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Abstract : Dragons blood is an important commercial article. It is used medicinally to stop both internal and external bleeding, in addition to many other medicinal and industrial uses. It is produced by many different botanical sources. *Dracaena cinnabari*, which is endemic to Socotra island is one of the most important sources for dragons blood. Aiming to evaluate dragons blood of *Dracaena cinnabari*, we tried to study the chemical constituents of that resin in this thesis. Using of many chromatographic techniques, to separate the constituents of the resin of *Dracaena cinnabari*, resulted in separation of fifteen compounds belong to flavonoids. Using spectral methods of mass spectrometry MS and proton nuclear magnetic resonanace ¹H NMR resulted in identification of the separated compounds. They could be classified into four dihydrochalcones, five flavans, three homoisoflavans, a flavone and a homoisoflavanone. Three of these compounds are new natural products, not separated previously from any natural source.

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