

A New Sesquiterpene from *Ligularia Songarica*

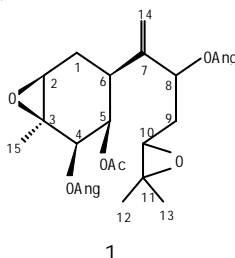
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Abstract: A new bisabolane sesquiterpene, 5 β -acetoxy-4 β , 8-diangeloyloxy-2 β , 3 β , :10, 11-diepoxy-bisabola-7 (14)-ene, was isolated from the roots of *Ligularia songarica* and its structure was elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic methods, especially 2D-NMR techniques.

Keywords: Bisabolane; new sesquiterpene; *ligularia songarica*.

The chemical studies of *Ligularia songarica* have not been reported till now. In our preliminary study on the roots of this plant, a new bisabolane sesquiterpene was obtained and its structure was identified as 5 β -acetoxy-4 β , 8-diangeloyloxy-2 β , 3 β , : 10, 11-diepoxy-bisabola-7 (14)-ene **1**.



Compound **1**, colorless needles, m.p. 90-90.5°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -17.6 (c 0.5, CHCl₃). Its FAB-MS showed a quasi-molecular ion at $m/z=491$: $[M+H]^+$, together with elemental analysis suggested the molecular formula to be C₂₇H₃₈O₈ with nine unsaturation confirmed by the ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR (**Table 1**). IR (cm⁻¹) showed carbonyl groups at 1744 (OAc), 1717 (C=CCO₂R), double bond at 1650 (C=C) and 857 (C=CH₂). The FAB-MS exhibited main fragments at m/z : 391 (M⁺+H-AngOH), 291 (M⁺+H-2×AngOH), 231 (291-AcOH), 83 (C₄H₇CO⁺), this indicated the presence of two angeloyl groups and an acetyl group which was supported by the ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR (**Table 1**). Except for the three ester groups, the ¹H-NMR spectra exhibited a terminal methylene, three methyls, two methylenes and six methines (five oxygenated). The ¹³C-NMR and DEPT spectra also indicated that there were 15 skeleton carbons (3× CH₃, 3× CH₂, 6×CH, 3×C). Therefore, the compound **1** was confirmed as bisabolane sesquiterpene type^{1, 2, 3}. In the HMBC experiment of **1**, the correlations of H-5 with δ_C 170.1 (OAc), C-3, C-4, C-6 and C-1; H-4 with δ_C 166.7 (OAng), C-5, C-3 and C-6; H-8 with δ_C 166.7 (OAng), C-7, C-14, C-10, C-9

and C-6 pointed to the acetyl group at C-5 and the two angeloyl groups at C-4 and C-8. The correlations of H-2 with C-3, C-6, C-1 and C-15; H-10 with C-8, C-9, C-12 and C-13 indicated two epoxy groups at C-2, C-3 and C-10, C-11, respectively. The relative stereochemistry of **1** was deduced by the coupling constants ($J_{1\alpha, 2\alpha}=5.2$, $J_{4\alpha, 5\alpha}=4.8$, $J_{5\alpha, 6\alpha}=2.4$, $J_{6\alpha, 1\alpha}=4.0$, $J_{6\alpha, 1\beta}=12.5$, Hz) and the ^1H - ^1H NOESY experiment. At first, if H-6 were α -oriented, in the NOESY spectra, the obviously correlated peaks of H-2 with H-1 α , H-15; H-4 with H-5, H-15 and H-5 with H-6 revealed that the ester groups at C-4 and C-5 must be all β -configuration and the epoxy group must be 2 β , 3 β -configuration. Thus, the structure of **1** was determined.

Table 1. ^1H (400MHz) and ^{13}C -NMR (100MHz) data of Compound 1 (CDCl_3 , δ , ppm, TMS)

	^1H -NMR ^a	^{13}C -NMR	DEPT
1 α	1.98 (1H, m)		
1 β	2.17 (1H, dd, 15.2, 12.5)	25.7	CH ₂
2	3.17 (1H, brd, 5.2)	59.5	CH
3	—	56.5	C
4	5.35 (1H, d, 4.8)	71.8	CH
5	5.30 (1H, br dd, 4.8, 2.4)	68.3	CH
6	2.45 (1H, dddd, 12.5, 4.0, 2.4)	37.9	CH
7	—	145.9	C
8	5.38 (1H, dd, 11.6, 2.2)	74.6	CH
9	2.02 (1H, m),		
9'	1.83 (1H, m)	33.4	CH ₂
10	2.71 (1H, dd, 6.6, 5.2)	60.7	CH
11	—	58.1	C
12	1.26 (3H, s)	24.6	CH ₃
13	1.26 (3H, s)	24.6	CH ₃
14	5.23 (1H, brs)		
14'	5.04 (1H, brs)	115.4	CH ₂
15	1.28 (3H, s)	18.9	CH ₃
OAng	6.10, 6.06 (3'-H, qq, 7.6, 1.2), 1.98, 1.88 (4'-H, dq, 7.6, 1.5), 1.95, 1.83 (5'-H, dq, 1.5, 1.2)	166.6, 166.7, 127.2, 127.4 139.1, 139.2 15.7, 19.5, 20.5, 20.8	C CH CH ₃
OAc	2.01 (3H, s)	170.1 20.4	C CH ₃

a. Coupling constants in parentheses in Hz.

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