L. I. Strigina

UDC 547.917+547.918

We have previously reported the structure of polygonatosides  $C^1$  and  $C^2$  — steroid glycoside from the roots of the plant *Polygonatum stenophyllum* Maxim. [1]. By the TLC method, we have also detected in a n-butanolic extract from the roots a small amount of less polar glycosides (polygonatosides  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $B^1$ ,  $B^2$ , and  $B^3$ ). With the aid of chromatography on silica gel in the chloroform—ethanol (1:0+1:1) system we have isolated polygonatoside  $A^1$  (I), mp 280-282°C and  $B^3$  (II), mp 214-224°C (semicrystalline),  $[\alpha]_D^{18}$  —124, 75° (c 0.82; pyridine). The complete coincidence of the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of (II) and a progenin [2] permits the statement that (II) is pennogenin 3-0-[0- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1+2)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside] and is identical with glycoside Tb from *Trillium kamchaticum* Pall. [3] and glycoside (18) from *Paris polyphylla* Sm [4].

## LITERATURE CITED

- 1. L. I. Strigina and V. V. Isakov, Khim. Prir. Soedin., 848 (1980).
- 2. L. I. Strigina and V. V. Isakov, Khim. Prir. Soedin., 474 (1982).
- 3. T. Nohara, K. Miyamura, and T. Kawasaki, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 872 (1975).
- 4. M. Miyamura, K. Nakano, T. Nohara, T. Tomimatsu, and T. Kawasaki, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 712 (1982).

Pacific Ocean Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Far Eastern Scientific Center, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vladivostok. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii, No. 5, p. 654, September-October, 1983. Original article submitted April 21, 1983.