Chemistry of the Meliacins (Limonoids). The Structure of Nimbolide, a New Meliacin from Azadirachta indica

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EXTENDING our studies¹ of the family Meliaceae we have now begun to examine the constituents of other parts of the plants besides the timbers. Azadirachta indica (synonymous² with Melia azadirachta and M. indica) is of Indian origin but is now naturalised in Nigeria where it is widely planted as an ornamental tree and a medicinal plant. From Indian samples was obtained the c-secomeliacin, nimbin, said to occur in all parts of the plant.³ Extraction of the fresh leaves of Nigerian samples with petroleum spirit has yielded a new meliacin, nimbolide, C₂₇H₃₀O₇ $(M^+ 466)$, m.p. 245-247°, $[\alpha]_{D} + 206°$. Its n.m.r. spectrum is very similar to that of nimbin except that the signals are better resolved, and it indicates only one methoxycarbonyl group and no acetoxy-group. Its i.r. spectrum shows carbonyl absorptions at 1665 (cyclohexenone), 1720 (CO₂Me), and 1770 cm.⁻¹; the last we assign to a γ -lactone. These facts indicate the structure (I) for nimbolide. This was confirmed by partial hydrogenation to a

noncrystalline dihydro-derivative which was hydrolysed with dilute alkali to give deacetyldihydronimbic acid (II), the properties of which were identical with those reported in the literature⁴ {m.p. 192–194°; $[\alpha]_{D} + 217^{\circ}$ (pyridine)}. The constituents of the other parts of the tree are being investigated and will be reported in the full Paper.



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² See H. Harms in "Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilie", vol. 19B, I, ed. A. Engler and K. Prantl, Duncker and

Humboldt, Berlin, 1940, p. 102. ⁸ C. R. Narayanan, R. V. Pachapurkar, S. K. Pradhan, V. R. Shah, and N. S. Narasimhan, Chem. and Ind., 1964, 322; S. Siddiqui, Current Sci., 1942, 11, 278; C. Mitra, J. Sci. Ind. Res., India, 1956, 15B, 425.
⁴ P. Sengupta, S. K. Sengupta, and H. N. Khastgir, Tetrahedron, 1960, 11, 67.