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In the epigeal part of the plant *Dodartia orientalis* L. (family Scrophulariaceae) collected in August, 1986, in the Pskent region of Tashkent province, we have detected compound (I) of iridoid nature.

The air-dried comminuted raw material (2 kg) was exhaustively extracted with methanol, at room temperature. The methanolic extract was concentrated. This gave 275 g of a viscous mass part of which (30 g) was chromatographed on a column of silica gel. Elution of the column with the chloroform-methanol-water (70:23:4) solvent system followed by rechromatography of the fractions containing compound (I) in the chloroform-methanol (6:1) system gave 1.5 g of a white amorphous substance (yield on the air-dry raw material 0.7%),  $C_{17}H_{26}O_{10}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 100 \pm 2^\circ$  (c 0.70; methanol);  $\lambda_{max}^{C_2H_5OH}$ ; 234 nm (log  $\epsilon$  3.80);  $\nu_{max}^{KBr}$ ,  $cm^{-1}$ : 3420, 1700, 1640. PMR spectrum (100 MHz,  $H_2O$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 0 - DSS) 1.39 (s 3H, 10- $CH_3$ ); 3.76 (s 3H,  $CH_3O$ ); 5.56 (1H, 1-H, d, J = 4.5 Hz); 7.44 (s 1H, 3-H). The acetylation of 200 mg of compound (I) with acetic anhydride in pyridine at room temperature for two days followed by separation of the reaction product on a column of silica gel (elution with the ethyl acetate-toluene (3:5) system led to 115 mg of a tetraacetate  $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$ , mp 125-126°C (from acetone)  $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 90.9 \pm 2^\circ$  (c 0.88; chloroform).  $\nu_{max}^{KBr}$ ,  $cm^{-1}$ : 3500, 1765, 1710, 1645, 1250. PMR spectrum (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ,  $\delta$ , ppm, 0 - HMDS): 1.26 (s, 3H, 10- $CH_3$ ); 1.88-2.04 (12H,  $CH_3CO$ ); 3.66 (s, 3H,  $OCH_3$ ); 5.26 (1H, 1-H, d, J = 3.0 Hz); 7.26 (br.s, 1H, 3-H).  $M^+$  558.

The physicochemical constants of compound (I) and its acetate given above corresponded to those for the known iridoid glycoside mussaenoside, previously found in the plants *Mussaenda parviflora*, *M. shikokiana* [1], and *Veronica officinalis* [2].

## LITERATURE CITED

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