

A GUAIANOLIDE FROM *STEVIA BREVIARISTATA*

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Key Word Index—*Stevia breviaristata*; Eupatoriaceae; Compositae; guaianolide; sesquiterpene lactone.

Abstract—Extraction of *Stevia breviaristata* furnished a new guaianolide breviarolide.

Approximately 27 species of the large genus *Stevia* (Compositae, tribe Eupatoriaceae, subtribe Piqueriinae [1]) have been studied chemically. Summaries of the results through 1984 have appeared [2–4]; since then guaianolides and flavones have been reported from *S. procumbens* [5], pseudoguaianolides and a xanthanolide from *S. isomeca* [6] and guaianolides, a heliangolide and longipinene derivatives were found in *S. lemmonia* [7]. Also a variety of substances, principally longipinene derivatives and diterpenes but no sesquiterpene lactones, has been isolated from *S. berlandieri* and *S. salicifolia* [7], kauranes have been found in *S. eupatoria* [8] and flavones have been reported from *S. microchaeta* and *S. origanoides* [9]. The present brief report deals with isolation of the new guaianolide 1 from the South American species *S. breviaristata* Hook et Arn.

The carbon skeleton of the new substance which we have named breviarolide, mp 83–85°, $C_{20}H_{26}O_7$ (high resolution MS), was established in the usual manner by sequential spin decoupling of the 1H NMR spectrum (Table 1), beginning with the narrowly split doublets of H-13a,b at δ 6.13 and 5.37 which located the multiplet of H-7 at δ 3.26. Subsequent decoupling showed that sequences H-7, H-6, H-5 and H-7, H-8, H-9a,b, H-10 met at the H-1 multiplet at δ 2.91 which was further coupled to H-2a and H-2b. As usual in $1\alpha H, 5\alpha H, 6\beta H$ -guaia-3-en-6,12-olides neither H-2a nor H-2b was coupled to H-3 at δ 5.54. Allylic coupling between H-3 and a vinyl methyl signal at δ 1.92, long range coupling between H-10 and the AB part of the ABX system centred at δ 3.47 further showed that the primary hydroxyl group was located on C-14, not on C-15. The nature of the ester side chain attached to C-8 was evident from the 1H NMR (H-3' at δ 6.70, H-4'a,b at δ 4.33) and ^{13}C NMR spectra [10]*.

As for the stereochemistry, the *cis*-fusion of the alicyclic ring system, the *trans*-fusion of the lactone ring, with H-6 *trans* to H-5, and the β -orientation of the C-8 ester side chain could be deduced from the values of the coupling constants (Table 1). The NOE difference spectrum

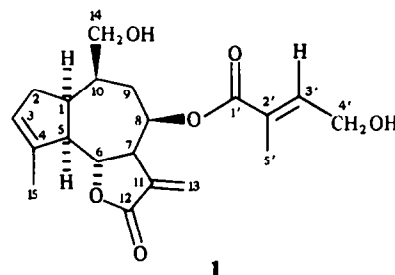


Table 1. 1H NMR spectrum of 1 (270 MHz, $CDCl_3$)

H	δ
1	2.91 br qd
2a	2.26 br dd
2b	superimp. on H-9a
3	5.54 br
5	2.55 br t
6	4.50 dd
7	3.26 dddd
8	5.68 td
9a	2.14 br dd
9b	1.63 ddd
10	2.06 m
13a	6.13 d
13b	5.37 d
14	3.47*
15†	1.92 br d
3'	6.70 td
4'‡	4.33 br d
5†	1.77 br d

*Centre of AB part of ABX system.

†Intensity three protons.

‡Intensity two protons.

J (Hz): 1, 2a = 1, 10 = 6, 7 = 9; 1, 2b = 2a, 15 = 2b, 15 = 9a, 10 small; 1, 5 = 5, 6 = 9b, 10 = 14a, 14b = 10; 2a, 2b = 9a, 9b = 15; 3, 15 = 3', 5' = 1.5; 7, 8 = 4; 7, 13a = 7, 13b = 3; 8, 9a = 8, 9b = 8; 10, 14 = 7; 3', 4' = 6; 4', 5' = 1.

*In the ^{13}C NMR spectra of eupasoppin and its analogues given in ref. [10] the assignments of C-2 and C-3, C-11 and C-2', and C-14 and C-5' should be interchanged.

Table 2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1 (67.89 MHz, CDCl_3)

C	δ
1	43.69 <i>d</i> *
2	31.20 <i>t</i> *
3	125.74 <i>d</i>
4	142.96 <i>s</i>
5	56.56 <i>d</i> *
6	80.50 <i>d</i>
7	46.99 <i>d</i> *
8	68.59 <i>d</i>
9	28.85 <i>t</i> *
10	38.07 <i>d</i> *
11	134.35 <i>s</i>
12	169.48 <i>s</i>
13	122.21 <i>t</i>
14	65.95 <i>t</i>
15	17.29 <i>q</i>
1'	166.64 <i>s</i>
2'	128.03 <i>s</i>
3'	140.90 <i>d</i>
4'	59.63 <i>t</i>
5'	12.71 <i>q</i>

*Assignments by selective decoupling.

(Table 3) confirmed not only that H-1, H-5, H-7 and H-8 were *cis*, but also demonstrated that H-10 was *cis* to H-7, H-8, and H-10, thus establishing the complete relative stereochemistry shown in formula 1.

EXPERIMENTAL

Stevia breviflora Hook et Arn. was collected by V. E. S. in Cochangasta, Dpt. Capital, La Rioja Province, Argentina in April 1984 and identified by Dr. Luis Ariza Espinar. A voucher specimen (Oberti #58) was deposited in the Museo Botánico, Córdoba. The aerial parts (600 g) were exhaustively extracted with CHCl_3 . The usual work-up [11] yielded a yellow gum (7.9 g) which was adsorbed on 14 g of silica gel and chromatographed over a column packed with the same adsorbent (100 g) and CHCl_3 in 125 ml fractions, the polarity of the CHCl_3 eluent being increased by addition of MeOH in the ratios 1:99, 1:49, 1:24,

Table 3. NOE difference spectrum of 1

Saturation	Observed NOE (%)
H-1	H-5 (11) H-10 (14.5)
H-6	H-9b (8.5)
H-7	H-5 (12) H-6 (4.5) H-8 (9.5) H-10 (11)
H-8	H-7 (10) H-10 (7.5)
H-14	no observable NOE

3:47 and 1:10. Fractions 23–27, which contained the same material (TLC analysis), were combined and recrystallized from $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{--CHCl}_3$ to give 90 mg of 1, mp 83–85°; IR ν^{KBr} cm^{-1} : 3450, 3345, 1757 (lactone), 1730 (ester), 1650 (conj. C=C), 1020; MS m/z (rel. int.): 362 [$\text{M}]^+$ (16.5), 263 (4.8), 246 (24.1), 245 (20.5), 99 (99), 71 (100). (Calc. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6$: M_r 362.1729. Found. M_r (MS): 362.1740.)

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