

Butenolides from Plant-Derived Smoke: Natural Plant-Growth Regulators with Antagonistic Actions on Seed Germination

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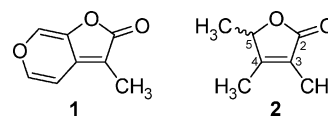
Smoke plays an intriguing role in promoting the germination of seeds of many species following a fire. Recently, a bicyclic compound containing a condensed butenolide moiety, 3-methyl-2H-furo[2,3-c]pyran-2-one (**1**), was reported as a potent germination promoter from plant-derived smoke. In this study, a related butenolide, 3,4,5-trimethylfuran-2(5H)-one (**2**), which inhibits germination and significantly reduces the effect of **1** when applied simultaneously, was also isolated from plant-derived smoke. The interaction of these compounds with opposing actions on seed germination may have important ecological implications in a post-fire environment and could be useful molecules for understanding the events involved in breaking seed dormancy and promoting seed germination.

Smoke from burning vegetation is recognized as an important environmental cue and promoter of germination for seeds of many species from both fire-prone and non-fire-prone environments.¹ Smoke-water, prepared by bubbling smoke through a container of water, is also highly effective in promoting seed germination of the responsive species and is a more convenient method of treatment. The major germination compound responsible for the observed germination increase was isolated and identified as 3-methyl-2H-furo[2,3-c]pyran-2-one (**1**, karrikinolide),^{2,3} a discovery that has revealed a class of plant bioactive compounds that are referred to as karrikins⁴ and are proposed to be a new and important family of naturally occurring plant growth regulators.^{5,6} Subsequently, **1** has been shown to improve germination and improve seedling vigor of several species, including those from fire-prone environments, arable and parasitic weeds, several Australian *Solanum* species, and crop plants.⁵ Due to the fact that it has an effect at extremely low concentrations (as low as 1 nM), it has potential as an important agronomic and horticultural chemical.^{5,7} Although the mode of action of smoke and **1** (and related karrikins) in promoting germination and vigor is currently unknown, research is progressing in this field.^{4,8,9}

Previous investigations of smoke-stimulated seed germination demonstrated that dilute solutions of smoke-water were highly effective in promoting the germination of light-sensitive seeds of *Lactuca sativa* L. cv. Grand Rapids. Thus, Grand Rapids lettuce was used as an effective model species for bioactivity-guided fractionation of smoke-water.^{3,10} Although, in general, smoke provides a positive stimulus for germination, a negative effect of high concentrations of smoke-water on germination is well demonstrated.^{10–13} This effect can most likely be attributed to inhibitory compounds (i.e., compounds other than the promotory karrikins) that are present in the smoke-water. Smoke (from cigarettes or other products) is known to contain numerous compounds (estimated to be well over 4000),¹⁴ some of which are toxic or carcinogenic. In another study, it was reported that smoke could possibly play a dual regulatory role during germination,¹⁵ providing the stimulus to germinate, but possibly preventing

germination until sufficient water was available. Such a dual signal system, involving both promotory and inhibitory compounds, could be important in post-fire environments.

In our previous study on the isolation of the key germination promoter (**1**) from plant-derived smoke using bioactivity-guided fractionation,³ it was observed that some fractions showed inhibitory activity in the germination assay. Germination levels for these fractions were 0%, which was significantly ($P > 0.05$) lower than the control, which had a germination of $14.5 \pm 9.3\%$. Further fractionation using HPLC and bioactivity-guided preparative GC led to the isolation of racemic 3,4,5-trimethylfuran-2(5H)-one (2,3,4-trimethylbut-2-enolide) (**2**).



The structure was elucidated using GC-MS and NMR spectroscopy and confirmed by synthesis. The inhibitory action of **2** on germination was assessed by incubating the lettuce seeds with test solutions containing a combination of synthetic **1** (0.001 to 0.1 μM) with synthetic **2** (0.1 to 100 μM) (Figure 1). Results indicated that at 10 and 100 μM , compound **2** significantly reduced the promotive effect of compound **1** (0.001 to 0.1 μM) when applied simultaneously. Application of **2** alone resulted in 0% germination at 10 and 100 μM , and at 0.1 and 1 μM germination was not significantly different from the water control. Preparative enantioselective GC yielded practically pure samples of the two enantiomers of **2**. It was found that the enantiomers are equally active germination inhibitors.

It is of great interest that the trisubstituted but-2-enolide ring is a common structural feature of compounds **1** and **2**. This leads to the speculation that **2** may somehow block the action of promoter compound **1** or interact with a possible receptor related to the action of **1**. Thus, the next step will be to conduct in-depth molecular biology studies on the interaction of these two compounds, adding a further dimension to the emerging picture on the effect of smoke on seed germination in fire-prone environments. It is conspicuous that these small molecules as plant-derived smoke constituents have opposing actions on germination. In terms of a post-fire environment, it is most beneficial for seeds to germinate when there is sufficient light, nutrients, and water available. Thus, these bioactive

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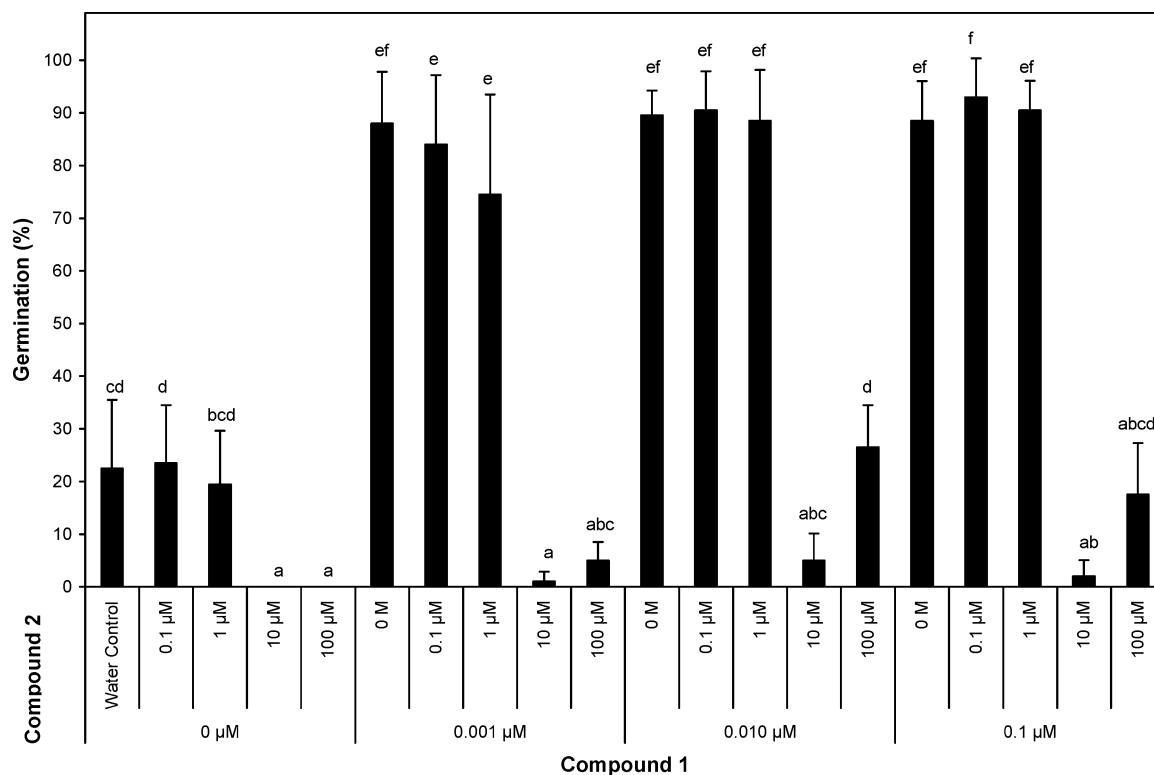


Figure 1. Germination activity of test solutions on Grand Rapids lettuce seeds germinated in the dark at 25 °C for 24 h. Solutions contained a combination of compound **1** (0.001 to 0.1 μM) and compound **2** (0.1 to 100 μM). Control was distilled water (= 0 M). Values are means of results from two separate experiments ± SD. Bars with different letters indicate significant differences between treatments ($P < 0.05$) using Duncan's multiple range test (df between groups = 19; residual df = 140; mean sum of squares between groups = 2.196; residual mean sum of squares = 0.0280; F -ratio = 78.502; P -value = <0.001).

butenolides are important environmental signal molecules for regulating the best emergence time for seeds following a fire.

Experimental Section

General Experimental Procedures. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of **2** were acquired at a ^1H resonance frequency of 400.13 MHz on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer equipped with a 1 mm probe at 25 °C. The sample of **2** was made up to 25 μL with methanol- d_4 , and the residual solvent peak methanol- d_3 was used as internal reference for ^1H (δ 3.31), whereas methanol- d_4 was used as internal reference for ^{13}C (δ 49.9). ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of synthetic **2** were obtained with a Varian INOVA 600 NMR instrument at 25 °C. Residual CHCl_3 with δ_{H} 7.26 and δ_{C} 77.04 was used as internal standard. Semipreparative HPLC was performed using a reversed-phase column (Haisil, 300 C18, 5 μm, 250 × 10 mm, Higgins Analytical) with 30% MeOH mobile phase at 2 mL/min. A Spectra System P4000 pump and UV6000LP photodiode array detector (Thermo Separation Products) were used. Analytical GC-MS analyses were carried out with a Carlo Erba QMD 1000 instrument consisting of a Trio 1 quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled to a CE 5300 gas chromatograph, using a column coated with PS-089 (DB-5 equivalent) (40 m × 0.3 mm, df 0.35 μm), which was programmed from 40 °C to 220 °C at 4 °C/min to monitor the fractionation of **2**. A column (25 m × 0.3 mm) coated with 0.25 μm of PS-089-OH containing 10% heptakis(2,3-di-*O*-acetyl-6-*O*-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)- β -cyclodextrin as chiral selector ($R_s = 10.5$) was programmed from 40 °C to 80 °C at 10 °C/min and then to 160 °C at 2 °C/min for enantioselective GC-MS analyses. Preparative GC isolation of **2** was carried out with a CE 4000 gas chromatograph, which was adapted for preparative work¹⁶ and was fitted with a flame ionization detector and an on-column injector. A column coated with PS-255 (DB-1 equivalent) (40 m × 0.32 mm, df 1.2 μm) was initially used for this preparative isolation, but a higher throughput was attained with a megabore column coated with the same phase (32 m × 0.53 mm, df 2.0 μm), which was programmed from 40 °C to 115 °C at 2 °C/min and then to 250 °C at 10 °C/min. Fractions were collected manually. Synthetic **2** was purified by preparative GC on a packed column (5 m × 2.5 mm, 2.5% SE-30 on 60–80 mesh Chromosorb). The column was programmed from

30 °C to 150 °C at 4 °C/min, and then to 250 °C at 10 °C/min. Preparative enantioselective GC separation of the enantiomers of **2** was carried out on the above preparative GC using the above enantioselective column, which was programmed from 40 °C to 80 °C at 10 °C/min and then to 140 °C at 1 °C/min. The enantiomers were eluted as very broad peaks (column overloading) between 40 °C and 140 °C.

Germination Bioassay. Germination activity of fractions and pure compounds was assessed using mature achenes (referred to as seeds) of *Lactuca sativa* L. cv. Grand Rapids (Peto Seed, Saticoy, CA). Seeds (25) were incubated for 24 h in the dark at 25 °C in 65 mm plastic Petri dishes fitted with two sheets of 70 mm Whatman No. 1 filter paper and moistened with 2.2 mL of test solution. Distilled H₂O served as a control. Manipulations with seeds were conducted in the dark under green "safelight".¹⁰ Germination inhibitory activity of HPLC fractions was determined by testing 20 μL of each 2 mL HPLC fraction in combination with 2.2 mL of a 0.01 μM solution of **1**. The activity of synthesized compounds was tested using solutions containing a combination of **1** (0.001 to 0.1 μM) and **2** (0.1 to 100 μM). Single-treatment controls were also included. Experiments were carried out twice ($n = 4$). Germination data were arcsine transformed and analyzed using a one-way ANOVA and a Duncan's multiple range test, at a significance level of $P < 0.05$. GenStat (Version 11) was used to conduct the analyses.

Isolation of 3,4,5-Trimethylfuran-2(5H)-one. Smoke-water was prepared by bubbling smoke from burned *Passerina vulgaris* Thoday and *Themeda triandra* L. through water. The smoke-water was concentrated, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , and subjected to CC as previously described.³ Fractions with germination inhibitory activity (0% germination, fractions 33–45) from the column (Sephadex LH-20, 90 × 2.5 cm, eluted with 35% EtOH at 15 mL/h) were combined and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Purification was achieved by semipreparative HPLC. Active fractions, eluting between 14 and 16 min, were combined and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Compound **2** was isolated as a racemate from this sample by preparative capillary GC: EIMS m/z 126 (M^+ , 32), 111 (12), 83 (79), 55 (100), 43 (19), 39 (20); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol- d_4) δ 1.38 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, Me-5), 1.77 (s, 3H, Me-4), 1.99 (s, 3H, Me-3), 4.91 (q, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, H-5); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, methanol-

d_4) δ 7.5 (Me-3), 10.8 (Me-4), 17.1 (Me-5), 81.7 (C-5), 123.1 (C-3), 163.9 (C-4), 177.0 (C-2); GC-MS (EI) 126 (M^+ , 58), 111 (17), 83 (90), 55 (100), 53 (8), 43 (29), 39 (40).

Synthesis of 1 and 2. Karrikinolide (**1**) was synthesized from pyromeconic acid.¹⁷ The original paper reported the yield as 22%, but we obtained a yield at least 10 times lower.

Racemic 3,4,5-trimethylfuran-2(5H)-one (**2**) was synthesized according to a previous protocol¹⁸ and purified by preparative GC to yield the target compound (99.9% purity). The ¹H NMR spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported.¹⁸ ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.4 (Me-3), 11.7 (Me-4), 18.1 (Me-5), 79.5 (C-5), 122.8 (C-3), 160.3 (C-4), 174.4 (C-2). The MS data corresponded to those of the isolated compound **2**. Preparative GC on the enantioselective column yielded pure samples (0.5 mg \pm 0.03 mg) of each of the two enantiomers in enantiomeric purities of 99% and >97%, respectively, which were tested as described above in combination with a 0.001 μ M solution of **1**. Results indicated that the enantiomers were equally active.

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