

3 α -TIGLOYLOXYNORTROPAN-6 β -OL, A NEW ALKALOID FROM *DATURA**

WILLIAM C. EVANS and VALERIE A. WOOLLEY

Department of Pharmacy, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England

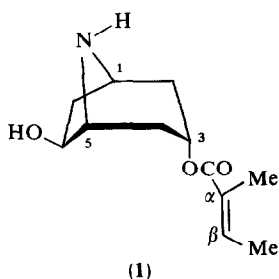
(Received 23 June 1977)

Key Word Index—*Datura sanguinea*; Solanaceae; new tropane alkaloid; 3 α -tigloyloxynortropan-6 β -ol

Previous reports [1–3] from this laboratory have established the presence of a variety of tropane esters in the aerial parts of *Datura sanguinea* R. & P. In ref. [3] we noted the isolation of a base MW 225 with picrate mp 171° and now assign its structure as 3 α -tigloyloxynortropan-6 β -ol.

The new base was isolated as its HBr and picrate from an ether extract of the aerial parts by chromatography at pH 6.6. The IR spectrum closely resembled that of 3 α -tigloyloxynortropan-6 β -ol and showed absorption due to hydroxyl (ν_{\max} 3400 cm⁻¹) and an unsaturated ester carbonyl (ν_{\max} 1705). MS gave the molecular formula C₁₂H₁₉NO₃ and a fragmentation pattern consistent with that of a disubstituted nortropane nucleus; thus signals at m/e 80 (100%), 81 and 82 could be assigned to the pyridinium and related ions (cf. m/e 94, 95 and 96 for disubstituted tropane bases [4]). A prominent ion at m/e 126 (M-99) suggested the loss of a tigloyl moiety and at m/e 108 a subsequent loss of water. The latter ion is represented in the *N*-methyl series by m/e 122 [4, 2]. Tigloyl substitution at C-3 for the new base is indicated by absence of the ion m/e 99 (disubstituted tropanes with a C-3 hydroxyl exhibit a prominent signal at m/e 113 [4, 5]), and supported by the presence of the ion m/e 181 (tigloyloxy pyridinium) which is analogous to m/e 195 given by 6 β -acetoxy-3 α -tigloyloxynortropan [2].

The structure (1) suggested by the above was con-



firmed by NMR spectroscopy. Features characteristic of a disubstituted nortropane nucleus possessing a tigloyl moiety [2] and a free hydroxyl were clearly evident. An indistinct triplet at δ 5.15, also present [6] in the spectrum of Base Z of *Duboisia* and of poroidine suggested C-3 α -substitution [7] (a free hydroxyl at C-3 affords a triplet at δ 4.05 [5, 7, 8]). At δ 4.7 a complex doublet confirmed a free β -oriented hydroxyl at C-6 as

given by 3 α -tigloyloxynortropan-6 β -ol. The two bridgehead protons produced a complex multiplet centred on δ 3.5 as found for Base Z and poroidine.

The occurrence of the new alkaloid in all the samples of *D. sanguinea* examined indicated it to be a normal component of the alkaloid mixture. This is the first report of the natural occurrence of an ester of nortropan-3 α ,6 β -diol; norvaleroidine (3 α -isovaleryloxynortropan-6 β -ol) has been synthesised [9] and norhyosine, norhyoscyamine and various other nortropine esters have also been isolated from *Datura* and *Duboisia* spp.

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant material. The sources of the plant material were as previously indicated [1, 2].

Isolation of 3 α -tigloyloxynortropan-6 β -ol. The alkaloid mixture contained in the ether extracts of the aerial parts was partially resolved by fractional liberation of the bases [2, 3]. Thus one such fraction of mixed alkaloids (1.4 g) so obtained was transferred to kieselguhr (65 g) loaded with 0.5 M phosphate buffer soln (46 ml), pH 6.6. Elution of the column with Et₂O afforded hyoscyne and norhyoscyne [1], and the elution titration curve of the CHCl₃ eluate indicated at least 5 bases. Of the latter atropine, littorine, 3 α -acetoxytropane and oscine have been characterised [3]. The fifth base, obtained in low yield, had R_f 0.0 (Al₂O₃; Et₂O 1:1) and gave a hydrobromide, flat glistening plates from EtOH, mp 289–290°, and a picrate stout needles mp 171° from 50% aq. EtOH. (Found: C, 47.7; H, 4.95; N, 12.5. C₁₂H₁₉NO₃, C₆H₃N₃O₇ requires C, 47.6; H, 4.85; N, 12.3%; MS m/e 225 (M⁺), 181, 149, 142, 126 (14.6), 125, 108, 82, 81 (85.8), 80 (100), 68, 67, 28. Accurate mass measurement for M⁺ = 225.1363. C₁₂H₁₉NO₃ requires 225.1365. NMR 100 MHz; base regenerated from the picrate, in CDCl₃ using TMS as int. stand. δ 2.02 (3H, *d*, β -methyl protons of tigloyl moiety), 2.1 (3H, *s*, α -methyl protons of tigloyl moiety), 2.8 (1H, *m*, NH), 3.5 (2H, *m*, C-1, C-5), 3.8 (1H, *m*, C-6 hydroxyl), 4.7 (1H, *d* with further splitting, C-6), 5.15 (1H, *m*, C-3), 6.8 (1H, *q*, olefinic H). Insufficient material precluded optical rotation measurements.

REFERENCES

1. Evans, W. C., Major, V. A. and Than, M. Pe (1965) *Planta Med.* **13**, 353.
2. Evans, W. C. and Major V. A., (1966) *J. Chem. Soc. (C)* 1621.
3. Evans, W. C. and Major, V. A. (1968) *J. Chem. Soc. (C)* 2775.
4. Blossey, E. C., Budzikiewicz, H., Ohashi, M., Fodor, G. and Djerassi, C. (1964) *Tetrahedron* **20**, 585.
5. Beresford, P. J. and Woolley, J. G., (1974) *Phytochemistry* **13**, 2511.
6. Al-Yahya, M. A. I. (1976) private communication.
7. Parelo, J., Longevialle, P., Vetter, W. and McCloskey, J. A. (1963) *Bull. Soc. Chem. Fr.* 2787.
8. Evans, W. C. and Lampard, J. F. (1972) *Phytochemistry* **11**, 3293.
9. Martin, W. F. and Mitchell, W. J. (1940) *J. Chem. Soc.* 1155.

* Part 9 in the series 'Alkaloids of the genus *Datura* section *Brugmansia*'. For Part 8 see ref. [8].