

Phytochemical, Morphological, and Biological Investigations of Propolis from Central Chile

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Propolis from Central Chile was investigated for its plant origin by microscopical analysis of pollen grains and leaf fragments found in the sample. The pollen grains that appear with significant higher frequency in the sample corresponded to four native and two introduced species, whereas leaf fragments corresponded to four native species. Seventeen phenolic compounds that belong to the phenylpropane, benzaldehyde, dihydrobenzofuran, or benzopyran classes, were isolated from an organic extract that was found to have a moderate growth inhibitory activity against *Mycobacterium avium*, *M. tuberculosis*, and two strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The components responsible for activity were determined.

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