

The present paper gives the results of a study of the glycoalkaloids from the epigeal parts of *Solanum transcaasicum* Pojark (family Solanaceae). From the plant material, which was collected in the Lenkoran' region of the Azerbaidzhan SSR in the period of budding, we have isolated 0.162% (on the dry weight) of combined glycoalkaloids.

The combined glycoalkaloids were separated by the method described previously [1]. This gave three individual substances: (I) with mp 276-279°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -57.5^\circ$ (c 0.62; pyridine), R_f 0.16; (II) with mp 301-304°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -95.7^\circ$ (c 0.51; CH₃OH), R_f 0.43; and (III) with mp 246-249°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -91.7^\circ$ (c 0.73; CH₃OH), R_f 0.36 [TLC in a fixed layer of KSK silica gel and gypsum (8:2) in the ethyl acetate-pyridine-water (20:5:2) system with Dragendorff's reagent to reveal the spots].

The IR spectrum of (I) (UR-20 spectrophotometer) showed absorption bands in the following regions (cm⁻¹): 3600-3200 (OH and NH groups), 1640 (CO group), 1610 (double bond), 1450, 1410, 1370 (CH₃ and CH₂ groups), 1140 (>NH) [2], 1050 (CH₂OH) [2], and 980; the IR spectrum of (II) had bands at 3550-3180 (OH and NH groups), 1640 (CO group), 1620 (double bond), 1460, 1380 (CH₃ and CH₂ groups), 1140 (>NH), 1060 (CH₂OH) and 980; and the IR spectrum of (III) had bands at 3550-3180, 1640, 1610, 1460, 1390, 1140, 1060, and 980.

On individual acid hydrolysis the substances gave the same aglycone, with mp 199-201°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -91.7^\circ$ (c 0.73; CH₃OH), R_f 0.73, which was identified by a mixed melting point as solasodine [3, 4].

Paper chromatography of the hydrolyzates showed that substance (I) contained as the sugar residues D-glucose, D-galactose, and L-rhamnose, and substances (II) and (III) contained the same sugar residues, namely D-glucose and two molecules of L-rhamnose.

On the basis of their physicochemical constants, literature data [5-12], mixed melting points, and behavior on chromatograms, the substances were identified as solasonine (I), solamargine (II), and β -sola-margine (III).

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