

A REVISED STRUCTURE FOR THE TRITERPENE RIGIDENOL

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Abstract—The structure of the triterpene rigidinol has been revised to 11 α -hydroxy-lup-20(30)-en-3-one.

Rigidinol was isolated from *Maytenus rigida* (Celastraceae) and the structure of 6 α -hydroxy-lup-20(30)-en-3-one (1) was assigned [1]. The lup-20-ene skeleton was deduced from the NMR spectrum and the presence of a ketone at C-3 was given on the basis of the reduction product of rigidinol, by comparison of the ORD spectrum of one of the rigidinol derivatives with the lup-20(30)-en-3-one and by biogenetic consideration. The hydroxyl group was assigned to C-6, C-11 or C-12 because an olefin with only one vinylic proton was obtained by dehydration. Of these three positions C-6 was chosen because the oxidation product of rigidinol was different from the 3,11- and 3,12-lupendione [2, 3]. The fact that the structure of thurberindione (calenduladione) was changed from 3,12-lupendione to 3,16-lupendione [4, 5] compelled us to carry out a reinvestigation of the structure of rigidinol.

Considering that the chemical shifts of the methyl groups at C-4 in the ¹H NMR spectra of rigidinol and its reduction product are similar to those of the lupenone and lupeol respectively [6], it would seem that the presence of a hydroxyl group at C-6 must be excluded. On the other hand, given the displacement to downfield of the methyl group at C-10 in rigidinol in comparison with that of the lupenone it seems that the alcohol group is at C-11 [7]. Furthermore, the geminal proton to the hydroxyl presents the same chemical shift and coupling as in the 11 α -hydroxy-germanicol spectrum [13]. Moreover, in the rigidinol spectrum three protons appear between δ 2.30 and 2.80, assignable to two hydrogens at C-2 and one equatorial at C-1.

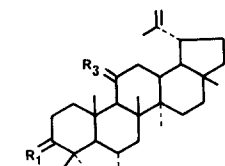
Rigidinol is an ideal substance for ¹³C NMR analysis because the full assignment of carbon resonance in the lupeol series has been made [8]. In Table 1 we give the carbon chemical shifts of rigidinol, one of its derivatives (5), lupanol (6) and lupenone (2). The values of 6 and 2 are those published by Wenkert *et al.* [8]. Study of the table reveals that the structure of rigidinol is 11 α -hydroxy-lup-20(30)-en-3-one (4). Thus, by comparison of rigidinol (4) with lupenone (2) it is seen that in the first

the signal corresponding to C-11 has disappeared and that those of C-9 and C-12 were displaced downfield. It is characteristic that the signals due to C-1 of compounds 4 and 5 appear at a lower field (2.9) than in the lupenone (2) or lupeol (3) spectra respectively.

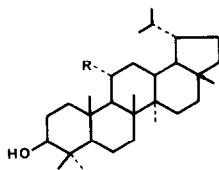
Table 1. ¹³C NMR spectrum data of rigidinol and related triterpenes

| | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | * |
|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| C-1 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| C-2 | 27.4 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 27.8 | 27.7 |
| C-3 | 78.8 | 217.9 | 218.3 | 78.8 | 78.5 |
| C-4 | 38.8 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 39.4 | 39.1 |
| C-5 | 55.2 | 54.8 | 55.1 | 56.1 | 55.9 |
| C-6 | 18.3 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.0 |
| C-7 | 34.4 | 33.5 | 34.4 | 35.8 | 35.6 |
| C-8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 42.9 |
| C-9 | 50.1 | 49.7 | 55.3 | 56.1 | 56.5 |
| C-10 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 38.5 | 39.7 | 39.5 |
| C-11 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 71.1 |
| C-12 | 26.8 | 25.1 | 37.8 | 39.8 | 38.6 |
| C-13 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.3 |
| C-14 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 43.0 |
| C-15 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 27.5 |
| C-16 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.6 | 35.8 | |
| C-17 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.5 | |
| C-18 | 47.5 | 48.2 | 47.9 | 47.7 | |
| C-19 | 43.8 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 45.0 | |
| C-20 | 29.6 | 150.5 | 150.4 | 29.6 | |
| C-21 | 21.9 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 22.2 | |
| C-22 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.5 | |
| C-23 | 28.0 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 28.6 | |
| C-24 | 15.4 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 15.7 | |
| C-25 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 17.5 | |
| C-26 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 | |
| C-27 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | |
| C-28 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.5 | |
| C-29 | 15.1 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 15.3 | |
| C-30 | 23.0 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 23.1 | |

*3 β ,11 α -dihydroxy-olean-18-ene [9].



| | R ₁ | R ₂ | R ₃ |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | O | OH | H ₂ |
| 2 | O | H | H ₂ |
| 3 | OH | H | H ₂ |
| 4 | O | H | OH |
| 7 | O | H | O |



| | |
|---|--------|
| 5 | R = OH |
| 6 | R = H |

This shift may be attributed to the presence of an equatorial OH group at C-11. In the germanicol series [9] it is also 2.9 and in the steroid derivatives [10] this shift is around 1.4. In comparison with the 11 α -hydroxy-lup-20(30)-en-3-one (4) spectrum, in the 3 β ,11 α -dihydroxy-lupane (5) spectrum the C-12 signal has undergone a downfield shift. This is attributable to the isopropyl configuration in 5 as compared with that which has the isopropylene group in 4 [8].

Finally, we verified by direct comparison that the NMR and IR spectra of the oxidation product of rigidinol and those of 3,11-lupendione (7) [2] were identical. Hence, the structure of rigidinol is 11 α -hydroxy-lup-20(30)-en-3-one (4). Other lupane triterpenes with an OH group at C-11 have been isolated from *Salvia phlomoides* [11] and *Nepeta hindostana* [12].

EXPERIMENTAL

The ¹³C NMR spectra were determined on a Bruker WM 250

at 62.9 MHz and run with the solvent CDCl₃ providing an internal deuterium lock.

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