

Table 1.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectral data of compounds 5 and 6 (75 MHz,  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}-d_6$ )

C	5	mult.	6	mult.
1	129.92	CH	130.11	CH
2	26.35	$\text{CH}_2$	26.81	$\text{CH}_2$
3	34.49	$\text{CH}_2$	34.92	$\text{CH}_2$
4	144.66	C	144.98	C
5	128.59	CH	128.63	CH
6	76.92	CH	77.08	CH
7	52.95	CH	52.91	CH
8	73.21	CH	73.14	CH
9	48.72	$\text{CH}_2$	49.21	$\text{CH}_2$
10	132.55	C	133.27	C
11	136.95	C	137.01	C
12	169.72	C	170.25	C
13	124.32	$\text{CH}_2$	128.82	$\text{CH}_2$
14	16.50	Me	16.77	Me
15	60.40*	$\text{CH}_2$	60.61	$\text{CH}_2$
1'	165.15	C	174.81	C
2'	141.48	C	43.40	CH
3'	60.75*	$\text{CH}_2$	64.34	$\text{CH}_2$
4'	123.72	$\text{CH}_2$	13.95	Me

\*Interchangeable values.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Plant material was collected in May at La Rabita, Granada, Spain, and identified by Professor F. Valle, Department of Botany, University of Granada. A voucher specimen is available for inspection at the herbarium of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Granada. The plant, once air-dried (1 kg), was cut up and extracted with refluxing  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (4l). The  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  extract (22 g, 2.2% of the plant material) was chromatographed on a silica gel column with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ - $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  mixtures giving saloni-tenolide (4) (0.6 g), onopordopicrin (5), (8.3 g) and arctiopicrin (6) (1.8 g).

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A DITERPENE, DISTANOL, FROM *SIDERITIS DISTANS*

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(Received in revised form 28 December 1988)

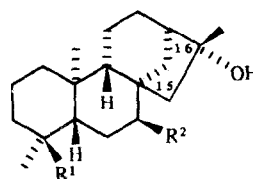
**Key Word Index**—*Sideritis distans*; Labiatae; ent-kauran-7 $\alpha$ ,16 $\beta$ ,18-triol.

**Abstract**—A new diterpene, distanol, has been isolated from the petrol extract of the aerial part of *Sideritis distans* Wild. Its structure and stereochemistry has been assigned by spectroscopic methods.

From the aerial part of *Sideritis distans* Wild, a species growing in Greece, we have previously [1] isolated four tetracyclic isokaurene diterpenes: siderol (ent-7 $\alpha$ -acetoxykaur-15-ene-18-ol) [2], sideridiol (ent-kaur-15-ene-7 $\alpha$ ,18-diol) [2], sideroxol (ent-15 $\beta$ ,16 $\beta$ -epoxykaurane-7 $\alpha$ ,18-diol) [3], epoxysiderol (ent-15 $\beta$ ,16 $\beta$ -epoxykauran-7 $\alpha$ -acetoxy-18-ol) [4].

Further investigation of the petrol extract of this plant led us to the isolation (trace amounts) of a new diterpenoid of the ent-kaurane series which was named distanol (1).

Distanol (1), mp 260–265° has molecular formula  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3$  ( $m/z$  322  $\text{M}^+$ ) determined by mass spec-



	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>
1	$\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	OH
2	$\text{CH}_2\text{OAc}$	OAc

troscopy. Its IR spectrum shows characteristic absorptions for hydroxyl groups. Acetylation of **1** gave a diacetate (**2**) whose IR spectrum shows hydroxyl absorption for a tertiary hydroxyl group at  $3330\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The  $^1\text{H NMR}$  spectrum of **1** shows an AB quartet ( $\delta$  3.24 and 3.60,  $J = 11.0\text{ Hz}$ ) assigned to the equatorial  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  on C-4 of a tetracyclic diterpene backbone a signal at  $\delta$  3.70 ( $W_{1/2} = 6.0\text{ Hz}$ ) indicative of a secondary hydroxyl group (**2**), two tertiary methyl groups ( $\delta$  0.75 and 1.06) and one methyl group at low field ( $\delta$  1.32).

The strong deshielding of the latter is consistent with the presence of a methyl group geminal to a hydroxyl group and this is sustained by the absence of an oxymethylene proton.

These data suggest that **1** is *ent*-kauran-7 $\alpha$ ,16 $\beta$ ,18-triol. The configuration of the tertiary hydroxyl in distanol (**1**) is  $\alpha$  as observed in other diterpenes [5]. It is interesting to note that some diterpenoids belonging to the *ent*-kaurane group with a hydroxyl function on C-16 occur both as fungal metabolites and in higher plants [6].

#### EXPERIMENTAL

$^1\text{H NMR}$  360 MHz, DMSO, TMS as internal reference. MS: 75 eV. IR: nujol mull. CC: silica gel (Merck) (0.063–0.200). TLC: silica gel G. (Merck), eluent cyclohexane–EtOAc (3:7).

*Isolation of the diterpene.* General experimental details of extraction and separation on the diterpenes of the genus *Sideritis* have been described previously [1, 2, 7]. Air-dried aerial parts of *S. distans* (320 g) were extracted for 48 hr with petrol in a Soxhlet. From the petrol extract the major diterpenic constituents were isolated and worked-up as reported earlier. The mother liquor

gave a sticky residue which was repeatedly chromatographed on a silica gel column. Elution with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ –EtOAc (1:3) gave compound **1**.

*Distanol (1).* Mp  $262\text{--}265^\circ$  (from EtOAc);  $R_f$  0.35 (cyclohexane–EtOAc (3:7); negative TNM test; IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}\text{ cm}^{-1}$  3350 (br, OH); MS  $m/z$  322 ( $\text{M}^+$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO}$ ):  $\delta$  0.75 (3H, s, 4 $\alpha$ -Me), 1.06 (3H, s, 10 $\alpha$ -Me); 1.32 (3H, s, 16-Me), 3.24 and 3.60 (2H, ABq,  $J = 11.0\text{ Hz}$ , 4 $\beta$ - $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ); 3.70 (1H, t,  $W_{1/2} = 6.0\text{ Hz}$ , 7 $\alpha$ -H).

Treatment of **1** with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ –pyridine as usual, gave **2** as an oil which could not be crystallized. IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}\text{ cm}^{-1}$ : 3330 (OH), 1738 and 1250 (OAc);  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  0.82, 1.06 and 1.32 (9H, 3s, 3Me); 3.72 (2H, ABq,  $J = 11.0\text{ Hz}$ , 4 $\beta$ - $\text{CH}_2\text{OAc}$ ); 2.05 and 2.08 (6H, 2s, 20Ac); 4.75 (1H, t,  $W_{1/2} = 6.0\text{ Hz}$ , 7 $\alpha$ -H).

*Acknowledgements*—Financial support for this research came from the Italian Ministry of Education.

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