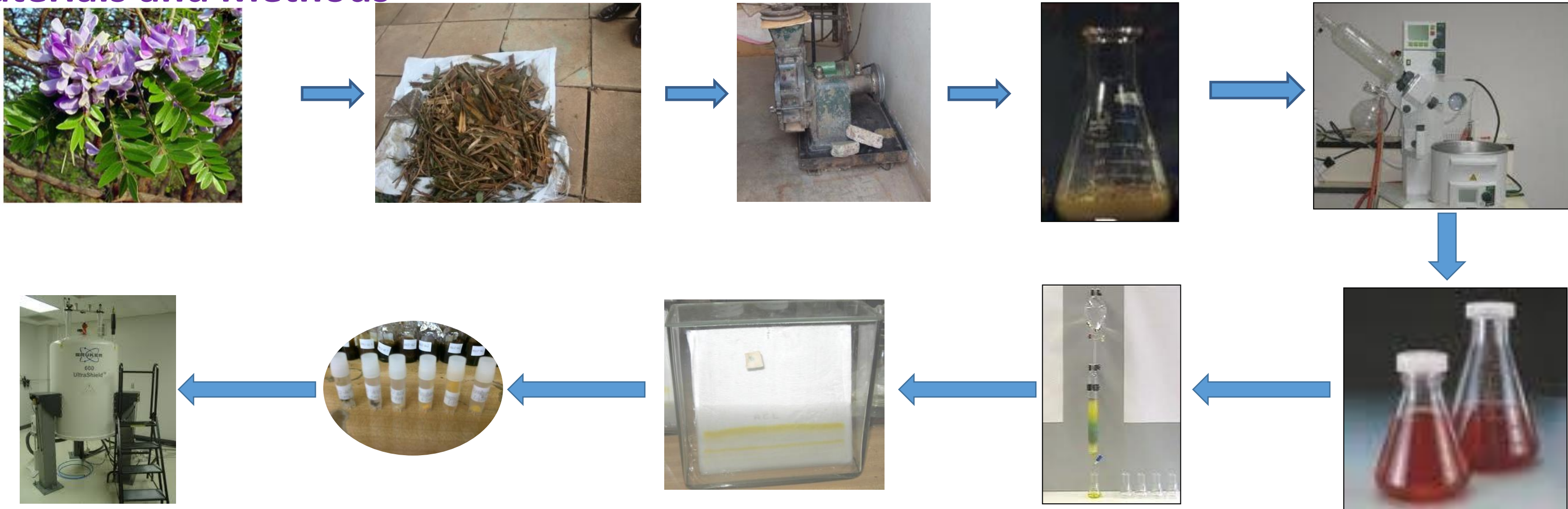




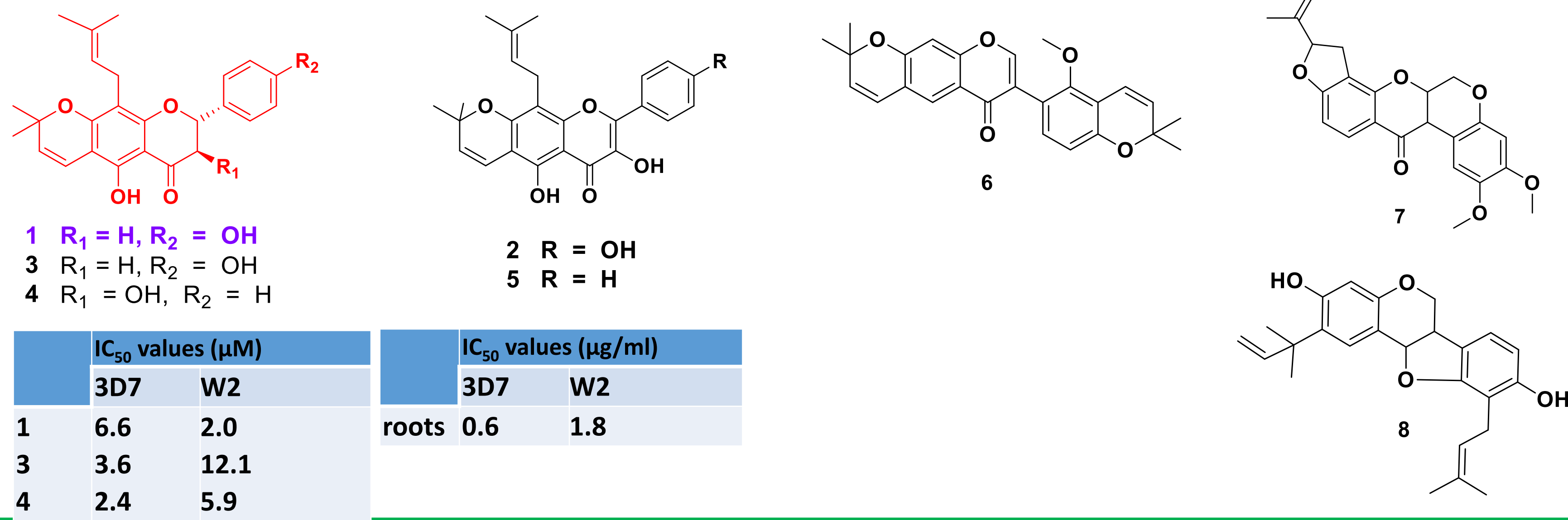
Introduction

Malaria remains a significant public health and economic problem in developing nations, aggravated by the development and re-emergence of resistant strains; this makes the search for new agents a vital and urgent task. Flavonoids are among the many classes of compounds identified with antiplasmodial activities. The genus *Mundulea* (family Leguminosae) possess bioactive flavonoids with anticancer (Cao et al., 2004) antimicrobial (mazimba et al., 2012) antiplasmodial properties (Khyade & Waman, 2017) .The roots and stems of *Mundulea sericea* were extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and MeOH (1:1) by cold percolation. The extract was subjected to chromatographic separation, which led to isolation of eight flavonoids . *In vitro* antiplasmodial of selected compounds against chloroquine-resistant W2, and chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 strains of *Plasmodium falciparum* are reported.

Materials and Methods



Results



Conclusions

The stems and roots of M.sericeae yielded 8 compounds; Lupinifolinol (1) , dehydrolupinifolinol (2) , lupinifolin (3), mundulinol (4), sericetin (5), mutenone (6) , rotenone (7) and, striatine (8). These results show that prenylated flavonoids can potentially be used in the development of new agents for malaria.

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