Anti-Inflammatory Components from the Root of *Solanum erianthum*

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*Solanum erianthum* D. Don (Solanaceae) is an evergreen shrub or small tree which is native of South America, widespread in tropical Asia and Oceania. It is a traditional folk medicine used for the treatment of metrorrhagia, edema, gout, carbuncles, eczema, toothache and dermatitis. During preliminary screening, the MeOH extract of the root of *S. erianthum* was shown to be able to inhibit nitric oxide (NO) release without affecting the cellular viability in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated murine macrophage Raw 264.7 cells. Two new norsesquiterpenoids, solanerianones A and B (1–2), together with nine known compounds, including four sesquiterpenoids, (−)-solavetivone (3), (+)-anhydro-β-rotunol (4), solafuranone (5), lycifuranone A (6); one alkaloid, *N*-trans-feruloyltyramine (7); one fatty acid, palmitic acid (8); one phenylalkanoid, acetovanillone (9), and two steroids, β-sitosterol (10) and stigmasterol (11) were isolated from the n-hexane-soluble part of the roots of *S. erianthum*. Their structures were elucidated on the basis of physical and spectroscopic data analyses. Of the compounds tested, 3 exhibited the strongest NO inhibition with the average maximum inhibition ($E_{\text{max}}$) at 100 µM and median inhibitory concentration ($IC_{50}$) values of 98.23% ± 0.08% and 65.54 ± 0.18 µM, respectively.