## ISOLATION OF GROSSHEMIN FROM THE SIBERIAN

## POPULATION OF Centaurea scabiosa

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Centaurea scabiosa (Asteraceae) has a wide range in the northern hemisphere and is common in Siberia, Europe, and Scandinavia [1]. This plant has long been interesting for its polyacetylene derivatives [2-4], after which Czech researchers discovered in it the germacranolide scabiolide [5, 6], which is structurally similar to cnicin [7].

We investigated the chemical composition of the air-dried aerial part of *C. scabiosa* from Tomsk District using extraction by diethylether and did not isolate scabiolide as reported earlier [6].

**Isolation of Lactone 1.** Raw material (0.5 kg) was soaked in  $CHCl_3$  (3 × 2 L) at room temperature. Filtration and removal of solvent produced a syrupy extract in 2% yield. The resulting product (10 g) was chromatographed over  $SiO_2$  with elution by  $CHCl_3$  and then  $CHCl_3$ :( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>CO mixtures with an increasing gradient of the latter. Removal of solvent from the  $CHCl_3$ :( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>CO (9:1) eluent produced a precipitate that had mp 200-201°C and  $R_f$ 0.13 ( $CHCl_3$ ) after washing with  $Et_2O$ .

**Lactone 1** was a white with a cream tint finely crystalline powder, mp 200-201°C, lit. mp [10] 205°C. The IR spectrum had the following absorption bands (v, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3475 (OH), 1740 (C=O of a 5-membered ring conjugated to an unsaturated bond), 1650 (C=O), 1450 and 1410 (=CH<sub>2</sub>).

Chromatography of the CHCl<sub>3</sub> extract isolated grosshemin (1), which has been known since 1964 [8]. Its correct structure was established by Breton et al. [9]; the stereochemistry, by Samek et al. [10]. The latest publication did not completely assign the signals for H-1 and H-4 in the PMR spectrum and did not describe the signals for H-2 and H-5 (in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solution).

$$O = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{14}{5} = \frac{14}{15} = \frac{1$$

Herein we report these data, which are necessary for rapid and reliable identification of this important germacranolide. Furthermore, the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum is described and interpreted using two-dimensional <sup>13</sup>C—<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>1</sup>H—<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (Table 1).

The absence of scabiolide in the Siberian population of *C. scabiosa* may indicate that a separate race of this species is present in which lactone **1** is synthesized instead of scabiolide. Lactone **1** was found for the first time in a plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

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TABLE 1. <sup>13</sup>C NMR and PMR Spectra of **1** (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ, ppm, TMS)

C atom	$\delta_{\mathrm{C}}$	$\delta_{ m H}$
1	39.33 d	2.62 dt
2	42.69 t	1.88 (2A, ddd); 2.03 (2B, dd)
3	218.76 s	-
4	46.11 d	1.73 m
5	49.78 d	1.84 dt
6	82.34 d	3.56
7	48.82 d	2.58
8	71.82 d	3.18
9	47.36 t	1.69 (9A, dd); 2.21 (9B, dd)
10	144.62 s	-
11	137.90 s	-
12	169.56 s	-
13	123.56 t	4.19 (13A, br.m); 4.48 (13B, m)
14	114.07 t	5.60 (14A, dd); 5.71 (14B, dd)
15	14.47 d	0.60 (3H, d)

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