

We have made a phytochemical investigation of 12 samples of the genus *Oxytropis* D.C. (crazyweed) of Transbaikal for the biologically active substances present in them. From an ethanolic extract of the epigeal part of *Oxytropis komarovii* Vass. neisorutin and quercetin have been isolated previously, and β -sitosterol has been isolated from the roots [1, 2]. Continuing a study of the flavonoids by paper and column chromatography on polyamide, we have isolated another three substances.

The first substance [composition $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, mp 274-276°C (from methanol), mp of the acetate 179-180°C; λ_{\max} (ethanol-CH₃OH) 360, 267 nm] was identified by the results of alkaline degradation, UV and IR spectroscopy, a mixed melting point and other comparisons with an authentic sample as kaempferol.

The second substance [composition $C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$, λ_{\max} (ethanol-CH₃OH) 360, 260 nm, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 13.3$ (c 0.1; methanol)] is kaempferol 7-O- β -L-rhamnopyranoside.

The third substance [composition $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$, mp 222-225°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 25^\circ$ (c 0.1; methanol), λ_{\max} (ethanol-CH₃OH) 350, 260 nm]. Its acid hydrolysis gave L-rhamnose, D-glucose, and kaempferol. A densitometric analysis of the carbohydrates showed that the L-rhamnose and D-glucose were present in a ratio of 1:1. The results of enzymatic hydrolysis showed the existence of a glycosidic bond and of a 1,6-linkage between the monosaccharide units. The results of physicochemical investigations and a polarimetric analysis made it possible to characterize this substance as kaempferol 3-O- $[\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranoside-(6 \rightarrow 1)- β -D-glucopyranoside], i.e., nicotiflorin. This is the first time that these flavonoid compounds have been isolated from representatives of the genus *Oxytropis*.

LITERATURE CITED

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