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LEGUMINOSAE

5-Q-METHYLGENISTEIN FROM ORMOSIA EXCELSA*

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Plant. Ormosia excelsa Bth., trivial name 'tento amarelo', tree.² Source. Manaus, Brasil. Trunk wood. The ethanol extract was dissolved in AcOEt and washed with dil. aq. H₂SO₄. Upon standing, a precipitate appeared. This was separated, dissolved in dioxan and reprecipitated by addition of H₂O. The white powder was acetylated and separated by silica chromatography into the acetate of lupeol, and the diacetate of 5-O-methylgenistein, m.p. 168-170° [lit.³ m.p. 168-170°]. Hydrolysis produced the plant constituents lupeol, and 5-O-methylgenistein (4',7-dihydroxy-5-methoxyisoflavone), m.p. 305° dec. [lit.³ m.p. 316° dec.]. Mass, NMR, UV and IR spectral measurements corroborated the identifications.

- * Part XXXV in the series "The Chemistry of Brazilian Leguminosae". For part XXXIV see ref. 1.
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Key Word Index—Ormosia excelsa; Leguminosae; isoflavone; 5-O-methylgenistein.

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LINACEAE

STEROLS OF LINUM USITATISSIMUM SEED

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Plant. Linum usitatissimum (linseed). Previous work. GLC separation of derived acetates of sterols from seed. Present work. The following sterols from seed have been characterized by GLC (OV-17) and GC-MS^{2.3} as their derived TMS ethers: cholesterol (2% of sterol fraction), campesterol (26%), stigmasterol (7%), sitosterol (41%), Δ^5 -avenasterol (13%), cycloartenol (9%) and 24-methylenecycloartanol (2%).

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Key Word Index-Linum usitatissimum; Linaceae; sterols; sitosterol; campesterol.