

IRIDOID GLYCOSIDES AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF *PAEDERIA FOETIDA**

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Key Word Index—*Paederia foetida*; Rubiaceae; iridoids; paderoside; scandoside; asperuloside; methyl mercaptan; steroids; triterpenoids.

Plant. *Paederia foetida* (Rubiaceae). **Occurrence.** The plant is a climber found in most parts of India throughout the Malayan Archipelago, extending from Mauritius northward to China, Japan and the Philippines [1]. In the last 30 years it has spread to southern parts of Florida, U.S.A. **Uses.** A variety of curative properties have been attributed to the plant by folk medicine [2]. Extracts of roots, leaves, bark or fruit are prescribed for toothache, chest pains, piles, inflammation of spleen, and as diuretic and emetic. The fresh leaves are used in soups and other food preparations. **Previous work.** Methyl mercaptan [3] was shown to be responsible for the fetid odor of the plant. Asperuloside and 2 new iridoid glycosides, paderoside and scandoside [4] were isolated from a related species, *P. scandens*.

Present work. Leaves and stems. (a) **Isolation of methyl mercaptan:** N₂ was passed through traps containing, in series, conc. H₂SO₄, 1% HgCl₂, glass wool, fresh crushed plant[¶], aniline, 2NHCl, 4% Hg(CN)₂ and 3% HgCl₂. CH₃SH was precipitated as (CH₃S)₂Hg in 4% Hg(CN)₂ after 24 hr. The Hg salt (0.15%) was crystallized from EtOH as needles, mp 172°, mmp and MS. Addition of dil. HCl to this salt regenerated the fetid odor of MeSH. (b) **Isolation of hentriacontane, ceryl alcohol, hentriacontanol, palmitic acid, sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol and ursolic acid.** Powdered dried plant was continuously extracted with petrol for 3 days. Removal of solvent furnished a residue, part of which was chromatographed over Si gel. Elution with petrol provided hentriacontane, mp 68°, M⁺ 436; petrol-C₆H₆ (3:1) gave ceryl alcohol, mp 75°, M⁺ 382; petrol-C₆H₆ (1:1) provided hentriacontanol, mp 85°, M⁺ 452. Subsequent elution with petrol-C₆H₆ (1:3) afforded palmitic acid, mp 61°, M⁺ 256 and a sterol mixture.

This sterol mixture was resolved after GC-MS into sitosterol; M⁺ 414, stigmasterol; M⁺ 412 and campesterol; M⁺ 400. Further elution with C₆H₆ furnished more sterols while elution with C₆H₆-EtOAc (9:1) gave ursolic acid, mp 260°, M⁺ 456. All the compounds were

compared with authentic samples. (c) **Isolation of iridoid glycosides.** Powdered dried plant was extracted with hot H₂O and the extract was repeatedly extracted in sequence with petrol, C₆H₆ and CHCl₃. The remaining aq. layer was freeze dried and the residue extracted with MeOH. Removal of the MeOH gave a syrup which was subjected to preparative PC to provide asperuloside, paderoside and scandoside in 0.08, 0.084 and 0.064% yield, respectively. HPLC was performed on a Waters Associates Model ALC-100 liquid chromatograph equipped with a UV detector, using a 30 cm × 4 mm i.d. μ Bondapak C₁₈ column (Waters Assoc.) and a mobile phase of CH₃CN-H₂O (1:9) at 2 ml/min flow rate. PC was carried out on Whatman No. 1 in *n*-BuOH-HOAc-H₂O (4:1:5). After spraying with 5% oxalic acid, the paper was kept at 120° for 10 min to obtain the blue or violet color indicating the presence of iridoids.

Asperuloside was crystallized from MeOH-Me₂CO to afford colorless crystals mp 128-130°, mmp, HPLC R_f 6 min, MS (M⁺ absent) *m/e* 252, 235, 193, 176, 175, 164, 147, 146, 145, 136, 127, 120, 119, 73, 61 and 60.

Paderoside was obtained as a powder from MeOH-Me₂CO, mp 120-123°, mmp, HPLC R_f 21 min, MS (M⁺ absent) *m/e* 284, 267, 239, 224, 193, 176, 175, 164, 147, 146, 145, 136, 127, 119, 73, 61 and 60.

Scandoside was obtained as a powder from MeOH-Me₂CO, mp 135-141°. Treatment with C₅H₅N and Ac₂O provided the hexaacetate which was reacted with CH₂N₂ to give scandoside hexaacetate Me ester (MeOH-C₆H₆, fine needles, mp 130-134°) mmp and TLC.

The MS of asperuloside conformed to the general pattern of fragmentation reported by Bentley *et al.* [5] for a number of other iridoid glycosides with the largest fragment corresponding to the aglucone at *m/e* 252. However, an anomaly was noted in the spectrum of paderoside. Both our freshly isolated material and an authentic sample of paderoside (H. Inouye, Kyoto Univ.) gave identical spectra with the largest ion at *m/e* 284, 16 a.m.u. higher than the expected aglucone fragment (*m/e* 268). As the structure of paderoside appears to be conclusively established [4], we cannot explain this discrepancy at the present and we are studying other thioacetates to clarify this matter. The occurrence of iridoid glycosides has been reported from several plant genera of the family Rubiaceae [6]. Most of these glycosides including *Paederia* iridoids have not been evaluated for their biological activities. In our laboratory a study of

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¶ *Paederia foetida* was collected at 5600 S.W. 96th Terrace, Miami, FL.

selected activities of these compounds is in progress. *P. foetida* is also one of a series of plants being investigated for carcinogenic potential.

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ROSEOSID AUS *BETULA ALBA* UND *CYDONIA OBLONGA**

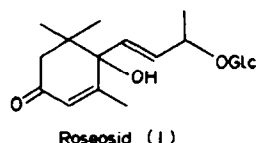
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Key Word Index—*Betula alba*; Betulaceae; *Cydonia oblonga*; *Chaenomeles japonica*; Rosaceae; roseoside; C₁₃-glycoside.

Aus einem Extrakt von *Betula alba* und den Früchten von *Cydonia oblonga* wurde ein Glycosid isoliert, das sich als 4-(1-hydroxy-4-keto-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-ol-2-β-D-glucopyranosid (Roseosid) [1] (1) erwies; es wurde bisher in den Blättern von *Vinca rosea* [1] beobachtet.



Enzymatische Hydrolyse mit β-Glucosidase [2] lieferte 4-(1-hydroxy-4-keto-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-ol (Vomifoliol) [3] (2). (2) fiel neben (1) in *Cydonia oblonga* auch unmittelbar an. Die Strukturermittlung des Aglycons erfolgte durch IR-, NMR-, UV- und Massenspektroskopie von (2) und des 2-monoacetats. Die Verknüpfungsstelle der β-D-Glucose mit dem Aglycon wurde durch Behandeln von (1) und (2) mit N-Bromsuccinimid bestimmt.

An den Blättern von *Eichhornia crassipes* [4] hat man beobachtet, daß Vomifoliol gleiche Wirkung auf den Spaltöffnungsmechanismus wie Abscisinsäure zeigt. Über die Aktivität des Glucosids des Vomifoliols (1) in dieser Richtung scheint bisher nichts bekannt geworden zu sein. Auf jeden Fall wird sein Anteil bei einer Bestimmung von (2) zu berücksichtigen sein [5].

In unserem Arbeitskreis konnte ferner gezeigt werden, daß auch die japanische Zierquitte, *Chaenomeles japonica* (Rosaceae), das Glycosid (1) enthält (Ausb. 0,025%) [6].

EXPERIMENTELLES

Isolierung von (1) aus *Betula alba* 900 g Rohextrakt aus Birkenblättern, bezogen von der Fa. H. Finzelberg's Nachfolger, Andernach, suspendierte man in H₂O, schüttelte zur

Entfernung unpolarerer Substanzen mit CHCl₃ und anschließend mehrmals mit n-BuOH aus. Die BuOH-phasen wurden zur Trockne gebracht und der erhaltene Rückstand (165 g) zur Abtrennung der Farbstoffe über Al₂O₃ mit CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (13:7:2) [7] filtriert. Es fielen 77 g Substanzgemisch an, das an Kieselgel mit einem CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O-Gemisch steigender Polarität (13:4:2, 13:5:2, 13:7:2) chromatographiert wurde. Die (1) enthaltende Glycosidfraktion (4 g) wurde zur Reinsolierung mit Ac₂O und C₅H₅N (2:1) bei Zimmertemperatur 12 hr acetyliert. Nach säulenchromatographischer Trennung des Acetatgemisches (5,2 g) mit CH₂Cl₂-EtOAc (10:1) an Kieselgel fielen 420 mg (1)-acetat an. Ausbeute nach Entacetylierung nach Zemplén: 290 mg (1) (0,032%).

Isolierung von (1) aus *Cydonia oblonga*. 5 kg zerkleinerte Früchte wurden mit 80%igem MeOH extrahiert. Der methanolische Extrakt wurde im Vakuum eingedunstet und zur Fällung des Hauptteils an vorhandenen Zuckern in Aceton gegeben und das Unlösliche abgetrennt. Nach dem Aceton und Methanol entfernt worden waren, fiel ein stark saurer (pH 2) Extrakt (200 g) an. Dieser wurde zweimal an Kieselgel mit CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (13:5:2, 13:7:2) chromatographiert. Die (1) enthaltende Glycosidfraktion (450 mg) wurde wie bei der Isolierung aus Birkenblättern acetyliert. Aus 232 mg Rohacetat wurden nur 4 mg (1)-acetat isoliert, das aus Essigester-Petroläther (40–60°) in Form feiner Nadeln kristallisierte. Ausbeute von (1) nach Entacetylierung ca 0,00006%. Die Daten der NMR-, IR, UV- und Massenspektren waren mit den Angaben der Literatur [1,3,8] identisch. Oxidation von (2) mit N-Bromsuccinimid lieferte die Ketoform [9]. (1) wurde von N-Bromsuccinimid nicht oxidiert. Die berechnete Annahme, daß die β-D-Glucose über die sekundäre OH-Gruppe gebunden ist, erscheint damit gesichert.

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