(—)-SALIPURPOSIDE FROM THE BARK OF *Salix elbursensis*

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We have previously reported the isolation from the bark of *Salix elbursensis* Boiss of (±)-salipurposide and isosalipurposide [1]. In order to obtain an optical isomer of salipurposide, 1.0 kg of the comminuted fresh bark with branches aged from 2 to 4 years were extracted with ethanol—methanol (1:1) at room temperature. The alcoholic extracts were combined and evaporated under vacuum at a temperature of 40-50°C to a small residue, which was diluted with water and cooled, and after a day the colored precipitate was separated off and the filtrate was additionally treated with chloroform. The purified aqueous extract was deposited on a column of polyamide sorbent (70 × 9 cm) and eluted with water and then with 60% ethanol.

The aqueous eluates were combined and were subsequently used for the isolation of the phenol glycosides [2]. The alcoholic eluates were evaporated under vacuum and cooled. After 5-7 days, pale yellow crystals deposited with mp 158-159°C (from 30% ethanol), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ —119° (c 0.78; ethanol, *l* 0.2 dm) λ_{max} 329, 282 nm. On enzymatic hydrolysis with emulsin under mild conditions [3], the aglycone (—)-naringenin was obtained with mp 251-253°C (from aqueous ethanol), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ —12° (c 0.5; ethanol, *l* 0.2 dm), λ_{max} 325, 289 nm, and D-glucose. The partial racemization [4] of this substance led to the formation of (±)-salipurposide.

According to the results of enzymatic hydrolysis, UV and IR spectroscopy, and polarimetry, the substance obtained is (—)-naringenin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, (—)-salipurposide.

To investigate the geometric isomerism of the chalcone isosalipurposide which we isolated previously from this species [1] we used the method of UV spectroscopy described by Lutz et al., [5, 6]. The isosalipurposide was studied in the UV spectra region before and after irradiation for 15 min with a UFRK-4 UV lamp. The results obtained show that the isosalipurposide is present in the form of the trans isomer, since no changes were observed in the intensities of the maxima before and after irradiation.

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