## A STEROID GLYCOSIDE FROM Smilax excelsa

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We [1] have previously reported the isolation and identification of steroid sapogenina from the epigeal part of Smilax excelsa (family Liliaceae).

Continuing our study of the glycosides of this plant, we have obtained a less polar substance with the empirical formula  $C_{33}H_{52}O_7$ , mp 220-222°C,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}-112^\circ$  (c 0.8; ethanol), which gives a positive reaction for steroid glycosides.

The present paper gives information showing the complete structure of this glycoside. On acid hydrolysis the substance split into L-rhamnose and diosgenin. The elementary analysis and also the molecular weight of the glycoside found from the yield of diosgenin show that it is a monoside. The compound obtained was methylated with methyl iodide in the presence of barium oxide. Hydrolysis of the completely methylated glycoside formed 2,3,4-tri-O-methyl-L-rhamnose, which confirms the pyranose form of the L-rhamnose.

The difference in the molecular rotations [2] between the monoside and diosgenin ([M]<sub>D</sub> of the monoside – 627°, [M]<sub>D</sub> of diosgenin – 509°,  $\Delta$ [M]<sub>D</sub> – 118°) showed the  $\alpha$  configuration of the glycosidic center. Thus, the facts given above show that the substance has the structure of diosgenin 3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranoside.

This is the first time that a monoside with such a structure has been isolated from Smilax excelsa.

## LITERATURE CITED

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