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Continuing a chemical study of *Alhagi kirghisorum* Schrenk., we have isolated substances 10-12 by repeated chromatography on polyamide.

Substance 10, mp 196-198°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22} - 102.8^\circ$ (c 0.34; 80% CH₃OH), $M_D - 655$, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 362, 258 nm. Aglycone, yield 48.2%, mp 303-305°C, sugar - glucose.

Substance 11, mp 221-223°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22} - 57^\circ$ (c 0.22; CH₃OH), $M_D - 272.4$, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 360, 270 nm. Aglycone, yield 67.7%, mp 303-305°C, sugar - glucose.

Substance 12, mp 148-150°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22} - 37^\circ$ (c 0.2; C₂H₅OH), $M_D - 177$, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 360, 260 nm. Aglycone, yield 67.7%, mp 303-305°C, sugar - galactose.

From the results of elementary analysis and UV, IR, and NMR spectra, the aglycone of the substances studied was characterized as isorhamnetin, which has previously been isolated from this plant.

The UV spectra with additives and peroxide oxidation showed that in all these substances the sugars attached to the 3-OH group of the aglycone, the order of attachment in the biose (substance 10) being 1 → 2 (green coloration with diphenylamine-p-anisidine) [2, 3].

When substance 10 was subjected to stagewise hydrolysis (0.1% HCl in 50% CH₃OH, 100°C, 20 min), an intermediate product was isolated with mp 220-222°C, identical with substance 11.

Under the action of β-emulsin, substances 10-12 were cleaved to isorhamnetin and the corresponding sugars, which shows the presence of β-glycosidic bonds in all the compounds.

On the basis of the results of a study of the products of acid and enzymatic hydrolysis, the characteristics of the UV spectra with additives, IR spectroscopy, and the calculation of molecular rotations by Klyne's method [4], substances 10-12 were identified as isorhamnetin 3-0-(0-β-D-glucofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside), isorhamnetin 3-0-β-D-glucopyranoside, and isorhamnetin 3-0-β-D-galactopyranoside, respectively.

According to the literature [5, 6], isorhamnetin 3-glucoside has a somewhat lower melting point (169°C) and $[\alpha]_D - 60^\circ$.

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