FLAVONOIDS OF Alhagi kirgisorum

G. Sh. Burasheva,
M. M. Mukhamed'yarova,
and T. K. Chumbalov

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Continuing a study of the leaves of Alhagi kirgisorum Schrenk gathered in the autumn, by chromatography we have isolated substance (5) with mp 182-184°C (from methanol), $[\alpha]_D^{24} - 112$ ° (c 0.14; CH₃OH).

In the products of acid hydrolysis (2 % HCl, 100° C, 2 h) we found isorhamnetin, rhamnose, and glucose (1:1:1), and on fermentation with rhamnodiastase we found isorhamnetin and a biose.

In substance (5), the biose was present in position 3: $\lambda_{\max}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 368, 254 nm, $\lambda_{\max}^{ZrOCl_3}$ 412, 260 nm, $\lambda_{\max}^{ZrOCl_3}$ + citric acid 366, 256 nm.

 β -Emulsin and hydrolysis under mild conditions (cyclohexanol + formic acid, 102-107° C, 1.5 h) gave glucose and substance (6) with mp 194-196° C, $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ - 155° (c 0.08; CH₃OH).

IR spectroscopy and the results of a calculation of molecular rotations of substance (5) ($[M]_D - 702.2^\circ$) in comparison with those for the corresponding phenyl rhamnosides showed that the rhamnose was attached to the isorhamnetin by an α -bond and was present in the furanose form [1, 2].

Thus, substance (6) has the structure of isorhamnetin 3-O- α -L-rhamnofuranoside.

An isorhamnetin 3-rhamnoside has been isolated previously; only its melting point and specific rotation were given. However, these constants for the isorhamnetin 3-rhamnoside that we have identified (mp 194-196°C, $[\alpha]_D^{24}-155^\circ$) differ from those given in the literature (mp 155-156°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}-171^\circ$) [3]. On the basis of the facts given above, substance (5) is isorhamnetin 3-rutinoside: It is characterized as isorhamnetin 3- $[6-(\alpha-L-rhamnofuranosyl)-\beta-D-glucoside]$.

LITERATURE CITED

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