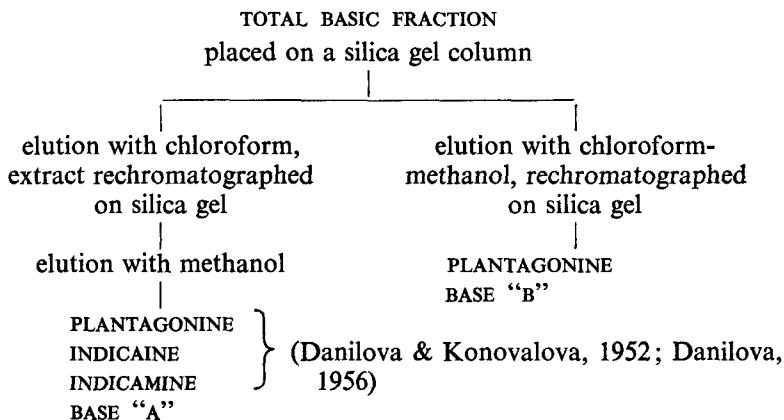


## Phytochemical studies of Egyptian *Plantago* species (alkaloids)

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THE alkaloidal content of eight species of *Plantago* common in Egypt has been examined. Authentication of the species has already been described (Ahmed, Batanouny & Hammouda, 1965). Extraction of the defatted seeds of *Plantago albicans* with 96% ethanol has yielded a basic fraction which was isolated either with mineral acid in the conventional manner or by precipitation with ammonium reineckate (Lee, 1960).

The behaviour of this extract on two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography is shown in Table 1. Column chromatography on silica-gel as outlined below has yielded five crystalline fractions.



Plantagonine had m.p. 220–222°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 29.7^\circ$  (*c*, 1.2, ethanol) (Danilova & Konovalova, 1952, cite m.p. 218–220°,  $[\alpha]_D + 30.8^\circ$ ).

The hydrochloride m.p. 227–229° (Danilova & Konovalova, 1952, cite m.p. 228–230°) gave no depression on admixture with an authentic specimen. The infrared spectra of the hydrochloride and of an authentic specimen were identical.

The picrate had m.p. 158–160° (Danilova & Konovalova, 1952, cite m.p. 159–160°).

Indicaine, an oil, gave a picrate m.p. 148–150° (Danilova & Konovalova, 1952, cite m.p. 149–150°). Oxidation of the oily base with silver oxide (Danilova, 1956) yielded plantagonine.

Indicamine picrate had m.p. 125–127° (Danilova & Konovalova, 1952, cite m.p. 124–127°).

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TABLE 1. *Rf\** OF *Plantago albicans* BASIC FRACTION (TWO-DIMENSIONAL THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY) ON KIESELGEL GF 254 (250  $\mu$ )

Spot No.	Base	<i>Rf</i>		Fluorescence colour (200–400 m $\mu$ )
		Solvent A	Solvent B	
1	Base "A"	0·03	0·05	Pale yellow
2	Plantagonine	0·06	0·07	" "
3	Base "B"	0·11	0·12	" "
4	Unidentified	0·28	0·07	Light bluish yellow
5	"	0·37	0·44	Blue
6	"	0·48	0·28	Greenish yellow
7	"	0·60	0·65	Light greenish yellow
8	Indicamine	0·72	0·45	Violet
9	Indicaine	0·80	0·54	"
10	Unidentified	0·84	0·92	Yellow
11	"	0·14	0·09	Faint violet
12	"	0·29	0·15	Yellowish green
13	"	0·37	0·54	Blue

\* Mean values of five determinations.

Solvent A: Ether:methanol:diethylamine (85:10:5) (Sandberg &amp; Michel, 1962)

B: Chloroform:methanol:diethylamine (92:3:5). " " "

N.B.: Spots 5 and 13 may be interchangeable.

Bases A and B have been obtained in crystalline form and characterised as follows.

Base A, m.p. 240°,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (ethanol) 280 m $\mu$ . Found: C, 75·1; H, 8·9; N, 7·5.  $C_{12}H_{17}ON$  requires C, 75·4; H, 8·9; N, 7·4%. Picrate m.p. 280–282° (decomp.). Found: C, 51·1; H, 5·6; N, 13·5.  $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$  requires C, 50·9; H, 5·7; N, 13·2%.

TABLE 2. THE BASIC FRACTION OF THE SEEDS OF EGYPTIAN *Plantago* SPECIES (TWO-DIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAPHY ON KIESELGEL GF 254)

Species	Total alkaloids %	Alkaloid number												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>P. notata</i>	0·02	+	+	+	+							+		
<i>P. cyprioides</i>	0·01	+	+	+	+	+	+							+
<i>P. coronopus</i>	0·02	+	+	+	+	+								
<i>P. crassifolia</i>	0·02	+	+	+	+	+								
<i>P. major</i>	0·05	+	+	+	+	+	+							
<i>P. albicans</i>	0·04	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>P. cylindrica</i>	0·04	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>P. ovata</i>	0·06	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

1: Base "A."

8: Indicamine.

2: Plantagonine.

9: Indicaine.

3: Base "B."

4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13: Unidentified.

Running solvents as in Table 1.

Base B, m.p. 176–178°,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (ethanol) 239 m $\mu$ . Found: C, 69·9; H, 8·6; N, 10·3.  $C_8H_{12}NO$  requires C, 69·6; H, 8·7; N, 10·1%. Picrate m.p. 268–269°. Found: C, 45·9; H, 4·2; N, 15·5.  $C_8H_{12}ON$ .  $C_6H_3N_3O_7$  requires C, 45·8; H, 4·1; N, 15·3%.

The basic fraction of seven other species has been subjected to two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography with the results shown in Table 2.

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