A Novel Eleven-membered Heterocyclic Compound from Algae Sargassum Vachell

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Abstract: A novel eleven-membered heterocyclic compound with high nitrogen has been isolated from the marine alga *Sargassum vachell* collected from the South China Sea. Its structure has been established by verity of spectroscopic techniques such as IR, EIMS, 1D NMR, ¹H-¹HCOSY, HMQC, HMBC.

Keyword: Heterocyclic compound; Sargassum vachell; structure elucidation.

The algae produced many interesting pharmacological and biological activity metabolites such as antibacterium, antineoplastic, anticancer and antimicrobial activities compound ¹⁻⁴. More and more chemist and biologist pay attention to the constituents of the algae. The alga *Sargassum vachell* collected from the South China Sea has been studied and compound 1 was isolated.

Figure 1 The structure of 1

The ethanol extract of alga *Sargassum vachell* was eluted by silica gel using petroleum ether with increasing amounts of ethyl acetate as eluent. The fraction obtained with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 20/80 (v/v) contained compound 1 which was an amorphous powder, m.p.228~230 $^{\circ}$ C crystallized from (CH₃OH). The molecular formula of 1 was shown to be C₈H₁₀N₄O₃ by EIMS: 210(M⁺), ¹³CNMR and element analysis (Found C, 44.91%; H, 4.83%; N, 26.54%. C₈H₁₀N₄O₃ calculated C, 45.71%; H, 4.71%; N, 26.66%) and its unsaturated degree was 6.

 δ_H at 11.11(1H,m), 11.23(1H,m), 10.81(1H,m) and 10.59(1H,m) disappeared by exchange of deuterated water revealed the presence of four active hydrogens. IR 1720, 1685, 1675, 1648 cm⁻¹ and ¹³CNMR signals at 164.8(s), 164.3(s), 151.5(s) shown the existence of three amidated carbonyl groups, which C-3 was carbamido carbon⁵, also the unit of -NH-CO-NH- contained. Two alkene proton and the structural unit of -COCH=CH-NH- identified by δ_H at 7.38 (1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 5.44 (1H, d, J=7.6Hz) and δ_H at 143.0 (d), 100.2 (s). The trisubstituted double bound also confirmed by the presence of δ_H 7.23 (1H,m), δ_H 137.6 (d), 107.5 (s), furthermore, the units of -CH=CCH₃- was identified with ¹³CNMR and DEPT. The ring was verified by the left unsaturated. The proton coupling certificated by ${}^1H^{-1}HCOSY$ $H_2 \longleftrightarrow H_1 \longleftrightarrow H_{12}$, $H_6 \longleftrightarrow H_5 \longleftrightarrow H_4$, $H_8 \longleftrightarrow H_9$, HMBC showed that C_{10} related to H_{12} , H_9 and H_1 , C_{11} related to H_{12} and H_1 , C_3 correspond to H_2 and H_4 , C_5 correspond to H_6 and H_8 , thus the structure of compound 1 was established .

The data of spectroscope compound 1, IR (v cm⁻¹ KBr) 3206, 1729, 1658, 1441, 1212, 988, 884, 761. ¹HNMR (δ_H , ppm-DMSO) 11.1 (1H,br), 11.23 (1H,br), 10.59 (1H,br), 7.38 (1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.23 (1H,m), 5.44 (1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 1.71 (3H, d, J= 11.2Hz). ¹³CNMR (δ_C , ppm-dmso) 164.9 (s), 164.3 (s), 151.5 (s), 143.0 (s), 137.7 (d), 107.7 (s), 100.2 (d), 11.8 (q). MS (m/z) 210 (5), 126 (100), 112 (80), 83 (20), 55 (62).

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