

## A New Triterpenoid Saponin from *Anemone tomentosa*

Xun LIAO<sup>1,2</sup>, Shu Lin PENG<sup>2</sup>, Bo Gang LI<sup>2</sup>, Yao Zu CHEN<sup>1</sup>, Li Sheng DING<sup>2</sup> \*

1. Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027

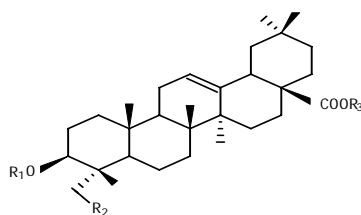
2. Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengdu 610041

**Abstract:** A new triterpenoid saponin, tomentoside (**5**), together with prosapogenin CP 4 (**1**), huzhangoside B (**2**), C (**3**) and D (**4**) was isolated from the ethanolic extract of *Anemone tomentosa*. Its structure was established by spectroscopic and chemical evidence.

**Keywords:** *Anemone tomentosa*, triterpenoid saponin, tomentoside.

The roots of *Anemone tomentosa* (Maxim.) Péc are used as a folk medicine for the treatment of dysentery in China<sup>1</sup>. Recently, two new coumarins and nine known compounds were isolated from the ethyl acetate extract which exhibited strong antifeedant activity against *Leucania Separata* Walker<sup>2</sup>. During the further investigation of the title plant, a new minor saponin, tomentoside, together with four known ones was isolated.

Tomentoside (**5**), amorphous powder,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -41.5$  (MeOH; *c* 0.26). Molecular formula was determined as C<sub>70</sub>H<sub>114</sub>O<sub>34</sub> by HRFABMS, *m/z*: 1497.7166 ([M-H]<sup>-</sup>), calcd. 1497.7113. On acid hydrolysis, **5** gave oleanolic acid as aglycone and four kinds of monosaccharides, which were identified by TLC and PC as glucose, rhamnose, xylose and ribose respectively. Alkaline hydrolysis of **5** gave prosapogenin **5a**, whose <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum disclosed the presence of 4 anomeric carbons ( $\delta$ 106.2, 104.3, 103.4 and 101.5).



	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>
<b>1</b>	ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> ara-	H	H
<b>2</b>	ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> ara-	H	- gl c <sup>6</sup> - gl c <sup>4</sup> - rha
<b>3</b>	ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> ara-	OH	- gl c <sup>6</sup> - gl c <sup>4</sup> - rha
<b>4</b>	ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> xyl -	H	- gl c <sup>6</sup> - gl c <sup>4</sup> - rha
<b>4a</b>	ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> xyl -	H	H
<b>5</b>	gl c <sup>-4</sup> ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> xyl -	H	- gl c <sup>6</sup> - gl c <sup>4</sup> - rha
<b>5a</b>	gl c <sup>-4</sup> ri b <sup>-3</sup> rha <sup>-2</sup> xyl -	H	H

Comparing the <sup>13</sup>C NMR signals with those of huzhangoside A (**4a**)<sup>3</sup>, **5a** was found to contain one more glucose. The signals ascribable to aglycone and the inner two sugars (xylose and rhamnose) of the sugar chain were the same with those of **4a**, while C-4 of ribose was displaced downfield by 7.7 ppm, C-3 and C-5 upfield by 0.9 and 2.9 ppm

respectively. According to the rule of glycosylation shift, the additional glucose must be linked to C-4 of ribose. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR signals of compound **5** minus that of **5a** revealed that the ester-type sugar chain at C-28 hydrolysed by alkaline was  $-\text{glc}(6\rightarrow1)\text{-glc}(4\rightarrow1)\text{-rha}^3$ .

Except for  $[\text{M}]^-$  at  $m/z$  1498, FAB $^-$  mass spectrum showed a series of fragment ions at  $m/z$ : 1028 ( $\text{M}-2\text{glc-rha}^-$ ), 866 ( $1028\text{-glc}^-$ ), 734 ( $866\text{-rib}^-$ ), 587 ( $734\text{-rha}^-$ ) and 454 ( $587\text{-xyl}^-$ ), indicating the successive elimination of 2glc+rha, glc, rib, rha and xyl. This evidence supported the deduction of the sugar sequence by NMR data above.

Therefore, the structure of tomentoside can be established as 3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-ribofuranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- $\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl oleanolic acid 28-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester.

By comparison with the published data<sup>3</sup>, saponin **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** were identified to be prosapogenin CP4, huzhangoside B, huzhangoside C and huzhangoside D respectively.

**Table-1** Chemical shifts of compounds **5** and **5a** (in pyridine- $d_6$ )

C	<b>5</b>	<b>5a</b>	C	<b>5</b>	<b>5a</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5a</b>	<b>5</b>		
Aglycone moiety						Sugar moiety				
1	39.0	39.3	16	23.7	24.0	Xyl	106.0	106.2	Glc	95.5
2	26.8	27.0	17	46.9	46.9		79.6	79.4		73.7 <sup>e</sup>
3	88.5	89.1	18	41.5	42.2		78.1 <sup>a</sup>	77.7		78.5 <sup>a</sup>
4	39.8	40.0	19	46.2	46.7		71.4 <sup>b</sup>	71.3		70.6
5	56.1	56.5	20	30.7	31.2		66.9	66.8		77.0
6	18.4	18.8	21	33.9	34.4	Rha	101.3	101.5		69.0
7	32.4	33.3	22	33.0	33.4		71.7 <sup>b</sup>	71.8	Glc	104.7
8	39.5	39.8	23	28.1	28.3		81.9	81.4		75.2
9	48.0	48.3	24	17.1	17.2		72.6 <sup>c</sup>	72.8		76.3
10	37.0	37.3	25	15.6	15.7		69.6	69.9		78.5 <sup>a</sup>
11	23.3	23.8	26	17.4	17.5		18.5	18.5		78.1 <sup>b</sup>
12	122.8	122.8	27	26.0	26.3	Rib	104.5	104.3		61.1 <sup>d</sup>
13	144.0	144.9	28	176.4	180.7		72.4 <sup>c</sup>	72.0	Rha	102.6
14	42.0	42.3	29	33.1	33.4		69.6	68.9		72.6
15	28.5	28.5	30	23.6	23.8		78.5 <sup>a</sup>	76.5		72.4
							62.4	62.3		73.8 <sup>e</sup>
						Glc	103.4	103.4		70.2
							74.6	74.7		18.4
							78.5 <sup>a</sup>	78.4		
							71.3 <sup>b</sup>	71.5		
							77.8	77.9		
							61.7 <sup>d</sup>	61.5		

<sup>a-e</sup> The values may be interchangeable in each column.

### Acknowledgments

This work was supported by Chengdu Di'ao Science Fund (CDSF).

### References

1. Academia Sinica, "Chinese Flora", vol. 28, Science Press, Beijing **1980**, p. 29.
2. J.R. Wang, S.L.Peng, J.T.Feng and L.S.Ding, *Acta Botanica Sinica*, **1999**, *41*, 107.
3. K.Mizutani, K.Ohtani, J.X.Wei, R.Kasai, O.Tanaka, *Planta Med*, **1984**, *50*, 327.

Received 14 July 1999