

# THE COMPLETE ASSIGNMENT OF THE $^{13}\text{C}$ AND $^1\text{H}$ NMR SPECTRA OF JADIFFINE

J. GARNIER,\* J. MAHUTEAU,† M. PLAT‡ and C. MERIENNE‡

\*Laboratoire de Biologie Végétale, Faculté Pharmacie de Rouen, 76800 Saint Etienne du Rouvray, France; †Laboratoire de Pharmacie Chimique II (UA 496), Faculté de Pharmacie, 92296 Châtenay-Malabry, Cedex, France; ‡Service de RMN, Université Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay, France

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**Key Word Index**—*Vinca difformis*; Apocynaceae; jadiffine; alkaloid;  $^1\text{H}$  homonuclear correlation;  $^{13}\text{C}$ – $^1\text{H}$  chemical shift correlation.

**Abstract**—The structure of jadiffine, a new alkaloid of *Vinca difformis* was elucidated by means of two dimensional NMR experiments: COSY, COSY long range and heteronuclear  $^1\text{H}$ – $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shift correlation.

## INTRODUCTION

This paper reports the determination of the structure of jadiffine (1). Jadiffine is a new alkaloid isolated from *Vinca difformis*. The MS of 1 shows a molecular peak at  $m/z$  324 corresponding to a formula  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ . The UV spectrum shows an indolic chromophore. A two-dimensional NMR study was undertaken to provide unambiguous  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  assignments. Moreover the  $^1\text{H}$  coupling constants were estimated from a one-dimensional spectrum after identification of the patterns by the COSY technique.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of jadiffine (1) and of *O*-acetyl jadiffine show the presence of ketonic and primary alcoholic functions, an ethyl side chain, a *N*-methyl group and free indolic NH. Two dimensional NMR studies: homonuclear COSY and COSY LR, heteronuclear  $^{13}\text{C}$ – $^1\text{H}$  chemical shift correlation had allowed the structural determination of this alkaloid of macroline type structure [1]. For jadiffine the chemical shifts of  $\text{C}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_{14}$  and  $\text{C}_{20}$  are very similar to those of villalstonine [2], macralstonidine [2] and pandicine [3]. However due to substitution on  $\text{C}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_{21}$  is slightly deshielded.

In the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1 the chemical shift of  $\text{H}_3$  (4.05 ppm) appears very close to that of the corresponding proton of pandicine and talcarpine [3] respectively 4.01 and 3.98 ppm. The  $\text{C}_6$  and  $\text{C}_{16}$  signals appear at 48.0 and 50.8 ppm respectively. Those low shift values indicate the presence of an alpha keto group on  $\text{C}_5$ . COSY and irradiation experiments allow the assignment of  $\text{H}_{16}$ ,  $\text{H}_{17}$  and  $\text{H}_{20}$ ,  $\text{H}_{19}$  and  $\text{H}_{18}$ . The low coupling constants between  $\text{H}_{20}$  and  $\text{H}_{21}$ ,  $\text{H}_{15}$  and  $\text{H}_{16}$  indicate the stereochemistry 16*R*,20*S*. The coupling constant between  $\text{H}_{15}$  and  $\text{H}_{20}$  is lower than 1 Hz. A long distance COSY experiment displays a correlation between  $\text{H}_{21}$  (3.45 ppm) and  $\text{H}_{15}$  (1.65 ppm). The above experimental data are in complete agreement with the geometry ob-

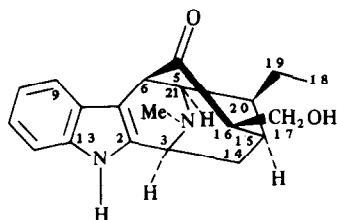
served on molecular models: dihedral angles between  $\text{H}_{15}$ – $\text{H}_{16}$ ,  $\text{H}_{20}$ – $\text{H}_{21}$  and  $\text{H}_{15}$ – $\text{H}_{20}$  are close to  $90^\circ$ ,  $\text{H}_{21}$  and  $\text{H}_{15}$  are in a *W* disposition.

Table 1.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shifts (ppm)  $^1\text{H}$ – $^1\text{H}$  coupling constants (Hz) for jadiffine, 1.

Position	$^1\text{H}$ $\delta$	$J$	$^{13}\text{C}$ $\delta$
2			135.9
3	4.05	$J_{3-14a}=6$ $J_{3-14b}\simeq 1$	54.5
N-Me	2		43.2
5			215
6	4.25	$J_{6-21}=9$	48.0
7			104.6
8			126.3
9	7.47	$J_{9-10}=7$	118.3
10	7.07	$J_{10-11}=7$ $J_{10-12}=2$	120.6
11	7.13	$J_{9-11}=2$	122.2
12	7.30		111.5
13			135.9
N-H	8.02		
14	$14_a=2.60$ $14_b=1.77$	$J_{14a-14b}=12$ $J_{14a-15}\simeq 1$ $J_{14b-15}\simeq 1$	32.3
15	1.65	$J_{15-16}\simeq 1$ $J_{15-20}\simeq 1$	34.5
16	2.50	$J_{16-17a}=4$ $J_{16-17b}=9$	50.8
17	$17a=3.33$ $17b=3.65$	$J_{17a-17b}=9$	64.3
18	0.95	$J_{18-19}=7$	12.2
19	$19a=1.60$ $19b=1.90$	$J_{19a-19b}=12$	23.5
20	1.43	$J_{20-21}\simeq 1$	43.6
21	3.50		59.2

\*The values of the chemical shifts of  $\text{C}_9$  to  $\text{C}_{12}$  are similar to values of literature [6].

\*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Jadiffine **1**

The heteronuclear  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shift inverse correlated experiment [4] allows the complete assignment of carbons (Table 1).

#### EXPERIMENTAL

Jadiffine was isolated from *Vinca difformis* Pourr. (Apocynaceae) according to the operating process previously reported [5, 6]. It was purified by prep. CC (silica G, Merck) with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH (93/7).  $^1\text{H}$  spectra of **1** was recorded on a Bruker AM 250 NMR spectrometer. Proton chemical shifts are given with reference to TMS as internal standard.

Homonuclear  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  shift-correlated two-dimensional diagram was obtained using the COSY-45 pulse sequence ( $D_1$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $t_1$ ,  $45^\circ$ , acquisition). Parameters are as follows: spectral widths

$F_2 = 2500$  Hz,  $F_1 = 1250$  Hz, data matrix for processing:  $1024 (f_2) \times 512 (f_1)$ , relaxation delay 0 sec, number of scans 32, increments of  $t_1$ : 256. The COSY LR sequence ( $D_1$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $t_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $D_2$ , acquisition) was used to favour cross-peaks relating weak protons signals and  $D_2$  was set to 0.08 sec. The heteronuclear two-dimensional  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  shift inverse correlated spectrum was recorded on a Bruker AM 400 spectrometer (program Birdrev Au). Parameters are as follows: spectral widths 8560 Hz ( $^{13}\text{C}$  axis) 3400 Hz ( $^1\text{H}$ , axis); data matrix for processing  $4096 \times 512$ ; relaxation delay: 0 sec, number of scans: 16; increments of  $t_1$ : 64.

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