STRUCTURE AND CONFIGURATION OF EDPETILININE

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The ethereal fraction from the epigeal part of Petilium eduardi after the removal of the imperialine [1] was separated according to the solubilities in chloroform of the hydrochlorides of the bases present. From the chloroform-soluble fraction a new alkaloid edpetilinine was isolated with the composition of $C_{33}H_{55}O_6N$, mp 262-264°C, $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ -10.86° (c 0.23; pyridine), R_f 0.37 (TLC on silica gel in the ethanol-chloroform (2:1) system).

Edpetilinine is a tertiary base and its IR spectrum has $\nu_{\rm max}$, cm⁻¹: 3400, 1115-1015 (broad, strong) (OH), 2930, 1470 (CH₃), 1770 (N-CH₃), and 1640 (double bond).

Under the action of hot 5% H_2SO_4 , edpetilinine hydrolyzes. The alkaline fraction of the hydrolysis yielded an amino alcohol, edpetilidinine, with the composition $C_{28}H_{47}O_2N$, mp $269-271^{\circ}$ C, $[\alpha]_D$ +42.82° [1,2], and the neutral fraction was found by paper chromatography to contain xylose, with R_f 0.32 [acetone-butan-1-ol-water (7:2:1) system, spot revealed with o-toluidine].

The results of a determination of the difference in the molecular rotations of edpetilinine and edpetilidinine according to Klyne's rule [3,4] showed that in the molecule of edpetilinine the xylose is attached to the edpetilidinine by a β -glycosidic linkage.

On the basis of these results it may be suggested that the most probable structure and configuration of edpetilinine is β -D-xylopyranosidoedpetilidinine.

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