

SESQUITERPENE LACTONES FROM Dendroseris neriifolia

Verónica Campos, Jasmin Jakupovic⁺, Magalis Bittner, Mario Silva^{*}, and Tod Stuessy.

Departamento de Botánica, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y de Recursos Naturales, Casilla 2407 - Ap. 10, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile.

⁺Institute for Organic Chemistry, Technical University of Berlin, D-1000 Berlin 12, Strasse des 17 Juni 135, F.R.G.

Abstract - A new eudesmanolide, dendroserin, was isolated from the aerial part of Dendroseris neriifolia Hook. and Arn. together with 8 α -hydroxyachillin, a known sesquiterpene lactone. The structures were elucidated by spectroscopic methods.

INTRODUCTION.

Dendroseris D. Don is a South American genus, endemic to the Juan Fernandez Islands. The genus is variable morphologically, both in its floral and vegetative parts. The considerable morphological diversity among the species is reflected by the recognition of three subgenera: Dendroseris, Phoenicoseris and Rea.¹

As part of a chemical systematic study of genus Dendroseris, we describe the isolation and structure elucidation of 8 α -hydroxyachillin^{2,3} and of the new sesquiterpene lactone named, dendroserin, from the leaves of Dendroseris neriifolia (subgenus, Rea) both reported for the first time to Dendroseris.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

The methanolic extract of the aerial parts was fractionated with CHCl₃. The CHCl₃ soluble fraction was chromatographed on a silica gel. The column chromatography gave a mixture of known pentacyclic triterpenes reported earlier for another member of Lactuceae⁴. They are lupeol, taraxasterol, ursolic and betulinic acid, and the sterols β -sitosterol and stigmasterol.

Two sesquiterpene lactones isolated from Dendroseris neriifolia were dendroserin (1) and 8 α -hydroxyachillin (2). These compounds have not been reported before from this genus, but they are closely related to lactones from the tribe

Lactuceae⁵.

The ¹H nmr spectrum of (1) (Table 1) was in part close to that of 4-epi-arbusculin A⁶. The presence of the corresponding 8-desacetyl-11β, 13- dihydro derivative followed from the upfield shift of the H-8 signal and the replacement of the exomethylene protons (H-13) by signal at δ 1.77 dq and 0.98 d (3H). The configuration at C-11 followed from the coupling (J=12 Hz) which indicates a trans-diaxial orientation of the protons at C-7 and C-11.

Table 1. ¹H nmr spectral data of compound (1) dendroserin
(400 MHz, δ -values).

	CDCl ₃ /C ₆ D ₆	1:1
H - 1α		3.21 dd
H - 2α		1.40 dddd
H - 2β		1.33 dddd
H - 3α		1.49 ddd
H - 3β		1.65 br d
H - 5α		1.45 d
H - 6		3.88 t
H - 7α		1.25 ddd
H - 8α		1.45 m
H - 8β		1.01 dddd
H - 9α		0.83 ddd
H - 9β		1.65 br d
H - 11		1.77 dq
H - 13		0.98 d
H - 14		0.67 s
H - 15		1.15 s
CH		3.25 s

J (Hz): Compound 1 : 1α ,2α =4; 1α,2β =11;2α,2β=2β,3α=3α,3β =10; 2α ,3α=2α,3β=2β, 3β~4; 5,6=11;6,7=10;7,8β =7,11=8β,9α =12;7,8α =8α,9α =8α ,9β =8β ,9β~3.5;8α ,8β = 9α ,9β =12; 11,13=7.

EXPERIMENTAL

Extraction and isolation- Aerial parts were collected during the expeditions to the Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile) in January and November 1980 from Masatierra (Populations: 5169, 5179, 5129 and 5405 respectively). The plant material was air-dried in the field. Vouchers are deposited at the Herbarium of the Ohio State University, U.S.A., with duplicates at the Herbarium of the Universidad de Concepción, Chile.

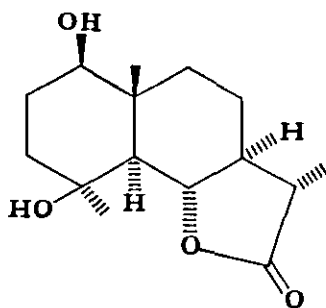
The air-dried plant material (620.0 g) was extracted with MeOH for 3 days at 20°C and the solvent removed in vacuo. The extract (77.2 g) was fractionated with petrol ether, CHCl₃, EtOAc, and n-BuOH.

The CHCl₃ extract (8.3 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column using petrol ether-CHCl₃ (50:50 v/v), CHCl₃, and CHCl₃-EtOAc (50:50 v/v) as eluents.

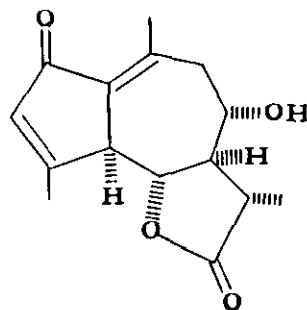
The compounds isolated were crystallized from the same solvent mixture used to eluate them from the column. Fraction 127-133 (CHCl₃ - EtOAc, 75:25) gave 88.5 mg of compound (2) and fraction 147-153 (CHCl₃ - EtOAc, 60:40) gave 3.0 mg of compound (1).

Compound (1). Dendroserin. Colourless needles (MeOH), mp 178-182°C, uv $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ 216 nm, ms m/z (rel.int): 268 M⁺(0.4), 253.144 (M - Me)⁺(44) (calc. for C₁₄H₂₁O₄ 253.144), 235 253-H₂O⁺(8), 217 235-H₂O⁺(8), 101 (96), 95 (84), 81 (72), 72 (100).

Compound (2). 8 α -Hydroxyachillin. Colourless needles (MeOH), mp 161-162°C, ir $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ 3520 (OH), 1770 (γ -lactone), 1680 (C=C C=O) cm⁻¹, uv $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ 255 nm. (log ϵ 4.22).



(1)



(2)

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