

HYDROCARBONS AND ALCOHOLS OF EUPHORBIA LAMPROCARPA

M. A. Azimov and Z. N. Nazirov

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We have studied the epigeal part of E. lamprocarpa Prokh., family Euphorbiaceae collected in the Syr'dar'ya region in the flowering period.

The comminuted plant material was extracted with chloroform. The yield of extractive substances was 7.71% of them, the acetone-soluble fraction amounted to 5.88% and the acetone-insoluble fraction to 1.83%.

The acetone-soluble fraction was treated with petroleum ether (bp 40–60° C) with heating. The fraction soluble in petroleum ether was passed through alumina. From the first fraction was isolated a hydrocarbon, octacosane [1], and from the second and third fractions triacontane [2]. Then the column was eluted successively with benzene, acetone, and methanol. The benzene fraction yielded an alcohol (hexacosanol [3]) and the acetone and methanol eluted triacontanol [4]. These substances were identified by mixed melting points and IR spectra with authentic samples.

This is the first time these hydrocarbons and alcohols have been isolated from plants of the genus Euphorbia.

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Tashkent Pharmacological Institute

D-MANNITOL FROM GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS AND ODONTITES LUTEA

L. I. Borodin and A. V. Degot

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The epigeal parts of Gratiola officinalis and Odontites lutea, family Scrophulariaceae collected in July 1968 in the Zaporozh'e region were extracted with 80% ethanol.

Purification of the aqueous extract with ether gave colorless acicular crystals with mp 165–166° C (from aqueous methanol) having the composition $C_6H_{14}O_6$. The substance gave no depression of the melting point in admixture with D-mannitol [1].

The hexaacetate had mp 120–121° C (methanol). $[\alpha]_D^{20} +25.8^\circ$ (c 0.37; chloroform) [2].

The IR spectrum of the compound isolated and that of D-mannitol were completely identical [3]. The contents of D-mannitol were 0.22 and 3.1%, respectively.

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Zaporozh'e Medical Institute