# HYDROXYACETOPHENONE DERIVATIVES FROM BACCHARIS GLUTINOSA

### X.A. DOMINGUEZ

Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Monterrey, N. L. 64849 Mexico

# S. El Dahmi

Institute for Organic Chemistry, Technical University of Berlin, D-1000 Berlin 12, West Germany

# and C. ROMBOLD

## CIDESON, Apartado Postal G-47, 83240 Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

A reinvestigation of the aerial parts of "batamote," Baccharis glutinosa Pers. (Compositae), which previously gave baccharisoxide (1), flavones (2), and a labdane derivative (3), afforded a large variety of hydroxyacetophenone derivatives, the chromenes 1-8 (4-6), the benzofurans 9 (5), 10 (4), and 11 (7), as well as 12, and the dimeric compounds **13-16** (8,9). The structure of **3**, sonorol, a new chromene was easily deduced from the <sup>1</sup>H-nmr spectrum which, of course, was very close to those of 1 and 2 (3). The position of the methoxy group was inferred from the chemical shift of the methoxy signal. Furthermore, the fragments in the mass spectrum supported the proposed structure. The compounds 13 and 14 already isolated from the extract were prepared from 15 and 16 by elimination of  $H_2O_1$ , with toluensulfonic acid (8).

# **EXPERIMENTAL**

GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES.— The air-dried aerial parts (100 g of *B. glutinosa* collected in Hermosillo, Sonora, voucher #7739, deposited in the ITESM herbarium) were extracted with a mixture of hexane- $CH_2Cl_2$ -MeOH (1:1:1).

The extract obtained was first separated by cc  $(SIO_2)$ . The fractions with  $Et_2O$ -petrol (1:4 and 1:1) gave by tlc  $(SiO_2, PF 254, Et_2O$ -petrol, 1:3) 7 mg of **8**, 12 mg of **2**, a mixture of **3**, **5**, **7**, **9**, and **10**, which by repeated tlc (same solvent) gave 5 mg of **3**, 10 mg of **5**, 8 mg of **7**, 5 mg of **10**, and 6 mg of **9**; a mixture of **1**, **4**, **6**, **11**, and **12**, which by repeated tlc (same solvent) gave 6 mg of **1**, 9 mg of **6**, 5 mg of **12**, 3 mg of **4**, and 3 mg of **11**, and a mixture of **13** and **14**, which by repeated tlc ( $C_6H_6$ ) gave 2 mg of **13** and 3.5 mg of **14**.

The cc fraction obtained with  $Et_2O$ -petrol (3:1), gave by tlc ( $Et_2O$ -petrol, 1:1) 3.5 mg of **17**, 3 mg of **18**, 6 mg of **15** and 6 mg of **16**. Known components were identified by comparing the 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H-nmr spectra with those of authentic material.

(SONOROL) 6-{1-METHOXYETHYL-7-HY-









17 R = H18 R=OAc

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DROXY-2,2-DIMETHYL CHROMENE (3.--Colorless oil: ir  $\nu \max \text{CCl}_4$ , cm<sup>-1</sup> 3589 (OH); ms m/z(rel. int) 234.126  $[M]^+$  (7) (calcd for  $C_{14}H_{18}O_3$ : 234.126), 219 [M-Me]+ (26), 216 [M-H2O] (24), 201 [219-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> (100), 185 [216-OMe]<sup>+</sup> (19); <sup>1</sup>H nmr (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.47 (d, H-3), 6.30 (d, H-4),  $(J_{3,4} = 10 \text{ Hz})$ , 7.09 (s, H-5), 6.29 (s, H-8), 4.57 (q, H-9) (J=7 Hz), 3.26 (s, OMe), 1.30 (d, H-10), (J=7 Hz), 1.40 and 1.44 (s, H-12, H-13).

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