A New Sesquiterpene and a New Norsesquiterpene from *Cacalia deltophylla*

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Abstract: A new sesquiterpene and a new norsesquiterpene were isolated from the whole plant of *Cacalia deltophylla* (Maxim) Mattf. Their structures were elucidated as deltocacalone (1) and deltonorcacalol (2) by spectroscopic methods including 2D NMR.

Keywords: Cacalia deltophylla, Compositae, cacalone, cacalol.

Several species of genus *Cacalia* are efficacious in invigorating circulation of blood, relieving coughs and phlegm¹. Up to now, no phytochemical investigations of *Cacalia deltophylla* (Maxim) Mattf have been carried out. Here we report the structure elucidation of a new sesquiterpene deltocacalone (1) and a new norsesquiterpene deltonorcacalol (2) from this plant.

Compound **1** was obtained as yellow crystals from acetone, mp: 183-185°C, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ – 5.4 (*c* 0.35, acetone). Its molecular formula was deduced to be C₁₅H₁₂O₃ from the EIMS ([M]⁺ *m/z* 240) together with ¹³C NMR and DEPT spectra (2×CH₃, 1×CH₂, 4×CH and 8×C). The IR spectrum displayed a conjugated carbonyl group (1652 cm⁻¹). The ¹H NMR spectrum showed the presence of a methyl substituted furan ring, a 1,2,3-trisubstituted benzene, a methyl group on benzene ring and a pair of protons (δ 3.50, 3.78) belong to an oxygen-bearing methylene. In its ¹³C NMR spectrum, the signal of methylene (δ 52.0) appeared at relative high field implying a tri-member epoxy ring. The supposed structure was proved by ³*J* cross peaks in HMBC experiment: C-5/H-1, 3, 14, 15; C-7/H-12, 13, 14; C-8/H-12; C-9/H-1. The configuration of the methylene at C-6 could be assigned as β ²⁻⁴ in the biogenetic consideration of cacalone (a common component of *Cacalia*). Thus, compound **1** was established as deltocacalone.



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Ying WANG et al.

Compound **2** was obtained as colorless needles from acetone, mp: 150-152 °C, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +84.6 (*c* 0.39, CHCl₃). The molecular formula C₁₅H₁₈O₃ was deduced from EIMS ([M]⁺ *m*/*z* 246) and NMR spectra (4×CH₃, 1×CH₂, 3×CH and 7×C). The IR spectrum indicated a hydroxyl group (3282 cm⁻¹) and a conjugated carbonyl group (1670 cm⁻¹). The ¹H NMR spectrum showed the presence of a secondary methyl group, a methyl group on benzene ring, an acetyl group, a methoxyl group and a double bond. These groups was combined by the ¹H-¹³C cross peaks (³*J*) in HMBC experiment: C-1/H-3; C-2/H-4; C-3/H-1, 14; C-5/H-1, 3, 13, 14; C-7/H-12, 13, -OH; C-9/H-1, -OH, -OCH₃; C-10/H-2, 4. The configuration of 14-methyl group was assigned as β based on the strong correlation between 13-methyl group and H-4 α in its NOESY experiment. Thus, compound **2** was described as deltonorcacalol.

Table 1 ¹H NMR (400 MHz), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) and DEPT data of 1-2 (CDCl₃, TMS)

| No. | $1 \delta_{\rm H}$ | 2 δ _H | No. | $1 \delta_{C}$ | DEPT | 2 δ _C | DEPT |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 8.31 (dd, 7.5, 1.6) | 6.76 (dd, 9.8, 3.0) | 1 | 126.4 | CH | 120.8 | CH |
| 2 | 7.40 (t, 7.5) | 6.08 (ddd, 9.8, 6.4, 2.6) | 2 | 128.0 | CH | 129.1 | CH |
| 3 (<i>α</i>) | 7.35 (dd, 7.5, 1.6) | 2.25 (ddd, 17.2, 2.6, 1.0) | 3 | 137.1 | CH | 30.8 | CH_2 |
| 3β | - | 2.49 (dddd, 17.2, 7.0, 6.4, 3.0) | 4 | 135.3 | С | 27.4 | CH |
| 4α | - | 3.10 (ddq, 1.0, 7.0, 7.0) | 5 | 135.9 | С | 131.4 | С |
| 12 | 7.50 (brs) | 2.59 (s) | 6 | 56.8 | С | 128.2 | С |
| 13 | 2.16 (brs) | 2.30 (s) | 7 | 136.1 | С | 125.9 | С |
| 14 | 3.50 (d, 5.8) | 1.04 (d, 7.0) | 8 | 149.0 | С | 148.2 | С |
| 14 | 3.78 (d, 5.8) | - | 9 | 172.6 | С | 141.5 | С |
| 15 | 2.63 (s) | 3.80 (s) | 10 | 136.7 | С | 128.6 | С |
| OH | - | 8.67 (brs) | 11 | 119.4 | С | 205.6 | С |
| | | | 12 | 146.0 | CH | 32.6 | CH ₃ |
| | | | 13 | 7.8 | CH_3 | 16.3 | CH_3 |
| | | | 14 | 52.0 | CH_2 | 18.7 | CH ₃ |
| | | | 15 | 19.7 | CH ₂ | 61.4 | OCH ₂ |

Signals assigned on the basis of HMQC and HMBC spectra.

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