

## Two New Phenolic Glycosides from *Magnolia rostrata*

Shi Ming DENG, Jun ZHOU\*, Yong Xian CHENG, Hao Fu DAI, Ning Hua TAN

Laboratory of Phytochemistry, Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming 650204

**Abstract:** Two new phenolic glycosides, 3, 4-dihydroxy-allylbenzene-3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 6) $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**1**) and 3, 4-dihydroxy-allylbenzene-3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 2) $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (**2**), were isolated from the barks of *Magnolia rostrata*. Their structures were elucidated by spectroscopic and chemical methods, specially 2D NMR techniques.

**Keyword:** *Magnolia rostrata*, Magnoliaceae, Phenolic glycosides.

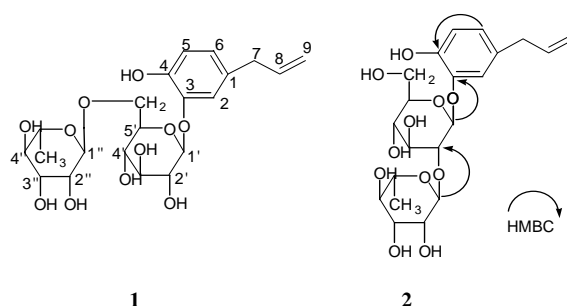
For a long time *Magnolia rostrata* has been used as a substitute of *Magnolia officinalis* which is a precious traditional Chinese medicine<sup>1</sup>. The aqueous constituents of *M. rostrata* have not been studied<sup>2</sup>. During our studies on the n-Bu-OH extract, two new phenolic glycosides (**Figure 1**) were isolated. Here, we report their structural elucidation.

Compound **1**, white amorphous powder, mp 180-182°C exhibited a molecular formula C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>11</sub> based on its quasi-molecular ion peak at  $m/z$  457 [M-H]<sup>-</sup> in neg. FABMS and 457.1755 [M-H]<sup>-</sup> in neg. HR-FABMS. By means of <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and DEPT spectra, compound **1** was readily deduced to contain a benzene ring, a rhamnose and a glucose moieties. This was confirmed by exhaustive acidic hydrolysis of **1**. It gave two sugars which were identified to be glucose and rhamnose by TLC comparison with authentic samples. In addition, the coupling constants of two anomeric proton signals at  $\delta$  5.33 (1H, d, 7.6Hz) and 5.49 (1H, d, 1.1Hz) suggested that the linkage of glucose was  $\beta$  form and that of rhamnose as  $\alpha$  form. The proton signals at  $\delta$  7.51 (1H, d, 2.0 Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, 8.0 Hz) and 6.88 (1H, dd, 2.0, 8.0 Hz) were typical characteristics of a 1, 3, 4-trisubstituted phenyl. The carbon signals at  $\delta$  39.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 115.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>) and 138.5 (CH) indicated the presence of an allyl group. The carbon signals at  $\delta$  148.1 and 146.7 for two quaternary carbons, suggested the presence of two oxygen substitution on the benzene ring. By the aids of HMQC, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY and HMBC spectra, it is easily to assign C-1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The correlation of H-6 ( $\delta$  6.88, dd, 2.0, 8.0Hz) and C-4 ( $\delta$  148.1s) in HMBC spectrum resolved the assignment of C-3 and C-4. In the neg. FABMS spectrum, besides the quasi-molecular ion peaks at  $m/z$  457 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, typical fragment ions at  $m/z$  311 [M-rha+H]<sup>-</sup> and 149 [M-rha-glc+H]<sup>-</sup> were observed. The glycosylation shift of C-6' ( $\delta$  68.0 CH<sub>2</sub>) due to glucose showed the linkage of rha (1 $\rightarrow$ 6) glc. The position of the sugar chain on the aglycone was determined by the correlation of H-1' ( $\delta$  5.33, d, 7.6Hz) and C-3 ( $\delta$  146.7s) in the HMBC spectrum. Thus, compound **1** was identified as 3, 4-dihydroxy-allylbenzene-3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside.

Compound **2** also a white amorphous powder, possessed the same aglycone and sugars by comparing its <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C spectra with those of compound **1**, this was supported

by exhaustive acidic hydrolysis of **2**. It also had the same FABMS (neg.) ion peaks at  $m/z$  457 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 311 [M-rha+H]<sup>-</sup>, and 149 [M-rha-glc+H]<sup>-</sup>. The main difference between **1** and **2** is the linkage of the two sugars. Comparison of the <sup>13</sup>C NMR data of the sugar moieties, showed that in **2** the C-2' signal was downfield shifted to  $\delta$ 79.3, due to C-2' glycosylation, so the rhamnopyranosyl group should be linked to C-2' of the glucose. The correlation of the anomeric proton H-1' ( $\delta$  5.60, d, 7.6Hz) and H-2' ( $\delta$  4.35, m) in <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum was helpful for assigning C-2'. Therefore, the structure of compound **2** was identified as 3,4-dihydroxy-allylbenzene-3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside.

**Figure 1.** Structures of compound **1** and **2**



**Table 1.** <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data for compound **1** and **2** (400MHz, C<sub>5</sub>D<sub>5</sub>N,  $\delta$ )

C	<sup>13</sup> C	<b>1</b>	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<b>2</b>	<sup>1</sup> H	C	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
								<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>13</sup> C
1	131.9s			131.8s			1'	105.7d	102.9d
2	121.2d	7.51, d,	2.0Hz	119.0d	7.47, s		2'	74.2d	79.3d
3	146.7s			146.5s			3'	78.4d	78.9d
4	148.1s			147.4s			4'	71.5d	71.4d
5	117.2d	7.16, d,	8.0Hz	117.3d	7.16, d,	8.1Hz	5'	77.5d	78.7d
6	125.1d	6.88, dd,	2.0, 8.0Hz	123.6d	6.83, d,	8.1Hz	6'	68.0t	62.2t
7	39.8t	3.35, d,	6.7Hz	39.8t	3.26, d,	6.7Hz	1''	102.5d	102.3d
8	138.5d	5.99, m		138.4d	5.94, m		2''	72.3d	72.4d
9	115.6t	5.03, dd,	1.6, 10.0Hz	115.5t	4.98, d,	10.0Hz	3''	72.8d	72.7d
		5.11, dd,	1.7, 17.8Hz		5.06, d,	17.0Hz	4''	75.0d	74.3d
							5''	69.9d	70.5d
							6''	18.6q	18.7q

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