

TWO NEW OXAZOLES FROM AMYRIS TEXANA P. WILSON

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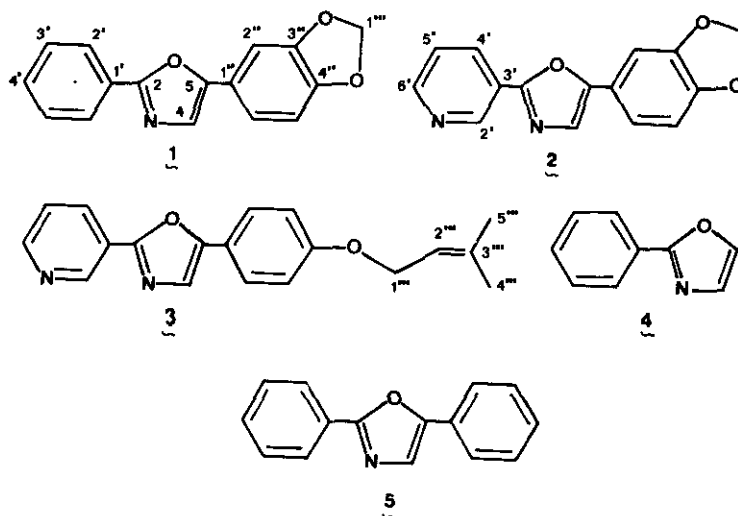
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**Abstract** - From the roots of Amyris texana P. Wilson, two new oxazoles, texamine (1) and texaline (2) were isolated together with O-isopentenyl-halfordinol (3). The structures of the new compounds were established by spectroscopic methods, including long-range HETCOR 2-D nmr.

Oxazole alkaloids are rare naturally-occurring compounds, and those found in flowering plants such as the genera Lolium,<sup>1</sup> Amyris,<sup>2-4</sup> Aeglopsis,<sup>5</sup> Aegle,<sup>6-7</sup> and Halfordia<sup>8,9</sup> are structurally simple substances bearing substituents at the 2 and 5 positions of the ring.

During our study of the chemical constituents of the roots of Amyris texana P. Wilson, we have isolated two new 2,5-diaryloxazoles, texamine (1) and texaline (2), together with O-isopentenylhalfordinol (3).



Texanine (1) had mp 134-137°C, crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane. Its elemental composition  $C_{16}H_{11}NO_3$  was established by high-resolution mass measurement;  $M^+$ ,  $m/z$  265.0748,  $\Delta$ -1.0 mmu. Ir (KBr), 1600, 1585, 1543, 1495, 1480, and 1445 (aromatic), 1240 and 928  $cm^{-1}$  (ether). The uv (MeOH) spectrum gave maxima at 215, 253, and 324 nm ( $\log \epsilon$  4.53, 4.39, and 4.63, respectively), characteristic of a 2,5-diaryloxazole.<sup>10</sup> The typical cleavages of 2,5-diaryloxazoles<sup>11</sup> were also observed in its ms, giving ions at  $m/z$ , 265 (100%)  $M^+$ , 251 (12%), 237 (19%)  $M^+-CO$ , 236 (6%)  $|M^+-CO|-H$ , 210 (9%)  $|M^+-CO|-HCN$ , 209 (10%)  $|M^+-CO|-HCN|-H$ , 180 (36%), 152 (82%), 121 (11%), 105 (21%), and 77 (33%).

The  $^1H$ -nmr spectrum (200 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ) of texanine (1) exhibited signals at  $\delta$  5.96 (2H, s,  $O_2CH_2$ ), 6.84 (1H, d,  $J = 8$  Hz, H-5"), 7.13 (1H, d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, H-2"), 7.19 (1H, dd,  $J_1 = 8$  Hz,  $J_2 = 1.6$  Hz, H-6"), 7.27 (1H, s, H-4), 7.44 (3H, m, 2H-3' and H-4'), and 8.05 (2H, m, 2H-2').

Texaline (2),  $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_3$  ( $M^+$ ,  $m/z$  266.0699,  $\Delta$ -0.8 mmu), had mp 171-174°C, crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane. Ir (KBr), 1608, 1580, 1568, 1485 (br), 1445, and 1427 (aromatic), 1230 and 928  $cm^{-1}$  (ether). The uv (MeOH) spectrum provided maxima at 202 ( $\log \epsilon$  4.64), 221 (sh), 257 (4.24), and 331 nm (4.50), and a bathochromic shift to 264 and 348 nm was produced after acid addition.<sup>3</sup> Its ms presented ions at  $m/z$ , 266 (100%),  $M^+$ , 252 (12%), 238 (19%)  $M^+-CO$ , 211 (14%)  $|M^+-CO|-HCN$ , 210 (9%)  $|M^+-CO|-HCN|-H$ , 181 (27%), 153 (55%), 133 (25%), 121 (13%), 106 (12%), and 78 (17%).

The  $^1H$ -nmr spectrum (200 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ) of texaline (2) gave signals at  $\delta$  6.00 (2H, s,  $O_2CH_2$ ), 6.87 (1H, d,  $J = 8$  Hz, H-5"), 7.14 (1H, d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, H-2"), 7.21 (1H, dd,  $J_1 = 8$  Hz,  $J_2 = 1.6$  Hz, H-6"), 7.32 (1H, s, H-4), 7.39 (1H, dd,  $J_1 = 7.9$  Hz,  $J_2 = 4.9$  Hz, H-5'), 8.31 (1H, dt,  $J_1 = 8.1$  Hz,  $J_2 = 1.9$  Hz, H-4'), 8.67 (1H, br d,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, H-6'), and 9.30 (1H, br s, H-2').

The oxazole O-isopentenylhalfordinol (3), mp 118-119°C, was identified by comparison of its spectral data (ir, uv, ms, and  $^1H$ -nmr) with those reported in the literature.<sup>5,6</sup> Unambiguous proof of the structures of texanine (1) and texaline (2) was provided by their BBD and DEPT  $^{13}C$ -nmr spectra (Table 1), and the connectivities observed in long-range HETCOR 2-D nmr experiments (Table 2). The assignments given in Table 1 were also made taking into account the spectral data of 2,5-diphenyloxazole (5), 2-phenyloxazole (4),<sup>12</sup> and 3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol.<sup>13</sup>

Table 1.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -Nmr chemical shifts and assignments for texanine (1), 2,5-diphenyl-oxazole (5), 2-phenyloxazole (4), texaline (2), and O-isopentenylhalfordinol (3).

C	1	5	4	2	3	C	1	5	4	2	3
2	160.8	161.3	162.2	158.4	159.6	2"	105.0	124.4		105.1	126.0
4	122.5	123.6	128.6	122.7	122.3	3"	148.4	129.0		148.4	115.4
5	151.3	151.4	139.1	152.2	152.4	4"	148.4	128.5		148.5	158.3
1'	127.7	127.6	127.7			5"	108.9			109.1	
2'	126.3	126.4	126.6	147.6	147.6	6"	118.4			118.4	
3'	128.9	129.1	129.0	124.0	124.0	1'''	101.5			101.7	65.1
4'	130.3	130.5	130.6	133.5	133.3	2'''					119.5
5'				123.8	123.7	3'''					138.6
6'				150.9	150.8	4'''					18.4
1"	122.4	128.2		121.9	120.5	5'''					25.9

Chemical shifts in ppm downfield from TMS. Solvent deuteriochloroform.

Table 2.  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$  long-range connectivities in texanine (1) and texaline (2).

(1) C	$\delta$	H	(2) C	$\delta$	H
2	160.8	H-4	2	158.4	H-4
4	122.5	H-4	4	122.7	H-4
5	151.3	H-2", H-6"	5	152.2	H-4, H-2", H-6"
1'	127.7	H-3'	2'	147.6	---
2'	126.3	H-2', H-4'	3'	124.0	H-5'
3'	128.9	H-3'	4'	133.5	H-4'
4'	130.3	H-2'	5'	123.8	H-5'
1"	122.4	H-4, H-5"	6'	150.9	---
2"	105.0	H-2", H-6"	1"	121.9	H-5"
3"	148.4		2"	105.1	H-6", H-2"
4"	148.4	H-2", H-5", H-6", H-1"	3"	148.4	H-5", H-1'''
5"	108.9	H-5"	4"	148.5	H-5", H-1'''
6"	118.4	H-2", H-6"	5"	109.1	H-5"
1'''	101.5	H-1'''	6"	118.4	H-2", H-6"
			1'''	101.7	H-1'''

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