

**P-030: COUMAROYL IRIDOIDS AND A DEPSIDE FROM CRANBERRY
(VACCINIUM MACROCARPON)**

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Cranberry juice (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait., Ericaceae), popularly used to treat urinary tract infections, is investigated at the UIC/NIH Center for Botanical Dietary Supplements Research as one of the key botanicals for women's health. Because recent research suggests that cranberry prevents infection by blocking adherence of pathogenic *E. coli* to urinary tract cells, standardization of this dietary supplement should reflect this activity. Fractionation of cranberry juice concentrate was guided by a recently published anti-adherence assay, and resulted in an active tertiary fraction, from which two new coumaroyl iridoid glycosides, 10-p-*cis*- and 10-p-*trans*-coumaroyl-1*S*-dihydromonotropein (*cis*- and *trans*-macrotropein), and a new depside, 2-*O*-(3,4-dihydroxybenzoyl)-2,4,6-dihydroxyphenylmethylacetate (vaccinidepside) were isolated. Although these compounds did not exhibit anti-adherent activity in isolation, they constitute unique markers for characterization of this active tertiary fraction of cranberry.

