

## Two New Indole Alkaloids from *Evodia rutaecarpa*

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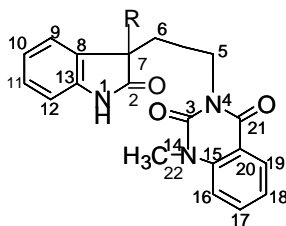
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**Abstract:** Two new indole alkaloids, wuchuyamide I and II were isolated from the fruits of *Evodia rutaecarpa* (Juss.) Benth and their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectral data.

**Keywords:** Rutaceae, *Evodia rutaecarpa* (Juss.)Benth, indolinone alkaloids, wuchuyamides.

The fruit of *Evodia rutaecarpa* (Juss.) Benth is a Chinese traditional drug (Wu-Chu-Yu). The components of Wu-Chu-Yu have been studied by several groups, including indole alkaloids, quinolone alkaloids, limonoids and other kinds<sup>1</sup>. Further chemical investigation of this drug led us to isolate two new indole alkaloids **1** and **2**. This is the first time to isolate indolinone alkaloids from this plant.



**1** R=OH, **2** R=H

Wuchuyamide I (**1**), was isolated as colorless needles, m.p. 261–262° C (CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH), [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup> 0(c 0.24, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N). Its molecular ion peak at *m/z* 351.1224 by HREIMS revealed the molecular formula C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(calcd. 351.1219). The <sup>13</sup>CNMR (DEPT) spectrum showed nineteen signals of the indolequinazoline alkaloid (8C, 8CH, 2CH<sub>2</sub> and one CH<sub>3</sub>), including three carbonyl carbons at 180.6 (s, C<sub>2</sub>=O), 161.6 (s, C<sub>21</sub>=O), 151.0 (s, C<sub>3</sub>=O), two methene carbons at 37.7 (t, C<sub>5</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>), 36.4 (t, C<sub>6</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>), one methyl carbon at 30.6 (q, N<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>) and one carbinol C-atom at 75.9 (s, C<sub>7</sub>)<sup>2</sup>. Interestingly, the skeleton of this compound is indolinone instead of indoline. In the <sup>1</sup>HNMR spectrum, an indolin-2-one N-H signal was observed at 11.65 (1H, s), and the signal of 5.25 (1H, br.) was designated to C<sub>7</sub>-OH. The absorption at 3341 and 3190 (OH and NH), 1699 and 1658cm<sup>-1</sup>(C=O) in IR and 246, 312, 319 nm in UV spectra, together

with typical fragments of  $m/z$  335 ( $M^+ + 1 - OH$ ), 203 ( $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O_2$ ), 146 ( $C_8H_6NO_2 - 2H$ , base peak) in EIMS spectrum supported this deduction. Thus the structure of **1** was elucidated as 3-[2-(3-hydroxyindolin-2-onyl)ethyl]-1-methyl-2,4-quinazolinone. All proton<sup>5</sup> and carbon<sup>6</sup> resonances were assigned by analysis of 1D and 2DNMR spectra ( $^1H$ - $^1H$  COSY, HMQC and HMBC) and comparison of the signals with those of the literature data<sup>2,3</sup>.

Wuchuyamide II (**2**) was obtained as needles, m.p. 199-200°C ( $CHCl_3$ -MeOH),  $[\alpha]_D^{24}$  0 (c 0.24,  $CHCl_3$ ), with the molecular formula  $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$  by HREIMS at  $m/z$  335.1304 (calc. 335.1270). Its  $^{13}C$ NMR (DEPT) spectrum also showed nineteen signals in accordance with those of **1**, except for the absence of a quaternary oxygenated C-atom and the increase of a tertiary C-atom which should be assigned to C<sub>7</sub>, the  $^1H$ NMR shift at  $\delta$ 3.54 (1H, t,  $J=6.2$ Hz) supported this assignment. The UV spectrum showed similar absorption to those of **1**. IR absorption of an indolinone NH was observed at  $3181\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Compared with compound **1**, the molecular ion peak  $m/z$  of **2** in EIMS was reduced by 16, suggested absence of hydroxyl group in **2**. All spectral evidence of **2** enable to elucidate its structure as 3-[2-(3-indolin-2-onyl)ethyl]-1-methyl-2,4-quinazolinone. The  $^1H$  and  $^{13}C$  chemical shifts were also assigned completely by direct comparison with **1** and reported data<sup>3-6</sup>.

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### References and notes

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5.  $^1H$ NMR data of compounds **1** and **2** (measured in  $CDCl_3$  of **1** and  $C_5D_5N$  of **2**,  $\delta$  in ppm). Compound **1**:  $\delta$  11.65 (1H, s, 1-N-H), 4.72, 4.84 (each 1H, m, H-5), 2.81, 2.92 (each 1H, m, H-6), 5.25 (1H, br., 7-O-H), 7.79 (1H, d,  $J=7.2$ Hz, H-9), 7.04 (1H, t,  $J=7.4$ Hz, H-10), 7.21 (1H, m, H-11), 6.97 (1H, d,  $J=8.0$ Hz, H-12), 7.09 (1H, d,  $J=8.4$ Hz, H-16), 7.58 (1H, m, H-17), 7.15 (1H, t,  $J=7.6$ Hz, H-18), 8.27 (1H, dd,  $J=6.4, 1.6$ Hz, H-19), 3.40 (3H, s, H-22); Compound **2**:  $\delta$  4.18, 4.42 (each 1H, m, H-5), 2.26, 2.50 (each 1H, m, H-6), 3.54 (1H, t,  $J=6.2$ Hz, H-7), 7.62 (1H, m, H-9), 6.88 (1H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz, H-10), 7.21 (1H, m, H-11), 6.81 (1H, d,  $J=7.7$ Hz, H-12), 7.07 (1H, d,  $J=7.6$ Hz, H-16), 7.31 (1H, d,  $J=7.4$ Hz, H-17), 7.11 (1H, d,  $J=8.3$ Hz, H-18), 8.14 (1H, dd,  $J=6.2, 1.6$ , H-19), 3.51 (3H, s, H-22).
6.  $^{13}C$ NMR data of compounds **1** and **2**. Compound **1**: 180.6 (s, C-2), 151.0 (s, C-3), 37.7 (t, C-5), 36.4 (t, C-6), 75.9 (s, C-7), 133.4 (s, C-8), 124.9 (d, C-9), 122.3 (d, C-10), 129.5 (d, C-11), 110.4 (d, C-12), 143.0 (s, C-13), 141.0 (s, C-15), 114.3 (d, C-16), 135.2 (d, C-17), 122.8 (d, C-18), 128.7 (d, C-19), 116.1 (s, C-20), 161.6 (s, C-21), 30.6 (q, C-22); Compound **2**: 179.4 (s, C-2), 150.8 (s, C-3), 39.2 (t, C-5), 28.0 (t, C-6), 44.2 (d, C-7), 129.1 (s, C-8), 124.0 (d, C-9), 122.1 (d, C-10), 127.8 (d, C-11), 109.6 (d, C-12), 141.6 (s, C-13), 140.5 (s, C-15), 113.4 (d, C-16), 134.9 (d, C-17), 122.8 (d, C-18), 128.9 (d, C-19), 115.5 (s, C-20), 161.7 (s, C-21), 30.6 (q, C-22).

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