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GUAIANOLIDES FROM AGRIANTHUS PUNGENS*

FERDINAND BOHLMANN,† CHRISTA ZDERO,† HAROLD ROBINSON‡ and ROBERT M. KING‡

† Institute of Organic Chemistry, Technical University Berlin, Strasse des 17. Juni 135, D-1000 Berlin 12, W. Germany, ‡ Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, U.S.A.

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The Brazilian genus Agrianthus has not been investigated chemically. Therefore, we have studied the constituents of A. pungens Mattf. The roots only afforded the widespread pentaynene 1 [1], coumarin (2), and dammaradienyl acetate (4) [2] but the aerial parts yielded in addition to 2 and germacrene D (3) [3] a complex mixture of sesquiterpene lactones, which could be only partly separated. The main compound most probably had the structure 5. The ¹H NMR data (Table 1) were very similar to those reported for graminiliatrin [4], which, however, has another ester function at C-8 and the additional hydroxyl group at C-9 is missing. The 9α-position of this hydroxyl in 5 was indicated by the observed coupling $J_{8,9}$ and the downfield shift of 1α -H. Models show that the latter should be deshielded by the 9α -hydroxy group. The assignments were established by double resonance experiments.

A second lactone, not separated completely from an unidentified lactone, most probably was the corresponding precursor of 5, where the epoxy oxygen at C-3, C-4 is missing. The ¹H NMR data (Table 1) would be in agreement with the structure 6, which we have named agriantholide. The structures of three further lactones

Table 1. ¹H NMR spectral data of compounds 5 and 6 (270 MHz, in CDCl₃ with TMS as internal standard)

	5	6
1-H	2.27 dd	2.1 m
2-H	3.91 d	4.75 m
3-H	3.42 s	5.68 s(br)
5-H	2.44 dd	2.35 dd
6-H	5.08 dd	5.18 dd
7-H	3.09 dddd	3.22 dddd
8-H	5.62 dd	5.46 dd
9-H	4.38 d	3.99 d
3-H	6.32 d	6.33 d
3'-H	5.52 d	5.48 d
4-H	3.04 d	3.08 d
4'-H	2.75 d	2.85 d
15 -H	1.71 s	2.00s(br)
OCOR	6.89 q(br)	6.89 q(br)
	1.80 d(br)	1.81 d(br)
	1.79 s(br)	1.80 s(br)

J(Hz): 1,2 = 5; 1,5 = 7.5; 5,6 = 10; 6,7 = 9; 7,8 = 2; 7,13 = 3.3; 7,13' = 3; 8,9 = 4.5.

^{*}Part 276 in the series "Naturally Occurring Terpene Derivatives". For Part 275 see Bohlmann, F., Zdero, C., King, R. M. and Robinson, H. (1980) *Phytochemistry* 19 (in press).

 $Me[C \equiv C]_5CH = CH_2$

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present in very minute amounts could not be established. At least two are most probably closely related guaianolides.

The compounds isolated from the Agrianthus species may be chemotaxonomically useful. However, so far not enough data from other genera of the Gyptis group [5] are available for clear conclusions. Up to now there are only results on Conocliniopsis [5], where heliangolides are present, and on Conoclinium [6-8], which only afforded simple compounds. Both are also placed in the Gyptis group [9].

EXPERIMENTAL

The air-dried plant material (voucher No. RMK 8100), collected in north-eastern Brazil, was chopped and extracted with Et₂O-petrol (1:2) and the resulting extracts were first separated by CC (Si gel, act. grade II) and further by TLC (Si gel GF 254). Roots (60 g) afforded 0.1 mg 1, 1 mg 2 and 3 mg 4, while 200 g of aeiral parts yielded 8 mg 2, 5 mg 3, 10 mg 5 (Et₂O-MeOH, 50:1) and 3 mg 6 (Et₂O-MeOH, 50:1).

 $3\alpha,4\alpha-Epoxyagriantholide$ (5). Colourless gum, IR ν^{CHCl_3} cm⁻¹: 3600 (OH), 1770 (lactone), 1720, 1650 (C=CCO₂R); MS m/e (rel. int): 392.147 (M⁺, 0.5) (C₂₀H₂₄O₈); 374 (M - H₂O, 15); 292 (M - RCO₂H,6); 83 (C₄H₇CO⁺,100); 55 (83 - CO,34); CI (isobutane): M⁺ + 1 393 (44%); 375 (M - H₂O, 33), 245 (375 - CH₂O - RCO₂H, 100).

Agriantholide (6). Impure, colourless gum, IR $v_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHC1}}$ cm⁻¹: 3600 (OH), 1770 (lactone), 1720, 1650 (C=CCO₂R); MS m/e

(rel. int.): 358.149 (M - H₂O, 0.3%) (C₂₀H₂₂O₆), 258 (358 - RCO₂H, 2); 83 (C₄H₇CO⁺, 100).

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