## POLYOXYGENATED XANTHONES FROM CENTAURIUM ERYTHRAEA ROOTS

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Centaurium erythraea Rafn. (Gentianaceae) is a folk medicinal herb whose underground parts have not been previously investigated. We report here that the *n*-hexane extract of the roots contains six 1-hydroxy-3-methoxyxanthones identified by their spectral data and those of the acetylated derivatives. They are, in order of elution from the silica column, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone (methylbellidifolin) (1,4), 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5,6,7-tetramethoxyxanthone (8-desmethyleustomin) (1, 4-6), 1-hydroxy-3,5,6,7-tetramethoxyxanthone (6, 7), 1-hydroxy-3,5,6-trimethoxyxanthone (9), 1-hydroxy-3,7,8-trimethoxyxanthone (decussatin) (7), and 1-hydroxy-3,5,6,7,8-pentamethoxyxanthone (eustomin) (7). With the exception of methylbellidifolin and 8-desmethyleustomin, the other xanthones found in the roots of *C. erythraea* have not been previously reported from the aerial parts of this species (1-3).

When the xanthonic compositions of *C. erythraea* aerial parts and roots are compared, on the basis of the identified compounds, it is clearly shown that three oxygenated derivatives (tetra-, penta-, and hexaoxygenation) were obtained from both aerial and underground parts, that hexaoxygenated compounds are the most abundant in both, and that aerial parts generally contain more hydroxylated compounds than roots.

In the family Gentianaceae, the genus Centaurium (1-6) is characterized by xanthones with a single aromatic ring (1-OH, 3-OMe), by the absence of the usual trioxygenation in favor of a new oxidative step, hexaoxygenation, previously found only in the genus Eustoma (7), and by the xanthone compound 8-desmethyleustomin, only found previously in Centaurium cachanlahuen (4), C. erythraea (1-3), and Centaurium linarifolium (5,6).

## **EXPERIMENTAL**

PLANT MATERIAL.—*C. erythraea* was collected in July 1983, in Macedonia, Greece; a voucher specimen is deposited at Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie de Grenoble, Domaine de La Merci, F-38700 La Tronche.

EXTRACTION AND ISOLATION OF XANTHONES.—Air-dried, powdered roots of *C. erythraea* (130 g) were extracted at room temperature with n-hexane (4  $\times$  500 ml). The extract (0.61 g) was separated by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>), affording four fractions eluted by a gradient from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> up to CHCl<sub>3</sub>. Repeated SiO<sub>2</sub> cc of fraction 1 gave methylbellidifolin (5 mg); fraction 2, also purified by the same procedure, yielded 8-desmethyleustomin (12 mg), while fraction 3 afforded 1-hydroxy-3,5,6,7-tetramethoxyxanthone (10 mg), 1-hydroxy-3,5,6-trimethoxyxanthone (3.5 mg), and fraction 4 gave decussatin (3.5 mg), and eustomin (25 mg) by preparative tlc on silica gel F-254 with several developments in n-hexane-CHCl<sub>3</sub> (60:40).

Acetylation was performed with  $C_5H_5N$  and  $Ac_2O$  in the usual way, with purification by chromatography on  $SiO_2$ .

Identification of the isolated xanthones was made from their spectral data (uv, ir, ms, <sup>1</sup>H nmr) and those of their acetylated derivatives, in comparison with published data (1), (4-10). Details are available from the senior author.

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