PISCICIDAL CONSTITUENTS OF PIMELEA SPECIES

Margaret I. Tyler and Merlin E.H. Howden^{*} School of Chemistry, Macquarie University, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113, Australia.

Two fish toxins, linifolin a and linifolin b, which are both diterpene orthoesters, have been isolated from <u>Pimelea linifolia</u>.

<u>Pimelea linifolia</u> (Thymelaeaceae) and <u>Pimelea ligustrina</u> grow along the East coast of Australia. <u>Pimelea</u> species,¹ including <u>P</u>. <u>linifolia</u>² and <u>P</u>. <u>ligustrina</u>,² have been found to possess anti-cancer activity. In the search for compounds responsible for this activity, two piscicidal compounds have been isolated. Column chromatography of a chloroform extract of <u>P</u>. <u>linifolia</u> on silica gel followed by Sephadex LH₂₀ yielded a mixture of two compounds which was lethal to fish.³ The two compounds, linifolins a and b, were separated and purified by high pressure liquid chromatography on a reverse phase C_{18} column.



 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 1: $R^2 = C_6H_5$, $R^3 = H$; 1a: $R^1 = H$; 1b: $R^1 = 0COCH=CHCH=CHC_6H_5$; 1c: $R^1 = 0H$ 2: $(C-1)-R^2 = (C-1)-CH(CH_3)(CH_2)_7$, $R^3 = H$, $R^4 = 0COC_6H_5$; 2a: $R^1 = 0COCH_3$; 2b: $R^1=H$ Linifolin a (2a): (8 x 10⁻⁴% of dry weight of plant); cims M⁺+H 697.3569 ($C_{39}H_{53}O_{11}$ requires
697.3587), m/e 696, 678, 665, 647, 636, 105; ir (thin film) 3450 (0H), 1740, 1720(CO), 1650
cm⁻¹ (C=C); λ_{max}^{MeOH} 279, 267, 229 nm (log ε 3.25, 3.28 and 3.88); nmr (CDCl₃) δ , 5 aromatic
H:8.00(m) and 7.49(m); 3-H : 5.04 (d, J=6Hz); 12-H: 4.93(s); 16-H_2 : 4.96(s) and 4.88 (s);
14-H : 4.60 (d, J=2Hz); 5-H: 4.10(s); 20-H_2: 3.84 (d, J=6Hz); 8-H : 3.48 (d, J=2Hz); 7-H :
3.43(s); 10-H : 3.11 (d, J=12Hz); acetate CH₃: 2.30(s); 17-CH₃ : 1.77(s) and 1.79(s); side
chain CH₃ : 1.52 (d, J=6Hz); side chain-H₁₄: 1.23; 19-H₃ : 1.03 (d, J=6Hz); 18-H₃: 0.84(d, J=6Hz); 2.81 (broad s); 2.61(m) and 2.57(m).

Linifolin b (2b): $(8x10^{-4}\% \text{ of plant})$ was identical, according to our more detailed spectral results, with <u>Pimelea</u> factor P₂ isolated by Hecker <u>et al.</u>⁴ from another <u>Pimelea</u> species, ms M⁺

638.3509($C_{37}H_{50}O_{9}$ requires 638.3453) m/e 607, 589, 105; λ_{max}^{MeOH} 279, 229 (log ε 3.16, 4.00); nmr (CDCl₃) δ , 5 aromatic H : 8.03(m) and 7.49(m); 3-H : 5.05 (d, J=4.5Hz); 16-H₂ : 4.94(s) and 4.85(s):14-H:4.26(d,J=2Hz); 5-H:4.14(s); 20-H₂ : 3.85 (d, J=9Hz); 7-H : 3.33(s); 10-H : 3.08 (d, J=11Hz); 8-H : 2.87 (d, J=2Hz); 17-H₃ : 1.71(s); 19-H₃: 1.03(d, J=6Hz); 18-H₃ : 0.84 (d, J=6Hz); H envelope : 1.23; side chain CH₃ 1.42 (d, J=7Hz) and 2.06(s), 2.35(m) and 2.55(m). The spectral results indicate that linifolin a is an acetoxy derivative of linifolin b. Analysis of the nmr spectrum of linifolin a and comparison with those of linifolin b, daphnetoxin⁵ (1a), mezerein⁶ (1b) and 12-hydroxydaphnetoxin⁷ (1c) indicates that linifolin a is the 12β-acetoxy derivative (2a) of linifolin b. Linifolin b has also been isolated by us from P. ligustrina (27x10⁻⁴% of plant). Although structurally related to gnidimacrin,⁸ which possesses potent anti-leukaemic activity, these two compounds did not show this activity.²

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References and Notes

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- Piscicidal assay (S.M. Kupchan, Y. Shizuri, W.C. Summer, H.R. Haynes, A.P. Leighton and B.R. Sickles, <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, <u>41</u>, 3850 (1976)), using <u>Gambusia affinis</u> fish: linifolin a had a minimum lethal concentration of 60 µg l⁻¹; linifolin b, 6 µg l⁻¹.
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