

(15%) (ber. für  $C_{17}H_{18}O_5$  302.115);  $-\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{O}$  260 (61); 260  $-\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{O}$  218 (63);  $\text{Me CO}^+$  43 (100).

**Anerkennung**—Der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft danken wir für die Förderung dieser Arbeit, Herrn Prof. Dr. K. Praefcke für die Beschaffung des Pflanzenmaterials.

## LITERATUR

1. Bohlmann, F., Burkhardt, T. und Zdero, C. (1973) *Naturally Occurring Acetylenes*. Academic Press, New York.
2. Bohlmann, F. und Zdero, C. (1972) *Chem. Ber.* **105**, 2534; dort weitere Literatur.

*Phytochemistry*, 1977, Vol. 16, p. 1451. Pergamon Press. Printed in England.

THREE MONOHYDROXYCOUMARINS FROM *ALYXIA LUCIDA*

CHIRAVAT SADAVONGVIVAD and PORNTIP SUPAVILAI

Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Rama 6 Road, Bangkok, Thailand

(Received 8 March 1977)

**Key Word Index**—*Alyxia lucida*; Apocynaceae; 3-hydroxycoumarin; 5-hydroxycoumarin; 8-hydroxycoumarin; scopoletin; coumarin.

*Alyxia lucida* (Cha-loot in Thai) is a fragrant climber of South and Southeast Asia. Dried stem, available in all herbal drug-stores in Thailand, is used medicinally; it is also an essential ingredient of incense.

Successive solvent extractions of dried stems with petrol and chloroform gave mixtures of coumarins. The petrol extract contained coumarin (main constituent), 3-hydroxycoumarin (1), and triterpenes. The chloroform fraction yielded scopoletin (2) 8-hydroxycoumarin (3) and 5-hydroxycoumarin (4). These structures were proved by direct comparison with authentic compounds, scopoletin being obtained commercially and the others being synthesized [1–3].

While scopoletin and coumarin are known to be widely occurring in plants, the three monohydroxy coumarins reported in *Alyxia* have not been found before.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Air-dried, small stems (< 1 cm diameter) with bark were chopped into fine pieces before extracted successively in Soxhlet with petrol (bp 50–70°) and  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . Extraction by each solvent (151/5 kg) was carried out continuously for 25–30 hr. The extracts were evapd to dryness. The dry petrol-extract (2% of dry stem) was boiled with MeOH, the insoluble portion contained several triterpenes one of which was identified as 11-keto-amyrin acetate. The MeOH soluble part was evapd dry and redissolved in minimum vol. of boiling petrol. On cooling, a small amount of ppt. appeared; it was recrystallized from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as colourless needles mp 153–155° (120 mg/kg). MS  $m/e$  (rel. int.): 162  $M^+$  (100), 134 (M-CO, 26), 106 (M-2  $\times$  CO, 37), 78 (71). Found: C, 67.0; H, 3.6; O, 29.3. Cal. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ : C, 66.7; H, 3.7; O, 29.6%.  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{petrol}}$ : 3300, 1680, 1640, 1600, 1240, 1150  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 288 (4.03), 310 (4.07). NMR (60 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , TMS):  $\delta$  7.17 (1H, s, C-4), 7.68–7.22 (4H, m, C-5 to 8), 3.33 (1H, bs, exchangeable with  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , OH). It was identical with authentic 3-hydroxycoumarin (mmp, IR, NMR and UV). The filtered petrol solution yielded coumarin (1–2 g/kg, mp 67–68°) identical to authentic compound in all respects. The solvent-free  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -extract (3%) was extracted repeatedly with boiling  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$

(until no soluble component remained, checked by TLC). The soln was filtered after re-boiling, evapd dry, redissolved in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and chromatographed on Si gel column ( $\text{CHCl}_3$  and  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -MeOH). Some coumarin and 3-hydroxycoumarin were eluted first, followed by scopoletin, 8-hydroxycoumarin, and 3-hydroxycoumarin. The one identified as scopoletin had mp 203–205° (200 mg/kg stem).  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{petrol}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3200, 1670, 1600, 1265, 1150;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 297 (3.68), 345 (4.04); NMR (Py- $d_5$ ):  $\delta$  6.28 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9.5, C-3), 7.70 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9.5, C-4), 7.10 (1H, s, C-5), 7.05 (1H, s, C-8), 10.2 (1H, bs disappeared after  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , OH), 3.79 (3H, s, OMe). Found: C, 62.47; H, 4.23; O, 33.30; MW 192. Cal. for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ : C, 62.50; H, 4.17; O, 33.33%. It was identical with authentic scopoletin. The one identical with authentic 8-hydroxycoumarin had mp 157–160° (65 mg/kg).  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{petrol}}$ : 3390, 1710, 1620, 1550, 1375, 1190;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 251 (4.15), 289 (4.26). NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  6.48 (1H, d,  $J$  = 10, C-3), 8.05 (1H, d,  $J$  = 10, C-4), 7.18 (3H, s, C-5, 6, 7), 11 (1H, bs disappeared after  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , OH). MS: 162  $M^+$  (100), 134 (M-CO, 100), 106 (M-2  $\times$  CO, 15), 78 (47). Found: C, 65.68; H, 3.62; O, 30.7. Cal. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ : C, 66.7; H, 3.7; O, 29.6%. The one identical with authentic 5-hydroxycoumarin had mp 220–222° (90 mg/kg);  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{petrol}}$ : 3200, 1690, 1610, 1190, 1125, 1045;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 298 (4.14); NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  6.35 (1H, d,  $J$  = 10, C-3), 8.18 (1H, d,  $J$  = 10, C-4), 6.80 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9, C-6 or 8), 6.81 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9, C-6 or 8), 7.44 (1H, t,  $J$  = 9, C-7), 8.7 (1H, bs, OH). MS: 162  $M^+$  (100), 134 (100), 106 (18), 78 (90). Found: C, 67.13; H, 3.56; O, 29.31. Cal. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ : C, 66.7; H, 3.7; O, 29.6%.

**Acknowledgements**—We thank Dr. J. Weisbach and J. E. Zarembo of Smith-Kline & French, Philadelphia, U.S.A. for all MS reported here and Dr. Yodhatai Thebtaranondh of Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University for valuable help. This work was supported by grants from The Rockefeller Foundation and National Research Council of Thailand.

## REFERENCES

1. Offe, H. A. and Jatzkewitz, H. (1947) *Chemische Berichte* **80**, 469.
2. Cingolani, E. (1954) *Gazz. Chim. Italiana* **84**, 843.
3. Das Gupta, A. K. and Chatterje, R. M. (1968) *Tetrahedron Letters* 4463.