O-METHOXYLATED C-GLYCOSYLFLAVONES FROM JUSTICIA PECTORALIS

H. JOSEPH, J. GLEYE, C. MOULIS, I. FOURASTE, and E. STANISLAS*

Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques, 31, Allées Jules Guesde, Université Toulouse III, F-31400 Toulouse, France

Species of Justicia (Acanthaceae) are known to contain lignans (1-5). C-Glycosylflavones have been reported from the following genera: Echolium (6), Yeatesia (7), and Siphonoglossa (8) but not from the genus Justicia. Isolation and identification of C-glycosylflavones from Justicia pectoralis Jacq. are reported here. Their chemotaxonomic significance is discussed.

EXPERIMENTAL

PLANT MATERIAL.—J. pectoralis was collected in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, and identified at the National Herbarium of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris (Quentin No. 117, Stélhé No. 345). A voucher specimen is on deposit in the Herbarium of the Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques, Université Toulouse III, France.

ISOLATION EXTRACTION AND FLAVONOIDS.—Dried whole plants, including leaves, stems, and roots (1 kg), were extracted at 50° repeatedly with 95% EtOH followed by extraction with 60% aqueous EtOH. The combined extracts were concentrated in vacuo, and the aqueous syrup was partitioned successively with CHCl2, EtOAc, and n-BuOH. The n-BuOH concentrate was subjected to cc on Amberlite XAD4 with MeOH/H2O mixtures of decreasing polarity. The MeOH-H₂O (60:40 and 70:30) fractions furnished four flavonoids that were further separated by cc on Sephadex LH-20 with H2O then MeOH as eluents. Flavonoids were purified by repeated preparative tlc on cellulose in three solvent systems: n-BuOH-HOAc-H₂O (4:1:5, upper phase) (BAW); 5% HOAc; and CHCl3-MeOHn-PrOH-H₂O (60:30:20:5). The bands corresponding to flavonoids were scraped off and eluted with MeOH. Final purification of compounds was made on Sephadex LH-20 columns with MeOH as eluent. The compounds obtained were swertisin (22 mg), 2"-O-rhamnosylswertisin (40 mg), swertiajaponin (19 mg), and 2"-0-rhamnosylswertiajaponin (10 mg).

IDENTIFICATIONS.—All the flavonoids and their hydrolysis products were identified by their chromatographic properties and spectral data: uv, ms of the free compounds measured from desorption/chemical ionization mass spectrometry

(dcims) and of the permethylated Et₂O derivatives measured from eims, and ¹H nmr of acetylated derivatives (9–14). The structure of 2"-Orhamnosylswertisin was further clarified by ¹³C nmr (15). Swertisin was also identified by direct comparison on the of the free compound and permethylated derivative with authentic samples (16). Full details of the isolation and identification of the compounds are available on request to the senior author.

DISCUSSION

Swertisin (16–20) and swertiajaponin (17, 18, 21) have been found in many sources, whereas 2"-O-rhamnosylswertisin has been isolated only from Gemmingia chinensis (15) and 2"-0-rhamnosylswertiajaponin only from Securigera coronilla (22). Thus, these compounds are reported for the first time in the Acanthaceae. Embinin, an O-methoxylated C-glycosylflavone, which differs from 2"-O-rhamnosylswertisin only by a methoxyl group at the 4' position, has been identified as a major compound in the stem and the leaves of Siphonoglossa sessilis (Jacq.) Oerst. (Acanthaceae) (8). This is the only previous report of the presence of O-methoxylated C-glycosylflavones in the Acanthaceae. The systematic position of the genus Siphonoglossa, on the basis of the pollen morphology, is in dispute; Lindau (23) places it in the tribe Odontonemae, whereas Henrickson and Hilsenbeck (24) place it in the tribe Justicieae. The presence of O-methoxylated C-glycosylflavones in J. pectoralis (tribe Justicieae) and in S. sessilis lends support to the view that Siphonoglossa also belongs in the tribe Justicieae.

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