

(+) MELONINE AND  $N_B$ -OXY MELONINE, A NEW INDOLINE SKELETON

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SUMMARY : From *Melodinus celastroides* Baill. (Apocynaceae) were isolated melonine and its  $N_B$ -oxide. Their indoline skeleton is new and described here for the first time.

The *Melodinus* genus includes numerous species, some of which are endemic in New Caledonia and contain various indole alkaloids mostly belonging to the aspidospermane-eburnane series or its rearranged derivatives like vallesamidine or scandine (1-4).

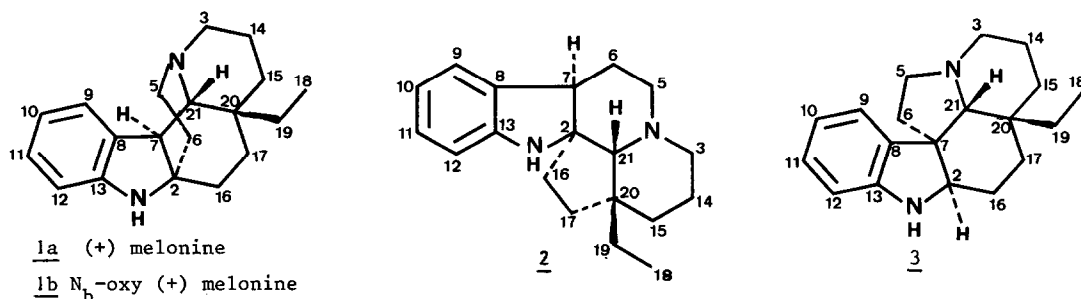
A new skeleton originating from aspidospermane series is reported below :  
(+) melonine 1a and its  $N_B$ -oxide 1b were isolated from *Melodinus celastroides* Baill. (Apocynaceae) (5).

The structure of 1a,  $C_{19}H_{26}N_2$ ,  $\{\alpha\}_{578}^{22} +82^\circ$ , m.p. (hydrochloride)  $262^\circ C$ , UV  $\lambda_{max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 248 (3.80), 298 (3.45), is settled by comparison of its  $^{13}C$  NMR spectrum with those of (-) $N_A$ -norvallesamidine 2 and (+) aspidospermidine 3 related to andrangine (6) and to 16- $\beta$  carbomethoxy aspidospermidine (7).

An ethyle side chain is carried by a quaternary carbon as shown by  $^1H$  NMR pattern and the C-18 shift (7.4 p.p.m.).

In 1a and 2, aromatic C-8 shifts are similar (128.8 and 131.7 p.p.m. respectively). Moreover in 1a, C-2 is quaternary and C-7 tertiary as in 2, contrarily to 3.

C-7 shifts are almost identical (45.1 vs 44.4 p.p.m.) whereas C-2 shifts differ by 8.6 p.p.m. (Table I). This can be consistent with a size-enlargement of one of the three rings fused to C-2.



	C-2	C-3	C-5	C-6	C-7	C-8	C-9	C-10	C-11	C-12
<u>1a</u>	66.8	57.2	48.0	35.1	45.1	128.8	122.6	118.4	128.4	109.5
<u>1b</u>	68.9	78.3	65.6	35.8	44.8	129.3	122.4	119.5	128.4	110.3
<u>2</u>	75.4	52.8	50.6	24.7	44.4	131.7	122.8	118.5	127.3	108.8
<u>3</u>	65.4	53.7 <sup>+</sup>	52.9 <sup>+</sup>	38.7	52.9	135.6	122.7	118.8	127.0	110.1
	C-13	C-14	C-15	C-16	C-17	C-18	C-19	C-20	C-21	
<u>1a</u>	149.4	18.4	33.9 <sup>+</sup>	24.9	18.4	7.4	33.2 <sup>+</sup>	34.4	57.2	
<u>1b</u>	148.5	23.4	34.2	24.9	16.4	7.5	34.2	35.0	73.9	
<u>2</u>	149.9	20.3	28.5	34.4 <sup>+</sup>	35.7 <sup>+</sup>	8.6	33.4 <sup>+</sup>	45.1	75.4	
<u>3</u>	149.3	21.6	34.3	23.0	28.1	6.6	29.8	35.5	71.1	

Table I :  $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shifts ( $\text{CDCl}_3$  solutions, reference TMS)  
(+) possible inversion of assignments

The azomethine carbon C-21 undergoes a shift to higher field in 1a (57.2 p.p.m.) vs 2 (75.4 p.p.m.) and 3 (71.1 p.p.m.), due to the loss of a  $\beta$ -effect and the gain of a  $\gamma$ -effect. In 1a, two methylene carbons appear at  $\delta=18.4$  p.p.m. One is assigned to C-14 by comparison with 2 (20.3 p.p.m.), the second to C-17, strongly shielded by two diaxial interactions with protons located on C-5 and C-14 as shown on molecular models of 1a.

On the basis of these data, structure 1a is attributed to melonine. By heating 1a (200°C) under vacuum, transposition lead to 2 and 3, identified by physical and chromatographical comparison with authentic samples (<sup>†</sup>). This settles the stereochemistry of 1a.

1b,  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , m.p. 198°C,  $[\alpha]_{578}^{22} +110^\circ$ , is reduced to 1a by Fe-AcOH. Its  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum fits well with the structure of  $\text{N}_b$ -oxy (+) melonine (Table I).

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