

## A New Flavanone from the Bark of *Morus macroura* Miq.

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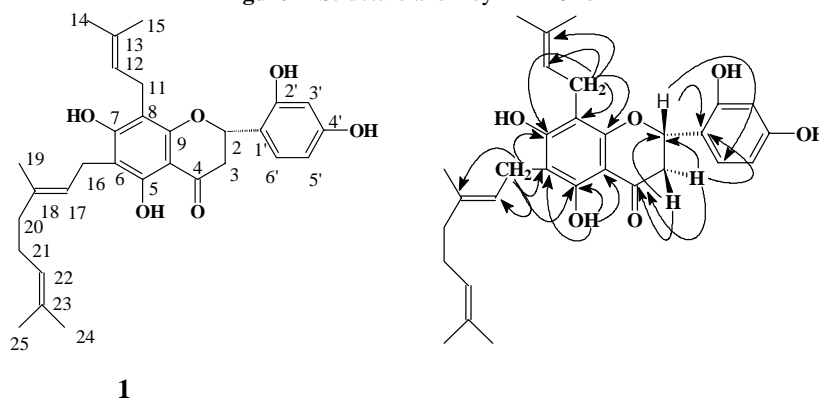
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**Abstract:** A new flavanone named macrouroine C (**1**) was isolated from the bark of *Morus macroura* Miq.. The structure of **1** was elucidated mainly on the basis of spectroscopic evidence.

**Keywords:** *Morus macroura* Miq., flavanone, macrouroine C.

“Sang Bai Pi”, the bark of mulberry, has been used as herbal medicine to treat diabetes, arthritis, rheumatism for thousands of years. Phytochemical studies on some *Morus* species revealed that they contained phenolic compounds<sup>1</sup>. Macrouroine C (**1**) was isolated from *Morus macroura* Miq. In this paper, the structure of **1** was elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic evidence.

**Figure 1** Structure and Key HMBC for **1**



Macrouroine C (**1**), a yellow powder, exhibited dark blue fluorescence under UV light at 254 nm, mp 128 °C (dec.). The HREI-MS of **1** give  $M^+$  at  $m/z$  492.2517 corresponding to the molecular formula  $C_{30}H_{36}O_6$  (for  $C_{30}H_{36}O_6$ , calcd. 492.2512). The IR spectrum of **1** showed the presence of hydroxyls ( $3384\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , br), aromatic groups ( $1603, 1450\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and a carbonyl group ( $1630\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). The UV spectrum of **1** [ $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  ( $\log \epsilon$ ) 204 (4.00), 295 (3.45) nm] suggested the flavanone skeleton. In the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of **1**, there was one proton singlet at  $\delta$  12.36 being typical of C-5 hydroxyl correlated to C-(5, 6, 10) in the HMBC analysis. Besides, there was only one set of ABX

system signals in the downfield region:  $\delta$  6.45 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 3'-H), 6.42 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.5$  Hz, 5'-H) and 7.09 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 6'-H). So B ring must be a 2,4-dihydroxybenzene and the protons of A ring must all be substituted. Furthermore, there was another ABX system signals at  $\delta$  2.86 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.5, 17.0$  Hz, 3- $\beta$ H), 3.12 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.0, 17.0$  Hz, 3- $\alpha$ H) and 5.53 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.5, 13.0$  Hz, 2-H) in the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ . The  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  datum of **1** was corresponding with its  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ , showing a carbonyl group signal at  $\delta$  196.7, C-2 and C-3 signals at  $\delta$  77.5 and 41.9 respectively. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  -NMR spectra of **1** also indicated the presence of a 3-methyl-2-butenyl (prenyl) moiety which was similar to that of enchrenone **a**<sup>2</sup> and a 3,7-dimethyl-2, 6-octanedieryl (geranyl) group similar to that of kuwanon **E**<sup>3</sup>. In the HMBC spectrum of **1**, the CH long-range correlation between H-11/C- (7, 8, 9, 12, 13) and H-16/C- (5, 6, 7, 17, 18) suggested that the prenyl was linked to C-8 and the geranyl linked on C-6. The absolute configuration at C-2 was determined as S by CD analysis, which showed a positive Cotton effect at 315 ( $\Delta \epsilon$  0.58), a negative Cotton effect at 293 ( $\Delta \epsilon$  -9.77) (peak) and a positive Cotton effect at 258 ( $\Delta \epsilon$  0.41) nm<sup>4</sup>. Based on the above evidence, the structure of **1** was established and named as macrourone **C**.

**Table 1**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  Chemical Shift for Macrourone **C** (**1**)

NO.	H <sup>a</sup>	C <sup>b</sup>	NO.	H <sup>a</sup>	C <sup>b</sup>
2	5.53 dd (13.0, 2.5)	77.5	17	5.14 t (7.0)	121.8
3	$\alpha$ 3.12 dd (17.0, 13.0) $\beta$ 2.86 (17.0, 2.5)	41.9	18		139.3
4		196.7	19	1.82 s	16.2
5	OH 12.36 s	159.4	20	2.60 m	39.7
6		107.3	21	2.60 m	26.3
7		162.4	22	5.04 t (7.5)	123.9
8		107.2	23		132.0
9		157.0	24	1.69 s	25.8
10		102.7	25	1.60 s	17.8
11	3.28 d (7.0)	21.8	1'		116.9
12	5.24 t (7.0)	121.3	2'		155.4
13		138.8	3'	6.45 d (2.0)	104.3
14	1.71 s	25.7	4'		157.1
15	1.69 s	17.7	5'	6.42 dd (8.5, 2.0)	107.8
16	3.38 d (7.0)	21.2	6'	7.09 d (8.5)	128.0

<sup>a</sup>Recorded at 500 MHz in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, <sup>b</sup>Recorded at 125 MHz in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. Coupling constants ( $J$ ) are in parentheses.

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