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Received 28 March 2008; revised 21 October 2008; accepted 22 October 2008. Available online 5 November 2008. Abstract	No user rating No user tags yet This article has not yet been bookmarked No comments on this article yet Not yet shared with any groups
As part of our ongoing programme for isolation of bioactive molecules from the flora of the Indo-Burma biodiversity belt, an unusual long chain alkylated α-methylene-γ-butyrolactone was isolated from the juice of ripe fruit of <i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i> R.Br. Its structure was determined as 3-methylene-4-pentadecyldihydrofuran-2-one by spectroscopic methods. It was found to have good antifungal activity against <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> Kunze Ex Pers. isolated from solasodine producing plant <i>Solanum khasianum</i> Clarke. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and IC ₅₀ for 3-methylene-4-pentadecyldihydrofuran-2-one were found as 300 and 51.37 μg/ml, respectively. The standard captan was found	Be the first to add this article in Pollab
to have an MIC and IC ₅₀ of 200 and 35.52 μg/ml, respectively. Graphical abstract An unusual long chain alkylated α-methylene-γ-butyrolactone was	
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Keywords: *Artabotrys odoratissimus*; Annonaceae; Chenichampa phool; 3-Methylene-4-pentadecyldihydrofuran-2-one; Antifungal; *Solanum khasianum*; *Alternaria tenuissima*

Article Outline

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- 3.4.1. Micro-organism preparation
- 3.4.2. Test sample concentration
- 3.4.3. Minimum inhibitory concentration

References

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