ISOLATION OF 6,7-DEHYDRO-8-OXOKOPSININE, VINCANINE N-OXIDE, AND VENALSTONINE FROM Vinca erecta

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From  $\underline{V}$ . erecta, in addition to alkaloids isolated previously [1, 2], we have obtained three more individual bases. Ethereal eluates of the combined alkaloids of the roots of  $\underline{V}$ . erecta gave a crystalline base (I) with the composition  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_3$ , mp 231-232°C (methanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -93° (c 0.3; chloroform). UV spectrum:  $\lambda_{\max}^{C_2H_5OH}$  244, 292 nm (log  $\epsilon$  3.93; 3.42). IR spectrum (in KBr), cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3365, 1720, 1660, 1600, 815, 760. Mass spectrum, m/e: 350 (M<sup>+</sup>), 227, 215, 214, 195, 168, and 154. NMR spectrum: ( $\delta$  scale, ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): COOCH<sub>3</sub> (3.69, singlet); four aromatic protons (6.55-7.2) and two olefinic protons (5.20-6.10, J=10 Hz). The Adams hydrogenation of (I) gave a product with mp 210°C, mol. wt. 352 (mass spectrometrically); IR spectrum, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3360, 1730, 1650, 760. In respect of the properties given, base (I) is identical with 6,7-dehydro-8-oxokopsinine [3].

From the chloroform eluates we obtained a hydrobromide with mp 203-205°C (methanol), from which we isolated an amorphous base (II),  $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_2$ , mol. wt. 308 (mass spectrometrically),  $R_f$  0.2 [TLC on SiO<sub>2</sub>; chloroform—methanol (9:1)]. The UV spectrum —  $\lambda^C_{2}H_5OH$  244, 300, 365 nm (log  $\epsilon$  3.50; 3.84; 4.25) — is similar to that of vincanine. In the IR spectrum there are absorption bands of an NH group (3340 cm<sup>-1</sup>), of an aldehyde group conjugated with a double bond (1560 and 1652 cm<sup>-1</sup>), and of a disubstituted benzene ring (770 cm<sup>-1</sup>). Mass spectrum, m/e (%): 308 (M<sup>+</sup>)-6, 292 (M - 16)-12, 290 (M - 18)-4, 121-13, 107-21, 92-100. The similarity of the IR and UV spectra of (II) and vincanine and the difference of 16 m/e of the peaks of the molecular ions in the mass spectrum, and also the high solubility of (II) in water permitted the assumption that the base isolated is vincanine N-oxide. The reduction of (II) with Zn/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gave a base with mp 192-194°C having the UV spectrum  $\lambda^{C_2H_5OH}_{248}$ , 300 nm (log  $\epsilon$  3.84; 3.50), which proved to be identical with the deoxydihydrovincanine obtained by the reduction of vincanine under similar conditions [4].

The third alkaloid was isolated from ethereal eluates of the combined alkaloids of the epigeal part of  $\underline{V}$ . erecta. Its composition was  $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2$ , mol. wt. 336 (mass spectrometrically), mp 139-140°C (methanol),  $R_f$  0.47 [TLC on SiO<sub>2</sub>; benzene-ether (3:2)],  $[\alpha]_D^{20}-85^\circ$  (c 0.3; chloroform). UV spectrum:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{C_2H_5OH}$  243, 293 nm (log  $\epsilon$  3.82; 3.27).

IR spectrum (in KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3370 (NH), 1720 (COOCH<sub>3</sub>), 760 (disubstituted benzene ring). The mass spectrum showed peaks of ions with m/e 336 (M<sup>+</sup>), 216, 156, 149, 135, and 107. The NMR spectrum of the base ( $\delta$  scale, ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) contained the signals of protons from a COOCH<sub>3</sub> group (3.67, singlet) of four aromatic protons ( $\delta$ .50-7.10 ppm), and of two olefinic protons ( $\delta$ .30-5.70 ppm).

The above-given constants of the base coincide with the properties of venalstonine L [3].

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