ALKALOIDS OF STEPHANIA JAPONICA VAR. AUSTRALIS*

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Stephania japonica (Thunb.) Miers var. australis Hatusima, a taxon indigenous to the Ryukyu Islands (Japan) was described in 1956 by Hatusima [1]. According to Lo [2], S. japonica var. australis is conspecific with the Vietnamese taxon S. longa Lour. Unfortunately, it was impossible to obtain specimens of S. longa from Vietnam for comparison and therefore, the taxonomic position of S. japonica var. australis still remains somewhat uncertain. However, S. japonica var. japonica, which grows in the south of Japan, is morphologically similar to S. japonica var. australis. The basic constituents of S. japonica var. japonica have already been well studied [3-6, 13, 15] but the alkaloids of S. japonica var. australis have not been previously investigated.

Therefore, as a continuation of our chemical studies on plants of the Menispermaceae, we now wish to report the alkaloids found in S. japonica var. australis.

Seven tertiary bases: hasubanonine (1) [7, 8], protostephanine (2) [6], metaphanine (3) [9, 10], oxostephamiersine (4) [5, 6], thalrugosine (5) [11], stephabyssine (6) [12], an unknown base, tentatively named base-A and two quaternary bases, cyclanoline (7) [13, 14] and magnoflorine (8) [14] were isolated from a methanolic extract of stem and rhizome tissue (see Table 1). Of these alkaloids, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 are common constituents of both varieties of S. japonica, but 5 and 6 have never been isolated from S. japonica var. japonica. On the other hand, the bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids: epistephanine and hypoepistephanine, which have been identified in the variety japonica [3, 4, 6, 15], were not found in var. australis. The unknown base-A was obtained as colourless prisms from MeOH, mp 248°, C₂₁H₂₆O₇ NCl $(M^+, m/e 439.1392)$. Its IR spectrum showed

absorption bands of OH group $3550\,\mathrm{cm^{-1}}$) and γ -lactam (1683 cm⁻¹), and the ¹H NMR spectrum revealed signals due to four OMe groups (δ 3.42, 3.47, 3.84, 3.91), one NMe group (δ 3.09) and two aromatic protons (δ 6.72). In the MS spectrum, the most abundant and diagnostic peak appears at m/e 257.1068, indicating the pattern characteristic for hasubanan alkaloids [16]. From these findings, it is suggested that this base is a new congener of the hasubanan series, the detailed structure of which will be made clear in future work.

EXPERIMENTAL

General procedure. All mps were uncorr. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a 60 MHz spectrometer in CDCl₃ soln with TMS as internal standard. MS were recorded at 70 eV using a direct inlet system. Column chromatography was performed on neutral Al₂O₃ (activity II-III) or Si gel (100 mesh). The alkaloids after TLC were detected by treatment with I₂ vapour and by spraying with Dragendorff's reagent.

Plant material. Stephania japonica var. australis was collected in February 1976 at Ishikawa city, Okinawa Prefecture (Japan), by Y. Inami.

Extraction and isolation of alkaloids. Air-dried and chipped stem and rhizome (5.5 kg) were extracted with MeOH (50-60°), and the solvent was evapd under red. pres. The alkaloid constituents were isolated and purified as described in a previous paper [6]. Known alkaloids were fully identified by direct comparison (mmp, TLC, IR and ¹H NMR) with authentic samples and all gave correct CHN analyses.

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Table 1. Alkaloids of Stephania japonica var. australis

Classification	Compound	Mp(°C)	Yield (g)*
Tertiary base			
Non-phenolic	Hasubanonine (1)	116	3.22
	Protostephanine (2)	74	6.52
	Metaphanine (3)	232	0.017
	Oxostephamiersine (4)	290	0.009
	Base-A†	248	0.012
Phenolic	Thalrugosine (5)	218	3.65
	Stephabyssine (6)	180	2.35
Quaternary base	Cyclanoline (7)	184 (dec.)	1.70‡
	Magnoflorine (8)	252 (dec.)	0.067‡

^{*} From 5.5 kg of dried material.

^{*} Part 267 in the series "Studies on the Alkaloids of Menispermaceous Plants". For Part 266 see Ju-ichi, M., Ando, Y., Yoshida, Y., Kunitomo, J., Shingu, T. and Furukawa, H. (1978) J. Pharm. Soc. Jpn 98, 886.

[†] Unknown base.

[‡] lodide.

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