





Traditional Use, Pharmacology and Toxicology of the Lignans in Genus *Kadsura*: A Systematic Review

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(Received April 19, 2023; Revised June 20, 2023; Accepted June 22, 2023)

Abstract: The genus *Kadsura* is an important part of traditional Chinese medicine, it has the functions of promoting wind, eliminating dampness, activating blood circulation. Modern pharmacological studies have shown that lignans are one of the main components to possess these medicinal effects. This review aimed to provide a systematic summary on the traditional use, phytochemistry, pharmacology, toxicology and other aspects of lignans in genus *Kadsura*. In this paper, we collected the relevant literature on *Kadsura* lignans from 1973 to the present, and isolated more than 337 lignans from this genus, including dibenzocyclooctadienes, aryltetralins, tetrahydrofurans, diarylbutanes, 7,8-seco-lignans, bisepoxylignans, neolignans, seco-dibenzocyclooctadienes, sesquilignan and coumarin-containing lignan. Previous pharmacological studies have shown that lignans of the genus *Kadsura* have antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, anti-HIV, anti-platelet aggregation, immunomodulatory and antioxidant effects. In clinical practice, it is commonly used to treat Alzheimer's disease, inflammation and insomnia. *Kadsura* is an important part of the field of Chinese medicine and is widely used in traditional medicine. However, further clarification of its active ingredients and mechanism of action and the establishment of a complete quality standard system are needed in order to provide a scientific basis for in-depth studies of this genus.

Keywords: *Kadsura*; traditional uses; lignans; pharmacology; toxicity. © 2022 ACG Publications. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

The genus *Kadsura* is one of the subgenera of the family Schisandraceae, which is mainly distributed in eastern and southeastern Asia, eight species and four endemic species are recorded in China [1]. It is a

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widely used Chinese herb among Chinese folklore and was first described in Shennong's Herbal Classic, where it was recorded to have the effects of moving qi and relieving pain, activating blood circulation and removing blood stasis, dispelling wind and dampness, and was used to treat headaches and hypertension [2].

In recent years, a great deal of research has been conducted on the phytochemical and biological activities of plants of the genus *Kadsura*. Several new compounds with unprecedented structures have been isolated, further enriching the range of natural products. The results showed that lignans are the main pharmacological substance base for exerting clinical efficacy. Therefore, the study of lignin monomer composition should draw attention. The *in vitro* antitumor activity evaluation test confirmed that biphenyl cyclooctene lignans extracted from *K. oblongifolia* have significant antitumor activity and can be used for the preparation of antitumor drugs, especially for lung, nasopharyngeal and colorectal cancers. In addition, this class of components has shown its excellent immunoprotected effects in immunomodulation and organ transplantation. Studies have shown that they possess a variety of beneficial biological activities, such as anti-HIV, anti-tumor, anti-hepatitis, antioxidant, anti-platelet aggregation activity and neuroprotective effects. Research on the development of the genus *Kadsura* does not stop here, as the development of wine, health products and cosmetics has been welcomed by many countries and regions, showing far-reaching market potential [3-5].

In order to assess the medicinal potential of lignans in the genus *Kadsura*, this article presents a systematic structural classification of lignans. Additionally, a comprehensive summary of the development of lignans, including their traditional usage, pharmacological activity, and toxicity evaluation, was presented. The aim of this analysis was to provide a thorough understanding of the current state of research and exploitation of lignans, as well as to offer insights into their future potential for use in the medical field.

2. Search strategy

In this paper, a comprehensive study and analysis of previously published literature was carried out to investigate the traditional uses, phytochemical and pharmacological activities of lignans from the genus *Kadsura*. All literature on the genus *Kadsura* was collected by using databases such as Medline PubMed, Science Direct, Sci Finder, Baidu Scholar, Google Scholar and CNKI, and finally 175 references were selected for use in the article. The keywords searched included: genus *Kadsura*, *Kadsura longipedunculata*, *Kadsura coccinea*, patent reports, *Kadsura* uses and toxicity assessment. Some of the analysed studies were obtained by manually searching articles in the reference lists of the included studies. Chemical structures were drawn with Chem Draw Professional 20.0 software.

3. Botany, description, and distribution

Currently, about 8 species (four endemic) of the genus *Kadsura* have been reported in China, including *Kadsura ananosma*, *Kadsura coccinea* (Variety name *Kadsura coccinea* var. *Sichuanaensis*), *Kadsura heteroclita*, *Kadsura induta*, *Kadsura japonica*, *Kadsura longipedunculata*, *Kadsura oblongifolia* and *Kadsura renchangiana* [6]. Meanwhile, In the *Flora of China*, *Kadsura interior* and *Kadsura ploysperma* are clearly classified as *K. heteroclita*. The following are the main characteristics of this genus. Vines, woody, glabrous (except *K. induta*). Leaf blade elliptic, ovate, or obovate, papery to leathery, base cuneate (especially when young), broadly cuneate, truncate, or subcordate, margin denticulate to entire, apex acute to acuminate. Staminate flowers: stamens 13-80, distinct but basally connate or sometimes tightly aggregated into a sub globose mass. Pistillate flowers: carpels 17 to ca. 300, distinct; stigmatic crest forming subulate or laterally flattened "pseudostyle" or modified as sub peltate or irregular "pseudo stigma"; ovary with 1-5(-11) pendulous or ventrally attached ovules. Fruit aggregates of apocarps; receptacle ellipsoid or clavate; apocarps

ripening red or yellow, sub globose, obovoid, or elongate-obovoid. Seeds 1-5(-11) per apocarp, smooth. They mostly grow on mountain slopes, along streams or in dense forests at altitudes of 500-2000 m [7-11].

4. Traditional use

Genus *Kadsura* is an herb widely used in ancient China, giving birth to many Chinese medical prescriptions due to its good effects. It is recorded in the *Chinese Materia Medica* and *Shennon's Herbal Classic*. It is written that it can be used to treat rheumatism, inflammation, traumatic injury and burns. Furthermore, it is recorded in *Zhejiang folk herbal medicine* that the leaves of *K. longipedunculata* can be used to treat knife wounds by pounding them and applying [12-13]. It is worth mentioning that *K. longipedunculata* is one of the "Shi ba zuan" of Yao medicines, which refers to it as "Xiao zuan". Meanwhile, *K. coccinea* (Da zuan), *K. heteroclite* (Da hong zuan), *K. oblongifolia* (Xiao hong zuan) and *K. renchangiana* (Tie zuan) also belong to the "Shi ba zuan" group. Because of its traditional and regional nature, it has gradually formed a Yao medicine with ethnic characteristics [14-16].

In modern times, plants of the genus *Kadsura* are also used in clinical treatment, mainly for digestive disorders, bone and joint diseases and for the treatment of various pains [17-18]. In this article, we have collected proprietary Chinese medicines or preparations of the genus *Kadsura*, including empirical prescriptions for folk use and in-hospital preparations (Table 1, Figure 8)

Table 1. Traditional uses of the genus *Kadsura*

Species	Local name	Part	Dosage form	Traditional clinical uses	
<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	Xiao zuan,	roots	Powder(orally)	chronic cough	
	Hong mu xiang, Zi jin pi, Xiao xue teng, Tu mu xiang.		Decoction(orally)	Palpitations, night sweating, rheumatism, chronic gastritis, acute gastroenteritis, ascariasis	
<i>K. coccinea</i>	Da zuan, Leng fan tuan, Guo shan long teng, Chou fan tuan, Xue teng.	roots and stems	Decoction(orally)	postpartum hemorrhage, chronic gastritis, stomachache, cirrhotic ascites, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea	
			Powder(orally)	acute gastroenteritis, gastric ulcer, gastrointestinal ulcer	
			Vinum(orally)	labor Injuries	
				Decoction, vinum(orally)	rheumatism
				Mash (External application)	traumatic injury
				Tablets(orally)	dysentery
			Injections	gastrointestinal discomfort	

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<i>K. heteroclita</i>	Da hong zuan, Di xue xiang, Da fan tuan, Hai feng teng.	roots and stems	Decoction(orally)	Irregular menstruation, chronic nephritis, prostatic hyperplasia, chronic prostatitis, iron deficiency anemia, edema, postpartum hemorrhage, neurasthenia, rheumatism, abdominal pain, traumatic injury
			Decoction, vinum(orally) Mash (external application)	stroke, lumbar muscle strain fractures
<i>K. japonica</i>	Hong gu she, Mei nan ge.	fruits	Decoction (orally or external application)	rheumatism, traumatic injury
			Decoction (orally)	Irregular menstruation, stomachache, headache
<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	Xiao hong zuan, Fan tuan teng.	roots and stems	Decoction (orally)	rheumatoid arthritis, cold fever, stomachache, dysmenorrhea
			Decoction (orally or external application)	traumatic injury, fractures
<i>K. anansoma</i>		Whole herb	Decoction (orally)	Insomnia, palpitations, night sweating
<i>K. renchangiana</i>	Tie zuan.	stems	Decoction (orally or external application)	rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, stroke, traumatic injury
			Decoction (orally)	limb numbness
<i>K. induta</i>		stems	Decoction (orally)	chronic gastritis, stomachache, postpartum abdominal pain, dysmenorrhea
			Decoction (external application)	rheumatoid arthritis, traumatic injury

5. Lignans in genus *Kadsura*

In recent years, scholars have isolated a variety of active ingredients from the genus *Kadsura*, and found that its fruits, rhizomes mainly contain lignans, triterpenes, volatile oils, polysaccharides and other

components. Among them, lignans are the main components, and 337 lignans have been isolated from this genus, according to its structure it is divided into dibenzocyclooctadienes, aryltetralins, dibenzylbutanes, monoepoxylignans, 7,8-seco-lignans, bisepoxylignans, neolignans, seco-dibenzocyclooctadienes, sesquiliglan and coumarin-containing lignan. The specific compound names and structures are shown in Table 2 and Figures 1-7.

Table 2. lignans from *Kadsura* genus

No	Name	From	Part	Ref
Dibenzocyclooctadienes				
1	schisandrin C	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
2	kadsufolin A	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[20]
3	kadsufolin B	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[20]
4	kadsufolin C	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[20]
5	kadsufolin D	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[20]
6	polysperlignan A	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
7	polysperlignan B	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
8	polysperlignan C	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
9	polysperlignan D	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
10	polysperlignan E	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
11	polysperlignan F	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
12	polysperlignan G	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
13	polysperlignan H	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
14	kadsuphilin A	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
15	polysperlignan K	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
16	tiegusanin I	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
17	polysperlignan I	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
18	polysperlignan J	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
19	methyl schisantherin F	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
20	longipedunin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[22]
21	longipedunin B	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[22]
22	longipedunin C	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[22]
23	kadsurindutin A	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
24	kadsurindutin B	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
25	schisantherin L	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
26	schisantherin P	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
27	benzoylbinankadsurin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	stems	[24]
28	isovaleroylbinankadsurin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	stems	[24]
29	isobutyroylbinankadsurin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	stems	[24]
30	kadlongilignan G	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[25]
31	longipedlignan	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
32	longipedlignan B	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
33	longipedlignan C	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
34	longipedlignan D	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
35	longipedlignan E	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]

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36	kadsutherin E	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
37	interiotherin C	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
38	interiotherin A	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[29]
39	angeloylgomisin R	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[29]
40	interiotherin B	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[29]
41	schisantherin D	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[29]
42	ananosin A	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
43	ananolignan A	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
44	ananolignan B	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
45	ananolignan C	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
46	ananolignan D	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
47	ananolignan E	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
48	ananolignan F	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
49	ananolignan G	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
50	ananolignan H	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
51	ananolignan I	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
52	ananolignan J	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
53	ananolignan K	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
54	ananolignan L	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
55	ananolignan M	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
56	ananolignan N	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[30]
57	isogomisin O	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
58	kadsurin	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[28]
59	yunnankadsurin B	<i>K. polysperma</i>	stems	[21]
60	heilaohulignan C	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[31]
61	heteroclitin S	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[33]
62	heilaohusu A	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
63	heilaohusu B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
64	heilaohusu C	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
65	heilaohusu D	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
66	neglignan	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
67	kadsulignan W	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
68	kadsurarin	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
69	kadoblongifolin A	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
70	kadoblongifolin B	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
71	kadoblongifolin C	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
72	propinquanin C	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
73	schisantherin G	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
74	heteroclitin Q	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[36]
75	schizanrin F	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[37]
76	gomisin J	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
77	gomisin C	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
78	tigloylgomisin P	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
79	angeloylgomisin P	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]

80	angeloylbinankadsurin	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[39]
81	caproylbinankadsurin A	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[39]
82	acetylbinankadsurin A	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[39]
83	deacetyldeangeloyl-kadsurarin	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[40]
84	angeloylbinankadsurin B	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[41]
85	acetylbinankadsurin B	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[41]
86	deangeloylschisantherin F	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[41]
87	kadsuralignan J	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[42]
88	binankadsurin A	<i>K. japonica</i>	fruits	[39]
89	schizandrin H	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[43]
90	kadsuralignan L	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[44]
91	kadsuralignan G	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[44]
92	acetylepigomisin R	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[42]
93	heteroclitalignan A	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[46]
94	heteroclitalignan D	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[46]
95	heteroclitalignan B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[46]
96	kadheterin A	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
97	kadheterin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
98	kadheterin C	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
99	kadheterin D	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
100	kadheterin E	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
101	kadheterin F	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
102	kadheterin G	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
103	kadheterin H	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
104	9-benzoyloxy-gomisin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
105	kadsuphilol R	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
106	kadsuphilol T	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
107	kadsuphilin F	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
108	heteroclitin A	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[48]
109	heteroclitin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[48]
110	heteroclitin C	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[48]
111	kadsuralignan I	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[49]
112	kadsuralignan K	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[49]
113	ananonin A	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
114	ananonin B	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
115	ananonin C	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
116	ananonin D	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
117	ananonin E	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
118	ananonin F	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
119	ananonin G	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
120	ananonin H	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
121	ananonin I	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
122	ananonin J	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
123	ananonin K	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]

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124	ananonin L	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
125	ananonin M	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
126	ananonin N	<i>K. ananosma</i>	seeds	[50]
127	kadsuralignan B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[45]
128	kadsuralignan A	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[45]
129	(±)-kadsutherin	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
130	isokadsuranin	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
131	deoxyschisandrin	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
132	<i>R</i> -wuweizisu	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
133	benzoylisogomisin O	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
134	schisandrol B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
135	schisantherin M	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
136	schisantherin N	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
137	schisantherin O	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
138	schisanhenol B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
139	acetylschisantherin L	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
140	(-)-wuweizisu C	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[52]
141	gomisin R	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[45]
142	schisantherin Q	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[53]
143	gomisin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
144	heteroclitin P	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[47]
145	kadsurindutin H	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[54]
146	schisantherin J	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	seeds	[55]
147	renchangianin C	<i>K. renchangiana</i>	stems	[56]
148	renchangianin A	<i>K. renchangiana</i>	stems	[56]
149	renchangianin B	<i>K. renchangiana</i>	stems	[56]
150	renchangianin D	<i>K. renchangiana</i>	stems	[56]
151	gomisin G	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
152	(±)-gomisin M ₁	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
153	angeloylgomisin M ₁	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	stems	[57]
154	(+)-gomisin M ₂	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
155	kadsuranin	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	stems	[57]
156	gomisin A	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
157	gomisin H	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
158	angeloylgomisin H	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
159	schizandrin	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	roots and stems	[38]
160	(+)-deoxyschizandrin	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[58]
161	schizanrin M	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
162	schizanrin N	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
163	schizanrin I	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
164	schizanrin J	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
165	schizanrin K	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
166	schizanrin L	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
167	heteroclitin E	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[61]

168	renchangianin E	<i>K. renchangiana</i>	stems	[67]
169	longipedunin D	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
170	longipedunin E	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
171	kadangustin L	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[69]
172	deoxyschisandrin	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]
173	heilaohuguosu A	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
174	heilaohuguosu B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
175	heilaohuguosu C	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
176	heilaohuguosu D	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
177	heilaohuguosu E	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
178	heilaohuguosu F	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
179	heilaohuguosu G	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
180	heilaohuguosu H	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
181	heilaohuguosu I	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
182	heilaohuguosu J	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
183	heilaohuguosu K	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
184	heilaohuguosu L	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
185	heilaohuguosu M	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
186	longipedunculatin D	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
187	longipedlignan K	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
188	kasuracin A	<i>K. coccinea</i>	leaves	[72]
189	angeloyl-binankadsurin A	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[73]
190	angeloyl-binankadsurin B	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[73]
191	acetyl-binankadsurin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[22]
192	xuetonlignan A	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	leaves	[80]
193	xuetonlignan B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	leaves	[80]
194	xuetonlignan C	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	leaves	[80]
195	kadsindutalignan A	<i>K. induta</i>	stems and leaves	[81]
196	kadsindutalignan B	<i>K. induta</i>	stems and leaves	[81]
197	kadsindutalignan C	<i>K. induta</i>	stems and leaves	[81]
198	kadsulignan L	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
199	neokadsuranin	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[23]
200	kadlongilignan E	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[25]
201	kadlongilignan F	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[25]
202	kadsutherin F	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
203	kadsutherin G	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
204	kadsutherin H	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
205	oxokadsurane	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
206	heteroclitin D	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[27]
207	interiotherin D	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
208	isovaleroyl oxokadsurane	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
209	propoxyl oxokadsurane	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
210	acetoxyl oxokadsurane	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
211	benzoyl oxokadsurane	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]

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212	isovaleroyl oxokadsuranol	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
213	propoxyl oxokadsuranol	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
214	benzoyl oxokadsuranol	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[32]
215	heteroclitin R	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[33]
216	taiwanschirin C	<i>K. japonica</i>	stems	[59]
217	gomisin D	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
218	gomisin E	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[51]
219	kadsulignan A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[40]
220	kadsulignan B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[40]
221	kadsulignan M	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[60]
222	kadsulignan N	<i>K. coccinea</i>	seeds	[60]
223	kadsulignan K (heteroclitinG)	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[61]
224	kadsuralignan D	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[61]
225	heteroclitin I	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[62]
226	heteroclitin J	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[62]
227	heteroclitin K	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[62]
228	heteroclitin L	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[62]
229	kadsulignan C	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[40]
230	kadsulignan D	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[40]
231	heteroclitin H	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[63]
232	heteroclitin O	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[64]
233	interiorin	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
234	interiorin B	<i>K. Interior</i>	vines	[65]
235	interiorin C	<i>K. Interior</i>	vines	[65]
236	interiorin D	<i>K. Interior</i>	vines	[65]
237	isointeriorin	<i>K. Interior</i>	vines	[65]
238	heteroclitalignan C	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[46]
239	heteroclitin F	<i>K. Interior</i>	stems	[19]
240	kadsulignan O	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[66]
241	kadsulignan P	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[66]
242	longipedlignan F	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
243	longipedlignan G	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
244	longipedlignan H	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
245	longipedlignan I	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
246	longipedlignan J	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[26]
247	kadsulignan E	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[49]
248	kadsulignan F	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[49]
249	kadsulignan G	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	stems	[66]
250	heteroclitin H	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]
251	heilaohuguosu N	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
252	propinquin I	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
253	longipedunculatin A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
254	longipedunculatin B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
255	longipedunculatin C	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]

256	longipedlignan L	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
257	longipedlignan M	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
258	longipedlignan N	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
259	longipedlignan O	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
260	longipedlignan P	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
261	kadsufolein E	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[73]
262	isointeritherin D	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]
Aryltetralins				
263	heilaohusu E	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[34]
264	isolariciresinol	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
265	isolariciresinol 9- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -xylopyranoside	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
266	kadsuralignan C	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[45]
267	kadsuralignan H	<i>K. coccinea</i>	rhizomes	[49]
268	kadsurindutin C	<i>K. induta</i>	stems	[54]
269	ent-isolariciresinol	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
270	arisantetralone A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
271	arisantetralone B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
272	arisantetralone C	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
273	arisantetralone D	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
274	aviculin	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
275	schizandriside	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
276	heilaohuguosu O	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
277	heilaohuguosu P	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
278	heilaohuguosu Q	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
279	heilaohuguosu R	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
280	otobaphenol	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
Dibenzylbutane lignans				
281	meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots	[58]
282	(+)-anwulignan	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
283	dihydroguaiaretic acid	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
284	monomethyl dihydroguaiaretic acid	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
285	saururenin	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
286	4-[4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-butyl]-2-methoxyphenol	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
287	dihydrocubebin	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]
288	isoanwulignan	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
289	kadcocclignan	<i>K. coccinea</i>	stems	[69]
290	longipedlignan R	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
291	longipedlignan Q	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
292	3-methoxyl-4-hydroxyl-3',4'-methenedioxyl lignan	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]

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293	(<i>R</i>)-tran-3,4-dipiperonyl-tetrahydro-furan	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]
294	(±)-dihydro-cubebin	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]
295	kadsufolin F	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[73]
296	sauriol B	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[73]
297	lengfantuanjing I	<i>K. coccinea</i>	roots and stems	[75]
298	kadsurindutin D	<i>K. induta</i>	fruits	[76]
299	kadsurindutin E	<i>K. induta</i>	fruits	[76]
300	kadsurindutin F	<i>K. induta</i>	fruits	[76]
301	kadsurindutin G	<i>K. induta</i>	fruits	[76]

Monoepoxyignans

302	6-hydroxyhinokinin 6- <i>O</i> - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
303	(+)-laricre-sinol	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
304	D-epigalbbacine	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
305	(-)-hinokininok	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]
306	zuonin A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
307	heilaohuguosu S	<i>K. coccinea</i>	fruits	[70]
308	chicanine	<i>K. japonica</i>	roots and stems	[73]
309	grandisin	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
310	fragransin B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
311	zuihonin A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
312	kadlongirin A	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
313	kadlongirin B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[74]
314	3-methoxy-3'4'-(methylenedioxy)-9,9'-epoxyignan-4,7'-diol	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	stems	[77]

7,8-seco-lignans

315	evofolin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
316	8,4'-oxyneolignan	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
317	3',4'-dimethoxybenzoic acid-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-3-oxobutyl ester	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
318	schisandlignan B	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
319	schisandlignan C	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]
320	schisandlignan D	<i>K. longipedunculata</i>	roots	[71]

Biseoxyignans

321	(+)-1-hydroxy-2,6- <i>bis-epi</i> -pinosresinol	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[35]
322	pinosresinol	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]
323	okbalanophonin B	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]

Neolignans				
324	vладиrol F	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
325	(7 <i>S</i> ,8 <i>R</i>)-4,7,9,9'-tetrahydroxy-3,3'-dimethoxy-8- <i>O</i> -4'-neolignan	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
326	dehydrodiisoeugenol (7' <i>R</i> ,8' <i>S</i>)-3,4-methylenedioxy-	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[68]
327	3',4'-dimethoxy-7,8-seco-7,7'-epoxylignan-dione	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
328	machilolin A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[68]
329	licarin A (-)-dihydrodehydrodiconiferyl	<i>K. oblongifolia</i>	roots and stems	[73]
330	alcohol-9- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[78]
331	xuetonlignan D	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	leaves	[80]
Seco-dibenzocyclooctadienes				
332	kadlongilignan A	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[79]
333	kadlongilignan B	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[79]
334	kadlongilignan C	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[79]
335	kadlongilignan D	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots	[79]
Sesquilignan				
336	pinobatul	<i>K.longipedunculata</i>	roots and stems	[82]
Coumarin-containing lignan				
337	coumarinlignan	<i>K. heteroclita</i>	stems	[83]

5.1. Dibenzocyclooctadienes

Scholars have isolated a large number of dibenzocyclooctadienes from the genus *Kadsura*. A summary analysis of the components of this group shows that these lignans have two aromatic protons at C4 and C11 of the biphenyl ring, and positions 1~3 and 12~14 of the benzene ring on both sides of the structure are mainly substituted with hydroxyl, methylenedioxy or methoxy groups. In addition, a series of new spirobenzofuranoid-dibenzo cyclooctadiene-type lignans were identified Table 3 and Figure 1.

Table 3. Dibenzocyclooctadiene lignans from the genus *Kadsura*

No.	Name	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Ref	Skeleton
1	schisandrin C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe		OCH ₂ O		α -Me	α -Me		[19]	A
2	kadsufofin A	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	OAng	[20]	A
3	kadsufofin B	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	OAc	[20]	A
4	kadsufofin C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		α -Me	α -Me	<i>t</i> -OCin	[20]	B
5	kadsufofin D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		α -Me	α -Me	OBz	[20]	B
6	polysperlignan A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[21]	A
7	polysperlignan B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[21]	A
8	polysperlignan C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[21]	A
9	polysperlignan D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[21]	A
10	polysperlignan E		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	<i>t</i> -OCin	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[21]	A
11	polysperlignan F		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	<i>c</i> -OCin	[21]	A
12	polysperlignan G		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
13	polysperlignan H		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe	β -OTig	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
14	kadsuphilin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	<i>t</i> -OCin	[21]	A
15	polysperlignan K		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OAc	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	β -OH	[21]	B
16	tiegusanin I		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OAng	β -Me	α -Me	α -OProp	[21]	A
17	polysperlignan I	OMe	OMe	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
18	polysperlignan J	OMe	OMe	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe	β -OTig	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
19	methyl schisantherin F	OMe	OMe	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
20	longipedunin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	<i>t</i> -OCin	[22]	A
21	longipedunin B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OProp	[22]	A
22	longipedunin C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[22]	B
23	kadsurindutin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe		OCH ₂ O	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[23]	A
24	kadsurindutin B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe		OCH ₂ O	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[23]	A

25	schisantherin L	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[23]	A	
26	schisantherin P	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OH	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[23]	A	
27	benzoylbinankadsurin A	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OBz	β -Me	β -Me	[24]	A	
28	isovaleroylbinankadsurin A	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng	β -Me	β -Me	[24]	A	
29	isobutyroylbinankadsurin A	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OProp	β -Me	β -Me	[24]	A	
30	kadlongilignan G	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	α -OH	α -Me	α -Me	[25]	A	
31	longipedlignan A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[26]	A
32	longipedlignan B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me, β -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[26]	A
33	longipedlignan C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	<i>t</i> -OCin	[26]	A
34	longipedlignan D	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me, β -OH	α -Me	<i>t</i> -OCin	[26]	A
35	longipedlignan E	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[26]	A
36	kadsutherin E	OCH ₂ O	OH	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[27]	A
37	interiotherin C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[19]	A
38	interiotherin A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	[29]	A	
39	angeloylgomisin R	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	[29]	A	
40	interiotherin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	[29]	B	
41	schisantherin D	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	[29]	B	
42	ananosin A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OTig	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[30]	A
43	ananolignan A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[30]	B
44	ananolignan B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	O	β -Me	α -Me	β -OAc	[30]	B
45	ananolignan C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OH	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[30]	A
46	ananolignan D	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OH	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[30]	A
47	ananolignan E	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[30]	A
48	ananolignan F	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[30]	A
49	ananolignan G	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OProp	[30]	A

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50	ananolignan H	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[30]	A
51	ananolignan I	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OBut	[30]	A
52	ananolignan J	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsoval	[30]	A
53	ananolignan K	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[30]	A
54	ananolignan L	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OTig	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[30]	A
55	ananolignan M	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[30]	A
56	ananolignan N	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OBut	[30]	A
57	isogomisin O	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
58	kadsurin	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[28]	A
59	yunnankadsurin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		β -Me	β -Me	α -OH	[21]	A
60	heilaohulignan C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	β -Me	α -OAng	[31]	A
61	heteroclitin S	OMe OMe	OH	OMe	OCH ₂ O	O	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[33]	A
62	heilaohusu A	OCH ₂ O		OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	β -OH	[34]	B
63	heilaohusu B	OCH ₂ O		OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OIsoval	α -Me	α -Me	β -OH	[34]	B
64	heilaohusu C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me, β -OAng	O	[34]	A
65	heilaohusu D	OH OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me, β -OH	β -Me	α -OAc	[34]	A
66	neglignan	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[34]	A
67	kadsulignan W	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	<i>t</i> -OCin	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[35]	A
68	kadsurarin	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[35]	A
69	kadoblongifolin A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe		β -Me	α -Me, β -OH	O	[36]	A
70	kadoblongifolin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe		β -Me	α -Me, β -OH	O	[36]	A
71	kadoblongifolin C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		β -Me	α -Me, β -OH	O	[36]	A
72	propinquanin C	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OProp	[36]	A
73	schisantherin G	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[36]	A
74	heteroclitin Q	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[36]	A
75	schizanrin F	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[37]	A

76	gomisin J	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		α -Me	α -Me		[19]	A
77	gomisin C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[19]	A
78	tigloylgomisin P		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OTig	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[38]	A
79	angeloylgomisin P		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[38]	A
80	angeloylbinankadsurin		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[39]	A
81	caproylbinankadsurin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[39]	A
82	acetylbinankadsurin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OA	[39]	A
83	deacetyldeangeloyl- kadsurarin		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OH	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OH	[40]	A
84	angeloylbinankadsurin B	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[41]	A
85	acetylbinankadsurin B	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[41]	A
86	deangeloylschisantherin F	OH	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[41]	A
87	kadsuralignan J		OCH ₂ O	OMe	β -OTig	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[42]	A
88	binankadsurin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[39]	A
89	schizandrin H	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[43]	A
90	kadsuralignan L	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[44]	A
91	kadsuralignan G		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -b	[44]	A
92	acetylepigomisin R		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		α -OAc	α -Me	α -Me		[42]	A
93	heteroclitalignan A		OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[46]	A
94	heteroclitalignan D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[46]	A
95	heteroclitalignan B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OProp	[46]	A
96	kadheterin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	CH ₂	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
97	kadheterin B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	OXirane	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
98	kadheterin C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me, β -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
99	kadheterin D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me, β -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
100	kadheterin E		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me, β -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[47]	A

Traditional use of genus *Kadsura*

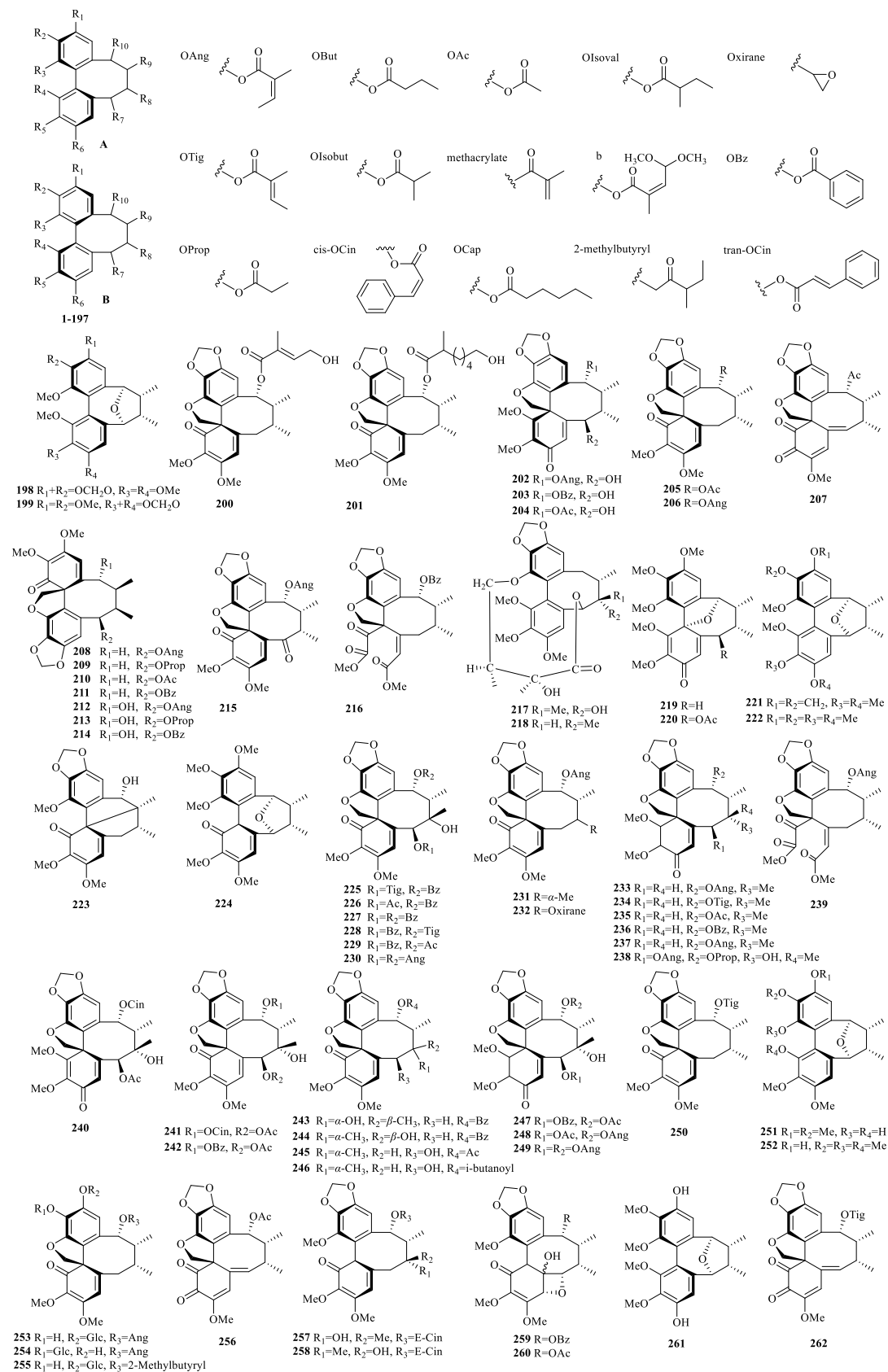
101	kadheterin F	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[47]	A
102	kadheterin G	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OIsobut	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
103	kadheterin H	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OIsoval	[47]	A
104	9-benzoyloxy-gomisin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[47]	A
105	kadsuphilol R	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
106	kadsuphilol T	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[47]	A
107	kadsuphilin F	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me, β -OH	α -OBz	[47]	A
108	heteroclitin A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[48]	A
109	heteroclitin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[48]	A
110	heteroclitin C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[48]	A
111	kadsuralignan I	OCH ₂ O	OMe	β -OAng	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[49]	A
112	kadsuralignan K	OCH ₂ O	OMe	β -OBz	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[49]	A
113	ananonin A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[50]	A
114	ananonin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[50]	A
115	ananonin C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OProp	[50]	A
116	ananonin D	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OBut	[50]	A
117	ananonin E	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[50]	A
118	ananonin F	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsoval	[50]	A
119	ananonin G	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsoval	[50]	A
120	ananonin H	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[50]	A
121	ananonin I	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OProp	[50]	A
122	ananonin J	OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OIsoval	[50]	A
123	ananonin K	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[50]	A
124	ananonin L	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[50]	A
125	ananonin M	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[50]	A
126	ananonin N	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[50]	A
127	kadsuralignan B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[45]	A

128	kadsuralignan A	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		β -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[45]	A
129	(\pm)-kadsutherin	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me		[51]	B
130	isokadsuranin	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me		[51]	A
131	deoxyschisandrin	OMe OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me		[51]	B
132	R-wuweizisu	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O			α -Me	α -Me		[51]	B
133	benzoylisogomisin O	OMe OMe	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OBz		α -Me	α -Me		[51]	A
134	schisandrol B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe OMe			α -Me, β -OH	α -Me		[51]	B
135	schisantherin M	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng		α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[52]	A
136	schisantherin N	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[52]	A
137	schisantherin O	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe OMe			α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[52]	B
138	schisanhenol B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe OMe			α -Me	α -Me		[52]	B
139	acetylschisantherin L	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OAng		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[52]	A
140	(-)-wuweizisu C	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O			α -Me	α -Me		[52]	A
141	gomisin R	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OH		β -Me	α -Me		[45]	A
142	schisantherin Q	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	O		β -Me	α -Me	β -OH	[53]	A
143	gomisin B	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe OMe	β -OAng		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[38]	A
144	heteroclitin P	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe OMe	β -OAng		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[47]	A
145	kadsurindutin H	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	O		β -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[54]	A
146	schisantherin J	OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe OMe	β -OBz		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[55]	A
147	renchangianin C	OMe OMe	OH	OH	OMe OMe	<i>t</i> -OCin		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[56]	A
148	renchangianin A	OMe OMe	OH	OH	OMe OMe	β -OBz		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[56]	A
149	renchangianin B	OMe OMe	OH	OH	OMe OMe	β -OBz		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[56]	A
150	renchangianin D	OH OMe	OMe	OH	OMe OMe	β -OBz		Oxirane	α -Me	α -OAng	[56]	A
151	gomisin G	OMe OMe	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O	β -OBz		β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[19]	A
152	(\pm)-gomisin M ₁	OMe OMe	OH	OMe	OCH ₂ O			α -Me	α -Me		[38]	A
153	angeloylgomisin M ₁	OMe OMe	β -OAng	OMe	OCH ₂ O			α -Me	α -Me		[57]	B
154	(+) gomisin M ₂	OMe OMe	OMe	OH	OCH ₂ O			α -Me	α -Me		[51]	B

Traditional use of genus *Kadsura*

155	kadsuranin	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OCH ₂ O		α -Me	α -Me		[57]	B	
156	gomisin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me, β -OH	α -Me		[38]	B	
157	gomisin H	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me		[51]	A	
158	angeloylgomisin H	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me	α -Me		[38]	B	
159	schizandrin	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me, β -OH	α -Me		[38]	B	
160	(+)-deoxyschizandrin	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me	α -Me		[58]	B	
161	schizanrin M		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	O	α -Me	α -Me	[59]	A	
162	schizanrin N	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OCH ₂ O	O	α -Me	α -Me		[59]	A	
163	schizanrin I		OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[59]	A
164	schizanrin J		OCH ₂ O	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[59]	A
165	schizanrin K		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	O	[59]	A
166	schizanrin L	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[59]	A	
167	heteroclitin E		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me	α -Me	α -OTig	[61]	A	
168	renchangianin E	OH	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OBz	[67]	A
169	longipedunin D	OH	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[68]	A
170	longipedunin E	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	β -OBz	O	α -Me	α -OAng	[68]	A
171	kadangustin L		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OH	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[69]	A
172	deoxyschisandrin	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	α -Me	α -Me		[73]	B	
173	heilaohuguosu A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -Me, β -OH	α -Me	α -OAng	[70]	A	
174	heilaohuguosu B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OH	[70]	A
175	heilaohuguosu C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[70]	A
176	heilaohuguosu D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me	α -Me	α -methacrylate	[70]	A
177	heilaohuguosu E		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[70]	A
178	heilaohuguosu F		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -Me	α -Me	α -OIsobut	[70]	A	
179	heilaohuguosu G		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[70]	A	
180	heilaohuguosu H	OMe	OMe	OMe	OCap	OMe	OMe	α -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[70]	A

181	heilaohuguosu I	OMe	OMe	OMe	OAng	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	β -Me	α -OH	[70]	A
182	heilaohuguosu J	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OMe	α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[70]	A
183	heilaohuguosu K	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OMe	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[70]	A
184	heilaohuguosu L	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[70]	A
185	heilaohuguosu M		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	α -OH	α -Me	α -Me		[70]	B
186	longipedunculatin D		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OGlc		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[71]	A
187	longipedlignan K	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		α -Me	α -Me	α -OBz	[71]	B
188	kasuracin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	O	α -Me	α -OAc	[72]	A
189	angeloyl-binankadsurin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[73]	A
190	angeloyl-binankadsurin B	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAng	[73]	A
191	acetyl-binankadsurin A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe		α -Me	α -Me	α -OAc	[22]	A
192	xuetonlignan A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	<i>t</i> -Cin	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OMe	[80]	A
193	xuetonlignan B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OMe	[80]	A
194	xuetonlignan C		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OH	OMe	OMe	β -OAng	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OH	[80]	A
195	kadsindutalignan A		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OAc	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OH	[81]	A
196	kadsindutalignan B		OCH ₂ O	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	β -OBz	β -Me, α -OH	α -Me	α -OAc	[81]	A
197	kadsindutalignan C	OH	OMe	OMe	OMe	OMe	OH		α -Me	α -Me	α -OH	[81]	A

Traditional use of genus *Kadsura*Figure 1. Structure of dibenzocyclooctadienes lignans in the genus *Kadsura*

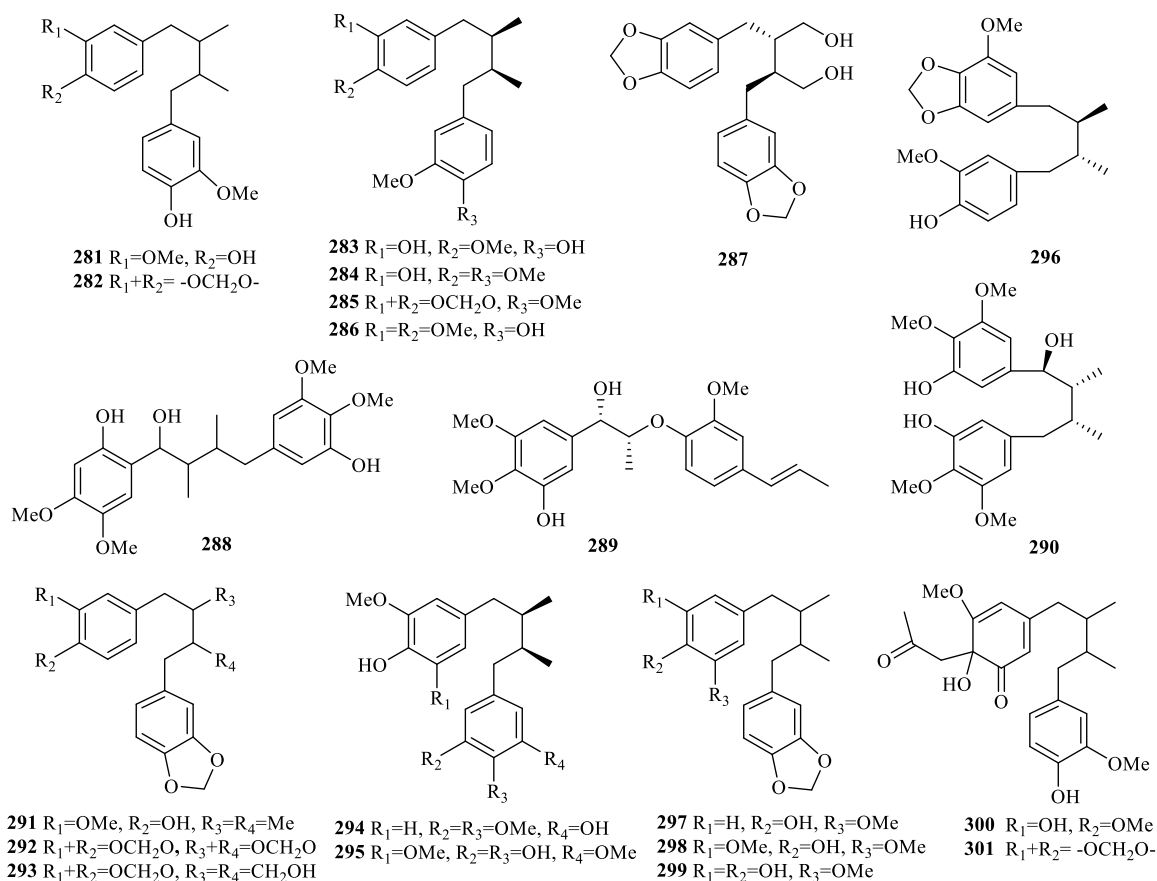
Traditional use of genus *Kadsura*

Figure 3. Structure of dibenzylbutanes lignans in the genus *Kadsura*

5.4. Monoepoxy lignans

The compounds in this group (**98–124**) are formed by breaking C-13 and C-14 in the structure of lanostane-type triterpenoids and forming a new ring between C-12 and C-14, generated *via* Wagner-Milwyl rearrangement, as shown in Figure 4.

Monoepoxy lignans is formed by linking two molecules of phenylpropanoid (Figure 4). In addition, this type of lignan is also a biogenic precursor for a number of other types of lignan.

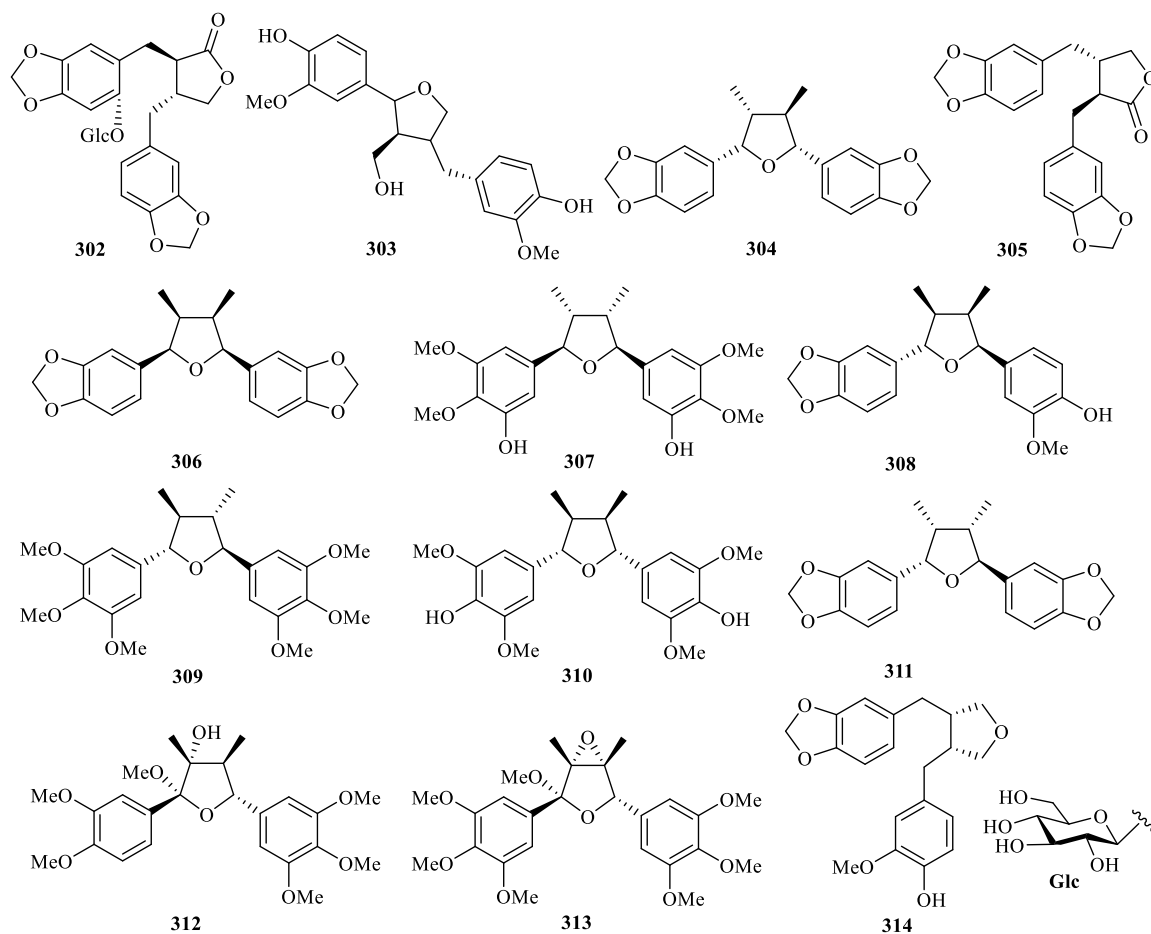


Figure 4. Structure of monoepoxy lignans in the genus *Kadsura*

5.5. 7,8-*seco*-lignans

This group of compounds is derived from the oxidative cleavage of the C7, C8 bond of the aryl tetrahydrofuran lignan. See Table 1 and Figure 5 for specific structures and names.

5.6. Bisepoxy lignans

The bisepoxy lignans are also formed by the interconnection of two groups of phenylpropanoids, in most cases with a skeleton of four chiral carbon spin isomers (Figure 5). Due to the symmetry of the structure, the hydrogen and carbon spectra often show overlapping signals.

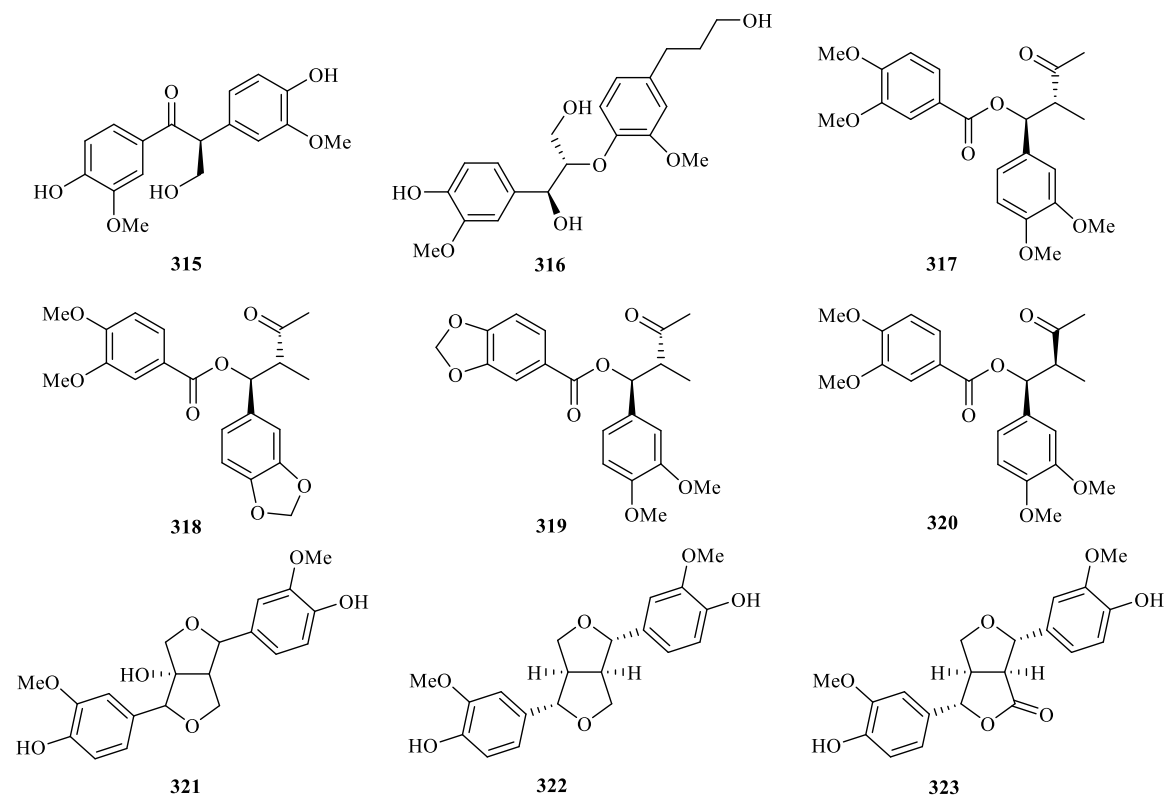


Figure 5. Structure of 7,8-seco-lignans and bisepoxylignans in the genus *Kadsura*

5.7. Neolignans

It is formed from two phenylpropanoids linked by side chains, in addition, neolignans can also be C6-C3 monomers consisting of two monomers linked as oxygen bonds via an oxyether bond (Figure 6).

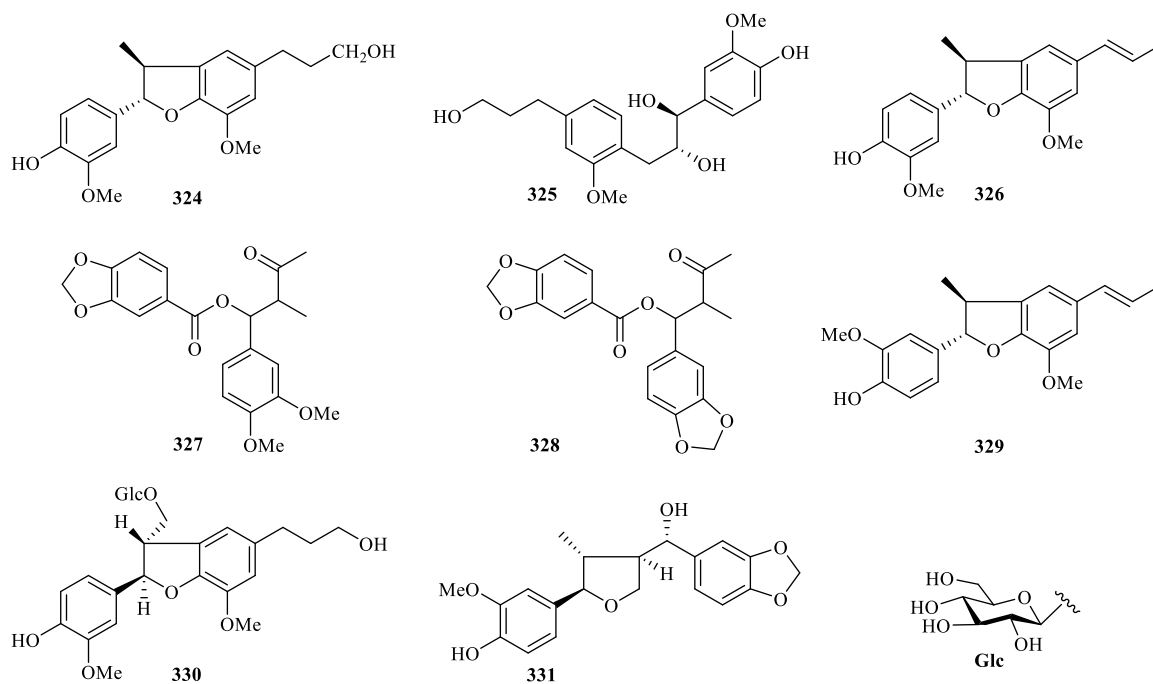


Figure 6. Structure of neolignans in the genus *Kadsura*

5.8. Seco-dibenzocyclooctadienes

Qi et al. [79] isolated four structurally novel seco-dibenzocyclooctadiene lignans from the roots of *K. longipedunculata* and elucidated their structures by wave spectroscopy techniques (Figure 7).

5.9. Sesquiliglan

Guo et al. [82] isolated a sesquiliglan (pinobatol) with a spirodienone structure from *K. longipedunculata* (Figure 7), and it was reported that only one sesquiliglan with a helical skeleton has been reported to date.

5.10. Coumarin-containing lignan

Compound 337 with a unique coumarin-contain lignan skeleton which was isolated from stems of *K. heteroclita* (Figure 7).

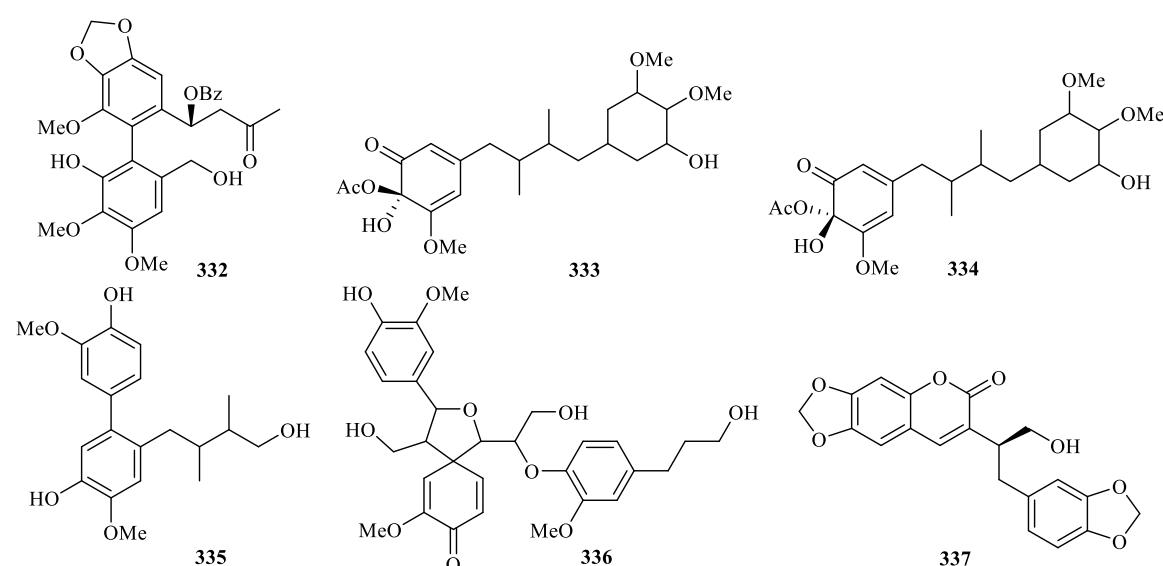


Figure 7. Structure of dibenzocyclooctadienes, sesquiliglans and coumarin-containing lignan in the genus *Kadsura*

6. Pharmacological activities

6.1. Hepatoprotective and Anti-inflammation Activity

Oh et al. [84] found that gomisin J, gomisin N and schisandrin C were able to reduce nitric oxide (NO) production in LPS-stimulated Raw 264.7 cells. All three lignans had a low cytotoxic effect on Raw 264.7 cells. Pretreatment of Raw 264.7 cells with gomisin J, gomisin N and schisandrin C reduced mRNA expression and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines. These inhibitory effects were induced by blocking p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 and 2 (ERK 1/2), and c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) phosphorylation for the prevention of inflammation. The researchers isolated two new dibenzocyclooctane lignans kadsurindutin A and B, and known lignans schisantherin L, schisantherin P, kadsulignan L and neokadsuranin from *K. induta* stems and tested these six compounds for the anti-HBV activity of these six compounds was tested in vitro. The compounds

kadsurindutin A, kadsulignan L and neokadsuranin were found to have in vitro antiviral effects against hepatitis B virus. The compounds kadsulignan L and neokadsuranin (concentration 0.1 mg/ml) are known to have some antiviral activity with inhibition of HBsAg and HBeAg of 32.6 and 36.5%, 14.5 and 20.2%, respectively. Compound kadsurindutin A at 0.2 mg/ml concentration showed HBsAg and HBeAg effects of 35.4 and 15.4%, respectively [25]. The compounds longipedlignan F and schiarisanrin B were found to have moderate hepatoprotective activity against N-acetaminophen-induced HepG2 cells using the hepatoprotective drug dicyclanol as a positive control. Cell survival was 52.2% and 50.2% at a concentration of 10 μ M (49.0% with dicyclomine), respectively [26]. In addition, longipedlignan M was found to have similar hepatoprotective activity, with a cell survival rate of 50.8% at a concentration of 10 μ M [71].

The potential anti-RA activity of four compounds, heilaohusus A-D, isolated from *K. coccinea*, was measured on RA-FLS cells. It was found that heilaohusu A had potential anti-RA activity on RA-FLS cells with an IC₅₀ value of 14.57 μ M [34]. Jia et al. [70] examined the cellular activity of the isolated compounds heilaohugosus A-N and showed that heilaohugosus A and heilaohugosus L had good hepatoprotective activity against APAP-induced HepG-2 cells, with 10 μ M cell survival rates of $53.5 \pm 1.7\%$ and $55.2 \pm 1.2\%$, respectively (positive control, dicyclomine, $52.1 \pm 1.3\%$). Huang et al. [73] found that only angeloyl-binankadsurin A, angeloyl-binankadsurin B and acetyl-binankadsurin A had anti-HBV activity during the screening of anti-HBV active substances. Among them, angeloyl-binankadsurin A showed the strongest activity with 51.85% inhibition of HBeAg and an IC₅₀ of 48.0 μ g/mL. By comparing their structural features, the hydroxyl group at the 1 position may be the key group for the anti-HBV activity of these compounds. Liu et al. [86] reported the effects of *K. longipedunculata* on serum indices in mice with acute liver injury caused by D-GalN. The results pointed out that ALT and AST activities were significantly lower in the *K. longipedunculata* high-dose group compared with the model group, indicating that the drug group had a protective effect on D-GalN-induced liver injury. Moreover, it was also found that all dose groups of *K. heteroclita* alcohol extract reduced AST and ALT activity in rat serum, alleviated CCl₄-induced liver histopathological changes, and significantly increased GSH content in liver homogenate while reducing liver coefficients, indicating its protective effect on CCl₄-induced acute liver injury, and it is speculated that its anti-liver injury mechanism may be related to enhancing the ability of rats to scavenge free radicals [87].

6.2. Anticancer Activity

Huang et al. [20] isolated four new dibenzocyclooctadiene lignans from *K. oblongifolia* and performed in vitro toxicity assays on these four compounds to evaluate the cytotoxic activity against tumors including A549, DU145, KB and HCT-8. Kadsufolin D exhibited strong cytotoxic activity against A549 and HCT-8. The GI₅₀ values were 5.1 mg/ml and 5.7 mg/ml, respectively, while kadsufolin A showed only weak cytotoxic activity against these cell lines, with GI₅₀ values ranging from (10.55-20.0) mg/ml. Wang and co-workers investigated a series of lignans from *K. interior*, initially using short-term in vitro experiments on EBV-EA activation, to observe the inhibitory effect of these compounds on TPA-induced EBV-EA activation and the associated viability of Raji cells. The results showed that all compounds had an inhibitory effect on EBV-EA activation but no cytotoxic effect on Raji cells. The experimental data suggest that neokadsuranin and schisandrin C may be potentially valuable antitumor promoters [19].

Shehla et al. [35] performed a systematic isolation of *K. heteroclita* and evaluated the cytotoxic

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effects of these compounds. It was learned that only (+)-1-hydroxy-2,6-bis-*epi*-pinoresinol was cytotoxic against human gastric cancer cells (BGC-823) and human cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) with IC₅₀ values of 11.0 and 23.8 μ M, respectively, compared to the positive control paclitaxel. It was shown that Heilaohulignan C prevented the development of BGC-823 cells *in vitro* and induced apoptosis through the P53 and mitochondrial apoptotic pathways, while Bax was upregulated and cleaved caspase-3 and p53, thus blocking the p53 and mitochondrial apoptotic pathways. In addition, the movement of BGC-823 cells was prevented. Indicates that the compound has a potential natural compound for the treatment of human gastric cancer [88-89]. *In vitro* studies have shown that schizandrin A exhibits some inhibitory effects on a variety of tumor cells, and it is speculated that the mechanism may be related to the inhibition of heat shock factor 1 activation, inhibition of NF- κ B, PI3K/AKT pathway [90]. Zhang *et al.* [91] found that schisandrin B could inhibit the growth and metastasis of liver cancer, gallbladder cancer, melanoma, prostate cancer and glioma by regulating the Trfa/TAK1, MAPK and Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathways, blocking cell cycle, inducing apoptosis, preventing tumor cell invasion and metastasis, inhibiting tumor angiogenesis and promoting oxygen free radical scavenging. Furthermore, schisandrin B inhibits the expression of drug resistance-associated proteins, reduces drug efflux and enhances the sensitivity of anti-tumor drugs [92]. *In vitro* studies have shown that heteroclitin D can promote apoptosis and inhibit the growth of gastric cancer cells, as well as effectively down-regulate the levels of chemokines such as chemokine IL-8 and intercellular adhesion factor ICAM-1 in the serum of gastric cancer nude mice [93-94]. Xu *et al.* [95] performed *in vitro* cellular assays on compounds isolated from *K. heteroclita* and showed that longipedlactones A and F significantly inhibited the proliferation of human hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 cells and Bel-7402 cells.

Chen *et al.* [19] isolated 14 lignans from the vine stems of *K. interior* and screened them for their ability to inhibit Epstein-Barr virus early antigens, with neokadsuranin and schisandrin C showing stronger antitumour-promoting effects. The results suggest that such lignans may be used as antitumour promoters. Tan *et al.* [96] studied the inhibitory effect of ethanolic extract of *K. longipedunculata* on four tumor cells (human colorectal cancer cells LOVO, human breast cancer cells MCF-7, human liver cancer cells HepG2, mouse melanoma cells B16). The inhibition rate increased with increasing concentration of the drug, and the inhibitory effect was dose dependent. Liu *et al.* [97] screened the compounds isolated from *K. oblongifolia* for antitumor activity, among which schizandrin B showed significant inhibitory activity against colorectal cancer HCT-15 and oral epithelial cancer KB-3-1 tumor strains.

6.3. Anti-HIV

Chen *et al.* [98] evaluated lignans isolated from *K. interior* for anti-HIV viral activity. The results showed that interiotherin A and schisantherin D had a strong inhibitory effect on HIV [29]. Subsequently, in further experiments, gomisins G was also found to have strong anti-HIV activity, which is a highly valuable anti-HIV natural product and lead compound. Pu *et al.* [99] found that kadsurin and heteroclitin F showed weak anti-HIV activity and interiorin and interiorin B showed moderate anti-HIV activity by anti-HIV assay analysis. Sun *et al.* [100] screened the anti-HIV activity of longipedunins A-C and the data showed that longipedunin A had stronger inhibitory activity against HIV-1 protease than the other compounds. A study has shown that lignans from *K. coccinea* have an inhibitory effect on the reverse transcription of HIV-1 [101]. In addition, some scholars have applied HIV protease (HIVPR) to screen them for preliminary anti-HIV activity and

found that *K. longipedunculata* showed some anti-HIV activity [102]. Liu et al. [103] showed that kadsulignan M had significant anti-HIV activity.

6.4. Antioxidant Activity

Modern pharmacological studies have found that some lignans have significant protective effects on tissue models of oxidative stress injury both in vivo and in vitro. The researchers investigated the antioxidant capacity of anthocyanins and polyphenols extracted from *K. coccinea* fruit using the DPPH method. The results showed that the total polyphenol extract from the peel of the fruit had better antioxidant capacity compared to the pigment extract and the pulp polyphenol extract [104]. Lin et al. [105] found that the antioxidant capacity of ethanolic extracts from different parts of *K. longipedunculata* was in the following order: old roots, young roots, old stems, young stems and leaves. The morphology showed a decreasing trend from bottom to top. Scholars found that the combination of *K. coccinea* extract with cyclodextrins enhanced its antioxidant effect and also enhanced its thermal stability [106]. During the study of *K. interior*, gomisin J was found to have a significant anti-lipid peroxidation effect. It was reported that gomisin J had a significant inhibitory effect on calcium overload and other induced lipid peroxidation in liver mitochondria and oxidative modification of LDL induced by copper ions and endothelial cells, as well as a scavenging effect on superoxide anion radicals [107]. In addition, experiments by Gu et al. [108] showed that gomisin J has a stronger scavenging effect on hydroxyl radicals. Studies have reported that the active ingredients of *K. heteroclita* (Da Hong Zuan) significantly reduced the production of lipid peroxidation products in mouse liver, restored superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and induced oxygen radical scavenging by liver enzymes [109].

Wu et al. [110-111] explored the scavenging ability and antioxidant effect of different solvent extracts of *K. longipedunculata* on oxygen radicals and found that its ethanolic extract had the strongest scavenging ability on DPPH, and it was hypothesized that the stronger the extract solvent polarity, the higher the scavenging rate on DPPH. The heteroclitins F-G extracted from *K. heteroclita* significantly restored SOD activity and induced oxygen radical scavenging by liver enzymes [112]. Ai et al. [113] used modern pharmacological methods to study the pharmacological activity of *K. coccinea* and found that its active ingredients significantly reduced the production of lipid peroxidation products such as thio barbituric reactive substances in the liver of mice and induced liver enzymes to scavenge oxygen free radicals. Additionally, Yan et al. [114] examined the free radical scavenging effect of compounds in *K. coccinea* in vitro. The results revealed that the ethyl acetate extracted part of its ethanolic extract had in vitro antioxidant effects. The ethanolic extract of *K. longipedunculata* significantly inhibited the degree of autoxidation and hydrogen peroxide-induced erythrocyte hemolysis in rat liver homogenates in vitro and showed significant antioxidant activity [115].

6.5. Anti-platelet Aggregation

Jiang et al. [116-117] investigated the effects of heteroclitin D and (+)-anwulignan on platelet aggregation and improvement of blood microcirculation. The study showed that as the concentration of heteroclitin D increased, its inhibitory effect on ADP-induced platelet aggregation became more pronounced and the inhibitory effect was comparable to that of aspirin. It also has the effect of shortening the time to maximum platelet aggregation induced by ADP. (+)-anwulignan had an inhibitory effect on ADP and PAF-induced platelet aggregation but had no significant effect on the

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time to aggregation. It was found that tigloylgomisin B, angeloylgomisin P and R-(+)-gomisin M1 all had competitive antagonistic effects on platelet activating factors [38]. Li *et al.* [118] studied the effects of gomisin J and heteroclitin D on vasoconstriction caused by hyperkalemic depolarization contractions, CaCl₂ and norepinephrine through pharmacological experiments. The data show that both of them act similarly to verapamil, inhibiting the vasoconstriction caused by high potassium depolarization, CaCl₂ and norepinephrine, and have a stronger inhibitory effect on CaCl₂-induced vasoconstriction. Studies have shown that aqueous extracts of the Yao medicine Da Zuan (*K. coccinea*) have a significant inhibitory effect on thrombosis in mice. Compared with the model group, the aqueous extract of *K. coccinea* significantly prolonged the bleeding time of tail breakage and reduced the extent of carrageenan-induced black tail in mice [119-120]. In addition, isovaleroylbinankadsurin A and acetylbinankadsurin A have also been reported to have an inhibitory effect on platelet aggregation [121].

6.6. Cardiovascular Protective Effect

It was found that isovaleroylbinankadsurin A could directly agonize the glucocorticoid receptor, activate the RISK signaling pathway, inhibit oxidative stress and apoptosis, and improve myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury [122]. Ye *et al.* [123] investigated the vasodilatory activity of gomisin J through pharmacological experiments and found that gomisin J could inhibit angiotensin II-induced hypertension in mice. In Furthermore, Park *et al.* [124] speculated that the vasodilating effect of gomisin J might be through the promotion of endothelial nitric oxide synthase activation and AKT phosphorylation to promote NO (nitric oxide) production. Zhou *et al.* [125] found Schizandrin A to be effective against cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. Xu *et al.* [126] treated *K. interior* and found that its ethanolic extract significantly increased hematocrit, hemoglobin and red blood cell levels, as well as serum levels of interleukin 3 and macrophage-stimulating factor, demonstrating its good homotonic efficacy. According to the literature, *K. coccinea* seeds contain 17 amino acids required by the human body, as well as three functional amino acids, namely glutamic acid, arginine and proline, and therefore have cardiovascular disease prevention and immunomodulatory effects [127]. Schisandrin B and schisandrin C can regulate keap/Nrf2, AMPK signaling and ATR, TGF- β /Smad signaling pathways. Reduce oxidative stress and apoptosis, improve Ang-II-induced myocardial remodeling and prevent oxidative damage in the heart in mice [128-130].

6.7. Antibacterial Activity

In the course of their study on *K. coccinea*, Duan *et al.* [131] found that neglectalignan D, yunnankadsurin B and arisantetralone B inhibited *Staphylococcus aureus*, with arisantetralone B also exhibiting an inhibitory effect on *Escherichia coli*. Shi and Li [132] studied the antibacterial activity of *K. coccinea* fruit peel and found that it had strong antibacterial activity against *Salmonella typhi* and strong stability of the inhibitory component. Research shows that, both the ethanolic extract and the aqueous extract of *K. longipedunculata* inhibited *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella typhi*. The antibacterial effect of the ethanolic extract was slightly stronger than that of the aqueous extract [133]. In subsequent experiments, the ethanol extract of *K. longipedunculata* was found to have the strongest inhibitory effect on *Salmonella* when the pH was acidic or normal and had good thermal stability [134]. Another study showed that the inhibitory activity of *K. longipedunculata* extracts treated with Fe³⁺ and Fe²⁺ was significantly

increased [135]. Furthermore, Zhao et al. [136] found that *K. longipedunculata* extracts showed stronger antibacterial activity under weakly acidic conditions. According to Aldo and Miyazawa's experiments, t extracts of *K. longipedunculata* showed good inhibitory effects on Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv and Salmonella typhi [137-138].

6.8. Lipid-regulating and Anti-diabetic Effects

Pharmacological studies have shown that *K. coccinea* fruit can significantly reduce cholesterol levels in mice and delay the synthesis or accelerate the breakdown of blood lipids in mice [139]. Gomisin M1 has been reported to be effective in scavenging DPPH, ABTs free radicals and inhibiting the synthesis of glycosylation end products, thereby reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in patients [140]. Hsu et al. [141] showed that schiarisanrin A and schiarisanrin B have insulin-promoting effects and that the mechanism may be related to the inhibition of apoptosis in rat pancreatic BRIN-BD11 cells and that there is a dose-dependent protective effect.

6.9. Immunomodulation

The results of Li et al. [142] showed that anwulignan has immunomodulatory functions, inhibiting the inflammatory response and increasing the levels of immunoglobulins IgG, IgM and IgA in mice by regulating the Nrf2/HO⁻¹ signaling pathway. It also regulates the expression of calpain I and Bax in splenocytes and reduces lymphocyte death. Liu et al. [143] conducted a preliminary study on the anti-immune liver fibrosis of *K. coccinea* alcohol extract and its mechanism of action. The results showed that the serum levels of PCIII, IV-C, LN and HA were significantly increased in rats, suggesting that it has the effect of reducing the degree of liver fibrosis in rats. It also significantly increased the serum TGF-β1 and TNF-α levels in rats and had a regulatory effect on cytokines. Wang et al. [144] reported that the fruits of *K. japonica* have a wide range of immunomodulatory effects and can significantly promote the proliferation of T lymphocytes and the production of ND antibodies in normal chickens, enhancing the body's immune function and keeping the body's antibody level at a high level.

6.10. Neuroprotective Effects

Reports indicate that *K. heteroclita* extract promotes the growth and development of hippocampal neurons and has some anti-aging effects on neuronal cells. The coumarinlignan extract from *K. heteroclita* has also been reported to have a neuroprotective effect [145-146]. Zhou et al. [147] showed that schisandrin could reduce neurological deficits caused by ischemic brain injury in mice by modulating the expression of small soluble α-synuclein in the presynaptic membrane of the central nervous system. It can also prevent cognitive impairment caused by ischemia-reperfusion injury in the central nervous system and improve the learning and memory ability [148-149]. Yang et al. [30] demonstrated that ananolignan F and ananolignan L, isolated from *K. ananosma*, had significant neuroprotective effects through in vitro experiments. It was reported that polysperlignans A、B、D and F showed significant neuroprotective effects in these in vitro assays[21].

6.11. Insecticidal Effect

Jiang [150] found that the lignans (-)-machilusin and schisantherin D had strong insecticidal activity against plutella xylostella with a 99% mortality rate of the pest, which warrants further study. During the screening process for insecticidal herbs, *K. longipedunculata* and *K. heteroclita*

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were found to have strong insecticidal activity and the potential to be natural insecticides [151-152]. In addition, schisandrol A and schisandrin B have also been reported to have insecticidal effects [153].

6.12. Others

The ethanol extract of *K. longipedunculata* effectively inhibited gastric mucosal damage induced by hydrochloric acid-ethanol solution and cold-water immersion in rats and reduced diarrhea symptoms [151]. In another study, its ethanolic extract showed better protection against pyloric ligation ulcer model in rats [154]. Anwulignan has a fatigue-relieving effect by regulating Nrf2 and p38/MAPK-PGC-1 α signaling pathways, preventing apoptosis, improving biochemical indicators related to fatigue and increasing endurance in mice [155]. The pharmacological effects of the monomeric compounds of this genus are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Pharmacological Activities of *Kadsura*

Pharmacological Action	Effective Fraction/Compounds	Model	Dose or Critical Assessment	Target or Possible Mechanism	Ref	
Hepatoprotective and Anti-inflammation	gomisin J	Raw 264.7 cells	low activity	Inhibiting NO	[84]	
	gomisin N		positive control			
	schisandrin C		(dexamethasone)			
	kadsulignan L	in vitro/HepG2 cells	inhibited HBsAg	secretion by more than 32.6%	CYP2E1, CPY1A2 and CYP3A11↓	[25]
	neokadsuranin		Inhibition of 76.3%			
	kadsurindutins A		Inhibition of 52.2%			
	gomisin G		Inhibition of 50.2%			
	longipedlignan F		positive control			
	schiarisanrin B	APAP-induced toxicity in HepG2 cells	bicyclol (49.0%)	Regulation of YAP1, Bcl-2, Bax and other proteins expression	[26]	
	longipedlignan M		Inhibition of 52.2%	Regulation of YAP1, Bcl-2, Bax expression	[71]	
	heilaohusu A		14.57 μ M			
	angeloy-lbinankadsurin A	RA-FLS cell line	11.70 μ M	(positive control indomethacin	SSH1L/Cofilin-1 signaling pathway	[34]
			IC ₅₀ =4.10)			
	heilaohuguosu A		Inhibition of 53.5 \pm 1.7%			
			Inhibition of 55.2 \pm 1.2%			
heilaohuguosu L	APAP-induced toxicity in HepG2 cells	positive control bicyclol	(52.1 \pm 1.3%, 10 μ M)	Reduces ALT, AST levels and inhibits ROS	[70]	
gomisin C			3.77 μ mol/L		[156]	

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	kadsurin		6.18 $\mu\text{mol/L}$		
	heterolitin D		20.67 $\mu\text{mol/L}$		
	interiorin	Rat liver	16.43 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	Inhibits CYP3A1/2 activity	
	angeloyl-binankadsurina A	microsomes	23.07 $\mu\text{mol/L}$		
	gomisin O	Raw 264.7 cells	0.5, 2.5, 12.5mg/L (Significant activity)	TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β	[157]
	deoxyschisandrin	LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells	50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	TLR4/NF- κB , MAPK, NLRP3	[158]
	(+)-anwulignan	RAW 264.7 cells	IC ₅₀ = 1.00 μM	COX-2	[159]
	kadsuralignan C	LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells	IC ₅₀ = 21.2 μM		
	kadsuralignan H	RAW264.7 cells	IC ₅₀ = 19.6 μM	Inhibiting NO	[160]
	meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid	murine macrophage cell lines	1 mg/kg	LXR- α	[161]
	Isovaleroylbinankadsurin A	Hydrogen peroxide-induced hepatocyte injury	EC ₅₀ = 26.1		
	binankadsurin A		EC ₅₀ = 26.1	lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	[70]
	acetylepigomisin R		EC ₅₀ = 79.3		
Anti-cancer	heteroclitin D	SGC-7901 cells	1.25, 2.5, 5, 10mg/L	Caspase3, Bax, P53, Bcl-2	[162]
	heilaohusu C	HepG-2, HCT-116, BGC-823 and Hela cell line	13.04 to 21.93 μm	Regulation of bcl-2, bax protein	[34]
	angeloylbinankadsurin A	MCF10A cell line	IC ₅₀ = 85 μM		
	gomisin M2	MDA-MB-231 cell line	IC ₅₀ = 60 μM	Wnt/ β -catenin	[89]
		HCC1806 cell line	IC ₅₀ = 57 μM		
		Hela cell line	IC ₅₀ = 30.0 μM		
		HepG 2 cell line	IC ₅₀ = 15.1 μM		
	meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid	MCF-7 cell line	IC ₅₀ = 16.9 μM	Src/EGFR/intergrin β 3	[161]
		H358 cell line	IC ₅₀ = 10.1 μM		

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	anwulignan	A549, H1299, H1650 and H1975 cells	Not mentioned	JAK1/STAT3, cyclin D1/3	[162]
	neokadsuranin		Survival rate 92.6 ± 0.4%		
	schisandrin C	Raji cells	Survival rate 92.1 ± 0.4%	EBV-EA activation	[19]
	heilaohusu C	BGC-823 cell line HCT-116 cell line HeLa cell line	IC ₅₀ = 16 ± 0.38 µM IC ₅₀ = 16.59 ± 0.51 µM IC ₅₀ = 22 ± 0.65 µM	p53 apoptotic pathway BAX, Bcl-2	[88]
	schisandrin A	HCC827/GR and HCC827 cells	IC ₅₀ = 0.558, 14.62	IKKβ/NF-κB signal pathway, IKKβ and IκB phosphorylation	[90]
	schisandrin B	SW116 cells	apoptosis rate of 14.5-39.8%	BAX, Bcl-2	[164]
Anti-oxidative	gomisin J	SD rats	IC ₅₀ = 0.95(0.14~ 6.54) µmol/L	Fe ²⁺ -Vit C, ADP/NADPH	[107]
	isolariciresinol		IC ₅₀ = 36.38 µM		
	(+)-1-hydroxy-2,6-bis- epi-pinoresinol	human whole blood	IC ₅₀ = 34.41 µM	ROS	[35]
	(+)-lariciresinol	neutrophils	IC ₅₀ = 35.97 µM		
	evofolin B		IC ₅₀ = 33.65 µM		
	pinobatol				
	Matairesinol 4'-O- glucoside				
	(-)-secoisolariciresinol- O-a-L- rhamnopyranoside	UMR106 cells	IC ₅₀ = 3.84-14.43 µg/ml	against ABTS free radicals	[165]
	(-)-secoisolariciresinol 9-O-α-L- arabinopyranoside				
	(-)-Catechin				
	isorhamnetin-3-O-β-D- glucoside				
Anti-HIV	longipedunin A				
	longipedunin B	T cell line	Inhibition rate of 47.3%-77.8%	Inhibition of HIV-1 protease	[100]
	longipedunin C				
	kadsuranin				
	gomisin J	H9 T cell line	EC ₅₀ = 0.006~1.5 µg/mL	HIV-1 RT, RNaseH	[98]
	schisandrin C				

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	gomisin G (+)-deoxyschizandrin interiorin interiorin B	C8166 cells	EC ₅₀ = 1.6, 1.4 lg/mL	αα'ββ'-dienone	[99]
Anti-platelet aggregation	heteroclitin D schisanhenol isovaleroyl- binankadsurin A acetyl-binankadsurin A	New Zealand white rabbits (ADP- and PAF-induced platelet aggregation) diabetic rabbits	(ADP-) Inhibition of 36.35%, 19.57% (PAF-) Inhibition of 17.55%, 18.44% Inhibition of 16.64%, 21.96%	TXA-2, blocking L- type calcium channels Inhibition of platelet aggregation	[116] [121]
Cardiovascular protection	Isovaleroylbinan- kadsurin A gomisin J schizandrin A schisandrin B schisandrin C meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid	H9c2 cells Male C57BL/6 mice C57BL/6J mice male sprague dawley rats C57BL/6 mice PDGF-BB	mitochondrial dysfunction increased from 12.4% to 80.3% the vasodilatory effect of GJ was 99 ± 12 μM 50 or 100 mg/kg 25 and 50 mg/kg 48.59 ± 2.301% 186.07 ± 111.7~3864.17 ± 346.5 at 1~20 μM	Bcl-2, BAX NO, eNOS, ROS AMPK/Nrf2 pathway, Bcl-2, BAX NO, cyclooxygenase- 2, IL-1β, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor α Nrf2, ROS, HO-1, NQO-1 ERK1/2, p38, JNK, PDGFR β	[122] [123] [125] [129] [130] [166]
Antibacterial	neglectalignan D yunnankadsurin B arisantralone B meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid schisandrin schisandrin B	Staphylococcus aureus and escherichia coli Salmonella typhimurium Escherichia coli, Aspergillus niger	antibacterial ring diameter of 7.83 ± 0.13 to 10.25 ± 0.11 mm ID ₅₀ = 0.08 μmol/ml minimum inhibitory concentration: E. coli (0.0625 g/mL ~ 0.125 g/mL), A. niger (0.125 g/mL ~ 0.25 g/mL)	Disruption of bacterial cell membranes TA1535/ pSK1002 Free radical scavenging effect	[131] [137] [167]
Anti-diabetic	tigloylgomisin P		1.08 mg/mL	MOD↓, SOD↑	[140]

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	benzoyliso gomisin O	Inhibitory activity of AGEs formation.	7.42 mg/mL		
	schiarisanrin A	BRIN-BD11 cells	20µg/mL	SAPK/JNK, p38MAPK and STAT-1α, Ca ²⁺	[141]
immunomodulatory activity	anwulignan	Clean-grade healthy male ICR mice	4 mg/kg	Nrf2/HO-1 pathway, IgG, IgM and IgA, Calpain I and Bax	[142]
	Alcohol extract from <i>K. coccinea</i>	SD male rats	1.68, 0.84, 0.42 g·kg ⁻¹	PCIII, IV-C, LN, HA, TGF-β1 and TNF-α, IFN-γ, TGF-β1	[143]
	gomisin M2	Male ICR mice	0.1 ~ 10 mg/kg	Lyn and Fyn pathways, Ca ²⁺ caspase-1, RIP-2,	[169]
	schizandrin	Mice (5-week Balb/c)	10 mg/kg	IgE, IgG1, TNF-α and IL-1β	[170]
Neuroprotective	extract of <i>K. heteroclita</i>	wistar rats APP/PS1	0.2 ~ 8 mg/ml	NGF, TBA-RS, SOD	[146]
	schisandrin	double transgenic dementia mice	10 mg·kg ⁻¹ . d-1	SYP, α-syn	[147]
	polysperlignan A polysperlignan B polysperlignan D polysperlignan F heteroclitin D	PC12 cells	test concentration (1 and 10µM)	Against H ₂ O ₂ - or Aβ ₂₅₋₃₅ -induced neurotoxicity	[21]
	schiarisanrin A schiarisanrin B	LPS-induced BV-2 cells	IC ₅₀ = 18.6±1.0, 9.6±0.5, 26.4±3.2	Inhibiting NO	[105]
	schisandrol A	Myzus persicae Sulzer	LC ₅₀ = 295.62 mg/L	Regulation of intracellular Ca ²⁺ levels	[153]
	schisandrin B	Plutella xylostella Linnaeus	LC ₅₀ = 586.22 mg/L		
Anti-ulcer	<i>k. longipedunculata</i> ethanol extract	Wistar female rats	100 mg/kg	Regulates levels of relevant inflammatory factors	[154]
Anti-fatigue	anwulignan	mice	4 mg/kg	LD, LDH, CK, Pi, MDA, TBARS, ROS, NRF-2, Bcl-2, LG, MG, SOD, CAT, GSH-Px and	[155]

7. Toxicity

Jin et al. [173] explored the toxicity studies of periwinkle on zebrafish embryo development. The results found that meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid (1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) treated group exhibited severe pericardial oedema and yolk sac oedema, while embryos in the kadsulignan O and kadsufolin A (100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) treated groups exhibited mild pericardial oedema, yolk sac oedema and slowed heart rate. Indicating that all three compounds were toxic to both embryonic development and cardiac development in zebrafish, and speculating that the target organ of toxicity may be the heart. Li et al. [139] investigated the acute toxicity test of *K. coccinea* fruit by taking the maximum gavage volume (40 ml/kg) for 30 days. During the experimental period, the mice showed normal activity, feeding, good growth and development, and no significant changes in their blood biochemical parameters and organism ratio. The above characteristics indicate that *K. coccinea* has no obvious toxic effects and is a safe fruit for consumption. Furthermore, Xia et al. [174] evaluated the toxicity of *K. coccinea* roots and stems using zebrafish as a model. *K. coccinea* alcohol extracts were found to cause hepatocyte damage and liver dysfunction in zebrafish larvae, in addition to inducing developmental hepatotoxicity. These results suggest that alcohol extracts of *K. coccinea* and stems are the main toxic extracts in zebrafish embryos and larvae. Deng et al. [175] used rats as a model to explore the pharmacological and toxicological safety of the extracts of *K. heteroclita*. The rats were divided into three groups and administered once daily at low, medium and high (1, 3 and 6 mg/kg) doses to observe the physiological changes during administration. The results showed that the high dose group showed coarse liver cell granules during the administration period, which returned to normal after discontinuation of the drug; the medium and low dose groups did not show any abnormalities during the experiment. In addition, there was no mortality in the rats of all dosing groups during the test period. This indicates that the extract is safe at medium and low doses, while the high dose needs to be further studied.

8. Discussion and Prospects

The genus *Kadsura* has a history of thousands of years of development in China, with the earliest recorded use dating back to *Shennong's Classic of Materia Medica* and has the effect of dispels wind and dampness and moving Qi and blood. Due to its wide distribution, it has formed a variety of uses with ethnic characteristics, such as Dong and Yao medicine (*K. coccinea*), Wa, Hani and Yao medicine (*K. heteroclita*), etc. Today, modern techniques and methods have revealed that the genus *Kadsura* contains more than 337 structurally diverse lignans, of which biphenyl cyclooctene-type lignans are considered to be the main bioactive components of the genus, See figure 9 for the percentage of major components. Pharmacological studies have confirmed its anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective, anti-HIV and anti-platelet aggregation pharmacological activities. Compared to the previous reviews, this paper further adds and refines the information about the species, pharmacological activities and related applications of lignans

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from the genus *Kadsura*. Although some results have been achieved in the current understanding of the genus *Kadsura*, there are still some questions that deserve to be explored.

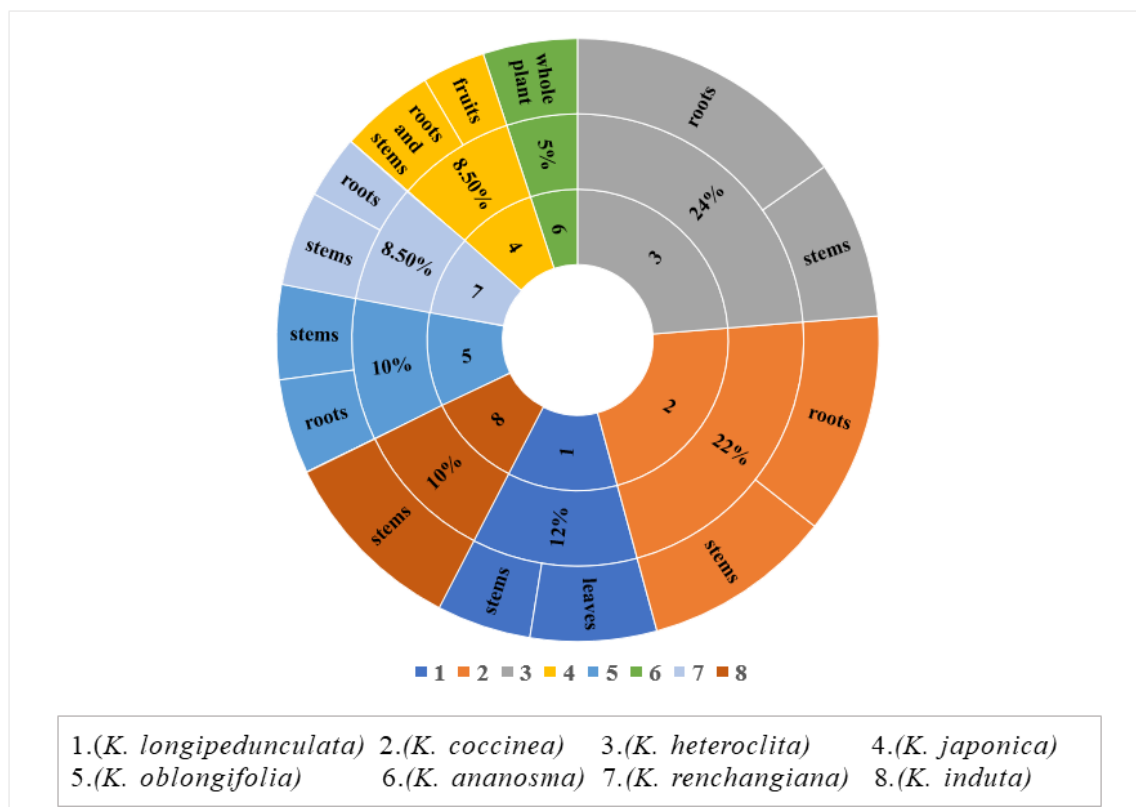


Figure 8. Traditionally used plant parts of genus *Kadsura*

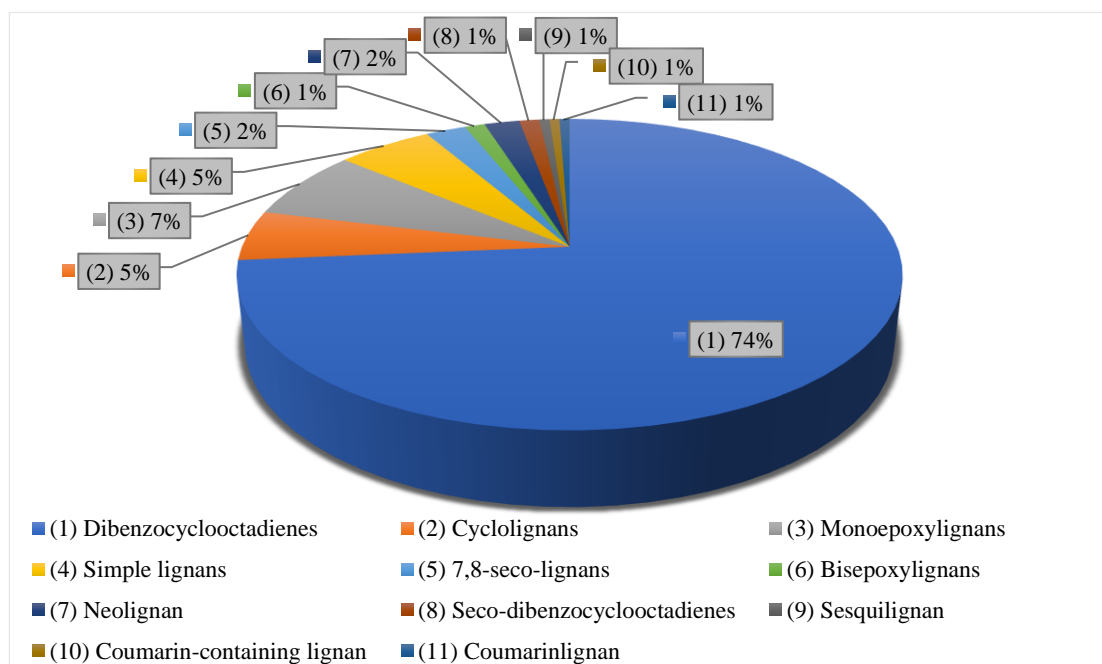


Figure 9. Percentage of various types of lignans in the genus *Kadsura*

First, the genus *Kadsura* is abundant and widespread, but most of the studies to date have

reported *K. coccinea* and *K. longipedunculata* (Figures 10 and 11), while there are few other species. According to the literature, all plants in the genus *Kadsura* have medicinal value. In addition, *K. coccinea* and *K. japonica* can be used as fruit and have cough suppressant effects, and *K. longipedunculata* and *K. oblongifolia* can be used for ornamental purposes. The next step is to explore this genus in its entirety and to give full play to its value for exploitation. Secondly, the genus *Kadsura* can also be used clinically to treat rheumatic diseases, bone and joint diseases and various kinds of pain, and has achieved certain therapeutic effects. However, there is compatibility in the use of Chinese medicine for clinical applications, so the therapeutic mechanism of the genus in combination with other drugs should be studied in depth. At the meantime, the development of new clinical therapies should also receive attention. Third, to date, the genus has been identified as having more than 337 lignan-like constituents, and due to its diverse biological activities, considerable progress has been made in pharmacology (Figure 12), with anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and antitumor aspects in particular being the most extensively studied. Although there is a large body of literature reporting progress in the study of their pharmacological effects, there is still a lack of research on their mechanisms of action and targets. In the future, the mechanism and targets can be studied from compounded herbal formulations or with the help of network pharmacology. Fourthly, genus *Kadsura* has a long history of folk medicine use in China and has formed a variety of ethnic-specific medicine use, however, there are differences in each medicine use and dosage, and there is a lack of uniform standards. Moreover, only a small number of toxicity assessment experiments have been conducted, and a large number of experiments are needed to fill this gap.

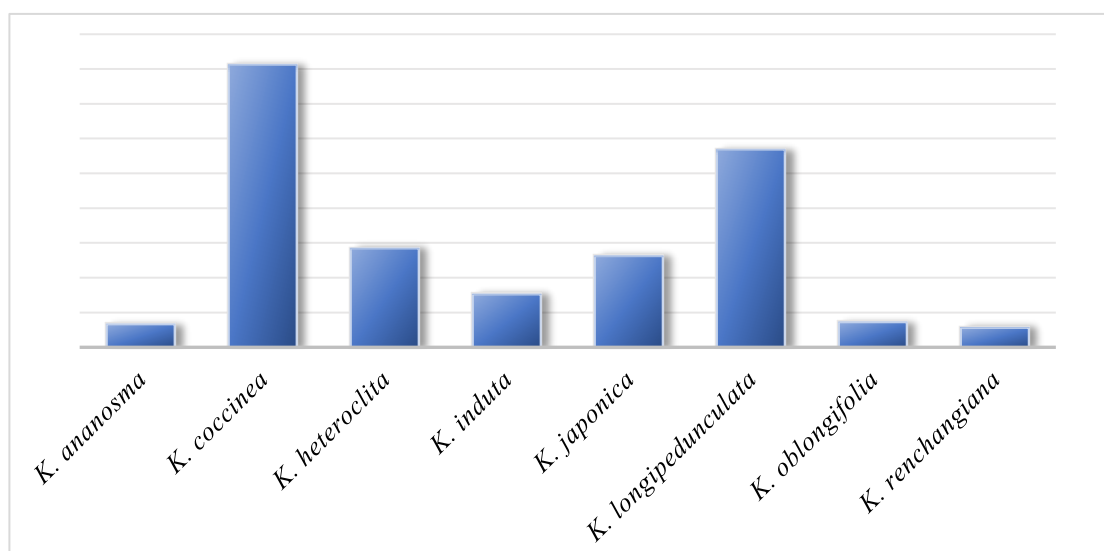


Figure 10. Percentage of all published reports on the chemistry and biology of species of the genus *Kadsura*

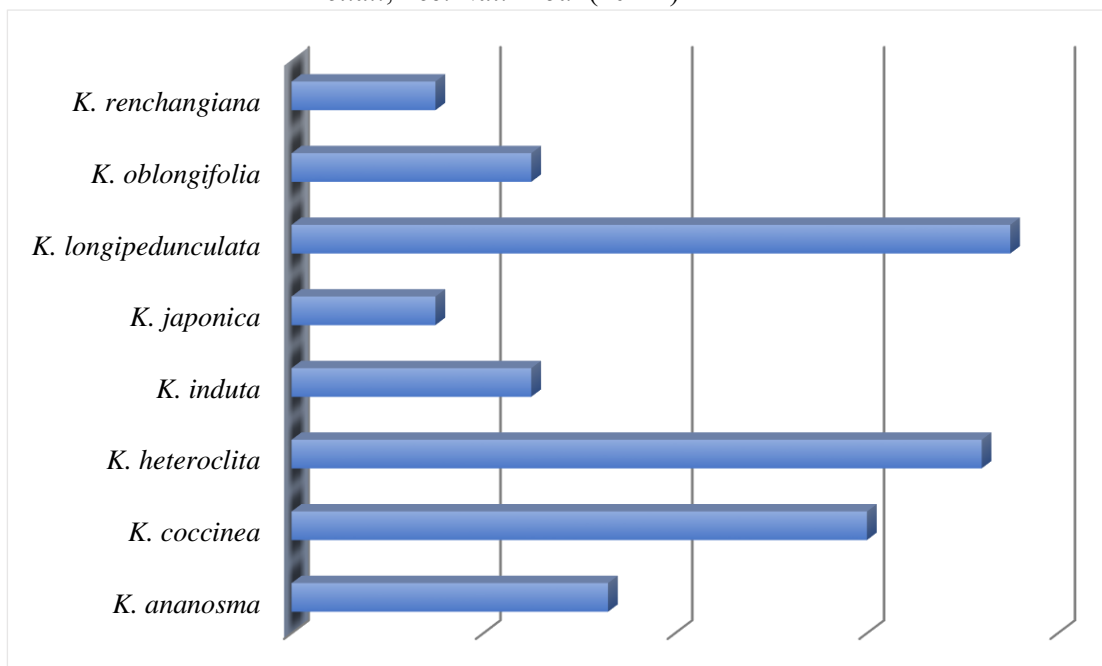


Figure 11. Percentage of lignan contained in each species in the genus *Kadsura*

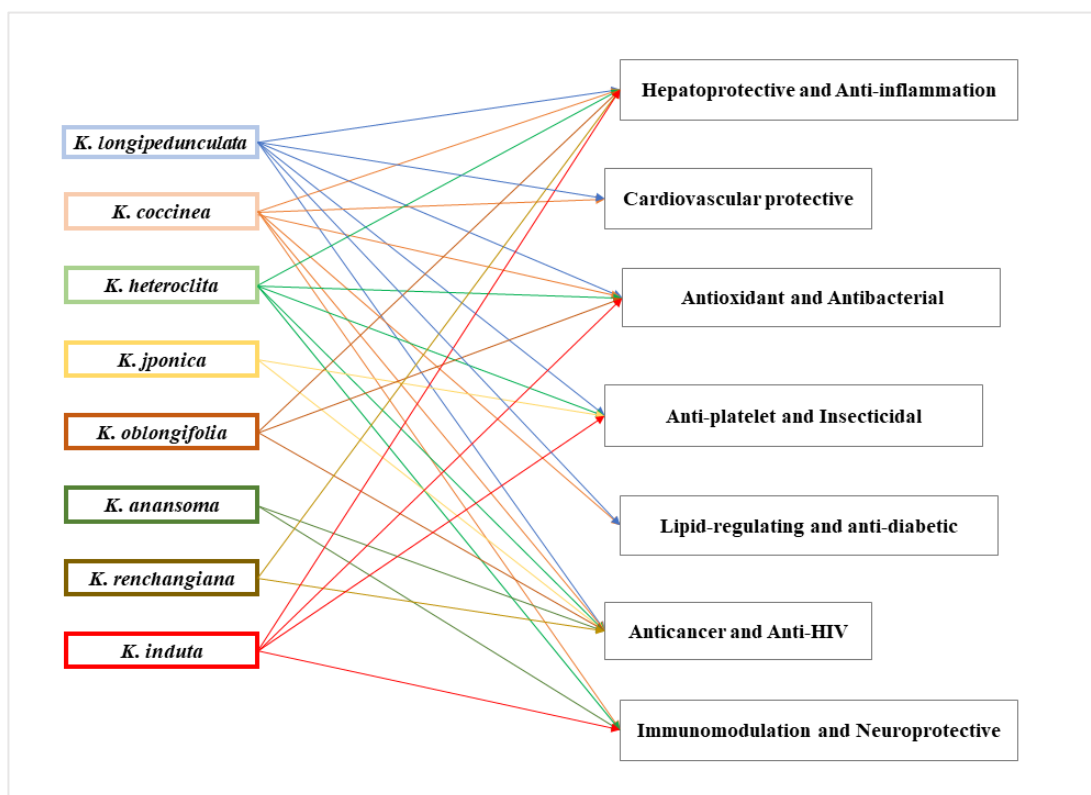


Figure 12. The pharmacological activity in different species of the genus *Kadsura*

On balance, the genus *Kadsura* is still lacking in comprehensive research and development, so this paper collates the existing studies and suggests a few noteworthy directions for development, in the hope of providing a valuable reference for subsequent exploration.

Author contributions

All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved submission.

Funding

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (82174111, 82104368), Shaanxi Provincial Science and Technology Department Project (2021JQ-744), Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine Postgraduate Innovation Program (2021CX06) and Sci-Tech Innovation Talent System Construction Program of Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine (2023-CXTD-05).

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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