

The Biflavonoid Pattern of the Moss *Bartramia mossmanniana* (Bartramiaceae, Musci)

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Z. Naturforsch. **50c**, 895–897 (1995);
received June 28/September 19, 1995

Bartramiaceae, *Bartramia mossmanniana* C. Müll.,
Biflavonoids

From *Bartramia mossmanniana* the following five
biflavonoids were isolated: bartramiaflavone, anhy-
drobartramiaflavone, philonotisflavone, 2,3-dihydrophi-
lonotisflavone and 5',3''-dihydroxyamentoflavone.

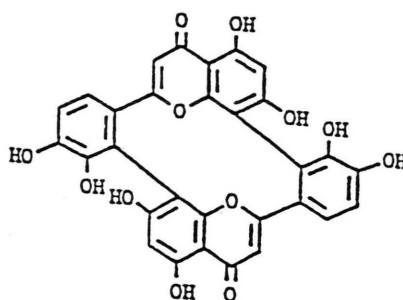


Fig. 2. Anhydrobartramiaflavone (4).

nus *Bartramia* (Seeger *et al.*, 1991; Seeger *et al.*,
1992; Salm *et al.*, 1993).

Experimental

Plant material

Gametophytic material of *Bartramia mossman-
niana* C. Müll. was collected from Apurimac, Pass
Socchacasa, 3000 m (Peru), 5.10.1989, leg. et det.
E. Hegewald. Voucher specimens are deposited in
the Herbarium of the Department of Plant Biol-
ogy, Faculty of Biology, Complutense University
of Madrid ("MACB").

Extraction and isolation

80 g air-dried plant material (freed from foreign
matter) was extracted three times with
MeOH:H₂O (8:2) 5 l each and twice with 4 l
Me₂CO:H₂O (8:2) (ambient temperature). To
eliminate chlorophylls the combined extracts were
evaporated and the residue subjected to a four
step Craig distribution between the upper and
lower phases of DMF/H₂O/Et₂O (4:1:8). The com-

Among the 49 species of Bartramiaceae family
that are known from Peru (Hegewald and Hege-
wald, 1975, 1977, 1985; Griffin, 1984a, 1984b; Grif-
fin and Hegewald, 1986), *Bartramia mosmanniana*
is one of the more interesting species from a che-
motaxonomic point of view. *Bartramia mosmanni-
ana* is a typical moss from the Austral-Antartic
flora (Herzog, 1926), whose sporophyte is similar
to *Bartramia halleriana* with a setae 3–5 mm long
(Engler, 1924).

During a study of the biflavonoid patterns of the
Bartramia genus section *Bartramia*, by TLC and
HPLC (López-Sáez, 1994), we found that our
standard chromatograms of *Bartramia mosmanni-
ana* containing the same biflavonoid composition
known in the section. These results confirm that
the synthesis of macrocyclic biflavonoids (Figs. 1–
2) only occurs in the *Bartramia* section of the ge-

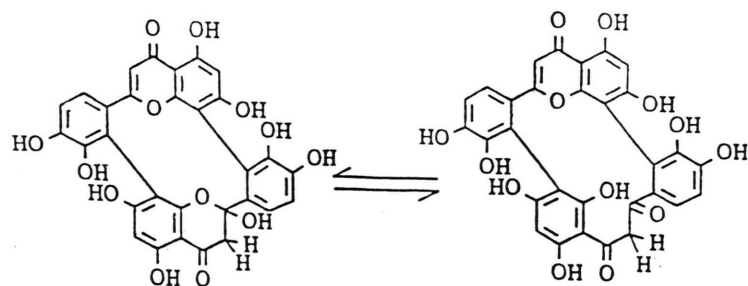


Fig. 1. Bartramiaflavone (1).

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Table I. PMR-spectra of **1**–**5** (DMSO-d₆, ambient temperature, 400 MHz). In parentheses the coupling constants in [Hz].

H*	1 *	1 **	2 ***	3	4	5
2	–	–	5.02 dd (12; 2)	–	–	–
3a	2.34 d (17)	3.40 d (15)	3.29 dd (17; 14)	6.06 s	6.27 s	6.64 s
3b	2.93 d (17)	5.38 d (15)	2.61 dd (18; –)	–	–	–
6	5.81 s	5.90 s	5.78 d (2)	5.74 d (2)	5.75 s	6.16 d (2)
8	–	–	5.44 d (2)	6.08 d (2)	–	6.41 d (2)
2'	–	–	–	–	–	7.48 d (2)
5'	6.77 d (8)	6.84 d (8)	6.92–7.11 m	7.05 m	6.74 d (8)	–
6'	7.13 d (8)	7.38 d (8)	6.92–7.11 m	7.25 d (8)	6.82 d (8)	7.47 d (2)
3''	6.25 s	6.31 s	6.62 s	6.63 s	6.26 s	6.68 s
6''	5.76 s	5.76 s	6.37 s	6.27 s	5.74 s	6.36 s
8''	–	–	–	–	–	–
2'''	–	–	6.92–7.11 m	7.05 m	–	7.03 d (2)
5'''	6.74 d (8)	6.66 d (8)	6.75 d (8)	6.75 d (8)	6.74 d (8)	6.66 d (8)
6'''	6.80 d (8)	6.81 d (8)	6.92–7.11 m	7.05 m	6.81 d (8)	7.04 dd (2; 8)
OH-2	7.36 s	–	–	–	–	–
OH-5	12.06 s	12.84 s	12.06 s	12.76 s	12.66 s	12.99 s
OH-5''	12.78 s	12.96 s	–	13.04 s	12.66 s	13.12 s

* Ciclo tautomer; ** Oxo tautomer; *** Main component.

bined lower phases were reduced *in vacuo* to a thin syrup (about 100 ml). After addition of 60 ml dry polyamide-6 powder it was diluted with 1 l water. The resulting suspension was cautiously poured on top of a 3-l polyamide-6-column (wet packed). The column was eluted with 2 l each of Me₂CO:H₂O (1:9; 2:8; 3:7; 4:6; 5:5; 6:4; 7:3) and 4 l (8:2).

The compounds were eluted as follows: **1**, **2**, **2** + **3**, **3**, **4**, **5**.

Further separation and purification was done by CC on Sephadex LH 20 with Me₂CO:H₂O:MeOH (2:1:1).

Yields: 325 mg of bartramiaflavone (**1**); 175 mg of 2,3-dihydrophilonotisflavone (**2**); 85 mg of phi-

lonotisflavone (**3**); 10 mg of anhydrobartramiaflavone (**4**) and 18 mg of 5',3'''-dihydroxiamentoflavone (**5**).

¹H NMR spectroscopy: Bruker AM 400, 400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ambient temperature (Table I).

¹³C NMR spectroscopy: Bruker AM 400, 100 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ambient temperature.

Mass spectra were recorded by FAB-technique (negative mode) on Hewlett Packard 5970 (70 eV).

Acknowledgements

The authors are pleased to acknowledge the "Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia" for financial support of this work.

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