Tetrahedron Letters No.9, pp. 963-964, 1966. Pergamon Press Ltd. Printed in Great Britain.

ISOLATION OF THREE NEW ALKALOIDS FROM DAPHNIPHYLLUM MACROPODUM MIQUEL

N.Sakabe, H.Irikawa, H.Sakurai and Y.Hirata Chemical Institute, Faculty of Science Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan (Received 11 January 1966)

In 1909, S.Yagi reported the isolation of an alkaloid from the <u>Daphniphyllum macropodum</u> Miquel. He named it daphnimacrin (1), which was white amorphous powder, m.p. $75-84^{\circ}$ C, and gave it a molecular formula $C_{27}E_{A1}O_{A}N$.

We have examined alkaloidal components of the above plant and could isolate three new alkaloids which were named daphniphylline, (m.p. $238-240^{\circ}$ C), neodaphniphylline (m.p. $242-244^{\circ}$ C) and yuzurimine (m.p. $194-200^{\circ}$ C).

Wet, chopped bark or leaves were extracted with cold methanol and the extracts were concentrated in vacuo and filtered. The filtrate was acidified with hydrochloric acid and shaken with ether. The aqueous layer was made basic by addition of ammonia and extracted with ether. The ethereal layer was shaken with dilute hydrochloric acid and the aqueous layer was made basic with ammonia and again extracted with ether. The ethereal layer was concentrated in vacuo and the resulting resinous substance was fractionated by column chromatography on silica gel using n-hexane-ether-diethylamine (25:25:1) as a solvent. Each fraction was concentrated in vacuo to remove diethylamine completely and the residue was disolved in a mixture of chloroform and ether containing hydrogen chloride. Some fractions gave crystals, which were identified by m.p., IR and thin layer chromatography as one of the new alkaloids. Three alkaloids were not always obtained from each extraction.

963

Daphniphylline, when crystallized from ether containing a small amount of chloroform, forms colorless crystals, m.p. 238-240°C (in a sealed tube), having a melecular formula $C_{32}H_{49}O_5$ N·HCl (Found: C, 68.14; H, 8.81; N, 2.29; Calcd. for $C_{32}H_{49}O_5$ N·HCl: C, 68.12; H, 8.93; N, 2.48 %). Spectral data are as follows: $\varepsilon_{210 \text{ m.µ.}}^{\text{EtOH}}$. $V_{\text{max.}}^{\text{KBr}}$ 3400, 2500 (broad), 1742, 1714, 1239, 1052, 898, 826, 698, 683 cm⁻¹; m/e 527 (M⁺), 512 (M⁺-15), 484 (M⁺-43), 442 (M⁺-85), 286 (M⁺-241), 272 (M⁺-255). NLR spectrum is shown in Fig. 1. It is optical active, [a]_D^{CHCl} 3 +108°; and contains one acetoxyl group (Found for CH₂CO: 7.12; Calcd. for CH₂CO: 7.63 %).



Fig. 1. NMR spectra of daphniphylline at 60 Mc., p.p.m. from internal TMS.

Molecular formula and other data of neodaphniphylline and yuzurimine will be reported soon.

The authors are grateful to Prof. Yoshimitsu Hayashi, Faculty of Pharmacy, Nagoya City University, for giving us crude extracts, and to Prof. S.Hatsushima, Kagoshima University, and Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. for collecting plants. They are also indebted to the National Institutes of Health, U.S.A., which supported this work through Grant RG-7969 and GM-7969.

Reference

1. S.Yagi, Kyoto Igaku Zasshi (Japan) 6, 208 (1909).