

FURTHER ISOFLAVONES FROM *PTERODON APPARICIOI**

M ELITA LEITE DE ALMEIDA and OTTO R. GOTTLIEB†

Departamento de Química Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

(Received 21 May 1975)

Key Word Index *Pterodon apparicioi*, Leguminosae, isoflavones, 6,7,3',4',5'-pentamethoxyisoflavone

Plant. *Pterodon apparicioi* Pedersoli (Leguminosae-Lotoideae) collected at Cipó River, Cipó Ridge, Minas Gerais State. **Previous work** The C₆H₆-extract (46 g) of trunk wood (2.4 kg) yielded nine isoflavones belonging, with respect to ring A, to 7- (3), 6,7- (4-6, 8-11) and 7,8- (13) oxygenated types (Table 1) [2].

Present work. The residual wood sample which had been extracted with C₆H₆ [2] was, in succession, extracted with EtOH. The solvent was evaporated and the residue (200 g) fractionated into light petrol sol and insol portions. Upon addition of MeOH to the sol portion (5 g) pptd (13) (30 mg) which was separated from a mixture of aliphatic esters by filtration. The insol portion was fractionated into C₆H₆ sol and insol. portions. The sol portion (16 g) was chromatographed on a Si column. C₆H₆ with gradually increasing proportions of EtOH (0-3%) eluting in order aliphatic esters (2 g), sitosterol and stigmasterol (250 mg), (3) (300 mg), (7) (20 mg), (11) (300 mg), (8) (100 mg), (1) (50 mg), (12) (30 mg), (5) (150 mg). The insol portion was fractionated into AcOEt sol and insol. portions. The sol portion (30 g) was chromatographed on a Si column giving the following fractions with the indicated eluants: A (C₆H₆), B (CHCl₃), C (CHCl₃-MeOH 19:1), D (CHCl₃-MeOH 3:2). A was composed of aliphatic esters. B was separated by rechromatography and fractional crystallizations into (2) (20 mg), (11) (100 mg), (13) (20 mg), (5) (50 mg). C gave (1) (60 mg) and D gave (+)-pinitol (400 mg), identified by comparison with an authentic sample from *Apuleia leiocarpa* (Vog.) Macbr. [3]. (3), (5), (8), (11) and (13) were identified by direct comparison with samples isolated during previous work [2]. (7) was identified by comparison with a sample isolated from *Pterodon pubescens* Benth. [4].

Table 1 Isoflavones from *Pterodon apparicioi*

Compound	OH at	OMe at	O ₂ CH ₂ at
(1)	7,4'	—	—
(2)	—	7,4'	—
(3)	—	7,2'	4',5'
(4)	7	6,4'	—
(5)	7,3'	6,4'	—
(6)	7	6	3',4'
(7)	—	6,7,3,4'	—
(8)	7	6,2',4',5'	—
(9)	—	6,7,2,4',5'	—
(10)	—	6,7,2'	4',5'
(11)	—	6,7,2',3',4'	—
(12)	—	6,7,3',4',5'	—
(13)	—	7,8,2'	4',5'

Dimethylation of (1) [5] gave (2) [6] which was identified by comparison with a sample prepared by methylation of formononetin [5]. The structure of the previously unreported compound (12) was deduced by ¹HMR. Indeed, a pentamethoxyisoflavone [5 OMe, H-2 (τ 2.00, s)] with *para*-related A-ring hydrogens (τ 2.34, s; τ 3.34, s) and a symmetrical (but not a phloroglucinol-type) B-ring (τ 3.00, s, 2H) can only be formulated as (12).

6,7,3',4',5'-Pentamethoxyisoflavone (12). Crystals, mp 210-212 (C₆H₆). M found: 372.1224; C₂₀H₂₀O₇ requires: 372.1209. ν_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹), 1630, 1580, 1515, 1420, 1280, 1220, 1150, 1040, 880, 840 and 820. λ_{max}^{10H} (nm) 260, 300, 330 inf (ε 12300, 8200, 6700). ¹HMR (CDCl₃, τ) 2.00 (s, H-2), 2.34 (s, H-5), 3.00 (s, H-2',6'), 3.34 (s, H-8), 5.99 (s, OMe-7), 6.05 (s, OMe-3',5'), 6.12 (s, OMe-6 or 4'), 6.20 (s, OMe-4' or 6).

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* Part 53 in the series "The Chemistry of Brazilian Leguminosae". For Part 52 see Ref. [1]. Sponsored by Ministério do Planejamento (Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos SA) through Academia Brasileira de Ciências.

† Instituto de Química Universidade de São Paulo