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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

amu	=	atomic mass unit
BHT	=	butylated hydroxytoluene
br.	=	broad (for NMR spectra)
br.d	=	broad doublet (for NMR spectra)
br.dq	=	broad doublet of quartets (for NMR spectra)
br.m	=	broad multiplet (for NMR spectra)
br.s	=	broad singlet (for NMR spectra)
br.t	=	broad triplet (for NMR spectra)
c	=	concentration (for optical rotations)
^{O}C	=	degree Celsius
$CDCl_3$	=	deuterochloroform
^{13}C NMR	=	carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance
cm	=	centimetre
COSY	=	correlated spectroscopy (^{1}H-^{1}H COSY: ^{1}H-^{1}H coupling)
d	=	doublet (for NMR spectra)
D.B.E.	=	double bond equivalence (degree of unsaturation)
dd	=	doublet of doublets (for NMR spectra)
dt	=	doublet of triplets (for NMR spectra)
DMSO	=	dimethyl sulphoxide
DPPH	=	1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl
EC_{50}	=	concentration causing 50 % effective activity
EDTA	=	ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
EtOH	=	ethanol
FAB-MS	=	fast-atom bombardment mass spectroscopy
g	=	gram
GC/MS	=	gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
HMBC	=	heteronuclear multiple-bond correlation

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (continued)

HMQC	=	heteronuclear multiple-quantum correlation
^{1}H NMR	=	proton nuclear magnetic resonance
hr	=	hour
HR-FABMS	=	high resolution fast-atom bombardment mass spectrometry
Hz	=	hertz
IC_{50}	=	concentration causing 50 % inhibitory effect
IR	=	infrared
IU	=	international unit
J	=	nuclear spin-spin coupling constant (in Hz)
KBr	=	potassium bromide
kg	=	kilogram
M	=	molar (concentration)
m	=	metre
m	=	multiplet (for NMR spectra)
MeOH	=	methanol
mg	=	milligram
MHz	=	megahertz
µg	=	microgram
µl	=	microlitre
min	=	minute
ml	=	millilitre
mm	=	millimetre
mM	=	millimolar
mol	=	mole
MS	=	mass spectroscopy
MW	=	molecular weight
m/z	=	mass to charge ratio

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (continued)

nM	=	nanomolar
nm	=	nanometre
NMR	=	nuclear magnetic resonance
2D NMR	=	two dimentional nuclear magnetic resonance
NOE	=	nuclear Overhauser effect (change of signal intensities during decoupling experiments)
OD	=	optical density
PBS	=	phosphate buffered saline
ppm	=	parts per million
q	=	quartet (for NMR spectra)
s	=	singlet (for NMR spectra)
SD	=	standard deviation
sec	=	second
SEM	=	standard error of the mean
SRB	=	sulphorhodamine B
t	=	triplet (for NMR spectra)
TCA	=	trichloroacetic acid
TLC	=	thin-layer chromatography
TMS	=	tetramethylsilane
UV	=	ultraviolet
w/w	=	weight/weight
δ	=	chemical shift (in ppm, for NMR spectra)
ε	=	molar absorptivity (for UV spectra)
λ	=	wavelength (for UV spectra)
ν	=	wavenumber (for IR spectra)