

# TALASSIN - A NEW SESQUITERPENE LACTONE

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From the roots of *Talassia transiliensis* (Herd). Korov (family Umbelliferae), collected on June 25, 1969 by M. G. Pimenov (Kirghizia, Alabel'pass), we have isolated a substance with the composition  $C_{25}H_{32}O_7$ , mp 193-195°C (from ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 43.5^\circ$  (c 1.95; chloroform), which we have named talassin.

UV spectrum of talassin:  $\lambda_{\max}$  224, 251 nm ( $\epsilon$  23,278, 28,548). IR spectrum:  $\nu_{\max}$  1790  $cm^{-1}$  ( $\gamma$ -lactone), 1717 and 1690  $cm^{-1}$  (C=O), 1643  $cm^{-1}$  (C=C) (Fig. 1).

In the NMR spectrum (Fig. 2) in the 1.4-2.3 ppm region there are the signals of the protons of five methyl groups, a triplet at 4.6 ppm - the lactone proton - and signals in the 5.4-6.2 ppm region (3 H) - vinyl protons.

The dehydrogenation of the substance over Se formed chamazulene. The facts obtained show that talassin is an acylated sesquiterpene lactone.

The study of the lactone is continuing.

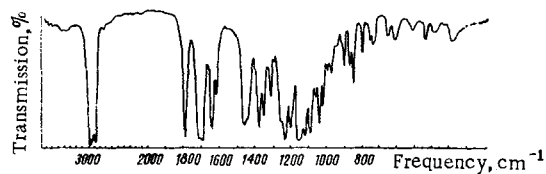


Fig. 1. IR spectrum of talassin.

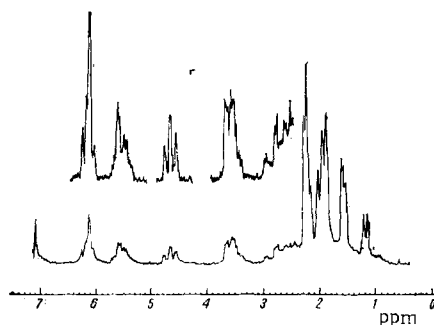


Fig. 2. NMR spectrum of talassin.

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