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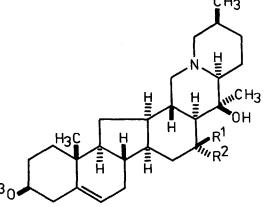
THE REVISED STRUCTURE OF VERAMARINE, AN ALKALOID FROM Veratrum album ssp.Lobelianum

F.Pavelčík and J. Tomko

Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University, 88034 Bratislava Czechoslovakia

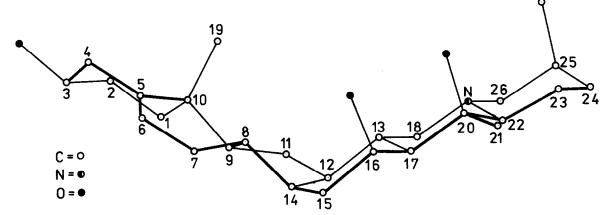
In previous papers^{1,2} we presented the spectral evidence enabling us to formulate the structure of veramarine, the minor alkaloid from Veratrum al bum subsp. Lobelianum /BERN./ Suessenguth as I. The spatial arrangement of this base was supported by analogy and biogenetic consideration of the C-nor--D-homo steroidal type of alkaloids. Feeling the need for more substantial proof of this proposal, we turned our attention to a single- crystal X --ray analysis. Since veramarine is amorphous³, we prepared its well crystalli zing acetate/ III, $C_{29}H_{45}NO_4$, m.p.255°C ¹/.

	Rl	R2	R ³
I	H	ОН	H
II	OH	H	H
III	OH	H	снзсо



This compound crystallized from ether in prismatic form. The crystal belongs to the orthorhombic system, space group $P2_1 2_1 2_1$ in a cell of dimen sions a = 6.342, b = 20.961, c = 19.809 Å, Z = 4. The three-dimensional di ffraction data were collected with a Syntex $P2_1$ 4-circle diffractometer, using θ -2 Θ scan technique and graphite monochromated Cu K_K radation. A total of 2085 independent structure factors were evaluated for the analysis. The positions of nonhydrogen atoms were determined by direct methods. The ato - mic parameters were refined by the block-diagonal least-squares to a R-value of 4.7 % with 1501 observed reflexions.

The X-ray analysis confirmed the previously proposed structure except of the C_{16} -OH group, which is axial as shown in II. The absolute configuration of the molecule is as in the similar alkaloid verticinone methobromide⁴. The ring juncture is A/B trans, B/C trans, C/D cis, D/E trans and E/F trans. 27



The configurations at other chiral centres were settled as C_3 -OH equatorial, C_{10} -Me axial, C_{20} -OH axial, C_{20} -Me equatorial C_{25} -Me axial.

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