6-HYDROXYFLAVONOIDS FROM *PULICARIA DYSENTERICA* (COMPOSITAE)

JOSE OTON PARES+, SEVIL OKSUZ, AYHAN ULUBELEN and T. J. MABRY*

Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey; *The Department of Botany, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, U.S.A.

(Revised received 6 January 1981)

Key Word Index—Pulicaria dysenterica; Compositae; Inuleae; 6-hydroxykaempferol methyl ethers; quercetagetin methyl ether; 6-hydroxyapigenin; esculetin.

Abstract—Methyl ethers of 6-hydroxykaempferol and quercetagetin, together with scutellarein, were isolated from the leaves of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. The pattern of compounds is different from that previously recorded in the flowers.

We report here the isolation and identification of five 6-hydroxyflavonoids, 6-hydroxykaempferol 3,7-dimethyl ether [1] (10 mg), 6-hydroxykaempferol 3-methyl ether 6-glucoside [2] (12 mg), quercetagetin 3,7-dimethyl ether [1] (15 mg), scutellarein [3] (5 mg) and 6-hydroxykaempferol 3,6,7-trimethyl ether (penduletin) [4] (5 mg) and the coumarin esculetin (3 mg) from 500 g of dried leaves of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. Previously, quercetagetin 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether (oxyayanin B) and kaempferol 3-glucoside were obtained from the flowers of this plant [5]. While 6-hydroxyflavonols have been recorded in several other members of the Intleae [6], especially in *Helichrysum*, this is the first time that this particular range of compounds has been encountered in the tribe.

EXPERIMENTAL

Leaves of *P. dysenterica* (Compositae-Inuleae) were collected in Istanbul in July 1978; the plant was identified by Prof. Dr. A. Baytop and a voucher (ISTE 41714) is deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Istanbul.

An aq. EtOH extract of the dried leaves (500 g) was coned in vacuo to 100 ml and the concentrate was extracted with n-hexane, CHCl₃ and EtOAc. Two dimensional PC showed that the flavonoids were mainly in the CHCl₃ and the EtOAc concentrates (0.5 and 1.5 g, respectively). Since these two concentrates contained the same flavonoids, they were combined and fractionated on a polyclar $(4 \times 40 \text{ cm})$ column using Egger's solvent. The polarity of the eluant was gradually increased by

reducing the percentage of CHCl₃. The compounds obtained from the polyclar column were purified on a Sephadex LH-20 column using MeOH.

All compounds were identified by UV and MS (except 6-hydroxykaempferol 3-methyl ether 6-glucoside) spectral data, colors in UV (366 nm) light, with and without exposure to NH₃, and when sprayed with NA reagent. In addition, all compounds were co-chromatographed with standard samples.

Acknowledgements—This work was supported at the University of Texas at Austin by the Robert A. Welch Foundation (Grant F-130) and at the University of Istanbul by the Faculty of Pharmacy.

REFERENCES

- Shen, M. C., Rodriguez, E., Kerr, K. M. and Mabry, T. J. (1976) Phytochemistry 15, 1045.
- Ulubelen, A., Kerr, K. M. and Mabry, T. J. (1980) *Phytochemistry* 19, 1761.
- 3. Harborne, J. B. (1967) Comparative Biochemistry of the Flavonoids, p. 89. Academic Press, London.
- 4. Flores, S. E. and Herran, J. (1960) Chem. Ind. 291.
- Schulte, K. E., Rücker, G. and Müller, F. (1968) Arch. Pharm. 301, 115.
- Harborne, J. B. (1977) The Biology and Chemistry of Compositae (Heywood, V. H., Harborne, J. B. and Turner, B. L., eds) Vol. 1, p. 603. Academic Press, London.