DETECTION OF SHONACHALIN A IN CERTAIN SPECIES OF Artemisia L.

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The new sesquiterpene lactone artapshin was previously isolated from *Artemisia* sp. collected in Apsheron and preliminarily determined as *Artemisia fragrans* Willd. [1]. In continuation of these studies, we isolated another two sesquiterpene lactones: $C_{15}H_{22}O_4$ (1, colorless tar) and $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$ (2, mp 148-150°C).

The IR spectrum of 1 contains absorption bands at 3300-3500 (OH groups). 1770 (CO– of a γ -lactone ring), 1670 and 1650 cm⁻¹ (double bonds). Acetylation of 1 at room temperature produces a monoacetate of composition $C_{17}H_{24}O_5$, mp 130-132°C. The IR spectrum of it contains bands for OH groups (3320 cm⁻¹), CO groups of a γ -lactone ring (1780 cm⁻¹), acetyl CO groups (1730 and 1250 cm⁻¹), and double bonds (1680 and 1650 cm⁻¹).

The NMR spectrum of 1 gives signals for a secondary methyl group on C11 (d, 1.66 ppm, J = 7 Hz, 3H, CH₃–CH<), a vinylmethyl group on C4 (d, 1.69 ppm, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), an acetyl group (s, 2.10 ppm, 3H), a geminal hydroxy proton on C1 (q, 3.85 ppm, $J_1 = 11$, $J_2 = 5$ Hz, 1H, –CH–OH–), a lactone proton (H6, t, 4.5 ppm, $J_1 = J_2 = 10$ Hz, –CH–O–), a geminal acetyl proton (H8, m, 5.07 ppm), an olelinic proton (H5, d, 5.20 ppm, J = 10 Hz), and an exo methylene group on C10 (s, 5.26 ppm, 2H, >C=CH₂).

The IR and NMR spectra of 1 agree with those published for shonachalin A [2].

Treatment of 1 with 50% H_2SO_4 [3] and acetylation of the resulting product produces a compound of composition $C_{19}H_{26}O_6$, mp 160-162°C. Its IR spectrum contains maxima of a γ -lactone ring (1780 cm⁻¹), CO— acetyl groups (1740, 1243, 1255 cm⁻¹), and a double bond (1660 cm⁻¹). The NMR spectrum of 1 contains signals for a angular methyl group (s, 0.97 ppm, 3H), a secondary methyl group (d, 1.25 ppm, J = 7 Hz, 3H, CH_3 –CH<), two acetyl groups (s, 2.05 and 2.06 ppm, 2 CH_3 –CO–), and an exo methylene group (s, 4.88 and 5.02 ppm, CH_2 =C<). Gem acetyl protons appear as a quartet (4.80 ppm, $J_1 = 11$, $J_2 = 5$ Hz) and a sextet (5.10 ppm, $J_1 = 5$ Hz, $J_2 = J_3 = 12$ Hz).

The IR and NMR spectra of diacetylderivative 1 and diacetylartapshin [1] have the same details.

The IR spectrum of 2 contains absorption bands for hydroxyls (3200-3370 cm⁻¹), a γ -lactone ring (1770 cm⁻¹), a CO group conjugated to a ketone in a six-membered ring (1675 cm⁻¹), and a conjugated double bond (1625 cm⁻¹). A maximum in the UV spectrum (241 nm, $\lg \epsilon$ 3.98) confirms that 2 contains a conjugated ketone.

The physicochemical properties of **2** (composition, melting point, IR and UV spectra) are similar of dehydroshonachalin A [2]. Dehydroshonachalin A and **2** have identical IR spectra. Preparation of **2** by oxidation of shonachalin A by CrO₃ in acetone confirmed that **2** and shonachalin A are identical.

Compounds with physicochemical properties identical to shonachalin A and dehydroshonachalin A have also been isolated from A. gypsacca [4], A. herba-alba subsp. herba-alba [5], A. caerulescens subsp. gargantae [6], A. oliveriana [7], and A. barrelieri [8]. Shonachalin A was first isolated from A. feodorovii Rzazade [2, 9], a new species of Artemisia described by Rzazade [10] that was not admitted by Polyakov and assigned to A. fragrans Willd. [11].

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