

SULFATED AND NON-SULFATED FLAVONOIDS FROM *PLUCHEA DIOSCORIDIS*

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Pluchea dioscoridis (L.) DC. [syn. *Conyza dioscoridis* (L.) Desf.] (Compositae) (1), yielded four sulfated flavonoids, one of which was characterized for the first time, and four non-sulfated flavonoids. The sulfated flavonoids were identified as the 3,7-disulfates of quercetin, isorhamnetin, and kaempferol and the 3-sulfate of isorhamnetin; the four non-sulfated flavonoids are kaempferol 3-rutinoside, quercetin 3-rutinoside, quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucoside, and apigenin-6,8-di-C-glucoside. *Conyza stricta*, *Conyza aegyptiaca*, *Conyza bonatiensis* (2), and *Conyza ivaeifolia* (3) contain non-sulfated flavonoids, while *P. dioscoridis* contains the sulfated flavonoids.

Quercetin 3,7-disulfate, previously unreported, gave quercetin and sulfate (confirmed by BaCl₂ precipitation) on acid hydrolysis. The linkages of sulfate moieties to the 3 and 7 positions were established from the uv data, λ max (nm) in MeOH, 250, 270 sh, 350; NaOMe, 270, 415 with increase in intensity; NaOAc, 252, 370, 420 sh; +H₃BO₃, 259, 380; AlCl₃, 275, 330 sh, 430; +HCl, 280, 365 sh, 390. Controlled acid hydrolysis produced two intermediates, quercetin 3-sulfate and quercetin 7-sulfate, as well as quercetin. The identity of the intermediates was confirmed by electrophoretic and uv data. Electrophoretic data of the isolated compounds are in agreement with those reported for disulfates (4-6). The negative fabms showed [M-H]⁻ at *m/z* 505 (C₁₅H₈O₁₃S₂Na₂) indicative of two sulfate moieties with Na⁺ counter ions. Moreover, [M-Na]⁻ was also observed at *m/z* 484.

EXPERIMENTAL

PLANT MATERIAL.—*P. dioscoridis* was collected near the El-Minia University campus in March 1985. The plant material was identified by Prof. M.N. El-Hadidi, Department of Botany, Cairo University. A voucher specimen is deposited in the Department of Botany, El-Minia University.

EXTRACTION, ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF FLAVONOIDS.—Dried aerial parts of *P. dioscoridis* (200 g) were extracted three times with 30% aqueous MeOH, and the concentrated syrup was chromatographed over a polyamide column eluted with H₂O and then with increasing amounts of MeOH. The H₂O fraction yielded three components of Whatmann 3mm chromatography paper developed for 72 h in *n*-BuOH-HOAc-H₂O (4:1:1). The resulting bands yielded the 3,7-disulfates of quercetin, isorhamnetin, and kaempferol. The 30% MeOH fraction afforded quercetin and kaempferol 3-rutinosides and apigenin-6,8-di-C-glucoside, while the 50% MeOH fraction contained quercetin 3-O- β -D-glucoside. All compounds were purified over Sephadex LH-20 prior to spectral analysis by uv and ¹H nmr (DMSO-*d*₆, 60 MHz); the identity of apigenin 6,8-di-C-glucoside was confirmed by comparison with an authentic sample (7). The glycosides were hydrolyzed to their respective aglycones and sugars, all of which were identified by authentic sample comparisons.

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