

SHORT REPORTS

TWO PHTHALIDE GLUCOSIDES FROM *GENTIANA PYRENAICA*

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Key Word Index—*Gentiana pyrenaica*, Gentianaceae, phthalide glucoside.

Abstract—From the aerial parts of *Gentiana pyrenaica* two new phthalide glucosides have been isolated. Their structures have been established by spectroscopic means as 3-(3-*O*- β -D-glucosylpropyl)phthalide and 3-[3-(6-vanilloyloxy-*O*- β -D-glucosyl)propyl]phthalide

INTRODUCTION

Gentiana pyrenaica L. (Gentianaceae) was collected when in flower from the Pyrenees. Five C-glycosylflavones and one flavonol glucoside have been reported in leaves and stems of this species [1]. Our investigation on the aerial parts led to the isolation of two new phthalide glucosides, pediglucoside (1) and 6'-vanilloylpedigluco- side (2). This paper deals with the structural elucidation of these compounds based on spectral evidence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dried and powdered aerial parts of *G. pyrenaica* were extracted by solvents of increasing polarity as described in the Experimental. The chloroform extract was separated by centrifugal TLC and HPLC to afford compounds 1 and 2.

Compound 1 presented a UV spectrum characteristic of the phthalide ring (λ_{\max} nm. 225, 275, 278), identical to that of pedirutinoside (3), previously isolated from leaves of *Gentiana pedicellata* [2]. The comparison of the ^1H NMR spectrum of 1 and 3 showed a close relationship between these compounds and revealed for 1 the lack of the rhamnose moiety present in 3. This result was confirmed by the R_f value of 1 being higher than that of 3 and by FABMS data (m/z 355 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$).

The proposed structure was also supported by the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1 which displayed a signal at δ 62.8, indicating a free hydroxyl group at C-6'. Thus, 1 is 3-(3-*O*- β -D-glucosylpropyl)phthalide for which we propose the name pediglucoside.

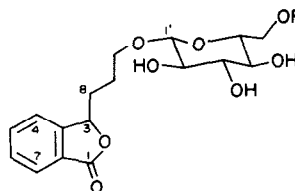
Compound 2 showed UV maxima at 226, 263, 278, 292 nm. ^1H NMR data of 2 were closely similar to those of 1, except for the presence of additional signals above 6.7 ppm characteristic of a 1,3,4-trisubstituted aromatic ring and at δ 3.84 attributable to a methoxy group. NOE

experiments showed enhancements between this methoxy and H-2'', indicating 2 to be a vanilloyl ester of 1. The deshielding of H-6'A and H-6'B at δ 4.58 and 4.39 when compared to 1 showed that the vanilloyl unit was located at position 6' of the glucose. This result was also confirmed, in the ^{13}C NMR spectrum, by the corresponding downfield shift of the C-6' signal ($\Delta\delta = +2.2$ ppm) while C-5' was shifted upfield by a similar amount. This structure was in accordance with FABMS which showed a fragment at m/z 313 arising from the glucose part esterified with vanillic acid. Thus 2 is 3-[3-(6-vanilloyloxy-*O*- β -D-glucosyl)propyl]phthalide or 6'-vanilloylpedigluco- side.

In the Gentianaceae, phthalides were first reported from *Gentiana pedicellata* [2–5] which belong, like *G. pyrenaica*, to the *Chondrophylla* section. The isolation from the latter species of further phthalides closely related to those of *G. pedicellata* may be of chemotaxonomic interest.

EXPERIMENTAL

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with TMS as int. standard.



- 1 R = H
- 2 R = vanilloyl
- 3 R = rhamnosyl

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Table 1 ^1H NMR data (300 MHz, CD_3OD) of the phthalides

H	1	2
3	5.66 <i>dd</i> (7–3.5)	5.56 <i>dd</i> (7–3.5)
4	7.63 <i>br d</i> (7.5)	7.54 <i>br d</i> (7.5)
5	7.76 <i>td</i> (7.5–1)	7.67 <i>td</i> (7.5–1)
6	7.58 <i>br t</i> (7.5)	7.48 <i>br t</i> (7.5)
7	7.85 <i>br d</i> (7.5)	7.77 <i>br d</i> (7.5)
8A	2.28 <i>m</i>	2.23 <i>m</i>
8B		
9	1.69–1.94 <i>m</i>	1.65–1.82 <i>m</i>
10A	3.98 <i>ddd</i> (9.5–7–5.5)	3.91 <i>ddd</i> (9.5–7–5.5)
10B	3.63 <i>dt</i> (9.5–6)	3.69 <i>dt</i> (9.5–5)
1'	4.25 <i>d</i> (8)	4.32 <i>d</i> (7.5)
2'–5'	3.17–3.34 <i>m</i>	3.20–3.60 <i>m</i>
6'A	3.85 <i>dd</i> (12–2)	4.58 <i>dd</i> (12–2)
6'B	3.65 <i>dd</i> (12–5)	4.39 <i>dd</i> (12–6)
2''		7.46 <i>d</i> (2)
5''		6.79 <i>d</i> (8.5)
6''		7.49 <i>dd</i> (8.5–2)
OMe		3.84 <i>s</i>

Values in parentheses are coupling constants in Hz

Isolation. The plant material was collected at Puymorens pass in the French Pyrenees (Pyrénées Orientales, France) in July 1986. A voucher specimen is deposited at the Pharmacognosy Laboratory Herbarium. Dried and powdered aerial parts (240 g) were successively extracted with *n*-hexane, C_6H_6 , CHCl_3 , Me_2CO and MeOH at room temp. The CHCl_3 extract was submitted to centrifugal TLC eluting by CHCl_3 –MeOH with increasing MeOH content. Fraction eluted with CHCl_3 –MeOH (9/1) afforded compound 2 (3.5 mg) purified by HPLC on a silica gel column (C_6H_{14} –*iso*-PrOH–MeOH 14.3/3) and on RP-18 (MeOH– H_2O 9/11). The fraction eluted with CHCl_3 –MeOH (3/2) yielded 1 (9 mg) after final purification by HPLC on RP-18 (MeOH– H_2O 7/13).

Pediglucoside (1) UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm 225, 275, 278. FAB/MS m/z 355 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 193 $[\text{M}+\text{H}+\text{Glc}]^+$, 175, 133. ^1H NMR Table 1. ^{13}C NMR Table 2.

6'-Vanilloylpediglucoside (2) UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm 226, 263, 278, 292. FAB/MS m/z 527 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, 505 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 313, 193, 175, 151, 133. FAB-MS m/z : 503 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 167. ^1H NMR Table 1. ^{13}C NMR Table 2.

Table 2. ^{13}C NMR data (75.46 MHz, CD_3OD) of the phthalides

C	1	2
1	172.7	172.6
3	83.1	82.8
3a	151.9	151.7
4	123.5	123.4
5	135.5	135.5
6	130.3	130.2
7	126.2	126.2
7a	127.0	126.8
8	26.2	26.4
9	32.4	32.3
10	70.0	69.9
1'	104.3	104.5
2'	75.1	75.1
3'	77.9	78.0
4'	71.7	72.0
5'	78.2	75.5
6'	62.8	65.1
Ar-CO		168.0
1''		122.5
2''		116.0
3''		148.8
4''		153.0
5''		113.7
6''		125.1
OMe		56.5

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