Previous Work. Isolation of quercetin-3-rhamnosylglycoside.¹

Present Work. The phenolic extract obtained from fresh leaves and purified by usual methods gave two biflavones by preparative TLC. They were characterized as amentoflavone and podocarpus-flavone A (4"-O-methyl amentoflavone), by m.ps. m.m.ps. and comparison of NMR spectra of their methyl and acetyl derivatives with those of authentic samples.

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ALKALOIDS FROM CORYDALIS INCISA*

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Key Word Index—*Corydalis incisa*: Papaveraceae: phenolic protoberberine alkaloids; (-)-cheilanthifoline; (-)-scoulerine; coreximine; (+)-reticuline.

Plant. Corydalis incisa Pers. in the vegetative stage. *Source*. Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Previous work*. Non-phenolic tertiary¹⁻³ and quaternary² alkaloids.

Present work. The MeOH extract of the whole plant was worked up as described earlier. The tertiary phenolic base fraction (0.035% of dried material) was subjected to chromatography over silica gel. The CHCl₃ eluate gave a mixture which was re-chromatographed over silica gel with hexane—AcOEt (2:1) to afford (—)-cheilanthifoline. m.p. 176–177 , $[\alpha]_D = 321^\circ$ (MeOH) (0.007%, m.p., $[\alpha]_D$, IR. Methylation with diazomethan gave (—)-sinactine) and (—)-scoulerine, m.p. 194–196%, $[\alpha]_D = 304^\circ$ (EtOH) (0.005%, m.p., $[\alpha]_D$, IR). The CHCl₃–MeOH (99:1) eluate gave coreximine, m.p. 252–254%, $[\alpha]_D = 280^\circ$ (CHCl₃) (0.006%, m.p., IR). The CHCl₃–MeOH (19:1) eluate was purified by preparative TLC followed by recrystallization as perchlorate, yielding (+)-reticuline perchlorate, m.p. 203–204 (0.005%, IR, free base: $[\alpha]_D = 96$ (EtOH), $[\alpha]_D$, IR).

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^{*} Part IV in the series "Alkaloids of Corydalis incisa Pers.". For Part III see NONAKA, G. and NISHIOKA, I. (1973) Chem. Pharm. Bull. 21, 1410.

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