A NEW ACETYLENIC ESTER FROM ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM

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Abstract—trans-Dehydromatricaria ester, a new thiopene derivative, a C_{14} -trans-spiroketalenol ether and a C_{13} -trans-spiroketalenol ether were isolated from the roots of Artemisia absinthium collected in E. Austria. Plants grown from a Finnish source gave an identical acetylenic profile.

In the course of current comparative work on Artemisia polyynes, constituents have been isolated from the roots of A. absinthium L. (wormwood) from different localities. Besides the trans-dehydromatricaria ester (1), C_{14} -trans-spiroketalenol ether (3) and C_{13} -trans-spiroketalenol ether (4), already known from other Artemisia species [1, 2], a new thiophene (2) derived from dehydromatricaria ester were detected in both samples. The occurrence of polyacetylenes in A. absinthium is reported here for the first time.

EXPERIMENTAL

Fr. roots from A. absinthium collected in E. Austria (Burgenland) (90 g) as well as from plants grown from achenes received from the Botanical Garden Helsinki (collected near Helsinki) and cultivated in the Botanical Garden of the University of Vienna (AR-797) (100 g) were separately cut to small pieces and extracted with petrol-Et₂O (2:1) for 2 days at room temp. The extract was chromatographed on Si gel column with petrol-Et₂O. TLC on

l mm thick layers of Si gel GF $_{254}$ (20 × 20 cm plates) developed with the same eluants was used to isolate the various acetylenes. 1, 3 and 4 were identified by UV, IR and TLC comparison with authentic samples. Methyl-3-(5-prop-1-yne-1-yl-thienyl-(2)-propionate (2)—IR (CCl₄): CO $_2$ R 1742 cm $^{-1}$; UV (Et $_2$ O): λ_{max} = 272 nm. 4 H-NMR (CDCl $_3$, 270 MHz): 2-H, t 2.66 (2H, J = 7.5 Hz), 3-H, t(br) 3 09 (2H, J = 7.5 Hz), 5-H, d 6 64 (1H, J = 4 Hz), 6-H, d6.92 (1H, J = 4 Hz), 10-H, s2.06 (3H). MS. M $^+$ m/e 208.029 (49° $_o$) (C $_{11}$ H $_1$ 2O $_2$ S); —HCO $_2$ Me 148 (35):—'CH $_2$ COOMe 135 (100). Voucher specimens are deposited at the herbarium of the Institute of Botany, University of Vienna (WU).

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Me-[C
$$\equiv$$
C]₃-CH=CH-CO₂-Me

(1)

10

Me - C \equiv C

S

CH₂-CH₂-CO₂-M

(2)

Me-[C \equiv C]₂

trans

O

Me-[C \equiv C]₂

(5)