

THE ISOLATION AND STRUCTURE OF NEW BUFADIENOLIDE, RESIBUFAGIN  
AND THE ISOLATION OF MARINOBUFAGIN <sup>1)</sup>

Yoshiaki Kamano, Hiroshi Yamamoto, Katsuo Hatayama, Yoshihiro Tanaka  
Michiko Shinohara and Manki Komatsu

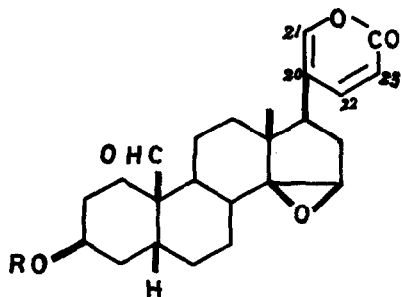
Research Laboratory, Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

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Among some twenty bufadienolides hitherto known, thirteen of them were isolated<sup>2)</sup> from the Chinese toad venom drug, Ch'an Su (蟾酥). We have recently described<sup>3)</sup> on the detection of unknown compounds from Ch'an Su by using thin-layer chromatography. This report concerns with the isolation and characterization of them.

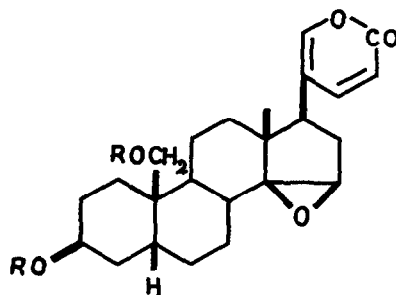
The chloroform extract of Ch'an Su<sup>4)</sup> afforded a mixture of unknown materials by column chromatography on silica gel which was eluted by adopting the dry method<sup>5)</sup> using an *n*-hexane-acetone mixture. By rechromatography of the mixture, there were obtained two bufadienolides, one of which was identified to be marinobufagin (V)<sup>6)</sup>, first isolation from Ch'an Su. The other compound, mp. 210-212°, which was obtained as colorless needles from methanol, was named resibufagin. Based on the following evidence, structure I (3  $\beta$ -hydroxy-19-oxo-14, 15  $\beta$ -epoxy-5  $\beta$ -bufa-20, 22-dienolide) was assigned to the new bufadienolide.

From molecular weight determination (m/e 398) and elemental analysis the compound was found to have the formula C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The presence of an  $\alpha$ -pyrone ring was indicated from UV (  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  301 m $\mu$ , log  $\epsilon$  3.60) and IR spectra (  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  1714, 1630, 1535 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The structure was supported by the NMR spectra (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), which exhibited signals at  $\tau$  2.24 (1H, dd, J = 3 and 10 cps, C<sub>22</sub>-H), 2.77 (1H, dd, J = 3 and 1 cps, C<sub>21</sub>-H) and 3.79 (1H, dd, J = 10 and 1 cps, C<sub>23</sub>-H).<sup>7)</sup> The appearance of a signal at a low field of  $\tau$  0.50 (1H, s) indicated the presence of a formyl group, the location of which was deduced to be C<sub>10</sub> based on analogy with



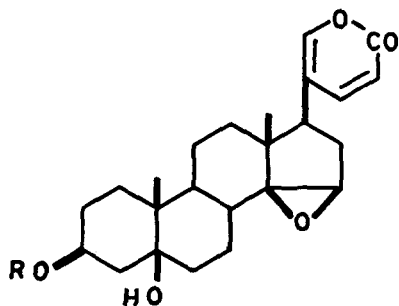
I. R = H resibufagin

II. R = Ac acetyl-resibufagin



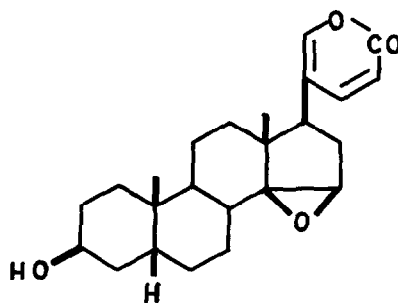
III. R = H resibufaginol

IV. R = Ac acetyl-resibufaginol

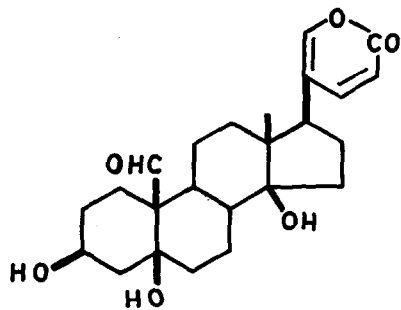


V. R = H marinobufagin

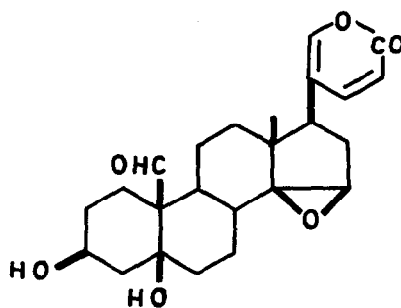
VI. R = Ac acetyl-marinobufagin



VII. resibufogenin



VIII. hellebrigenin



IX. bufotalinin

hellebrigenin, which showed the signal at  $\tau$  0.00<sup>7)</sup>. 18-Methyl proton showed a singlet at  $\tau$  9.14.<sup>7)8)9)</sup> A signal at  $\tau$  6.49 (1H, s) was assignable to the tertiary proton at C<sub>15</sub> in 14,15 $\beta$ -epoxy grouping, of which presence was clear from the IR spectral data (3040 cm<sup>-1</sup>).<sup>8)10)</sup> The presence of the epoxy ring was also supported from the IR and NMR spectra of the corresponding acetate (II), mp. 195-199°.

The treatment of I with NaBH<sub>4</sub> afforded an alcohol, named resibufaginol (III), mp. 207-210°, which, on acetylation, yielded acetate (IV) as an amorphous solid. Compound III and IV exhibited 19-methylene signal<sup>8)</sup> as an AB quartet at  $\tau$  6.27 (J = 10.5 cps) and 5.78 (J = 11 cps), respectively.

Marinobufagin (V, 3 $\beta$ , 5-dihydroxy-14,15 $\beta$ -epoxy-5 $\beta$ -bufa-20,22-dienolide), mp. 222-224°, was obtained as colorless prisms from acetone. Analytical values and mass spectrum determination (m/e 400) supported the formula C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The compound had the following spectral properties;  $\lambda_{\max}^{\text{MeOH}}$  300 m $\mu$  (log $\epsilon$  3.61);  $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$  3400-3000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (OH), 3040 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C<sub>15</sub>-H), 1760, 1640, 1540 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\alpha$ -pyrone ring);  $\tau$  2.26 (1H, dd, J = 3 and 10 cps, C<sub>22</sub>-H), 2.78 (1H, d, J = 3 cps, C<sub>21</sub>-H), 3.77 (1H, d, J = 10 cps, C<sub>23</sub>-H), 5.83 (1H, broad peak, C<sub>3</sub>-H), 6.48 (1H, s, C<sub>15</sub>-H), 9.02 (3H, s, 19-CH<sub>3</sub>), 9.20 (3H, s, 18-CH<sub>3</sub>). 3-Acetate (VI) showed an infrared absorption at 3500 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C<sub>5</sub>-OH) and NMR signals at  $\tau$  7.90 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>COO) and 4.76 (1H, broad peak, C<sub>3</sub>-H). These data are consistent with those reported for marinobufagin.<sup>6)</sup>

Resibufagin (I) isolated from Ch'an Su is the third bufadienolide having 10-formyl group (the others are hellebrigenin (VIII) and bufotalinin (IX)<sup>11)</sup>). Resibufaginol (III) obtained from I in the present studies corresponds to 10-hydroxy compound of resibufogenin (VII), and may be obtained from toad venoms on further examination.<sup>12)</sup> It is expected that resibufagin (I) and resibufaginol (III) would show pharmacological activities different from those of resibufogenin (VII).

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12. Until now, hellebrigenol and cinobufaginol were isolated as 19-hydroxy compounds of bufadienolides, and the latter was lately obtained from Ch'an Su by Meyer group (Ref. 8).