Garcinia cowa Roxb known as asam kandis in West Sumatera is a medium-sized tree, which attains a height of ca. 30 m. It is widely distributed throughout tropical region and has been used in the folk medicine for many medicinal purposes. Table 4. Cytotoxic activity of isolated compounds towards cancer cell lines. Five known and one new xanthones were isolated from the steam bark of G. Cowa. Those are 6-hydroxy-calabaxanthone (2), 2-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-1,5,6-trihydroxy-3-methoxy-4-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-one (3), rubraxanthone (4), α-mangostin (5), a new 1,3,6-trihydoxy-7-methoxy-4-(4-acetoxy-3-methyl-2-butenyl)-8-(3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl)xanthen (6) and cowanin (7) were isolated. Garcinia cowa Roxb known as asam kandis in West Sumatera. It is widely distributed throughout Indonesia and the Malay peninsula. The fruits are edible with a sour taste and used as spices in Indonesia especially in Minang tribes. (Dachriyanus et al., 2003). The chemical composition and biological activities of various parts of G. cowa have been investigated. Previous investigation on the fresh leaves, fruits and dried rinds of G. cowa has been investigated and found that (-)-hydroxycitric acid and its lactone constitute the major constituents (Jena et al., 2002). In this manner, it was apparent that the two prenyl units are located in different ring. A correlation of the methoxyl protons resonating at $\delta$ 4.01 with the carbon signal at $\delta$ 156.3 (C-6). CONTEXT Garcinia cowa is a medicinal plant widely grown in Southeast Asia and tropical countries. Various parts of this plant… (More). Is this relevant? 2016. Cytotoxic Properties and Complete Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Assignment of Isolated Xanthones from the Root of Garcinia cowa Roxb. OBJECTIVE To isolate compounds from the roots of Garcinia cowa and to evaluate their cytotoxic activity against breast (MCF-7).… (More). Is this relevant? 2014. Xanthone and Rubraxanthone with Antiplatelet Aggregation Activity in Human Whole Blood Isolated from Garcinia griffithii.