

CYCLOARTANE GLYCOSIDES FROM *Euphorbia glareosa*L. N. Gvazava^{1*} and V. S. Kikoladze²

UDC 547.918

We have previously reported the isolation from various species of *Euphorbia* growing in Georgia of flavonoids [1] and polyphenols [2]. We also found that all studied species contained in addition to the aforementioned classes of compounds triterpene glycosides of the cycloartane series. Herein we communicate results from a study of the structure of cycloartane glycosides isolated from *E. glareosa* (Euphorbiaceae).

Triterpene glycosides were obtained by exhaustive extraction (2 × 5 L) of ground air-dried roots (0.8 kg) at room temperature. The MeOH extract was evaporated and worked up by the literature method [3] to afford triterpenoids (20.5 g total) that were separated over a column of silica gel (L 40/100, Czech Rep.) using CHCl₃:CH₃OH (1, 15:1), CHCl₃:CH₃OH:H₂O (2, 70:23:4), C₆H₆:EtOAc (3, 2:1 and 1:1), and CHCl₃:C₆H₁₄:EtOAc (4, 1:1:1) [3]. We isolated eight compounds designated in order of increasing polarity as 1–8. Compounds 1 and 2 were the genins cyclosiversigenin and asgenin; the others, their glycosides.

Compound 1, cyclosiversigenin, C₃₀H₅₀O₅ (cycloastragenol, astramembrangenin [4]), yield 0.036% (here and henceforth of the weight of air-dried raw material), mp 238–240°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +50.4^\circ$ (*c* 2.0, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3500–3350 (OH), 3040, 1760, 1750, 1260–1250. PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz, 0 = HMDS): 4.90 (1H, q, J = 7.0, H-16), 3.78 (1H, br.q, H-24), 3.57 (2H, m, H-3, H-6), 0.51 (d, J = 4.0) and 0.23 (br.s, 2H-19); CH₃ groups 1.76, 1.46, 1.35, 1.25, 1.21, 1.18, 0.92 [3].

Compound 2, cycloasgenin, C₃₀H₄₈O₆, yield 0.011%, mp 234–235°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +130.4^\circ$ (*c* 0.8, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3450–3350 (OH), 3060 (cyclopropane CH₂), 1706–1695 (C=O). PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz, 0 = HMDS): 4.92 (1H, q, J = 7.3, H-16), 4.20 (1H, dd, J = 9.8, 2.5, H-11), 3.72 (1H, m, H-6), 1.64 (d, J = 4.0) and 0.46 (br.s, 2H-19), 3.75 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 5.6, H-24), CH₃ groups 1.70, 1.44, 1.41, 1.39, 1.21, 1.16, 0.84 [3].

A study of the acid hydrolysis products of the glycosides [5] showed that they all contained cyclosiversigenin as the genin. The structures of the carbohydrate parts of the glycosides were established using chemical transformations (Hakomori methylation [6] with subsequent methanolysis and GC of the sugars) and IR and PMR spectral data.

Compound 3, cyclosiversigenin 3,6-*O*- β -D-dixylopyranoside, C₄₀H₆₆O₁₃, 0.008%, mp 218–221°C (MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20} +29.0^\circ$ (*c* 0.71, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3200–3600 (OH), 3040–3060 (cyclopropane CH₂). PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz): 4.56 and 4.42 (d, J = 7.2, H' and H''), 1.70, 1.44, 1.25, 0.95 (each 3H, s, CH₃), 1.16 (9H, s, CH₃ × 3), 0.46 (1H, br.s, H_a-19) [7, 8].

Compound 4, cyclosiversigenin 3-*O*-[β -D-xylopyranoside-(2'-*O*-acetyl)]-6-*O*- β -D-xylopyranoside, C₄₂H₆₈O₁₄, 0.03%, mp 253–254°C (MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20} +31^\circ$ (*c* 0.90, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3360–3500 (OH), 1750, 1260 (ester). PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz): 5.32 (1H, br.t, H-2'), 4.68 (1H, d, J = 6.2) and 4.55 (1H, d, J = 7.5); anomeric protons of two xyloses: 1.90 (3H, s, CH₃CO), 1.52, 1.41, 1.26, 1.18, 1.15, 1.07, 0.95, (each 3H, s, CH₃), 0.45 (1H, d, J = 4.0, H_a-19) [8, 9].

Compound 5, cyclosiversigenin 3-*O*- β -D-xylopyranoside-6-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside, C₄₁H₆₈O₁₄, 0.009%, mp 247–249°C (MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20} +37.0^\circ$ (*c* 0.5, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3300–3500 (OH), 3040 (cyclopropane CH₂). PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz): 4.78 (1H, d, J = 7.8, H-1''), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 7.4, H-1'), 1.82, 1.40, 1.26, 0.80, (each 3H, s, CH₃), 1.16 (9H, s, CH₃), 0.44 (1H, d, J = 3.9, H_a-19) [10].

1) I. Kutateladze Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 0159, Tbilisi, ul. P. Saradzhishvili, 36, Georgia, e-mail: liligvazava@yahoo.com; 2) P. Melikishvili Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, 0186, Tbilisi, ul. Dzhikiya, 5, Georgia. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii, No. 4, pp. 498–499, July–August, 2009. Original article submitted February 6, 2009.

Compound **6**, cyclosiversigenin 3-*O*-[β -D-xylopyranoside-(2'-*O*-acetyl)]-6-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside, C₄₃H₇₀O₁₅, 0.014%, mp 266–268°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +47.0° (*c* 0.85, MeOH). IR spectrum (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3300–3500 (OH), 1750, 1250 (ester). PMR spectrum (Py-d₅, δ , ppm, J/Hz): 2.04 (3H, s, CH₃CO), 1.82, 1.58, 1.40, 1.27, 0.95 (each 3H, s, CH₃), 1.32 (6H, s, CH₃), 0.54 (1H, d, J = 4.2, H_a-19), 0.22 (1H, d, J = 4.2, H_b-19) [8, 11].

All studied glycosides were described from *E. glareosa* for the first time. The study of the structures of the cycloasgenin glycosides is continuing.

REFERENCES

1. L. N. Gvazava and M. D. Alaniya, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 280 (1997).
2. L. N. Gvazava and M. D. Alaniya, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 112 (2000); 270 (2002); 250 (2005).
3. M. I. Isaev, M. B. Gorovits, N. D. Abdullaev, M. R. Yagudaev, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 572 (1981).
4. M. I. Isaev, M. B. Gorovits, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 156 (1989).
5. M. Abedl-Akher, J. K. Hamilton, R. Montgomery, and F. Smith, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **74**, 4970 (1952).
6. S. Hakomori, *J. Biochemistry (Tokyo)*, **55**, 205 (1964).
7. A. N. Svechnikova, R. U. Umarova, M. B. Gorovits, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 204 (1982).
8. L. N. Gvazava, in: *21st Conference on Isoprenoids*, Bialowieza, Poland, September 23-29, 2005.
9. A. N. Svechnikova, R. U. Umarova, N. D. Abdullaev, M. B. Gorovits, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 629 (1982).
10. A. N. Svechnikova, R. U. Umarova, M. B. Gorovits, N. D. Abdullaev, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 208 (1982).
11. R. U. Umarova, A. N. Svechnikova, N. D. Abdullaev, M. B. Gorovits, and N. K. Abubakirov, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 188 (1984).