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# ALKALOIDS OF *Magnolia kobus*

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The genus *Magnolia* includes about 700 species. Plants of this species are found mainly in North America and South-East Asia. The alkaloids of the plant *Magnolia soulangeana* introduced into the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been investigated previously, with the isolation of liriodenine, remerine, and oxolaureline [1]. Continuing the study of alkaloids of plants of the genus *Magnolia*, we have investigated *Magnolia kobus* (D.C.) gathered in the vegetation period in June, 1991.

By the usual chloroform extraction of the leaves we obtained 0.31%, and from the stems 0.12%, of total alkaloids. The mixture of bases obtained from the leaves of this plant was divided into phenolic and nonphenolic fractions. The alkaloids were separated chromatographically on a column of silica gel.

From the nonphenolic fraction we isolated remerine and liriodenine, and from the phenolic fraction asimilobine and a substance with the composition $C_{22}H_{26}O_8$, mp 168-170°C (decomp.). UV spectrum of the latter: $\lambda_{max}$ (alcohol) 273, 280 nm (log $\varepsilon$ 3.2, 3.1). The mass spectrum contained, in addition to the peak of the molecular ion, $M^+$ 418 (100%), peaks of ions with *m/z* 403, 388, 387, 280, 251, 235, 226, 221, 210, 193, 182, 181, 168. In the PMR spectrum of the substance there were signals from four methoxy groups at 3.82 ppm and a singlet at 6.50 ppm (4H, aromatic protons). Analysis of the spectral results and their comparison with the literature [2, 3] permitted the substance to be identified as the lignan syringaresinol, isolated previously from *Liriodendron tulipifera* L.

Liriodenine was isolated from the stems.

## REFERENCES

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