## LITERATURE CITED

- 1. M. M. Konopleva, V. L. Shelyuto, L. P. Smirnova, and V. I. Glyzin, A Phytochemical Study of the Flora of the Belorussian SSR and Biopharmaceutical Investigations of Medicinal Preparations [in Russian], Leningrad (1975), pp. 93-95.
- T. A. Geissman, The Chemistry of Flavonoid Compounds, Pergamon Press, Oxford (1962), p. 426.
- 3. A. V. Simonyan and V. I. Litvinenko, Rast. Res., 4, 580 (1971).
- 4. Z. P. Pakudina and A. S. Sadykov, The Distribution in Plants and the Physicochemical Properties of Flavones and Flavonols and Their Derivatives [in Russian], Tashkent (1970).
- 5. T. J. Mabry, K. R. Markham, and M. B. Thomas, The Systematic Identification of Flavonoids, Springer, New York (1970).

SONCHOSIDE - A NEW FLAVONOID GLYCOSIDE FROM Sonchus arvensis

UDC 547.972

V. G. Bondarenko, V. I. Glyzin, and V. L. Shelyuto

We have previously reported the isolation from the flowers of *Sonchus arvensis* (field sowthistle) of luteolin, cynaroside, isocynaroside, quercetin, quercimetrin, chrysoeriol, and isorhamnetin, and an isorhamnetin 3-glycoside [1-3]. Continuing our investigations of the flowers of this plant, we have isolated a flavonoid glycoside with the composition  $C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$ , mp 240-243°C,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -59.6° (c 0.5; formamide),  $\lambda_{max}$  266, 380 nm.

Hydrolysis of the glycoside yielded glucose, identified by paper chromatography, and an aglycone with the composition  $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$ , M<sup>+</sup> 302.

In the region of the signals of aromatic protons in the NMR spectra of the substance there was a singlet at 7.39 ppm, 1H, a singlet at 7.18 ppm, 1H, two doublets at 6.82 and 6.52 ppm, 1H each, J = 2.5 Hz, and a singlet at 6.62 ppm, 1 H. On the basis of the results of an analysis of these signals, it may be concluded that in the ring A of the flavonoid there are substituents in positions 5 and 7.

The 6.62 ppm singlet is due to a proton in position 3. Consequently, this compound belongs to the group of flavonoids in ring B of which there are three substituents, and their positions can only be 3', 4', and 6'. The substituents in positions 3', 4', 5, 6', and 7 are hydroxy groups, as follows from the absence of the signals of protons of other possible substituents. The mass spectrum of the aglycone, with a molecular weight M<sup>+</sup> 302, corresponds to the spectrum of hieracin, for which the structure of 3',4',5,6',7-pentahydroxyflavone has been proposed previously. We first isolated this compound from the flowers of mouse-ear hawkweed [4]. The carbohydrate component of the glycoside is present in position 7, as was established by UV spectroscopy. The glucose had the  $\beta$  configuration of the glycosidic center (doublet at 4.84 ppm, J = 7 Hz, in the NMR spectrum, and the ring is in the pyranose form.

Thus, the glycoside isolated from the flowers of the field sowthistle has the structure of  $7-\beta-D$ -glucopyranosyloxy-3',4',5,6'-tetrahydroxyflavone.

## LITERATURE CITED

1. V. G. Bondarenko, V. I. Glyzin, and V. L. Shelyuto, Khim. Prirodn. Soedin., 554 (1973).

- 2. V. G. Bondarenko, V. I. Glyzin, V. L. Shelyuto, and A. I. Ban'kovskii, Khim. Prirodn. Soedin., 665 (1974).
- 3. V. G. Bondarenko, V. I. Glyzin, V. L. Shelyuto, and L. P. Smirnova, Khim. Prirodn. Soedin., 542 (1976).
- 4. V. L. Shelyuto, V. I. Glyzin, E. P. Kruglova, and L. P. Smirnova, Khim. Prirodn. Soedin., 860 (1977).

Vitebsk State Medical Institute, All-Union Institute of Medicinal Plants, Moscow. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii, No. 3, p. 403, May-June, 1978. Original article submitted February 23, 1978.