## PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS OF Campanula rotundifolia AND C. persicifolia

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We have previously reported the isolation from <u>Campanula rotundifolia</u> and <u>C. persicifolia</u> of luteolin and its derivatives [1-3].

Continuing a study of the chemical composition of the epigeal part of <u>Campanula rotundifolia</u> L., by chromatography on polyamide we have isolated in small amount a flavonol glycoside in the form of yellow acicular crystals with mp 155-157 °C (from ethanol),  $\lambda_{max}$  259, 362 nm. The substance was cleaved by acids and by the enzymes of rhamnodiastase into rhamnetin and D-galactose. UV spectroscopy showed that the sugar was attached in position 3. In its Rf values the glycoside coincided with rhamnetin 3-O- $\beta$ -D-galactoside [4]. The presence of a flavonol in this plant is not characteristic, since it mainly contains flavone compounds.

From the epigeal part of C. persicifolia L., collected in the flowering phase in the Priozersk region, Leningrad province, and in Perm province, by separation on a column of polyamide sorbent we have isolated a flavonoid in the form of yellow spherocrystals with mp 186-189°C (from 30% ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{21}$  -103.3° (c 0.67; ethanol). On the basis of its physicochemical constants, spectral characteristics (IR and UV spectra), and also a chromatographic comparison with an authentic sample, it was identified as luteolin 7-rutinoside [2].

The fractions obtained on column chromatography were used for further investigation for the presence of phenolic compounds. From <u>C. rotundifolia</u> we isolated hydroxycinnamic acids – caffeic, p-coumaric, and ferulic acids – and a hydroxycoumarin – esculetin. Similarly, in <u>C. persicifolia</u>, in addition to the compounds mentioned, we identified chlorogenic, 3-p-coumaroylquinic, protocatechuic, syringic, vanillic, and p-hydroxybenzoic acids.

This is the first time that any of these compounds has been detected in these plants.

## LITERATURE CITED

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