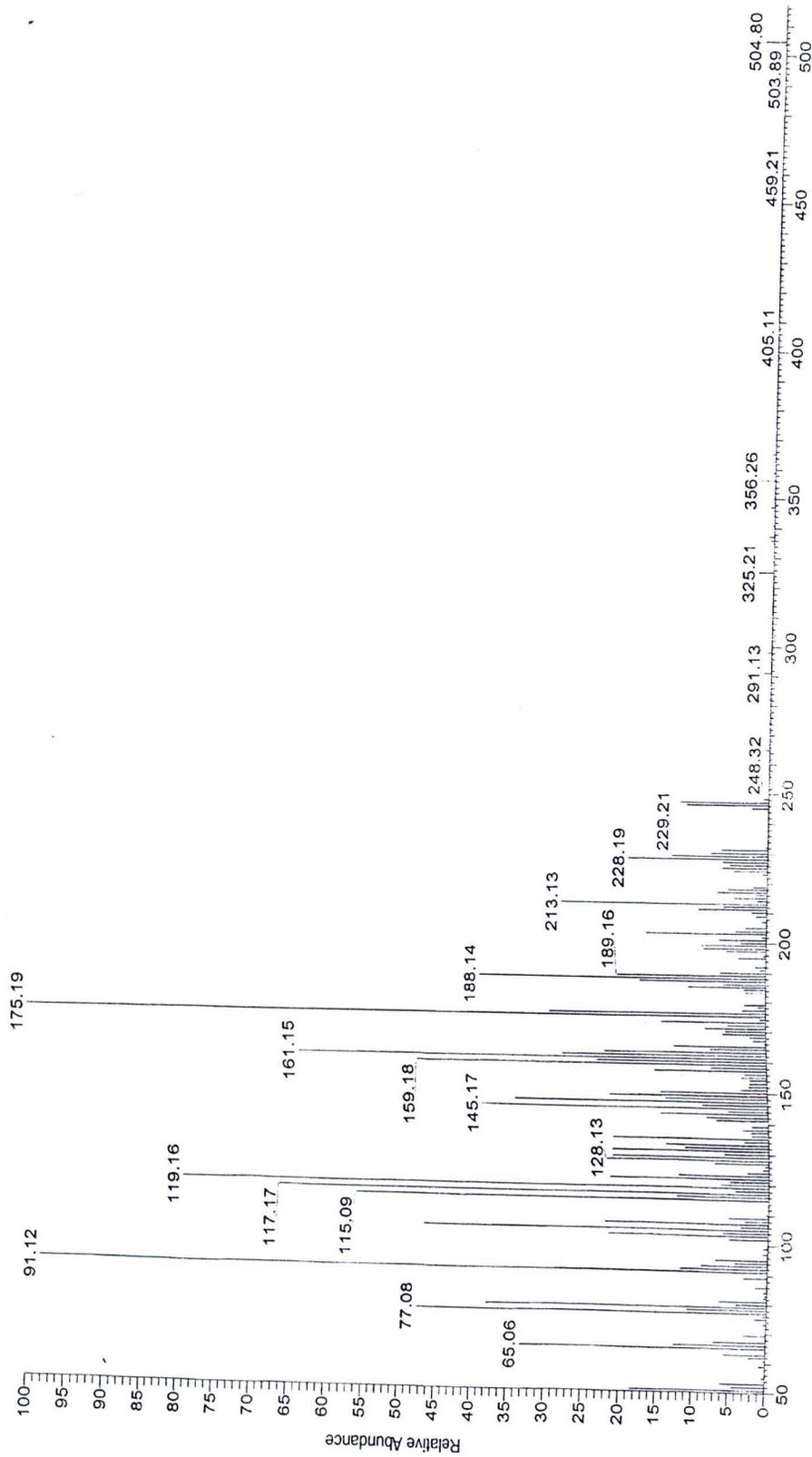


Figure 71 EI-MS spectrum of zederone (2)

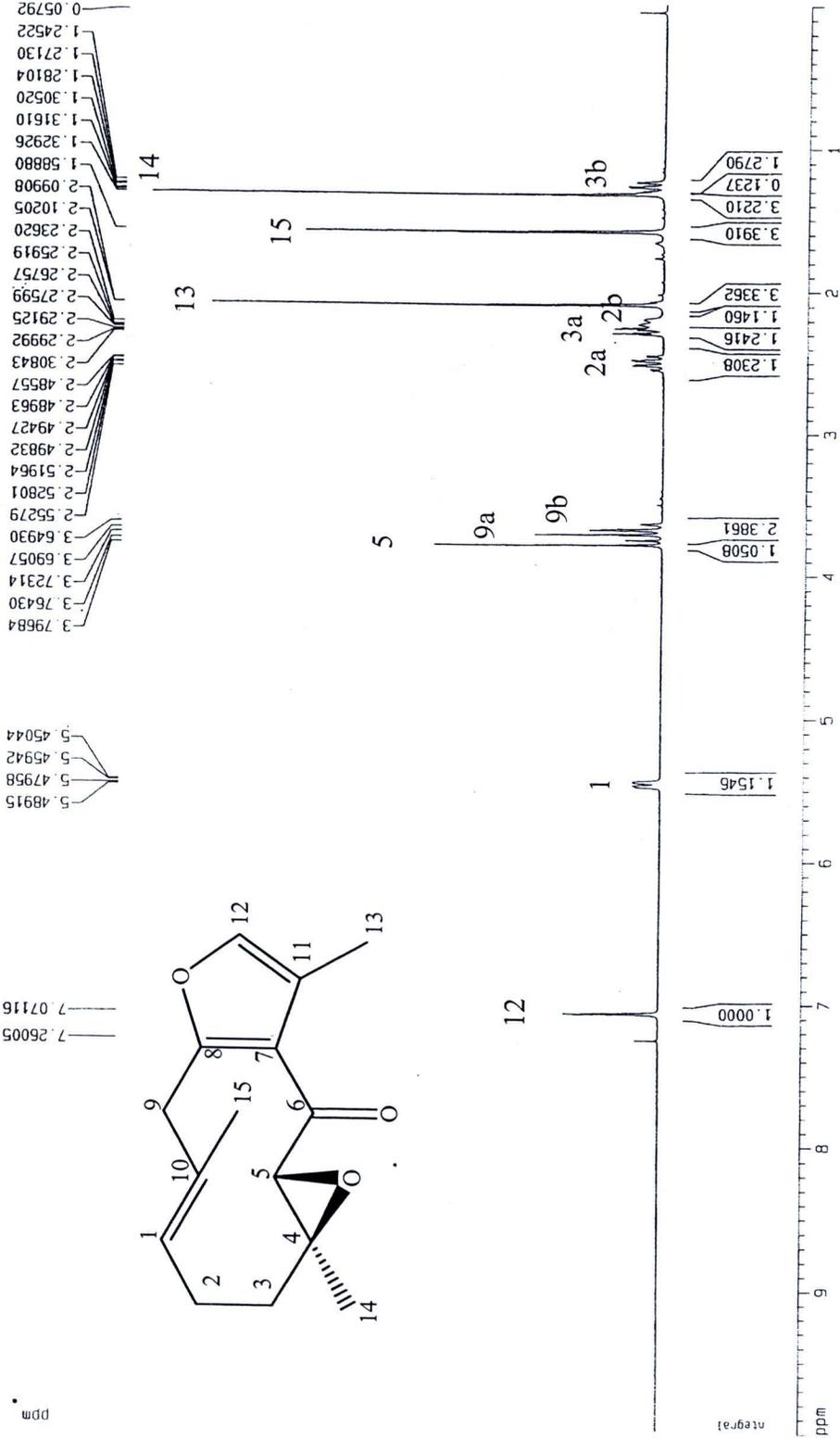
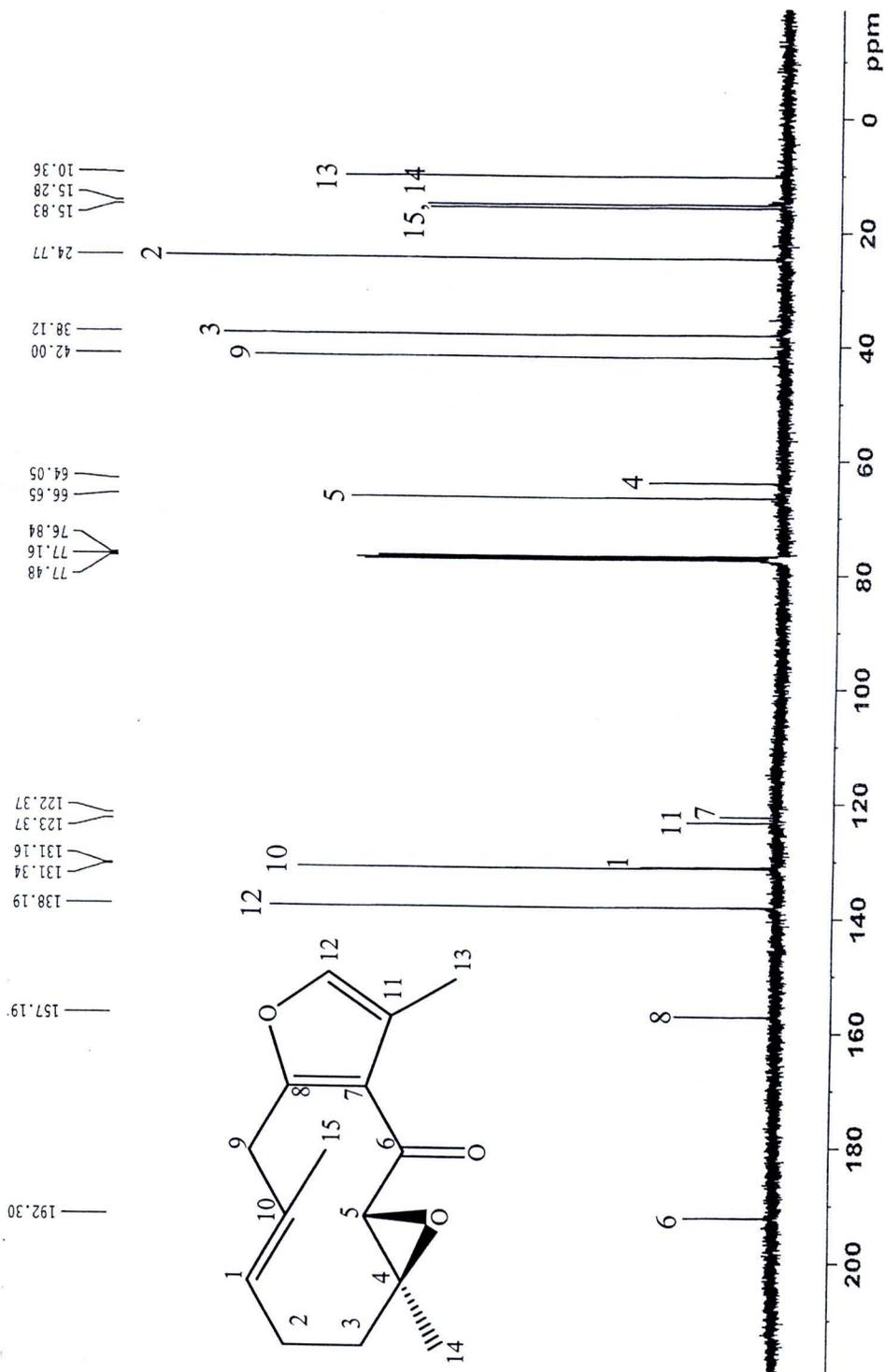


Figure 72 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of zederone (2) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

Figure 73  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of zederone (2) (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

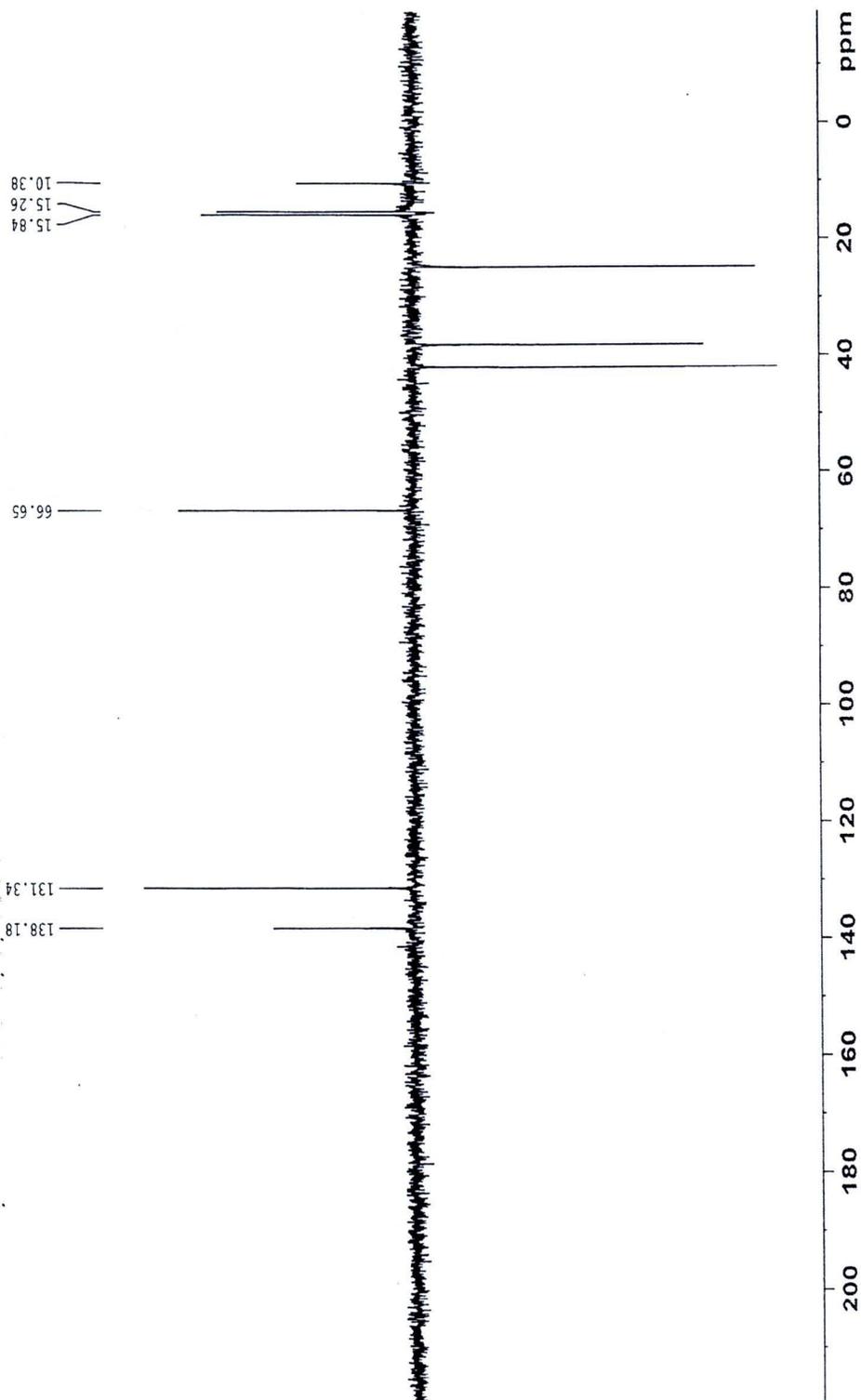
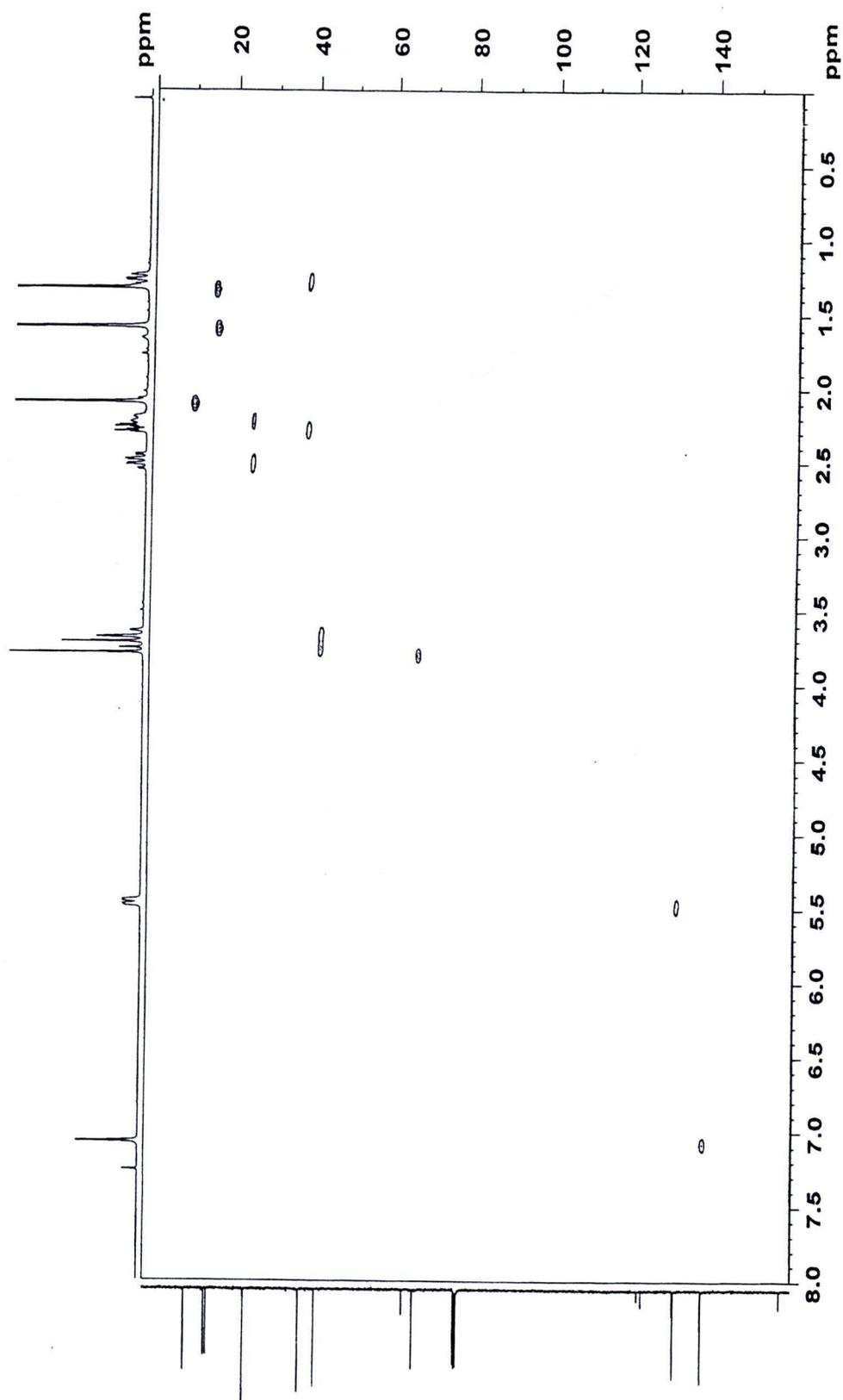


Figure 74 DEPT 135 spectrum of zederone (2) (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

Figure 75 HMQC spectrum of zederone (2) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

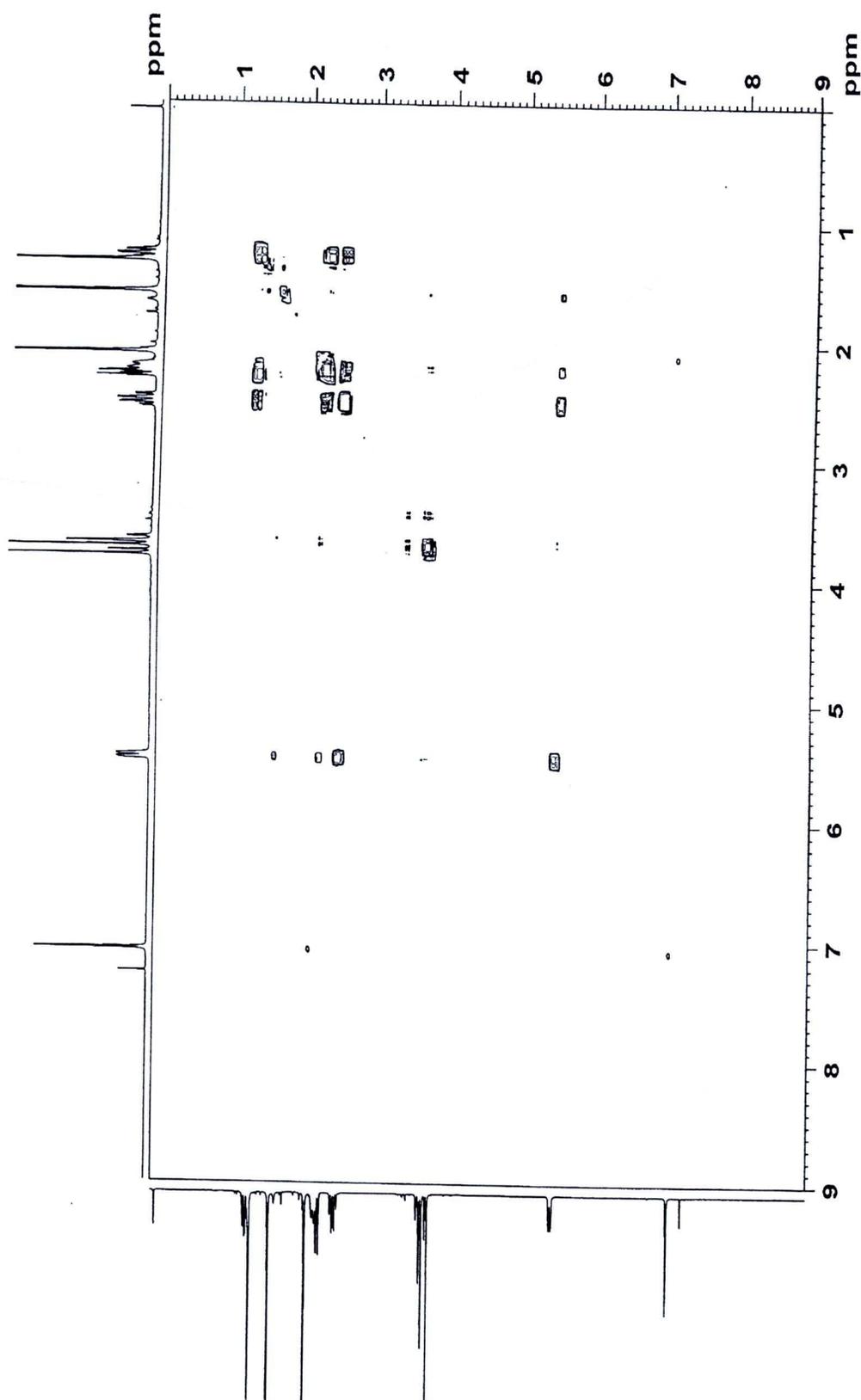
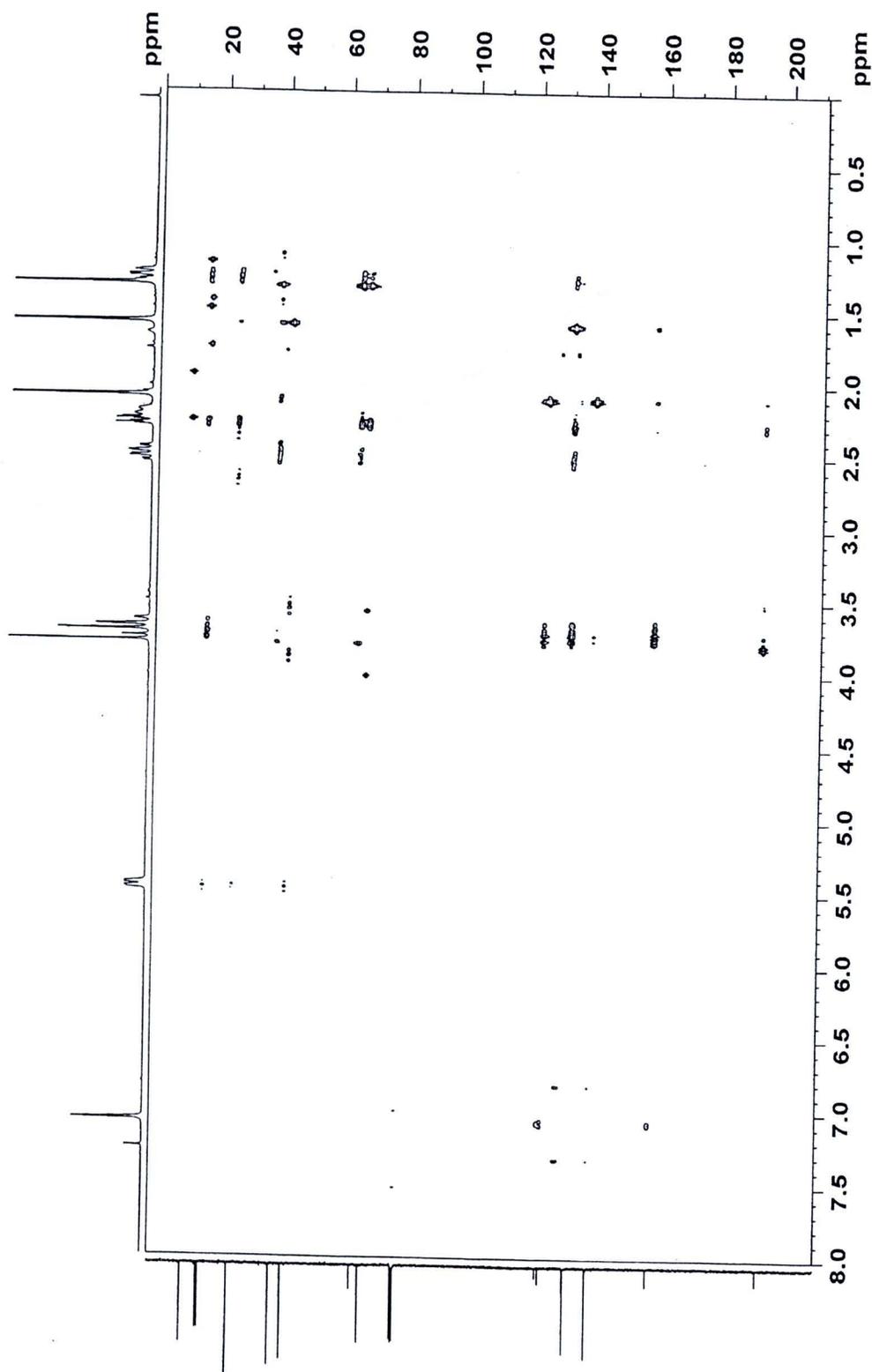


Figure 76 COSY spectrum of zederone (2) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

Figure 77 HMBC spectrum of zederone (2) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

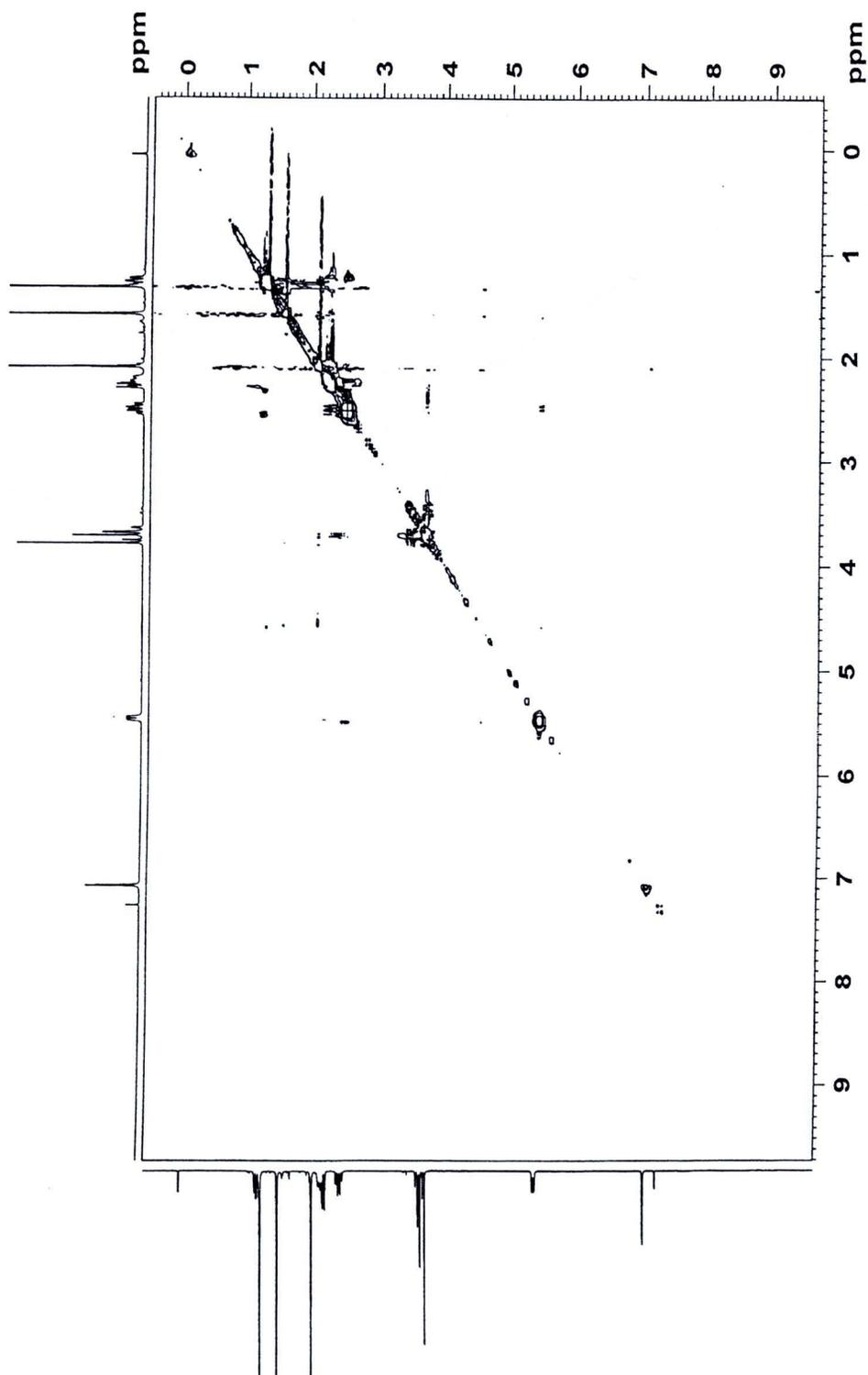


Figure 78 NOESY spectrum of zederone (2) (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

# APPENDIX C SPECTRAL DATA OF DEHYDROCURDIONE (3)

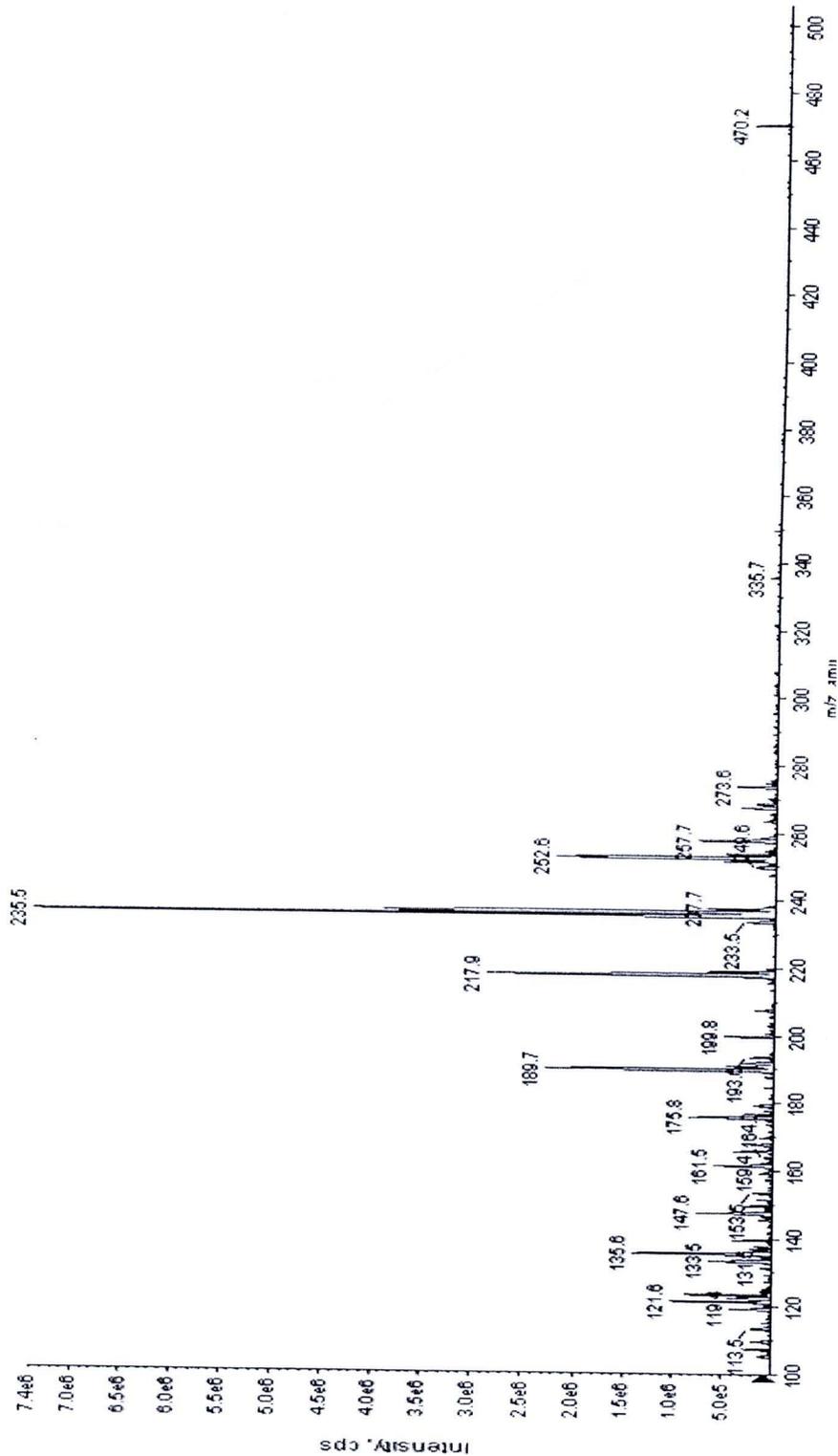


Figure 79 The positive ESI-MS spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3)



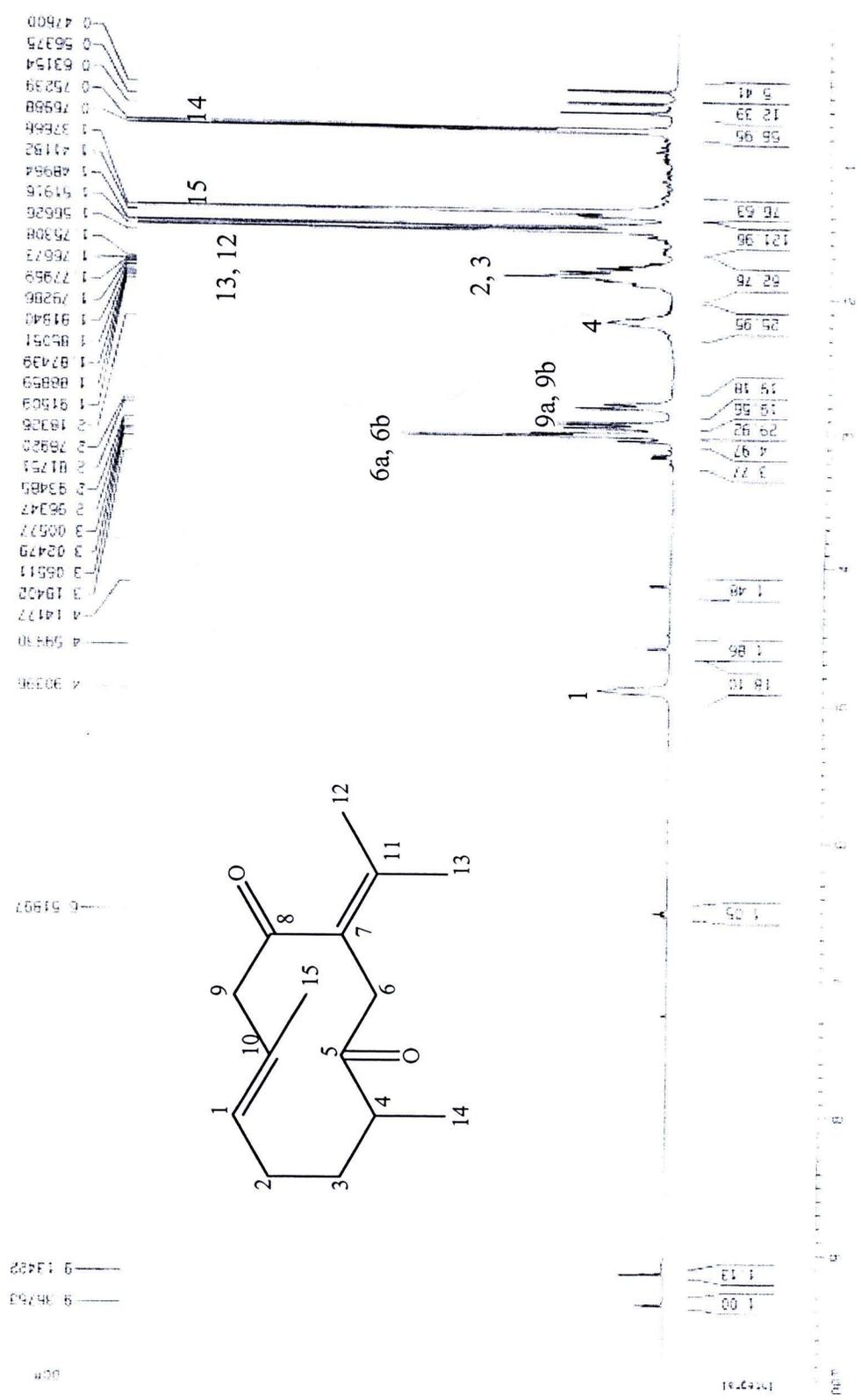


Figure 80 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

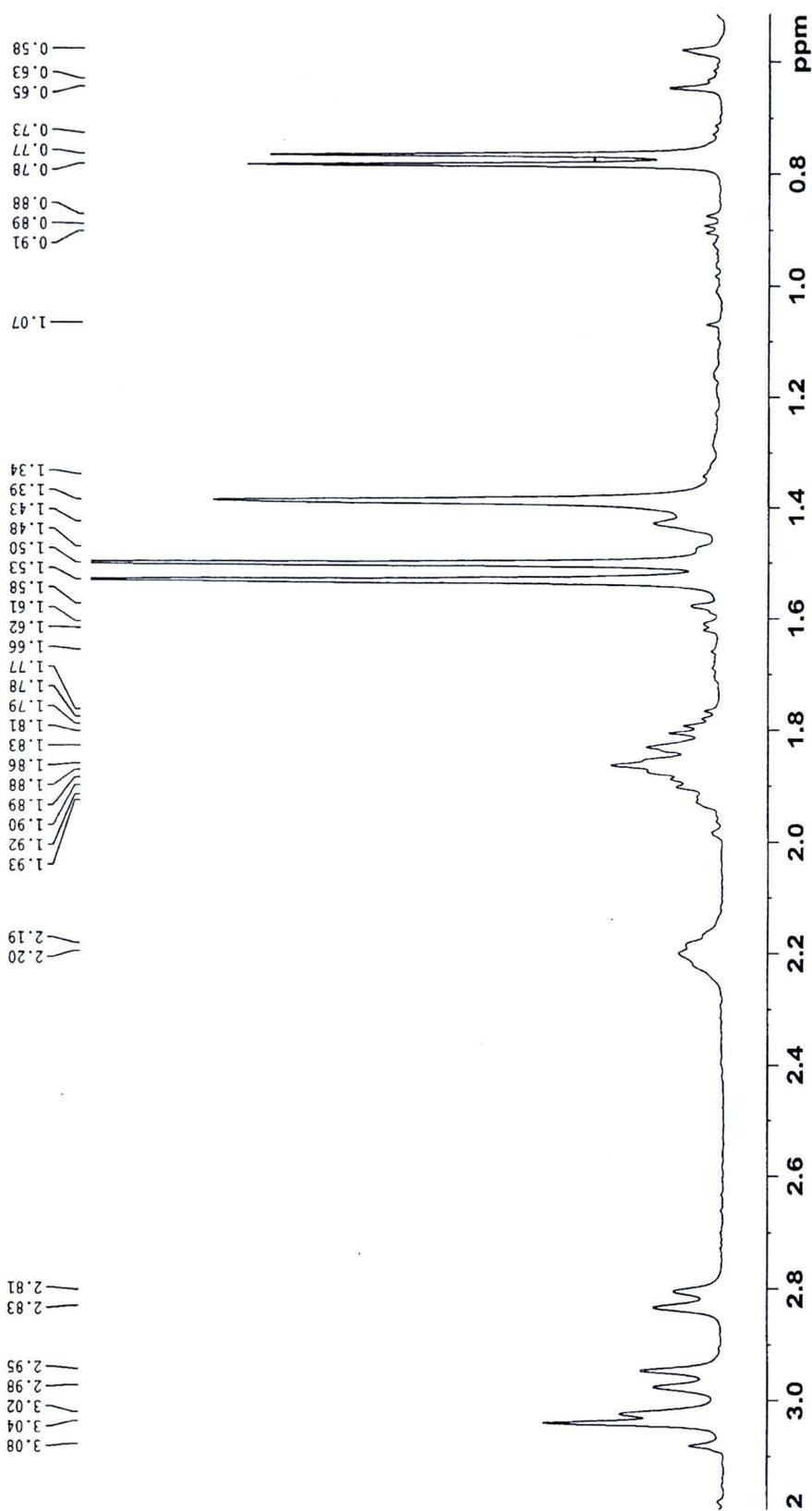


Figure 81 Enlarged  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (0.6 – 3.1 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

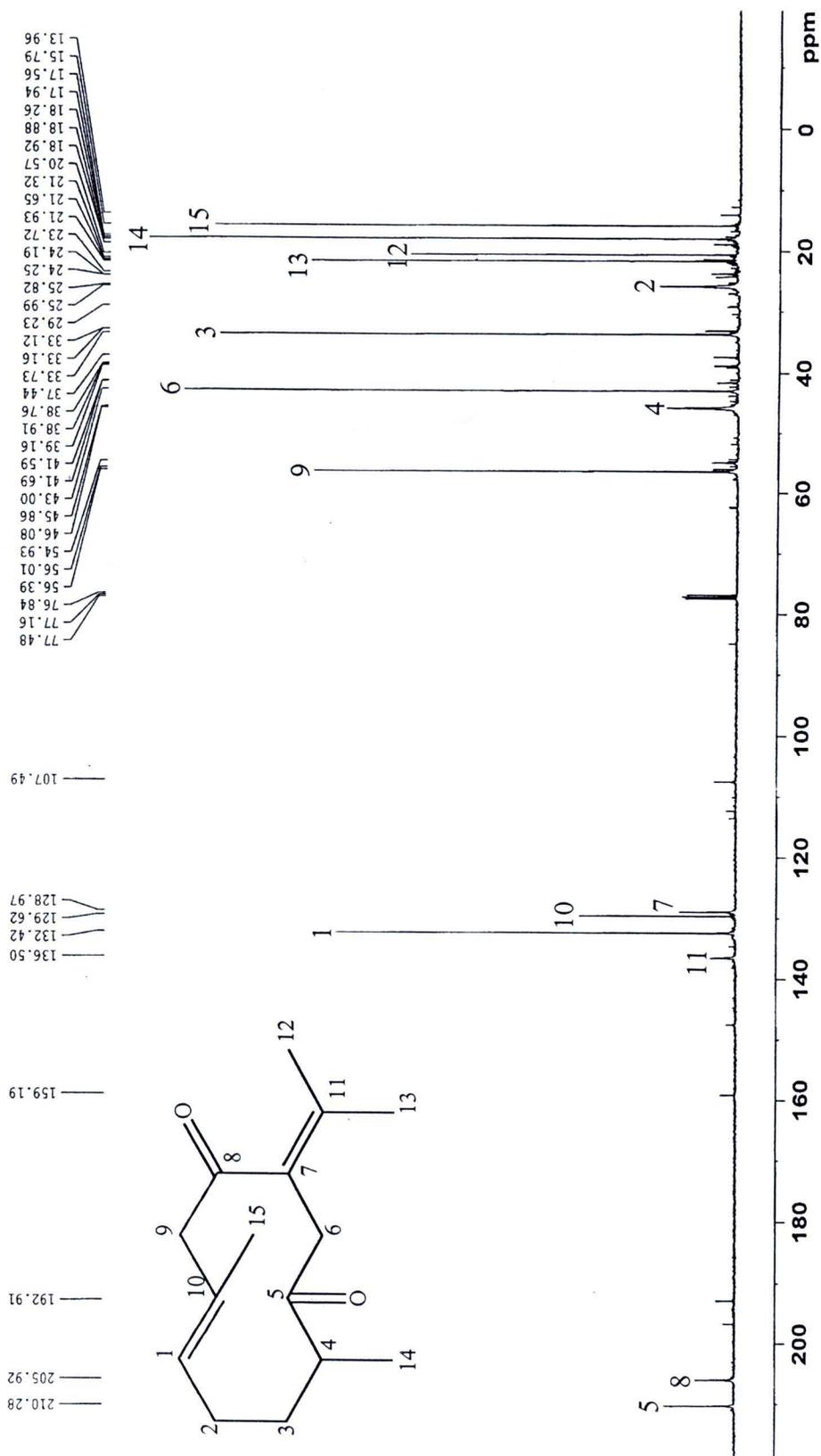
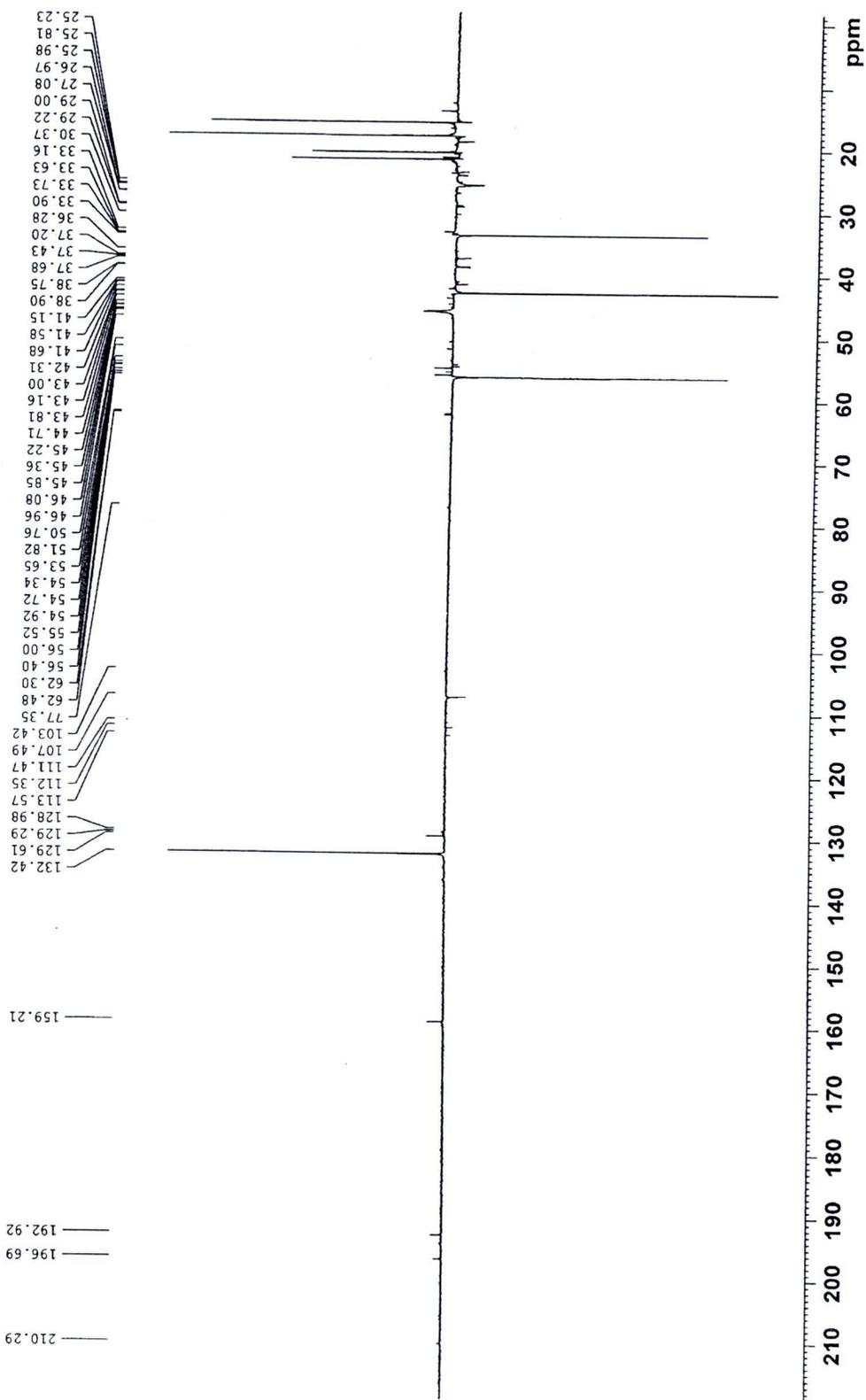


Figure 82  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

Figure 83 DEPT 135 spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

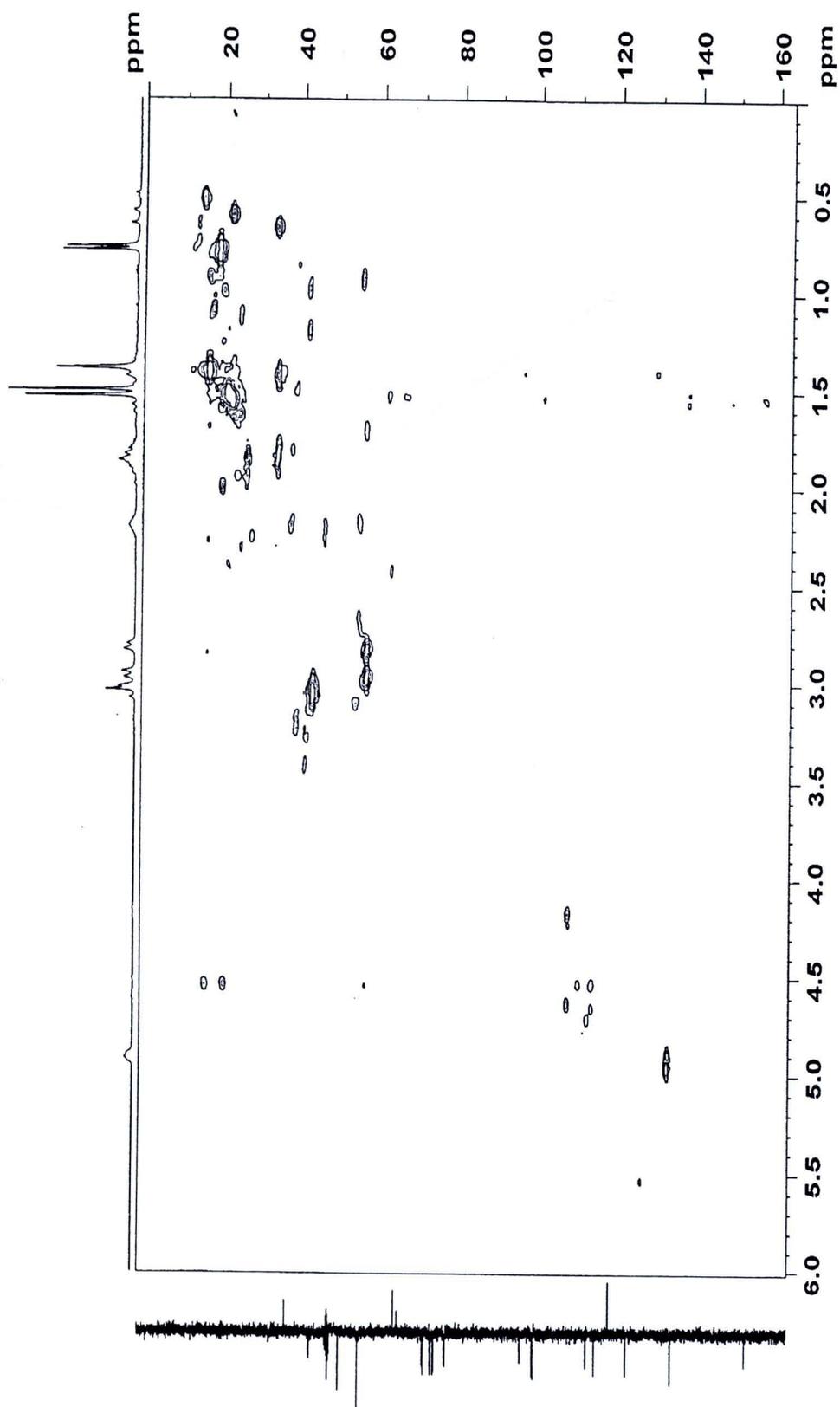


Figure 84 HMQC spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

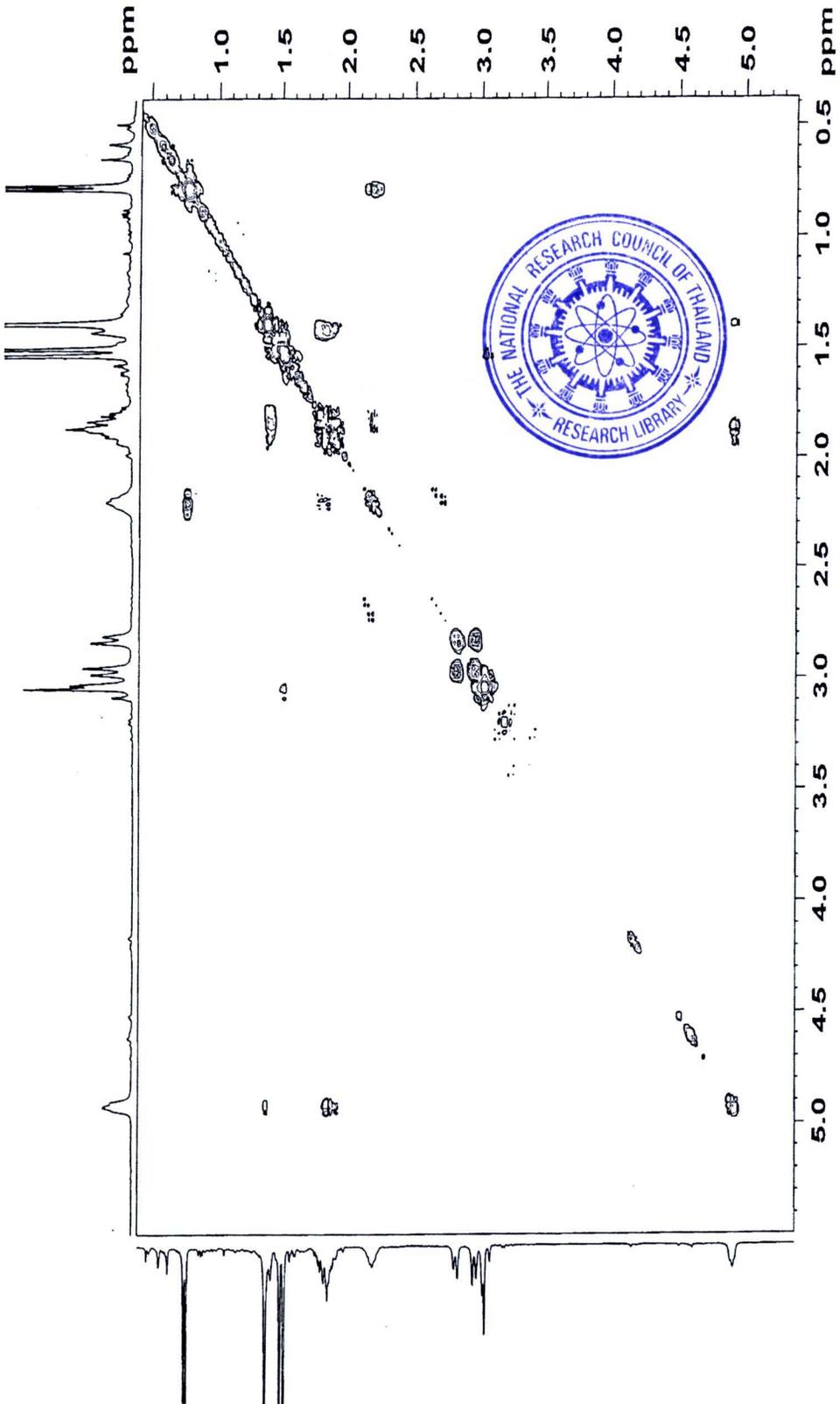


Figure 85 COSY spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

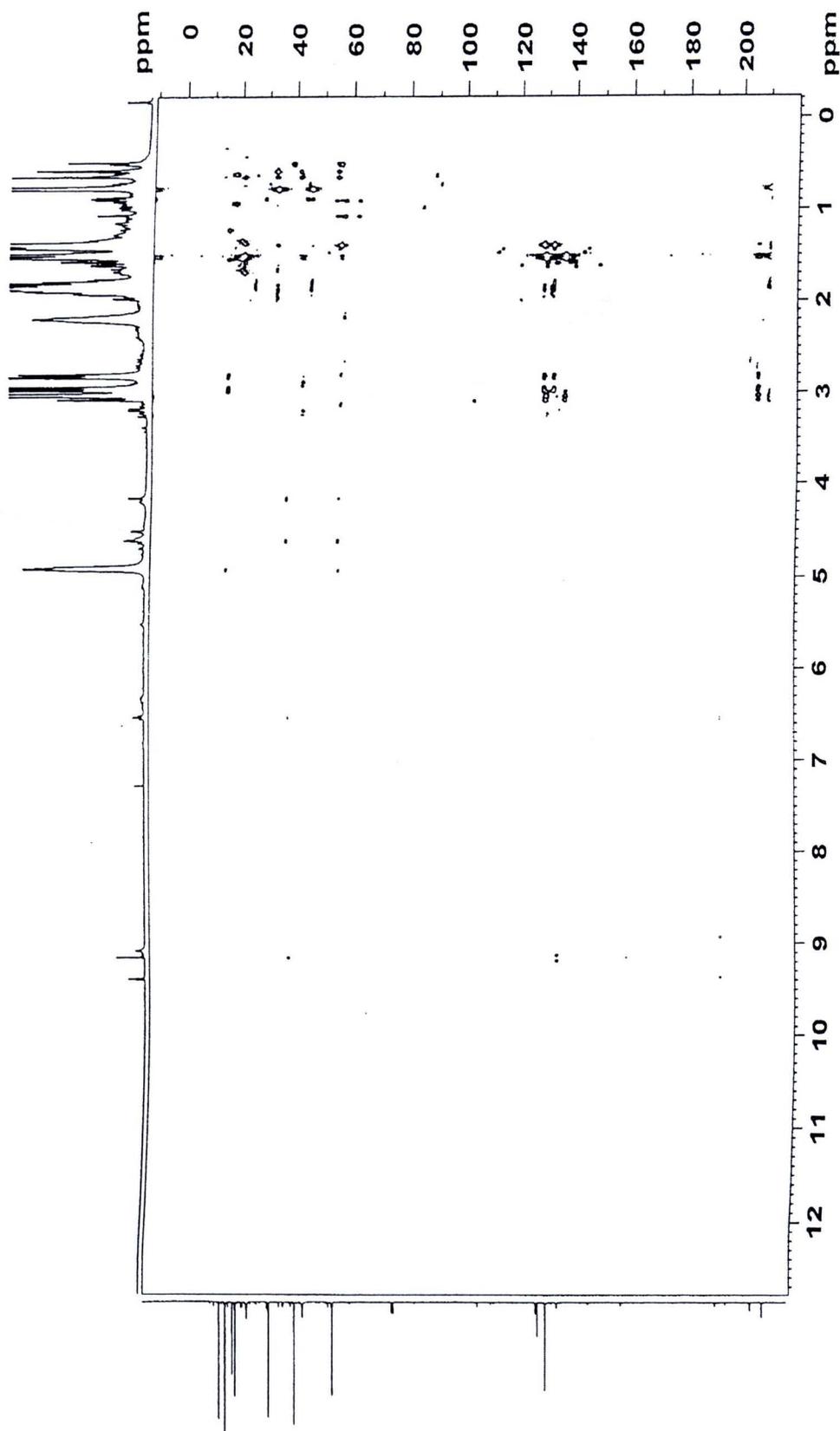


Figure 86 HMBC spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

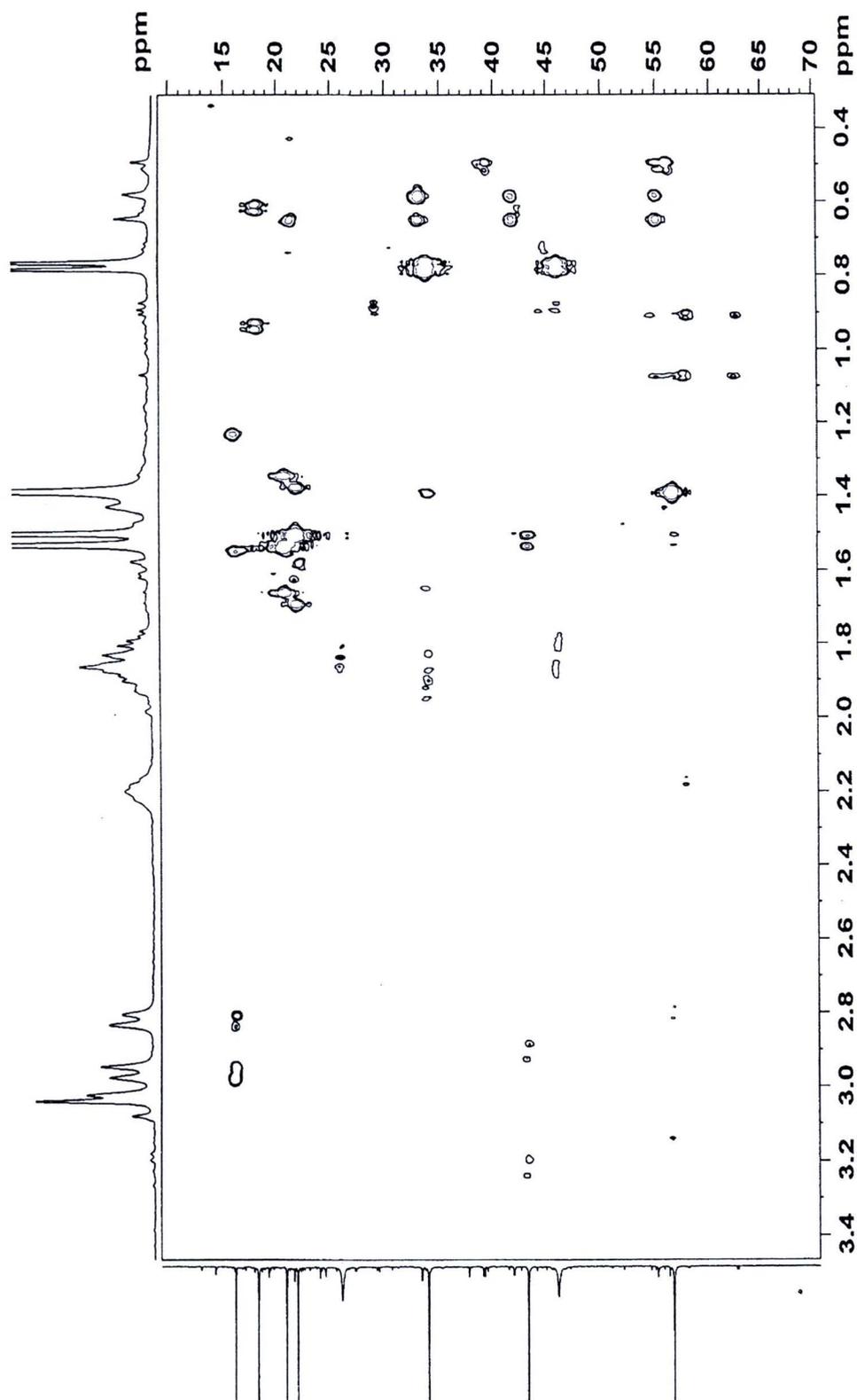


Figure 87 Enlarged HMBC spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.4-3.4 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 10.0-70.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

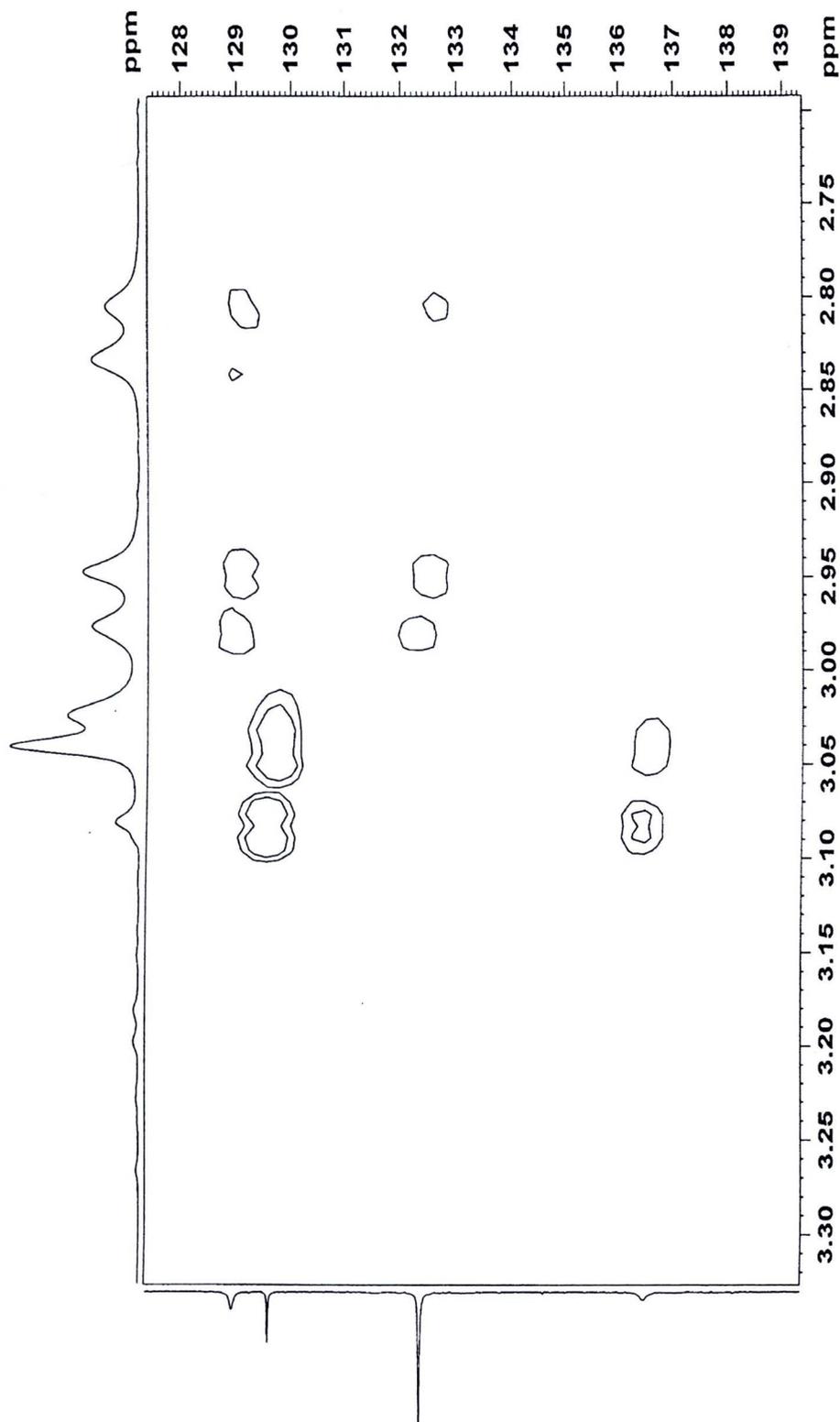


Figure 88 Enlarged HMBN spectrum of dehydrocurdione (3) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 2.7-3.3 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 128.0-139.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

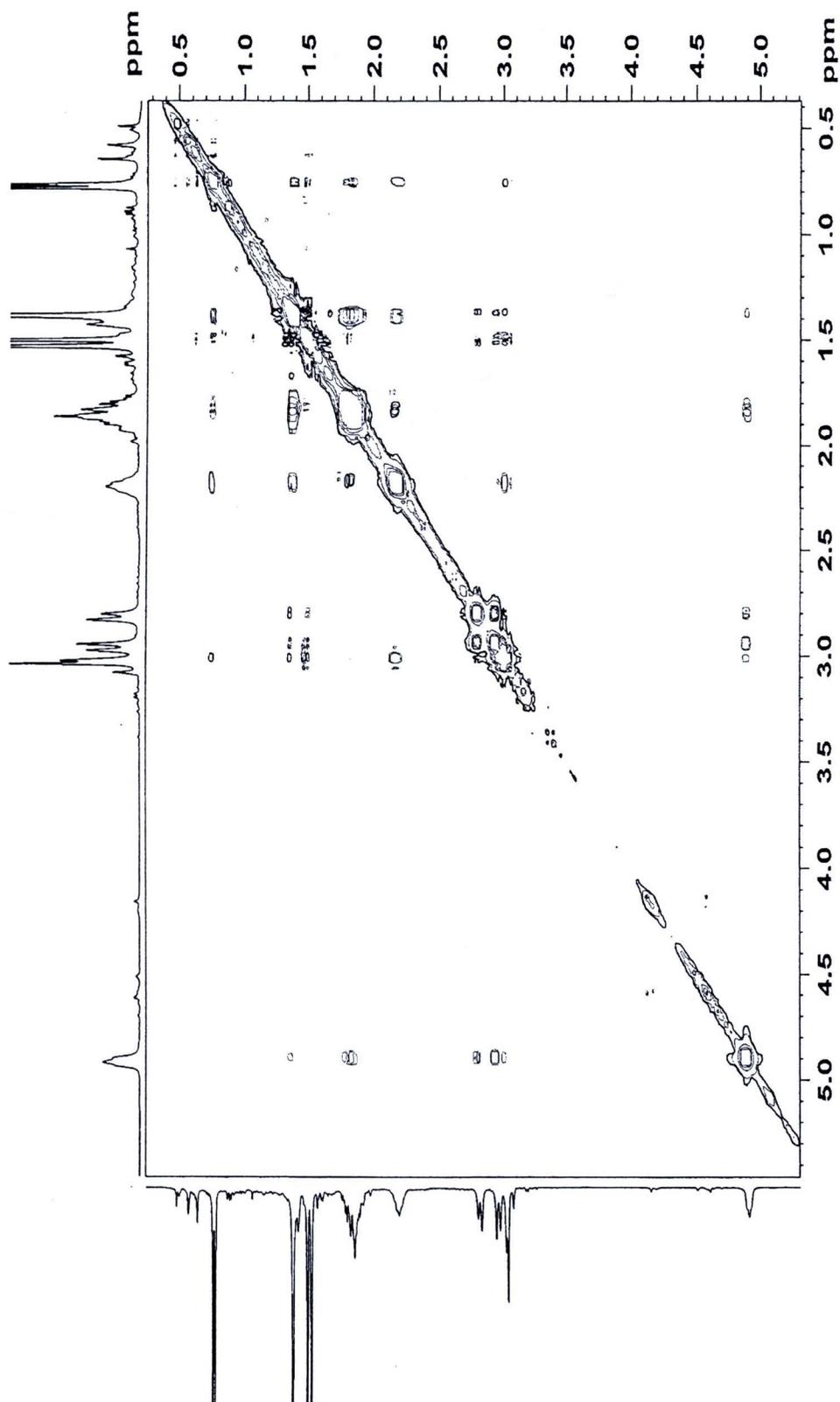


Figure 89 NOESY spectrum of dehydrocudione (3) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

# APPENDIX D SPECTRAL DATA OF CURCUMENOL (4)

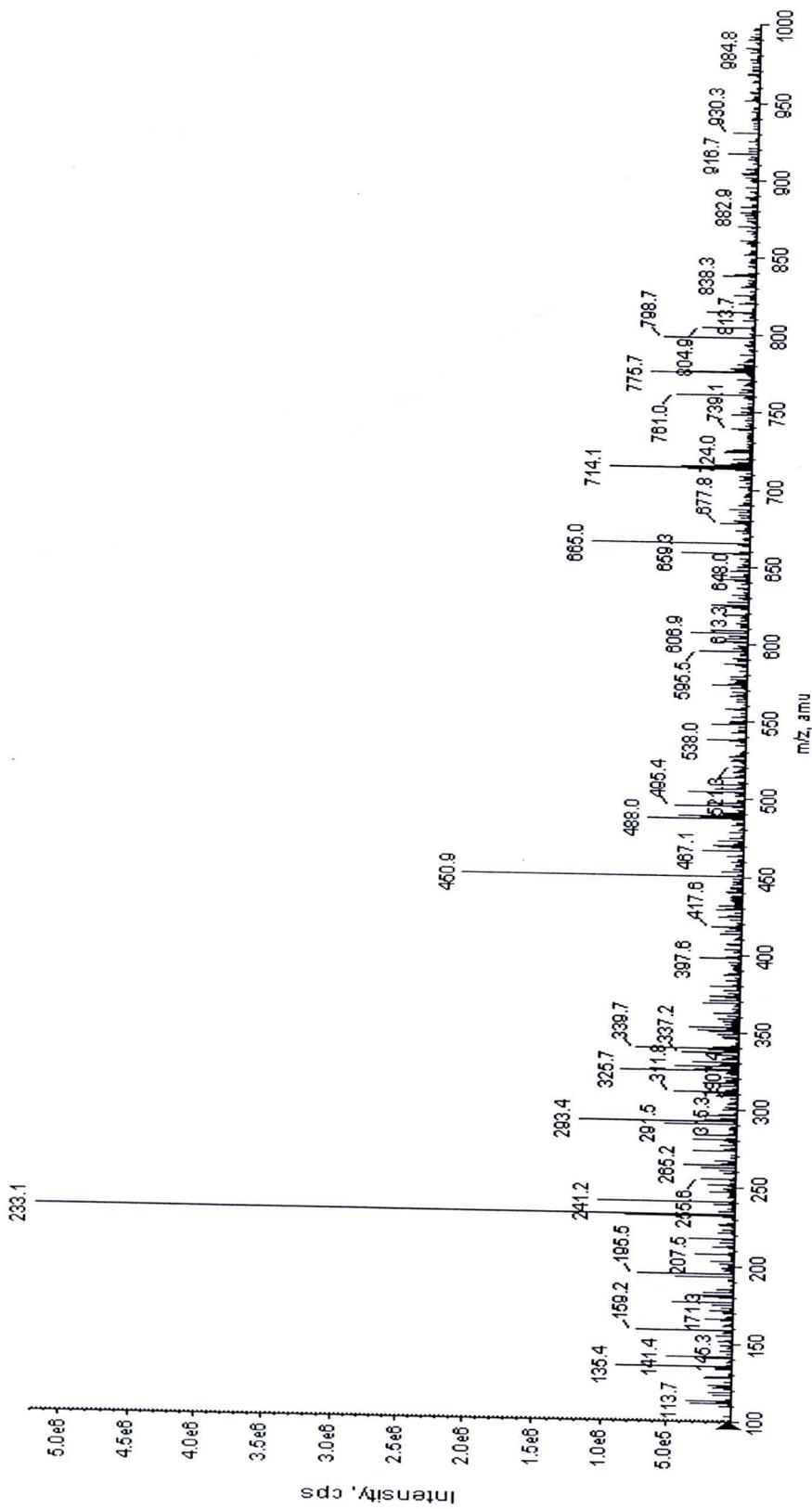
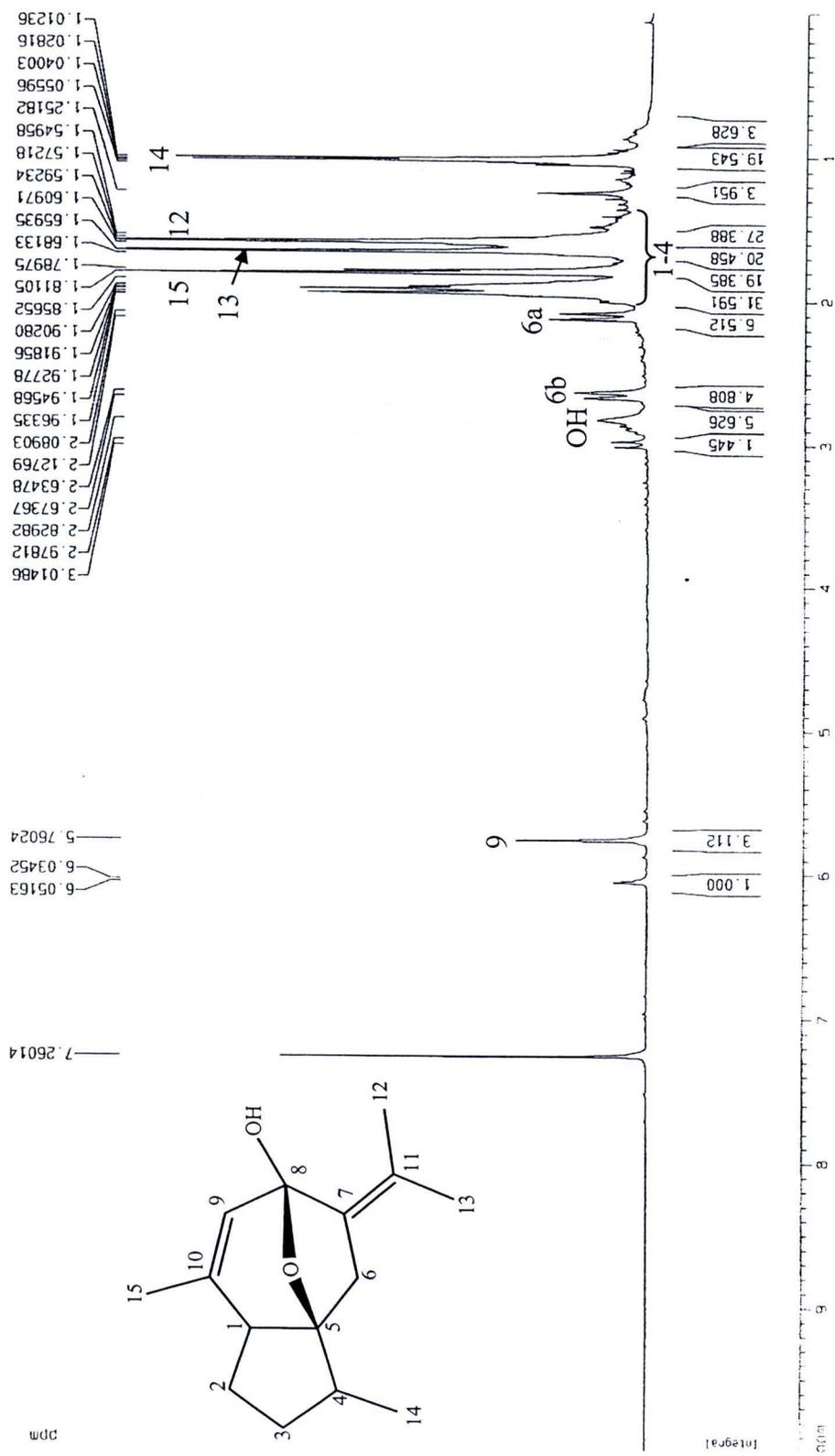


Figure 90 The negative ESI-MS spectrum of curcumenol (4)



APPENDIX E SPECTRAL DATA OF ZEDOARONDIOL (5)

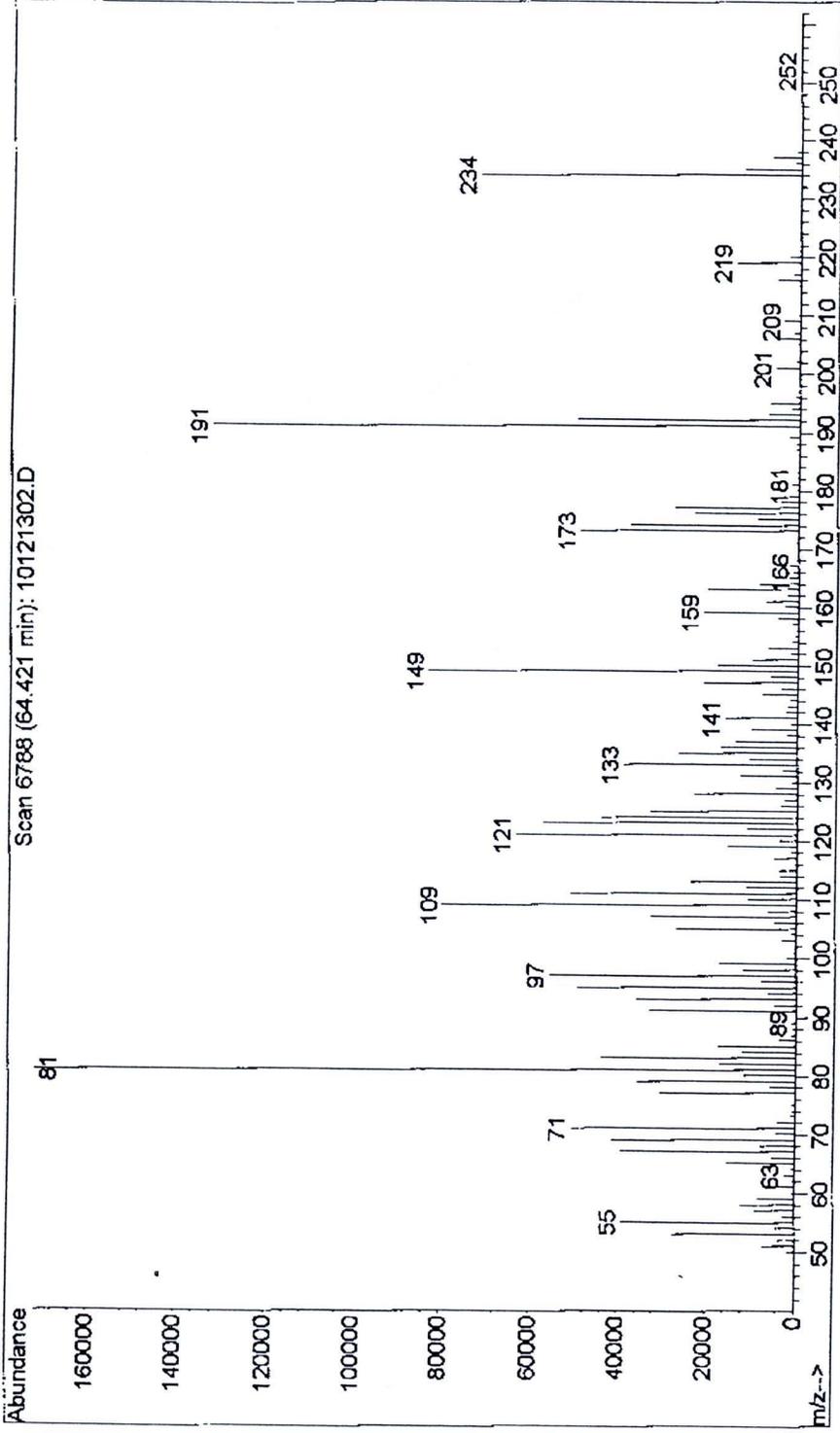


Figure 92 EI-MS spectrum of zedoarondiol (5)

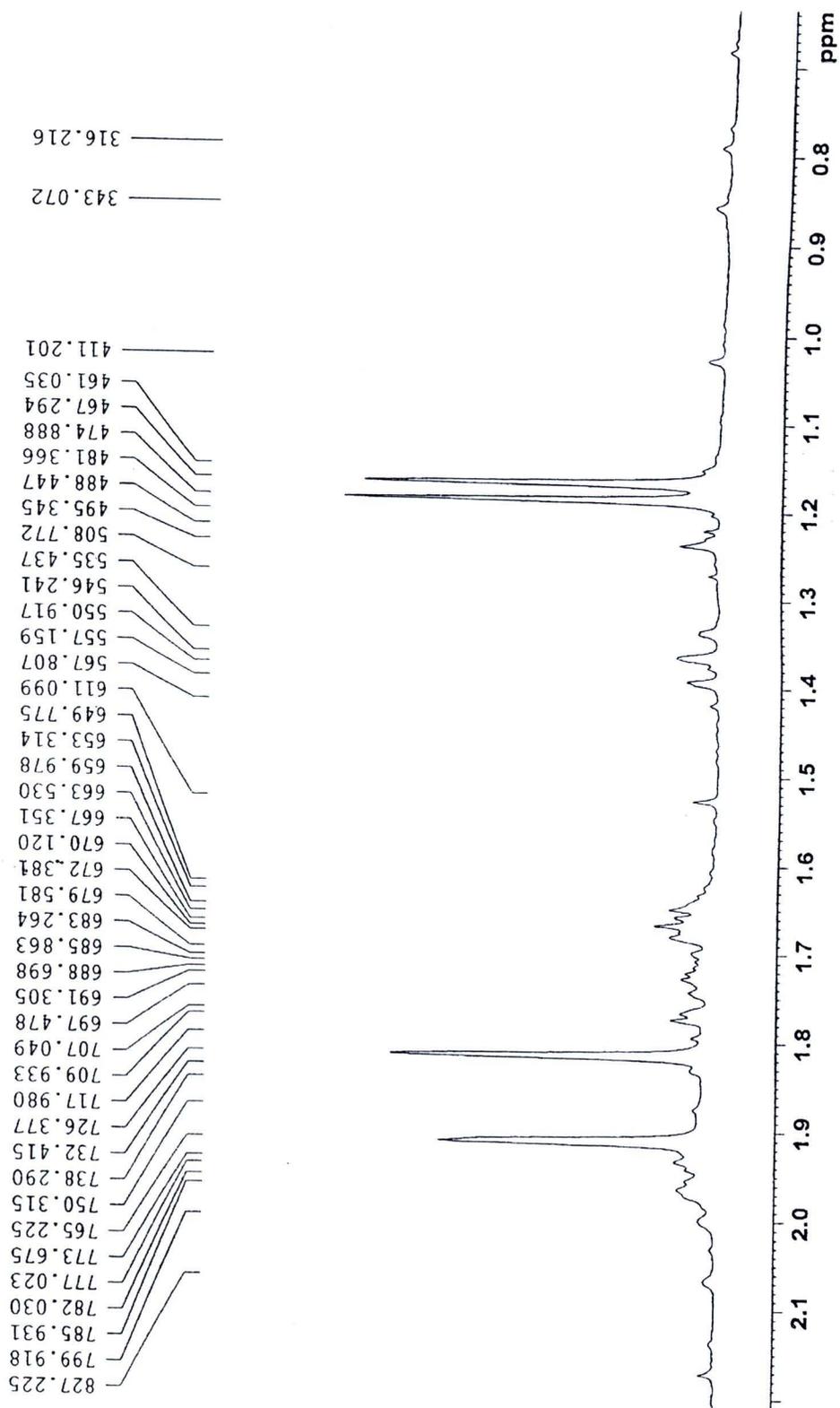


Figure 94 Enlarged  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (0.8 – 2.1 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

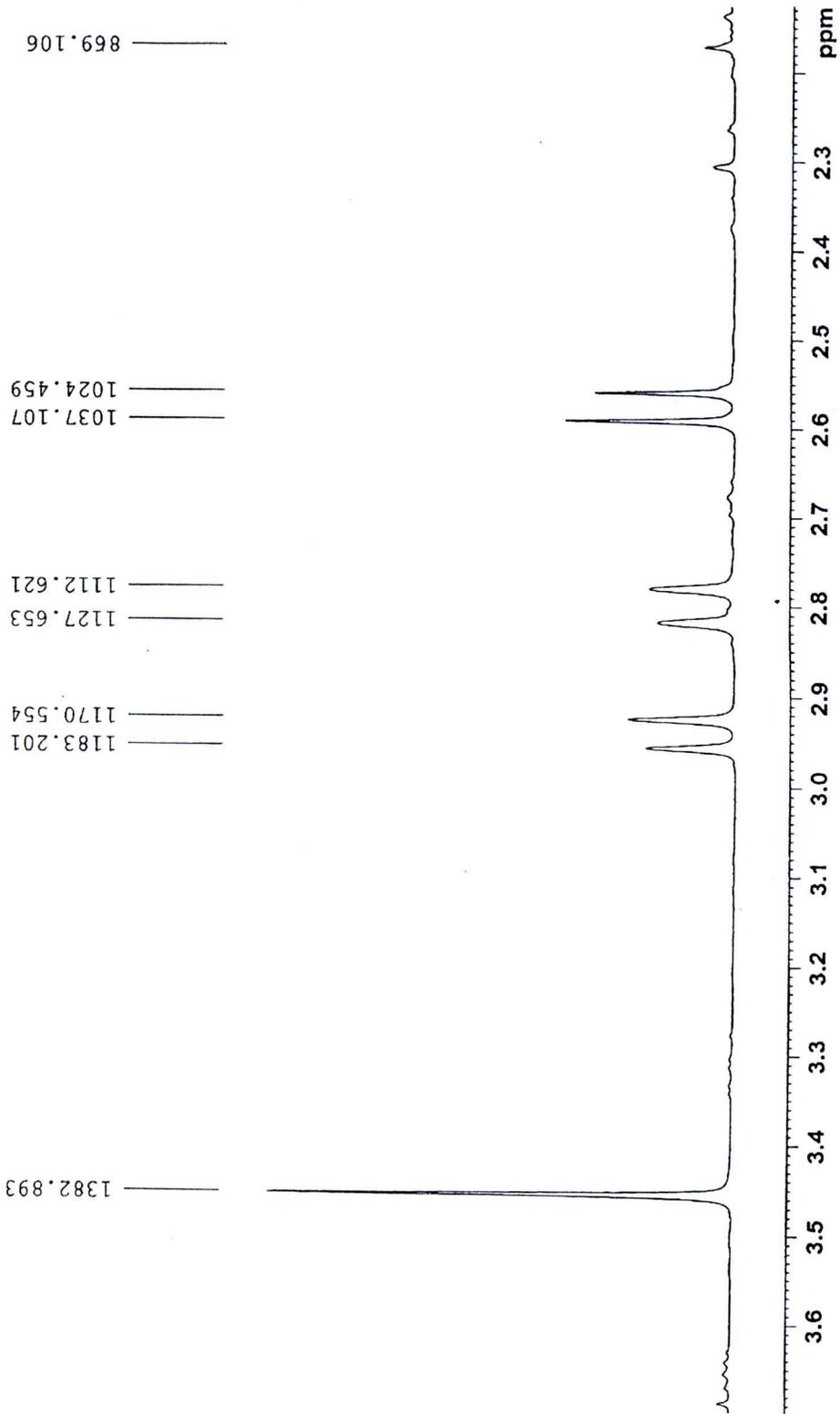


Figure 95 Enlarged  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (2.2 – 3.6 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

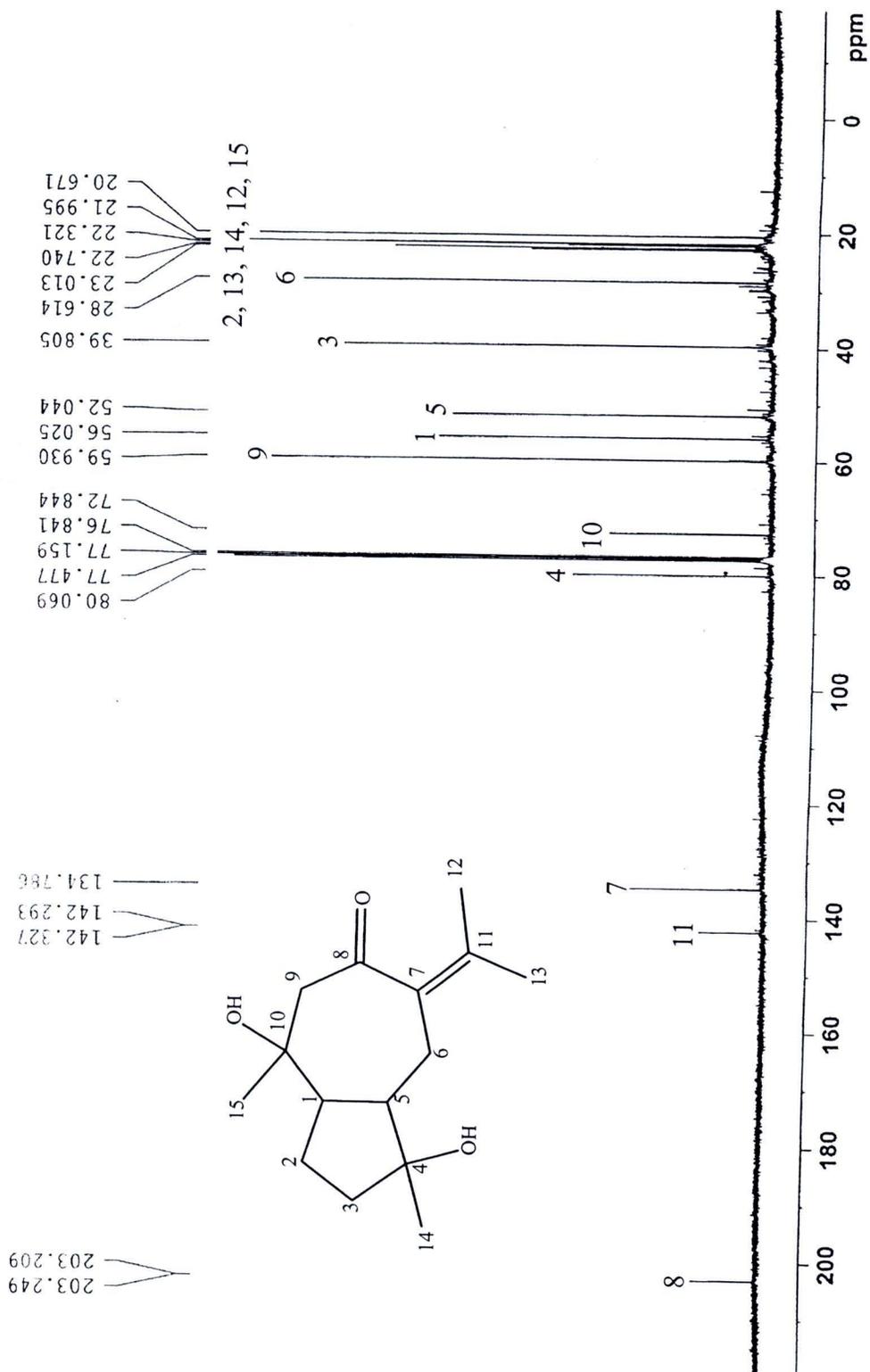


Figure 96 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of zedorondiol (5) (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

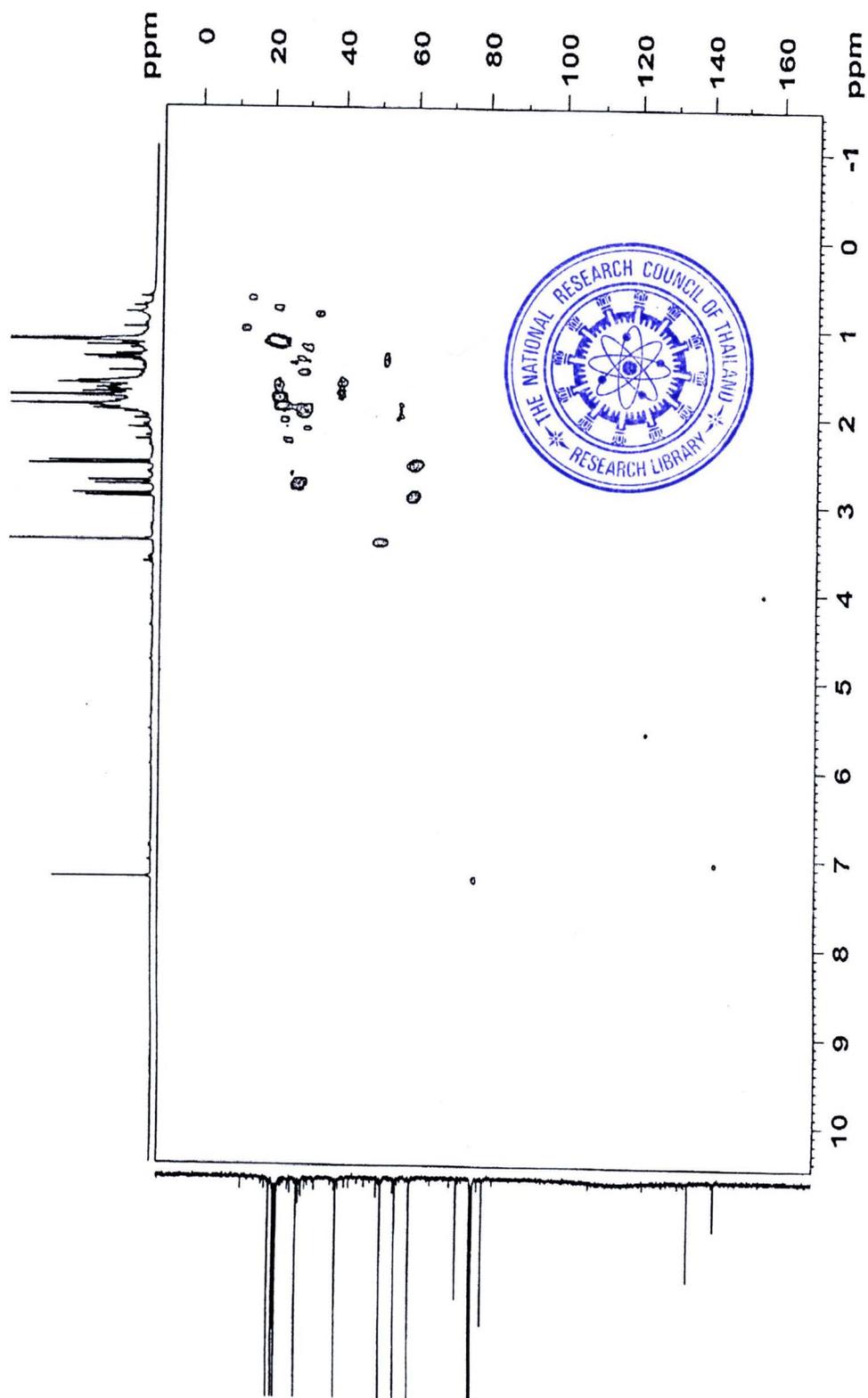


Figure 97 HMQC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

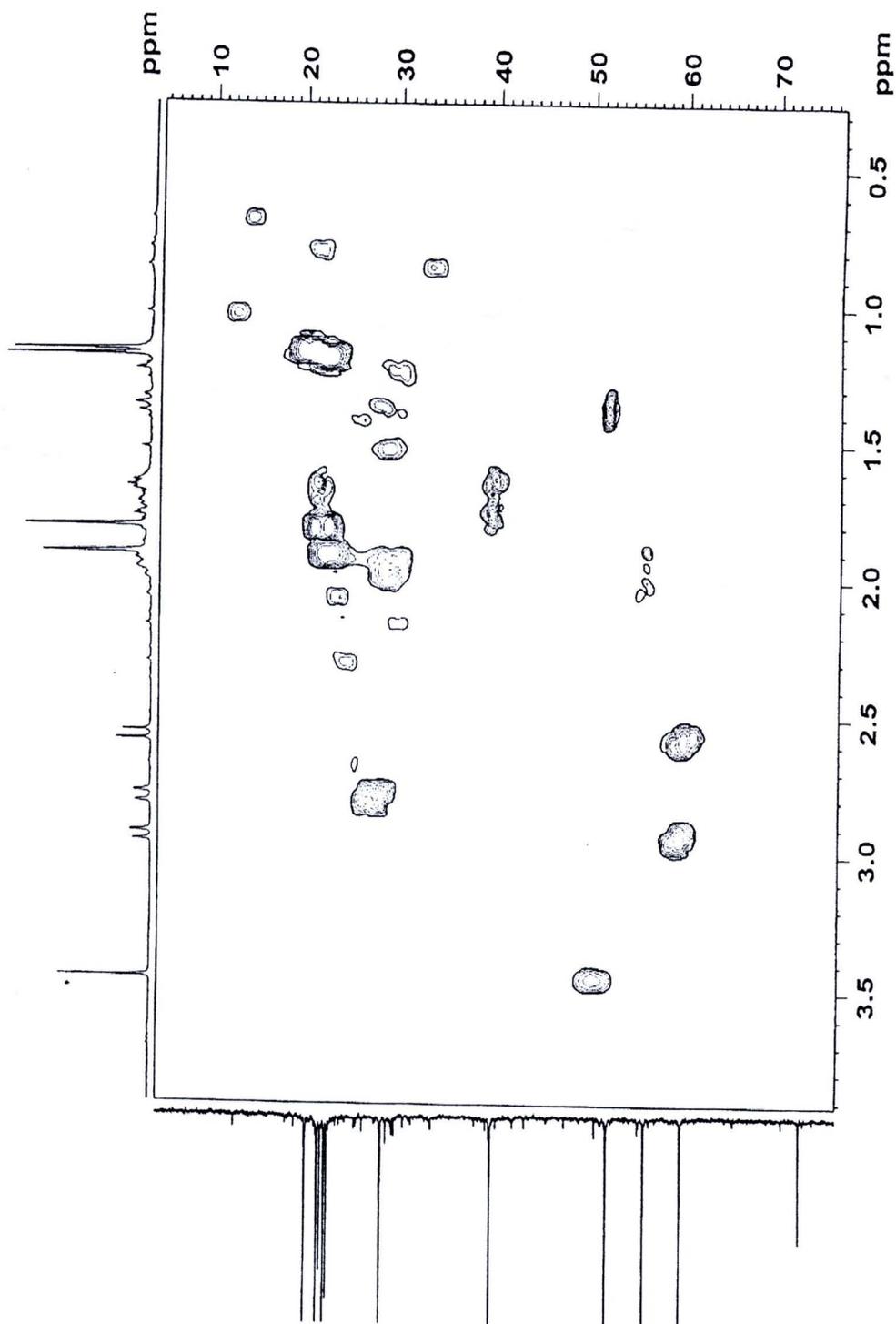


Figure 98 Enlarged HMQC spectrum of zedparondiol (5) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.2-3.9 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 5.0-70.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

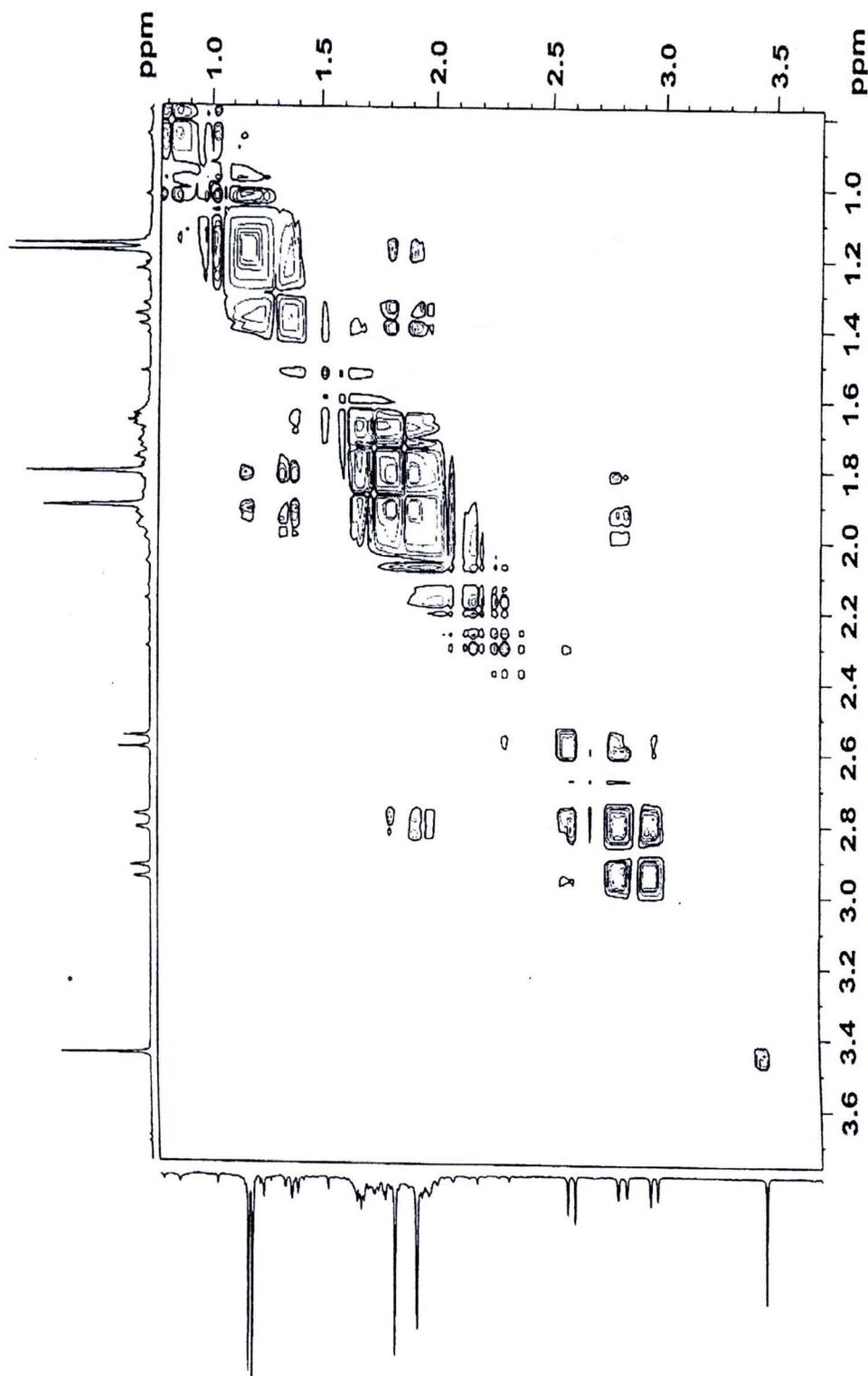


Figure 99 Enlarged COSY spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (0.8-3.7 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

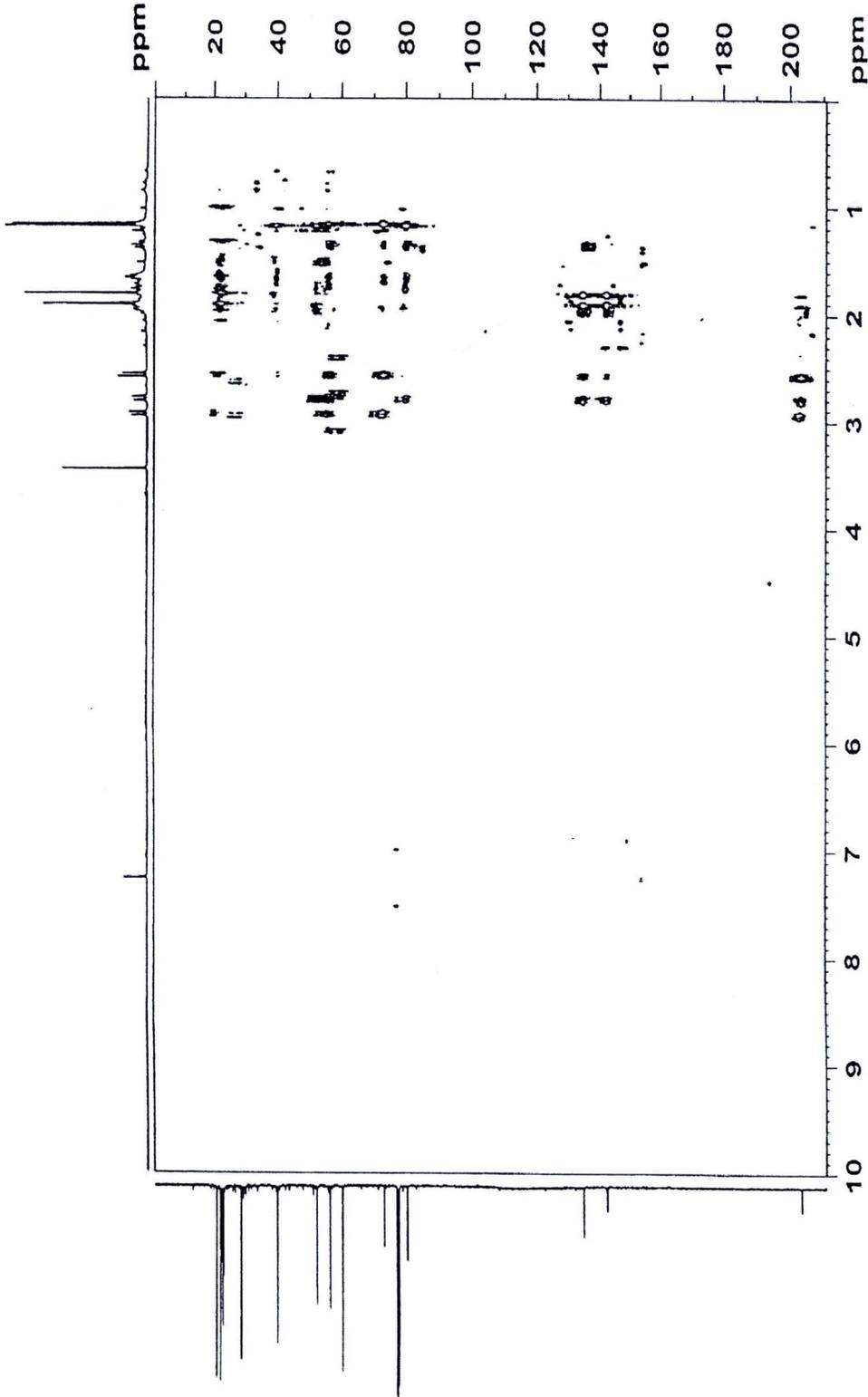


Figure 100 HMBC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

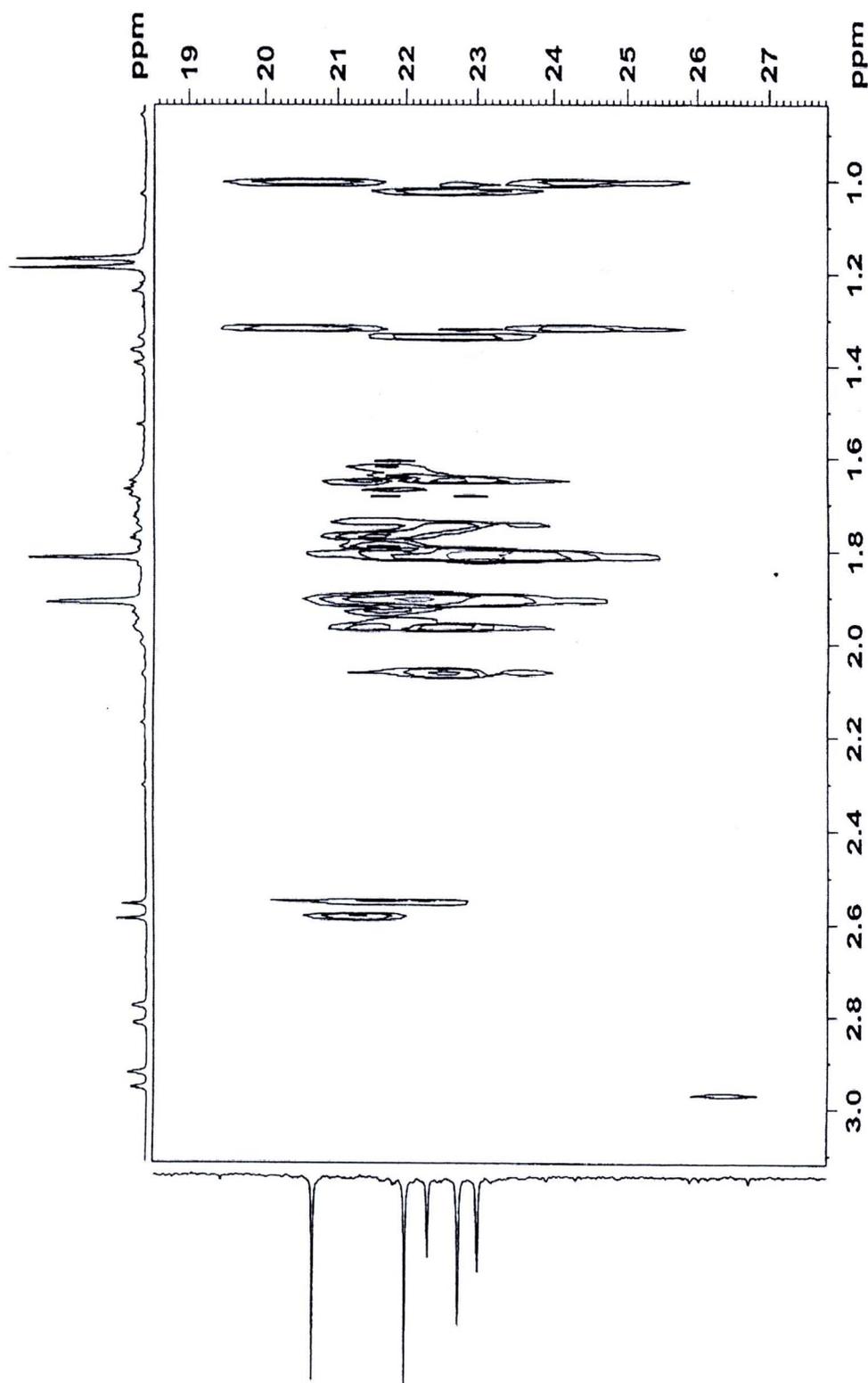


Figure 101 Enlarged HMBC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.6-3.2 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 18.0-28.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

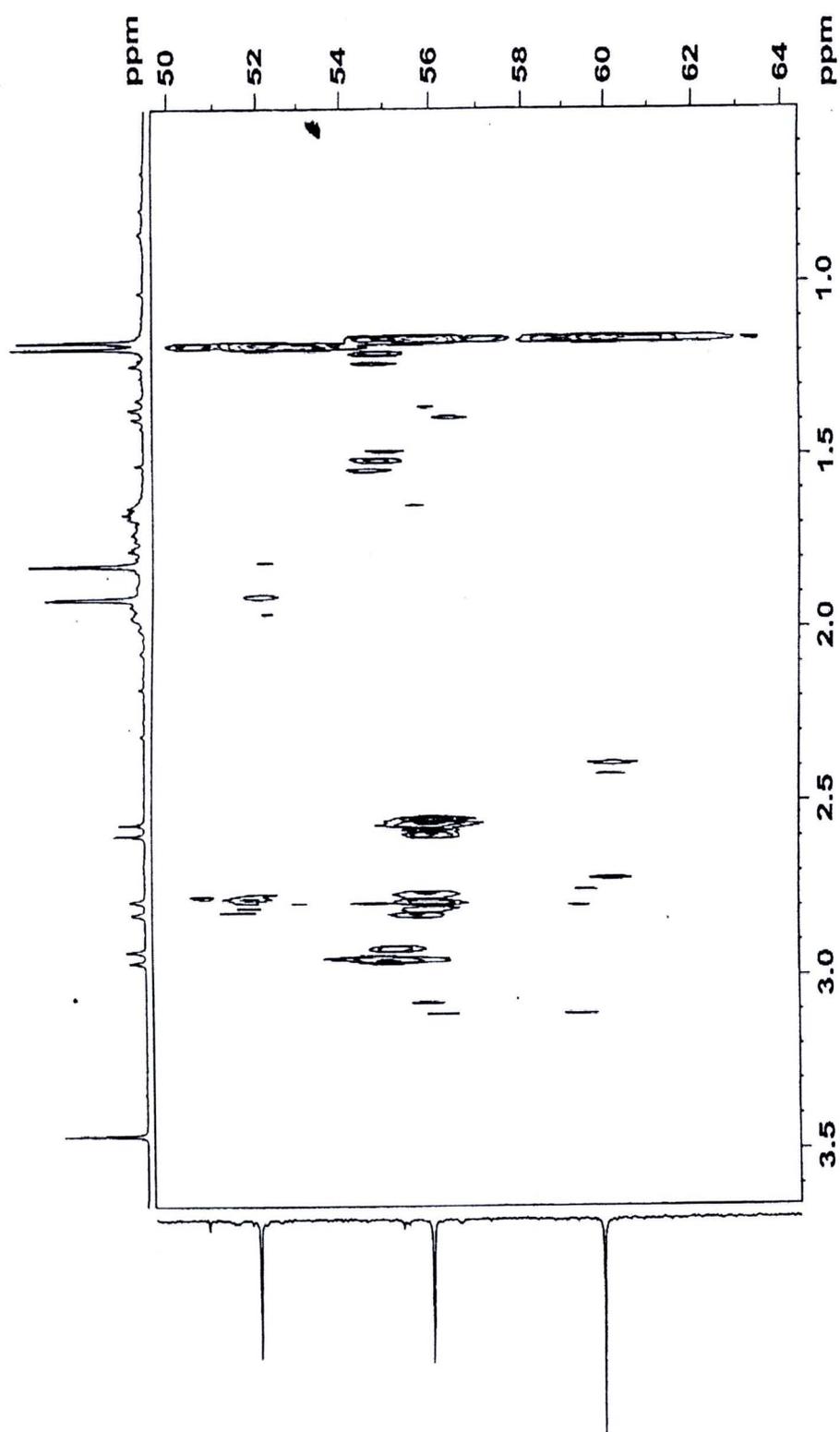


Figure 102 Enlarged HMBC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.5-3.6 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 50.0-64.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

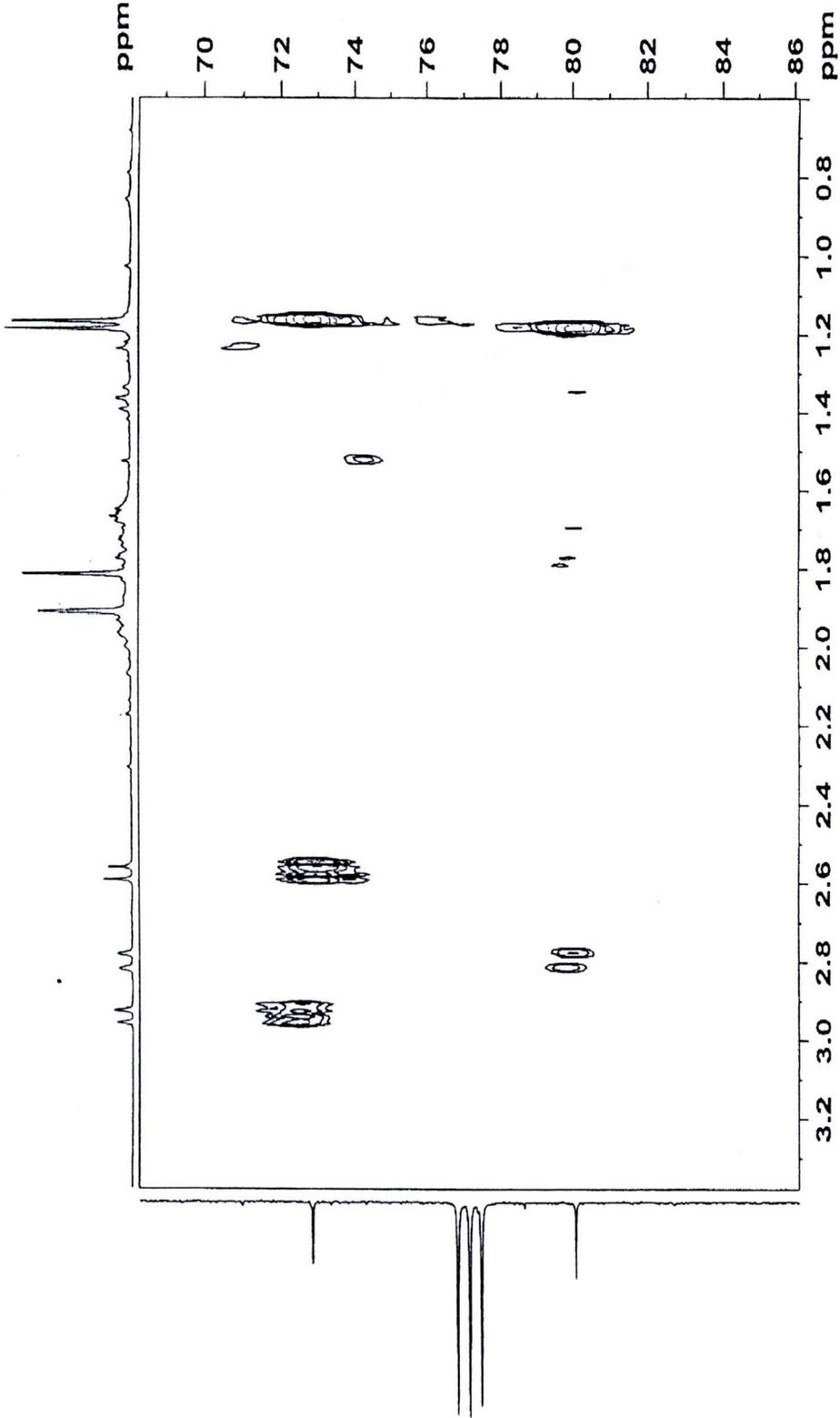


Figure 103 Enlarged HMBC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR: 0.6-3.4 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR: 66.0-86.0 ppm, 400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

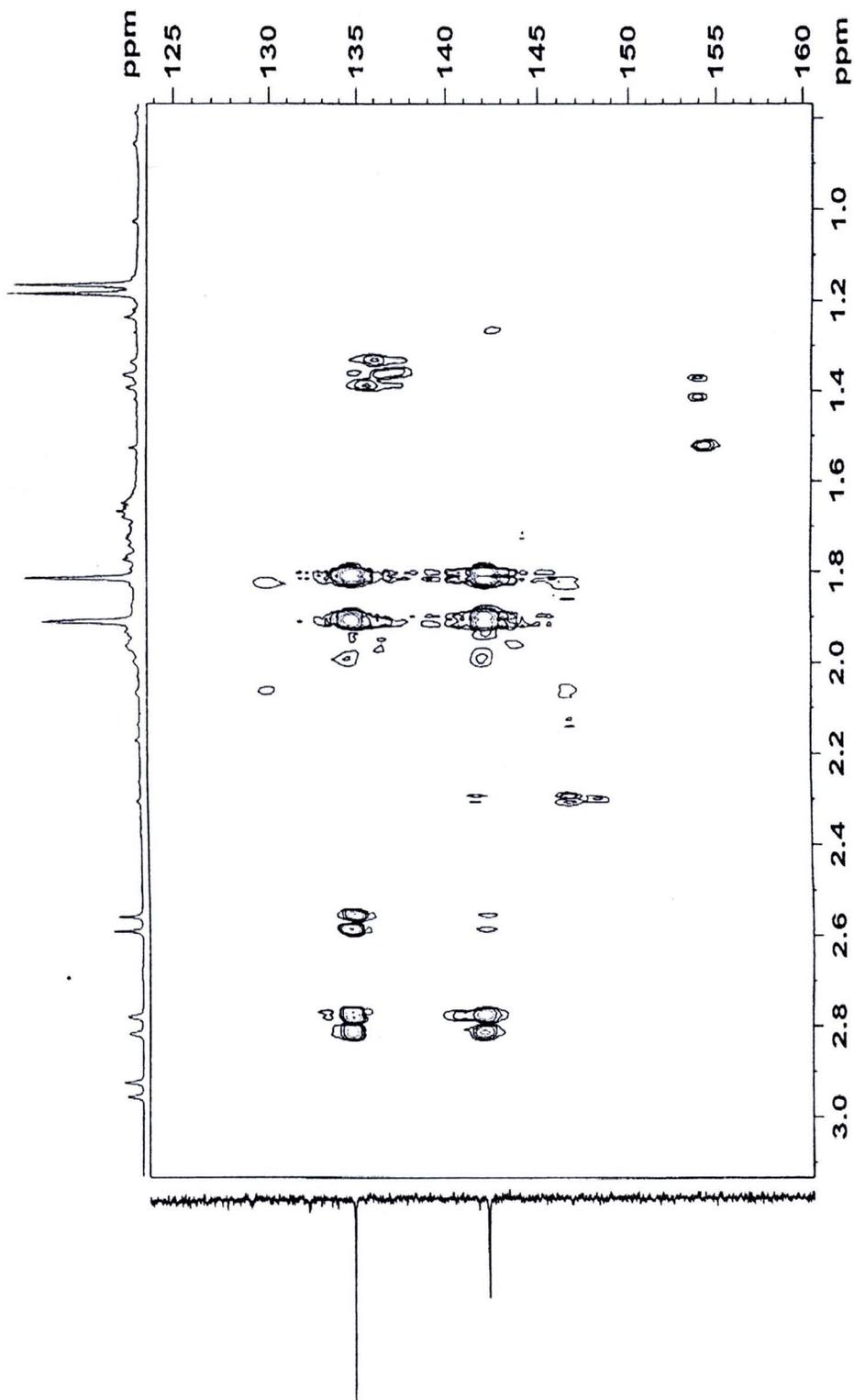


Figure 104 Enlarged HMBNMR spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.8-3.2 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 124.0-160.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

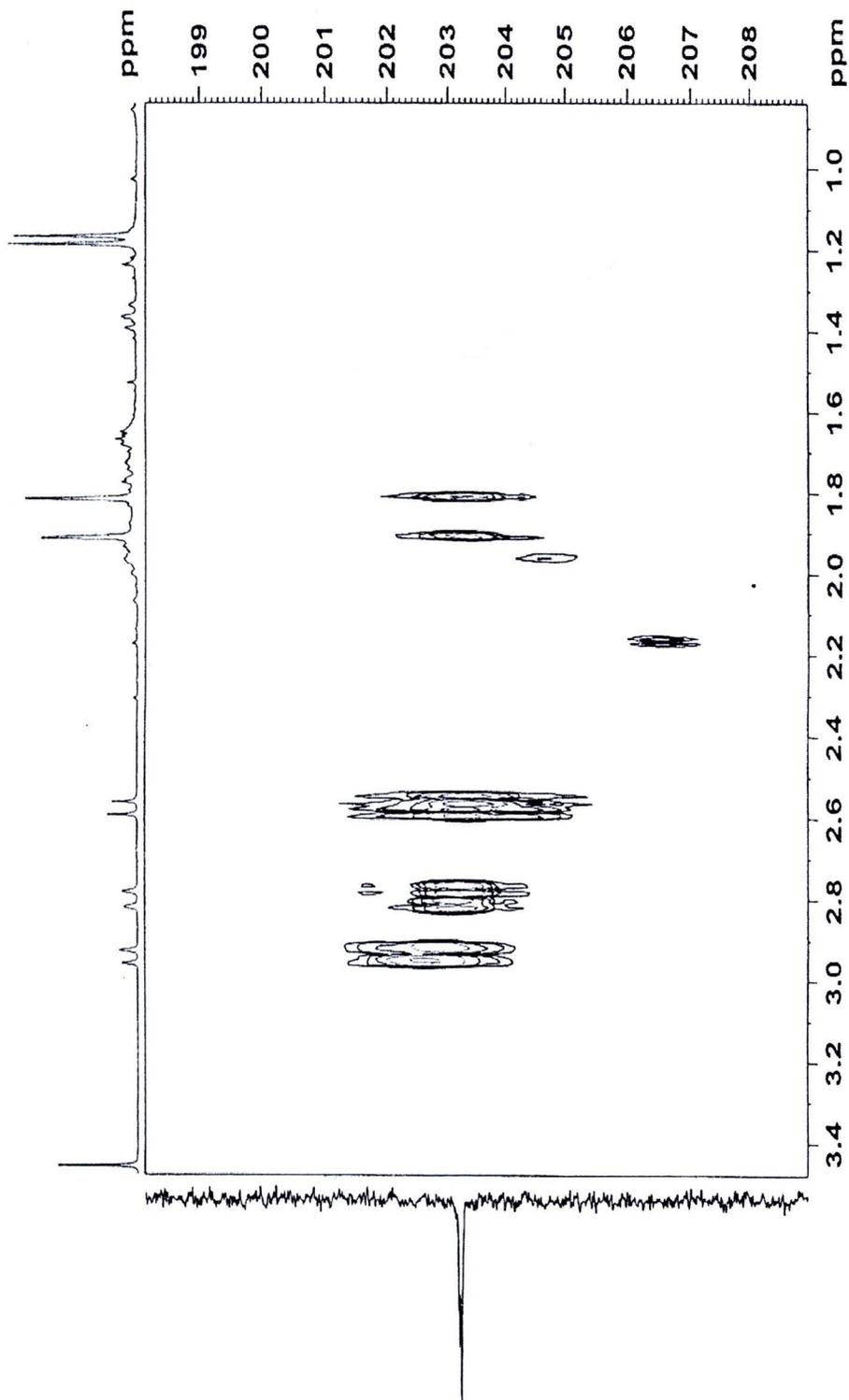


Figure 105 Enlarged HMBC spectrum of zedoarondiol (5) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR: 0.8-3.4 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR: 198.0-209.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

APPENDIX F SPECTRAL DATA OF ISOCURCUMENOL (6)

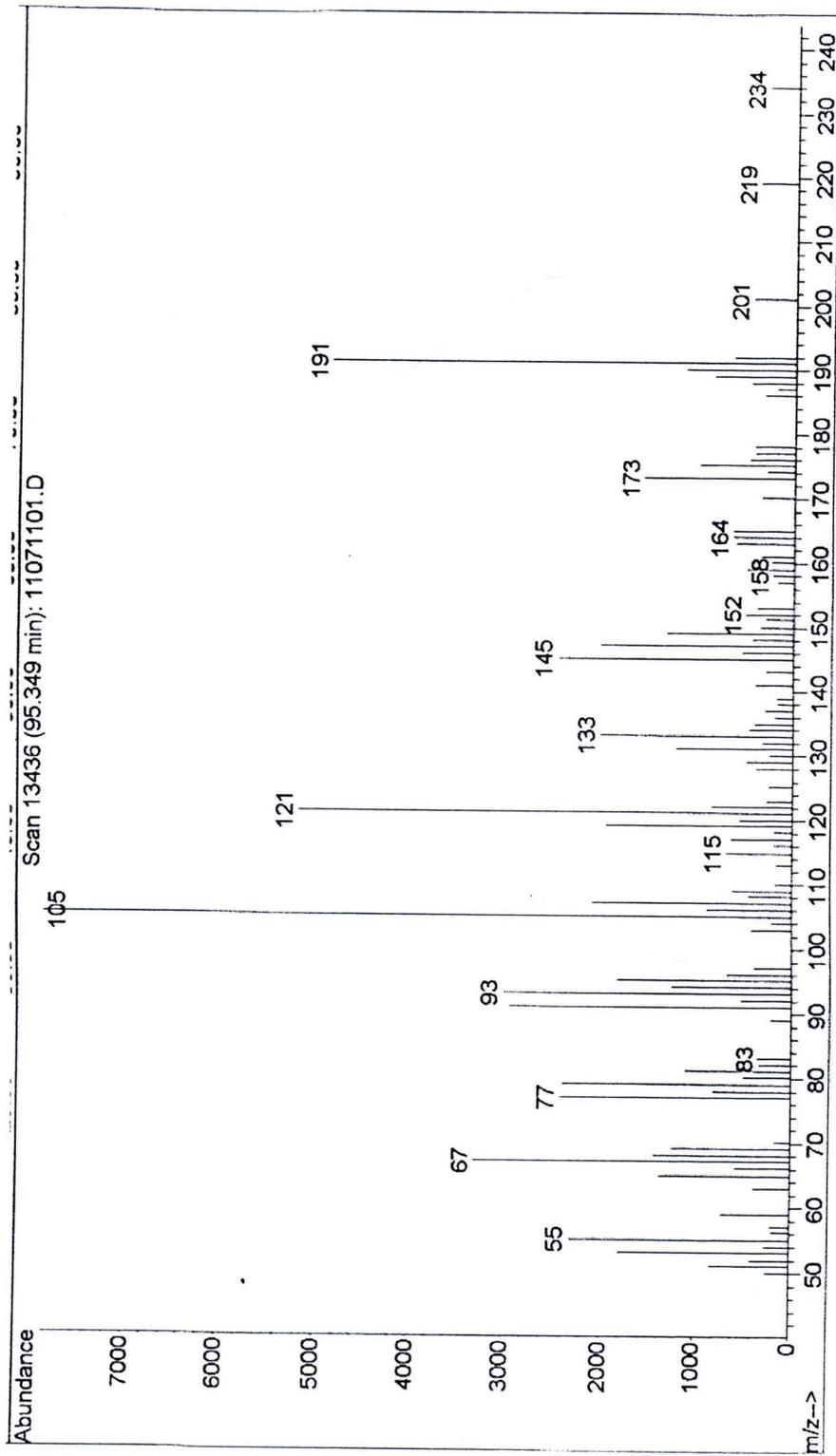


Figure 106 EI-MS spectrum of isocurcumenol (6)



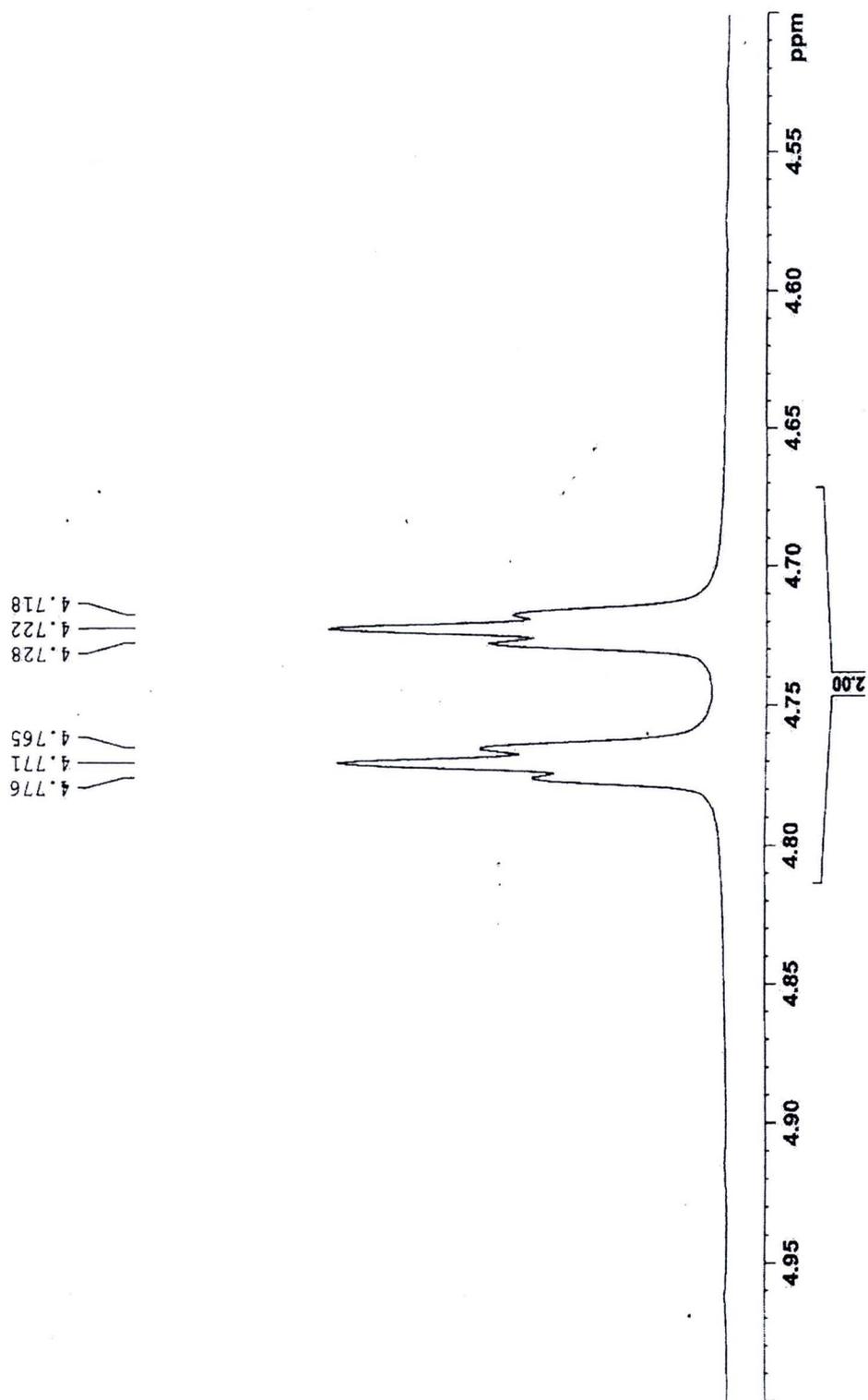
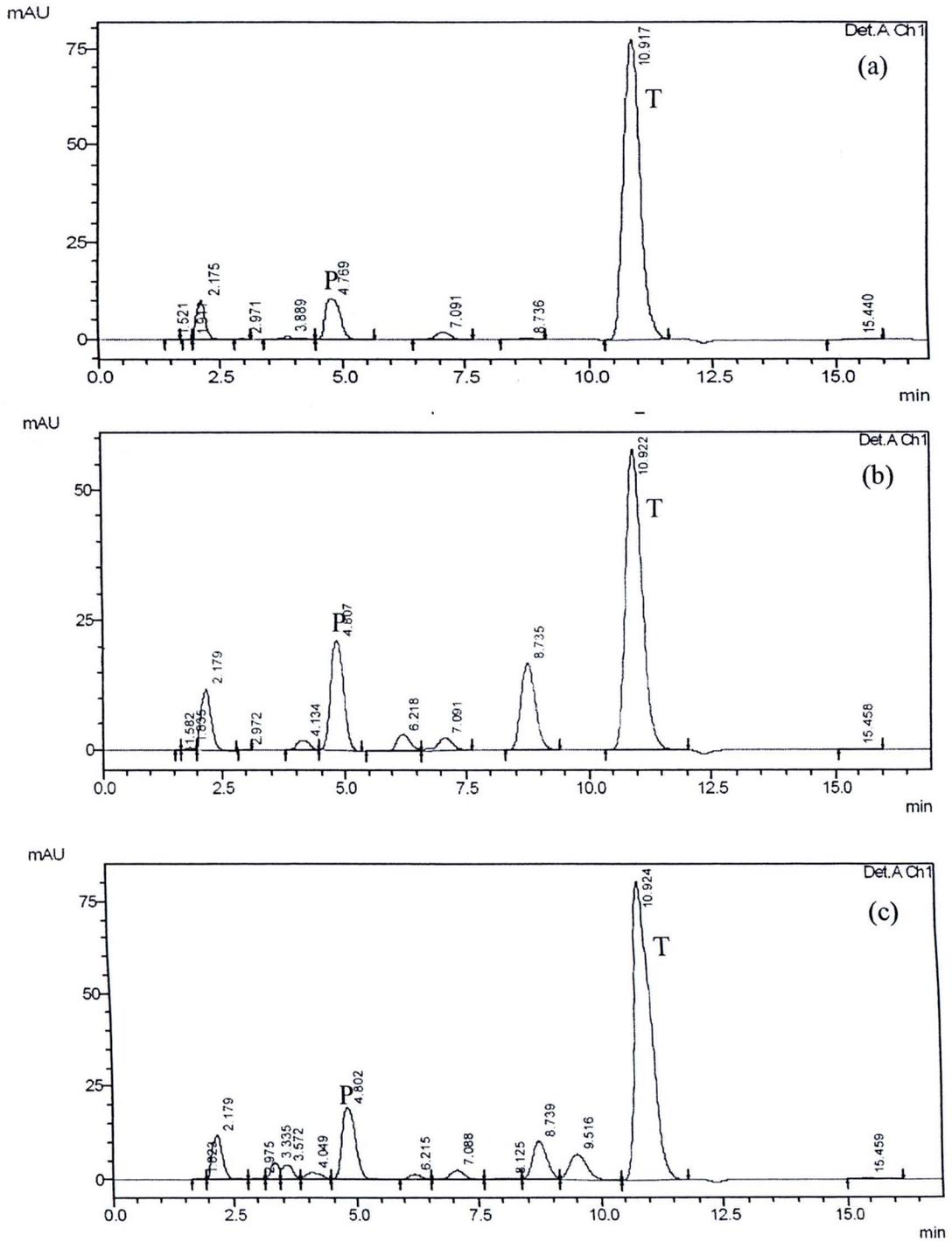


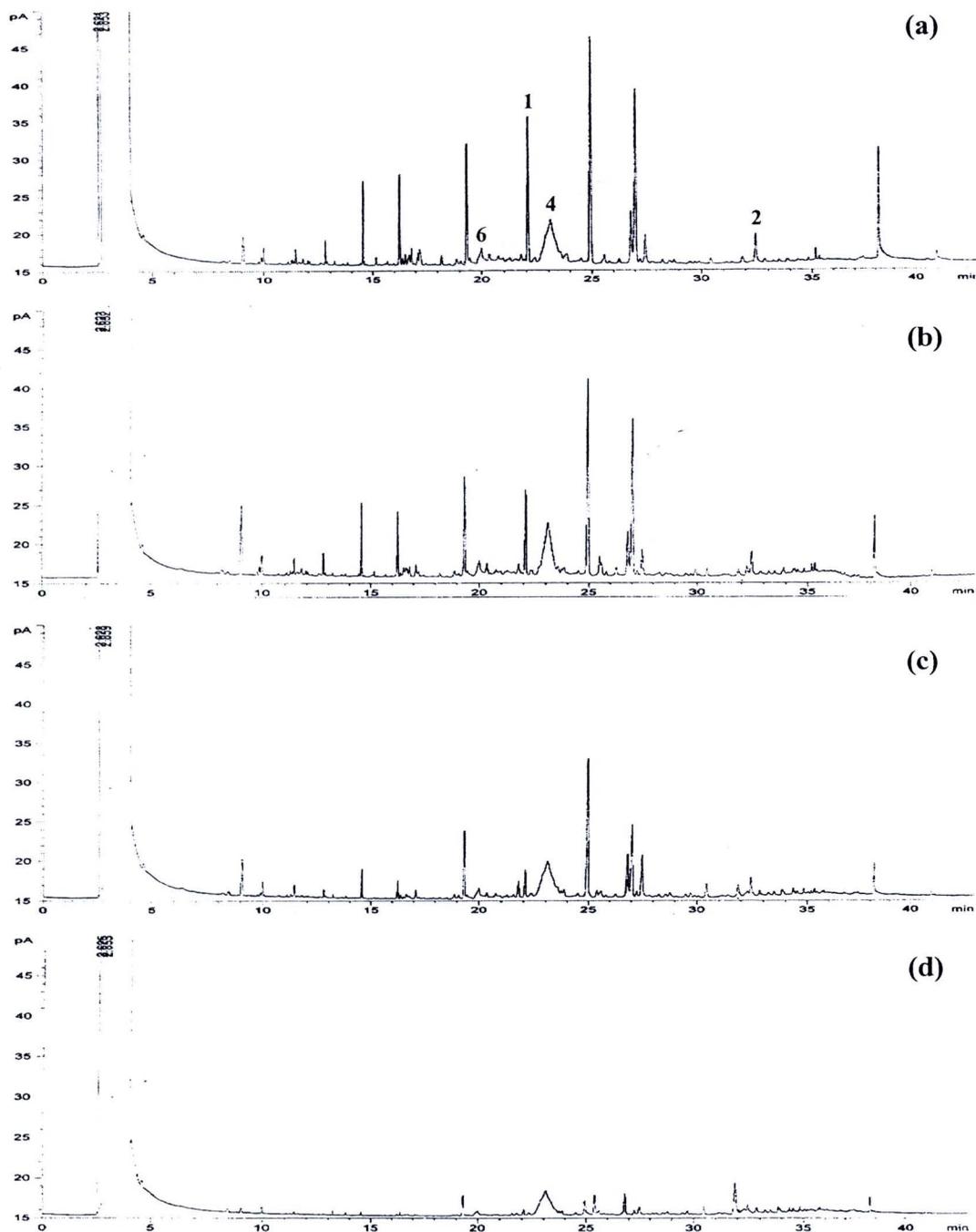
Figure 108 Enlarged  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of isocurcumenol (6) (4.5 – 6.0 ppm, 400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

**APPENDIX G SOME OF HPLC CHROMATOGRAMS OBTAINED FROM IN VITRO ENZYMATIC ASSAY**

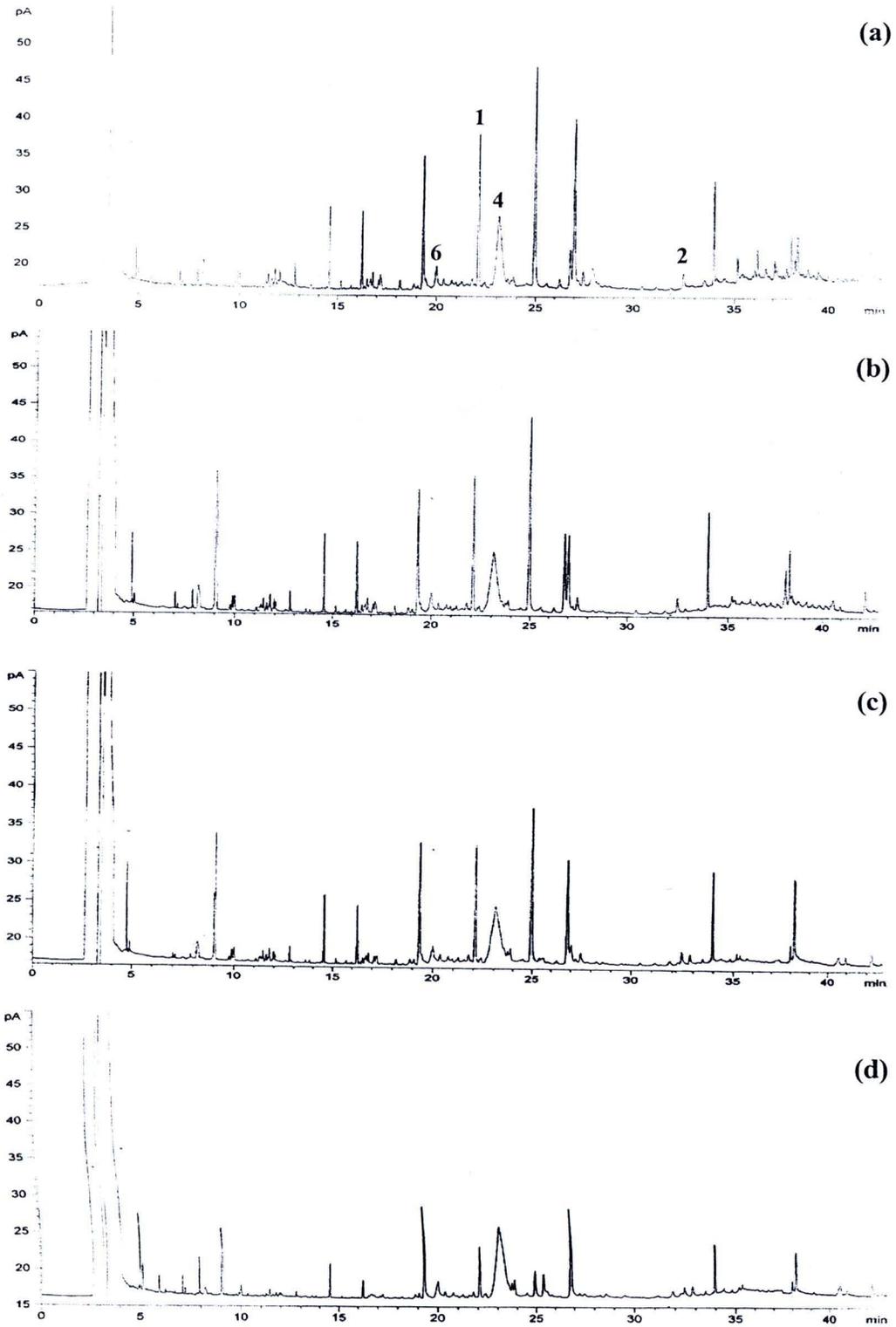


**Figure 109 HPLC chromatogram of: (a) Control<sub>0 min</sub>, (b) Control<sub>30 min</sub>, (c) positive control, peak P and T represent prednisolone and testosterone, respectively**

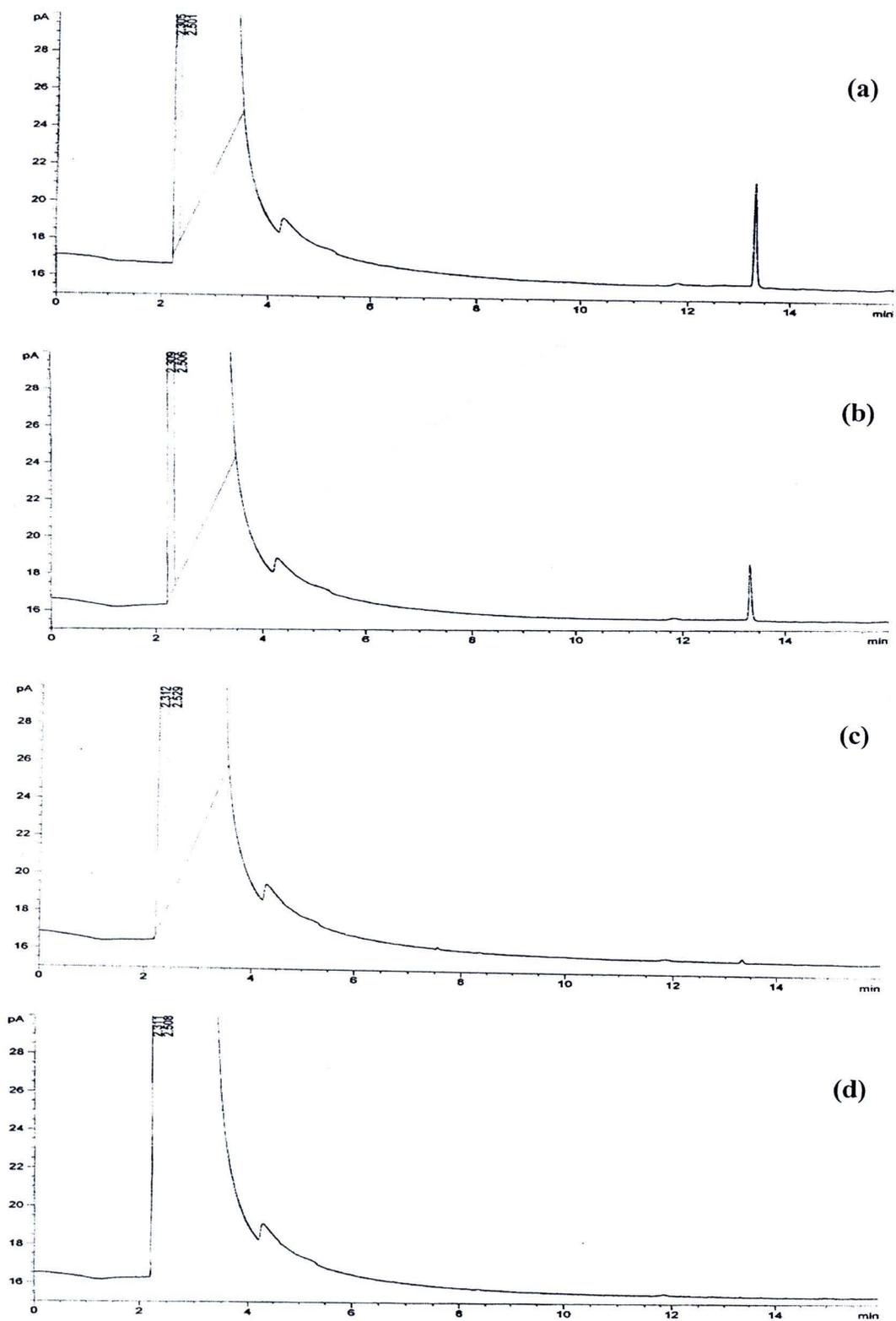
**APPENDIX H THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE STABILITY OF  
CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN CURCUMA AERUGINOSA  
EXTRACT**



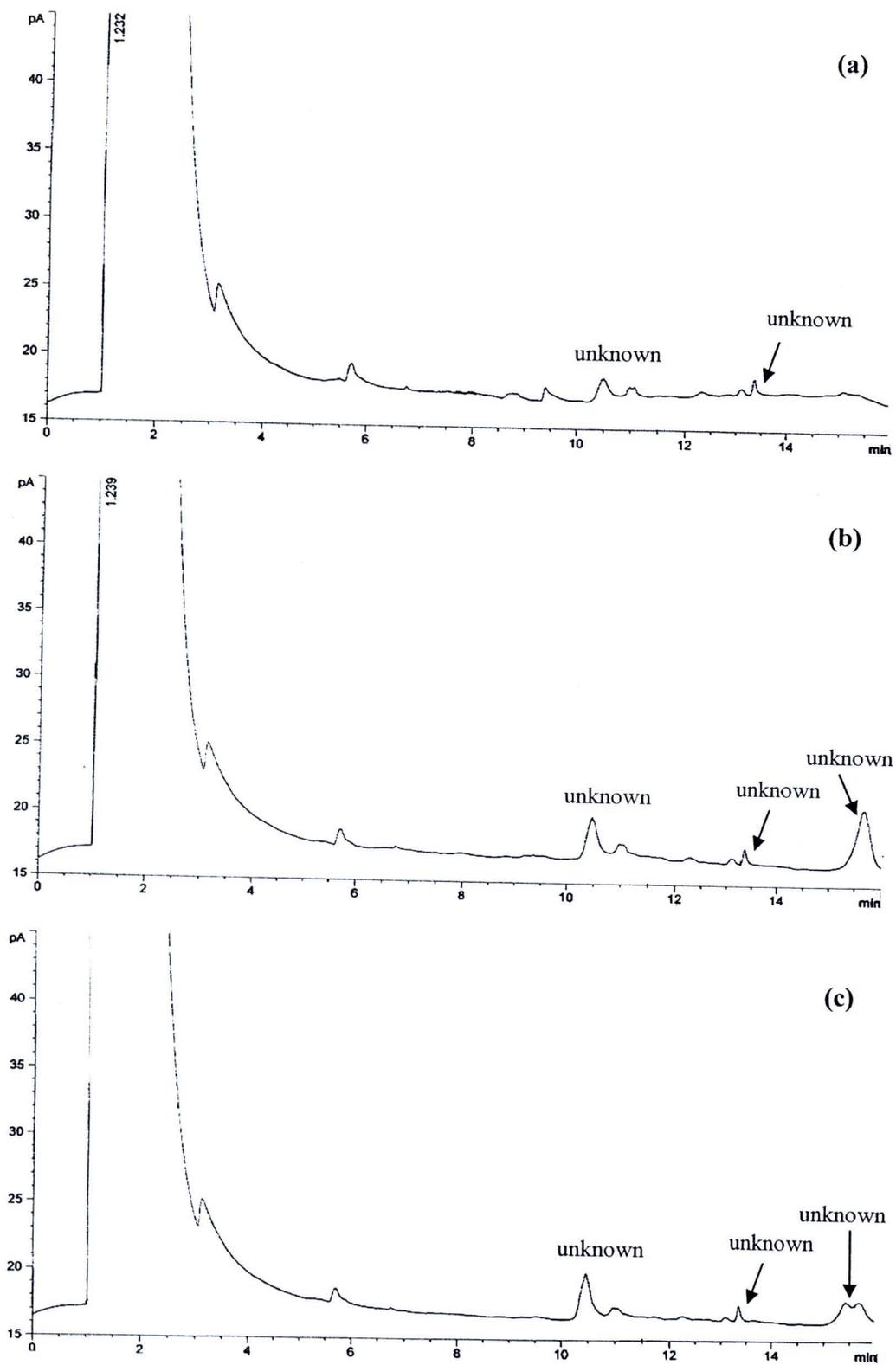
**Figure 110 GC chromatogram of the effect of temperature on the stability of chemical constituents in solid form of crude extract; (a) at day 0, (b)- (d) 3 months after stored at 4, 25, and 45°C, respectively**



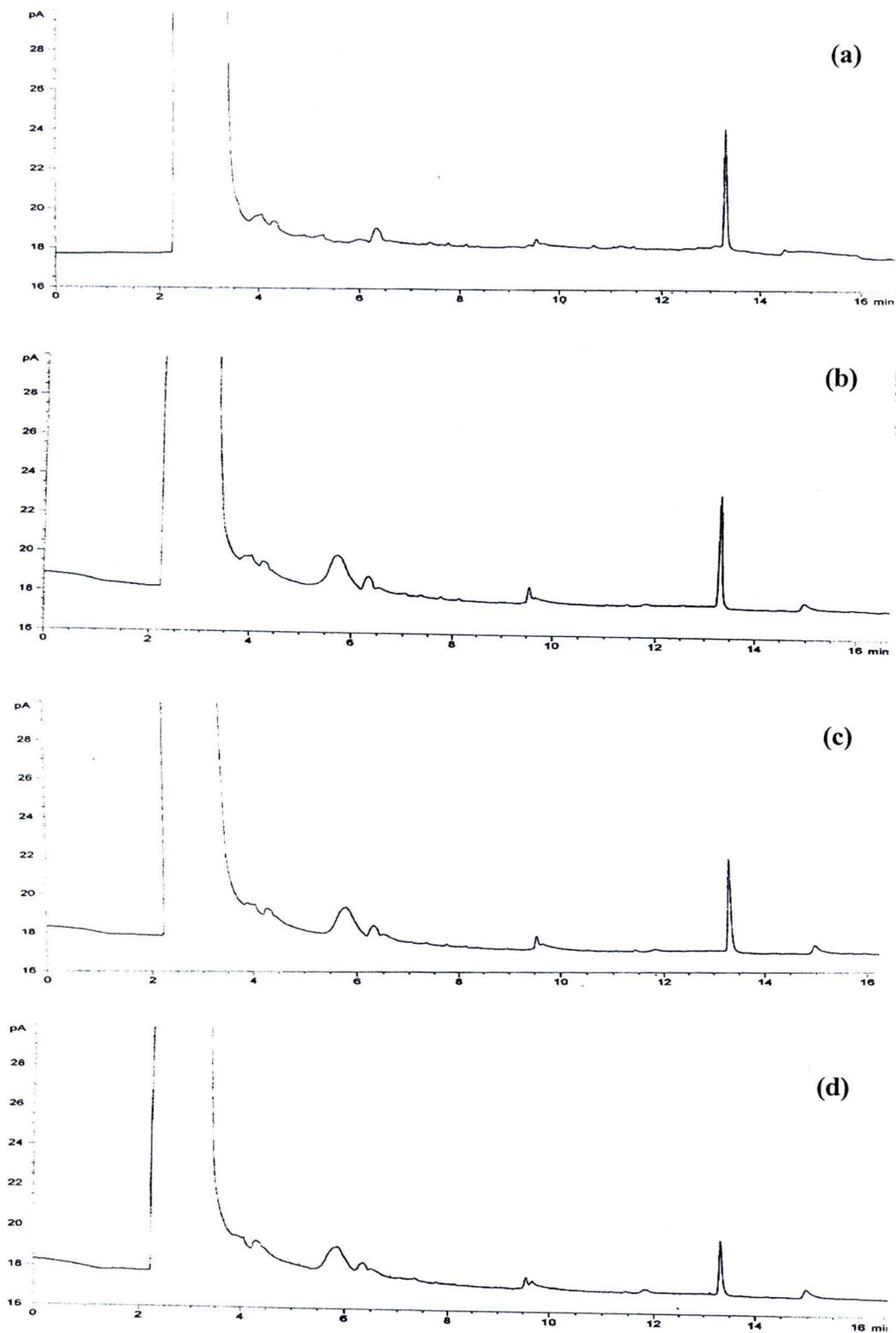
**Figure 111** GC chromatogram of the effect of temperature on the stability of chemical constituents in solution form of crude extract; (a) at day 0, (b)-(d) 3 months after stored at 4, 25, and 45°C, respectively



**Figure 112** GC chromatogram of the effect of temperature on the stability of **1** (solid form of pure compound); (a) at day 0, (b)-(d) 3 months after stored at 4, 25, and 45°C, respectively



**Figure 113** GC chromatogram of the effect of temperature on the stability of **1** (solid form of pure compound) after the samples were stored for 6 months; (a) at 4°C, (b) at 25°C and (c) at 45°C



**Figure 114** GC chromatogram of the effect of temperature on the stability of **1** (solution form of pure compound); (a) at day 0, (b)-(d) 3 months after stored at 4, 25, and 45°C, respectively

APPENDIX I THE ETHICAL APPROVAL FOR IN VIVO STUDY FROM THE  
ANIMAL ETHIC COMMITTEE OF NARESUAN UNIVERSITY



เอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัยในสัตว์ทดลอง  
คณะกรรมการจรรยาบรรณการใช้สัตว์ทดลอง มหาวิทยาลัยนเรศวร

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ชื่อโครงการ                      การศึกษาด้านเอนไซม์ไฟว์แอลฟารีดักเทสในว่านมหาเมฆ  
Investigation of 5 $\alpha$ -reductase inhibitors in *Curcuma aeruginosa*

ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ            รศ.ดร.กรกนก อิงคินันท์

เลขที่โครงการ/รหัส            52 04 0023

สังกัดหน่วยงาน/คณะ        เกษศาสตร์

การรับรอง                      ขอรับรองโครงการวิจัยดังกล่าวข้างบนนี้ ได้ผ่านการพิจารณาและรับรอง  
จากคณะกรรมการจรรยาบรรณการใช้สัตว์ มหาวิทยาลัยนเรศวร  
ในการประชุมครั้งที่ 4/2552 วันที่ 15 ธันวาคม 2552

ลงนาม

  
(ศาสตราจารย์พิเศษ ดร.กาญจนา เจริญชัย)

ประธานคณะกรรมการจรรยาบรรณการใช้สัตว์ มหาวิทยาลัยนเรศวร

## **BIOGRAPHY**

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### Work Experiences

2008 Assistant researcher, Faculty of Pharmaceutical  
Sciences, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand  
2007 Assistant engineering, Mattel Bangkok Co. Ltd.,  
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### Education Background

2007 B.S. (Chemistry)  
Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

### Publications

Changwichit, K., Khorana, N., Suwanborirux, K., Waranuch, N.,  
Limpeanchob, N., Wisuitiprot, W., Suphrom, N., and  
Ingkaninan, K. (2011). Bisindole alkaloids and secoiridoids from  
*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. ex G. Don. **Fitoterapia**, 82,  
798-804.

Ingkaninan, K., Suphrom, N., Srivilai, J., Khorana, N., Waranuch, N.,  
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control the growth of hair** [Patent application].  
Nonthaburi: Department of Intellectual Property.

Klamtet, J., Suphrom, N., and Wanwat, C. (2008). A flow injection system  
for the spectro-photometric determination of lead after  
preconcentration by solid phase extraction onto Amberlite XAD-4.  
**Maejo International Journal of Science and Technology**, 2(02),  
408-417.

- Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., and Ingkaninan, K. (2008). Screening for anti-androgenic activity of some Thai plants. In **The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Natural Products for Health and Beauty**. Phayao: Naresuan University at Phayao.
- Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., and Ingkaninan, K. (2009). Anti-androgen from *Curcuma aeruginosa* extract. In **The International congress for innovation in chemistry (PERCH-CIC Congress VI), Toward a Sustainable Future**. Pattaya City, Chonburi: Jomtien Palm Beach Hotel & Resort.
- Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., and Ingkaninan, K. (2009).  $5\alpha$ -reductase inhibitors from *Curcuma aeruginosa* Roxb. In **Commission on Higher Education Congress II: University Staff Development Consortium (CHE-USDC Congress II)**. Pattaya city, Chonburi: Dusit Thani Hotel.
- Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., Limpeanchob, N., and Ingkaninan, K. (2011). Anti-androgenic effects of the chemical constituents from *Curuma aeruginosa* Roxb. In **The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Natural Products for Health and Beauty (NATPRO3), "Through Sustainable Health"**. Bangkok: The Emerald Hotel.
- Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., Limpeanchob, N., and Ingkaninan, K. (2011). Investigation of anti-androgenic compounds from *Curuma aeruginosa* Roxb. In **International congress for innovation in chemistry (PERCH-CIC VII), "Chemistry, environment and society"**. Pattaya City, Chonburi: Jomtien Palm Beach Hotel & Resort.

Suphrom, N., Pumthong, G., Waranuch, N., Limpeanchob, N. and Ingkaninan, K. (2011). Anti-androgenic effect of sesquiterpenes isolated from the rhizomes of *Curcuma aeruginosa* Roxb. In **The 14<sup>th</sup> Asian Chemical Congress 2011 (14ACC), Contemporary chemistry for sustainability and economic sufficiency.**, Bangkok: Queen Sirikit Convention Center in Bangkok.



