

Flavanone Glycosides from *Miconia trailii*

Zhizhen Zhang,[†] Hala N. ElSohly,^{*,†} Xing-Cong Li,[†] Shabana I. Khan,[†] Sheldon E. Broedel, Jr.,[‡] Robert E. Rauli,[‡] Ronald L. Cihlar,[§] and Larry A. Walker^{*,†,⊥}

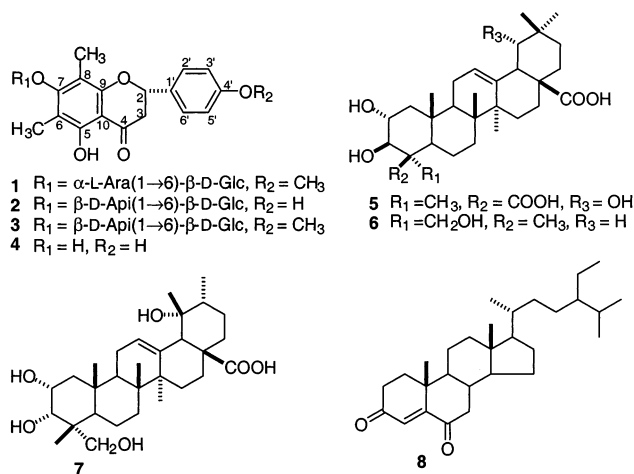
National Center for Natural Products Research, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, and Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, Dorlin Pharmaceuticals, Baltimore, Maryland 21227, and Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057

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Assay-guided fractionation of the ethanol extract of the twigs and leaves of *Miconia trailii* yielded two new flavanone glycosides, matteucinol 7-*O*- α -L-arabinopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside (miconioside A, **1**) and farrerol 7-*O*- β -D-apiofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside (miconioside B, **2**), along with the known compounds matteucinol 7-*O*- β -D-apiofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside (**3**), matteucinol (**4**), 2 α ,3 β ,19 α -trihydroxyolean-12-ene-24,28-dioic acid (bartogenic acid, **5**), 2 α ,3 β ,23-trihydroxyolean-12-ene-28-oic acid (arjunolic acid, **6**), 2 α ,3 α ,19 α , 23-tetrahydroxyurs-12-ene-28-oic acid (myrianthic acid, **7**), and stigmast-4-ene-3,6-dione (**8**). The structures of **1**–**8** were elucidated by spectroscopic methods, including 2D NMR.

In the course of our screening program searching for fatty acid synthase inhibitors from higher plants,¹ an ethanol extract of a mixture of twigs and leaves of *Miconia trailii* Cogn. (Melastomataceae) was found to be active. *Miconia* is a large genus of 700 species of trees and shrubs native to tropical America and West Indies.² Previous phytochemical investigations of *Miconia* species have resulted in the isolation of triterpenes,^{3,4} flavanones,^{5,6} a quinone, and quinol compounds.⁷ To our knowledge, no phytochemical work was reported on *M. trailii*.

Bioactivity-guided fractionation of the active ethanol extract of *M. trailii* yielded two new flavanone glycosides (**1**, **2**) and six known compounds (**3**–**8**). We report herein the structure elucidation of the new flavanones and the biological evaluation of compounds **1**–**8**.



Results and Discussion

Six known compounds were identified as matteucinol 7-*O*- β -D-apiofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside (**3**),⁸ matteucinol (**4**),^{9,10} 2 α ,3 β ,19 α -trihydroxyolean-12-ene-24,28-dioic acid (bartogenic acid, **5**),^{11,12} 2 α ,3 β ,23-trihydroxyolean-

Table 1. ¹³C NMR Data (δ) for Compounds **1** and **2** (in CD₃OD)^a

C	1	2	C	1	2
aglycone			6-CH ₃	9.3	9.2
2	80.2	80.3	8-CH ₃	10.0	9.9
3	44.4	44.4	4'-OCH ₃	55.9	
4	199.9	199.8	Glc		
5	159.9	160.0	1''	105.1	105.4
6	113.2	113.1	2''	75.8	75.9
7	162.8	162.8	3''	78.3	78.2
8	112.1	112.2	4''	71.8	71.9
9	159.4	159.5	5''	77.9	77.2
10	106.6	106.6	6''	69.3	68.8
1'	132.6	131.5	Ara/Api		
2'	129.0	129.1	1'''	104.7	111.1
3'	115.2	116.5	2'''	72.4	78.1
4'	161.5	159.1	3'''	74.2	80.6
5'	115.2	116.5	4'''	69.6	75.1
6'	129.0	129.1	5'''	66.8	66.1

^a The assignments were based upon DEPT, COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments.

12-ene-28-oic acid (arjunolic acid, **6**),¹³ 2 α ,3 α ,19 α ,23-tetrahydroxyurs-12-ene-28-oic acid (myrianthic acid, **7**),¹⁴ and stigmast-4-ene-3,6-dione (**8**),^{15,16} respectively, by comparison of their spectral data with published values. The ¹³C NMR data for **5** are reported for the first time, although the ¹³C NMR data for its dimethyl ester and diacetyl derivative were previously reported.^{11,12}

Compound **1** was isolated as an optically active yellowish solid. HRESIMS analysis established its molecular formula as C₂₉H₃₆O₁₄, which is the same as **3**. It showed IR (3411 and 1633 cm⁻¹) and UV absorptions (230 and 282 nm) characteristic of a flavanone. The ¹H NMR spectrum of **1** showed signals due to two aromatic methyl groups at δ 2.12 (3H, s) and 2.11 (3H, s), a 4'-methoxyphenyl moiety at δ 3.81 (3H, s), 6.94 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz), and 7.42 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz), and an ABX-system [δ 2.78 (1H, dd, J = 2.5, 17.7 Hz), 3.12 (1H, dd, J = 13.0, 17.7 Hz), and 5.37 (1H, dd, J = 2.5, 13.0 Hz)] corresponding to a C-ring of a flavanone. These data indicated that the flavanone moiety was matteucinol (**4**).^{6,8–10} The ¹³C NMR and DEPT-135 spectra showed 29 carbon signals (Table 1); 18 of these signals were identical to those reported for matteucinol (**4**).^{6,8–10} The remaining 11 signals were indicative of the presence of one hexose and one pentose. ¹H and ¹³C NMR analyses suggested that **1** differed from **3** only in the sugar moiety.⁸

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: 662-915-7610. Fax: 662-915-7989. E-mail: helsohly@olemiss.edu. Tel: 662-915-1005. Fax: 662-915-1006. E-mail: lwalker@olemiss.edu.

[†] National Center for Natural Products Research.

[‡] Dorlin Pharmaceuticals.

[§] Georgetown University.

[⊥] Department of Pharmacology, University of Mississippi.

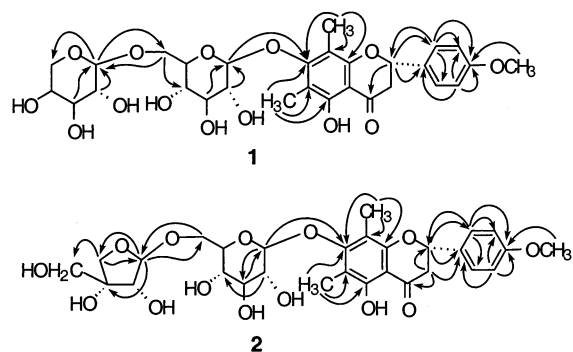


Figure 1. HMBC correlations of **1** and **2**.

Acid hydrolysis of **1** furnished matteucinol (**4**), glucose, and arabinose detected by co-TLC comparison with the authentic samples. The configuration of the anomeric carbons was defined as β for glucose and α for arabinose from their coupling constants of 7.6 and 6.7 Hz, respectively.¹⁷ As observed in the HMBC spectrum (Figure 1), the long-range correlations of H-6'' (δ 3.70, 3.92) of glucose with C-1''' (δ 104.7) of arabinose and H-1''' (δ 4.12) of arabinose with C-6'' (δ 69.3) of glucose established the linked position between the two sugar moieties as α -L-arabinopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranose. The glycosidation position was unambiguously determined by a three-bond correlation between the glucosyl anomeric proton H-1'' (δ 4.72) and ring A C-7 (δ 162.8) using HMBC. The absolute configuration at C-2 of the aglycone was determined to be *S* on the basis of the strong negative Cotton effect at 289 nm observed in the CD spectrum of **1**.¹⁸ On the basis of the above evidence, the structure of **1** was established as matteucinol 7-*O*- α -L-arabinopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside, a new flavanone glycoside named miconioside A.

Compound **2** was obtained as a yellowish amorphous solid. Its UV, IR, and CD spectral data (Experimental Section) were similar to those of **3**. HRESIMS of **2** displayed an ion at m/z 617.1879 [M + Na]⁺, corresponding to a molecular formula of C₂₈H₃₄O₁₄, 14 mass units less than **3**. Comparison of the ¹H and ¹³C NMR data (Tables 1 and 2) of **2** with **3** indicated the absence of the methoxyl group (δ 3.81, 3H, s) in **3**. The sugar moieties were determined to be glucose and apiose from ¹H and ¹³C NMR data. A β -D-apiofuranosyl moiety was recognized by the NMR signals of C-1''' (δ_C 111.1) and H-1''' (δ_H 4.93, d, J = 1.4 Hz), along with one oxyquaternary carbon at δ 80.6 (C-3'''), two oxymethylenes at C-4''' (δ_C 75.1, δ_H 3.71 and 3.78, each 1H, d, J = 10.0 Hz) and C-5''' (δ_C 66.1, δ_H 3.53, 2H, s), and one oxymethine at C-2''' (δ_C 78.1, δ_H 3.85, 1H, d, J = 1.4 Hz) (Tables 1 and 2). These data were in agreement with the reported values.¹⁹ HMQC and HMBC correlations (Figure 1) allowed for the complete assignments of the proton and carbon signals of **2**. Thus, the structure of **2** was established as farrerol 7-*O*- β -D-apiofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside, a new flavanone glycoside named miconioside B.

Compounds **1**–**8** were evaluated against fatty acid synthase (FAS) inhibition.¹ The results showed that only **1** had a weak inhibitory effect against FAS with an IC₅₀ value of >50 μ g/mL. Cerulenin was used as a positive control (IC₅₀ of 0.19 μ g/mL). We concluded that the observed activity in the crude ethanol extract (IC₅₀ of 90 μ g/mL) was probably attributable to the contribution of the nonselective inhibitory effects of unknown polyphenols or other compounds present.

Experimental Section

General Experimental Procedures. Melting points were measured on a Thomas-Hoover capillary melting point ap-

Table 2. ¹H NMR Data (δ) for Compounds **1** and **2** (in CD₃OD)

H	1	2
aglycone		
2	5.37 (1H, dd, 2.5, 13.0 Hz)	5.40 (1H, m)
3	2.78 (1H, dd, 17.7/2.5 Hz), 3.12 (1H, dd, 17.7/13.0 Hz)	2.81 (1H, dd, 17.2/2.5 Hz) 3.19 (1H, dd, 17.2/12.8 Hz)
2'	7.42 (1H, d, 8.6 Hz)	7.40 (1H, d, 8.4 Hz)
3'	6.94 (1H, d, 8.6 Hz)	6.87 (1H, d, 8.4 Hz)
5'	6.94 (1H, d, 8.6 Hz)	6.87 (1H, d, 8.4 Hz)
6'	7.42 (1H, d, 8.6 Hz)	7.40 (1H, d, 8.4 Hz)
6-CH ₃	2.12 (3H, s)	2.19 (3H, s)
8-CH ₃	2.11 (3H, s)	2.17 (3H, s)
4'-OCH ₃	3.81 (3H, s)	
Glc		
1''	4.72 (1H, d, 7.6 Hz)	4.72 (1H, d, 7.7 Hz)
2''	3.51 (1H, m)	3.56 (1H, m)
3''	3.43 (1H, m)	3.44 (1H, m)
4''	3.36 (1H, m)	3.37 (1H, m)
5''	3.34 (1H, m)	3.35 (1H, m)
6''	3.70 (1H, d, 11.8 Hz) 3.92 (1H, d, 11.8 Hz)	3.63 3.91
Ara/Api		
1'''	4.12 (1H, d, 6.7 Hz)	4.93 (1H, d, 1.4 Hz)
2'''	3.45 (1H, m)	3.85 (1H, d, 1.4 Hz)
3'''	3.32 (1H, m)	
4'''	3.70 (1H, m)	3.71 (1H, d, 10.0 Hz), 3.78 (1H, d, 10.0 Hz)
5'''	3.45 (1H, m) 3.80 (1H, m)	3.53 (2H, s)

paratus and were uncorrected. Optical rotations were determined on a Jasco DIP-370 digital polarimeter. CD spectra were recorded on a Jasco J 715 spectropolarimeter. UV spectra were recorded on a Hewlett-Packard 8435 spectrometer. IR spectra were obtained on an ATI Mattson Genesis Series FTIR spectrometer. The NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance DRX-400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz for ¹³C. 2D NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance DRX-500 operating at 500 MHz using standard pulse programs and acquisition parameters. HRESIMS were measured on a Bruker-Magnex BioAPEX 30es ion cyclotron high-resolution HPLC-FT spectrometer by direct injection into an electrospray interface. Silica gel (40 μ m, J. T. Baker) and RP silica gel (RP-18, 40 μ m, J. T. Baker) were used for low-pressure chromatography. HPLC was performed using an ODS column (Phenomenex, Prodigy ODS prep, 21.2 mm i.d. \times 250 mm, 10 μ m). TLC was performed on Si gel 60 F₂₅₄ (EM Science) using CHCl₃/MeOH (4:1, solvent A), toluene/EtOAc/MeOH (4:1:1, solvent B), and CHCl₃/EtOAc (6:1, solvent C) or reversed-phase KC₁₈ F Si gel 60 (Whatman) using MeOH/H₂O (70:30, solvent D). The detailed procedures for the bioassays are described in a previous paper.¹

Plant Material. *Miconia trailii* (twig, leaf) used in this study was collected by Manuel Rimachi in Loreto, Peru, in June of 1999 and identified by Sydney McDaniel. A voucher specimen is on deposit at the Herbarium of Mississippi State University (voucher #IBE 12272).

Extraction and Isolation. The dried powdered plant material (370 g) was extracted by percolation with 95% EtOH (3000 mL \times 3). The extracts were combined and concentrated in vacuo to dryness (10.1 g, IC₅₀ 90 μ g/mL). Part of the ethanolic extract (9.05 g) was chromatographed over a silica gel column (360 g) and eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH (9:1, 4:1, 2:1, and 0:1, each 1000 mL) to afford six fractions: A (0.1 g, 0–400 mL), B (2.8 g, 400–800 mL), C (0.62 g, 800–1600 mL), D (0.8 g, 1600–2000 mL, IC₅₀ 120 μ g/mL), E (1.96 g, 2000–2400 mL, IC₅₀ 40 μ g/mL), and F (2.80 g, 2400–4000 mL). Part of the most active fraction, E (1.07 g), was rechromatographed over a silica gel column (60 g) eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH (4:1, 2:1, and 0:1, each 500 mL) to give E₁ (26.6 mg, 0–135 mL), E₂ (191.0 mg, 135–300 mL), E₃ (60.0 mg, 300–465 mL), and E₄ (792.0 mg, 465–1500 mL). Further fractionation of fraction E₃ using a low-pressure ODS column (15 g) and washing with MeOH/H₂O (60:40, 150 mL) afforded **2** (1.2 mg, 50–100 mL)

and a mixture (33 mg, 100–150 mL). The mixture was further purified by silica PTLc using CHCl₃/MeOH (4:1) to yield **1** (25 mg) and **3** (3.3 mg).

Part of fraction D (635 mg) was further purified on a silica gel column (60 g) and eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH (9:1, 4:1, 0:1, each 500 mL) to afford D₁ (150 mg, 0–425 mL), D₂ (137 mg, 425–525 mL), **1** (30 mg, 525–625 mL), and D₃ (340 mg, 625–1500 mL). Part of fraction D₂ (100 mg) was rechromatographed using a low-pressure ODS column (30 g) and eluting with MeOH/H₂O (50:50, 80:20, 0:100, each 200 mL) to give D₄ (58 mg, 200–400 mL). Fraction D₄ was further purified by a low-pressure ODS column (20 g) and washing with MeOH/H₂O (60:40, 120 mL) to afford **5** (2 mg, 10–20 mL), **6** (5 mg, 70–80 mL), and **7** (7.5 mg, 40–50 mL).

Part of the less polar fraction B (1.0 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column (50 g) eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH (1:0, 1:1, 0:1, each 350 mL) to give fraction B₁ (80 mg, 175–315 mL). Refractionation of B₁ using a low-pressure ODS column (15 g) and washing with MeOH/H₂O (95:5, 100:0, each 120 mL) afforded B₂ (20 mg, 40–200 mL) and B₃ (7 mg, 200–240 mL). Compound **4** (20 mg) was crystallized from fraction B₂, and **8** (3 mg) was obtained from fraction B₃ by preparative TLC (Si gel, toluene/EtOAc, 9:1).

The structures of the known compounds (**3–8**) were identified by comparison of their spectral data with literature values.

Miconioside A (1): yellowish amorphous solid; $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –18.9° (c 0.33, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 206 (3.33), 230 (3.31), 282 (3.06), 360 (2.44) nm; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3411, 1633, 1513, 1479, 1344, 1249, 1170, 1122, 1058, 1033 cm⁻¹; CD (c 0.41 × 10⁻³ M, MeOH) $[\theta]_{251} + 2946$ (max), $[\theta]_{289} - 20493$ (max), $[\theta]_{353} + 6196$ (max); ¹³C and ¹H NMR data (Tables 1 and 2); HRESIMS *m/z* 631.2032 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₉H₃₆O₁₄Na, 631.1997); *R_f* 0.33 and 0.21 (Si gel, solvents A and B), 0.43 (reversed-phase KC18 F, solvent D).

Miconioside B (2): yellowish amorphous solid; $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –23.2° (c 0.12, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 206 (3.43), 230 (3.15), 282 (3.08), 362 (2.49) nm; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3413, 1632, 1513, 1445, 1343, 1248, 1170, 1121, 1060, 1034 cm⁻¹; CD (c 0.42 × 10⁻³ M, MeOH) $[\theta]_{251} + 1091$ (max), $[\theta]_{289} - 7703$ (max), $[\theta]_{354} + 3521$ (max); ¹³C and ¹H NMR data (Tables 1 and 2); HRESIMS *m/z* 617.1879 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₈H₃₄O₁₄Na, 617.1846); *R_f* 0.17 and 0.13 (Si gel, solvents A and B), 0.62 (reversed-phase KC18 F, solvent D).

2 α ,3 β ,19 α -Trihydroxyolean-12-ene-24,28-dioic acid (5): colorless amorphous powder; mp 314–315 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 58^\circ$ (c 0.2 MeOH) (lit.¹³ mp 318 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 118^\circ$); IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3413, 2933, 1692, 1459, 1384, 1269, 1045 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CD₃-OD) δ 0.90 (3H, s, CH₃-26), 0.94 (3H, s, CH₃-29), 1.01 (3H, s, CH₃-30), 1.02 (3H, s, CH₃-25), 1.30 (3H, s, CH₃-27), 1.37 (3H, s, CH₃-23), 2.75 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 3.23 (1H, br s, H-18), 3.28 (1H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, H-19), 4.08 (1H, m, H-2), 5.33 (1H, br s, H-12); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 187.0 (C-28), 184.8 (C-24), 146.4 (C-13), 124.6 (C-12), 85.7 (C-3), 83.9 (C-19), 70.3 (C-2), 58.9 (C-5), 51.2 (C-4), 49.1 (C-9), 48.9 (C-1^a), 48.2 (C-17), 46.7 (C-18), 43.2 (C-14), 41.1 (C-8), 40.2 (C-10), 36.5 (C-20), 35.1 (C-16^b), 35.0 (C-7^b), 30.6 (C-21), 30.2 (C-15), 29.7 (C-22), 29.4

(C-29), 26.4 (C-23), 26.0 (C-30), 25.5 (C-11), 25.4 (C-27), 22.3 (C-6), 18.6 (C-26), 16.1 (C-25); *R_f* 0.45 and 0.25 (Si gel, solvents A and B), 0.88 (reversed-phase KC18 F, solvent D). ^aSignal was overlapped by solvent, and ^bdata may be interchangeable.

Acid Hydrolysis of 1. Compound **1** and the sugar authentic samples (glucose and arabinose) were spotted on a silica gel TLC plate and hydrolyzed in situ by exposure to HCl vapor at 70 °C for 25 min. The TLC plate was then developed with CHCl₃/MeOH/AcOH/H₂O (14:6:2:1) and sprayed with 10% H₂-SO₄ for detection. Glucose and arabinose were detected with *R_f* values of 0.19 and 0.23, respectively, while mattheucinol (**4**) was detected with an *R_f* value of 0.62.

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