

## FLAVONOIDS FROM *Centaurea omphalodes*

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The genus *Centaurea* (Asteraceae), comprising more than 500 species, is rich in flavonoids and sesquiterpene lactones [1–5], which are used to treat inflammations, cardiovascular problems, ulcers, and hepatic disorders [6–10].

Aerial parts of *Centaurea omphalodes* Coss. & Durieu were collected in April 2005 in the Ghardaia area (Septentrional Algerian Sahara) [11]. A voucher specimen was deposited at the Herbarium of the Faculty of Sciences, LOST, University Mentouri-Constantine (LOST Co.04.05).

Dried powder of aerial parts from the flowering plant of *C. omphalodes* was extracted with 70% MeOH. The MeOH extract was concentrated to dryness, the residue was dissolved in boiling water, and the concentrate was taken up with ethyl acetate and *n*-BuOH. The concentrated extract was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in small volumes of MeOH. The *n*-BuOH extract was applied to a column of polyamide MN SC6 and eluted with a gradient of toluene–MeOH with increasing polarity. Five flavonoids (**1–5**) contained in several fractions were isolated by preparative PC on Whatman 3 mm paper using 15% AcOH and BAW (*n*-BuOH–AcOH–H<sub>2</sub>O, 4:1:5; upper phase) as solvents, and preparative TLC on silica gel using the systems AcOEt–MeOH–H<sub>2</sub>O (10:1:1) and (10:2:1). Purification of each compound for spectral analysis was carried out using MeOH over Sephadex LH-20. The structures of these compounds were confirmed by UV, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and MS analyses and by respective literature data.

**Compound 1**, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, mp 284–286°C. Characterized as chrysin [12].

**Compound 2**, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, mp 263°C. Identified as cirsimarinin [13].

**Compound 3**, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, mp 190–192°C. Identified as salvigenin [13].

**Compound 4**, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, mp 337–338°C. Characterized as chrysoeriol [13].

**Compound 5**, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, yellow powder. UV (MeOH,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm): 272, 315. + AlCl<sub>3</sub>/HCl: 283, 370; + NaOH: 279, 356; + NaOAc: 278, 359. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ, ppm, J/Hz), 4.70 (1H, d, J = 9.8, H-1'' Glc), 6.31 (1H, s, H-6), 6.99 (1H, s, H-3), 7.60 (3H, m, H-3', 4', 5'), 8.19 (2H, d, J = 7.6, H-2', 6'). [ES-MS]<sup>−</sup> *m/z* 415 [M – H]<sup>−</sup>. Compound **5** was characterized as chrysin 8-C-Glc [13–15].

All the compounds are reported for the first time from the species.

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