

CHAMAECHROMONE, A NOVEL REARRANGED BIFLAVONOID FROM STELLERA CHAMAEJASME L.

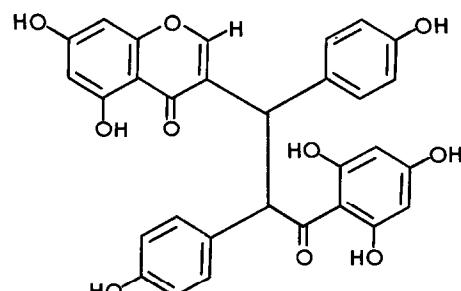
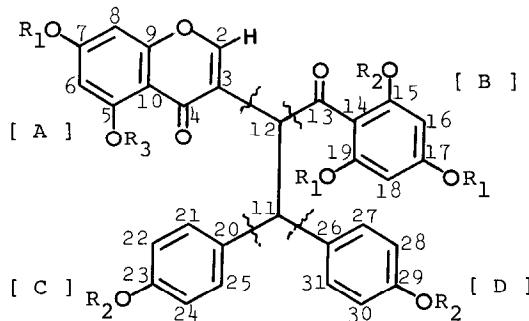
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Summary: A novel biflavonoid, chamaechromone was isolated from Stellera chamaejasme L. (Thymelaeaceae) and its structure elucidated by spectroscopic and chemical methods.

Our previous studies on the constituents of the roots of Stellera chamaejasme L. (Thymelaeaceae) resulted in the isolation and structural elucidation of five C-3/C-3''-biflavanones.^{2,3)} We now describe the isolation and structure of a novel rearranged biflavonoid named chamaechromone (1) from the same plant.

According to essentially the same procedure as described in the previous paper,³⁾ the ethyl acetate fraction obtained from the methanolic extract was roughly separated by column chromatography on silica gel (Merck 7734) using a gradient solution of chloroform-ethyl acetate. The fraction obtained after elution of biflavanones, neochamaejasmin A (2) and neochamaejasmin B (3) was further separated by medium pressure chromatography on reversed phase silica gel (Merck Lobar column RP-8) using methanol-water (75 : 25) to afford chamaechromone (1) as amorphous powder : $C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$ [m/z 542.1244; calcd. 542.1212]; $[\alpha]_D^{+80.0^\circ}$ (c 0.5, MeOH), UV (MeOH) λ 225 (ϵ 40600), 260 (ϵ 19900), and 296 nm (ϵ 21700); IR (KBr) ν 3350, 1650, and 1620 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 4.64 (1H, d, $J=12\text{Hz}$), 5.80 (2H, s), 6.13 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 6.20 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 6.36 (1H, d, $J=12\text{Hz}$), 6.57 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.64 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 7.07 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 7.20 (2H, d, 7Hz), and 7.94 ppm (1H, s).

The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1 accommodates the signals corresponding to genistein (4),⁴⁾ trihydroxyacetophenone (5),⁵⁾ and bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)methane (6),⁶⁾ strongly suggesting the presence of the partial structures A, B, C, and D in 1 (Table 1), which was also supported by ^1H NMR spectrum of 1. In addition, ^1H NMR [δ 4.64 (1H, d, $J=12\text{Hz}$) and 6.36 (1H, d, $J=12\text{Hz}$)] and ^{13}C NMR spectra [δ 48.7 (d) and 52.8 (d)] also indicated the presence of the partial structure ---CH---CH--- in 1. On the basis of the data mentioned above, the structure of chamaechromone can be represented by 1a or 1b. Of these two possible structures, however, the former (1a) must be given to chamaechromone, as judged from the mass spectra of the derivatives of 1.

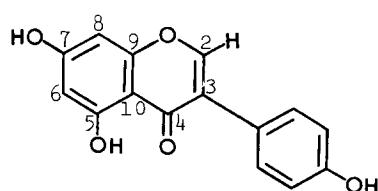


$\tilde{1a}$: $R_1=R_2=R_3=H$

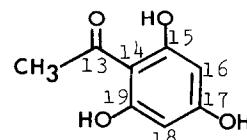
$\tilde{1b}$: $R_1=CH_3, R_2=R_3=H$

$\tilde{1c}$: $R_1=CH_3, R_2=COCH_3, R_3=H$

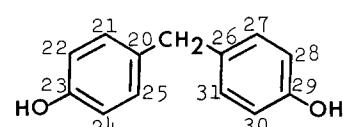
$\tilde{1d}$: $R_1=CH_3, R_2=R_3=COCH_3$



$\tilde{4}$



$\tilde{5}$



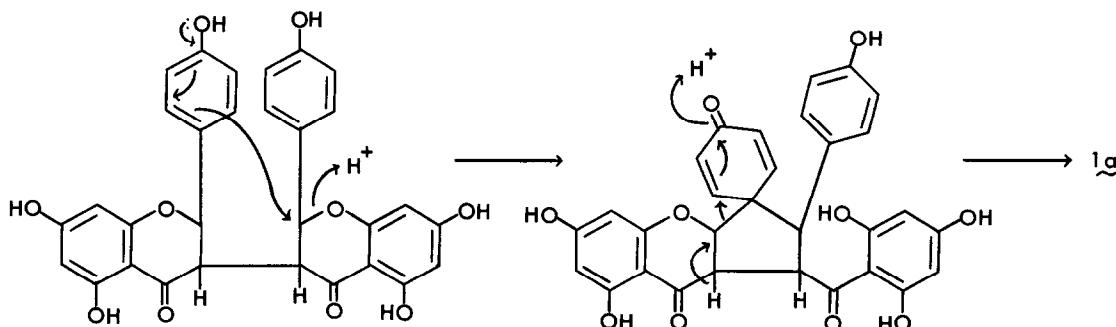
$\tilde{6}$

Table 1. ^{13}C NMR Spectra of $\tilde{1a}$, $\tilde{4}$, $\tilde{5}$ and $\tilde{6}$

Position	$\tilde{1a}$	$\tilde{4}$	Position	$\tilde{1a}$	$\tilde{6}$
2	156.7(d)	153.6(d)	20	134.4(s)	134.2(s)
3	120.7(s)	122.4(s)	21	129.0(d)	130.6(d)
4	181.3(s)	180.2(s)	22	115.5(d)	116.1(d)
5	161.9(s)	162.1(s)	23	155.0(s)	156.3(s)
6	99.7(d)	98.6(d)	24	115.5(d)	116.1(d)
7	164.6(s)	164.3(s)	25	129.0(d)	130.6(d)
8	94.5(d)	93.7(d)			
9	158.2(s)	157.5(s)	26	133.9(s)	134.2(s)
10	104.9(s)	104.6(s)	27	129.5(d)	130.6(d)
11	48.7(d)		28	115.4(d)	116.1(d)
12	52.8(d)	$\tilde{5}$	29	155.4(s)	156.3(s)
			30	115.4(d)	116.1(d)
			31	129.5(d)	130.6(d)
13	203.4(s)	204.6(s)			
14	106.9(s)	105.6(s)			
15	163.7(s)	165.7(s)			
16	96.2(d)	95.6(d)			
17	165.2(s)	166.2(s)			
18	96.2(d)	95.6(d)			
19	163.7(s)	165.7(s)			

Chamaechromone (**1**) was treated with diazomethane (room temp., 30 min.) to afford the corresponding trimethyl ether (**2**)⁷⁾ and then acetylated with acetic anhydride-pyridine (room temp., overnight) to give two products, triacetate (**8**)⁸⁾ and tetraacetate (**9**).⁹⁾ In the mass spectra of both **8** and **9**, the fragment peak at m/z 283 corresponding to C₁₇H₁₅O₄ [AcO-C₆H₄-CH-C₆H₄-OAc] was observed.

From a biogenetic point of view, chamaechromone seems to be derived from C-3/C-3''-biflavanone^{3,10)} as seen below.



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References and Notes

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4. a) K.R. Markham and V.M. Chari, "The Flavonoids : Advances in Research", edited by J.B. Harborne and T.J. Mabry, Chapman and Hall, 1982, p. 19.
b) A.K. Granguly and O.Z. Sarre, Chem. & Ind., 1970, 201.
5. **2:** ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.60 (3H, s) and 5.80 ppm (2H, s).
6. **3:** ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 3.74 (2H, s), 6.68 (4H, d, J=8Hz), and 6.96 ppm (4H, d, J=8Hz).
7. **2:** C₃₃H₂₈O₁₀ [m/z 584 (M⁺)]; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 3.72 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 4.60 (1H, d, J=12Hz), 5.88 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 5.96 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.26 (2H, s), 6.36 (1H, d, J=12Hz), 6.60 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 6.67 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.05 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.16 (2H, d, J=7Hz), and 7.93 ppm (1H, s);

- ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 49.0(d), 55.9(d), 55.9(q), 56.2(q), 56.3(q), 91.7(d), 92.8(d), 94.5(d), 99.0(d), 106.3(s), 107.5(s), 115.7(d), 115.7(d), 115.9(d), 115.9(d), 122.2(s), 129.9(d), 129.9(d), 131.0(d), 131.0(d), 134.8(s), 136.0(s), 156.4(s), 156.4(s), 156.9(d), 158.6(s), 162.8(s), 163.8(s), 166.6(s), 167.8(s), 168.0(s), 181.1(s), and 205.1 ppm (s).
- 8: C₃₉H₃₄O₁₃ [m/z 710 (M⁺)]; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.01 (3H, s), 2.14 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 3.64 (3H, s), 3.72 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.70 (1H, d, J=12 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d, J=12Hz), 6.03 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.22 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.24 (2H, s), 6.82 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 6.90 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.22 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.88 (1H, s), and 12.50 ppm (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.5(q), 21.1(q), 21.1(q), 49.3(d), 54.5(d), 55.5(q), 55.7(q), 55.7(q), 92.4(d), 96.3(d), 98.2(d), 100.9(d), 105.4(s), 116.0(s), 119.7(s), 121.3(d), 121.3(d), 121.3(d), 129.1(d), 129.1(d), 129.3(d), 129.3(d), 139.0(s), 139.9(s), 149.2(s), 150.4(s), 155.1(d), 157.5(s), 159.7(s), 162.1(s), 162.7(s), 165.4(s), 169.1(s), 169.1(s), 169.1(s), 179.8(s), and 198.9 ppm (s).
- 9: C₄₁H₃₆O₁₃ [m/z 752 (M⁺)]; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.01 (3H, s), 2.14 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.36 (3H, s), 3.63 (3H, s), 3.71 (3H, s), 3.77 (3H, s), 4.67 (1H, d, J=12Hz), 5.69 (1H, d, J=12Hz), 6.01 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.20 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.42 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.58 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.79 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 6.87 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.14 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, J=8Hz), and 7.77 ppm (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.5(q), 21.1(q), 21.1(q), 21.1(q), 49.6(d), 54.2(d), 55.5(q), 55.7(q), 55.8(q), 96.3(d), 98.8(d), 100.7(d), 108.5(d), 111.0(s), 116.1(s), 121.1(d), 121.1(d), 121.1(d), 121.1(d), 121.7(s), 129.2(d), 129.2(d), 129.4(d), 129.4(d), 139.1(s), 140.3(s), 149.2(s), 150.2(s), 150.6(s), 153.3(d), 158.4(s), 159.7(s), 162.6(s), 163.1(s), 169.2(s), 169.2(s), 169.2(s), 169.2(s), 173.2(s), and 199.2 ppm (s).
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