

## A New Isopimarane Diterpene from *Nepeta prattii*

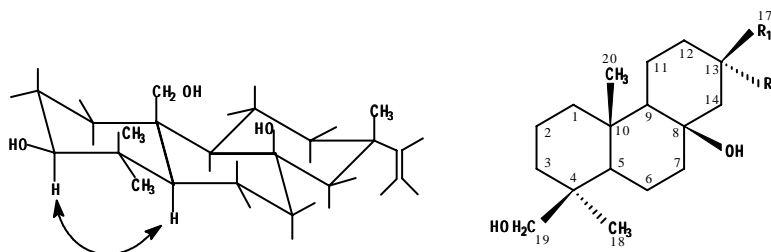
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**Abstract:** A new isopimarane diterpene, isopimar-15-en-3 $\beta$ , 8 $\beta$ , 20-triol, was isolated from *Nepeta prattii*. Its structure was elucidated by spectral methods (EIMS, 1D and 2D NMR).

**Keywords:** *Nepeta prattii*; isopimarane diterpene; prattol.

Some plants of the *Nepeta* genus were used as Chinese folk medicine to ‘dissipate wind and cold’. In order to find the active principles from the genus, studies on the chemical constituents of *Nepeta prattii* were carried out. From the methanol extracts we have isolated a new isopimarane diterpene, prattol **I**.



**I**

**II**  $R_1=CH_3$ ,  $R_2=-CH=CH_2$

**III**  $R_1=-CH=CH_2$ ,  $R_2=CH_3$

**I** was obtained as colorless cubic crystals from methanol, m.p. 222–224 $^{\circ}$ C. The EIMS revealed the peak  $m/z$  322, and the  $^{13}$ C-NMR and DEPT showed the presence of three  $CH_3$ , nine  $CH_2$ , four  $CH$  and four  $C$ . Then the molecular composition was deduced to be  $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$ . The  $^1H$ -NMR spectra indicated the presence of a  $-CH=CH_2$  group, a  $-CH_2OH$  unit and three methyl singlets. The  $^1H$ - $^1H$ -COSY and HMQC spectra revealed the following partial structure  $-CH_2-CH_2-CHOH-$  and two  $>CH-CH_2-CH_2-$ . The C-C interconnectivity of all the fragments was established through HMBC experiment. The above information suggested compound **I** to be a pimarane or isopimarane diterpene, and three hydroxyl groups were located at C-3, C-8 and C-20. By further comparison of  $^{13}$ C-NMR of **I** with those of the compound isopimar-15-en-8 $\beta$ , 19-diol **II**<sup>1</sup> and pimar-15-en-8 $\beta$ , 19-diol **III**<sup>2</sup>, it was found that  $^{13}$ C-NMR spectral data at C-15, C-16 and C-17

of **I** were parallel to compound **II** but not compound **III**. Moreover, in the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra, the coupling constant values of 14-H ( 1.74, dd,  $J=13.8, 1.7$ ; 1.43, d,  $J=13.8$  ) indicated the presence of W-coupling of 17- $\text{CH}_3$  and 14  $\alpha$  -H. The fact suggested 17- $\text{CH}_3$  and 14  $\alpha$  -H could be axial. The 3  $\beta$  -configuration of the hydroxyl group was determined on the basis of the coupling constant values (3.53, dd,  $J=9.7, 6.7$ ) and the correlation between 3  $\alpha$  -H and 5  $\alpha$  -H in NOESY spectra of **I**. Thus prattol **I** was elucidated to be isopimar-15-en-3  $\beta$  , 8  $\beta$  , 20-triol.

**Table 1** NMR Spectral Data of Compound **I**, **II**, and **III**  
(**I**, 100MHz,  $\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$ ; **II**, **III**, 25MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

No.	$^1\text{HNMR}$	$^{13}\text{CNMR}$		
	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
1	1.64, 0.90	35.67	39.59	39.5
2	1.91	29.27	18.07	18.1
3	3.53 (dd, 9.7, 6.7)	78.35	35.74	35.6
4		39.71	38.68	38.7
5	1.05 (d, 12.3)	55.91	57.21	56.5
6	2.62 (m)	18.66	18.35	18.1
7	2.01, 1.43	43.99	43.99	42.3
8		70.27	72.49	72.5
9	0.93 (d, 11.7)	58.41	58.21	57.2
10		40.90	36.43	36.4
11	1.99	18.01	17.18	17.4
12	1.61, 1.38	39.09	38.13	36.1
13		37.20	37.20	37.1
14	1.74 (dd, 13.8, 1.7), 1.43 (d, 13.8)	50.79	51.57	53.4
15	5.88 (dd, 17.4, 10.7)	152.42	151.59	147.5
16	5.00 (d, 17.4), 4.91 (d, 10.7)	108.65	108.57	111.9
17	1.49 (s)	24.73	24.28	32.3
18	1.30 (s)	29.08	27.08	27.0
19	1.39 (s)	16.37	65.25	65.1
20	4.25 (d, 12.1), 3.79 (d, 12.1)	63.70	16.21	16.1

## References

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