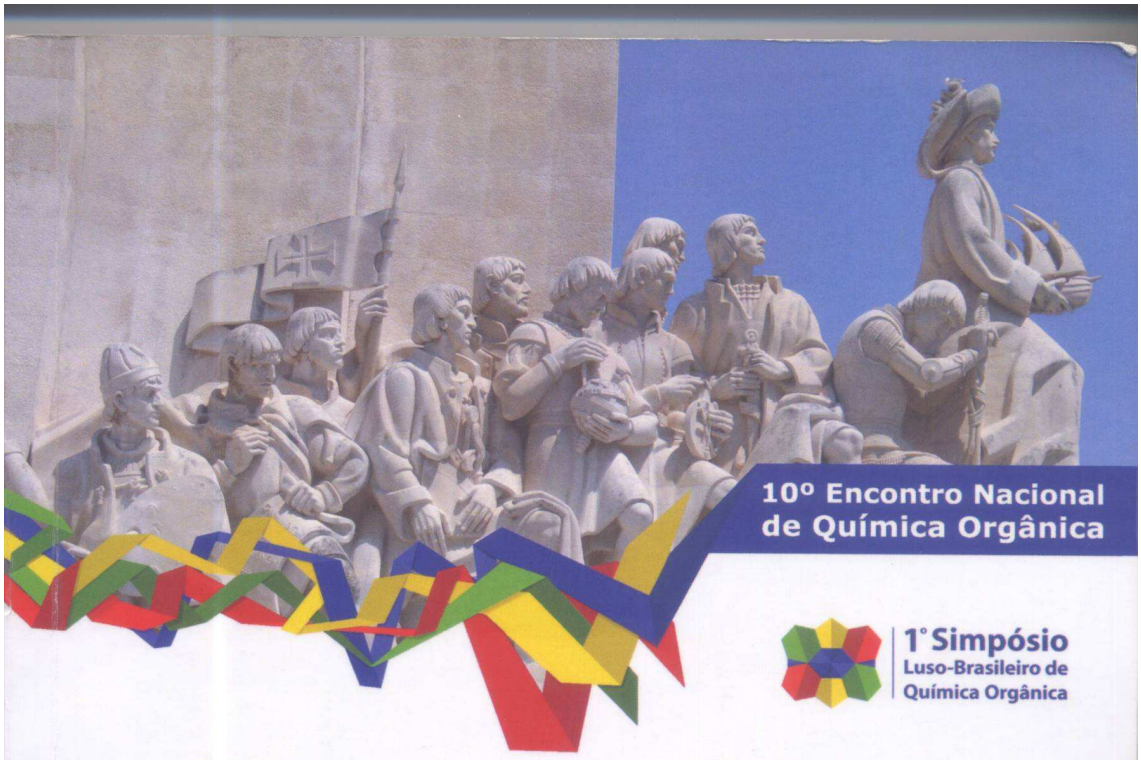

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Organic compounds isolated from *Juniperus brevifolia* bark

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The genus *Juniperus* is the unique genus from the Cupressaceae family that grows spontaneously in Europe.[1] Although some *Juniperus* species have toxic effects, they have also many uses in folk medicine in several parts of the world, such as anT.
sive and haemostatic activities, with diuretic, antiseptic, stomachic and carminative effects, as hypoglycaemic, antifertility agents and also as remedies of cold, urinary infection, urticaria dysentery, hemorrhage, leukorrhea and rheumatic arthritis.[1] It is also used as remedy for tuberculosis and jaundice in Saudi Arabia , as insect repellent and for treatment of fever and dysurea in Bhutan.[1] Belonging to this genus, the *Juniperus brevifolia*, an endemic species from Azores Islands whose wood was used in the past to build caravels, in works of art and furniture.[2] Previous work showed that dichloromethane and chloroform-soluble portions of the leaves acetone extract were the most active against HeLa and Hep-2 tumour cell lines.[3] Chemical investigation of these extracts afforded more than thirty compounds, mainly abietane and pimarane derivatives, eight of them were new natural compounds and other exhibit interesting antitumor activity.[4]
Recent investigation showed that the bark acetone extract has antioxidant activity similar to that of quercetin; and also showed activity against *Bacillus cereus*, *B. subtilis* and *Micrococusluteus*, while the wood acetone extract showed activity only against *B. cereus.* Furthermore the bark acetone extract showed higher anti-AChE activity.[5]
Now we report on the purification and structural elucidation of the isolated compounds from the most active extracts. The spectroscopic characterization details by NMR (1D and 2D) will be presented and discussed.

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